PLATT FAMILY RECORDS CENTER NOTES

Volume 3.1

compiled
by
Lyman D. Platt, Ph.D.
Platt Family Records Center
The Redwoods, New Harmony, Utah
2008
2
The Platt Family Records Center
Copyright © 2008
The Lyman D. Platt Family Protection Trust
All Rights Reserved
Manufactured in the U.S.A.
3

INTRODUCTION

Over many years the collections that comprise the Platt Family Records Center (PFRC) have been gathered from a diversity of sources and locations. These have been cataloged as they have been received, or in the order that they were initially organized. It was not felt in preparing this final version that a re-cataloging was necessary due to the versatility of the indexing systems used.

There are twelve divisions to the PFRC: 1) Documents; 2) Letters; 3) Notes; 4) Family Histories; 5) Journals & Diaries; 6) Manuscripts; 7) Photographs; 8) Maps; 9) Books; 10) Genealogies; 11) Bibliography; and 12) Indexes. The collection that follows - Notes - is divided into several volumes, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, etc.

These notes do not contain all of the material that I have collected, but they are a compilation of much of it. Some information went directly into histories, family group records, pedigree charts and short biographies.

Copies of these volumes have been given to: 1) Special Collections, Marriott Library, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah; 2) The Church Historical Library, Salt Lake City, Utah; 3) Special Collections, Southern Utah University, Cedar City, Utah; and 4) The Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Museum, Salt Lake City, Utah. Additional copies have been given to each of my siblings and to some of our children.

Lyman D. Platt, Ph.D.
The Redwoods, New Harmony, Utah
4

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND RECORDS

The first twenty-three notes were taken from the Cedar City, Iron, Utah, LDS Ward Records (FHL Film 25845)

NOTE 1 Daniel Perkins, born May 20, 1857, Wales, son of William Perkins and Jane Mathews; husband of Margaret Mackelprang; died March 6, 1933.

NOTE 2 Daniel Morgan, born March 15, 1865, Wales, adopted son of William Perkins and Jane Mathews; husband of Charlotte Ann Chatterly; died August 27, 1905.

NOTE 3 Jane Mathews, born May 27, 1814, Llangyfelach, South Wales, daughter

of Thomas Mathews and Mary Davis; wife of William Perkins; died March 15, 1879.
NOTE 4 Thomas Perkins, born May 19, 1834, Llangyfelach, South Wales, son of William Perkins and Jane Mathews; wife probably Margaret Williams; died February 8, 1884.
NOTE 5 William Perkins, born February 16, 1807, South Wales, son of Thomas Perkins; husband of Jane Mathews; died January 4, 1876.
NOTE 6 Catherine Davies Williams, born April 23, 1862, Cedar City; daughter of Evan Williams and Mary Davies; died July 8, 1882.
NOTE 7 David Davies Williams, born August 26, 1849, South Wales, son of Evan Williams and Mary Davies; died November 17, 1861.
NOTE 8 Evan Williams, born November 15, 1827, South Wales, son of Edmund Williams and Sarah; husband of Mary Davies; no date of burial. [see Note 21]
NOTE 9 Thomas Williams, born September 8, 1853, South Wales, son of Evan Williams [and Mary Davies]; husband of Christina Anderson; died March 21, 1922.
NOTE 10 Thomas Perkins, son of William Perkins and Jane Mathews, born May 19, 1834, Treboeth, So. Wales; baptized 1847 by Thomas Pugh; confirmed 1847; rebaptized October 9, 1875, by C. J. Arthur; ordained as a Seventy March 25, ----. [see Note 23]
NOTE 11 Jane Mathews Perkins, daughter of Thomas Mathews and Mary Davis, born May 27, 1814, Llangyfelach, Wales; baptized 1844; died March 15, 1879.
NOTE 12 Martha Naomi Perkins, daughter of Benjamin Perkins and Mary Ann Williams, blessed August 7, 1879 by Henry Lunt.
NOTE 13 Mary Jane Perkins, baptized September 7, 1879 by Charles Heyborne; confirmed same day by Richard Palmer.
5
NOTE 14 Benjamin Perkins, born January 14, 1844, Llangyfelach, Wales; rebaptized September 28, 1879, by R. W. Heyborne. [see Note 23]
NOTE 15 Mary Ann Williams Perkins, born August 27, 1851, re-baptized September 28, 1879, by R. W. Heyborne.
NOTE 16 Elizabeth Perkins Stephen(s), born January 13, 1847, Llangyfelach, Wales; rebaptized September 28, 1879.
NOTE 17 Naomi Perkins Perry, born July 31, 1852, Wales; re-baptized September 28, 1879. [see Note 23]
NOTE 18 Martha Perkins Mackleprang, born February 26, 1854; re-baptized September 28, 1879. [see Note 23]
NOTE 19 Daniel Morgan Perkins, born March 15, 1866, Glamorganshire, Wales; rebaptized
September 28, 1879. [see Note 23]
NOTE 20 Daniel Perkins, re-baptized October 6, 1879. [see Note 23]
NOTE 21 Evan Williams, son of Edmund Williams and Sarah, born November 15, 1827, England. Mary Davies Williams, daughter of Thomas Davies and Mary [Jane Jacobs], born April 17, 1827, South Wales. [see Note 8]
David Davies Williams, son of Evan Williams and Mary Davies, born August 26, 1849, South Wales; died November 17, 1861.
Margaret Davies Williams, daughter of Evan Williams and Mary Davies, born November 5, 1853, South Wales.
Thomas Davies Williams, son of Evan Williams and Mary Davies, born November 5,

1853, South Wales.
Edmund Davies Williams, son of Evan Williams and Mary Davies, born March 21, 1856, South Wales; removed to Oasis, Millard, Utah [from Cedar City].
Catherine Davies Williams, daughter of Evan Williams and Mary Davies, born April 3, 1858, South Wales; died July 9, 1861.
Sarah Davies Williams, daughter of Evan Williams and Mary Davies, born May 23, 1860, South Wales.
Catherine Davies Williams, daughter of Evan Williams and Mary Davies, born April 23, 1862, South Wales; died July 8, 1882.
6
Richard Davies Williams, son of Evan Williams and Mary Davies, born February 3, 1864, South Wales; died August 12, 1865.
Jane Davies Williams, daughter of Evan Williams and Mary Davies, born July 19, 1867, South Wales.
Evan Edward Davies Williams, son of Evan Williams and Mary Davies, born April 4, 1869, South Wales; baptized October 6, 1878.
William Davies Williams, son of Evan Williams and Mary Davies, born June 16, 1871, South Wales; baptized June 26, 1881.
NOTE 22 Ruth Perkins, daughter of Benjamin Perkins and Mary Ann Williams, born February 6, 1885, Cedar City.
Sarah Elizabeth Perkins, daughter of Benjamin Perkins and Sarah Williams, born January 12, 1886, Cedar City.
NOTE 23 William Perkins, son of Thomas Perkins, born February 16, 1807; died January 4, 1876.
Jane Mathews Perkins, daughter of Thomas Mathews and Mary Davis, born May 27, 1814, Llangyfelach; baptized 1844; died March 15, 1879, Cedar City.
Thomas Perkins, son of William Perkins and Jane Mathews, born May 19, 1834, Llangyfelach; baptized 1847; died February 8, 1884, Cedar City. [see Note 10]
Elizabeth Perkins, daughter of William Perkins and Jane Mathews, born January 13, 1845, Llangyfelach.
Benjamin Perkins, son of William Perkins and Jane Mathews, born January 14, 1844, Llangyfelach. [see Note 14]
Naomi Perkins, daughter of William Perkins and Jane Mathews, born July 30, 1852, Llangyfelach. [see Note 19]
Hyrum Perkins, son of William Perkins and Jane Mathews, born February 18, 1851; baptized September 1, 1869.
Martha Perkins, daughter of William Perkins and Jane Mathews, born February 26, 1854. [see Note 18]
Daniel Perkins, son of William Perkins and Jane Mathews, born April 30, 1857. [see Note 20]
7
Daniel Morgan, son of Daniel Morgan and Ann Perkins, born March 15, 1866 at Capcock, Glamorgan, Wales; baptized July 18, 1875. [see Note 19]
Catherine Williams Perkins, daughter of Benjamin Perkins and Mary Ann Williams, born January 1875, Cedar City, Iron, Utah.
NOTE 24 Searched FHL Films 497738-497740 (Court records - Iron County, Utah)

for the adoption of Caroline Cordelia Thurston by Benjamin Perkins and Mary Ann Williams. No adoption record found. It appears that although she later took the Perkins name, she was never formally adopted in Iron County. Family tradition, however, states that she was adopted.

NOTE 25 Joy Lareen Lyman Olsen, born March 26, 1944, Portland, Multnomah, Oregon; baptized July 5, 1952; married September 16, 1963, at Jackson Hole, Teton, Wyoming; sealed and endowed June 30, 1965, Manti Temple to Kent Olsen. (Personal information, obtained from Joy herself.)

NOTE 26 Kent Olsen, born November 25, 1940, San Francisco, San Francisco, California, son of Fae Cottam and Charles H. Olson. (Personal information obtained from Joy Lareen Lyman Olson)

NOTE 27 Rene Lyman was baptized November 4, 1928 by Junior Johnson, confirmed November 4, 1928, by Edward Partridge Lyman. (Family records)

NOTE 28 Kynra Gay Dyal, born December 3, 1938, San Bernardino, San Bernardino, California; daughter of Gladys Edna Fulherson and Kenneth Warren Dyal. (Family records)

NOTE 29 Gordon Dee Lyman, blessed May 2, 1937 by Dealton Perkins Lyman; baptized by Mark H. Redd, confirmed by John D. Rogers April 1, 1945; ordained a deacon March 13, 1949 by DeAlton Perkins Lyman. (Family records)

NOTE 30 Maureen Lyman, blessed May 5, 1940 by Orsen Bega Card; baptized by Clyde Hunt, confirmed by William E. Palmer. (Family records)

NOTE 31 Mark Edward Lyman, blessed March 4, 1945 by DeAlton Perkins Lyman. (Family records)

NOTE 32 Lloyd Lyman, blessed May 4, 1947 by DeAlton Perkins Lyman. (Family records)

NOTE 33 Jed Ervin Lyman, blessed February 5, 1950, by Edward Partridge Lyman. (Family records: called Jed on May 19, 2008; he read the date to me from his blessing certificate; the blessing took place in the Grayson Ward, two days after the death of his father DeAlton Perkins Lyman).

NOTE 34 Terry Lyman, daughter of Edward Robison Lyman, wife of Kirk Lorin Thornton, born September 13, 1943, son of Florence Nielson Thornton and Mayo Gardner. They were married August 4, 1962. Their first child was born December 26, 1962, named Lisa Gay Thornton. (Family records)

NOTE 35 Lois Katherine Grant Lyman, born December 14, 1919, Mt. Carmel, Illinois, daughter of Viola Charnes and Addison Taylor of New Harmony, Indiana (Rural Route 1); divorced February 25, 1955; married February 26, 1955 in Nevada to Edward Robison Lyman (Bob). They were later divorced. (Family records)

NOTE 36 William Perkins' Wife and Children

William Perkins was born in the Parish of Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales, February 16, 1807. His wife, Jane Mathews, was born in the Parish of Llangyfelach, May 19, 1814. Children: Thomas Perkins, born in the Parish of Llangyfelach, Glamorgan, Wales, May 27, 1834; John Perkins, born in the Parish of St. John, Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales, September 4, 1835; Mary Perkins, born in the Parish of St. John, July 29, 1837; William Perkins, born in the Parish of St. John, November 25, 1838; and died about the 16th of February, 1839, at Berid at Minglebach, near Llangyfelach; Joseph Perkins, born in the

Parish of St. John, May 8, 1840; Ann Perkins, born in the Parish of St. John, May 14, 1842; Benjamin Perkins, born in the Parish of Llangyfelach, January 14, 1844; David Perkins, born in the Parish of Llangyfelach, about August 15, 1845 and died about the middle of September 1847, at Pont Ridyfew, Glamorgan, Wales; Elizabeth Perkins, born in the Parish of Llansamlet, Glamorgan, Wales, February 1851; Naomi Perkins, born in the Parish of Llansamlet, July 31, 1852; Martha Perkins, born in the Parish of Llansamlet, February 26, 1854; Daniel Perkins, born in the Parish of Llansamlet, April 30, 1857. (Evan Williams, *My Ancestor's History* – [notes only])

NOTE 37 When their son (Joseph Mathews Perkins, son of William Perkins and Jane Mathews) was registered in 1840, it is recorded that Joseph was born May 20, 1840, at Penllwin Robert, in St. John, Swansea, and the surname is spelled Peregrin. (Letter to Gladys Perkins Lyman from Henry E. Christiansen, December 17, 1959)

NOTE 38 When Joseph Thomas Perkins married December 25, 1852, he is given as Joseph Perkins, age 26, bachelor, collier, son of Thomas Perkins, collier. (Letter to Gladys Perkins Lyman from Henry E. Christiansen, December 17, 1959)

NOTE 39 On July 6, 1833, William Peregrine married Jane Matthew, at Llangyfelach. (Letter to Gladys Perkins Lyman from Henry E. Christiansen, December 17, 1959)

NOTE 40 John Peregrine married Margaret Morris at Llangyfelach on December 10, 1825. (Letter to Gladys Perkins Lyman from Henry E. Christiansen, December 17, 1959) 9

NOTE 41 The marriage of Ann Evans and John Jenkins is recorded as follows: Married at St. Mary, Swansea, December 25, 1813, by banns John Jenkin of this parish and Ann Evan (by mark x) of this parish; witnesses William Jenkin, William Davies. (Letter to Gladys Perkins Lyman from Henry E. Christiansen, March 13, 1961)

NOTE 42 This couple (the above couple) died, and we have a copy of the death records, and will send you a photocopy later: John Jenkins died January 6, 1855, age 84, at Caebricks, Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales. (Mrs.) Ann Jenkins, age 83, widow, died August 11, 1863 at Caebricks, Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales. (Letter to Gladys Perkins Lyman from Henry E. Christiansen, March 13, 1961)

NOTE 43 A burial was found at Kidwelly for a Thomas Peregrine, February 4, 1830, age 81. (Letter to Gladys Perkins Lyman from Henry E. Christiansen, March 13, 1961 - second letter of same date)

NOTE 44 A christening was found in 1747 at Llangendeirne for Mary, daughter of Anthony David. (Letter to Gladys Perkins Lyman from Henry E. Christiansen, March 13, 1961 – third letter of same date)

NOTE 45 The non-conformist registers of Llangyfelach, Glamorgan, Wales, were searched on microfilm in the Family History Library. Many Peregrine and Mathews names were recorded. John, son of Thomas Peregrine was baptized September 26, 1780.

NOTE 46 In reference to Anthony David, the burial of May 27, 1832, age 86 is of a Mary Anthony and may well by our Mary, wife of Thomas Peregrine. Many Welsh wives or widows were buried under their maiden names. [This letter doesn't state where this burial is recorded, but it is believed to be at Aberdare, Glamorgan, Wales - Lyman D. Platt] (Letter to Gladys Perkins Lyman from Henry E. Christiansen, August 9, 1961)

NOTE 47 Sarah was my mother. She died March 2, 1846. I do not know her age. They [Sarah's parents] began life in Pantrygynt [Pant-y-gynt, Llangeinor, Glamorgan,

Wales] a small farm house in Llangeinuir [Llangeinor, Glamorgan, Wales] Parish. [This farm house is almost exactly between Llangeinor and Llandyfodwg, Glamorgan, Wales - Lyman D. Platt] They moved to Blaencrymlun and there spent their lives and died of old age. It is situated in Llangralla [Coychurch] Parish. (Evan Williams, *My Ancestor's History* – [notes only])

NOTE 48 My father died August 29, 1866, age 75 years. My father and mother had nine children - Thomas, Jane, Mary, Evan, Catherin, Sarah, Edmund, Gwen, and Richard, who died when three months old. My brother Thomas died February 4, 1894, age 74 years. My sister Sarah died. My sister Jane died May 28, 1895. She was born January 12, 1822. (Evan Williams, *My Ancestor's History* – [notes only])

NOTE 49 The following christening entries of interest were traced in the Llandevodwg registers, Glamorganshire, Wales.

10

October 25, 1758 Edmund, son of Thomas and Catherine Williams.

January 20, 1783 (or 1785 - Film is not clear) Thomas, son of Edmund and Elizabeth Williams.

January 12, 1787 Thomas, son of Edmund and Elizabeth Williams.

The following marriage and burial entries of interest were also traced in the Llandevodog, Glamorgan, Wales registers.

May 31, 1790 Edmund Williams and Mary Edmunds, by license.

December 10, 1787 Elizabeth Williams. Note: This is the first wife of Edmund Williams. Further searches may reveal the first marriage record of Edmund Williams.

The following family group was traced for Thomas and Catherine Williams in the same parish:

May 27, 1743 David Williams, chr.

May 18, 1745 Thomas Williams, chr.

March 20, 1747 Evan Williams, chr.

May 7, 1749 Thomas Williams, chr.

July 1, 1751 Morgan Williams, chr.

September 17, 1754 Richard Williams, chr.; buried February 28, 1755.

February 10, 1756 Richard Williams, chr.

October 25, 1758 Edmund Williams, chr.; buried February 20, 1845, age 90, at Coychurch.

April 28, 1761 Margaret Williams, chr.

May 5, 1805 Thomas Williams, bur.

May 14, 1805 Catherine Williams, bur.

NOTE 50 LEAVITT HERALDRY

In James Fairbairn's *Book of Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland*, 4th edition (London, 1905), Page 340, is shown the Levett Crest. C.W. Bardsley, *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, (Baltimore Publishing Company, 1967), Page 480 says: Levett, Levet, Levette, Levitt from one of the places in Normandy, France called Livet. The *Itin. de la Normandie* mentions no less than eight of these. P. H. Reaney, *A Dictionary of British Surnames*, (Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1958), Page 199 says: Levet(t) may also be a nickname from Old French **levet** <wolf cub= a diminutive of Old French **leu** <wolf.=

Emily Leavitt Noyes, *Leavitts of America*, Page 18 *et seq* says: The Latin motto on the

Levett Coat of Arms bearing the Lion: <*Mens Conscia Recti*= is described in one record as

11

meaning <The mind conscious of right laughs at the calumnies of evil men.= Another record states <A mind capable of concentration.=

NOTE 51 William R. Coates, *A History of Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland*, 3 vols. (Chicago and New York: The American Historical Society, 1924). The following information is background to fuller understanding the history of the Leavitts as they crossed the United States in the 1830s and 1840s.

Chapter XIX, Mayfield, Page 237,

Mayfield, survey township number eight in range ten, like Chagrin Falls and Orange, includes a portion of the Chagrin River Valley. Originally under the civil jurisdiction of Chagrin, now Willoughby Township in Lake County, it soon formed its own township government and entered into the sisterhood of townships of Cuyahoga County.

Page 240, about 1828 a temporary blight affected the growth and impeded the development of the new township. This was nothing more or less than an outbreak of Mormonism. We have referred to the address of Sidney Ridgon at Chagrin Falls in which he predicted that the "Saints" would soon occupy the Chagrin Valley. Mayfield became an especial camping ground for Mormon preachers, priests, and prophets, before this prediction was made, and there were many converts. It is authenticated that they held out the inducement that those joining the Mormon Church, if they had sufficient faith, would never die, but if death came it was as a result of sin. Recent investigations into the operations of The House of David at Benton Harbor, Michigan, have brought out the fact that this sect held out the same inducement.... This cult, as will be seen was (Page 241) founded only a short time before Mormonism, and the founders of Mormonism at first adopted this idea of immunity from death as a good talking point for their missionaries. As we had said, there were many converts in Mayfield, and some were perfectly crazy in their new faith. Families were broken up by the fanatical Mormonism of some of the household[s]. Besides the resident converts many Mormons moved into the township and "squatted" on land in the sparsely settled portions of the township, on farms in the western and central parts. These were social groups. In some instances there were several families on one farm. But developments at Kirtland and plans of the leaders there changed the drift and in 1831 they moved away to join the westward progress of the colony. Mayfield breathed freer now and the coming of settlers of a character to build up the best interests of the township began.[1]

NOTE 52 There are maps, in *Jeremiah Leavitt II and Sarah Sturtevant*, published by the author, that refer to the following information. Included are Stanstead, in Canada, which contains the township of Hatley, where the Leavitts lived;[2] property of Jeremiah Leavitt II in Hancock County, Illinois, granted by Eliot Hartwell to Jeremiah Leavitt on

[1]The *Atlas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio* (Philadelphia: Titus, Simons & Titus, 1874) [FHL Book: Q977.131 R21La, Page 9], shows some maps of Mayfield Center, but as they are much later than when our family was there, they have not been included here.

[2]Found at the FHL, Book Q971 E3c, Part 1.

12

April 22, 1844 for $200.00; recorded February 25, 1847: 4th principal meridian, township 7 north, range 8 west, section 25; south 1/2 of east 1/2 of northeast 1/4 of section 25, Hancock County, Illinois; warranty deed, acknowledged April 25, 1844, Daniel H. Wells,

Justice of the Peace for Hancock County; recorded in Hancock County Deed Book R, Page 335; February 5, 1846 Jeremiah Leavitt and Sarah Leavitt sold above property to Andrew and Hiram Waggoner of Hancock County for $90.00; witnesses John R. Tull, acknowledged by William H. Bennum, Justice of the Peace for Hancock County; recorded February 6, 1846, in Hancock County Deed Book O, Page 167; map drawn by Noel R. Barton of adjoining properties to one just described, showing that the area was known as Big Mound, or the Mound Branch. Other Mormon families in the immediate vicinity included sundry English Brethren who bought part of the southeast 1/4 of section 25 on April 19, 1843: Robert Burton, William Smith, William Mosley, Samuel Payne, William Reeves, Thomas Hammond, Joseph Griffiths, Christopher Layton, and John Marriott, same area April 17, 1843; Joseph Hite, August 26, 1842, also part of southeast 1/4. In southeast 1/4 of Section 26, William Kay bought property May 17, 1844; and John Steed, James Jones, and George Eddins purchased smaller properties in the same southeast 1/4 on the same day.

NOTE 53 Gunlock, Washington, Utah LDS Ward Records (FHL Film 25988). Gunlock Ward was organized February 16, 1879 and belonged and still belongs (1973) to the St. George Stake. Record of Members, 1877-1901.

Page 10, July 1, 1877, Josiah, son of Jeremiah Leavitt III and Eliza Harrover, confirmed by Dudley Leavitt and baptized by Dudley Leavitt; born in Gunlock.

July 29, 1877, Joseph Smith, son of Jeremiah Leavitt III and Eliza Harrover, born Santa Clara, Washington, Utah; baptized and confirmed by Dudley Leavitt.

April 21, 1878, Solon Edwin, son of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Solinda Eastman Parker, born December 1, 1869, at Hebron, Washington, Utah; baptized by Joseph Smith Huntsman; confirmed by William E. Jones.

Pages 11-13, Meeting held in this place in the house of L. H. Callaway ... meeting adjourned until 1 o'clock P.M. February 16, 1879. Meeting opened by singing; prayer by Dudley Leavitt; sacrament administered by Bishop M. Ensign and Brother Dudley Leavitt; Brother McAllister said he wished the brethren to say who they wanted for Bishop; several were mentioned: Jonathan Hunt, Jr., William E. Jones, Franklin Overton Holt, Joseph Smith Huntsman, and H. A. Chaffin. President Erastus Snow inquired who had copies of the Bible, Book of Mormon, or Doctrine and Covenants. President J. D. T. McAllister nominated Joseph Smith Huntsman for Bishop of the Gunlock Ward; seconded by J. M. Truman; vote taken not unanimous. Jonathan Hunt, Sr., H. A. Chaffin and Jonathan Hunt, Jr. voted against Joseph Smith Huntsman. Jonathan Hunt, Jr. said he could not sustain Brother Huntsman. President Erastus Snow spoke on the subject of unity and the vote was again taken unanimous on motion of Joseph Smith Huntsman and seconded by M. Ensign; Franklin O. Holt for first counselor to the Bishop carried

unanimous. Brother Joseph Smith Huntsman, motioned that Jonathan Hunt, Jr. be second counselor; carried unanimously, on motion of President McAllister and seconded by President Erastus Snow. Brother H. A. Chappin, clerk of Gunlock Ward unanimous.

Page 13, President Snow set Joseph Smith Huntsman apart as Bishop. Gunlock Ward to comprise all between the mouth of Jackson Wash, the Magolso Corral and the East side of Dammeron Valley and the Nevada Line.

Page 16, Bishop Huntsman organized Y. M. M. I. A. February 19, 1879. Baptizing [began] at Gunlock Ward March 6th, 1879. Bishop Huntsman said it was necessary to

renew our covenants so that we could attend to work in the temple, also to attend to baptisms of children, as children over eight years old had not the right to take the sacrament if not baptized.
Page 18, March 6, 1879, Joseph Smith Huntman, son of James William Huntsman and Hannah Davis, born December 29, 1838 at Caldwell County, Missouri, baptized for renewal of covenants by Jonathan Hunt, Jr.; confirmed by William E. Jones.
Joseph Smith Leavitt, son of Jeremiah Leavitt III and Eliza Harrover, born September 6, 1860 at Santa Clara, Washington, Utah; baptized for renewal of covenants.
Solon Edwin Huntsman, son of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Solinda Eastman Parker, born December 18, 1869; baptized for renewal of covenants.
Page 19, Baptized at Gunlock, June 5, 1879, Luna Adelia Huntsman, daughter of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Solinda Eastman Parker, born March 29, 1869, at Clover Valley, Washington, Utah; baptized by Joseph Smith Huntsman for renewal. [1864 is the correct birth year - Lyman D. Platt; also Clover Valley - at that time in Utah, later became part of Nevada as the line between the states changed.]
Solinda Eastman Parker, wife of Joseph Smith Huntsman, baptized by Joseph Smith Huntsman; confirmed by William E. Jones.
FIRST BAPTISMS AT GUNLOCK
Page 20, Luna Adelia Huntsman, daughter of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Solinda Eastman Parker, born March 29, 1864, at Clover Valley; baptized by John Pulsipher, July 4, 1872.
Solon Edwin Huntsman (no baptism given)
Perry Davis Huntsman, born March 26, 1873; baptized April 10, 1881, by James W. Hunt; confirmed by Jospeh Smith Huntsman.

Page 21, Ellen Melvina Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and [Mary] Ellen Huntsman, baptized by Bishop Walter Granges in the St. George font, March 17, 1885; confirmed by John D. T. McAllister, on the same date.
Solinda Henriette Huntsman, daughter of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Solinda Eastman Parker, baptized March 17, 1885, St. George font, by Bishop Walter Granges; confirmed by John D. T. McAllister.
Page 22, Eliza [Harrover] Leavitt, re-baptized August 26, 1880.
Jeremiah Leavitt IV, son of Jeremiah Leavitt III and Eliza Harrover, re-baptized March 11, 1883; baptized by Franklin Overton Holt; confirmed by William E. Jones.
Page 23, November 27, 1887, Sunday, President McAllister then told us his business he had to do here. Some time since Bishop Joseph Smith Huntsman had resigned; that left the Ward without a Bishop.... Franklin Overton Holt was chosen.... Brother Joseph Smith Huntsman spoke a short time, expressed his desire to be faithful.
Page 25, Joseph Smith Huntman called as first counselor in the Y. M. M. I. A.
Page 26, November 27, 1887, Joseph Smith Leavitt, son of Jeremiah Leavitt III and Eliza Harrover, baptized by Joseph Smith Huntsman; confirmed by John Powell.
Luna Adelia Huntsman Leavitt, baptized November 27, 1887; confirmed same day.
Page 27, Jeremiah Leavitt IV was one of the original teachers of the Gunlock Ward.
Page 29, Louisa Vinia [Vinnie] Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntman, baptized by Franklin O. Holt, June 23, 1891; confirmed by William E. Jones, June 23, 1891.

Page 33, November 21, 1880, Olive Barbara Huntsman, daughter of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Solinda Eastman Parker, born August 9, 1880; blessed by Joseph Smith Huntsman.
April 13, 1879, Gunlock Female Relief Society organized; Solinda Eastman Parker Huntsman president; Elizabeth Boice Truman, Emma Truman Holt, and Luna Adelia Huntsman, 1st, 2nd counselors and secretary.
Page 43, Lydia Serene Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, baptized by her father and confirmed by William E. Jones on July 7, 1887.
Page 44, Josiah Thomas Leavitt, son of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, born December 7, 1883; blessed by Joseph Smith Huntsman, January 6, 1884; baptized
15
by Jeremiah Leavitt IV, January 3, 1892; confirmed by William E. Jones, January 3, 1892.
Sarah Miriam Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, born June 24, 1885; baptized by Franklin Overton Holt, August 6, 1893; confirmed by George A. Holt, August 6, 1893.
Page 45, Athel [Eathel] Solinda Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, baptized by Jeremiah Leavitt IV, July 7, 1895; confirmed by Franklin O. Holt, July 7, 1895.
Page 45, Ethel Lucinda Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, baptized by Jeremiah Leavitt IV, July 7, 1895; confirmed by Franklin O. Holt, July 7, 1895.
Page 47, Clarissa Josephine Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, baptized by Franklin O. Holt, July 4, 1897; confirmed by Richard Morris, July 4, 1897.
Page 50, Organization of the Gunlock Y. W. M. I. A., October 2, 1879; with Emma M. Holt as President; Mary Ellen Leavitt first counselor; Elizabeth Hunt as second counselor; and Luna Adelia Huntsman, as clerk.
Page 53, March 23, 1883, Meeting held at Gunlock schoolhouse to organize the Gunlock Elders Branch Quorum at Santa Clara. President Jasper Gubler of Santa Clara wished to organize [Gunlock] as a branch of the 6th Quorum of Elders and he appointed Jeremiah Leavitt IV as Presiding Teacher.
BLESSINGS IN THE GUNLOCK WARD
Page 69, Jeremiah Sturtevant Leavitt, son of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, born February 18, 1882; blessed by William E. Jones, February 26, 1882.
Page 70, Josiah Thomas Leavitt, son of Jeremiah Leavitt III and Eliza Harrover, born December 7, 1883; blessed by Franklin O. Holt, William E. Jones, with Joseph Smith Huntsman mouthpiece, January 6, 1884. [Note: This Josiah Thomas Leavitt is actually a son of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman - Lyman D. Platt]
Page 71, Sarah Miriam Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, born June 28, 1885; blessed August 30, 1885 by William E. Jones.
Olive Marie Huntsman, daughter of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Lucy Truman, born May 29, 1885; blessed by Franklin O. Holt, William E. Jones, with Joseph Smith Huntsman as mouthpiece, June 28, 1885.
16
Page 72, Eathel Solenda Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt and Eliza Harrover, born

May 4, 1887; blessed by William E. Jones, June 19, 1887. [Note: This Eathel Leavitt is actually a daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman - Lyman D. Platt.]
Ethel Lucinda Leavitt, born May 4, 1887, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, blessed by Joseph Smith Huntsman, June 19, 1887.
Margaret Jane Huntsman, daughter of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Lucy Truman, born February 21 1887; blessed by Joseph Smith Huntsman, April 7, 1887.
Page 73, Clarissa Josephine Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, born June 19, 1889; blessed by William E. Jones, July 28, 1889.
Page 74, Olive Isabel Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, born March 12, 1891; blessed by Amos P. Hunt, April 12, 1891.
DONATIONS
Page 74, March 16, 1883, chandaliers for the St. George Tabernacle.
Joseph Smith Huntsman $1.50
August 15, 1884, Manti Temple, Utah
Joseph Smith Huntsman $1.50
Page 77, Salt Lake Temple
Jeremiah Leavitt IV $5.00
BLESSINGS (continued)
Page 105, Joseph Eugene Leavitt, son of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, born January 21, 1893; blessed by Franklin Overton Holt, William E. Jones, with David Morris, mouthpiece, February 19, 1893.
Page 107, Perry Duane Leavitt, son of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, born January 6, 1895; blessed by Franklin O. Holt, February 10, 1895.
Page 109, Vera Leone Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, born August 4, 1897; blessed by David Chidester, Jr., September 19, 1897.
RECOMMENDATIONS FROM VARIOUS WARDS
Page 120, Hebron, Utah, August 22, 1879.
17
This is to certify that Jeremiah Leavitt [IV] and his wife Mary Ellen Huntsman are faithful members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and in good standing in this Ward; and as such, we recommend them to any Ward to which they may wish to attach themselves. Thomas S. Terry, Bishop; D. M. Tyler, Clerk.
Page 123, Hebron, Utah, February 20, 1886.
To whom it may concern, this certifies that Hannah Huntsman and her son Aaron D. Huntsman, are faithful members in good standing in the Hebron Ward of the St. George Stake of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and have paid their tithing and as such we recommend them to any Ward they wish to united with. Thomas S. Terry, Bishop.
DONATIONS
Page 135, Salt Lake Temple
Jeremiah Leavitt IV, wife and children, $8.00
GENERAL RECORD
Pages 149-150, Joseph Smith Leavitt and Luna Adelia Huntsman were married in Gunlock, Washington County, Utah, April 12, 1884, in Bishop Joseph Smith Huntsman's house. William E. Jones performed the ceremony and on Sunday, May 4, 1884, they were each charged with illicit intercourse and were disfellowshipped from the Gunlock Ward

and were subsequently cut off from the Church by the St. George Stake High Council in St. George and by the saints in Gunlock.
Page 150, Joseph Smith Huntsman bought land in Gunlock from James Hughes.
Page 150, Lucy Truman is now the wife of Joseph Smith Huntsman, Bishop.
Page 151, Solinda Eastman Huntsman was taken sick soon after her daughter [Luna Adelia: above] was married [excommunicated] and suffered a great deal of pain for a little more than a week when she left this world for a better one. She died May 12, 1884. She was [a] faithful L.D.S. and is greatly missed by her family.
Pages 151-152, About four weeks ago Jeremiah Leavitt [IV] was disfellowshipped in this Ward for drinking wine and quarreling. He had been brought up several times before and had made confession and then drunk as usual. On Sunday, February 9, 1887, at the afternoon meeting the case was again brought up/ Bishop Huntsman asked the saints if they were willing to bear with Jeremiah Leavitt in the course he was persuing; if so to hold up their right hand. Not a hand was raised in his favor. It was then moved and seconded that he be disfellowshipped until he showed himself worthy of a standing in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; the vote was unanimous. Brother Leavitt, after he was disfellowshipped, did not seem to think the Bishop and his

counselors had been too strict with [him] but soon altered his opinion and desired that he might be restored to his standing in the Church but they did not feel to be hasty about it and told him that he had better wait and see President McAllister; and on Saturday, March 6, 1887, Jeremiah, in the house of Bishop Huntsman spoke to President McAllister, who said there should be a meeting called and his case be laid before the people; accordingly a meeting was held in the schoolhouse at 5:00 P.M.
Meeting opened by singing and prayer by Franklin Overton Holt. Bishop Joseph Smith Huntsman stated the object of the meeting. Jeremiah was then called upon to make a statement of his desires and intentions. He said that he felt ashamed that he had acted so that he had to be disfellowshipped and made some excellent remarks as to what he knew his duty to be and intended to do it in the future and asked the Saints to forgive him. It was moved by the counselor William E. Jones, seconded by counselor Franklin O. Holt, that we receive Jeremiah Leavitt [IV] back to fellowship and hoped he would keep his covenants. President McAllister called on the Bishop and Counselors to state their feelings. Bishop said he was glad to see Jeremiah back to fellowship and hoped he would keep his covenants. William E. Jones said he thought Jeremiah knew that we were not his enemies but friends and what had been done was for his good; said we should pray for him that he may be enabled to keep his covenants. Franklin O. Holt made remarks similar to those already mentioned, and endorsed what had been said.
President McAllister made some excellent remarks; said he was pleased to see Jeremiah come back and hear him talk the way he did; said Jeremiah's father was a good man and hoped he would pattern after his Father. He then read a circular published by the Authorities, April 19, 1884, in which it was stated that an habitual drunkard could not have a standing in this Church; neither could a man who gave or sold liquor or wine to such men have a standing among the Saints. A very good feeling was manifest throughout the meet- [Page 152] ing. It was voted unanimously that Jeremiah Leavitt be restored to full fellowship and on the following day, Saturday, March 7, 1883, he was rebaptized

by Franklin O. Holt and confirmed at the water side same date by Joseph Smith Huntsman, Franklin O. Holt, with William E. Jones, mouthpiece. Since the above transpired, Jeremiah has been trying to do better and has succeeded in doing some better.
Page 153, On Sunday, September 25, 1887, Joseph Smith Huntsman resigned his office as Bishop of the Gunlock Ward. He did so by request of the authorities of this stake of Zion; the request was made on account of his selling liquor to the young men in Pine Valley, contrary to counsel.
A few weeks after Bishop Huntsman resigned, brothers Daniel D. McArthur and David H. Cannon came to Gunlock for the purpose of reinstating Brother Huntsman in the Bishopric. They said he had misunderstood the letter that had been sent to him, that they did not ask him to resign, and now if the Saints were willing, they would give back to him his office, but when it was put to vote, not a hand was raised in his favor, the people did not want him....

Joseph Smith Huntsman left Gunlock January 9, 1888 and removed to the Muddy in Nevada....
Page 154, Josiah Leavitt married Mary Ann Bowler after getting out of jail in St. George where he had been several months for stabbing a man in the back; married December 28, 1888, St. George Temple.
Page 162, Ellen Melvina Leavitt married to James Tullis.
Page 163, Monday, July 11, 1898. Election Day. Bishop Franklin Overton Holt elected school trustee for three years and Jeremiah Leavitt IV for two years.
Page 171, March 11, 1899, born to the wife of Jeremiah Leavitt IV, a daughter [Blanche - Lyman D. Platt].
Page 172, Friday, April 21, 1899, Jeremiah Leavitt IV has now the roof on his new adoby house which is perhaps the best building in town.
Page 173, Olive Isabella Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, born March 12, 1891, at Gunlock; baptized by Josiah Leavitt and confirmed by Jeremiah Leavitt IV, May 7, 1899.
Page 176, Sunday, November 5, 1899, James William Huntsman's wife [Hannah Davis] and child [Aaron D. Huntsman] having moved into town sometime previous and not coming from any other ward, therefore not having a recommend, he and his wife [mother] were baptized into this Ward as members of the Gunlock Ward by Edward Leavitt. [see original page 123 {page 17 above}: the certificate copied there refers to Hannah Davis Huntsman, wife of James William Huntsman, and Aaron Huntsman, her son; therefore, the re-baptism was unnecessary, and the recommend was already recorded in the Ward Records - Lyman D. Platt].
Page 179, A child of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman born March 11, 1899 [child's name was Blanche - Lyman D. Platt]; blessed March 7th [wrong date] 1899 by James S. P. Bowler.
Page 185, October 6, 1901, Joseph Eugene Leavitt, son of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, baptized by his father, Jeremiah Leavitt and confirmed by Zera Pulsipher Terry.
Page 200, Clarissa Leavitt and Jonathan Hunt married.
Joseph Smith Leavitt and Luna A. Huntsman married.

Luna Adelia Huntsman, daughter of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Solinda Eastman Parker, born March 29, 1864 in Clover Valley, Lincoln, Nevada [at the time it was Washington County, Utah Territory].
Page 201, Josiah Leavitt, son of Jeremiah Leavitt III and Eliza Harrover, was sealed to Mary Ann Bowler, December 28, 1888. [see original page 154; page 19 above; Lyman D. Platt]
Record of Members, Early to 1907
#46 Jeremiah Leavitt IV, born February 7, 1851, son of Jeremiah Leavitt III and Eliza Harrover, Pottowattamie County, Iowa; baptized by Jacob Hamblin.
#47 Mary Ellen Huntsman, daughter of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Solinda Eastman Parker, born July 13, 1860, East Tooele City, Tooele, Utah; baptized July 12, 1868 by Thomas Sirls Terry; confirmed July 12, 1868 by Joseph Smith Huntsman.
Children of Jeremiah Leavitt IV & Mary Ellen Huntsman
first two born at Hebron, the rest at Gunlock, Washington, Utah
#48 Ellen Melvina born 09 Feb 1877 bapt 19 [17?] Mar 1885
#49 Lydia Serene born 12 Nov 1878 bapt 07 Jul 1887
#50 Louisa Vinna born 10 Oct 1880 bapt 23 Jun 1889
#51 Jeremiah Sturtevant born 18 Feb 1882 bapt 02 Mar 1890 died
#52 Josiah Thomas born 07 Dec 1883 bapt 03 Jun 1892
#53 Sarah Miriam born 24 Jun 1885 bapt 06 Aug 1893
#54 Eathel Solinda born 04 May 1887 bapt 07 Jul 1895
#55 Ethel Lucinda born 04 May 1887 bapt 07 Jul 1895
#56 Clarissa Josephine born 19 Jun 1889 bapt 04 Jul 1897
#57 Olive Isabell born 12 Mar 1891 bapt 07 May 1899
#58 Joseph Eugene born 21 Jan 1893 bapt 06 Oct 1901
#59 Perry Duane born 04 Jan 1895 bapt 29 Nov 1903
#60 Vera Seone born 04 Aug 1897 bapt 06 Aug 1906
#61 Blanche born 11 Mar 1899 bapt
#62 Howard Melvin born 08 Jul 1901 bapt
#147 Josiah Leavitt, son of Jeremiah Leavitt III and Eliza Harrover, born February 24, 1853 [should read 1863 - Lyman D. Platt], Gunlock; baptized [4 July] 1877.
Record of Ordinations
#29 Membership #46, Jeremiah Leavitt IV, Elder

Marriage Information
Lemuel Sturtevant Leavitt, married Melvina Thompson
Ella M. Leavitt married James Tullis
Louisa V. Leavitt married Arthur Williams
Lydia S. Leavitt married Fredrick Blake
Record of Members, Early to 1924
Clarissa Leavitt married Jonathan Hunt
Emma Leavitt married George A. Truman
#128 Joseph Smith Huntsman, son of James William Huntsman and Hannah Davis, born December 29, 1838, in Caldwell County, Missouri; baptized 1846 in Missouri River in Pottowattamie County, Iowa; dead 1921.
#129 George Albert Huntsman, son of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Lucy Truman, born

January 17, 1889, St. Joseph, Clarke, Nevada; baptized March 9, 1901.
#130 Emery Huntsman, son of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Lucy Truman, born March 9, 1893, St. Joseph, Clarke, Nevada.
#132 James William Huntsman [II] , son of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Lucy Truman, born August 28, 1896, at St. Joseph, Clarke, Nevada.
Sarah M. Leavitt married Andrew M. Pulshipher
Mary E. [II] Leavitt married David E. Housten
Sarah M. Leavitt married Orson A. Talbot
Josephine Leavitt married George Almas Truman
Blanche Leavitt married Wilford Holt
Record of Members, 1925 - 1941
#14 Jeremiah Leavitt [IV], baptized 1859; ordained Elder in the Temple, May 14, 1876 [the temple wasn't dedicated until 1877, but was in use in 1876 - Lyman D. Platt]; married Mary Ellen Huntsman May 14, 1876; died July 26, 1931.
#15 Mary Ellen Huntsman, confirmed July 12, 1868 by Joseph S. Thursten.
#16 Josiah Thomas Leavitt married Flora Christine Harder, April 23, 1909, St. George.
#17 Joseph Eugene Leavitt married Vilate Barney, May 2, 1916, St. George.
22
#18 Perry Duane Leavitt married Mary Pulshipher, November 14, 1916; (2) Evallen Hunt, May 31, 1922; (3) Ruby Jones, April 27, 1937.
#24 Josiah Leavitt, son of Jeremiah Leavitt [III] and Eliza Harrover, baptized 1871; married Anna Bowler.
#32 Blanch H. Leavitt [Blanche Leavitt Holt - Lyman D. Platt] married September 7, 1916, Wilford M. Holt; baptized June 7, 1907.
#34 Howard Melvin Leavitt; baptized October 3, 1919; married Lottie Bowler, June 24, 1926.
#48 James William Hunstman [II], son of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Lucy Truman, moved to Redlands, California.
#86 Myrza Jane Whitehead Miles married Josiah Leavitt
End of Note 53 & End of Gunlock Ward Records
NOTE 54 Bishop's Report - Record of Members of Various Wards in Utah Territory, 1852- 1853. [FHL Film 164614 report; FHL Film 430074 index] for Tooele, Tooele, Utah.
James W. Huntsman
William Huntsman
Dudley Leavitt
Lemuel Leavitt
Jeremiah Leavitt [III]
NOTE 55 Patriarchal Blessings
Benjamin Platt, born April 12, 1833, Crompton, Lancashire, England, son of Thomas Platt and Sarah Standring; received patriarchal blessing June 9, 1875, at Pinto, Washington, Utah, Utah; lineage of Ephraim; patriarch John L. Smith.
Clarissa Josephine Leavitt Platt, received patriarchal blessing August 15, 1931, at Richfield, Sevier, Utah; lineage of Ephraim; patriarch Joseph S. Horne.
Gordon Leavitt Platt, received patriarchal blessing May 16, 1942, at Salt Lake City, Salt

Lake, Utah; lineage of Ephraim, patriarch Albert R. Lyman
Joseph Platt, received patriarchal blessing August 15, 1931, at Richfield, Sevier, Utah; lineage of Ephraim; patriarch Joseph S. Horne.
23
NOTE 56 Lake Point, Utah L.D.S. Ward Records (FHL Film 26124) Record of Members, 1862-1905.
Lake Point Ward was organized as East Tooele Branch about 1854; as a Ward June 24, 1877. The name was changed in August, 1923 to East Tooele Ward, Tooele Stake.
Page 1, April 12, 1863, William Huntsman helped bless a child.
Page 2, November 23, 1862, James William Huntsman helped bless a baby.
No further mention of the Huntsman family appears in the Lake Point Records - Lyman D. Platt
NOTE 57 Pinto, Utah L.D.S. Ward Records (FHL Film 26420). Pinto was organized as a branch July 17, 1859; organized as a ward July 11, 1867; disorganized about August 1916. It belonged to the St. George Stake.
Record of Members, Early to 1901
Page 1, #17, Benjamin Platt, son of Thomas Platt and Sarah Standring, born April 12, 1833, Crompton township, Lancashire, England; baptized October 7, 1848 by John Yates; confirmed October 8, 1848 by John Yates; re-baptized October 25, 1879 by Charles E. Knell; re-confirmed October 26, 1879 by Richard Harrison.
#18 Mary Graves, Platt, daughter of Joseph Shaw and Rebecca Graves, born March 2, 1837, Crompton township; re-baptized May 30, 1880, by Robert Knell; re-confirmed May 30, 1880, by Robert Knell.
#19 John William Platt, son of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves, born January 17, 1858, at [Fort] Harmony, Washington County, Utah; baptized September 20, 1868, by John W. Young; confirmed 1868, by R. L Harrison; ordained a teacher January 19, 1876.
#20 Benjamin Travis Platt, son of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves, born January 1, 1860 at [Fort] Harmony, Washington County, Utah; baptized by Benjamin Platt; confirmed by Amos G. Thornton, July 23, 1871.
#21 James Platt, son of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves; born November 4, 1861 at Grafton, Washington County, Utah; blessed March 1, 1863, by R. L. Robinson; baptized July 22, 1871, by Benjamin Platt; confirmed July 23, 1871, by Robert Knell; ordained a deacon December 29, 1878, by Robert Knell.
#22 Rebecca Platt, daughter of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves; born July 18, 1863, at Pinto, Washington County, Utah; blessed April 2, 1865, by Benjamin Platt; baptized July 22, 1871, by Benjamin Platt; confirmed July 23, 1871, by R. L. Robinson; married George Robert Sinfield.
24
#23 Emma Platt, daughter of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves, born March 4, 1865, at Pinto, Washington County, Utah; blessed April 2, 1865, by R. L. Robinson; baptized August 10, 1873, by Charles Westover; confirmed August 17, 1873.
#24 Joseph Platt, son of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves, born June 9, 1867, at Pinto, Washington County, Utah; no blessing date but it was by Benjamin Platt; baptized August 12, 1876, by Joseph Eldridge; confirmed August 13, 1876, by A. G. Thornton; ordained a deacon, January 1882.
#25 Josephus Platt, son of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves, born June 9, 1867, at

Pinto, Washington County, Utah; blessed by Richard L. Robinson; died August 8, 1867, at Pinto, Washington County, Utah.
Page, 2, #26 Thomas Platt, son of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves, born October 9, 1869, at Pinto, Washington County, Utah; baptized October 9, 1877, by Benjamin Platt; confirmed October 14 ,1877, by Robert Knell.
#27 George Platt, son of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves, born January 25, 1872, at Pinto, Washington County, Utah; baptized May 30, 1880, by J. W. Platt; confirmed May 30, 1800, by Robert Knell.
#28 Mary Ann Platt, daughter of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves, born June 3, 1874, at Pinto, Washington County, Utah; baptized June 3, 1882, by Benjamin Platt; confirmed June 4, 1882, by Benjamin Platt.
#29 Maria Platt, daughter of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves, born March 14, 1876, at Pinto, Washington County, Utah; blessed August 13, 1876, by Amos G. Thornton; baptized June 7, 1884, by Benjamin Platt; confirmed June 8, 1884, by Benjamin Platt.
#30 Robert Platt, son of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves, born January 28, 1878, at Pinto, Washington County, Utah; blessed September 27, 1878, by Richard Harrison; baptized May 30, 1886, by Benjamin Platt; confirmed May 30, 1886, by J. H. Harrison.
Page 23 Emma Platt married Frank Hiatt
Rebecca Platt married George Sinfield
Benjamin Travis Platt married Florence Westover
Record of Members, 1902 - 1916
Page 2 All living children of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves moved to Newcastle, except Joseph, who moved to Enterprise Ward from Pinto.
Page 3 Lottie Lee, daughter of John Lanier and Sarah C. Rolland, born December 21, 1885, at Kissimmer, Oceola, Florida.
25
Page 4, #114 Mary Jane, daughter of James T. Alexander and Rebecca Noe, born November 12, 1882, at Springville, Utah County, Utah; baptized April 27, 1893, by V. O. Fulmer; confirmed April 21, 1893, by J. H. Manwaring. Remarks: received from Murray Ward, April 21, 1907; died at Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah, November 1907.
Page 5, #152 Clarissa Josephine Platt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt [IV] and Mary Ellen Huntsman, born June 19, 1889, at Gunlock, Washington County, Utah; baptized July 4, 1897, by Franklin O. Holt; confirmed July 4, 1897, by Richard Morris.
Record of Ordinations, Part II
Page 26, #14 Joseph Platt; deacon January 1882; Elder, December 16, 1906, by H. E. Harrison [Note: only one name - H. E. Harrison - appears in the column for the dates which are bunched together - Lyman De Platt]
#29 Benjamin Platt, ordained an High Priest by Francis Marion Lyman, March 11, 1900.
Record of Children, Part III
Page 53, #86 Joseph Eugene, son of Joseph Platt and Clarissa Josephine Leavitt, born November 13, 1914, at Meadows Ranch, Washington County, Utah; blessed November 13, 1914, by Heber E. Harrison.
#91 Roland Evlyn, son of Joseph Platt and Clarissa Leavitt, born February 3, 1916, at Gunlock, Washington County, Utah; blessed March 5, 1916, by N. D. Forsyth.
Annual Genealogical Reports (Form E) - 1907

Page 1101 Mary Alexander Platt, born November 12, 1882; died December 8, 1907; cause: leakage of the heart.
Page 1102 Joseph Platt, son of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves; married March 6, 1907, Mary J. Alexander in temple [for time - Lyman De Platt].
NOTE 58 Lima Branch, Adams County, Illinois - L.D.S. Branch Records (FHL Film 7646)
Page 11, Members: Abigail L. Leavitt; Cornelia E. Leavitt; Lucia L. Leavitt; George Lyman deacon; Rosina Lyman; Gilbert Lyman; Hasteneiz Lyman; Emma Lyman; Marinda Lyman.
Page 12, Solomon Hancock and family; wife Phebe.
26
NOTE 59 Garden Grove Branch, Garden Grove, Decatur, Iowa - L.D.S. Branch Records (FHL Film 1923)
Page 1, At a council called at the insistence of President David Fullmer, of high priests and Elders at Garden Grove on Sunday the 18th of July, A.D. 1847 ... [Pages 2-27 missing - Lyman De Platt]
Page 28, We the undersigned citizens of the camp at Garden Grove do hereby certify that as members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints we do acknowledge the Twelve Apostles as organized and Brigham Young as President of the Church.... we also agree to confrm to and obey the law of tithing and all the laws of the Kingdom of God and all other acts and things that we as Saints are called to do.
Page 41, Zadock Parker (runay) [possibly "runaway" as in other records - Lyman De Platt]; Miriam Parker, wife; Solenda E. Parker, daughter.
Page xx, Blessing of Children, September 24, 1848, Zadock Parker helped bless a child.
Page xx, March 6, 1848, Zadock Parker contributed $.87 1/2 for outfitting two pioneers to go to Salt Lake and start preparing ground, fences, crops, etc. for the Saints at Garden Grove.
NOTE 60 Membership Card Index (Minnie Margett's File); FHL Film 416448 No Greaves; no Harrovers.
FHL Film 416450, Dudley Leavitt, ordained High Priest by D. H. Cannon, January 27, 1900. Taken from St. George High Priest Quorum Record, Book 15649, Page 308, Line 1.
FHL Film 416451, Amasa M. Lyman - ordained Apostle. Remarks: returned to Zion. Taken from Liverpool Branch, British Mission, Book No. 410, Page 92, Line 253.
FHL Film 416452, No Ogdens;
Thomas Perkins, died February 2, 1855. Taken from Treboeth Branch, British Mission Book 899, Page 2.
FHL Film 416451
Alberta Augustus Turley, daughter of Amasa Lyman and Priscilla Turley, born October 5, 1859, at Great Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah; blessed November 15, 1859, by A. Hoagland. Source: 19th Ward, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Stake, Utah, Book 7106, Page 34, Line 29.
27
Annie Partridge Lyman, daughter of Amasa Lyman and Caroline Partridge, born July 3, 1860, at Great Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah; blessed August 26, 1860, by John Taylor. Source: 14th Ward, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Stake, Utah, Book 7106, Page 36,

Line 22.
Charles R. [Rich] Lyman son of Amasa Lyman and Paulina E. Phelps, born February 18, 1857 at Farmington, Davis, Utah; baptized April 23, 1865, by John Eyre; ordained Elder September 27, 1889, by William C. McGregor. Source: Parowan [1st] Ward, Parowan Stake, Utah, Book 24862, Page 7, Line 160; rebaptized June 2, 1881, by W. C. Holyoak; reconfirmed June 2, 1881, by W. C. Mitchell; confirmed April 23, 1865, by Mark A. Coombs. Source: Minute Book, 1861-1866, Page 122; another card on Charles Rich Lyman gives mother Ellen Paullina; blessed November 5, 1857, by H. W. Miller, Farmington Ward, Davis Stake, Book 8725, Page 20, Line 14.
Death Record: Cornelia A. Lyman, wife of Amasa Lyman, died December 14, 1864 in Parowan, age 38. Parowan Ward Minute Book 1861-1866, Page 119.
Edward Leo Partridge Lyman, son of Amasa Lyman and Lydia Partridge; born January 4, 1857, at Great Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah; blessed March 13 ????, by A. Hoagland; Source: 14th Ward Salt Lake City, Book 71046, Page 31, Line 25.
Henry Lyman, son of Amasa Lyman and Cornelia Leavitt, baptized June 14, 1863, by William H. Dame; confirmed by Luke Ford, Parowan. Source: Parowan Minute Book 1861-1866, Page 84.
Ida Evelen Partridge, daughter of Amasa Lyman and Lydia Partridge, born March 28, 1859, Great Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah; blessed November 15, 1859, by A. Hoagland. Source: 14th Ward Salt Lake City, Book 7106, Page 34, Line 28.
Joseph Amasa Partridge, son of Amasa Lyman and Eliza Maria Partridge, born December 13, 1857, Great Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah; blessed March 13, ????, by A. Hoagland. Source: 14th Ward Salt Lake City, Book Book, Page 31, Line 24.
Laura Paulina Lyman, daughter of Amasa Lyman and Paulina Phelps, born August 19, 1865, at Parowan, Iron County, Utah; baptized March 26, 1881, by E. Dalton; confirmed March 26, 1881, by Francis Marion Lyman. Source: Parowan 1st Ward Book 24862, Page 6, Line 147. Another card on Laura gives the following: Laura Paulina Lyman, daughter of Amasa Lyman and Paulina Phelps, born August or October 19, 1864 [family records say 1865], in Parowan; blessed by Amasa [date of blessing given as September 23 1863: this is wrong - Lyman De Platt]. Source: Parowan, Parowan Minute Book 1861-1866, Page 120.
Lucy Liney Lyman, daughter of Amasa Lyman and Eliza Maria Partridge, born August 26, 1860 at Farmington, Davis County, Utah; blessed March 7, 1861, by A. Rose. Source: Book 8725, Page 28, Line 15.
28
Death Record. Mason Roswell Lyman, son of Amasa Mason Lyman and Paulina E. Phelps, died May 31, 1866, ae. 14 years 10 months, 25 days. Parowan, Parowan Stake, Book of Minutes 1861-1866, Page 119; ordained Elder by William H. Dame, May 31, 1866. Elders' Record, Page 84. Brother Lyman died the same night.
Platt[e] Lyman (Conference President) of Somerstown Ward, London Conference, British Mission; residence 20 Bishops Grove, Ballspond Road; Book 3096, Page 37, Line 337. Received from London Conference June 29, 1864, age 20.
Solon E. Lyman, son of Amasa Mason Lyman and Paulina E. Phelps, born August 9, 1863, at Parowan; blessed September 23, 1863, by Amasa Lyman; baptized March 26, 1881, by E. Dalton; confirmed March 26, 1881, by Francis Marion Lyman; ordained Elder, February 10, 1897, by W. C. McGregor. Source: Parowan Book 24862, Page 6,

lines 148, 148a; ordained Priest January 22, 1891, by William McGregor. Source: Minute Book 1861-1866, Page 120.
Willard H. Lyman, son of Amasa Lyman and Cynthia Wright, born April 9, 1874, Millard Co., Utah; Source: 17th Ward, Salt Lake Stake, Book 6299, Page 8, Line 211; rebaptized
October 31, 1893, by Bishop Hardy; re-confirmed November 2, 1893, by John Tingay.
William H. Lyman, son of Amasa Lyman and Paulina Phelps, born February 19, 1861; ordained Elder, October 21, 1888, by C. Adams. Source: Parowan 2nd Ward, Book 24863, Page 28, Line 694; re-baptized June 13, 1887, by N. S. Whitney; re-confirmed June 13, 1887, by William C. McGregor.
FHL Film 416452
Benjamin Platt, son of Thomas Platt and Sarah Standring, born April 12, 1833 at Crompton, Lancashire, England; ordained High Priest, March 11, 1900 by Francis M. Lyman, at St. George. Source: St. George High Priest Quorum Record, Book No. 15649, Page 308, Line 5.
Susey Platt, daughter of John Platt and Betty Butterworth, born October 13, 1844, Royton, Oldham, Lancashire, England; baptized October 1, ????, at Oldham by Samuel Lees, Oldham, Manchester Conference, British Mission, Book 576, Page 35, Line 129; emigrated June 1869. Emigrated June 1868 - Source: Oldham Manchester Conference, British Mission, Book 576, Page 40, Line 56.
James Platt, son of John Platt and Betty Butterworth, born Royton; baptized May 11, ????, at Oldham, by Samuel Lees. Source: Oldham Manchester Conference, British Mission, Book 576, Page 35, Line 134; ordained a priest by J. H. Holt. Source: Oldham Branch, Book 576, Page 65, Line 10.
29
Hannah Platt, daughter of John Platt and Betty Butterworth, born June 10, 1842, at Royton; baptized October 1, ????, at Oldham, by Samuel Lees. Source: Oldham Branch, Book 576, Page 35, Line 128; emigrated July 1869; emigrated June 20, 1865. Source: Oldham Manchester Conference, British Mission, Book 576, Page 39, Line 54.
Zadock Parker and Mirriam Parker: nothing
Family History Library Film 416455
Sturtevants: nothing
Family History Library Film 416456
Mary Ann Williams, born 1855 in Wales; baptized at age 29; baptized by L. A. Neilson, and H. V. Jones. Father William Williams, Mother Mary. Lived in 16th Ward, Salt Lake Stake, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Sarah Williams: nothing
Note: Some of the information in the above entry would indicate that this is another Mary Ann Williams, not Benjamin Perkins' wife - LDP
NOTE 61 *The American Genealogist*, by Donald Lines Jacobus, Volume 2, Page 137
Edward Gilman, married June 21 [22], 1550, Rose Rysse.
Edward Gilman, born about April 20, 1557; Edward Gilman, the emigrant, born about 1587, died at Exeter, New Hampshire; married at Hingham, England June 3, 1614, Mary Clark. Hingham parish register which begins in 1600 mentions two daughters: Margaret, born about August 1, 1602, and Sarah, born about December 4th or October 4, 1603

[probably December 4]. [Daughters of 2nd Edward Gilman, probably - LDP]
It is not generally known that Edward Gilman had a sister Mary who died June 15, 1681, at Hingham, Massachusetts. She married 1st, about 1629, Nicholas Jacob, and 2nd March 10, 1658/1659, John Beal, Sr.
Edward Gilman [1] probably had a brother John who married at Hingham, England, October 1, 1626, to Ann Gurney.
Volume 2, Pages 14-20 [July 1934 - rights reserved] The Rice Family
Some children of Edmund Rice of Sudbury, Massachusetts, baptized at Great Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England [see Volume 10, Pages 133-137].

Volume 10, Pages 133-137
Edmund Rice appeared in Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, about 1627, with a wife and three children: Henry, Edward and Thomas. Wife was Thomasin probably Hosmer. The parish registers of Stanstead, Suffolk give the following:
Baptisms
1608 Edward Ryce, son of Henry Ryce, May
1609 Henry Ryce, son of Henry Rice, February 1609/1610
1612 Elizabeth Ryce, daughter of Henry Ryce, November
1615 Mary, daughter of Henry Ryce, June
1617 Ann Ryce, daughter of Henry Ryce, March 1617-1618
1619 Marie Ryce, daughter of Edmund Ryce, 23 August
1620 Henry Ryce, son of Edmund Ryce, 12 February 1620-1621
1622 Edmund Ryce, son of Edmund Ryce, 26 October
1625 Thomas Ryce, son of Edmund Ryce, 26 January 1625/1626
Marriages
1605 Henry Ryce married to Elizabeth Frost, November
Burials
1608 Henry Ryce, son of Henry Ryce, September
1621 Henry Ryce, November
The rector who sent these records stated that there were no other mentions of the name Ryce but that the Frosts were a Stanstead family. He sent only the name of the month but a second time sent the day also of the baptism of Edmund Rice's children. He stated that he is positive that the Edmund, baptized in 1622 is Edmund not Edward and if he is correct the entry of the name is in error. Edmund Rice had no son Edmund and a deposition in the Middlesex Court Files gives Edward as age 70 in 1692.
It seems probable that Henry Rice came to Stanstead when he married Elizabeth Frost. He may have been the father of Edmund who in 1605 was about 11 years and the marriage to Elizabeth [may have been] a second marriage. Or he may have been an elder brother [of Edmund]. It seems possible that Edmund may have married the sister of Elizabeth Frost.
Pages 135-136 Edward Frost of Stanstead, Suffolk, England, clothier, will dated July 26, 1616, proved October 4, 1616. I make bequests to Thomasine Frost, my wife, William Frost, my son; my five daughters: Elizabeth, now wife of Henry Rice; Ann, now wife of Laurence Collen; Alice, wife of Thomas Blower, Mary, and Thomasine Frost; and to Edward Rice, son of my daughter Elizabeth Rice. Executrix my wife Thomasine.

Stanstead Parish Registers - Baptisms
03 Aug 1589 William, son of Edward Frost
03 Dec 1592 Ann, daughter of Edward Frost
01 Dec 1594 Alice, daughter of Edward Frost; buried 23 November
21 Sep 1596 Mary, daughter of Edward Frost
11 Aug 1600 Thomasine, daughter of Edward Frost
11 Nov 1605 Edward, son of Edward Frost
21 Jan 1607 Mary, daughter of Edward Frost
20 Jan 1609 John, son of Edward Frost
30 Apr 1615 Thomas, son of Edward Frost; buried 23 June
21 Apr 1616 Thomas, son of Edward Frost
03 Aug 1616 Edward Frost buried
Page 136, Edward Frost's daughter, Thomasine, was unmarried in July 1616. Edmund Rice married his wife Thomasin before December 1618.
While there is no absolute proof that Edmund of Stanstead and Edmund of Berkhamstead were the same [person] there can be no doubt that such is the case. The children born at Stanstead coincide with what is known of those children.
The full list, then, of Edmund Rice's children appears to have been as follows, the dates being the baptism:
Mary 23 Aug 1619 Stanstead died before father, unmarried
Henry 12 Feb 1620/21 Stanstead md. Elizabeth Moore
Edward 26 Oct 1622 Stanstead md. Agnes Bent*
Thomas 26 Jan 1625/26 Stanstead md. Mary King
Lydia 09 Mar 1627/28 Berkhamstead md. Henry Drury
Matthew 28 Feb 1629/30 Berkhamstead md. Martha Lamson
Daniel 01 Nov 1632 Berkhamstead bur. 10 Nov 1632, there
Samuel 12 Nov 1634 Berkhamstead md. Elizabeth King
Joseph 13 Mar 1637/38 Berkhamstead md. Martha King
Benjamin 31 May 1640 Sudbury MA md. Mary Brown
md. Mary Chamberlain Graves
*deposed 1692, age 70.
Child by second wife, Mery (Hurd) Brigham
Ruth 29 Sep 1659 Sudbury, MA md. Samuel White
Edmond Rice was a proprietor and selectman of Sudbury, Massachusetts in 1639. All registers around Stanstead have been searched with no success. Some Rices were in

Sudbury (where records were partially missing); Ipswich, Preston, Bures St. Mary have been searched with no success although several Rice names were found.
Volume 15, Page 227
Confirmation of article in Volume 10, Pages 133-137 has been found in the marriage register of St. Mary's Bury, Suffolk:
October 15, 1618 Edmund Rice & Thomasin Frost
Thus we now have the marriage of Edmund Rice and Thomasine Frost. Their first child as already known was baptized at Stanstead, August 23, 1619.
NOTE 62
The following history came into my possession early in my genealogical activities and its

source has been lost - Lyman D. Platt
William de Braose (a Leavitt Ancestor)
William de Braose lived during the time of John Plantagenet; he was Lord of Bramber and lived at Rouen, France about 1200. He had confidence with King John of England. He was in a plot that murdered Prince Arthur in late 1199. He married Maud de Valeri or Maud de Hay. This gave him many castles along the Welsh marshes, in the valley of the Usk and along the Nedd and the Wye: Castles Radnor, Hay, Brecon and Bradwardine. They were in such high favor during the first years of John's reign that they married their eldest son to a daughter of the House of Gloucester and their daughter to the sixth Baron of Lacey who was also the Lord of Tuin in Ireland. Braose was believed to have some power over the King so he was rapidly accumulating money. This continued for ten years.
Finally the King ordered him to pay 5,000 marks for some lands in Leinster. He refused. The King ordered then that he be sent a son to serve as a royal Page. Braose and his wife now sensed that their day of favor was over. In hearing this of the King's officers she declared that "she would not deliver her children to a king who had murdered his own nephew." She immediately realized her mistake and sent the Queen a herd of 400 cattle, all of them pure white except their ears, which were reddish brown. The cattle were kept but the gift did no good at all.
Orders were given to seize the castle of Bramber. They had already left. So the king took the castles of Lady Maud. De Braose waited at Hereford and begged for terms. The King demanded that the purchase price for the lands in Leinster be paid in full and in addition, the castles of Radnor, Hay and Brecon. He agreed. However, in a sudden fit of spleen, he

set fire to property of the King and fled to Ireland with his family. Later he tried to make amends but now the cost was 40,000 marks.
The sequel is this. Maud and her eldest son William were captured while trying to leave Ireland for the Scottish coast and were thrown into a single cell at Windsor. Eleven days later the cell was opened. The two occupants were dead, each lying in a propped-up position against the wall. It was apparent that the son had succumbed first, for one of his cheeks had been gnawed.
William de Braose fled to France. A year later the fugitive died at Corbeil.
NOTE 63
The following history came into my possession early in my genealogical activities and its source has been lost - Lyman D. Platt
Duke of Northumberland
John Dudley, Earl of Warrick, was son of Edmund Dudley (under-sheriff of London in the 1490s). John was self-seeking, vigorous, and a champion of wealth and property. He was shot with an arquebus while in conversation with Robert Ket. His death caused the death of 3,500 others and Somerset took the credit but was executed in January, 1522.
The Duke of Northumberland followed John Dudley as heir of Warwick. He married his son Guildford Dudley to Lady Jane Grey, a girl of sixteen (she was proclaimed Queen of London on July 6, 1553). Jane and Guildford were executed in February 1664 on Tower Hill.
The Dudley Family produced in three successive generations, three men whose careers, end to end, almost equalled the span of the dynasty of the Tudors, the great reigning

house from whose fortunes they quarried their own. The foundation of the Dudley's enterprise was laid by Edmund Dudley, financial minister to Henry VII. This King had succeeded to the Crown in 1485 at the end of a long and hideous civil war. He founded that ruling family which produced three of the most able sovereigns who ever sat upon the English throne.

Edmund Dudley came of a professional family connected with the Barony of Dudley. He was a member of Gray's Inn, and, in a very small society where the qualities of each person were easily recognized, his uncommon ability attracted the notice of Henry VII.

NOTE 64 Endowment House Sealing Records

Thomas Perkins, born May 19, 1834. There is no sealing cancellation on record for Thomas Perkins and Margaret Evans.

The sealing of Margaret Williams to Thomas Perkins was performed October 13, 1873, in the Endowment House, by Joseph F. Smith. This record is found in Book I, Page 168 [FHL Film 183399], Entry 2026.

Thomas Perkins is given as being born May 19, 1834, at Treboeth, South Wales. Margaret Williams is given as being born August 20, 1833, at Llanenaid, Denbigh, North Wales.

NOTE 65

1782, 1785 Censuses of Fairfax County, Virginia

Page 17, William Ogden, head of a white family of nine souls; in list of Richard Chichester; No slaves; 1782 listing Fairfax County.

Page 86, William Ogden, head of family of ten white souls; one dwelling; no slaves. 1785 listing of Richard Chichester.

Page 85, Merryman Harrower, head of family of eleven white souls; one dwelling, three other buildings; 1785 listing of William Payne.

Observation: No other Ogdens or Harrowers/Harrovers in Virginia except two families of Ogdens in Shenandoah County, according to the 1790 Census. LDP

NOTE 66

Microcopy 252, Roll 68, III Census U.S. – 1810, Roll 68, Virginia, National Archives, Washington, D.C., 1959. Came to land 16th October 1810. Errors examined and corrected. Total number in Fairfax County, 13,111 souls.

Observation: No Ogdens or Harrowers found. LDP

NOTE 67

Roll 137, 1820 Census, Fairfax County, Virginia. Observation: The following names were taken consecutively by the census taker, indicating that the Ogden and Harrover families lived either next door to each other, or relatively close to each other. No other Harrovers are given in the census. There does appear, however, one Thomas Ogden.

Page 51: William Ogdon. Males: under 10 = 1; 10-16 = 3; 16-26 = 1; Females: 16-26 = 1; 45 and over = 1; those involved in agriculture = 3.

Thomas Harrover. Males under 10 = 3; 10-16 = 2; 26-45 = 1; Females under 10 = 3; 10-16 = 1; 26-45 = 1; those involved in agriculture = 1.

NOTE 68

Roll 201, 1830 Census, Fairfax County, Virginia. Observation: William Ogden on Page 258 entry had one free colored male between 10-24 living with the family in 1830.

Page 241, Hiram Harrover. Males 5-10 = 2; 10-15 = 1; 30-40 = 1; Females 5-10 = 2; 10-15 = 1; 30-40 = 1; 60-70 = 2; 70-80 =1.
Page 250, Sinah Harrover. Males 5-10 = 3; 10-15 = 1; 15-20 = 3; Females under 5 = 5; 5-10 = 1; 10-15 = 1; 15-20 = 1; 20-30 = 1; 30-40 = 1.
Page 258, William Ogden. Males 15-20 = 1; 20-30 = 2; 50-60 = 1; Females 15-20 = 1.
Roll 180, 1840 Census, Fairfax County, Virginia.
Page 153, Thomas Ogden
Page 165, Hiram Harrover.
Page 167, Alexander Harrover. Males 30-40 = 1. Females under 5 = 2; 20-30 = 1.
NOTE 69
1850 Census of Fairfax County, Virginia. September 13, 1850 date of census.
Page 142, Ann R. Harover, age 26, born in Virginia; in house 519 with David A. Harwood, age 29, a farmer; value of real estate $1200; he was born in District of Columbia; Children: Samuel H. Harover, age 3, born in Maryland; and William H. Harover, age 1, born in Virginia.
Page 153, 680/680 Thomas Ogdon, age 37, farmer, born Virginia; could not read or write; Mary J. Ogdon, age 11, born Virginia; Catherine Ogdon, age 39, born Virginia; Sally Ogdon, age 10, born Virginia; Thomas Ogdon, age 7, born Virginia; Martha Ogdon, age 5, born Virginia; Alexander Ogdon, age 4/12, born Virginia.
Page 154, 682/682 John Harrowver, age 40, farmer, born Virginia; Eliza Harrowver, age 40, born Virginia; Priscilla, John H., Joseph, David, Rezin; William Ogdon in same household, age 15, laborer, born Virginia.
Page 164, 841/841 Eliza Harover, age 54, land value $1000, born Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, age 24, born Virginia; Hiram, age 19, farmer, born Virginia; Catharine, age 14, born Virginia; Martha V., age 10, born Virginia; Robert M., age 7, born Virginia.

NOTE 70 Information Extracted from Pedigree Charts, BYU
Dudley Leavitt, born August 31, 1830/1; married Thirza Riding, born May 14, 1843, England; died August 27, 1927; married August 11, 1859.
Wier Leavitt, son of Sarah Shannon; married Phoebe Cole.
Jeremiah Leavitt, husband of Sarah Sturtevant, baptized January 13, 1920; all his brothers and sisters sealed at Manti, June 13, 1934. Father baptized September 16, 1879 as was mother; endowed September 16/17, 1879; sealed September 17, 1879, Endowment House.
Children of Jeremiah Leavitt and Sarah Sturtevant: #2 married (2) Simon Colton; #7 married (2) Betsy Amelia Mortenson; (3) Mary Craig; (4) Mary Ann Adams or Morgan; (5) Rebecca Waite or Gibbons; #10 married (2) Antoinette Davenport March 9/16, 1861; (3) Harriet Martha Dowdle July 5, 1833.
All children sealed to parents December 27, 1888, St. George; except 2 and 8. No. 10 was sealed February 14, 1924, Alberta, Canada.
NOTE 71 Baptisms for the Dead, Nauvoo, 1841-1843, Book A
Page 69, Catherine Huntsman, baptized proxy James Huntsman
Page 70, Lina (should be Sinah Ogden - LDP), daughter Eliza Harover
Page 77, James Huntman baptized for Elizabeth Huntsman a cousin; John and Polly Huntsman, nephew and niece.
Page 79, James Huntsman baptized for James Huntsman, a grandson

Page 97, Nathaniel Leavitt baptized for Deborah Leavitt, a son
Page 203, Nancy Huntsman baptized (proxy James Huntsman), a brother.
NOTE 72 1850 Census of Utah: Columns are Book, Page No., House Number, Census Page No., Head of Family; Age; Place of Birth.
Tooele County
236 30-30 78 Sarah Leavitt 53 New Hampshire
Dudley Leavitt 20 Lower Canada
Mary Leavitt 18 Lower Canada
Thomas Leavitt 17 Lower Canada
Betsey Leavitt 12 Illinois
Sarah Leavitt 10 Illinois
Lemuel Leavitt 24 Lower Canada
Melvina Leavitt 18 New York
37
Salt Lake County
160 6-6 52 Nathaniel Leavitt 27 Canada
Amanda Leavitt 24 Ohio
Nathaniel Leavitt 1 Iowa
78 226-226 26 Eliza M. Lyman 31 Ohio
Platte Lyman 2 Indian Territory
Utah County
284 50-50 93- Amasa Lyman[3] 38 New Hampshire
Maria Lyman 36 New York
Caroline Lyman (Partridge) 16[4] Ohio
Dianysia (Walker) 15 Ohio
Paulina (Phelps) 14 Indiana
Eliza (Partridge)[5] 13 Ohio
Priscilla (Turley) 12 Ohio
Cornelia (Leavitt) 10 Ohio
Matilda 8 Ohio
Francis M. 5 Illinois
Amasa 4 Illinois
Maria L. 2 Deseret
Platte D. & Oscar M. (twins) 2/12 Deseret[6]
[3]Property valued at $2,000.00.
[4]These are not children; but, rather, wives of Amasa Lyman, and their ages are not correct, although their birthplaces are – LDP.
[5]Notice: she just appeared in the census for Salt Lake City, with her son Platte.
[6]These are not twins, but children by different wives – LDP.
NOTE 73 Biographical Record of the 25th Quorum of Seventy, 1845-1855 (Church Historian's Office, Serial No. 87621).
Page 38, Jeremiah Levett, dropt [sic], Nauvoo, November 4, 1845; born in the province of Lower Canada, 1822, son of Jeremiah and Sarah Leavitt; was baptized in Kirtland, 1838, by Hazen Aldrich and April 9, 1845 was ordanied into the 25th Quorum of Seventies in the City of Joseph. S. W. Richards, Recorder.
Biographical Record of the 27th Quorum of Seventies, 1850-1858 (Possibly 1845-1858); (Church Historian's Office, Serial No. 87635).

Page 32, [Wier Leavitt was born in the year 1827, in the province of Lower Canada]; my Father's name is Jeremiah Leavitt; my Mother Sarah Sturtevant; my Grandfather, Jeremiah Leavitt and my Grandmother Sarah Shannon; my Great-Grandfather Nathaniel Leavitt. My parents on hearing the Gospel, brought me to this place, where I was baptized, by the hands of Morris Phelps; ordained into the 27th Quorum of Seventies; [died July 1850 at Council Point, Iowa, of cholera].

NOTE 74 1842 Tax Assessors List, Hancock County (FHL Film 07700). Columns include Page, Names: Value of Cattle, Value of Horses, Value of Clocks, Value of Watches, Stock in Trade, Other Articles of Personal Property not Enumerated, Amount of Personal Property and Residence.

182 William Leavitt 60 60 10 20 x L 50 200 7.5
183 James Huntsman 40 60 30 x x x 50 180 6.6
189 Abigail Leavitt x x x x x x 20 20 3.8
205 John Huntsman 25 40 x x 10 x 50 125 7N8
206 Jeremiah Levett 130 x 30 x x x 10 170 7N8
207 Pheby Leavitt 20 40 20 x x x 50 130 7N8
207 Peter Huntsman 100 80 40 5 x x 50 275 7N8
210 Jacob Huntsman 10 x x x x x 40 50 6N8
220 James Huntsman 10 x x x x x 20 30 6N8

NOTE 75 *Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine*, A. H. Lund, Editor, published by The Genealogical Society of Utah, 1910, Page 87.

Phebe Leavitt, wife of Wyer Leavitt, born July 26, 1796, in Clairmont Co., Vermont; died April 6, 1850, in Salt Lake City.

1930 (Vol. 21), Pages 84-85. Ancestry of Lucy Mack, wife of Joseph Smith, Sr.

Solomon Mack
Ebenezer Mack
John Mack md. Sarah Bagley
Sarah Colby
Anthony Colby < not proven
Thomas Colby md. Beatrice Felton < not proven
Mary Garnon
Sir Richard Garnon
Augustin Garnon
Thomas Garnon
Elizabeth Brandon
Elizabeth Wingfield
Elizabeth Goushill Edward Fitz-Alan Henry Plantagenet
Elizabeth Fitz-Alan / /
Richard Fitz-Alan md. Elizabeth de Bohun - Richard Fitz-Alan md Eleanor Plantagenet
William de Bohun md Elizabeth de Badlesmere
Elizabeth Plantagenet

Edward I., md. (1) Eleanor of Castile; md. (2) Maud Chaworth
Joan of Dammartin
Marie of Ponthieu
Alice of France
Louis VII of France

NOTE 76 Ruth Lawrence, editor, *Colonial Families of America* (New York: National American Society, 1928), Vol. IV., Page 108.
Edward Gilman, married at Caston, Norfolk, England, June 22, 1550 to Rose Rysse; she married (2) April 3, 1578, John Snell. This was five years after Edward's death. She was buried at Caston, October 3, 1613.
Edward died between February 5, 1573 - date of his will - and July 7, 1573 - date will was proved by widow.
Son Robert was baptized at Caston, July 10, 1559. Brother Lawrence (will 1629). Robert buried March 6, 1631 at Caston. His wife Mary buried there March 9, 1618. They had four children: Robert, Edward (founder of the family in America), Lawrence and John.
Edward Gilman, son of Robert Gilman and Mary Gilman, was born about 1587; married in 1614; left with Peck April 26, 1638, from Gravesend, England aboard *Diligent*; died June 22, 1681 [isn't this the death date of Mary Clarke? - LDP]; married June 3, 1614, at Hingham, England to Mary Clarke.
John died July 24, 1708; married June 20, 1637, to Elizabeth Treworgye.
NOTE 77 Frank Sylvester Parks, editor, *The National Genealogical Society Quarterly* (Washington, D. C.: October 1915), Volume IV, Pages 39-55.
Page 39, Children of Francis Billington and Christian Penn: 1. Martha; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Rebecca; 4. Mary; 5. Isaac; 6. Mercy; 7. Desire; 8. Joseph; and 9. Francis.
Page 40, Jonathan Brewster, born Scrooby, England, August 12, 1593, died Norwich, Connecticut, August 7, 1659; married Plymouth, Massachusetts, April 10, 1624, Lucretia Oldham. She died at Preston, Connecticut, March 4, 1678/9; all children and birth dates coincide with our records, as do husbands and wives; no Elizabeth included in the children of Love Brewster.
Page 41, Children of Ephraim Tinkham: 7. John Tinkham, born November 13, 1663; all names, birth dates and spouses coincide with our records.
Page 55, All children, dates, and spouses agree except 1st John, not given.

NOTE 78 *American Genealogist*, Volume 41 (1965), Pages 1-5.
Page 1, In the *Dictionary of American Biography*, R. G. Usher tells us that the Brewsters first came to Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England in 1571, and that receiving news of the illness of William Brewster, Sr., the son and namesake returned to Scrooby in 1589. William Sr. died in 1590. Also that he married in 1591 Mary, by whom he had before 1620, six children. It seems likely that William Brewster, Sr. was grandson of William Brewster of Bentley cum Arksay, next to Doncaster, Yorkshire, some nine miles north of Scrooby, administration of whose goods was dated 1521. William Brewster of Bentley may have been William Brewster Sr.'s father.
Mary apparently married (1) John Symkinson. This Mary, wife of William Brewster, Sr., married about 1564.
Page 2, William Brewster, Jr. was given post at Scrooby more than eighteen months before August 22, 1590 (Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series 1581-1590, Page 686.
Page 3, William Brewster, Jr. had brother James, vicar of Sutton cum Launde, Nottinghamshire. Brewsters were well-born. James married a Welbeck. William probably married Mary Wentworth, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, who preceded the older William Brewster as baliff at Scrooby.
Page 4, Thomas Wentworth had daughters Mary, Grace and Elizabeth. Their mother was

alive in 1590 - name Grace Gascoigne.
Page 63, William Brewster's motto "Habel est omnis Adam."
American Genealogist, Volume 37, Page 117, *et. seq.*
Page 117, John Prescott born at Shevington, Lancashire, England about 1604 (not positively our John Prescott - LDP). John Prescott (of Sowerby, Halifax, Yorkshire, England) married Mary Gawkroger there in 1629. John Prescott died at Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1681, age 77 years. Some children of John and Mary were baptized in Halifax parish, Massachusetts.
Page 118, John Prescott possessed ten acres of land and more in the island of Barbadoes, 1638.
Page 119, Alice Prescott buried March 10, 1564/5 at Standyshe, Lancashire, England (not positively our Alice who married James Prescott - LDP).
Page 231, Robert Prescott was living about 1350 in Lancashire. He married by 1316 Isabel Nevill, daughter of Sir Edmund de Nevill by his wife Isalda de Flamboro of Liversedge, Yorkshire. Robert and Isabel had at least three sons: Edmund, Thomas and probably a third son John. The aforesaid Edmund de Prescote had son James Prescote

whose descent from Edmund de Neville is proved when in 1445 he claimed a message in Coppul, Lancashire. He was, seemingly, either a lineal or collateral ancestor of Richard Prescott who died in 1631; held land in Coppul. The last-named Prescott thus seems to have descended from the above Edmund de Nevill whose ancestry will be discussed below.
This Richard Prescott of Coppul died testate, his will being in print in abstract form (Pages 79-80 of Dr. Weis's *The Parentage of John Prescott of Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1645* (pub. 1959). Richard seems to have been the son of William Prescott of Coppul (see Page 73 *op. cit.*).
Page 232, Dr. Weis asserted that this William Prescott of Coppul was son of James Prescott and Alice his wife, said James being son of William, son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Robert de Prescote who in 1350 with this his son, held lands in Shevington of Robert de Nevill of Hornby Castle (Page 46 *op. cit.*). While we have seen no evidence that James Prescott aforesaid and Alice his wife had any children, it does seem highly probable that [this] very man of the Prescott families, numerous in Standish and surrounding parishes in the 16th and 17th centuries, did descend from the aforesaid Robert Prescote (living in 1350).
Isabel de Nevill descended from Alfred the Great via her grandfather, Geoffrey de Nevill of Horby Castle, whose ancestry is set forth in brief in Line 247, *Supplemental Ancestral Roots of 60 New England Colonists.*
NOTE 79 *New England Historic, Genealogical Register* (NEHGR), Volume 120, Pages 243-247.
A New Harlakenden Line, by Sir Anthony Wagner
In the summer of 1959 the late Dr. Arthur Adam drew the attention of the last-named writer to a line deriving Roger Harlakenden (1611-1638) of Earl's Colne, Essex and Cambridge, Massachusetts, from the families of Quimoy, Ferrers, Beauchamp of Powick and others printed in Arthur Adams and Frederick Lewis Weis *The Magna Charta Sureties 1215* (Boston: s.n., 1955), Line 89, Pages 73-75. He expressed doubt about certain links and asked for the position to be checked. When this had been done it was

necessary to tell him that his doubts were justified
Roger Harlakenden was grandson of Roger Harlakenden (died 1603) by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hardres (died 1556). Thomas Hardres was asserted to be the son of Christopher Hardres by Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Paston. The pedigree in the 1591 visitation of Kent, showed that Dorothy Paston, who was the 1st wife of Thomas (not Christopher) Harlakenden, died without issue, and that his children included Elizabeth, who married; [it] list[s] George and then Roger Harlakenden [who] were the offspring of his 2nd marriage to Mary Oxinden.
42
Thus, through his mother Margaret Huberd, Roger Harlakenden was descended from the well-known Chauncy family of Hertfordshire. Through the marriage of Sir William Chauncy to Joan, daughter of Sir Roger Bigod of Settrington (d. 1362), this brings descendants from the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, the Marshals, Earls of Pembroke, the Lords of Galloway, the Kings of Scotland, Charlemagne, King Alfred, and many more. The link is as follows:
1. John Chauncy, of Gilston, Hertford, age 27 or more, on August 5, 1479 (his father John Chauncy of Gilson; died May 27, 1479); died June 8, 1510, buried at Yardley, Hertford. He married Alice, daughter of Thomas Boyse, who was living November 4, 1519. Children (order of birth unknown) among others:
1. John, died June 8, 1546, married 1st Elizabeth Proffit; 2nd Katherine
2. George, w. p. May 4, 1521
3. William
2. William Chauncy (John$_1$) [actually John$_2$] of Sawbridgeworth, mentioned in the will of his brother George, 1520. He married ??? Gailand, who was mentioned as living in the will of her son Henry, 1557. Children (order uncertain):
1. John
2. William
3. Lucy
4. Joan
5. Mary
6. Henry
3. Henry Chauncy (William$_2$, John$_1$) of Sawbridgeworth, mentioned in the will of his uncle George Chauncy, 1520; died in 1558. Married Joan sister of Robert Tenderyng of Sawbridgeworth, in whose will, dated July 20, 1562, and proved March 20, 1563 “h...” was mentioned; her will dated November 7, 1562. Henry, w.p. November 5, 1558, mentioned brother-in-law William Pampyon and also Robert Tenderyne, and Richard Pille. Children (order uncertain):
1. William married
2. Alexander married
3. Mary married ??? Pille
4. Dau. married ??? Bright
5. Elizabeth
4. Elizabeth Chauncy Hubert (Henry$_3$, William$_2$, John$_1$), died between December 5, 1577 and November 6, 1579; married before 1562 Richard Huberd of Birchanger, Essex (churchwarden there 1552-1553; who was mentioned in the will of his wife, but not named as “lately deceased”); w.p. November 6, 1579. Children

(order uncertain):
43
1. Edward, of Stansted-Montfichet, Essex, eldest son mentioned in his mother's will 1577 as having a house in Chancery Lane, London.
2. Henry
3. Thomas
4. Edmonde
5. William
6. Mathew, youngest son
7. Alice married ??? Symons
8. Elizabeth married ??? Veysey
9. Joan
10. Joyce
11. Bridget, youngest daughter under 21, unmarried, December 5, 1577

5. Edward Huberd, father-in-law of John Southall (w.d. 1590); his will was dated March 16, 1601; w.p. May 14, 1602. He married (1) Jane, daughter of John Southall, citizen and clothworker of London, who was born in Albrighton, Shropshire, and whose will was dated October 4, 1590, and proved May 31, 1592. She was mentioned as deceased in her husband's will, 1601. He married (2) Eleanor. Children (order uncertain):
1. Sir Francis, eldest son (minor in 1601); married Elizabeth Leventhorp
2. Margaret, married Richard Harlakenden of Earl's Colne, Essex.
3. Jane (under 21 in 1592), married as his 2nd wife, Thomas Harlakenden
4. Elizabeth (under 21 in 1592)
5. Ann (under 21 in 1592)
6. Thomazine (under 21 in 1592)
7. John (under 21 in 1592)
8. Richard, youngest son, a minor in 1601

6. Margaret, buried in Earl's Colne, Essex, June 4, 1634. She married in St. Dunstanin-the-West, February 11, 1592\1593, Richard Harlakenden. He was buried at Earl's Colne, August 5, 1631. Children:
1. Roger, baptized at Earl's Colne, October 1, 1611; died November 17, 1638, youngest son. He went to New England in 1635; married twice and had issue by both wives.
2. Mabel, baptized December 27, 1614; went to New England 1635; married in 1636 to John Haynes.

Note: Thomas Harlakenden, brother of Richard, married 1st Dorothy Cheyne.
Note: A more complete list of children of Margaret and Richard is found in *The Topographer and Genealogist* by J. B. Nichols (London, 1846), Volume 1, Page 235.
44
NOTE 80 *New England Historic, Genealogical Register* (NEHGR), Volume 15, Pages 327-329, by Isaac J. Greenwood, Jr.
The earliest mention of the name appears to have been that of William Harlakenden of Wood-Church, Kent, who lived during the time of William the Conqueror and died April 30, 1081. From William was descended Thomas, living in 1408. Arms: azure, a fesse ermine between 3 eagles' heads, erased, or, two and one.

1. Thomas Harlakenden living in 1408
2. Moses, son of Thomas, married Petronilla, daughter of Sir Henry Hardress.
Children:
1. William of Wood-Church
2. John of Warhorn, Kent; married Joan Willis, daughter of Thomas Willis of Arlington, Kent. Children:
1. Elizabeth
2. Thomas of Wood-Church
3. William, ob.s.p.
4. Roger of Kenardeston, Kent; born about 1535, purchased Earl's Colne, Essex; married four times: (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hardres, Esq. by whom alone he had children; (2) Elizabeth Blatchenden; (3) Jane Josceline, daughter of Sir Thomas and widow of Richard Kelton; (4) Ann Dewhurst, widow.
He died January 21, 1602 and had the following:
1. Mabell, married Clement Stonard of Stapleford-Abbot
2. Roger, probably ob.s.p.
3. Richard, of Staples-Inn
4. Thomas, of Earl's Colne, born 1568; married (1) Dorothy Cheney; married (2) Jane Hobart; buried March 27, 1648.
Richard Harlakenden of Staples-Inn, born about 1565, married Margaret, daughter of Edward Hubbart (Hobart); died August 24, 1631. They had four sons and seven daughters. His widow was considered a lunatic. Known children:
1. Jane, 3rd daughter, married March 17, 1617, Henry Clench, gentleman.
2. Richard, born 1602, married (1) Alice, daughter of Sir Henry Mildway, knight; married (2) Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Denny, knight; buried January 22, 1691/1692, age 89.
3. Ann, baptized May 21, 1610; married September 2, 1629, John Eden
4. George, buried June 6, 1610.
5. Roger, baptized October 1, 1611; married (1) Emline (buried at Earl's Colne August 18, 1634); married (2) June 4, 1635, Elizabeth Bosseville; died November 17, 1638.

6. Mabell, 7th daughter, born 1614; married John Haynes (originally of Copford Hall, Essex); he died March 1, 1654.
7. George, baptized June 15, 1616.

NOTE 81 *American Genealogist*, Volume 14, Pages 209-214
Page 213, Thomas Harlakenden married Mary Londenoyes about 1532 (see reference for more informaton).

NOTE 82 *New England Historic, Genealogical Register* (NEHGR), Volume 56, Page 40: The Royal Descent of Mabel Harlakenden
Not qualified by careful genealogists. That a daughter of Richard Londenoys married Thomas Harlakenden was proved but there seemed to be no sufficient evidence of the marriage of this Richard Londenoys to a daughter of Thomas, Lord Darce, of the South. But a pedigree of the Londenoys family, recently obtained from the British Museum (Harlakenden Manuscript 6065, folio 76b) seems to set the matter at rest by establishing

the missing link.
It appears by this pedigree that Robert Londoneys of Breade, Sussex, England, married the daughter and heir of William Oxenbridge of Winchelsea, armiger, and that Richard Londoneys of Breade, Esq., a son of this marriage, married "Catherine, daughter of ye Lord Dacres - Az. 3 liones rampant, or," and further, that Mary "daughter and sole heire to Richard Londoneys" married Thomas Harlakenden of Warhorne, Kent.
Three of the children of Thomas Harlakenden are named: John, "sonne and heire;" William, second son and Elizabeth, but as Roger the 3rd son is not named, the pedigree was probably compiled before his birth in 1541. It is unsigned, and must be taken for what it is worth; but corroborative evidence is found in the pedigree of the Oxenbridge family (which appears in 12 Sussex Archive, Collection 230), where the marriage is also noted of Richard Londoneys to "Fynes, Katherine daughter of Fines Lord Darce." (Fynes is the surname, not Darce.) Thomas Fynes was the 8th Lord Darce; his grandfather was Richard Fynes. Joan Fynes, Lady Darce, widow of Richard, died in 1486. Thomas Fynes was the second son of Richard and Joan. He married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Henry, Lord Fitz Hugh. He died before 1485 and his son, Thomas, succeeded as 8th Lord Darce, and may be confidently claimed as one of the ancestors of Mabel Harlakenden. His descent, through the Bouchier family from King Edward III is, of course, unquestioned.

NOTE 83 *The Improvement Era*, May, 1926 (*Journal History of the Church,* March 29, 1926, Page 2)[7]

[7]The *Journal History of the Church* is located in the library of the Church Historian, Salt Lake City.

Benjamin (Uncle Ben) Perkins, one of the original pioneers of San Juan County, died in Los Angeles, California, March 29, 1926. The body was brought back to Monticello and buried there on April 6, 1926. The deceased was born in Swansea, Wales, in 1844, and came to the U.S. with his brother Hyrum in 1868. He was instrumental in bringing to Utah his father, mother, two sisters, and Mary Ann Williams whom he married soon after her arrival in Salt Lake City. Uncle Benjamin Perkins passed through the scenes and experiences incident to the early pioneer life in Utah and the West and did his part in developing the country and in turning the desert into a fruitful field. Later in life he married Sarah Williams, a sister of his first wife and by the two unions he was blessed with twenty-three children, eighteen of whom survive him, together with eighty-four grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren.

NOTE 84 Washington County, Utah, Probate Court Records, Book A, 1856-1867 (FHL Film 484838)

Page 26, Probate Court duly opened at the Residence of J. D. McCullough, June 11, 1860. Whereupon Benjamin Platt filed the following intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

I Benjamin Platt do declare upon oath that it is bonefide my intention to become [a] citizen of the United States and to renounce forever my allegiance and fidelity to all and any foreign Prince, Potentate, State and Sovereignty whatever and particularly that of which I was a subject. Benjamin Platt (signed)

Page 27, Territory of Utah, Washington County: Henry Barney and K. D. Shirts being duly sworn state that they are both citizens of the United States of America, that they know Benjamin Platt and that he has resided within the Jurisdiction of the United States

for the five years last passed; that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral Character attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. Sworn to in open court this June 11, 1860, before me J. D. McCullough, Probate Judge. J. Barney; K. D. Shirts
I Benjamin Platt do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United State[s] of America, that I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, state or sovereignty whatever and particularly to ___ of whom I was a subject. Sworn to in open court this 11 day of June 1860 before me, J. D. McCullough, Probate Judge.
Page 46, In Probate Court, March Term, A. D. 1861. Naturalization, Benjamin Platte. Benjamin Platte being duely Sworn Says that for the continued term of five years last past he has resided within the Territory of Utah and at the time he so arrived he had not attained his eighteenth year of age, that it is bonefide his intention and has been for three years last past to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce for ever all allegiance and fidelity to all and every prince Potentate State and Sovereignty what ever 47
and particularly to that of queen Victoria of England of whom I was a subject. Benjamine Platte (signed)

NOTE 85 *Journal History of the Church* (JHC, Thursday, June 29, 1911)
First Presidency and Quorum of the Twelve Meeting. Brother Orson F. Whitney's report of the Parowan Conference. Evan Williams was ordained a High Priest and set apart as 2nd Counselor to Bishop John J. G. Webster.

NOTE 86 *Journal History of the Church* (JHC, May 9, 1853, Page 1)
25th Quorum of Seventies - Jeremiah Leavitt is listed as a member who is requested to report himself forthwith to Thomas Squires, Great Salt Lake City (originally taken from *Deseret News*, October 1, 1953, Page 4).
JHC, June 6, 1855, Page 2 (taken from *Deseret News*, June 6, 1855)
Jeremiah Leavitt, seventy, residing in Tooele County.
JHC, October 6, 1858, Page 6
Jeremiah and Lemuel Leavitt added to the Santa Clara Mission as pioneers May 22, 1857.
JHC, August 27, 1864, Page 3
Jeremiah Leavitt took up quarters at Meadow Valley in the fall of 1864; after the Church advised the people to leave the area, he moved in.

NOTE 87 *Journal History of the Church* (JHC, July 26, 1931, Page 10: taken from the *Deseret News*, August 4, 1931)
Gunlock, Utah, August 4: Funeral services for Jeremiah Leavitt, who died July 26, were held here July 27. He was born in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, February 7, 1851. He came to Utah with his parents in 1852 and settled in the Salt Lake Valley from where he removed to Tooele. In 1857 he moved to Santa Clara in Washington County, Utah.
In the spring of 1858 he helped his father clear a piece of ground in the northwest part of the present city of St. George, Utah taking water for irrigation purposes from the North Spring. [This makes the Leavitts the first settlers of St. George: LDP.]
He moved to Gunlock on the Santa Clara Creek in 1861, when only four families resided there: those of Joseph Huntsman, Dudley Leavitt, William Hamblin and Isaac Riddle. He learned the Indian language and could communicate in it when he was nine years old. He saw many Indian depredations, and believed in Brigham Young's policy that, “It is

cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them." Many times he divided his last piece of bread with the redman, thus establishing a lasting friendship with all the southern tribes. Mary Ellen Huntsman became his bride in the St. George Temple in 1856 [date is wrong - LDP]. To this union fifteen children were born, thirteen of whom survive, with his widow; also eighty-nine grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren, two brothers and one sister.

NOTE 88 *Documentary History of the Church*, Volume 4, Pages 49-53, 56-73; Orson F. Whitney, *Life of Heber C. Kimball* (Salt Lake City: Stevens & Wallis Inc., 1945), Page 405; *History of the Church*, Volume 4, Pages 312, 354.

Page 312, Sunday, March 21, 1841 The Lesser Priesthood was organized in the City of Nauvoo, March 21, 1841, by Bishops Whitney, Miller, Higbee, and Knight. Samuel Rolf was chosen president of the Priests' quorum, and Stephen Markam and Hezekiah Peck, his counselors. Elisha Everett was chosen president of Teachers, and James W. Huntsman and James Hendricks, counselors....

Page 354, Sunday, May 2, 1841 The Teachers' quorum was organized in Nauvoo, Elisha Averett, President, James Hendricks and James W. Huntsman, Counselors. *Ibid*., Volume 5, Page 169

Friday, October 7, 1842 This day the teachers met in Nauvoo, and organized into a quorum, by appointing Elisha Averett, president; James Huntsman and Elijah Averett, counselors; Samuel Eggleston, scribe; and eleven members.

NOTE 89 *Ibid*., Volume 2, Page 204

Jesse Huntsman is given as belonging to the First Quorum of Seventy.

NOTE 90 The Lathrop Genealogy of John Lathrop, ancestor of Joseph, Smith can be found in the *Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine*, April 1929, Pages 49-51, 73.

NOTE 91 *History of Lyman, New Hampshire*, by E. B. Hoskins (1903)

Pages 51-54, Solomon Parker, the progenitor of the Parkers in Lyman, came from Massachusetts and was one of the first settlers in the town. He located on Parker Hill, some distance from where the main road now is, and nearly opposite the Dr. Samuel Hoskins place. He had three sons in Solomon, Jr., Asa, and Samuel.

All three sons served in the war of the Revolution, entering the army from Lyman and all returned to town.

Mr. Parker married Hepsibah Douglass [probably of Irish descent: LDP] and their children were [children and birth dates coincide with our records given elsewhere in this collection].

Solomon Parker died March 18, 1798, age seventy-five years. His wife Hepsibah died in 1820, age ninety-three years. Solomon's daughter Sarah died June 15, 1777 and was the first person buried in Lyman.

These people were all buried in the cemetery on Parker Hill and Mr. Douglass, the father of Mrs. Parker, who died at an advanced age of 100 years and twenty-one days, is also buried there.

Solomon Parker, Jr., son of Solomon, married Susan Beedle [Bedel, pronounced "Beedle" locally – LDP], of Bath, September 13, 1780, and located on the farm above Young's pond, since occupied by Abial Smith. Their children were namely: Sarah, born in 1781; Hannah, born in 1782; Clarissa, born in 1784; Douglass and Prescott, born in

1786; Mahalah, born in 1788; John W., born in 1790; William M., born in 1793; Samuel, born in 1795; Susannah, born in 1797; Mirriam, born in 1799; Leonard, born in 1802; and Life Y., born in 1804. Solomon Parker, Jr. died July 9, 1843 and his wife died in 1837 aged 81 years.

Samuel, second son of Solomon Parker, Sr. married Candase Hand. Children: Parmelia, born 1785; Chilsom, born 1786; Emma, born 1788; Sally, born 1791; Thurza, born 1792; Dorcas and Ira. Chilsom married Ruby Pennock. Ira married Fanny Barber. Parmelia married Moses Stockney. Thurza married Solomon Hoskins. Sally was unmarried. Samuel Parker died in 1834, age 78.

Lemuel, son of Solomon Parker, Sr. married (1) Abigail Rind; md (2) Tabitha Cass. Children of (1) Hepsibah; Bulah, wife of Richard Fowler; John, born 1799; Moody; Levi, and Moses. Lemuel died at the home of his daughter Cass in 1829.

Asa, son of Solomon Parker, Sr. had children as follows: Anna, born 1787; Ruth, born 1789; Mary, born 1791; Hannah, born 1792; Asa, born 1794; Amos, born 1797; Weathy, born 1799; and Diantha, born 1803.

Isaac, son of Solomon Parker, Sr. married Esther Fisk of Oxford, New Hampshire and located on Clough Hill on the place occupied lately by Hiram Ingerson. [His children all concur with our record except it omits Nancy.]

Levi, son of Solomon Parker, Sr. married and among his child was Samuel Douglass. [Could this be a clue to Hepsibah's father's name? LDP]

David, son of Solomon Parker, Sr. married and located in town. Children: Simon, born 1787; Lemuel, born 1790; Abigail, born 1792; David, born 1797; Isabel, born 1799; Emma, born 1802; Aaron, born 1803.

Prescott, son of Solomon Parker, Sr. married Hannah Amy. Children: Douglass, Prescott, Jr., Elvira, Illantha, Persis, Hannah and Eviline. Prescott, Sr. died March 6, 1874, age 88.

Leonard, son of Solomon Parker, Sr. married Olive Hoskins. Children: George and Marilla. He died August 8, 1877, age 75 years 6 months.

Amos Parker died in the hospital from Revolutionary War wounds. Those that served in the Revolutionary War were Solomon Parker Sr., Solomon Parker Jr., Asa Parker and Samuel Parker.

The echos of the Salem witchcraft reached Lyman about 100 years ago at which time there were several believers in the occult science in town. William Martin was a firm believer also the family of Solomon Parker, Jr. who lived at that time on the farm since occupied by George Foster. They claimed to hear strange noises up in the rear of their house toward the old ledge which they attributed to witches and they also thought that the witches came and rode their horses nights and committed various depredations.

Page 118, Lemuel Parker owned a store and tavern and licor brawls were numerous. He was the town clerk also.

Page 129, About 1830 three Mormon missionaries came to Littleton and Lyman and gained several followers. The meetings were held for several years in both towns in school houses and at various private homes. Most of them, however, were held at the house of Phineas Parker in West Littleton. In Lyman some of them were held at the house of Parker Stickney, on the hill above Young's pond; hence came the name of Mormon Hill for that locality.

At last James Parker, Phineas Parker and wife all of Littleton .... and Zadock [Parker]

joined the church.
Page 130, Zadock Parker and wife of Lyman emigrated to Salt Lake City. They all remained there through life. Zadoc Parker became a Mormon Elder and was one of the leading members of the society. He lived to be a very old man. His wife was his cousin Mirriam, a sister of Leonard Parker. These people were frequently heard from by their friends and relatives in the East and none of them ever practiced polygamy.
Page 144, As pertained to weapons of war: "…a good musket, and a bayonet fitted thereto, with a good scabbard and belt, a worm, priming wire and brush, a cartridge box that would hold at least twenty-four rounds, six flints, and a pound of powder, forty leaden balls fitted to the gun being used, a knapsack, a blanket, and a canteen that would hold one quart. Those persons who were unable to provide themselves with the required equipment were furnished at the expense of the town, and if any person, so furnished, was known to willfully embezzle or destroy the same, he was punished by being publicly whipped, not exceeding twenty stripes.
51
"The training band was called together four times each year. Lyman had one company in the training band. Among the men who held the rank of captain during the last of the training were Captain Solomon Miner, Captain Adna Thornton, Captain John Moulton, Captain Moses Bailey and Captain Calvin Titus.
"The following are names of soldiers who served in the Revolution, and subsequently lived for a time, at least, in Lyman. Some of them enlisted from other towns, and no doubt some, who enlisted from Lyman, died in other places, but these men are nearly all buried in town: Robert Barkley, Hamelton Marden, John Millen, Eli Hoskins, Captain John Barber, Noah Moulton [Page 145], Joshua Thornton, Solomon Parker, Jr., Asa Parker, Samuel Parker, Annis Merrill, Col. Azariah Web, Oliver Hand, Jonathan Moulton, William Clough, William Martin, Solomon Parker, Sr., Captain Ebenezer Sanborn, William Miner and Abial Knapp."
NOTE 92 Nauvoo Record of Members 1841-1845 (FHL Film 581219), no page numbers.
Name Date of Entry Date of Letter Place Given By Whom
Zadock Parker June 8, 1844 April 4, 1844 Nauvoo Thomas Gates
Mariam Parker June 8, 1844 April 4, 1844 Nauvoo Thomas Gates
Members Names Who Came into the City since 1841 and those Baptized in the City.
June 8, 1844 Zadock Parker
Mariam Parker
Solenda Eastman Parker, under 8
NOTE 93 Nauvoo Sealings and Adoptions 1846-1857, Book A (FHL Film 183374)
Page 447, Zadock Parker, born October 27, 1804 at Lyman, Grafton, New Hampshire; Mariam Parker, born October 14, 1799, at Lyman, Grafton, New Hampshire.
Sealed by Brigham Young in the Nauvoo Temple, February 6, 1846, at 11.5 A.M. Peregrine Sessions and John E. Page, witnesses (No. 54, Page 9).
NOTE 94 *Journal History of the Church*, August 27, 1837, Pages i, 3, 4 (originally taken from *Messenger and Advocate*, Volume 3, Page 559.
On this and the preceding day [August 26-27] a conference was held in Lyman, Grafton County, New Hampshire, of which the following are the minutes. "Agreeable to previous appointment the elders and church assembled at 1/2 past 10 A.M. at the house of brother

Zadoc Parker and preceded [sic] to organize said conference which was as follows....
52
"Brother Zadok Parker represented the Lyman Branch, Grafton County, in New Hampshire, containing 16 members....
"Brother Zadock Parker was then chosen by the unanimous vote of the conference to preside over the Branch of the church in Lyman, Grafton County, New Hampshire...."
Journal History of the Church, March 1, 1841. Brother Zadock Parker writes from Lisbon, Grafton County, Vermont; [should be New Hampshire - LDP] the following is a short extract.
"There are a few brethren in this place who are strong in the Lord and are trying to keep his commandments. We meet together as often as is convenient to worship God, and the gifts and blessings of heaven are enjoyed by us, so that we are led to praise the name of the Lord, that he has been pleased to reveal the secrets of his will unto his servants the Prophets in these last days; and some who have been opposed to the work are beginning to believe and there is a prospect of others obeying the gospel; and our request is that some of the elders traveling east, would call here."
Journal History of the Church, September 25, 1841. Under this date Zadock Parker wrote from Lisbon, Grafton Co., New Hampshire as follows:
"There has been a small branch of the church here for several years, and we have met together from time to time to worship; and I have frequently been almost discouraged, while I have witnessed the wickedness of the church of men: but being determined to clear myself from the blood of souls, and having been ordained to the office of an elder, I continue to proclaim the gospel in its fulness, as revealed in these last days, until last spring, at which time there appeared to be some excitement among the people. The Saints of God began to manifest that the spirit of the Lord was among them; and from that time to this, I have had more calls for preaching than I could fill; many have been convinced of the truth of the work, and I was soon favored with an opportunity of leading some into the waters of baptism.
"I have baptized thirteen and think that there are others who will come forward soon. We desire the prayers of the saints, and also that some elder, who is traveling this way, would call here, and instruct us more particularly in the great work of the Lord."
Journal History of the Church, March 28, 1854 (originally taken from the *Deseret News*) Report of the 15th Quorum of Seventy, organized at Nauvoo, 12th of January, 1845, with the changes and situation of the members to the present, as far as known by the presidency of the same.
Zadoc Parker, residence and standing unknown.
53
Journal History of the Church, May 14, 1856 (originally taken from the *Deseret News*). Report of the 15th Quorum of Seventy:
Zadoc Parker - Tooele County.
Journal History of the Church, October 8, 1861, Page 6.
At General Conference, 1861, which commenced on Sunday the 6th and continued in session for three days, the following were called to settle in Southern Utah.
Zadock Parker, from East Tooele City, Tooele County, a volunteer. [Note: There was only one volunteer for the Southern Mission during this conference. Southern Utah was not a hospitable place at that time. The fact that Zadock Parker volunteered goes far to

showing the type of person he was. – LDP]
Journal History of the Church, July 4, 1867, Page 10 (originally taken from the *Deseret News* 16:238). Shoal Creek, [Hebron].
The 4th of July at Shoal Creek, Washington Co., was celebrated by firing a national salute at daybreak, hoisting the Stars & Stripes, music, etc.
After a public dinner and military parade at 2 o'clock, a large procession was formed by Charles Pulsipher, Marshall of the day, which marched through the streets accompanied with music and appropriate banners to the meeting house where the assembly was called to order by the Marshall. Singing by the choir. Prayer by the chaplain Zadock Parker; singing, "Song of Freedom." The Declaration of Independence was read by J. Pulsipher, singing, national song, historical oration by T. S. Terry orator of the day, speech by Captain Dudley Leavitt....
NOTE 95 *New England Historic and Genealogical Register*
Volume 7, Page 71. Inscriptions: James Draper, July 1691 (Savage says this inscription should read July 13, 1697.
Mrs. Marriam [Stansfield] Draper, deceased January, 1691.
Volume 47, Page 109. Mary Draper, daughter of Edward Draper, girdler, and sister Susan Draper (will of John Bancks, London, 1630).
Volume 66A, Pages 180-183. "The English Ancestry of Robert Page of Hampton, New Hampshire," by George Walter Chamberlain, M.S., of Malden, Massachusetts.
In 1860 Samuel Gardner Drake, one of the founders of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, published his *The Founders of New England*, and on pages forty54 four to forty-eight of that volume he reproduced "a Register of persons" who desired "to passé into forraigne partes … by vertu of a commission granted to Mr. Thomas Mayhew, gentleman."
One of the entries which was published reads as follows: [note typed as recorded in the original – LDP]
"Aprill the 11th 1637. The examinaction of Robertt Page of Ormsby in Norff. Husbandman, ageed 33 yeares and Lucea his wife, age 30 yeares, with 3 children, Frances, Margrett, and Susanna, and 2 saruants, William Moulton and Anne Wadd; the one aged 20 yeares the other 15 yeares, and are all desirous to passé for New England to inhabit and Remaine."
In the *Register* for 1872 (Volume 26, Page 75) Dr. William Prescott of Concord, New Hampshire, communicated the results of his investigations concerning the parentage of Robert Page in his introduction to his descendants. From the fact that what Dr. Prescott published corresponds with the English Notes of the late Horatio G. Somerby, it is inferred that they were the result of the latter's English gleanings. As the parish registers of Ormsby St. Margaret do not begin until 1675 and the register of Acle till 1664, the establishment of the Page pedigree was regarded as difficult. Recent researches enable me to carry it back to a period as early as 1450 with certainty. The pedigree is based upon the following English wills:
Will of Robert Page of Acle made May 8, 1450. I Robert Page desire my body to be buried in the churchyard of St. Edmund King and Martyr at Acle. To the high altar 12 pence. To the emendation of the sd church 8s. To the light of the Blessed Virgin Mary in sd church 6d. To the Brotherhood of St. Edmund King and Martyr 2s. The residue of my goods I give to my executors. I appoint Nicholas Hardy and Margaret my wife my

executors. Proved at Norwich, May 16, 1450, by Nicholas Hardy with power reserved to Margaret wife of the deceased. (Consistory Court of Norwich, 1448-1455, Alleyn 41.)
Will of James Page of Acle made December 2, 1534. To be buried in the churchyard of St. Edmund King and Martyr in Acle. To the Church of St. Mary burgh within Flegge [Fleggborough] 6s 8d. To the reparation of the Church at Ridlington a quarter of malt. The residue of my goods and chattels whatsoever, I bequeath to my executors and I ordain Henry Page of Acle and James Hall, mariner, of Burgh in Flegge executors. Witnesses: William Corbet, Thomas Calne, with others. Proved at Acle, January 16, 1535, by the executors. (Archdeaconry Court of Norwich, 1529-1536, folio 152).
Will of Robert Page of Acle in Norfolk, husbandman, made April 20, 1587. My body shall be buried in the churchyard at Acle. I bequeath to Edmund Page my son my houses, tenements and lands in Acle with all pertaining thereto, to him and his heirs forever. To Robert Page my son £10, to be paid 20s. yearly for ten years. To Cicely Page my daughter £5, 20s. to be paid each year until £ is paid. To Margaret Page my daughter £5 to be paid in like manner. I will that Martha my wife shall have for life the house where

John Taylor now dwelleth, and 10s. yearly, to be paid 5s. half yearly or as she may need. Also the "hole" furniture, one table now in the house where Gosling dwelleth, etc. All the rest of my goods, cattells, implements and stuff of household I bequeath to the disposition of my executor, and I appoint Edmund Page my son my sole executor. Witnesses: Peter Downhill, Ralph Cootes, John Plum, William Smith, William Johnson, and John Downing. Proved in Acle, May 15, 1587, by the executor. (Archdeaconry Court of Norwich, Barnes, 1687.)
Will of Robert Page of Ormsby, County of Norfolk, husbandman, made July 1, 1617. My body shall be buried in the churchyard of the parish of Ormsby St. Margaret's. To the sd church of St. Margaret's 12d. To Margaret Page my wife my house and land with all appurtenances thereto belonging, situate and being in Acle in the County of Norfolk for the term of her life. After her decease the sd house and land and all appurtenances thereto belonging to Robert Page, my son, he paying all such legacies in such manner as is hereafter mentioned. To Thomas Page my son £5, to be paid by the said Robert Page two years after the decease of Margaret my wife. To Henry Page my son £5, to be paid by the sd Robert Page six years after the decease of Margaret my wife. If it happen the said Robert Page my son does not pay the aforesaid legacies in manner and form aforesaid, my will and mind is that he or she who shall be unpaid their legacy shall re-enter and possess the aforesaid house and land with all belonging until the "fearme" of the aforesaid house and land in Acle shall satisfy and pay their aforesaid legacy of £5. To Francis my son £7, Margaret my wife to pay it in manner following, viz. 40s when the sd Francis attain the age of 21 years and £5 when he shall attain the age of 24 years. My will is that my wife Margaret shall enter into two several bonds unto the sd Francis for the payment of the said seven pounds within five days after my death. The rest of my goods and chattels, movables and immovables, unbequeathed, I give to Margaret my wife whom I make sole executrix, to pay my debts and funeral charges and prove my will within one month of my death. If she shall refuse, then I ordain Francis my son to be my sole executor and Margaret my wife to be void. Any of my children departing this life before their legacy is due, their legacy shall be divided among the survivors. If Robert my son depart this life before Margaret my wife, then I will my son Thomas have the house

and land in Acle and pay the aforesaid legacies that Robert should have paid. Witnesses: Ralph Smith, William Larwood, and Edward Boughton. Proved July 23, 1617, by the executrix. (Archdeaconry Court of Norwich, 1617.)

Will of Francis Page of Ormesby St. Margarett in Norfolk, husbandman, February 4, 1666. To Rebekah Rix my sister my piece of ground lying in Ormesby on the north of the tenement where I now dwell, with all the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging, which I purchased of Clement Harcocke, deceased, estimated to be about five roods, to her and her heirs forever. To my said sister all my goods whatsoever, and I appoint her sole executrix. The mark of Francis Page. Witnesses: William Worde, and William Bryspolle. Proved at Norwich, April 5, 1667, by the executrix. (Archdeaconry Court of Norwich, 1666-1667.)

From the foregoing wills the line of descent appears to be as follows:

56

1. Robert Page of Acle, County Norfolk, husbandman, born before 1550, died between 20 April and 15 May 1587. He married Martha, who was living April 20, 1587, at the date of her husband's will, as were the following children:

i. Edmund, inherited the homestead in Acle, and was appointed executor May 15, 1587.

ii. Robert.

iii. Cicely.

iv. Margaret.

2. Robert Page of Acle, County Norfolk, and of Ormsby St. Margaret, County Norfolk, husbandman, was born as early as 1577. He died at Ormsby between 1 and 23 July 1617, and was probably buried in the churchyard of Ormsby St. Margaret.

"Robert Page & Margrett Goodwynge" [Goodwin] were married in the parish of Hemblington, July 16, 1598 (Norfolk Parish Register Marriages, Vol. 1, Page 22). As Hemblington is only four miles from Acle, and as this Page was the only person of the name there married, he is probably the Robert Page of Acle. Margaret Goodwin was perhaps the daughter or sister of Francis Goodwin of Hemblington in 1685. Children:

i. Robert Page, born about 1604.

ii. Thomas, probably not the Thomas Page, a "gentleman," who was at Saco in the Province of Maine from 1637 to 1641.

iii. Rebecca, baptized at Ormsby St. Michael, May 16, 1608; married Mr. Rix, and was living April 5, 1667, probably in the vicinity of Ormsby.

iv. Henry, living July 1, 1617.

v. Francis, under age July 1, 1617; husbandman; died in Ormsby St. Margaret between February 4, 1666 and April 5, 1667, probably leaving no descendants.

57

Robert Page, born about 1604, who was to inherit the Page homestead in Acle after his mother's death, emigrated to New England in 1637. He married, about 1628, Lucy, who died at Hampton, November 12, 1665, aged fifty-eight years; and he died there September 26, 1679, aged seventy-five years. The family lived at Salem, Massachusetts from 1637 to 1639, after which they lived at Hampton. Children:

i. Margaret, born about 1630; lived at Hampton; died July 13, 1699.
ii. Francis, born about 1633; died at Hampton, November 15, 1706.
iii. Susanna, born about 1635.
iv. Rebecca, baptized at Salem, September 1, 1639; died May 27, 1673.
v. Thomas, baptized at Salem, September 1, 1639; died September 8, 1686.
vi. Hannah, born about 1642; died August 6, 1704.
vii. Mary, born about 1644; died March 8, 1700.
On June 24, 1673, Robert Page of Hampton conveyed land by a deed in which he called Edward Colcord of Hampton his brother and Colcord's wife Ann his sister. The author of the *Colcord Genealogy* published in 1910, Page 7, stated that Edward Colcord married Ann Page. The foregoing pedigree shows that there was no Ann Page for him to marry. According to the Genealogy, Ann Colcord was the mother of ten children between 1641 and July 23, 1667. From this fact she must have been born between 1621 and 1626. As the father of Robert Page of Hampton died before July 23, 1617, she could not have been his posthumous daughter. She may have been a half-sister to Robert Page, or a sister or half-sister to his wife Lucy, or Lucy may have been a sister or half-sister to Edward Colcord. It is clear that Colcord's wife Ann was not Ann Page. She may have been Ann Wadd, aged fifteen years in 1637.
Given that Robert Page of Ormsby, 1617, was the son of Robert Page of Acle, 1687, it appears to be clear that [an] Ormsby Page owned a home in Acle in 1617. The inquisitions post mortem, if preserved, would probably give more light on this point. The foregoing and other data seem to indicate that the Acle family is not recently descended from the Saxthorpe family of the same surname.
Volume 78, James Draper, born at Heptonstall, Yorkshire, England, 1618, died Roxbury, Suffolk, Massachusetts, July, 1694, married Miriam Stansfield; married April 21, 1646 at Heptonstall.
Volume 47, Page 362 *et. seq*. French Family and Scudamore Family genealogies [lineages of Joseph, Smith, Jr. – LDP]
NOTE 96 *Genealogical Gleaning in England*, by Henry F. Waters, 2 volumes (Boston: NEHGR, 1901), Page 28.
58
John Curtis, of Boston, Middlesex, New England, mariner, will proved December 3, 1690.
NOTE 97 *Mayflower Descendants,* Volume 1 (1899), Page 44.
Major Amos Turner, and Mrs. Hannah Clapp, widdow, married. November 19, 1730.
Benjamin Tilden and Grace Turner, married February 24, 1731.
Ibid., Volume 2, Page 43.
Samuel Warren and Eleanor Billington, married January 26, 1703/4.
NOTE 98 *The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, 1st Families of America*, by Frederick A. Virkus, editor (Chicago: F. A. Virkus and Co., 1928), Volume 3.
Page 21, Deacon Samuel Sturtevant, son of Samuel, born 1654, died 1736, at Halifax, Plymouth, Massachusetts; married 1676, Elizabeth.
Page 22, Sarah Brewster married Benjamin Bartlett, 1658.
NOTE 99 *History of Woburn* (974.44 Se86h, BYU).
Page 579, Michael Bacon, selectman, 1659, 1665, 1666, 1668, 1670.

Page 628, Information on Timothy Brooks, Carter Family, and James Parker.
NOTE 100 *Mayflower Descendants,* Volume 24 (1922), Page 167.
Jacob Tomson, son of John Tomson and Mary Cooke, born April 24, 1662, Barstable, Massachusetts, married December 28, 1693, Abigail Wadsworth. Jacob died September 1, 1726 at Middleboro.
Yeoman - which word now signifieth among us, a man well at ease and having honestlie to live and yet not a gentleman.
William the Conqueror is buried at Caen, France.
NOTE 101 FHL Film 442963, 1850 Census of East Tooele, Tooele, Utah. The Leavitt family lived in District 21, September 2, 1850; the Parker family in the same district, September 27, 1850, and the Huntsman family in the same district, October 16, 1850. The numbers below represent page, dwelling number and family number; the numbers after the names representing ages, followed by sex, occupation and birthplace.
138 86 86 Leavitt, Jeremiah 27 M Laborer Unknown
59
Leavitt, Eliza 25 F Virginia
Leavitt, Clarissa 4 F Illinois
Leavitt, Lucy 2 F Iowa
Leavitt, Priscilla 1 F Iowa
Leavitt, Ellen 1/12 F Iowa
194 533 533 Parker, Zadock 46 M Farmer New Hamp.
Parker, Miriam 30 F New Hamp.
Parker, Solinda 14 F New Hamp.
Parker, Matilda[8] 32 F Pennsylvania
226 789 789 Huntsman, James W. 44 M Ohio
Huntsman, Hannah 34 F Ohio
Huntsman, Sarah 16 F Indiana
Huntsman, Mary 14 F Iowa
Huntsman, Joseph 12 M Missouri
Huntsman, Marie 9 F Illinois
Huntsman, Hyrum 7 M Illinois
Huntsman, James 5 M Illinois
Huntsman, Orson 1 M Iowa
Record of Members, 1863-1867
Items of History of the Shoal Creek District of the Cotton Mission, under the presidency of Elders Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow. On the 18th of June 1863 we were favored with a visit by President Snow who Blest us - our families our flocks & herds ... (2) & all we have, he blessed in the name of the Lord & said it was our right & priveledge to enjoy the Blessings of the Kingdom of God. We have been holding meetings on the sabbath which he said was right. He advised us to choose one of our number to preside and one to keep a record. Hold meetings, bless children, baptize, partake of the sacrament and live the live[s] of Saints and we are entitled to all the blessings of the Kingdom. (3) Accordingly on Sunday the 28th of June we organized by choosing father Zerah Pulsipher to preside over this Branch of the church, and it fell to the lot of John Pulsipher to keep the record. I on this wise proceed to make a little record of our doings. Being called upon the Cotton Mission in the fall of 1861 we left our homes at Salt Lake City and moved to the southern

(4) part of our Territory and located at the site where our Prest said the city of St. George was to be built.
The missionaries generally being rich in cattle it became necessary that somebody should go out some Distance and make of their business to take care of stock outside of cotton growing district. To keep all parts of the great work in motion John, Charles and William Pulsipher and David Chidester undertook (5) the herding business and on the 1st of Jan 1862 started out for the mountains with a herd of cattle sheep and horses.
[8]It has never been determined who this lady was. She may be a polygamous wife, albeit above the historian for Lyman, Grafton, N.H. said that the Parkers never practiced polygamy
60
We built a log house, corral about 20 miles north of St. George and wintered there. When Spring came we moved on north past the Mountain Meadows, over the rim of the Great Basin of Deseret, turned west 12 miles to Shoal Creek, a small stream fed by springs, runs a few miles and sink[s] again. This is about 45 miles (6) from St. George quite a distance but the nearest suitable location for a large stock, that we could find.
We had spent considerable time exploring during the winter by advise of Pres. Snow. It was on the 5th of Mar that Chas. and myself started with a span of horses and cart to explore Shoal Creek [and] located our road. Visited the natives a band of Piutes that inhabit that Place they expressed themselves well Pleased with our (7) coming to live with them.
We arrived at this place with our families flocks and herds on the 27th of April 1862. We were very busy all the season taking care of our flocks, ... Strange Place for the first year we could hardly get a chance to rest on Sunday. David Chidester started for Salt Lake on the 14th of June and came back in December. Sold out his share in the herd and settled in Washington City, with his father.
(8) We were blessed wonderfull and we had no trouble with the rating [raiding] altho we were few, but always ready.
August 1st William [Pulsipher] and his wife started for Salt Lake 300 miles, returned 17 September.
We cut hay built houses and prepared for winter. This is a fine place; stock are getting very fat.
Besides our herding and building we helped our women some in the Dairy business. We made about 3,000 lbs of Butter & Cheese (9) which helped our friends in St. George to better living than they would have had without it.
John [Pulsipher] and family started October 6th for Salt Lake with an ox team, as we had all left our business in a very unsettled state and all had business back to our old home.
This fall a large additional force was called to the Cotton Mission and among the rest Father Z[era] Pulsipher and all his family. (10) Charles [Pulsipher] came late & was then at the dance times and helped father to move to the south. Father Pulsipher moved home with us to Shoal Creek, where we all arrived all safe 27 December. We had a long tedious journey most of the way in winter.
We past off this ... of the winter very agreebly. Cattle & sheep, wintered well, fat in spring. (11) By advise of Prest., Bro. Charles works at mechanical work in the city and Pine Valley most of the time and Thomas S. Terry, brother-in-law, moved to this place in March to help cary on business ...
61
1863 This year we fenced and cultivated some land which proves to be very fruitful.

Truly we feel thankful for a good garden and we enjoy it, last year we had none.
(12) When the call came for teams to gather the poor [from off the plains] we raised one at this place. Father Pulsipher sent one yoke of oxen, John 2 yoke and William one. T. Terry furnished the wagon. Teamster Pulsipher, William Lytle of St. George.
23 May, Wilson Lund moved part of his family up here to dairy and take care of stock. His wife, Ellen stayed 2 1/2 years. He thot but then to move her away, as he could not be here much of the time.
(13) Baptism on Sunday July 12th 1863, 11 o'clock, Sarah Elzina, daughter of John and Rozilla Pulsipher, born November 6, 1854, Salt Lake City, was baptized and confirmed by her father.
Celestia Terry, daughter of Thomas S. and Mary Ann Pulsipher Terry, born October --, 1854, Salt Lake City, was baptized by John Pulsipher and confirmed by her father.
(14) Blessing of children July 12, 1863.
Mary Elizabeth Pulsipher, daughter of Zerah and Martha Pulsipher, born March 13, 1861, Salt Lake City, and Zerah James, son of the same, born April 22, 1863, St. George, both blessed by their father.
Lenora Terry, daughter of Thomas S. and Mary Ann Pulsipher Terry, born March 30, 1863, St. George, Washington Co., Deseret, blessed by her father.
(15) John David, son of John and Rozilla Pulsipher, born St. George, December 28, 1861, in camp 3 days after we arrived, blessed by her grandfather, Zerah Pulsipher.
Alnny Terry, daughter of Thomas S. and Eliza Jane Pulsipher Terry, born January 30, 1863, St. George, blessed by her father.
William Zerah, son of William and Esther Pulsipher, born March 4, 1863, Washington City, same County, &c, blessed by his grandfather Zerah Pulsipher.
(16) August 18, 1863, John Perkins and family and John Kennsey moved up to Shoal Creek with a herd of sheep and some cattle as the feed has failed nearer the cotton land. This is a very dry season small growth of grass. Hay is short. Springs of water are durable, and all we can depend upon for took of farms.
Father and William Pulsipher moved half a dozen miles west to springs at the upper end of a grassy plain. The object is to keep the sheep (17) on smoother ground, and enlarge our farming operations, etc.
62
September 14, John Pulsipher started for Salt Lake on business for all of us. Sold the last of Father's property at Salt Lake, had cattle to drive and arrived home November 16th. This is a very dry winter, hardly wet enough to lay the dust generally freezes some at night; days are warm and pleasant.
(18) This winter a company under the direction of Bishop Bunker of Clara, are making a settlement in Clover Valley, 25 miles west of us.
February 18, as the surveyor was coming in from Clover we had him stop and survey for us at Shoal Creek.
March 26, Thomas Terry started for Salt Lake on business. Some rain and snow which helps start the grass which is very late.
Bread very scarce.
(19) Blessing. Sunday, April 3rd, Olive Loiza Foy, daughter of William and Lucinda Mariah Foy, born January 8, 1864, Washington, blessed by Father Pulsipher, Brother Foy having lately moved up here.

Father John M. Chidester arrived a few days after.
Ezra N. Bullard came in March, William Cowley came on the 7th of April from Beaver. All those have brot their families to make their homes here.
(20) 1864, Sunday, April 10th. At meeting today two children were Blessed. Charles Zera, son of John and Rozilla Pulsipher, born February 4, 1864, being the first born at Shoal Creek, blessed by Zera Pulsipher.
Mary Ellen, daughter of Ezra N. and Mary H. Bullard, born January 31, 1862, Salt Lake City, blessed by John M. Chidester. Meeting today at the upper settlement called Pleasant Valley.
(21) April 10, started the team for the states today to gather the poor. John and William Pulsipher, each sent a yoke of oxen and Thomas S. Terry a wagon.
Perkins and Ramsey had miserable bad luck in the herding business and finally broke down and sold the little place they had made in the center of our herdground, to Eden Westover, who come on with a herd claimed and occupied the ground that we had used 'til now.
(22) April 1864. As it happened we find [found] a place a little further up the creek among the hills where we can keep our stock. The ground is very dry, not much grass yet.
63
We are putting in more crops this spring - several new lots are to be fenced and cultivated.
Hyrum Burgess moved here to make his home at this place.
William Pulsipher duffed and whipped a man named Eldredge, pretty soundly (23) for his insulting and abusive language.
We generally hold meetings alternately on Sundays at the first Shoal Creek settlement and at the upper place - Pleasant Valley - have good meetings; the good spirit is with us, which enables us to preach, exhort, instruct, edify and interest each other and once in a while we have visiting elders preach with us as they are passing. This is getting to be quite a public place.
(24) Large numbers of settlers are moving westward and making happy homes in the rich vallies of the southern mountains. Some Gentiles and apostate Mormons are rushing in that direction and in all directions in search of the precious metals which are being discovered in many places.
We are too busy at home to go in search of that kind of employment; our women have all they can do dairying and manufacturing clothing, &c.
(25) Blessings, Pleasant Valley, May 8, Hyrum William, son of Hyrum and Mary Ann Burgess, born October 1, 1861, Summit County, Utah, blessed by Father Pulsipher.
Orpha Estelle, daughter of Ezra N. and Mary H. Bullard, born in Pleasant Valley, Shoal Creek, April 29, 1864, blessed by Thomas Sirls Terry.
Deaths. Died on the evening of May 8th, Orpha Estelle Bullard, aged about 10 days. This is the first inhabitant of this burial place at Pleasant Valley.
(26) Sariah Eliza, daughter of Charly and Sariah Pulsipher, born March 22, 1863, St. George, blessed by Father Zera Pulsipher, May 15, 1864. Bishop Edward Bunker of Santa Clara preached with us today.
1864 Military organization on the 14th of May, 15 men enrolled. John Pulsipher was chosen to take command.
On inspection we find 12 guns, 10 pistols, 2 swords, and about 1,000 rounds of

ammunition, all in good order.
Rain. Several fine showers in fore part of June - grass grows.
64
(27) On the 24th of July we had a celebration in commeration of our entrance into our mountain home by which we are freed from oppression and violence of mobs. The 24th coming on Sunday, we had our performance on Saturday 23rd; a very good time.
The fore part of the day we devoted to speechifying, songs, toasts, &c. Then come an intermission and public dinner in the bowery which past off without a dissenting voice.
The ball being prepared (28) we had a singular good game of town ball, the first evere played at this place.
The floor being cleared, we gathered in and commenced another exercise for the first time at Shoal Creek, called "The Dance" in which old and young took a part, this writer heads of youth and those that had grown white with age were alike happy. There woz an adjournment for milking time and continued in the eve 'til bedtime.
This was at Pleasant Valley & a pleasant time it was.
(29) Sunday, 2? ??? 1864, all of us that were living at the lower settlement of Shoal Creek moved to the upper Pleasant Valley for mutual defense as a large number of thieving Indians have collected and been stealing considerable stock and tried to kill several of the men at the new settlements west of us. 3 Indian prisoners have been taken and in trying to make their escape were killed, which ... enraged the others.
We have to use great care and energy to keep our families and great flocks in safety.
Note: the foregoing gives a good idea of the beginnings of Shoal Creek. Pages 30-83 may be referred to by the reader for further details.
NOTE 103 Hebron, Utah LDS Ward Records (FHL Film 6337 or 26037). Hebron Ward was organized November 10, 1869, and disorganized October 8, 1905. It belonged to the St. George Stake. Record of Members, 1863 -1867.
Page 83, Several family from Clover are moving the timber and preparing to build here - May 1866.
Page 84, The Clover people have lost nearly all of their small children. The ... was determined to kill ...
Page 85, the babies and when it had past [sic] through that place the scourger commenced his ...
Page 88, October 1866, stormy for 3 days, about 6 inches of snow fell - most of it melted as it fell.
Sunday, October 21st, fine weather - good meeting; three men present and a good number of women. Z. Parker, J. Pulsipher, and Father Pulsipher were the speakers. Eight families
65
from Clover Valley are here now - Amos James, and Jonathan Hunt, James William Huntsman, Joseph Smith Huntsman, and Hyrum Huntsman, Dudley Leavitt, and Zadok Parker and families busy building homes.
Page 90, Sunday, November 11, Father Pulsipher proposed that Brother Z. Parker be set apart to act as a teacher in this Branch in connection with the other teachers - vote unanimous.
Fine weather for business. We have to spend considerable time gathering up and taking care of our cattle. Sent off 45 head, most to St. George.
Page 91, Sunday, November 25, Meeting at Brother Amos Hunt's at the close of which a

letter was read from President Snow, stating that more money was needed to finish the telegraph; about $60.00 from this place.
John Pulsipher appointed a school meeting tomorrow eve and proposed that we attend to this Telegraphic Subscription at that time.
Monday evening, November 26, The brethren came together. Father Pulsipher had Father James William Huntsman voted in as chairman of the meeting and John Pulsipher [as] clerk.
Page 92, After a little consideration we subscribed to make up the amount as follows:
Brown Crow, 4.00
John Pulsipher, 5.00
Zera Pulsipher, 6.00
Thomas Sirls Terry, 5.00
Amos Hunt, 5.00
James William Huntsman, 5.00
Zadock Parker, 4.00
Dudley Leavitt, 6.00
James Hunt, 4.00
Orson Huntsman, 1.00
William Crow, 1.00
R. James, 1.00
Jonathan Hunt, 2.00
Joseph Smith Huntsman, 4.00
L. Calloway, 2.00
Total $60.00 [looks like $55 to me – LDP]
Page 95, Monday evening, December 31st, The Brethren met at school house and deliberated upon dividing up the land, etc. Zera Pulsipher was chosen chairman. Father Huntsman said he was appointed spokesman for the Clover Brethren, expressed some
66
fear that there was not enough land on what we claimed the best. Whereupon, the Brethren that formerly lived here,
Page 96. The First settlers of Shoal Creek, offered, not only their claiming, but their enclosing cultivated lands - all to be used for the public good.
It was proposed also that we stop the name of "Clover Brethren" and "Shoal Creek Brethren." We are all citizens of this place. So let us be united.
Thomas Sirls Terry, James William Huntsman, and John Pulsipher were chosen a committee to divide out the lands.
Page 97, New Year's day, Dancing, theatrical performance, songs, recitations and all enjoyed first rate. The old and young took an active part.
Page 98, Fast meeting - house was crowded. January 6, 1867.
Page 99, Thursday, January 17, Fine warm weather. Father Huntsman and sons are fitting timber and preparing to build a saw mill.
Page 100, Sunday, January 27, This evening at the close of meeting William Burgess was recommended and ordained to the office of Deacon by President Zera Pulsipher, John Thomas and Father Huntsman laying on hands.
Page 101, Thursday, January 31, Our home telegraph is completed and [in] good working order so we can send news to the whole Territory with lightening speed.

Page 102, The committee to divide out the land laid of[f] two fields as large as that we could fence now and let the Brethren draw for their[s]. Father Huntsman took cold while measuring land - fever set in.
Page 103, He continued to get weaker and worse in spite of all we could do for him 'til he died about noon February 26, 1867.
DIED
Father James William Huntsman in full faith of the gospel. Came here by counsel of President Snow to build a saw mill and done all he could to accomplish it 'til stopped by sickness which last[ed] twenty-five days. Our faith was not sufficient to keep him. His age was sixty years, four months, and eighteen days. Lord comfort and bless his family.
Page 109, Branch Report, May 1867, Number of Seventies: 13; Elders: 4; Priests: 2; Teachers: 1; Deacons: 2; Number of Men: 22; Total: 106.
67
Page 111, All of the Huntsman family but Joseph and David started early in the spring for Salt Lake to spend the summer.
Page 112, Emma Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah and Eliza, born October 10, 1857.
Page 116, Lydia Melissa Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah and Eliza Harrover, died June 17, 1867, aged four months, lacking six days.
Also daughter of the same, Sarah Priscilla, died May 4, 1864, aged sixteen years, three months, and twelve days. She died at Mountain Meadows and was buried at Pinto.
NOTE 104 Hebron, Utah LDS Ward Records (FHL Film 6337 or 26037). Volume 2, *Record of Members, 1867-1872*. Church Record of the Branch at Shoal Creek.
Page 2, Attending conference in new tabernacle at Salt Lake, Elder Amasa Mason Lyman was dropped from his place in the Twelve for preaching false doctrine, apostasy, and ???.
Page 3, About the last of October, we all got home and James Hunt and Mother Huntsman, and all her boys who had been gone longer.
Page 4, After our crops were gathered in and dairying end[ed] for the season - we all turned out and worked on the road and got out timber and built a new school house - good block house eighteen by twenty-five feet, a respectable building [for] a new settlement; cost about $500.00 (five hundred dollars).... Since last March we have had our meetings, etc. in one of Brother Terry's rooms except for about three months [when] the summer school and meetings was held in Mother Huntsman's room.
Page 9, Wednesday, January 29, 1867, We had a good time, made a space getting wood to school house. William Pulsipher and Joseph Smith Huntsman chose sides.
Page 10, Each of them chose eleven men, seven choppers and four teamsters and the party that got beat was to furnish a supper free for both parties. We went about a mile and 1/2 for the wood, worked in snow about a foot deep - the time of chopping was two hours. One company cut nine loads and the other twelve, averaging about a cord each.
Page 11, Zadock Parker blessed Lucinda Crow.
Pages 12-14, Orson Huntsman [was] overcome with evil spirits named John (the leader), Charity and Frank. Hours [were] required to cast them out; much prayer, fasting and annointing.[9]

[9]From *The History Blazer* by the Utah State Historical Society, no date [1998], "Evil Spirits Plagued the Residents of Hebron, Utah. Remembrances, diaries, and memoirs from Hebron abound with stories of evil spirits plaguing residents and at times sending them in mad rampages into the nearby hills before other townspeople could resuce them and exorcise the demons. John Pulsipher, an original settler of Hebron, recorded such an experience in his journal [Diary, typescript, Special Collections, Harold B. Lee

Library, Brigham Young University]. In the summer of 1865 he described the town's recent ‘warfare with
68
Page 17, Married, December 29, 1867, by Elder Thomas Sirls Terry, Brother Orson Welcome Huntsman and Mary Ann Terry,
Page 20, Sunday, April 19, 1968, Sunday School and meeting at nite thinly attended. Father Parker, Joseph Huntsman, David Chidester, and Father Pulsipher done all the preaching.
Blessing - Josephine, daughter of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Solinda Eastman Parker, born February 15, 1868; blessed by her father, Zera and John Pulsipher, and Zadock Parker.
Page 21, Jeremiah Leavitt, and Jonathan Hunt [have] moved to Clover lately. The Brethren have had no counsel to go - nor did they ask for any that I know of. They can't see inducements sufficient to stay here and work, although this is the place we are commanded to live by the Presidency of the Mission. We hope they may do well.
Joseph Huntsman attended conference in St. George, commencing on Friday, May 1, 1868.
Page 25, Monday, June 8, 1868, We started our team to gather the poor; expect to meet the emigration at the end of the railroad about 300 miles east of Salt Lake.
Page 26, June 24, 1868, We got the mournful intelligence of the death of Heber C. Kimball... by telegraphic dispatch we were enabled to hold the funeral at 2:00, the hour his funeral was celebrated through[out] the settlements of the whole territory. We had appropriate singing and remarks by Zera Pulsipher, Thomas Terry, John Pulsipher, and Jacob Hamblin.
evil spirits’ and explained that the demons had ‘afflicted some of the young, making them perfectly wild and crazy.’ Three residents, Orson Huntsman, James Wilkins, and Adelia Terry, were each afflicted, one at a time, according to Pulsipher. When the spirits possessed them they ‘would try to run to the mountains or kill themselves and when caught would required the strength of three or five men to hold them. The religious colonists used fasting, prayer, baptism, and annointing to rebuke the spirits and restore the young persons to health and soundness.’
“Carrie E. L. Hunt, who spent much of her youth in Hebron, gave this explanation: ‘As a child I remember of hearing the older folks talking about how the evil spirits seem to hover about that part of the country. It was the people's belief that way back in history, that strip of country had once been the hideout of the notorious Gadianton Robbers that were so much talked about in [Mormon] history. They felt their spirits still haunted the country.’
“Over the years, in addition to evil spirits, Hebron had its share of other difficulties. It was plagued with leaky flumes, drought, floods, insects, fires, and earthquakes - all of which eventually culminated in the town's abandonment. Whether or not the evil spirits played a part in Hebron's ultimate failure is indeterminable.”
69
Page 27, Orson Welcome Huntsman was baptized for his health on the 25th of June 1868. Prayer by Joseph Smith Huntsman. He having had a vision... he was told that baptism administered by three witnesses would be the means of restoring him to health and effectively driving away the unclean spirits.
Page 31, Mary Ellen Huntsman, daughter of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Solinda Eastman Parker, born July 12, 1860, East Tooele City, Tooele, Utah, baptized July 12, 1868, by Thomas Sirls Terry; confirmed by her father.
Page 34, August 28, President Snow, accompanied by G. A. Buron, surveyor, made a visit to locate and survey a townsite which we named Hebron.
Page 43, October 26, 1868, Today we attended the funeral and burial of Josephine

Huntsman, daughter of Joseph Smith Huntsman, and Solinda Eastman Parker [who] died yesterday, aged eight months and ten days, of whooping cough.
Page 61, A Female Relief Society was organized on Sunday, March 7, 1869. Hannah Huntsman, Presidentess; Mother Mary Pulsipher and Mother Mirriam Parker, counselors. Mary Ann Terry, treasurer, and Solinda Huntsman, secretary.
Page 66, Sunday, May 30, 1868, Good meetings. Brother Parker stated that the difficulty caused by the fight between Joseph Smith Huntsman and James West had been settled by the teachers.
Pages 79-80, Note: on ward organization, Joseph Smith Huntsman called as one of the three ward teachers.
Page 82, Solon Edwin, son of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Solinda Eastman Parker, born December 18, 1863, blessed by the Bishop, Thomas Sirls Terry and Dudley Leavitt.
Page 84, Bishop of Hebron attended Clover Branch of Hebron and completed ward organization. Jeremiah Leavitt called as one of two ward teachers for Clover.
Pages 87-90, Trouble with Indian horse thiefs (Navajos). Took horses to Pinto Station, twenty miles down the valley.
Page 91, Saturday, February 12, 1870, Brother Calloway said Joseph Smith Huntsman and himself had visited the west half of town.
Page 100, Sunday, April 4, 1870, At the close of meeting, Zadock Parker, John Pulsipher and J. W. Crosby, Jr. were voted into the office of teaching in this ward.
Page 102, Cooperation - we have formed a small cooperation Mercantile Association to supply ourselves with the goods that we have to buy, at fair prices and avoid the necessity 70
of trading with Gentiles and Enriching our enemies. Shares one dollar. The people put about $400 capital to start it.
The officers are: George H. Crosby, President; J. W. Crosby, Treasurer; John Pulsipher, Secretary; Zadock Parker, Thomas Sirls Terry, and Amos Hunt, directors.
Page 105, July 12, 1870, President Snow and company preached here and our Bishop and Joseph Smith Huntsman went to the Western Settlements with them.
Our town election on the 1st Monday in August was well-attended. Many of the ladies voted as our laws now give them the right, being the first in the Union that past [sic] that law.
J. Pulsipher was elected as one of the school trustees of this place and J. W. Crosby constable, Zadock Parker, judge.
Page 108, David Orin Huntsman and Emmeline D. Jones married.
Page 109, At school house November 12, 1870, Zadock Parker gave an account of the teachings at St. George conference.
Page 113, Saturday, November 26, 1870, Teaching meeting at Zadock Parker's house. The Bishop, Brother Dudley, and Brother John spoke of Teachers' duties. Voted Father Parker in Presiding Teacher of the west part of town.
Page 115, Brother Parker usually one of the brethren involved in blessing babies.
Page 117, Sunday, December 11, 1870, Brothers Parker and Jesse W. Crosby administered sacrament.
Page 121, December 1870, U. S. surveyors have just passed here running the line between Utah and Nevada and fix it about fifteen miles west of us and bring Clover and Meadow vallies in[to] Nevada, against the wishes of the people.

Page ???. March 19, 1871, Teacher Parker has been sick - not able to attend meeting for some weeks past - uncommon - seldom sick.
Sunday, May 21, 1871, Zadock Parker and Bishop and C. Pulsipher reported the doings of the late conference in St. George. The people rejoiced much at the pleasing news that a temple is to be built at St. George and the tithing from about half way to Salt Lake is to be turned this way for that purpose.
August 7, 1871, Zadock Parker replaced as judge by Thomas Sirls Terry. Zadock Parker sick during August.
71
Page 168, Bishop Crosby and Father Parker returned from Salt Lake all well November 2nd.
Page 174, December 10, 1871, Brother Zadock Parker was voted in as Presiding Teacher of Hebron.
Record of Members, 1881-1900
Page 5, James William Huntsman, son of Jesse Huntsman and Catherine Call, born October 8, 1806, Belmont County, Ohio; blessed January 8, 1844, by Hyrum Smith; first baptized April 15, 1838, by Daniel Evans; lst confirmed April 15, 1838, by Jacob Myers. Priesthood: president of Seventy's; re-baptized April 1857, by Hezekiah Mitchell; reconfirmed
April 1857, by John Howberry; Received membership October 1866 from
Lake Point; died February 26, 1867.
Page 5, Children of James William Huntsman and Hannah Davis:
James Daniel, born May 11, 1845, Nauvoo; baptized 1853, confirmed by father; ordained Elder 1850; re-baptized July 10, 1879.
Aaron Davis, born January 8, 1856, East Tooele; baptized May 15, 1866 by Joseph Smith Huntsman, confirmed same day by Joseph Smith Huntsman; ordained Elder March 14, 1877; re-baptized and re-confirmed November 16, 1878.
Hyrum Ralston, Sr., born February 25 1843, Hancock County, Illinois; blessed May 17, 1875, by John L. Smith; baptized June 1852; Seventy 1857; re-baptized November 16, 1878; re-confirmed same day.
Orson Welcome, born March 31, 1849, Pottawattamie County, Iowa; baptized April 20, 1858; confirmed April 20, 1858; Elder March 31, 1865; rebaptized November 16, 1878; reconfirmed same day.
Page 6, Zadock Parker, son of Isaac Parker and Esther Fisk, born October 27, 1804, Lyman, Grafton, New Hampshire; blessed March 13, 1845 by John Smith; baptized September 1835, by Erastus Snow; confirmed September 1835 by William Snow; ordained Seventy 1844, by a 70; re-baptized 1856 by Hezekiah Mitchell; and a 3rd time November 16, 1878, by J. W. Hunt; re-confirmed November 16, 1878 by Thomas Sirls Terry; received membership September 10, 1869, from St. George; died June 22, 1885.
Mirriam Parker, daughter of Solomon Parker and Susan Bedel [given as Susa Bidell in record], born October 14, 1799 in Lyman, Grafton, New Hampshire; blessed March 13, 1845, by John Smith; baptized September 1835 by Erastus Snow; confirmed September 1835 by William Snow; re-baptized and re-confirmed 1856 by Hezekiah Mitchell; died May 25, 1883.
72
Record of Members, 1900-1905

#273, Emma Platt Hiatt, daughter of Benjamin Platt and Mary Greaves [given as Groves in record], born March 4, 1865, Pinto; baptized August 10, 1873; confirmed August 17, 1873; married Frank Hiatt.
#604, Joseph Platt, son of Benjamin Platt and Mary Greaves [given as Graves], born June 9, 1867, Pinto, Iron, Utah [should be Washington].
#605, Clarissa Josephine Leavitt, daughter of Mary Ellen Huntsman and Jeremiah Leavitt, born June 19, 1889, Gunlock; baptized August 12, 1876 [date is obviously wrong] by Joseph Eldredge; confirmed August 12, 1876 [date is obviously wrong] by Amos G. Thornton; received membership April 1, 1917.
Record of Ordinations
#210, James William Huntsman, ordained 1880, by A. H. Huleigh, to Elder.
#276, Joseph Platt, ordained by Heber E. Harrison, to Elder; received record April 1, 1917.
Record of Children Under 8 Years of Age & Not Baptized, Hebron Ward.
#436, George Alma Platt, son of Joseph Platt and Clarissa Josephine Leavitt, born February 27, 1917 at Hamblin, Washington, Utah; blessed April 1, 1917, by George A. Holt; received April 1, 1917.
#438, Joseph Eugene Platt, son of Joseph Platt and Clarissa Josephine Leavitt, born November 13, 1914 at Hamblin, Washington, Utah; blessed November 13, 1914 by Heber E. Harrison; received April 1, 1917; baptized Nur [? November] 13,
#439, Roland Evylin Platt, son of Joseph Platt and Clarissa Josephine Leavitt, born February 3, 1916, Gunlock, Washington, Utah; blessed March 5, 1916, by Neil D. Forsyth; received April 1, 1917.
END OF HEBRON WARD RECORDS
73
NOTE 105 *Book of Recorded Marks and Brands, December 9, 1874 - December 31, 1884* (Salt Lake City: Salt Lake Herald Job Dept., 1885).
Brands
NOTE 106 *Deed Book B, Tooele County, Utah*, Pages 50-51.
December 8, 1855, Zadock Parker deeded his property to Brigham Young as Trustee-in-Trust of The Church of Jesus Christ - value $487.00.
Pages 54-55, December 12, 1855. James William Huntsman deeded his property to Brigham Young - value $615.00.
NOTE 107 Salt Lake Temple Records of Living Endowments (FHL Film 25217, part 16, Page 192).
Endowment of Allie Lyman, sealed August 18, 1942.
Brands
Pages
Place of Brand
Date Recorded
Owner
Residence
21
Left hip or thigh
28Nov1879
Edmund Williams
Cedar
23
Right hip or thigh
8Dec1875
Edward L. Lyman
Oak City

26
Left hip or thigh
20Nov1882
Franklin O. Holt
Gunlock
26
Right thigh or side
17Nov1884
Frederick R. Lyman
Oak Creek
26
Right hip or thigh
8Dec1875
Frederick R. Lyman
Oak City
29
Left hip or thigh
28Oct1884
George A. Holt
Hamblin
56
Right side or right hip or thigh
8Feb1876
Joseph A. Lyman
Oak Creek
61
Right hip or thigh
22Sep1879
Eliza M. Lyman
Oak Creek
61
Right hip or thigh
6Apr1882
Henry E. Lyman
Parowan
76
Right side
17Nov1884
Platte D.A. Lyman
Oak Creek
136
Right side
17Nov1884
Joseph A. Lyman
Oak Creek,
74

NOTE 108 Heads of Families, 1790 U. S. Census, New Hampshire, Pages 61-62; Page 88 for last Thomas Shannon:

Head of Family
Males 16+
Males -16
Females
John Shannon, of Chester
1
2
Thomas Shannon, of Chester
1
2
William Shannon, of Chester
1
2

4
Nathaniel Leavitt, of Chester
1
1
1
Jeremiah Leavitt, of Chester
1
2
1
John Rand, of Chester
1
1
Jeremiah Rand, of Chester
1
1
3
Thomas Shannon, of Dover
3
2
9
NOTE 109 Heads of Families, 1800 U.S. Census, Lyman, Grafton, New Hampshire; Rand, Shannon or Leavitt in Chester, 1800; columns 3-7 are male; columns 8-12 are female.
Page
Head of Family
-10
10-
16
16-
26
26-
45
45
+
-10
10-
16
16-
26
26-
45
45
+
698
Samuel Douglas
1

1
1
1
698
Stephen Eastman
1
1
2
1
699
Solomon Parker
3
2
1
3
1
2
1
699
Samuel Parker
2
1
1
2
2
2
1
699
Lemuel Parker
2
3
1
1
2
1
1
1
699
Isaac Parker
2
1
2
1
1
699
David Parker

2
1
1
2
1
699
Levi Parker
4
1
1
2
1
699
Asa Parker
2
1
2
1
1
75
NOTE 110 Emily Leavitt Noyes, *Leavitt Descendants of John, the Immigrant Through His Son, Moses,* Volume 1 (Tilton, New Hampshire, 1941) [See PFRC, Book 167] Forward. Several have written short Leavitt genealogies. A booklet by James Torrey of Lewiston, Maine, 1853, gives names of descendants of Jacob of Pembroke, Massachusetts and Turner, Maine, without dates. *The Leavitt Family in America* by Jane Eldredge: Utah families are very well done but the eastern material contains many errors. In the work of Joseph P. Leavitt, of Chicago, three Leavitts who had secured many data passed it on to him. Thomas Hooker Leavitt (Page 6) John (1) describes his work thus: "A family record which I had commenced in 1849 was in 1871 placed in the hands of Joseph Leavitt and with intense interest and at a great cost of time and labor was continued by him to about the time of his death.... The story has been handed down that they came from England on the *Mayflower,* which had brought the Plymouth Pilgrim Fathers eight years earlier." (This seems to confirm statements made by authors of early histories that John Leavitt arrived in 1628, also to confirm the family tradition often repeated that he arrived in that ship) "They were grandsons of William of Tittleworth, County of Essex, on the coast of England." (If he is referring to Thomas Leavitt and John Leavitt, and if it be true, John and Thomas were cousins, but I very much doubt it.) "It is supposed that the Leavitts came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066, for in a church in Normandy several Leavitts are said to be listed as having gone to England with William. The little farm [where they settled in America] is on Leavitt Street on the edge of Higham, Massachusetts. The original house is not standing but the farm house now standing is over 200 years old." [This was written between 1849 and 1871; therefore it would make {the current house} the John Leavitt homestead built before his death. However, descendants at Hingham believe the frame house now standing on Leavitt Street was built in 1712 by two of his grandsons; others say two of his sons built it.] "John was chosen to seat the people in the meeting house. The Elders and Deacons sat in

pews facing the congregation. Men and women sat apart. In 1681 John was taxed seven pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence for the new meeting house which is still standing at Hingham, Massachusetts, the oldest Protestant meeting house in the United States. It is called the <Ship Meeting House,' and has been used by the Unitarians for about 100 years. On January 10, 1669, town lands were put into 700 shares, of which John received 142 shares. <Signed Thomas Hooker Leavitt.'" See New England Historic Genealogical Society, at Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts, manuscript by William Hunt Leavitt, January 1900, who was a relative of Thomas Hooker Leavitt. His records differ from those of his relatives. "At Dime, on the coat of France, in an old church is (Page 10) recorded the list of names of those crossing to England with William the Conqueror in 1066 and among these names appears the name of Leavitt. Motto of Crest: <Mens Conscia Recti' meaning a mind capable of concentration."

William the Conqueror. In the January 1934 issue of the Daughter of the American Revolution magazine, Pages 18-22, is a very interesting story of William and his followers, giving a partial list of Americans who descend from him or his followers, who were made knights by him.

A picture of the tablet which hangs in Battle Abbey is shown on Page 21, and carries the names of his companions who were mostly noblemen of Normandy, France, and whom he honored, after his conquest, with knighthood. The name *Lovet* appears in the fourth column, fourth place from the bottom line.

Also in this June issue, Pages 329-334 "William surnames England" is a most interesting article on William and his band of Conquerors.

A picture of Norman Castle, Falaise, birthplace of William, is shown; also pictures of William and his queen, Matilda [Maud of Flanders].

Among the American and English names who have proven their descent from this band are: M.W.L.S. Lovett Cameron, descended from "Guillaume" (William) Louvet. From same ancestor Canon John Percival Lovett, also M.W.L.S. Lovett Clarendon, also the Rt. Hon. Neville Lovett, and Sir H. Verney Lovett, K.C.S.L. The name John Percival Lovett may be of the same line as ancestors of John Leavitt of Hingham, Massachusetts, whose father's name was Percival Leavitt.

Leavitts of England. Among the early New England Leavitts was the explorer, Captain Christopher Leavitt, whose life has been so ably written by Hon. James P. Baxter, for the Georges Society of Maine [PFRC, Book 211]. He bore the same arms as the Melton Levetts and the visitation of Dorset in 1623 gives his pedigree.[10] There may have been a connection between the two families, but Christopher was descended from the Levetts from Bolton Percy, and not from the Melton Levetts. (Christopher was uncle to John Leavitt [1] of America.)

The pedigree in the Visitations of Dorset begins with "... Levett of Harbord, County York" who had three sons, Richard, William and Percival. This undoubtedly means Harewood, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. William Levett, of Harewood, died in 1569. A Chancery proceeding was begun by his eldest son, Mathew Levett, in 1570.[11] It recites that by his second wife, William Levett, of Harewood, left four sons, Richard, William, Percival and Charles. These undoubtedly were the sons mentioned above as belonging to "Levett of Harbord." Percival was the godson and cousin of Francis of Bolton Percy, mentioned in his will of 1614-1615. (Page 11), William of Harewood was probably[12] ...

the son of William mentioned in the will of his father, Richard, of Bolton Percy, in 1567. This established the following pedigree [not included here - LDP].

The ship *Yorke Bonaventure* in 1623, Captain Christopher Levett, Master, brought a party of colonists to Casco Bay, Maine. In 1630, aboard the ship *Lyon*, Christopher Levett is in

[10]*Miscellanea Genealogica of Heraldica*, Volume 2, Page 354 [library not given; probably in London].

[11]Levett vs Levett, Series 2, Bundle 116, Number 40.

[12]There was also a branch of Levetts at Holme and Lund, in the East Riding, in which Matthew and William were family names. It may be that William, of Harewood, came from this line, but their wills do not indicate this and the mention of a godson Percival Levett in the will of Francis Levett seems to connect the line of Christopher, with the Bolton Percy family.

the list of passengers as *transcient*. [Taken from Charles E. Banks, *Planters of the Commonwealth* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1975).]

Captain Christopher Leavitt, and Robert Gorges, son of Sir Ferdinando, appointed Governor General, were sent to New England in 1623 by the King of England. They started settlements at various places on the coast of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, but were obstinately resisted by the sturdy fishermen along the coast, and they all returned to England in the spring of 1624.

N.H.P.P. [New Hampshire Provincial Probates], Volume 1, Pages 52-55, *Levett's Voyage*, by Hon. S. D. Bell of Exeter. A voyage into New England begun in 1623 and ended in 1624; peformed by Christopher Levett, His Majesty's Woodward, of Somersetshire, and one of the Council of New England. This report was printed by the Maine Historical Society, II, Page 73, [and is] a copy of the original report of Christopher Levett which was printed in 1628.

"To the Right Honorable George, Duke of Buckingham; His Grace, Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey; Robert, Earl of Warwick; John, Earl of Holderness; and the rest of the Council for New England.

"May it please your Lordships that whereas you granted your commission unto Capt. Robert Gorges, Governor of New England, Capt. Francis West, myself, and the Governor of New Plymouth, as counsellors with him for the ordering and governing of all the said territories, wherein we have been diligent to the utmost of our powers, as we shall be ready to render an account unto your honors when you shall be pleased to require us thereunto. In the meantime I thought it my duty to present to your views such observations as I have taken, &c.

Chapter I. "The first place I set my foot upon in New England was the Isle of Shoals, being island in the sea about two leagues from the main. Upon these islands I neither could see one good timber tree, nor so much good ground as to make a garden. The next place I came unto was Pannaway, where one M. Thomson hath made plantation. There I stayed about one month, in which time I sent for my men from the east, who came over in divers ships. At this place I met with the governor who came thither in a bark which he (Page 12) had from one M. Weston, about twenty days before I arrived in the land.

"The Governor then told me that I was joined with him in commission as counsellor, which, being read, I found it was so. And then he, in the presence of three more of the council, administered unto me an oath.

"In the time I stayed with M. Tomson I surveyed as much as possible I could, the weather being unseasonable, and very much snow. About two English miles further to the east I found a great river and a good harbor, called Pascattaway," &c.

78
Capt. Levett's account is sustained by Gov. Bradford. See Morton, *New England Memorial*. Or see N.H.P.P., Volume 1, Page 53. See Appendix of Volume 25, Pages 667-669, giving a full record of Captain Levett's visit to Mr. Thomson. "Levett's design was to establish a city at some eligible spot along the New England coast, to be named York after the Metropolitan city in England, and to found there, in all pomp and circumstance, a full prelatical establishment over all New England. Capt. Levett was an officer in the royal navy, high in favor at court, and of much distinction in the old country. He stayed at Pannaway about a month during the early spring of 1624, awaiting the arrival of his men, to begin his search along the coast for some suitable site for his projected city.
"While Levett still remained at Pannaway, Governor Robert Gorges arrived there with a considerable company. Robert Gorges was son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and like his father of an active, enterprising, genius, and had newly returned from the Venetian war. He came out with a commission under the Great Seal, appointing him Lieutenant General and Governor of New England, and designating Captain Christopher Levett, *** as one of his council. It was at Pannaway that the ceremony of installing Levett into this high office was performed by Gov. Gorges, assisted by three others of his Council, and in the presence of all the people, no doubt, then at the plantation. We may be sure that this ceremony, to which it was desirable to give as much distinction and publicity as possible, was perfomed in a most imposing manner on that great and stirring day in the annals of Pannaway." (Much is given in this volume about early settling in New Hampshire.) The History of Botthbay, Maine, states that Capt. Christopher Leavitt had 6,000 acres of land there. *Portland by the Sea* by Moulton (1926), Page 27, shows a picture of Capt. Levett steering his shallop into Diamond River in 1623.
In the *History of Hudson, New Hampshire Sagamore Indians*: "Passacounaway, chief of the Penacooks, a man of mark in his time." **** First heard of this chief was in 1627-1628, and it is possible that he was met by Christopher Levett in the neighborhood of Pascataqua in 1623.
After the first voyage of Capt. Christopher Levett to New England, along the Maine coast, he became dissatisfied with the glowing reports of former explorers and wrote home:
Page 13, "Nor will the deare come when they are called, or stand still and looke on a man, until he shoot him, not knowing a man from a beast, nor the fish leape into the kettle." (see *The Real Founders of New England,* by Bolton, 1929. Levett's signature on Page 68. Very interesting article about Christopher). From *Maine Early History* notes: "Christopher Levett came to Yorke, Maine, in 1623 to found an Episcopal See. He intended to name the place Yorke. After building the first house at Casco Bay, Maine, he returned to England for his family. No doubt something prevented him from a second voyage until 1629, when he gave deed of his property to a man named Cleaves."
79
John Leavitt of Hingham, being his nephew and a runaway, possibly Christopher had a secret ambition in his voyage of 1629. However, both are mentioned as having gone aboard the ship, *Arabella*, to greet Governor Winthrop, in 1630.
Mary E. Leavitt, of New Hampshire, tells of a family tradition (which has often been repeated by other branches), that John descended from Lord Lovett of Scotland, but the theory was later disproved.

N.H. Hist. Rms., a booklet by Victor Sanborn, a Leavitt descendant; *Leavitts of England.* Mr. Sheldon Leavitt, Jr. has had a search made of the College of Arms, the results of which he had allowed me to peruse. It appears that there are about five Levett families among English Armorial families: 1) Levetts of Normanton and Melton; 2) the family of Christopher Levett; 3) the Levetts of Staffordshire, descended from William Levett, of Savernake, Wiltshire, through Sir Richard Levitt, Lord Mayor of London in 1707; 4) the Levetts of Sussex; and 5) the Levetts of Chester.

Early Leavitts who visited America but may have returned to England: in deeds of Boston, Volume 5, Page 47: William Levet, a merchant of sugar, July 1666; a Roger Leavitt is said to have lived in Boston, Massachusetts as early as 1700. He owned a ship and brought silks from Paris to Boston. His ship was lost and all his goods at sea. He lived here until 1720, married, and had a son.

Vital Records of Boston: George Levit, of Great Britain, married to Annie Paden, in America, Decemer 3, 1720. Boston Vital Records, Volume 28, Roxbury, Massachusetts: Daniel Levitt, and James Levit, both of Roxbury, took oath of allegiance April 21, 1679. (None of these seem to fit into lines of Thomas or John.)

Notes from New Hampshire State Library Histories.

"Levetts had lived at Normanton for many centuries. In the church is a tomb erected to Elizabeth Levett, founder of the girls' school there. A branch of this family settled in Melton and there was found in the old church, founded by Henry I, a stained window bearing the (Page 14) Levett coat of arms. At Melbourne House in Derbyshire a number of letters written by Christopher Levett to Secretary Coke, were found, which told of the life and doings of Christopher.

"When John Winthrop landed at Salem, Massachusetts, 1630, he was met by Governor John Endicott, and Christopher Levett, who went aboard his ship to welcome him. When he [Christopher] died at sea his wife, Frances Levett, was administrator of his effects which were brought back by the ship in which he sailed.

"The Levetts favored letters and Christopher wrote two books and <his son,' Jeremy (really his sister Mercy's son), graduated at Cambridge and became a preacher. His nephew John was an author. (This may mean nephew of Jeremy). Unless records are in error his only nephew John1 of Hingham, Massachusetts, was not an author.)

80

"In the section where Christopher lived was an Inn called the Levett Inn. He lived at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, 1618, and was employed in the Royal Forest. His wife, Frances Lottisham, was daughter of Oliver Lottisham. The council of New England voted to grant Christopher 6,000 acres of land to be chosen by himself in the New World. He intended to build a city on his land and call it York after his native city. In 1605 King James granted a patent to William Levett, the uncle of Christopher, to collect tolls at the St. Mary's and the Friars' bridges. But for some reason the patent was not used until 1618 when Levett began to enforce his rights. William continued to collect tolls until 1628. Christopher wrote a book *A Voyage to New England* and he was the first Englishman to own soil where now stands the city of Portland, Maine. The present York County, Maine may have been named by him."

The parish church at Shere, County Surrey, England, has many dates of burials and marriages for the Leavitt family.

Page 15, Records from London, England, 1547-1603. *Transcript of earliest Register of*

Births of Shere, England, by order of the Convocation of Province of Canterbury, Page 166, 5th edition, part 2, Miscellanea Genealogia. "John Levets was christened the 4th day of September, in the year 1547, his father Henry, his mother Alice."
1554 Apr 24 John Levet, son of Henry and Levet, Joan
1562 Mar 14 Margaret, daughter of Oliver and Joan
1565 Jun 20 Susan, daughter of Oliver and Joan
1570 Mar 5 John Levet, son of Oliver and Joan
1566 Jul 17 Anne Levet, daughter of Henry and Amy
1567 Jun 26 Robert Levet, son of Henry and Amy
1585 Aug 15 John Levet, son of John
1586 Dec 18 Alice Levet, daughter of Edward
1587 Feb 16 Thomas, son of John
1589 Jan 11 Robert, son of John
1590 May 23 Elizabeth, daughter of Edward
1592 Nov 19 Sara, daughter of Edward
Marriage Records of Shere, Surry County, England
1552 Jun 8 Henry Levet to Joan Eggar
1552 Aug 10 Oliver Levet to Joan Symons
1581 Oct 18 Henry to Amye Worham
1584 Oct 25 John Levet to Dorothy Boulton
1585 Jan 23 Edward Levet to Elizabeth Stone
1593 Oct 1 Oliver White to Elizabeth Levit, widow
1592 Jun 20 Robert Brooks to Margaret Levit

Records at Parish Church at Shere, Surry County, England, of Burials 1547-1603
1554 Jun 1 John Levet
1554 Jul 8 Alice Levet
1560 Jan 24 John Levet
1567 Feb 5 Robert Levet
1570 Nov 26 John Levet
1581 Dec 1 Oliver Levet
1584 Mar 12 Amy, wife of Henry Levet
1589 Mar 8 John Levet
1592 Dec 6 Edward Levet
1597 Jul 6 Henry Levet
1600 Apr 15 Alice, daughter of Edward Levet
"Subsidy roll for York and Ainstry, made the 2nd day of the XV year of the reign of Henry VIII, year of 1485."
Robert and John Levett were taxed in Bolton Percy assessed in goods 10 pounds. "This roll gives all names of all persons dwelling within the County with the assessed sums due his Grace, the King."
Page 16, Going further into ancient history, see *Doomsday Book* which is a remarkable records made during the year of 1085. There are Leavitts mentioned.
John Levett[1] of Bolton Percy, whose will was proved 1526 (York Wills, Volume 9, folio 364), married Agnes....
Children of John Levett and Agnes ( ):

William [his will of 1546 mentions sons Guy, Francis and John]; John [a clerk under 23 in 1526, administration of estate in 1575]; Robert; Richard [executor of his father's will]; Isabel, married Kendall; Alison, married Pickering.
Richard Levett2, John1 of Appleton, in Bolton Percy, whose will was proved 1567 [York Wills, Volume 17, folio 759], married (1) Ellen ( ); married (2) Constance ( ).
Children of Richard and Ellen ( ) Levett
Henry of Appleton, will proved 1597; William; Katherine; Isabel; Robert; James; Ellen
Children of Richard and Constance ( ) Levett:
Thomas; Margaret
82
William Levett3, Richard2, John1, married (1) Anne ( ); married (2) Joan Ynglande; administration of estate July 6, 1569 [Dean and Chapter Vacancy Act, Book 1568-1570, folio 165].
Children of William and Anne ( ) Levett:
Mathew; Elizabeth married William Nawte; Anne, married John Wardman; Katharine, married Otto Wardman.
Children of William and Joan Ynglande Levett:
Richard and William, twins, born 1550: Richard was Mayor of Doncaster; his will was proved in 1618 and mentions only one son: William. William married Elizabeth ( ); no further record of William.
Percival, born 1552, died 1625 at York, married Elizabeth Rotherforth; Charles, probably of Scarryingham, who married Grace Ampleforth; Joan, who married Thomas Usher.
Chart Made Carefully from Freeman of York Register, England.
Richard Levett4, son of William3, Richard2, John1, born 1550, died 1618; married Elizabeth ( ). He was Mayor of Doncaster.
Children of Richard and Elizabeth ( ) Levett:
William
Percival Levett4, son of William3, Richard2, John1, born 1552, died 1625; married Elizabeth Rotherforth, daughter and heiress of Alexander Rotherford. Percival was burried at St. Martin, Micklegate, February 13, 1926 [error in book – LDP; should probably be 1626]. He was sheriff of York 1587, 1597. Innkeeper at York, 1581, and a freeman same year.
Page 17, Children of Percival and Elizabeth Rotherforth Levett:
Mary, born 1575, married John Smith of Cottingham, County York; Grace, born 1577, married Will Todd of York; Ann, born 1578, married (1) Christopher Topin, Alderman of York, in 1623; married (2) 1627, Joseph Micklethwaite; Mercy, born 1579, married Robert Moore, famous rector of Guisley, York; Percival, born 1580; Rutherforth, born 1582, died 1584; Christopher, born 1583 [baptized April 4, 1586]; died 1630/1631, married Frances Lottesham.
Note: See *Maine Collection* by Historical Society, Series 2, Volume 4. Contains much about Christopher Leavitt and family. This record states he married 1st Mercy Moore, and gives his sister Mercy Levett Moore's children as those of Christopher and Mercy Moore. However, Mercy Moore was his sister, not his wife, according to records in
83
London, England [and as just shown in the previous paragraph, having married Robert Moore]. “His family was of Normanton, Yorkshire, in the reign of Henry VII.”

Mercy Levett5 (5), daughter of Percival4, William3, Richard2, John1, born 1579, married Robert Moore, famous rector of Guisley, York, in 1608.
Children of Mercy Levett and Robert Moore:
Sarah, born 1610, married Robert Hitch; Rebecca, born 1612, died young; Mary, born 1613, died 1644, unmarried [her will proved 1644-1645 mentions her kindred. York Wills]; Jeremiah, born 1614, married Edith ( ) who died in 1650. He was rector of Leighton, Essex.
Christopher Levett5 Percival4, William3, Richard2, John1, born 1583, died 1631, married Frances Lottesham, daughter of Oliver Lottesham, of Farington, County Somerset. "Christopher Levett of Sherborne, Dorset County, one of His Majesty's Ship Captains, explored the coast of New England 1623." When he returned to England he wrote a book on trees of New England [See notes elsewhere in this book.] He returned again in 1630 to New England in the ship *Porcupine* and died at sea in 1631. Data concerning his last voyage to proceedings begun 1631 by his wife against Thomas Wright and Robert Caygh, Bristol owners of ship *Porcupine*. Gives in detail sailing agreements and mentions 6,000 acres of land to Levett.
Children of Christopher Levett and Frances Lottesham:
Timothy, born 1617, married Florence ( ) and had issue: Mary and Joan. He was of West Lyford, Somerset: Elizabeth, born 1619, died unmarried.
Percival Levett5 Percival4, William3, Richard2, John1, born 1580. He was of Beverly, Yorkshire, Merchant of York, and a freeman in 1611. Many of the names of this family are carried on in the American families of John, all but three of his immediate family and they appear in the next generation, also the names of Jeremiah and Timothy appear in both the English and American families of this branch. The registers of England were thoroughly combed. [I find this statement rather vague and really an impossible statement on its surface; although the conclusion is probably correct - LDP] for John's ancestors and the following is the only family which seems probable.
Children of Percival Leavitt and ???:
John, born 1608, died November 1691 in America, married (1) Mary Lovit; married (2) Sarah Gilman; Joseph, born 1609; Sarah, born 1611; Elizabeth, born 1612; Benjamin, born 1614; (Page 18) Samuel, born 1615; Abigail, born 1616; Mary, born 1617; Martha, born 1620.

[While there is no positive proof that John (1) in America is of this family, many facts appear to make a doubt seem more unreasonable than fair. Birth of above John is exactly the same as John (1) in America. The death record of John (1) is taken from his tombstone in Hingham, Massachusetts, however.]
William Levett5 Percival4, William3, Richard2, John1, born about 1575-1580. He may be the William who married Elizabeth Weston.
Children of William Levett and ???:
Elizabeth; Robert; John; Ursula. (Copied from Herald's Visitation for 1623. Copied by D. Dudley, 1850, British Museum). This William may be the twin to Richard. See William3, born 1550.
Continued ... [LDP]
Page 22, John's Arrival, Name of Ship
John Leavitt of Hingham, Massachusetts, was certainly the first by this name to settle in

America and to bequeath American soil to his progeny.
Authors disagree as to the time of his arrival and the name of the ship he sailed on. Names of four different ships are given by as many authors. *The Colonial Ancestors* states "John Leavitt of Hingham, arrived in the ship *The Diligent* in 1634. This is disproved since his name does not appear in the list of passengers." [However, he may have be a stowaway, as reported elsewhere – LDP] Also from the fact that he boarded the ship *Arabella* on which Governor Winthrop arrived in 1630, to greet him, disproves that he arrived in 1634 [or at list proves that he had been here previously. See New England Historical Records of 1852. *Winthrop Fleet* by Banks, published by Houghton and Mifflin, 1930: "They landed April 8, 1630." A partial list of its passengers given, but no Leavitt.
Several early authors believe he sailed on the *Mary & John* March 20, 1630 for Massachusetts Bay Colony, this ship owned by Roger Ludlow. The passengers settled at Dorchester Neck, Rev. John White of Dorchester, England as sponsor, comprising 150 persons from Dorset, Somerset and Devon. Nearly a complete list of its passengers are given but no Leavitt....
Saco Valley Settlements and Families states: "John Leavitt arrived with the Pilgrims, 1620." He was then aged twelve. In the *History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut*: "John Leavitt came to New England and settled in Dorchester in 1628." This is without doubt the truth. [This information was] no doubt given to the (Page 23) author of above book by the early descendants of John, who settled early in this part of Connecticut.

The Dudley Genealogy states: "John ran away from an apprenticeship at the age of nineteen." This is generally understood by all early authors and by family tradition. It is also reasonable to believe he would be under the age of twenty-one if still an apprentice. Being born in 1608 he would have been of age in 1629, thus the date of 1628 is without doubt the year John Leavitt arrived in America. To explain: boys were bound or articled by indenture to serve a certain number of years to learn a trade and were usually freed when they became of age (age 21).
Such boys might not be at liberty to sail away prior to their 21st birthday. If they did, the Captain and boy must keep the secret, so [under these circumstances he] would not be found on the passenger list [of any boat in which he arrived]. Early ships' records were very poorly kept. Many of them have never been published. [Many have been destroyed or lost.] Most of them now available come from persons looking up data of English-American ancestors. The theory that John was born in Scotland no doubt springs from the Dudley Genealogy.
The History of Turner, Maine carries a sketch written by the great-granddaughter of Jacob Leavitt5, Caroline W. D. Rich. "I find by records of Washington, D.C., Pembroke, Massachusetts (from whence Jacob emigrated), Hingham, Dorchester, Plymouth, and Boston, Massachusetts, [that] we [can] trace the line of John Leavitt back to Teutons of England and find that Sire John came to New England in 1628, from Kent." She gave no reference for the latter statement.
History of Rockingham, New Hampshire states: "His master came from England and took away his little property in Dorchester so Deacon John went to Hampton and Exeter, New Hampshire for a time." This statement has possibilities. He may have visited his relative, Thomas of Hampton, and it may be the reason for his five sons settling in and near

Exeter. It may be where he found his first wife supposed to be a Mary "Lovett." Thomas used this spelling, and Mary may have been his sister.
Page 24, *History of Whatcom County, Washington* states: "Descendants of the emigrant, John Leavitt, claim he came to America in the *Mayflower*." Various branches of the Leavitt lines carry this same tradition. Naturally this tradition gave the impression he came with the Pilgrims in 1620. (See data by John H. Leavitt.) John H. was born 1824 and his father in 1785, the latter a prominent attorney, Hooker Leavitt5, son of Rev. Jonathan4, the famous preacher. This was a very intelligent branch of the John line and no doubt had the correct name of the ship their ancestor arrived on. Hooker's grandfather was living before the death of John1 so by word of mouth probably received the story from John himself (highly speculative - LDP). Thus the story traveled but a short way to reach the writer born in 1824. This is the earliest record found as to the name of the ship and the date that John arrived. This ship made several trips to America after 1620.
The Dudley Genealogy traces the Leavitts back to the Norman Conquest. The first printed notice of John appears in a book *Early Dorchester*: "John Leavitt's name first appears in Mattapan, year of 1630." Charles Mauer found his name recorded at Hingham as early as 86
1634 so it seems he must have lost his estate at Dorchester that year and also that he did not stay long at Hampton and Exeter. From the *New England Genealogical and Antiquarian Register*, Page 389: Dorchester, Massachusetts "Few except students in the History of New England are aware, probably, that Dorchester was settled before Boston, or even Charlestown. When many most Godly and Religious people, in ye reign of King Charles ye first, did under ye incouragement of a Charter granted by ye Said King Charles, A.D., 1628, Remoue themselves & their Families into ye Colony of ye Mass. Bay in New England. Then it was that the first inhabitants of Dorchester came here, next ye Town of Salem who was one year before them." Probably John Leavitt was among these. It is the only record the author found of a ship's arriving in 1628....
Page 25, ... Although John and Thomas (the first two American Leavitts) had a common ancestor (they carried the same coat of arms and only direct descendants inherit them) their progeny chose very different professions....
Page 26, The introduction of new blood by marriage would in time change the Leavitt blood somewhat but it is amazing to note how many generations resemble each other. Many such appear in the photographs received by the author. There are two distinct types that follow the line of John regularly: one type being tall, broad shouldered, and very blond. The other types are quite dark as to hair and beautiful prominent almost black eyes, medium to short of stature and thick set....
Page 28" "Guard well thy faith, keep true thy heart,
Hold thou thine honor fast;
Thus be the lustre of thy worth,
Back on thy fathers cast."
The following records were taken from the manuscripts of Joseph Parker Leavitt7 in the Chicago Historical Building – LDP.
"John Leavitt, the ancestor of all the Leavitts in America, was among the first Planters in Massachusetts. He was born in *England* (later this word was crossed out and the word *Scotland* was substituted) in 1608.... Tradition tells us he came to Massachusetts in 1628, when he was about nineteen years old, and fixed his residence at Dorchester, near where

Roxbury Street is now.
"He was a runaway apprentice, by trade a tailor, and by birth a Scotchman. After he had become possessed of some property in Dorchester, his Master learned of his whereabouts, and come to this Country and took from him his possessions, as by law he was allowed to....
"In 1636 and 1637 a number of lots were granted to John Leavitt at Hingham, Massachusetts. (see the town Great Grant Book, folio 97), and again in years of 1647, 1648, and 1665.
87
"... Deacon John Leavitt was buried in the ancient burying ground where now (1846) is the highway in front of the Academy..."
There has been some controversy as to whether the bones of John were removed and now lie beneath the tomstone which his great-great-grandson, Jacob Leavitt5, son of John4 placed besides the family tomb in the Plain Burying Ground, (Page 29) or do they still lie buried beneath the highway. Dr. Charles Howard, of Hingham, a descendant of John, says the bones of all in that cemetery were removed to the old Armory and there buried without stones.
Beside the stone is an emblem placed there by the Ancestors Society of Colonial Wars, and another in his memory placed there by the National Society of Leavitt Families of America.
His tombstone is legible and reads: "Here lyeth buried ye body of Deacon John Leavitt, aged 83 yrs. Died November ye 20, 1691."
We know that John Leavitt1 began his real American pilgrimage in Hingham as early as 1636 (*History of Hingham*).
"When Peter Hobart first came with his little band of Colonists to Bare Cove in 1635 he found several of his friends who had settled there in 1633.
"Bare Cove was assessed in 1634. The Plantation was erected in July 1635. On September 2nd following, the town was changed to Hingham by authority of the General Court. There were but eleven towns in the state and only one in the county of Plymouth, which are older than Hingham.
"On September 12, 1635, Peter Hobart and twenty-nine others drew for house lots and received grants of pasture. In that year specific grants of land were made to upwards of fifty persons and this method was followed for many years, but as the Colony increased in size and the people spread along the shore it was deemed advisable to survey and lay out the unappropriated portions of the township, to be divided among the settlers in proportion to the number of acres which they had in their house lots.
"This led to the establishment of numerous land marks, many of which are recognized up to the present time and their names, often quaint, will be handed down to posterity long after their significance is forgotten.
"Who was the first settler of Hingham it is impossible to say, or at what date he came. Mr. Solomon Lincoln, who (Page 30) wrote an interesting and valuable book, a *History of Hingham*, a small volume of 183 pages of which 300 copies were printed in 1827, gives and first mentions John Leavitt's name during the year (do not confuse above book with the later two volumes by another Lincoln) 1636, who settled or received a grant of land at that time, which was founded by grants of John Parker, Joseph Hull, William
88

Carlyle, and the training field on Leavitt Street, in the vicinity of the locality known as *over the Delaware*. Weir River is crossed by Leavitt Bridge."
In Suffolk Deeds he is called "Sergeant John Leavitt." Volume 7, Boston Deeds, Page 162; Joshua Hobart, John *Levet*, with Lieut. John Smith and Nathaniel Baker, buy fifteen miles square of the Indians April 4, 1666 and granted June 17, 1661. Page 164, said tract of land was called the *Indian Twunkkec*, lying and being beyond the town of Providence, and near the Narragansett Country, in New England. John had at the time of his will, 1689, an eighth part of this land in his possession. They also, these three men, later purchased another tract of land, from the Indians, of six miles square lying and being near to the former tract of land above-mentioned, and is called by the name of *Penycooke*, and having a third part of the said land of six square miles in his possession in 1689.
John sold a house and lot at Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 3, 1635-1636 to Thomas Makepeace.
(Many believe three brothers came from England to America, John, Thomas, and one other, but this is an error. No data found concerning a brother to either. This comes from the belief in the Trinity and the superstition that good luck follows a three.)
In 1634, Dorchester, Massachusetts town's first book of records, Page II: John Niles, Francis Tuthill, John Leavitt, Thomas Rawlins, and others shall have three acres apiece upon the Neponsett.
November 3, 1634: It is ordered that John Niles, Francis Tuchine, John Leavitt, Thomas Rawlins, and others, shall each of them have six acres of land granted them for their small and part lots at Neponsett betwixt Indian Field and the Mill.
Page 31, July 3, 1665, at a public meeting of the Town, Josiah, a Sagamore Indian, upon the sale of the township of Hingham, to the inhabitants of Hingham, desired that Deacon John Leavitt, should have ten acres of land upon the north side of Turkey Hill next to the land of Thomas Nichols, and at the same time, the town by a general vote, to grant that the said John Leavitt should have ten acres of land upon the same place, and accordingly it was layed out unto him bounded by the land of Thomas Nichols, Southward, and with the Town's land, eastward, west, north, which he is to have and to hold and his heirs and assigns forever. (Grant Book, folio 97)
In the *History of Hingham* by Lincoln, it gives the reason, in the Lincoln section, why the Indians favored John, and granted him their extra land. It seems that John had looked after the burial of the Chief's mother.
In the records of the First Church of Dorchester, Massachusetts, we find John was made a freeman in 1634. His name was spelled with an *a*. [Leavitt] Thomas of Hampton, New Hampshire usually spelled his name *Lovet.* In England it was spelled *Lovet* and *Levet*. In early times the *o* and *e* differed only by the kink at their top and with poor penmanship

were easily confused. Descendants of both lines after the first few generations spelled it as it is spelled today, *Leavitt.*
Mr. Grus of Salem wrote in 1627: "The country is very beautiful - goodly woods and open plains, often 500 acres, some more some less. Not much troublesome to clear for the plough. The grass and weeds grow up to a man's face. In the lowlands and by fresh rivers there are great meadows without a tree or bush."
Thus it is evident that the first settlers in Hingham did not have to cut down the forests to clear the land before they could plant.

The homestead of John Leavitt was on Leavitt Street, the grant extending from Weir River in an easterly direction to Turkey Hill near the Cohasset County line. Much of this property was mostly owned as late as 1827 by his descendants through his sons Israel and Josiah. (There is little doubt [Page 32] these were the two sons who built the frame house. John mentions his *house* in his will. Log cabins often had several rooms and may also have been called a house, however.)

"Going eastward from Leavitt Street to Turkey Hill Land, which leads up over three elevated eminences, one reaches the summit of Turkey Hill. At the first bend, to the right of the lane, are remains of what was once a ledge or boulder about twelve feet high, with rounded top. This was *Great Rock* and upon its surface was chiseled the following:

"When wild in woods the naked savage ran,
Lazel, Low, Loring, Lane, Lewis, Lincoln,
Hersey, Leavitt, Jacobs, King, Jones, Sprague,
Stemmed the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And were the first invaders of this country,
From the island of Great Britain in 1636."

"Hosea Sprague probably cut this inscription on July 4, 1828. Unhappily it 1833 the rock was blown to pieces and sold for building purposes."

John Leavitt1, born 1608 in England, died November 20, 1691 at Hingham, Massachusetts, U.S.A., married (1) Mary Lovet in 1637, who died July 4, 1646. She may have been a sister to Thomas Leavitt of Hampton, New Hampshire. Her marriage to John was later than the date that Thomas arrived. Records say John went to Dover, and Exeter, New Hampshire for a time after his Master took away his estate in 1634-1635. Thomas lived at first at Exeter. His [John's] interest in these towns and the fact that his sons settled there later may come from his marriage to Thomas' sister. First Church Dorchester records: "Mary Lovett a member before 1639" (three years after she married John). Perhaps Mary was not a Lovet until after her marriage to John and an error was simply repeated time after time. *The Colonial Ancestor* says "he married first Mary Lovett." (There was a family of Lovet at Salem, Massachusetts about 1630. See *History of Salem.*)

Page 33, John married (2) Sarah Gilman, daughter of Edward Gilman and Mary Clark who were first by this name to arrive in America. (See *Gilman Genealogy* herein [also PFRC Book 63]) They married December 16, 1646. She was born January 19, 1622 at Caston, England, died May 26, 1700. (*Genealogy of Maine*, volume 2, page 1020 reads: "Sara, wife of Dea. John Leavitt was bpt. December 26, 1617." This is the exact date of birth of her brother, Edward.) *The Colonial Ancester* says she was born July 10, 1622. Some doubt that John married the daughter of Edward Gilman. Bell's *History of Exeter, New Hampshire* state: "John Leavitt, son-in-law of Edward Gilman, of Hingham, Massachusetts, received a grant of land in Exeter, New Hampshire, July 8, 1652." Savage says: "John Leavitt went to Exeter, New Hampshire or Dover, New Hampshire, in 1645." (See *Gilman Genealogy* herein.)

John was declared a freeman December 15, 1636 meaning a church member. Only freeman could hold office or vote for rulers. The freeman's oath bound him to be a true and faithful subject of the government, and if called upon he was to yield assistance and support thereon with his person and estate.

He was a town officer and from 1656 to 1664 was a deputy. He was a Deacon of the

church. “December 3, 1680, Deacon John was one of those men, who, in Town Meeting, declared themselves by word, to have the new Meeting House set up in the place where the old one stood.”
John was a representative to the General Court in 1656 and again in 1664. He was a selectman in the years of 1661, 1663, 1665, 1668, 1672, 1674, and 1675. He was frequently employed in town business. He was a Magistrate which meant a member of the Governor's Council.
The frame house on Leavitt Street, Hingham, Massachusetts, his descendants say was built in 1712. The cellar stairs came from John's log cabin, made from squared logs split edgewise making two stairs from one log. It is said to be on the same site as his cabin. Family legend says this house now standing was built by two of his grandsons. There were but two who would be likely to have built it, sons of Israel and Josiah. While both families had sons old enough to have built it I find but two who remained upon the old home place, Elisha Leavitt, son of (Page 34) Israel Leavitt, and his brother John. Tradition also says two brothers built the house and lived in it all their days. Hezekiah lived on part of the estate but there is nothing to prove he lived in the old home. John's will states Josiah owned his own house on John's land. *The Hingham History* says Elisha raised his family in the old home. John lived on Leavitt Street and all of his children were born there. Descendants of John (generations 4 and 3) were also raised in the old home. The history says he lived at this ancestral home on Leavitt Street. Sons of Elisha lived on North Street in Hingham.
91
In the index to *Ancestors Society of Colonial Wars* are mentioned these names: John Leavitt, 1608-1691; Charles E. Adams; Lyman L. Brooks; Charles I. Cragin; Howard K. James; Richard Leavitt James; Phineas Hubbard; and Phillip Ashton Rollins
But virtue of descent from John[1] descendants are eligible to membership in various colonial societies. See Page 34 for names if interested.
Children of John Leavitt and Mary Lovet:
John born 1637 d. md. Bathsheba Hobart[13]
Hannah bapt. 7 Apr 1639 d. 23 Apr 1662 md. John Lobdell[14]
Samuel bapt. 7 Apr 1641 d. 6 Aug 1707 md. Mary Robinson
Elizabeth bapt. 28 Apr 1644 d. 4 Feb 1688 md. Samuel Judkins
Jeremiah bapt. 1 Mar 1646 d. bef. 1689 md. no record of marriage
Children of John Leavitt and Sarah Gilman:
Israel bapt. 23 Apr 1648 d. 26 Dec 1696 md. Lydia Jackson
Moses born 12 Aug 1650 d. 17 Jun 1730 md. Dorothy Dudley
Josiah born 4 May 1653 d. 14 Sep 1708 md. Margaret Johnson
Nehemiah born 22 Jan 1656 d. 25 May 1715 md. Alice Gilman
Sarah born 25 Feb 1659 d. aft. 1689 md. (1) Nehemiah Clapp[15]
Mary born 12 Jun 1661 d. aft. 1689 md. (1) Benjamin Bates[16]
Hannah born 20 Mar 1664 d. 5 Oct 1728 md. (1) Joseph Loring[17]
Abigail born 9 Dec 1667 d. aft 1689 md. (1) Isaac Lazell[18]
Hubbard says: “June 27, 1664, John Leavitt, Jr. married Bathsheba Hobart and they left no descendants.” Sarah married Samuel Howe who built the Red Horse Tavern at Sudbury, Massachusetts, made famous by Longfellow's poem, “The Wayside Inn.”
[The will of Deacon John Leavitt follows, but I have not copied it here as it appears

elsewhere in these notes – LDP.]

NOTE 111 March 3, 1969, Grandpa Lyman, [Edward Partridge Lyman] has been here in Provo, staying with my folks for the last week. We were talking and he revealed some marvelous things to me, some of which I am not permitted to reveal.

[13]Married June 27, 1664; daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart, who left family records but no children. She married (2) Joseph Turner, and had one son.

[14]Married July 20, 1659, John Lobdell, of Hull; no issue.

[15]Married (1) April 17, 1678, Nehemiah Clapp, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, who died 1684; married (2) September 18, 1685, Samuel Howe, born October 20, 1642, and who died April 13, 1713.

[16]Married (1) October 10, 1682, Benjamin Bates of New London, Connecticut; married (2) February 1706 (Vital Record reads: Jonathan Sikes, with penciled *Lane* written above).

[17]Married (1) Joseph Loring; married (2) Joseph Esterbrook

[18]Married (1) Isaac Lazell; married (2) Isaac Johnson.

For years he has felt that the spirit is in control of the body when the body is asleep and that communion between spirits is possible at that time.

Several months ago he received six different visitations from his dead wife. The first was her voice calling "Daddy" and he awoke. The second and third times her voice called "Edward." The three other times she told him of certain things that he should do. The instructions were only several words at a time and Grandpa felt this was all she was allowed to say. One of these times he awoke with a vague feeling of having visited her but the feeling was too vague to say for sure.

His reason for coming from Blanding this time was to carry out the instructions of his wife which he will do on the 4th in Salt Lake. He didn't say what these were but said he might tell me later [he never did].

Right after this he started talking to me about second endowments and plural marriage, neither of which he is under covenant not to talk about and upon which he revealed much to me that I cannot write at this time.

March 7, 1969. Grandpa and I talked some more. He apparently went to Salt Lake to check on some things for his invention [perpetual motion].

When he was young, one night around the table, Albert asked their dad what perpetual motion was. Platte said it was something considered impossible to invent and compared it to a man lifting himself off the ground by grabbing his bootstraps.

Then Edward decided he could invent perpetual motion. In about 1960, after getting off his mission to the Indians, he started working on it. He has done so off and on since then for nine years. Now that he is getting used to being without Grandma he wants to finish it. He also has another incentive. Somehow - apparently in a solemn assembly at Manti - he received enough of the spirit to desire to set Karl Lyman and myself up in a position so that we could devote ourselves completely to genealogy. He talks of offices, machines, etc. It sounds great. [Perhaps the spirit that he got was a vision of what has now become a reality as I type these notes in 1999 [and 2008], where I have a beautiful office, with four computers, microfilm and microfiche readers, three printers and a copier and thousands of sources with hundreds of millions of names from which to draw my references as I do my work. What role did he play in this coming about? Some day we will know!]

He feels he almost has the perpetual motion machine finished. It was as though he were rejuvenated as he talked about it.

He likes Karl a lot and feels Karl will be the next Apostle. He says Karl has his eye on me and my genealogy.

[Although the things Grandpa and I talked about didn't about as he saw them, they have been recorded here to show the spirit which embued him towards the end of his life.]
93
NOTE 112
Church Censuses, 1914, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935
Behunin 025721
Huntsman 162794
Leavitt 271385
Lyman 271390
Perkins 245253
Petty 245254
Platt 245255
Stringham 245277
Tyler 245288
Church Censuses, 1950, 1955, 1960
Behunin 472832
Huntsman 471514
Leavitt 471718
Lyman 471725
Perkins 471795
Petty 471798
Platt 471585
Stringham 471623
Tyler 471635
Family Group Records, 1942-1969
Behunin 1273619
Huntsman 1274384
Leavitt 1274562
Lyman 1274611
Perkins 1274839-1274840
Petty 1274851
Platt 1274865
Stringham 1275264-1275265
Index to Endowment House endowments, 1851-1884: 183403
Calgary, Alberta, Canada, Record of Members, 1922-1941; Form E: 1913-1947: 105364, also on 255171.
NOTE 113 Interview by Lyman De Platt with Blanche Leavitt Holt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, in 1970.
Happy times. Dad kind. Kids worked hard on the ranch. One thing I remember about dad, he'd say: "Now children, you come on and lie down and rest" at noon after they'd come in from hoeing weeds "then we'll go back and get some more weeds out."
94
Active in the church and expected his children to be active. Mother was the best cook. Times were hard with fifteen children. We made our own fun, and we never went without. Mother laughed a lot and told stories about the children. Eathel and Ethel thought they should go everywhere the big children went, so ma would keep them home

to keep peace in the family. One day they wanted to have a littler dinner so they set the table, but the twins were still aggravated at their big sisters so when they put the food on the table and ma asked one of them to say the blessing, it went like this: “Father in Heaven, Bless Mother and Father and all the kids but El-Pel and Lid-Pid” and then they blessed the food.
Mother lived her life over telling stories in this way. Jeremiah said he didn't need to brag about his children; they spoke for themselves. Jeremiah said his mother Eliza Harrover was a prophetess and everything she said came to pass.
NOTE 114 Blanding, Utah Grayson Ward, San Juan Stake, Record of Members (FHL Film 25832), Form E: Annual Genealogical Reports.
Page 759, Kay Perkins Lyman, Seventy, age 31, born in U.S.A.; May 9, 1946, married in the temple to Velma Hansen, member.
Page 732, Ward Members on Missions
Rene Lyman, Northern States, departed June 24, 1946.
Albert Robison Lyman, Navajo-Zuñí, departed April 1944, returned July 28, 1948.
Gladys Perkins Lyman, Navajo-Zuñí, departed April 1944, returned July 28, 1948.
Edward Partridge Lyman, Navajo-Zuñí, departed December 4, 1946, returned August 13, 1948.
Irene Perkins Lyman, Navajo-Zuñí, departed December 4, 1946, returned August 13, 1948.
Page 724, Joseph Lyman Platt, male, son of Gordon Leavitt Platt and Allie Lyman, born January 10, 1947, at Moab, Grand, Utah; blessed February 2, 1947, by Gordon L. Platt.
Gordon Leavitt Platt also blessed (on May 4, 1947), Clifford Eugene Mikesell, son of Clifford LeRoy Mikesell and Camilla Palmer.
Page 835, Rene Lyman, age 28, born U.S.A., married October 29, 1948, in temple, to Arthur Ray Morin, member.
Page 192, #19, Lyman De Platt, male, son of Gordon Leavitt Platt and Allie Lyman, born June 10, 1943, at Moab, Grand, Utah; blessed July 4, 1943, by Edward Partridge Lyman.
No more on this roll of microfilm of our direct relatives.
95
NOTE 115 Two Dreams of Edward Partridge Lyman. The following dreams were told to me by my grandfather, while consulting with him concerning our responsibility toward Amasa Mason Lyman and Joseph, Smith, Jr. He stressed to me that they had impressed him very strongly because he was not before nor has been since in the habit of thinking about the Prophet Joseph. If anything, he has a tendency towards love for family ties.
Lyman De Platt, November 25, 1970.
The first dream took place many years ago, judging by what he said, as about ten years past. He remembers walking into a room through a door in one of the corners. The first persons he saw were his father, Platte DeAlton Lyman, and the Prophet Joseph Smith, standing in the center of the room. Platte motioned to him and he obeyed by coming closer. His father then asked him, “Do you know who this man is?” Grandpa recognized him immediately and answered, “Yes.” He felt, however, that his father required of him that he say the Prophet's name, but he hesitated - as never having been faced with the situation before - he wasn't quite sure just how to call him and yet maintain the respect that he felt the Prophet deserved. He hesitated longer than he felt the circumstances would allow and got the impression that his father was feeling anxious for him to answer.

Finally he answered, “He is President Smith.” Platte answered “That is correct.” Then turning to the far end of the room he asked, “Do you know who that man is?” Laying on a bed whose sheets were bloodstained, lay a man whom grandpa didn't recognize and stated so. Platte said “This is Oliver Cowdery.” The thing that impressed Grandpa most about this dream was the association of his father with the Prophet and the fact that his grandfather [Amasa Mason Lyman] wasn't there.

The second dream occurred shortly after Grandma Lyman died [she died May 28, 1968]. It began with Grandpa standing on top of a small hill and noticing, at the foot of the hill a short distance, a multitude of persons beckoning to him. He descended the hill and began recognizing the people in the group. He states that he recognized all of them, but that he couldn't state now what any of their names were. They all began trying to tell him at once that Joseph Smith wanted to see him. Someone else (on another occasion he mentioned that this was his father) then spoke up and said that Joseph Smith wanted to see Albert also and why hadn't he come too. All of the group then chimmed in trying to tell him the same thing. Someone said that maybe Joseph was already down there visiting Albert at that time.

In view of the events that have taken place since this dream was related to me by Grandpa, I feel to leave a few comments to those who may read this in the future. Grandpa died first, as I told him at the time that I felt the dream indicated. Uncle Albert followed shortly, as the dream also so indicated to me and I related to him. Before his death, Uncle Albert stated that Grandpa had been in the room - this was awhile before Albert died - and Albert exclaimed to Grandpa “Have you come so soon!” Uncle Albert already knew of the contents of Grandpa's dream before Grandpa told it to him, while still alive.

Uncle Albert was very much in tune with the Spirit World and stated several times to Grandpa that he wanted to tell him of things that were in store for both of them, but was forbidden to do so. He felt very much interested in conversing with Grandpa before he died, but did not get to do so. What he knew went to the grave with him.

NOTE 116 1852 Census of Los Angeles County, California (Church History Library No. 1266-3; FHL Films 2492 and 558285, Page 107, Los Angeles County).

Lyman, Amasa Mason age 37 N.H. Utah farmer m
Lyman, Maria Louise age 35 Penn. Utah f
Lyman, Matilda age 13 Ohio Utah f
Lyman, Francis Marion age 14 Ill. Utah m
Lyman, Amasa Mason, Jr. age 8 Ill. Utah m
Lyman, Maria L. age 6 Ill. Utah f
Lyman, Lila age 1 Calif. Calif. f

NOTE 117 Amasa Lyman had three wives sealed to him, before arriving in Utah, that left him and later had their sealings cancelled. These were:

Abba Grey, cancelled February 7, 1851
Eliza Grey, cancelled February 7, 1851
Laura Lucinda Reed, cancelled March 24, 1853

Amasa Mason Lyman, during his lifetime was married and/or sealed to thirteen women. Some of these are not mentioned in any of the currently published writings about him.[19] Although not a comprehensive analysis of the information available, I have included here data which is not generally given elsewhere.

In a book with the heading Proxey Sealings[20] is an entry for the proxy sealings to two wives of Amasa Mason Lyman, the wording as follows:
Amasa Lyman, March 30, 1813, Lyman, Grafton Co., New Hampshire. January 28, 1846. Harriet Parnelia [Pamela] Partridge (deceased) [born] January 1, 1822, Painesville, Geauga Co., Ohio, were sealed husband and & wife for time & all eternity (Caroline Ely Lyman acting proxy for the deceased);
Esther Gleason (deceased) [born] July 1823, was also sealed to Amasa Lyman as his wife for time & all eternity (Louisa Maria Lyman acting proxy for Esther Gleason dead) by H. C. Kimball in presence of Pres. B. Young, P.P. Pratt, at 6 o'clock. F.D.R. clerk

[19]Just prior to the printing of this book of Notes [2008], I finished the publication *The Thirteen Wives of Amasa Mason Lyman*. See PFRC Book 215.

[20]*A Book of Proxy: Proxy Sealings, wives to husbands, Nauvoo Temple, January 7 - February 5, 1846* [Given the cataloging number CR342-1 in the 1960's at the Church Historian's Office], page 50, entry 112. Complete copy at the Platt Family Records Center, **2191 S. 2200 E., New Harmony, UT 84757, Book 212.**

On the back of Amasa Mason Lyman's old Temple Index Bureau [TIB] Card, the following information is given:
Sealed January 13, 1846 [Nauvoo Temple]
[2691] Louisa Maria Tanner
2692 Eliza M. Partridge Smith
2693 Caroline Eliza Partridge
2694 Cornelia E. Leavitt
2695 Dianitia [Dionitia] Walker
2696 Paulina E. Phelps
2697 Priscilla R. Turley
2698 Laura [Lucinda] Reed
Sealed January 28, 1846 [Nauvoo Temple]
Harriet Pamelia Partridge, deceased
Esther Gleason [deceased]
Laura Lucinda Reed was seventeen when she was sealed to Amasa M. Lyman. She later fell in love with Thomas Steed, however, after Amasa left for Utah. She lived with Thomas for three years in Iowa and was sealed to him March 24, 1853 in the Endowment House. The marriage [called a sealing] to Amasa Mason Lyman was cancelled the same day.
There were other wives sealed to Amasa that have not been further identified, except in a sealing cancellation:
Abba Grey on February 7, 1851 (mother)
Eliza Grey on February 7, 1851[21] (daughter)
Lydia Partridge, sealed after they arrived in Utah, in 1853.
End of Record
Esther Gleason was born in July 1823 at Livonia, Livingston, New York, daughter of Ezekiel Gleason and Polly Howard. She died in Nauvoo on November 17, 1845. In the 1842 census of Nauvoo[22] she is listed just above Amasa M. Lyman's family and is either living with them or with the George Miller family. Her brother John Streator Gleason was also a member of the Church and died in Pleasant Grove, Utah in 1904. He was baptized July 23, 1838, showing also her approximate time of baptism. Amasa had labored in that area in December of 1833 "for a length of time in settling difficulties in a branch of the Church in the town of Geneseo, under the presidency of Elder Landon [Langdon] who with some twenty-five others were cut off from the Church (perhaps in some instances prematurely. The above labor, with considerable other

[21]Note by Lyman D. Platt: it is not clear what the source of information is for the sealing cancellations of Laura, Abba and Eliza, the note having been typed many years ago.

[22]Lyman D. Platt, *Nauvoo: 1839-1846* (Highland, Utah: priv. pub., 1980), page 77.

preaching in the country, occupied the time until near spring, when I parted with the Elders...and...started for the land of my nativity."[23]

The fact that Louisa Maria Tanner stood as proxy for this sealing shows her full support, and possibly intimate acquaintance with Esther.

NOTE 118 Eliza Maria Partridge was baptized for her great-great-grandfather, and greatgreat-grandmother, Edward Partridge, and Martha, on July 29, 1844 in the Nauvoo Temple; also for Elizabeth, her great-grandaunt. This was prior to the time when the policy was developed for proxy baptisms for same-sex individuals, women for women, men for men.

NOTE 119 Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Historical Pamphlet, March, 1940, *The Indian and the Pioneer*, compiled by Kate B. Carter (FHL Call No. 979.2 B2d) "President Young's Indian Policy," Pages 5-10.

[23]Amasa Mason Lyman, *Autobiography*, pages 115-116. Found in PFRC Dairies and Journals 5.9. [unpublished in 2008].

Page 7, "Realizing the dangers to the Mormons that lurked along the western flank, Amasa Lyman wished to test the sincerity of the Moapa Indians. In a time of hunger he gave Chief Tosho a sack of wheat to keep for him until he called for it. He figured that if Tosho was unfriendly or was listening to the enemies bid for the betrayal of the Indians, he would easily find an excuse to use the wheat and say it had been stolen. Six weeks later when the Indian foods were plentiful, Lyman called for his wheat and Chief Tosho brought it in without the strings even being untied. After that the Mormon leaders implicitly trusted the western Indian to guard the western approach. Their friendship relieved many white men for duty in other parts of the territory." [This was during the Utah War – LDP.]

NOTE 120 Deed Book A, Salt Lake County Recorder's Office, 1850-1858

Page 121, Amasa Mason Lyman owned 61 feet front north and 157 feet south on west side of lot 7, Block 28, Great Salt Lake Survey, containing 1,040 square rods. Amasa Lyman, Sr. of Great Salt Lake City sold it to Ezra T. Clark, September 1, 1856, for $200.00; witnesses Robert L. Campbell and Wilford Woodruff.

NOTE 121 *Genealogy of the Eddy Family*, by Charles Eddy (Brooklyn, New York: Nolan Brothers, 1881).

Page 5, William Eddy, the ancestor of all whose names are found numbered in this work, was born probably in Bristol, England about 1550; educated at the University of Cambridge, St. John's and Trinity Colleges, from which he received his degree of Master of Arts; married Mary Fosten, November 20, 1587, at Cranbrook, England. She was the

daughter of John Fosten and Ellen Munn, who were married January 19, 1562. Ellen Munn Fosten, widow, married Andrew Ruck, a silk mercer, in Cranbrook, January 11, 1616.

His 1st wife [Mary Fosten] died July 18, 1611. He married (2) Sarah Taylor, widow, February 22, 1614.

All of William Eddy's children but one were by his first wife. He was a very methodical gentleman, a strict Episcopalian, judicious in his counsels, humane in his advice and a reprover of immorality. Every way he appears to have been a diligent pastor over his

flock and has left a folio volume with 80 of its pages engrossed and illuminated, bearing evidence of his skill and taste as well as care in preserving the parish registers.
Children of William Eddy and Mary Fosten, all born in Cranbrook, Kent, England:
Mary b. Sep 1591
Phineas b. Sep 1593
John b. 2 Mar 1597
Ellen b. Aug 1599
Abigail b. Oct 1601
Anna b. May 1603
Elizabeth b. Dec 1606
Samuel b. May 1608 d. 1688
Zechariah b. Mar 1610
Nathaniel b. July 1611 d. July 1611
Priscilla b. 1614; chr. 10 Dec 1614 (daughter of his second wife Sarah Taylor)
John Eddy, born March 1597, came from Boxted, Suffolk, to America. He and his brother Samuel sailed from London in the ship *Handmaid*, John Grant, Master, on the 10th of August, 1630, and arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, October 29, 1630. An account of the passage in given in Winthrop's *History of New England*. He removed from Plymouth to Watertown, Massachusetts in 1633. Admitted freeman, September 3, 1634. His 1st wife was Amy or Annie; his 2nd wife was Joanna; she died August 25, 1683, age 80; he died October 12, 1684.
Children of John Eddy:
Mary b. d. md. Thomas Orton
Sarah b. 1618 d. md. John Marion
Ruth b. d. md. Mr. Gardiner
Pilgrim b. 25 Aug 1634 d. young md.
Pilgrim b. d. md. (2) P. Steadman
John b. 16 Feb 1637 d. 1694 md. Sarah Woodward
Benjamin b. d. 1639 md.
Samuel b. 30 Sep 1640 d. 22 Nov 1711 md.

Abigail b. 11 Oct 1643 d. young md.
Mary, Sarah, and Ruth were born in England; Thomas Orton was of Charlestown, Massachusetts; Pilgrim #2 was born in Watertown, Massachusetts.
Samuel Eddy, son of William Eddy above, was born May 1608 in England; married Elizabeth, who died in 1682. He bought house and land of Experience Mitchell of Plymouth, Massachusetts. (Page 7) May 9, 1631. He was taxed in Plymouth from 1632 to 1688. He, with his brother John, landed at Plymouth and were the bearers of dispatches to the Governor and were admitted freemen soon after landing. One of them enrolled a troop for the defense of the Colony against the Indians. They took letters of recommendation from the Governor of the Plymouth Colony to the Governor of Massachusetts, stating their wish to change their residence to the latter Colony. Samuel spent the latter part of his life with his sons in Middleboro and Swansea. It was at the latter place that he died in 1688.
Children of Samuel Eddy:
John b. 25 Dec 1637 d. 27 May 1715 md.

Zechariah b. 1639 d. 4 Sep 1718 md.
Caleb b. 1643 d. 23 Mar 1713 md.
Obadiah b. 1645 d. 1722 md.
Hannah b. 23 Jun 1647 d. young md.
Sarah Eddy, born in England, married John Marion. He was a cordwainer in Watertown and was admitted freeman in 1652. He removed to Boston, became a selectman in 1693. He died January 7, 1705 at the age of 86.
Children of John Marion and Sarah Eddy:
Mary b. 1640 d. 24 Jan 1642 md.
John b. 12 May 1643 d. md. Ann Harrison
Isaac b. 20 Jan 1653 d. md.
Samuel b. 1655 . md.(1) Hannah (d. 1688)
(2) Mary

NOTE 122 Bonaparte Cemetery, just north of the city of Bonaparte, Van Buren, Iowa, lies on several hills to the north of the road. This is not where Jeremiah Leavitt is buried. He is buried south of town about two miles on the north side of the road in what is known locally at the Mormon burial ground, covered over with brush and trees, on private property. [However, the Leavitt family has placed a memorial to him in the north cemetery. – LDP]

NOTE 123 Hancock County Court House, Deed Books 10E through Q. These books were checked by me [Lyman De Platt] for the following names and none was found.
101
Edward Partridge, Zadock Parker, James Huntsman, William Huntsman, John Huntsman, Jacob Huntsman, Amasa Mason Lyman, Jeremiah Leavitt.
Book 12G Page 189, #3074. Jesse Seybold and Sarah F. his wife, of the county of Hancock... for $870 ... by William Leavitt of the county of Hancock ... all that certain lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being ... the NE3 of S33 in T7N in R5W....
Book L, Pages 263, 352, 265: Hezekiah Leavitt, buying land in LaHarpe.

NOTE 124 7.1 miles east of LaGrange, LaGrange, Indiana, just before you get to the 750 East and 00 street, is a dirt road that leads off to the left (1972). Down this road .5 miles is the cemetery where the Huntsmans that stayed in the area were buried during the last century.
The area is on a rise commanding a good view of the surrounding farm lands for several miles on each side. There are sparsely-clustered woods between which the fields roll gently. The day I visited the cemetery, June 26, 1972, a grouse was sitting atop a dead branch of a tree overlooking the cemetery.
The Huntsman family plot is a 15 foot square block of concrete with 8 headstones and one center pillar. The front of the pillar faces east. Looking to the west at the plot it looks something like the following drawing.
The west side of the pillar reads as follows:
102
This Jesse Huntsman was the son of Jesse Huntsman and Catherine Call. His wife was Lucy Jones. He was a brother of James William Huntsman.
103

NOTE 125 Greenwood Cemetery in LaGrange, LaGrange, Indiana is the apparent burial place of Margaret Ralston, wife of Daniel D. Davis. She died November 7, 1830 at

LaGrange. Her stone has apparently slipped beneath the sod and disappeared as so many have in that cemetery.
East Springfield Churchyard Cemetery (Methodist) 1050 East 00 (10.1 miles east of LaGrange) began in about 1850. No relatives there.
NOTE 126 John W. Hanan, *LaGrange County Centennial History 1828-1928* (LaGrange, Indiana: LaGrange Publishing Company, 1928).
Page 23, According to LaGrange County Histories, Lima Township enjoys the honor of having been the site in 1828 of the first permanent white settlement in LaGrange County, a half mile west of Howe, then called Mongoquinong, or Big Squaw Village, and later, Lima. In the same year Nathan Fowler, said to be a soldier of the Revolution, built a cabin on Crooked Creek, north of Lima....
In 1829 Moses and Ica Rice, the latter opening a trading house, settled near Mongonquinong. The first frame house was built by Moses Rice and and was used for a hotel and for trade with the Indians. In the same year Jesse Huntsman and Nehemiah Coldren made the first settlement in VanBuren Township....
Page 26, The Presbyterian Church of White Pigeon, Michigan, in 1832, was headed by Rev. Christopher Corey.
Page 102, On the White Pigeon trail (between LaGrange and White Pigeon) there were but two houses in the early 1830's. It was not until 1833 that a road was laid out.
Page 107, In 1829, Jesse Huntsman took possession of the only piece of prairie land in the township (of VanBuren) and Nehemiah Coldren, the same year, built the first log house near the bridge over Crooked Creek.
In 1831 at the land office in Fort Wayne the lands in this township were opened for purchase. [Our people did not purchase at that time – LDP.]
Page 46, The county of LaGrange was created February 2, 1832, and began operation in April. The county seat was at Lima (now Howe) until 1840. An Amos Davis was an associate judge.
Page 50, An unbroken forest of virgin timber with, here and there, a natural oak clearing....
Page 92, Springfield, one of the eastern townships of LaGrange County, has a variety of soils and water ways....
104
There are several prairies originally covered with brush and scrub timber, also stretches known as "burr oak openings," although a good portion of the township in its unsettled state was covered with dense forest of a good variety of trees....
There are three lakes in the township and two streams known as Pigeon Creek and Turkey Creek. Originally the forests swarmed with wild game and the lakes and streams teemed with fish....
The original occupants of the township were the Pottawattamie Indians. They were a warlike and rather degraded tribe.
Jesse Huntsman, John B. Clark, Benjamin Foos, William S. Prentice, Joseph Foss, and William Seaburn met in an abandoned log cabin in the spring of 1833 and resolved that the newly surveyed township be called Springfield.
NOTE 127 *Counties of LaGrange and Noble, Indiana* (Chicago: F. A. Battery & Co., 1882). Nothing on our Relatives - LDP
NOTE 128 *History of Northeast Indiana*, by Orville Stevens, 2 volumes (Chicago: Lewis

Publishing Company, 1920).
Volume 1, Page 178, Gideon Langdon and John and Jacob Stayner, who immigrated to Jackson Prairie in 1831, were beyond question the first white men to ever permanently locate in this county.
Volume 1, Page 197, In Jackson Township, the first schoolhouse was situated on the north side of Jackson Prairie, the same being built of tamarack poles, at the cost of $50.00. Hannah Davis, who was the first bride of the township, also taught the first school there.
Volume 2, Page 65, Elza M. Huntsman, son of George and Susannah (Hosler) Huntsman, born October 1869, Greene Township. George was born in Morrow County, Ohio, August 11, 1837. Good biography.
Volume 2, Page 167, William H. Huntsman, son of George and Susannah, was born November 25, 1875.
NOTE 129 LaGrange County, Indiana, Vital Records
Birth records begin in 1879 and are too late for our family – LDP.
Wills between 1842 - 1878 contain nothing on our family – LDP.
Marriage Book O (July 28, 1832 - May 10, 1843)
105
Page 13, Jesse Hunstsman to Hannah Silby, license issued September 9, 1834.
Page 19, Jacob Huntsman to Catherine Weirick, license issued July 2, 1835; marriage July 2, 1835.
NOTE 130 General Index of Deeds in LaGrange County, Indiana
Book 1, Pages 171-172, Daniel Davis deeds to Daniel Harding [sample showing how the others also appear - LDP].
Filed for record September 1, 1834, This indenture made this 19th day of July 1834 between Daniel Davis and Betsey his wife of the County of LaGrange and State of Indiana of the one part and Daniel Harding.... sum of $200.00. East half of the SE quarter of Section 20 Township 38 North Range 10 East containing 80 acres. Their signatures: Daniel X Davis; Betsy X Davis; Appeared July 19, 1834.
William Adair, grantor to Peter Beesell grantee, warranty deed, June 8, 1833; $565.00; SW S21 638 R10, 160 acres; William Adair, grantor to Peter Beesell grantee, warranty deed, April 9, 1834; $200.00; SW SE22 T37 R11, 40 acres; William Adair, grantor to Peter Beesell grantee, warranty deed, June 8, 1833; $200.00; SW SE21 T38 R10, 60 acres.
Book 8, Page 36, Daniel Davis to Jesse Harding, power, October 3, 1832; ESE 20 T38 R10, 80 acres.
Book 1, Page 172 [see above]
Book 1, Pages 177-178, James Huntsman and wife to William Enoch, warranty deed, September 30, 1834; $200.00; NW NW59 T37 R12, 40 acres.
Filed for record October 15, 1834: This indenture made September 13, 1834 between James Huntsman and Hanah his wife of the County of LaGrange and State of Indiana of the one part and William Enoch... $200.00 ... NW3 of NW3 of Section 9, Township 37, Range 12 East, containing 40 acres. James Huntsman; Hannah Huntsman; appeared October 11, 1834.
Book 2, Page 51, John Huntsman and wife to William Enochs, warranty deed, June 25, 1835; $300.00; SW NW 5 T37 R12, 40 acres.

Book 2, Page 194, William Huntsman to William Stephenson, warranty deed; March 23, 1835; $75.00; NE NW9 T37 R12, 40 acres.
Book 2, Page 271, William Huntsman to George Wirick, warranty deed; July 6, 1835; $100.00; SW SW4 T37 R12, 40 acres.
106
Book 2, Page 640, John Huntman to William Beaty, warranty deed; August 11, 1836; $400.00; WS W6 T36 R13, 80 acres.
Book 5, Page 224, William Huntsman to Nathan Brown, warranty deed; October 7, 1840; $100.00; NE NW13 T37 R10, 40 acres.
Book 6, Page 108, Jesse Huntsman to Benjamin B. Waterhouse, warranty deed; February 20, 1843: $200.00 SE SW33 T37 R11, 40 acres.
Book 6, Page 236, Jesse Huntsman to Enoch Fethergill, warranty deed; August 21, 1843; $200.00 NE SE33; NW34 T37 R11, 80 acres.
Book 6, Page 799, Jesse Huntsman to Salfrange Phalanx, warranty deed; November 5, 1845; $1700.00; NW SW34 T37 R11 80 acres; SSW28 T37 R11, 80 acres.
Note: William Adair had four or five other pieces of property which he sold besides the ones mentioned above.
NOTE 131 Steuben County, Indiana Deed Record A
Page 7, Huntsman, James to Gideon Ball
Page 36, Huntsman, Peter to Stirling Seely
Page 29, Davis, Daniel to Elmer H. Wilcox
Page 7, James Huntsman and wife to Gideon Ball; Warranty Deed for N2 of N3 of Section 4 (document say 7 - LDP) Township 36, Range 13 East, containing 43 and 80/100 acres; received for recording July 10th 1837.
This indenture made the eighteenth day of August in the Year One thousand Eighthundred
Thirty Six between James Huntsman and Hannah his wife of the County of Steuben and State of Indiana, of the first part, and Gideon Ball of the second state aforesaid of the second part.... $200.00.
James and Hannah personally appeared before Leonard Appleman, Justice of the Peace, August 18, 1836, to acknowledge the sealing and signing of the above indenture.
Page 29, Warranty Deed, Received for Recording August 15, 1837.
This indenture made the Seventeenth day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and Thirty Six between Daniel D. Davis, and Elizabeth his wife of the County of LaGrange and State of Indiana, of the First part, and Elmer H. Wilcox of the county and state aforesaid... received $200.00... SW3 of NE3 of Section 2, Township 36 North, Range 13 East, containing 40 acres, purchased at Fort Wayne. Daniel D. Davis X; Elizabeth Davis X. Appeared before Ephraim Seely, Associate Judge, August 17, 1837.
107
Page 36, Peter Huntsman & wife to Sterling Seely. Warranty Deed for NE3 of SW3 of SW3, Section 8, Township 37 North, Range 12 East, Containing 120 acres. Received for recording August 26, 1837.
Know all men by these present that I Peter Huntsman and Catherine my wife of the County of LaGrange.... Appeared August 20 1836.
NOTE 132 Steuben County Vital Records; Marriage Record Book A (1837-1848)

Page 117, November 24, 1845 William L. Davis and Elizabeth Wells
Page 97, January 27, 1845 Jacob Huntsman and Margaret Robinson
Page 27, May 2, 1840 Jacob Wirick and Harriet Wirick
Page 88, August 8, 1844 David C. Woodard and Catherine Ann Stayner
Marriage Book 1-B
Page 196, December 16, 1851 George N. Adams and Julia A. Turry
Page 163, April 20, 1851 John W. Daugherty and Eliza Ann Huntsman
Page 163, October 7, 1846 Milton Stayner and Eliza Jane Campbell
Note: There are seven or eight Davis families married but no apparent relationship to our Davis line - LDP.
Will Record Book I (March 1848 - January 1876)
Pages 94-95, Last Will and Testament of Eliza Stayner, deceased.
daughter Mary Ann Johnson, wife of John M. Johnson $1.00
daughter Eliza Jane Stayner, wife of Milton Stayner, $1.00
son Abraham Plower
daughter Melissa Stayner
Note: No Huntsmans; Abner Davis mentions many Davises but no relationship are given.
NOTE 133 Will County, Illinois, Deed Records
Volume 1, No land sold to Adams, Chamberlin or Leavitt, 1836-1839.
Volume 2, No land sold to Adams, Chamberlin or Leavitt, 1839-1840.
NOTE 134 Lake, Iowa Branch Records, 1848-1851 (FHL Film 1923), organized July 17, 1848. Members include:
Joseph Huntsman
Isaac Huntsman
108
NOTE 135 Council Point, Pottawattamie, Iowa Branch Records, 1850-1852 (FHL Film 1922):
Roxana Huntsman, age 32, received from Old Branch
Salina Huntsman, age 7, blessed
Ellen Huntsman, age 3, blessed
Sunday July 18, 1851, the following children were blessed:
Selina Huntsman
Ellen Huntsman
NOTE 136 Seventies Quorum Minutes (CHO Film 179,953), 1844-1847
Page 44, #37, 13th Quorum of Seventy, James W. Huntsman, father Jeptha [Jesse], age 34; ordained Seventy, October 8, 1844; born Ohio, residence, Nauvoo, Illinois.
Page 54, #4, 18th Quorum of Seventy, James W. Huntsman, father Jesse, age 38; ordained Seventy, October 8, 1844; born Ohio; residence, Nauvoo, Illinois.
Page 75, #40, 21st Quorum of Seventy, Isaiah Huntsman, father James, age 18; ordained Seventy, September 14, 1844, born Ohio; residence, Hancock County, Illinois.
Page 84, #41, 23rd Quorum of Seventy, Jacob Huntsman, father James, age 36; ordained Seventy, February 18, 1845; born Ohio; residence, City of Joseph [Nauvoo].
Seventies Quorum Minutes (CHO Film 179954), 1859-1863, 1875-1879
Page 253, #25, 43rd Quorum of Seventy, Hyrum Huntsman, born February 25, 1843, Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois, son of James B. Huntsman [James William], and Anna Davis, [Hannah Davis], baptized July 1852, by John Shields; ordained May 9, 1857, by Thomas

Lee; residence, St. George, Washington, Utah.
Page 253, #31, Joseph Huntsman, born December 29, 1838, Caldwell County, Missouri, son of James W. Huntsman and Hannah Davis; baptized October 1847, by Ira Ames; ordained April 20, 1857, by James William Huntsman; residence St. George, Washington, Utah.
Page 251, #43, 42nd Quorum of Seventy, Jesse Huntsman, born September 12, 1836, Perry, Richland, Ohio, son of James Huntsman and Mary Johnston; baptized 1848 by Bishop Rigley; ordained June 14, 1857, by Joseph Eldredge; residence, Fillmore, Millard, Utah.
Page 153, #3, 18th Quorum of Seventy, James William Huntsman, born October 8, 1806, son of James Huntsman and Catherine Call; baptized April 15, 1837, by D. Evans;

ordained February 2, 1845, by Noah Rogers; residence East Tooele City, Tooele, Utah.
Note: Page 41, #4, also gives James W. Huntsman, born October 8, 1806, Ohio, son of Jesse Huntsman; ordained February 2, 1845.
Page 123, #67, 10th Quorum of Seventy, Gabriel Huntsman, born October 5, 1830, Richland County, Ohio, son of James Huntsman and Mary Johnson; baptized July 10, 1851, by John Bigler; ordained March 30, 1857, by Joseph Young. residence Fillmore, Millard, Utah.
NOTE 137 *New England Historic, Genealogical Register*, Volume 38 (1884), Pages 279-286. Thomas Philbrick.
Page 280, "His homestead" - in Watertown 1636 - "was on the N.W. corner of Belmont and Lexington Streets."
In 1639 ... John, son of Thomas Philbrick, moved to Hampton; and it seems that his brother Thomas soon followed him.
In 1645-1646, Thomas Philbrick, Sr., a grantee of eight lots, sold his estate in Watertown and in 1650-1651 he had removed to Hampton.
February 22, 1649 he was in Ipswich.
John Philbrick of Seabrook says, "This deed, William Sanborn, to Thomas Philbrick, dated May 1647, proves that the remainder of the family came to Hampton in the spring of 1645-1646." His wife Mrs. Elizabeth Sanborn died 12th month, 19th day, 1664, and in March 1664/1665, he calls himself "very aged." He died in 1667.
Children of Thomas Philbrick: James Philbrick, of Hampton in 1644, a mariner, who married (1) Jane Roberts, daughter of Thomas Roberts, of Dover and (2) her sister Ann Roberts; John Philbrick; Deacon Thomas Philbrick; Elizabeth Philbrick; Hannah Philbrick; Mary Philbrick; [Page 281] and Martha Philbrick. [Page 280] James "In 1670, he was chosen, with others, to run the Exeter line." In 1671 he had a grant of Lot 52, 40 acres, in the South of Hampton, called "The New Plantation" (now Seabrook). He had ten children. He was drowned in the Hampton River, near the mouth of Cole's Creek, November 16, 1674. His widow married July 8, 1678, William Mastin.
Page 281, Children of James Philbrick and Ann Roberts: Joseph Philbrick, born October 1, 1663, married Triphena Marston, daughter of William Marston and Mrs. Rebecca Marston., born December 28, 1663, died 1729.
Page 283 Children of Joseph Philbrick and Triphena Marston, born in Hampton [agrees with our genealogical records].

NOTE 138 William Wirt Calkins, *The Calkins Memorial Military Roster* (Chicago: M. A. Donohue & Co, 1903).
Page 15, Hugh Calkins, and Mrs. Ann Calkins, had John and David and four daughters. Hugh died 1690, at Norwich, age 90.
Page 323 Arms (Leavitt) - argent, a series of crosses crosslet-fitchee, sable, a lion rampant sable. Crest - a demi-lion argent rampant crowned, or, holding a crosslet fitchee of the first.
NOTE 139 *New England Historic, Genealogical Register*, Volume 5, Pages 298-299
Coel Godeboc, King of Britain and Duke of Colchester (about 300 A.D.)
Cenan or Genaw ab Coel Goedhebog
Gorwst Ledlwn or Grwst ab Genaw
Meirchion ab Grwst
Elidur Lydanwin ab Meirchion
Llowarch Hen Arglwdd Pennlyn
Duywg ab Lowarch-Hen
Gwyar ab Dwywg
Tegid ab Gwyar
Alser ab Tegid
Sandee ab Alser
Guriad ab Elidur, married Nest, daughter of Cadell, King of Powys.
Cadrad, or Gilman Troed-Dhu, from whom descended all the Gilmans, Gilmins and Gillmans, and of whom was descended Edward Gilman, of Caston, England, who died about February 5, 1573; he married June 22, 1550, Rose Rysse; buried at Caston, October 3, 1613; she married (2) April 2, 1578, John Snell.
Issue:
1. John Gilman, left a mansion at Caston by his father.
2. Edward Gilman, who left a house at Halwick.
3. Robert Gilman, baptized at Caston, July 10, 1559.
4. Lawrence Gilman, baptized November 3, 1561; buried August 21, 1629; married (1) July 20, 1588, Elizabeth James; married (2) Joan Sponer.
5. Margaret Gilman.
6. Katherine Gilman.
7. Rose Gilman.
8. John Gilman.
9. Elizabeth Gilman.
Robert Gilman, baptized at Caston, July 10, 1559; buried there March 6, 1631; married Mrs. Mary Gilman, who died 1618.
111
Issue:
1. Robert Gilman, of Easton & Hingham, born 1587, died Exeter, New Hampshire, June 22, 1681; married June 3, 1614 in England, Mary Clark.
Issue:
1. Mary Gilman, baptized August 6, 1615, married John Leavitt.
2. Edward Gilman, baptized December 26, 1617, married Abigail Maverick.
3. Sarah Gilman, baptized January 19, 1622, married John Fabins.
4. John Gilman, born at Hingham, England; baptized May 23, 1626; died July 24,

1708; married June 20, 1657, Elizabeth Treworgye.
5. Moses Gilman, baptized March 11, 1630, died probably 1702, married Elizabeth Hersie.
6. Lydia Gilman, born England, married June 19, 1645, Daniel Cushing.
NOTE 140 *Batchelder, Bachellor* [See PFRC, Book 64; see also following note].
Page 26, "[Batchelder, Stephen] At the age of 20 he entered St. John's College, Oxford. He was matriculated November 17, 1581 and admitted as Bachelor of Arts, February 3, 1585-1586.... Apparently the time between his graduation in February and July 17, 1587, was spent in preparation for a life work, for on the day last named the death of Edward Parrett, vicar of Wherwell in Hants, [took place] making a vacancy in that living(.) He was presented with the place by William West ... and became vicar of the church of Holy Cross and St. Peter....
"Of Stephen Bachiler's life at Wherwell, we know nothing. The church records were begun in 1643, or at all events no earlier records exist. We only know that he remained there until 1605, and on the ninth day of August, 1605, John Bates, A.M., clergyman, was appointed vicar of Wherwell, a vacany exist(ing) because of <the ejection of Stephen Bachilder,' the last vicar. Not much more is known of his life in England, from the loss of his living at Wherwell to the spring of 1632, when he started for New England. He was excommunicated from the church, and so no church record exists showing his abiding places.... In 1610 he appears to be still a clergyman of County Southampton (Records of Magdalen College, Oxford, England, June 1610, admitted Stephen Bachilder, aged 16 years, son of a clergyman of Hampshire.)
"Once more we hear from him, on the 23rd of June 1631, when at the age of 70 years, he obtained leave to visit his sons and daughters in Flushing. He was then a resident of South Stoneham, in the County of Southampton, and desires that his wife Mrs. Helen Batchelder, aged 48 years, and his daughters, Ann Sandburn, of age 30 years, widow, resident of the Strand, might accompany him. He was to return in two months. It would be interesting to know which of his sons and daughters then lived at Flushing, as Deborah
112
Wing was apparently residing in London in November 1629.... [This entry would point to the unlikelihood of Helen being the mother of his children through whom we descend, although most pedigree so state – LDP.]
"At the very beginning of 1632, Mr. Bachiler left England for Boston in New England. He sailed on the 9th of March 1631-1632, in the vessel called the *William & Francis*, from London, with 60 passengers and, after 88 dreary days landed at Boston....
"He had planned in England to settle at Newton (now Cambridge) but owing to the disaster which befell the Plough Co. in 1631, and having received a call from Lynn, Massachusetts, then called Sagus, he proceeded to the place last named, where his daughter, Theodate, wife of Christopher Hussey, resided. He commenced the exercise of his public ministry on Sunday, June 8, 1632 ... (to Page 29)
Page 30, "These distractions in the Sagus church continued until Christmas, 1635, when a general fast was proclaimed, for that cause and others, and presumably continued until February 1636, when Bachilder left Lynn and went to Ipswich....
"His next removal was to Newbury, where, on the 6th of July, 1638, the town made him a grant of land, and on the 7th of October 1638, the General Court of Massachusetts, in order to be rid of a troublesome pastor, and also to strengthen their claim to the territory

more than 3 miles north of the Merrimac, granted Minister Stephen Bachiler and his Co., who had petitioned therefor, liberty to begin a plantation at W. now called Hampton.
"On the 5th of July 1639, he and Christopher Hussey sold their houses and lands in Newbury for six score pounds and thereafter his entire interest was with the Hampton settlement. The town in 1639 granted their pastor 300 acres of land for a farm, besides his house lot, and he gave them a bell for the meeting house. This bell remained in use until about February 15, 1703-1704 when the town voted that the selectmen should agree with William Partridge, Esquire, to procure the town a good one from England....
Page 32, "The only thing remaining in Winthrop's relation of the utter improbable story that Mr. Bachiler evidently esteemed of pure life to that time at the age of 4 score years, solicited the chastity of his neighbor's wife.... it is said that he confessed the crime, though he afterwards denied it. If true that would end all controversy....
Page 33, "Bachiler's project had failed, the Bay Colony had succeeded in its designs against New Hampshire. The opposition to Bachiler in the church at Hampton, previously a majority, was greatly strengthened by the union of the provinces in 1641. Dalton had succeeded in excommunicating him. At last, wearied with the contest, Bachilder accepted the inevitable and ... removed <for peace's sake,' as he wrote Winthrop. In order to justify to Winthrop their unlawful act in excommunicating Bachiler, Dalton and his adherents told Winthrop that Bachiler had confessed the truth of the charges and claimed that his offer to remove voluntarily was a confession of guilt.
113
"Stephen Bachiler was never tried. Nearly two years after his excommunication, the matter was referred to some magistrates and elders and thru their mediation he was released of his excommunication but not received to his pastor's office. It is undoubtedly to this half undoing of great wrong done him that Bachiler refers in his letter to the church in Boston in 1643, when he says: <Whiles my cause (tho looked sleitly into by diverse elders and brethren) could never come to a judicall searching forth of things, and an impartiall tryall of my allegations & my defence.'
Page 35, "About this time (May 1635), probably, his second wife, Helen, died at Hampton, aged about 60 years. He sold his farm at Hampton to William Howard and Thomas Ward in 1644....
"On the 26th of April 1647, Mr. Bachiler had left Hampton and was living in Portsmouth, then called Strawberry Bank. On that day he conveyed all his remaining estate at Hampton, including all grants not appointed, to his grandson, John Sanborn....
Page 75, "Rev. Stephen Bachiler, born 1561, married (2) Helen, born 1583, died 1642 [this disagrees with Page 35 above - LDP]; (3) Mary about 1648. Mr. Bachiler is said to have taken refuge in Holland, as the Plymouth Pilgrims did in 1608, but no record of his life there is found.
"His son-in-law, Rev. John Wing was the 1st pastor of an English church at Middleburgh in Holland from 1620 onward....
"Assuming that Stephen Bachiler was in Holland for a time, it seems probable [that] this was between 1607-1620.... Flushing is in Zealand near Middleburg... Probably Mr. Bachiler's children and grandchildren were of the island of Walcheren which contains both Flushing and Middleburgh.
"Soon after leaving Wherwell, Mr. Bachiler settled in Newton Stacy the nearest hamlet on the east. There he bought and sold lands from 1622 to 1631.

Page 77, “All the known children of Rev. Stephen Bachiler married in Hampshire or the neighboring counties.
“Theodate, born 1596 [should be 1586?] married Captain Christopher Hussey; she died October 20, 1649 at Hampton, New Hampshire.
Page 82, “Nathaniel, born 1590, married Hester Mercer. Deborah, born 1592, married John Wing.
Page 109, “Stephen, born 1594; Ann, born 1601, married John Sanborn (Sanborn History follows).
Page 110, “Samuel, born 1596; was in Holland as chaplain in 1620.
114
Nathaniel Bachiler, born in England, married Hester Mercer, of Southampton, a niece of Rev. John Priaulx, Archdeacon of Sarum[24] as follows:
Page 364, “First it is rendered almost certain that George Parkhurst, Sr., of Watertown, was the brother or brother-in-law of Ruth Dalton, the wife of the Rev. Timothy Dalton, of Hampton; 2nd, that George Parkhurst had sons George, Benjamin, and Joseph and besides a daughter Phebe Arnold, that the following were also his children: Deborah (Smith), Elizabeth (Hilliard, Merry), and Mary Carter; 3rd, we correct Savage's account of the Hilliards of Hampton; 4th, we give some clue to the Batcheller connection in England and also gave the names of Nathaniel Bachilder's children.
“The yearly payments after Mrs. Dalton's death were to be made as follows:
1st year 50 pounds to Deborah Smith, wife of John Smith
2nd year 20 pounds to Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Merry
3rd year 20 pounds to Phebe (Parkhurst), wife of Thomas Arnall
4th year 20 pounds to Joseph Parker (Parkhurst)
5th year 20 pounds to George Parker (Parkhurst)
6th year 20 pounds to Mary Carter, wife of Thomas Carter, of Woburn
Page 365, “Joseph Merry, married December 14, 1659, Elizabeth Hilliard, doubtless the widow of Emanuel Hilliard, who was drowned October 20, 1659.
“We have then Deborah Smith, Elizabeth (Hilliard) Merry and her three children, the Parkhursts, and Mary Carter, all presumably nieces and nephews of Mrs. Dalton. They may have been brothers and sisters or cousins but this we cannot at present decide [continued to Page 369 with letters].
Page 110, Children of Nathaniel Bachiler:
Stephen, merchant of London, England, 1685; Anna, married Daniel DuCornet, of Middleburgh, Zeeland, Holland; she died after 1661; Francis, resided in England; Nathaniel, born 1630; married Deborah Smith, Mrs. Mary Carter Wyman, and Mrs. Elizabeth Knill; Benjamin, resided in England.
Page 115, Nathaniel Batcheller, son of Nathaniel Batcheller, born 1630, married December 10, 1656, Deborah Smith, daughter of John Smith, of Martha's Vineyard, sister of John and niece of Ruth Dalton; died March 8, 1675; married (2) October 31, 1676, Mrs. Mary Carter Wyman, daughter of Rev. Thomas Carter, and widow of John Wyman, of Woburn; born July 24, 1648, died in 1688; she was cousin of his 1st wife; married (3) October 23, 1689, Elizabeth B. Knill, widow of John Knill.
There is an interesting story on Page 115 relating to the family.
[24] *Register* of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Volume 27.
115
Nathaniel Batcheller died suddenly January 2, 1710, at Hampton, New Hampshire.

Children are given on pages 116-121.
Page 96, "Bachilder married twice in England; all of his children of whom we have record were by his first wife. Bachiler's second wife, Helen, accompanied him to New England, dying there in 1642.? [See pages 35, 75 above as to the death date.]
Vol. 45, Page 237, Helen, wife of Stephen Bachiler, age 48 in 1631; this would make her born in 1583.
NOTE 141 *Batchelder, Bachellor Genealogy*, by Frederick Clifton Pierce (PFRC Book 64: at the time I made this note, I didn't have the book.]
Page 111, Will of Paul Mercer, of Southampton, merchant, June 6, 1661, proved September 9, 1661: ... to my sister Elizabeth Blanchard, Francis Mercer, my brother and executor, to my sister Judith Johnson, widow, to my brother Peter Mercer, Daniel Mercer (deceased brother) left a will.
Page 112, to the children of my brother Francis Mercer, clerk, named Peter, John, Francis, Jane and Hester Mercer, to every one of them one hundred pounds at 21 or days of marriage, etc. To the four children of my deceased brother Daniel Mercer, for a remembrance, five pounds apiece at twenty-one. Item, I give unto "My niessce Anna Bachiler, now the wife of Daniel DuCornet, of Middleborough, merchant," as a marriage portion, three hundred pounds current Flemish money or, in lieu thereof, one hundred and four score pounds current English money, at my executors' choice. To her three younger brothers, my nephews, named Francis, Nathaniel, and Benjamin Bachiler, two hundred pounds to be equally divided amongst them or the survivors of them. I give unto the grandchildren of my deceased sister Anna, begotten on the body of my late "Niessce" Mary, the wife of the late John Bachiler, 1st unto their eldest son, named John Bachiler, sixty pounds, unto his sisters, Mary, Anna, and Margaret Bachiler and unto their brother Paul Bachiler .... The residue to my dear brother Francis Mercer, clerk, and to his forever, whom I make the only executor, etc….
Page 112, Daniel Mercer, of St. Olave, Southwark, Surry (brother of Paul), died August 28, 1650, proved September 1650. Will: ... to my brother Peter Mercer, three score pounds, to be paid unto him by my brother Paul Mercer as he shall see occasion and in his discretion think fit... to my brother and sister Johnson, I give ten pounds ... to my wife Sarah ... brother-in-law, Peter Hublon, and sister Leuparte, and their children and to my own kindred, brothers Paul, Peter and Francis Mercer, my sister Priaulx children, my sister Blanchard, my sister Johnson, my sister Strowde, and my sister Batchellor's children.
Page 113, Francis Mercer, clerk (brother of Paul), rector of Godmanston, Dorset, will written January 25, 1667, will proved January 31, 1668.... to be buried in the Chancel of the parish church of Godmanston; Frances, the daughter of William Haighmore, my god

daughter; To John Pryaulx, Doctor in Divinity, my beloved nephew, all the books belonging to me... brother-in-law Robert Browne, Esq.... My son Francis ... my wife Katherine ... son Peter ... daughter Jane now the unhappy wife of Edward Furber, ... daughter Esther wife of John Willis, ... Paul Mercer, my late brother ... Peter Mercer my brother ... my children Peter, Jane, Esther and Francis.
To son Francis (among other things) the picture of my mother and her wedding ring of gold and one other gold ring having a coat of arms cut in the stone and set therein ... my late brother Samuel ... Abigail his wife ... son-in-law John Willis.

John Mercer, son of Francis aforesaid, will proved March 23, 1663.... To my loving brother Captain Robert Browne. Mother Katherine ... sister Ann Mead, wife of Josuah. Mead.
Savage: volume 3, Page 196, Thomas Mercer, Boston, died May 28, 1699. Wife Elizabeth.
Children of Francis Mercer and Jennie LeClerca: Anna, born about 1588, died before 1661; Paul, born about 1592, will proved September 9, 1661; Daniel, born about 1590, died August 28, 1650, married Sarah; Peter, born about 1596; Francis, born about 1594, will proved January 31, 1668, married Katherine; Judith, born about 1598, married Mr. Johnson; Elizabeth, born about 1600, married Mr. Blanchard; Hester, born August 1, 1602, married Nathaniel Bachiler; Leuparte, born about 1604, married Peter Hublon.
NOTE 142 *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, by Henry F. Waters (Boston, 1901).
Page 786, Helen, wife of Reverend Stephen
Page 939, Henry Jenny and a brother Thomas are mentioned as sons of Ambrose Jenny and Elizabeth, near Greenwich, Kent, England.
NOTE 143 Ruth Lawrence, *Colonial Families of America* (New York: National Americana Society, 1928-1940), 27 volumes; Volume 17
Page 39, Jonathan Brewster, born August 12, 1593, at Scrooby; died at Norwich, Connecticut, August 7, 1659; married April 10, 1624, Lucretia Oldham.
Fear Brewster died December 12, 1632.
Patience
117
NOTE 144 *Epitaphs from Old Burying Ground in Groton, Massachusetts*, by Samuel A. Green (Boston: Little, Brown, 1878). FHL Book 974.44/G1 V3
Page 1, James Prescott, died May 9, 1704; born March 16, 1684, son of Jonas Prescott and Mary Loker.
Page 4, Jonas Prescott, Esq., died December 31, 1723, age 76 years, son of John and Mary (Platts), born at Lancaster, June 1648 "Here Lyes Buried the Body of Jonas Prescott Esqr who Deceased Dec ye 31st 1723 Aged 76 years."
Page 5, "Here lies the Body of Mrs. Deborah Parker the daughter of Capt. Jonas Parker Esq and wife of Capt Samuel Parker of Groton who departed this life Sept the 27th AD 1724 in the 30th year of her age." She was born March 5, 1694.
Page 9, "Here lies buried ye body of ye widow Mary Prescott, Relick of Jonas Prescott Esq who decd October ye 28th AD 1735 in ye 82d year of her age."
Page 10, All dates of Benjamin Prescott son of Jonas coincide with my records.
Page 15, Abigail Lakin married Samuel Parker.
Page 16, William Lakin married Elizabeth.
Page 18, Jonas Prescott married Mary Page.
Page 19, Jonas Prescott son of Jonas – death and birth dates coincide.
Page 19, Abigail Prescott daughter of Jonas – death and birth dates coincide.
Page 29, Benjamin Farnsworth son of Benjamin and Mary Prescott Farnsworth, born January 16, 1699; died September 18, 1757.
Page 30, Joseph Lakin married Abigail.
NOTE 145 *Early Church Records of Groton, Massachusetts, 1761-1830*, by Samuel A. Green (Groton: s.n. 1896) FHL 974.44/G1 K2
Page 13, Simon Lakin, baptized February 10, 1734.

Page 18, Abraham Lakin, baptized July 27, 1706.
Page 22, Jonathan Lakin, married Sarah Coree, March 24, 1712\1713.
Page 23, James Lakin to Elizabeth William, both of Groton, February 12, 1717.
118
Page 35, Jonah Prescott admitted to church.
NOTE 146 *A Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Groton 1664-1693,* 1886.
Page 1, Sarah daughter of John Laken, born February 4, 1661.
Page 1, William son of John Lakin, born May 12, 1664.
Page 1, Abraham son of William Lakin, born January 10, 1664.
Page 5, Abigail daughter of John Lakin and Marcy, born 13.1.1666/1667.
Page 5, Abraham son of John Leakin, born September 11, 1667.
Page 7, Joseph son of John Lakin, born April 14, 1670.
Page 8, Benjamin son of John Laken, born November 6, 1672.
Page 8, William Lakin aged about 9 years, died December 10, 1672.
Page 8, Mary daughter of Jonas Prescott, born 3.12.1674.
Page 9, Josiah son of John Leakin, born 14.7.75.
Page 9, Hen: Willard and Mary Lakin, married 18.5.74.
Page 11, Sarah daughter of Jonas and Mary Prescott, born May 3, 1686.
Page 13, Abigail daughter of Jonas Prescott and Mary, born May 8, 1688.
Page 17, Benjamin Bennit and Mary Lakin, married May 17, 1723.
Page 18, Isaac Lakin and Elizabeth Shattuck, married January 17, 1725/1726.
Page 19, John Lakin married Lydia Parker, October 17, 1729.
Page 20, Jacob Lakin married Eunice Lakin, January 28, 1729\1730.
Page 46, William Lakin of Groton and Elizabeth, daughter of James Robinson of Groton, married January 4, 1685 in Chelmsford.
Page 47, Benjamin Lakin married Elizabeth Lakin September 23, 1706.
Page 48, John Varnum of Dracut and Dorothy Prescott of Groton married November 13, 1700.
Page 59, Appendix. James Parker married (2) Eunice Carter formerly Brooks, widow of Samuel Carter. He, James, died 1701.
Page 63, Jonas Prescott, Jr., married February 16, 1750, Rebecca Parker of Groton.
NOTE 147 First Congregational Church of Ipswich, Massachusetts, *Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts to the end of the year 1849*, 3 volumes (Salem: Essex Institute, 1910-1919), Volume 2.
Page 186, Samuel Gilman of Exeter and Abigail Lord, intent to marry July 11, 1719.
Page 186, Daniel Gilman of Exeter and Mary Lord, intent to marry July 4, 1724.
NOTE 148 Thomas W. Baldwin, *Vital Records of Hull Vital Records to the year 1850* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing, 1911).
Children of Isaac Prince and Mary (Pages 31-32)
Caleb born September 24, 1695
David born October 4, 1687
Elisha born April 12, 1684
119
Jacob born October 5, 1690
James born August 16, 1692
Joseph born March 5, 1694

Mary born December 2, 1685; married December 18, 1713, Joseph Goold
Aallse born December 17, 1680
Isaac born October 9, 1682
Ruth born June 10, 1698; married September 29, 1718, John Soper
Onner born October 16, 1701; Onner is a female name
Page 55, Isaac and Mary Prince married December 23, 1679, intentions not recorded.
Page 72, Alice Honor, wife of John Prince, died 1668 G.R. (grave record)
Page 72, Elisha son of Isaac, died August 17, 1707.
Page 72, John eldest son of Rev. John, died August 16, 1676 in his 66th year; rector of Little Shefford, Berkshire, England; came to New England in 1633; one of the original planters of Hull; 1st ruling elder of the church until his death (grave record).
Page 72, Mary wife of Isaack died December 10, 1738, age 80 years.
NOTE 149 *St. Chad's Saddleworth Parish Register,* 2 volumes FHL Book 942.74, Part 1 1613-1751; Part 2 1751-1800 [These books were retired and sold. There are now in the Platt Family Records Center, Books 201-202.]
Part 1
Page 38, James Platt, of Saddleworth, clothier and Joanna Brayshaw of the same, widow.
Page 10, James Platt and Ann Bentley, married April 21, 1690.
Page 91, James, son of John Platt, baptized June 27, 1680.
Page 102, James, son of James Platt, christened June 12, 1697.
Page 353, James, son of John Platt, Jr., carpenter, and Ann Scholefield, single woman, of Hollingreave, married March 24, 1725.
Page 362, Ann, wife of James Platt, clothier of Tharnes, died February 10, 1729.
Part 2
Page 7, James Platt, clothier, and Sarah Lanton, spinster, married May 11, 1755.
Page 8, Isaac Platt, clothier, and Mary Radcliffe, spinster, married June 3, 1756.
Page 60, James Platt (Mantley-gate), clothier, and Peggy Travis, spinster (Snipe croft) of Oldham Parish. James Platt, of snipe croft, died April 11, 1809 in his 53rd year; and Peggy his wife, died March 27, 1830 in her 71st year. Buried at St. Thomas's Church, Friarmere. Married September 16, 1799.
Page 150, James, son of Isaac Platt, clothier and Mary his wife, of Woodbrook, christened December 5, 1756.
Page 368, James Platt, clothier, of Crompton, buried August 31, 1758.
Page 378, Joanna, wife of Timothy Brayshaw, clothier, of Hollenings, buried April 26, 1762.
120
NOTE 150 *Historical Sketch of Hanover, Massachusetts*, by J. S. Berry, 1853.
APPENDIX Barstow Family
The original name seems to have been Burstow and we find this name in Sussex in AD 1308 at which date grants were made to Roberto de Burstowe. In AD 1721 we find in Suffolk, William de Burstowe and Christina his wife.
We think it probable that branches of Burstows settled in Yorkshire and from there spring the Barstows who immigrated to America.
Page 208, This name is of English origin and from the West Riding of Yorkshire where the name still exists. Four brothers of this name settled in Cambridge, Watertown and Dedham in New England. These were George, Michael, John and William.

George married Susan daughter of Thomas Marrit. He died at Cambridge 18.6.1652 (August 18, 1652). Susan died at Cambridge in 1654.
Michael, brother of George, married Grace. No children.
John, probably brother of George and Michael, died in Cambridge in 1657. He had three sons: Michael, John and Jeremiah, possibly more.
William, fourth brother was in Dedham in 1636; freeman in Scituate in 1649 and the first settler of whom we have record on the present territory of Hanover. He was probably married to wife Anne after he came to New England. He died in Scituate in 1668, age 56. He had eight children by wife Anne.
Page 214, William Barstow, born September 1652, married Sarah. Children: Rebecca, Martha, Anna, William, Mary, Benjamin and Susanna. Rebecca, born March 12, 1676; Martha, born 1678, married John McFarland (?) on December 25, 1705; Anna, born June 26, 1681, married Samuel Curtis on September 11, 1707; William, born November 23, 1684; Mary, born February 21, 1687, married Samuel Harlow on January 3, 1715/1716; Benjamin, born July 22, 1690; Susanna, born November 8, 1693, married Benjamin Taylor November 19, 1724.
Page 214, Joseph, son of William, married Susanna Lincoln of Hampton on May 16, 1666 and died April 17, 1712 and his widow died January 31, 1730 being very aged. That he was an extensive landholder is evidenced from the large grant made to him by the Colonial Court which included many hundreds of acres now lying chiefly in Abington. Children: Susanna, born June 3, 1667, married Isaac Randall, November 19, 1684; Joseph, born January 22, 1675; Benjamin, born March 1, 1679, probably died young as he is not mentioned in his father's will; Deborah, born December 26, 1681, married John Bryant, Jr., January 1, 1707; Samuel, born January 1, 1683, married Lydia Randall,
121
March 17, 1708; died October 23, 1730; Joseph, the 1st son, married Mary and died July 25, 1728.
NOTE 151 *Winthrop's Journal "History of New England,"* Volumes I and II, 1630-1649.
Page 15, Volume 1, October 20, 1629. In July Winthrop narrowly escaped death, but in so doing he cemented his position as the governor to be. On October 20, at the court held at the house of Thomas Goffe, Winthrop was elected governor; John Humfrey, son-inlaw of the Earl of Lincoln was elected deputy-governor, and eighteen others assistants. Humfrey's departure from England being delayed, Thomas Dudley became deputygovernor
in his place.
Pages 60-61, Volume 1. Note: Thomas Dudley, now deputy governor (1631) afterwards governor, stood second only to Winthrop among the lay citizens of the colony. Savage's judgment of him is harsh, and has been controverted of late years. See Augustine Jones, *Life of Thomas Dudley.*[25] He was undoubtedly a worthy and serviceable character though severely Puritan, and was the ancestor of a long and distinguished line. Before the immigration, as steward of the Earl of Lincoln, he became a well-trained man of affairs, in touch with the great world. In early life he served as a soldier under Henry IV of France.
Pages 75-76, Volume 1, April 3, 1632. At a court at Boston, the deputy, Mr. Dudley, went away before the court was ended, and then the secretary delivered the governor a

letter from him, directed to the governor and assistants, wherein he declared a resignation of his deputyship and place of assistant; but it was not allowed.
Pages 76-77, Volume 1, May 1, 1632. The governor and assistants met at Boston to consider of the deputy his deserting his place. Note: Dudley's dissatisfaction with the Winthrop regime will before long manifest itself more violently. The points discussed are two. The 1st, upon what grounds he did it; 2nd, whether it were good or void. For the 1st, his main reason was for public peace; because he must needs discharge his conscience in speaking freely; and he saw that bred disturbance, etc. For the 2d, it was maintained by all, that he could not leave his place, except by the same power which put him in; yet he would not be put from his contrary opinion nor would be persuaded to continue till the general court, which was to be 9th of this month.
Another question fell out with him, about some bargains he had made with some poor men, members of the same congregation, to whom he had sold seven bushels and a half of corn to receive ten for it after harvest, which the governor and some others held to be oppressing usury, and within compass of the statute; but he (Thomas) persisted to maintain it to be lawful, and there arose hot words about it, he telling the governor, that, if he had thought he had sent for him to his house to give him such usage, he would not have come there; and that he never knew any man of understanding of other opinion; and
[25]I now have a copy of this book. It is found in the PFRC Collection, Book 157.

that the governor thought otherwise of it, it was his weakness. The governor took notice of these speeches and bare them with more patience than he had done upon a like occasion at another time.
Page 79, Volume 1, May 8, 1632. The deputy governor, Thomas Dudley, Esq., having submitted the validity of his resignation to the vote of the court, it was adjudged a nullity, and he accepted his place again, and the governor and he being reconciled the day before, all things were carried very lively amongst all, etc., and the people carried themselves with much silence and modesty.
Pages 80-81, Volume 1, June 5, 1632. The *William and Francis*, Mr. Thomas, master, with about 60 passengers, whereof Mr. Welde and old Mr. Batchelor (being aged 71) were, with their families, and many other honest men; they set sail, viz., the *William and Francis* from London, March the 9th, 1632.
NOTE: Stephen Batchelor, who soon became minister at Lynn, was, like Drummer, one of the "Company of Husbandmen."
Pages 84-88, Volume 1, August 3, 1632. The deputy, Mr. Thomas Dudley, being still discontented with the governor, partly for that the governor had removed the frame of his house, which he had set up at Newton, and partly for that he took too much authority upon him (as he conceived) renewed his complaints. The governor had promised to build a house at Newton and had started a frame and put servant there by the deadline but Thomas Dudley has discouraged others from removing thither and so the governor had torn down his frame, without advising the deputy. Both were at fault and both acknowledge theirselves faulty.
After dinner, the deputy proceeded in his complaint, yet with this protestation that what he should charge the governor with, was in love, and out of his care of the public… the contention grew more and more heated, accusation followed retort. So the deputy rose up in great fury and passion, and the governor grew very hot also, so as they both fell into bitterness, but by mediation of the mediators, they were soon pacified. Then the deputy

proceeded to particulars, as followeth:
1st, by what authority the governor removed the ordnance and erected a fort at Boston. Governor's answere because of spoilage, legally done no charge to the public.
2nd, by what authority he lent twenty-eight pounds of powder to those of Plymouth. Governor answered it was of his own powder.
3rd, by what authority he had licensed Edward Johnson to sit down at Merrimack. Governor answered that he had licensed him only to go forth on trading.

4th, by what authority he had given them of Watertown leave to erect a wear [weir] upon Charles River and had disposed of lands to divers, etc. Governor answered lack of water for farmers and long time before court convened he allowed it.
5th, by what authority he had given license to Ratcliff and Grey (being banished men) to stay within our limits. Governor answered that by that authority which was granted him in court, viz. that upon any sentence in criminal causes, the governor might, upon cause, stay the execution till the next court.
6th, why the fines were not levied. Governor answered it belonged to the secretary not to him. But he confessed he did not feel he should be too strict in levying fines, though severe in other punishments.
The deputy having made an end and the governor desired the mediators to consider whether he had exceeded his authority or not and how little cause the deputy had to charge him with it; for if he had made some slips, in two or three years' government, he ought rather to have covered them seeing he could not be charged that he had taken advantage of his authority, etc. The governor sanctioned the foregoing although he didn't have to answer except in a court of law to his actions.
NOTE: Winthrop and Dudley were differently constituted. While the former was mild, disposed to leniency, and always a seeker of peace, the latter was intolerant, uncompromising, of quick temper, and disposed to ride roughshod.
Page 91, Volume 1, September 4, 1632. The ministers afterward, for an end of the difference between the governor and deputy, ordered that the governor should procure them a minister at Newton, and contribute somewhat towards his maintenance for a time; or, if he could not, by the spring, effect that, then to give the deputy, toward his charges in building there, twenty pounds. The governor accepted this order and promised to perform it in one of the kinds. But the deputy, having received one part of the order, returned the same to the governor with this reason to Mr. Wilson, that he was so well persuaded of the governor's love to him, and did prize it so much, as if they had given him one hundred pounds instead of 20 he would not have taken it.
Notwithstanding the heat of contention which had been between the governor and deputy, yet they usually met about their affairs, and that without any appearance of any breach of discontent; and ever after kept peace and good correspondence in love and friendship.
Page 94, Volume 1, Thomas Dudley, Wednesday, October 31, 1632. About this time Mr. Dudley his house, at Newton, was preserved from burning down, and all his family from being destroyed by gunpowder by a marvelous deliverance; the hearth of the hall chimney burning all night upon a principal beam and store of powder being near, and not discovered till they arose in the morning and then in began to flame out.
Page 106, Volume 1, Dudley's ultra-Puritanism appears in many circumstances.

Page 125, Volume 1, April 14, 1634. The court chose a new governor, viz., Thomas Dudley, Esq., the former deputy; and Mr. Ludley was chosen deputy; and John Haines, Esq., an assistant, and all the rest of the assistants chosen again.

At this court it was ordered that four general courts should be kept every year, and that the whole body of the freeman should be present only at the court of election of magistrates, etc., and that, at the other three, every town should send their deputies, who should assist in making laws, disposing lands, etc. Note: the changes here mentioned were for the little colony quite revolutionary. The election of Dudley to the chief place, and the coming into power of the popular deputies, were acquiesced in by Winthrop, whose ideas were not democratic with much moderation of spirit. He writes at a later time: "The best part of a community is always the least, and of that best part the wiser is always the lesser."

Page 170, Volume 1, January 18, 1636. Thomas was called along with others to express his opinion in reference to Mr. Batchellor and his congregation. The cause was, for that, coming out of England with a small body of six or seven persons, and having since received in many more at Sagus and contention growing between him and the greatest part of his church, who had with the rest received him for their pastor, he desired dismission for himself and his first members, which being granted, upon supposition that he would leave the town. But they didn't leave town and entered into another covenant and tried to build another church in Sagus, whereat the most and chief of the town being offended, called council. Mr. Dudley spoke to this effect: that for his part he came thither a mere patient, not with any intent to charge his brother Winthrop with any thing; for though there had been formerly some differences and breaches between them, yet they had been healed and for his part, he was not willing to renew them again; and so left it to others to utter their own complaints.

Page 178, Volume 1, April 7, 1636. At a general court it was ordered that a certain number of the magistrates should be chosen for life; accordingly, the 25th of the 3rd month John Winthrop and Thomas Dudley were chosen to this place. Note: this council for life lasted for three years only, it being found to excite popular jealously against the magistrates.

Page 266, Volume 1, March 30, 1638. Another plantation was now in hand at Mattakeese, later Yarmouth, six miles beyond Sandwich. The undertaker of this was one Mr. Batchellor, late pastor of Sagus (since called Lynn), being about seventy-six years of age; yet he walked thither on foot in very hard season. He and his company, being all poor men, finding with difficulty, gave it over, and others undertook it.

Pages 269-270, Volume 1, April 24, 1638. The governor and deputy went to Concord to view some land for farms, and going down the river about four miles they made choice of a place for one thousand acres for each of them. They offered each other the first choice but because the deputy's was first granted, and himself had store of land already, the governor yielded him the choice. So, at the place where the deputy's land was to begin,

there were two great stones, which they called the Two Brothers, in remembrance that they were brothers by their children's marriages, and he did so brotherly agree, and for athat a little creek near those stones was to part their lands. At the court in the 4th month after, still hold the place on the river bank. See photography in Augustine Jones, *Thomas Dudley*. The reconciliation between Winthrop and Dudley seems to have been complete.

Page 281, Volume 1, November 17, 1638. Roger Harlakenden, one of our magistrates, about 30 years of age, second son of ??? Harlakenden, of Earl's Colne, in Essex, Esquire, died at Cambridge of the smallpox. He was a very goodly man, and of good use both in the commonwealth and in the church. He was buried with military honor, because he was [a] lieutentant colonel. He left behind a virtuous gentlewoman and two daughters. He died in great peace, and left a sweet memorial behind him of his piety and virtue. Note: This young magistrate, whose promise for usefulness was so prematurely blighted, was of noble lineage, his line running to the Plantagenets. His sister Mabel married John Haynes, governor of Massachusetts and Connecticut from which union came [a] long and distinguished line.

Page 315, Volume 1, Robert Keayne, lived long in the colony a rich and well connected man. His daughter married a son of Thomas Dudley.

Page 3, Volume 2, May 13, 1640. The court of elections was at Boston, and Thomas Dudley, Esq., was chosen governor. Some trouble there had been in making way for his election, and it was obtained with some difficulty; for many of the elders labored much in it fearing lest the long continuance of one man in the place should bring it to be for life, and, in time, hereditary. Besides, this gentleman was a man of approved wisdom and godliness, and of much good service to the country, and therefore it was his due to share in such honor and benefit as the country had to bestow.

Pages 45-46, Volume 2, November 12, 1641. Mr. Stephen Batchellor, the pastor of the Church at Hampton, who had suffered much at the hands of the bishops in England being about 80 years of age, and having a lusty comely woman to his wife, did solicit the chastity of his neighbor's wife [calumny waged against him by jealous neighbors – LDP], who acquainted her husband therewith; whereupon he was dealt with, but denied it, as he had told the woman he would do, and complained to the magistrates against the woman and her husband for slandering him. The Church likewise dealing with him, he stiffly denied it, but soon after, when the Lord's supper was to be administered he did voluntarily confess the attempt [although he later denied the confession – LDP], and that he did intend to have defiled her, if she would have consented. The church, being moved with his free confession and tears, silently forgave him and communicated with him; but after, finding how scandalous it was they took advise of other elders, and after long debate and much pleading and standing upon the church's forgiving and being reconciled to him in communicating with him after he had confessed it, they proceeded to cast him out.

After this he went on in a variable course, sometimes seeming very penitent, soon after again excusing himself and casting blame upon others, especially his fellow elder Mr. Dalton (who indeed had not carried himself in this cause so well as became him, and was brought to see his failing, and acknowledged it to the elders of the other churches who had taken much pains about this matter). So be behaved himself to the elders when they dealt with him. He was off and on for a long time, and when he had seemed most penitent, so as the church was ready to have received him in again, he would fall back again, and as it were repent of his repentance. In this time his house and near all his substance was consumed by fire. When he had continued excommunicated near two years, and much agitation had been about the matter, and the church being divided, so as he could not be received in, at length the matter was referred to some magistrates and

elders, and by their mediation he was released of his excommunication, but not received to his pastor's office. Upon occasion of this meeting for mediation, Mr. Wilson, pastor of Boston, wrote this letter to him (the letter is worthy of inserting). Note: it is not preserved. Several pages of Winthrop's text are here omitted.

Page 93, Volume 1, Note: William Brewster was sixty years old at the time of the voyage of the *Mayflower*, and possessed a character which made his influence truly patriarchal. He had mingled in great affairs, having accompanied the envoy of Elizabeth to Holland on an important diplomatic errand, as secretary. Though never formally ordained, yet as ruling elder he exercised most of the functions of teacher and pastor of the congregation. Until his death in 1644, he stood by Bradford, a main pillar of the colony (Plymouth) and remains one of the most venerated figures of American history.

Page 59, Volume 2, May 18, 1642. The court of elections was held. Mr. Winthrop was again chosen governor, and Mr. Endecott deputy governor. This being done, Mr. Dudley went away, and though he was chosen as assistant, yet he would not accept it. Some of the elders went to his house to deal with him. His answer was, that he had sufficient reasons to excuse and warrant his refusal, which he did not think fit to publish, but he would impart to any one or two of them whom they should appoint, which he did accordingly. The elders acquainted the court with what they had done, but not with the reasons of his refusal, only that they thought them not sufficient. The court sent a magistrate counselor and two deputies to desire him to come to the court for as a counselor he was to assist in the general court. The next day he came and after some excuse he consented to accept the place, so that the court would declare that if at any time he should depart out of the jurisdiction (which he protested he did not intend), no oath, either of officer, counselor, or assistant should hold him in any bond where he stood. This he desired, not for his own satisfaction, but that it might be a satisfaction to others who might scruple his liberty herein. After much debate the court made a general order which gave him satisfaction.

Page 117, Volume 2, June 12, 1643. Mr. Dudley also had let fall a speech in the court to Mr. Rogers of Ipswich, which was grievous to him and other of the elders. The thing was this. Mr. Rogers being earnest in a cause between the town and Mr. Bradstreet, which also concerned his own interest, Mr. Dudley used this speech to him, "Do you think to

come with your eldership here to carry matters," etc. Mr. Dudley was somewhat hard at first to be brought to see any evil in it, but at last he was convinced and did acknowledge it, and they were reconciled.

Page 179, Volume 2, The contentions in Hampton were grown to a great height; the whole town was divided into two factions, one with Mr. Batchellor their late pastor, and the other with Mr. Dalton their teacher, both men very passionate, and wanting discretion and moderation. Their differences were not in matters of opinion, but of practice. Mr. Dalton's part being the most of the church, and so freemen, had great advantage of the other, though a considerable party, and some of them of the church also, whereby they carried all affairs both in church and town according to their own minds, and not with that respect to their brethren and neighbors which had been fit. Divers meetings had been both of magistrates and elders, and parties had been reconciled, but brake out presently again, each side being apt to take fire upon any provocation. Whereupon Mr. Batchellor was advised to remove, and was called to Exeter, whither he intended to go, but they

being divided, and of great difference also, when one party had appointed a day of humiliation to gather a new church, and call Mr. Batchellor, the court sent order to stop it, for they considered they were not in a fit condition for such a work, and besides, Mr. Batchellor, had been in three places before, and through his means, as was supposed, the churches fell to such divisions, as no peace could be till he was removed. And at this court there came petition against petition both from Hampton and Exeter whereupon the court ordered two or three magistrates to be sent to Hampton with full power to hear and determine all differences there.
At Wenham also there was a public assembly for gathering a church, but the magistrates and elders present, finding upon trial, that the persons were not fit for foundation stones, they advised them not to proceed, which they obeyed.
Page 229, Volume 2, May 14, 1645. The court of elections was held at Boston. Mr. Thomas Dudley was chosen governor, Mr. Winthrop deputy governor again,…
Pages 268-269, Volume 2, May 6, 1646. The court of elections was at Boston. Mr. Norris of Salem preached. Mr. Winthrop was chosen governor, Mr. Dudley, the last governor, deputy governor, Mr. Endecott, sergeant major general.
Page 339, Volume 2, May 10, 1648. The court of elections was at Boston. Mr. Symmes, pastor of Charlestown, preached. Mr. Winthrop was chosen governor again, and Mr. Dudley, deputy governor, Mr. Endecott, sergeant major, and he and Mr. Bradstreet, commissioners, etc.

NOTE 152 Andrew Scott Bartley, *Mayflower Passengers, 1620* (Braintree: Mass. Society of Mayflower Descendants), c. 2006. Also Audrey Drummond, *Mayflower Passengers, 1620* (Boston: Mass. Society of Mayflower Descendants, c. 1992).

128

The names of those which came over first, in the year 1620, and were by the blessing of God the first beginners and (in a sort) the foundation of all the Plantations and Colonies of New England, and their families.
Mr. John Carver; Kathrine, his wife; Desire Minter; and 2 man servants, John Howland, Roger Wilder; William Latham, a boy; and a maid servant, and a child that was put to him, called Jasper More.
Mr. William Brewster; Mary, his wife; and 2 sons, whose names were Love and Wrasling; and a boy was put to him called Richard More; and another of his brothers. The rest of his children were left behind, and came over afterwards.
Mr. Edward Winslow; Elizabeth, his wife; and 2 men servants, called George Sowle and Elias Story; also a little girle was put to him, called Ellen, the sister of Richard More.
William Bradford, and Dorothy, his wife; having but one child, a sone, left behind, who came afterward.
Mr. Isaack Allerton, and Mary, his wife; with 3 children, Bartholomew, Remember, and Mary; and a servant boy, John Hooke.
Mr. Samuell Fuller, and a servant, called William Butten. His wife was [left] behind and a child which came afterwards.
John Crakston, and his sone, John Crakston.
Captain Myles Standish, and Rose, his wife.
Mr. Christopher Martin, and his wife, and 2 servants, Solomon Prower and John Langemore.
Mr. William Mullines, and his wife and 2 children, Joseph and Priscilla; and a servant,

Robart Carter.
Mr. William White, and Susana, his wife, and one sone, called Resolved, and one borne a ship-board, called Peregrine; and 2 servants, named William Holbeck and Edward Thomson.
Mr. Steven Hopkins, and Elizabeth, his wife, and 2 children, called Giles, and Constanta, a daughter, both by a former wife; and 2 more by his wife, called Damaris and Oceanus; the last was born at sea; and 2 servants, called Edward Doty and Edward Litster.
Mr. Richard Warren; but his wife and children were lefte behind and came afterwards.
John Billinton, and Elen, his wife; and 2 sones, John and Francis.
129
Edward Tillie, and Ann, his wife; and 2 children that were their cousins, Henery Samson and Humillity Coper.
John Tillie, and his wife; and Elizabeth, their daughter.
Francis Cooke, and his sone John. But his wife and other children came forwards.
Thomas Rogers, and Joseph, his sone. His other children came afterwards.
Thomas Tinker, and his wife, and a sone.
John Rigdale, and Alice, his wife.
James Chilton, and wife, and Mary, their daughter. They had another daughter that was married, came afterward.
Edward Fuller, and his wife, and Samuell, their sonne.
John Turner, and 2 sones. He had a daughter came some years after to Salem, where she is now living.
Francis Eaton, and Sarah, his wife, and Samuell, their sone, a yong child.
Moyses Fletcher, John Goodman, Thomas Williams, Digerie Priest, Edmond Margeson, Peter Browne, Richard Britterige, Richard Clarke, Richard Gardenar, Gilbart Winslow.
John Alden was hired for a cooper, at South-Hampton, where the ship victuled; and being a hopfull yong man, was much desired, but left to his owne liking to go or stay when he came here; but he stayed and maryed here.
There were also other 2 seamen hired to stay a year here in the country, Wm Trevore, and one Ely. But when their time was out, they both returned.
These being about a hundred sowls, came over in this first ship; and began this worke, which God of his goodness hath hitherto blessed; let his holy name have the praise.
The following is a résumé of the families deaths and births 30 years later by Bradford:
Mr. Carver and his wife dyed the first year; he in the spring she in the sommer, also, his man Roger and the little boy Jasper dyed before either of them, of the commone infection.
Desire Minter returned to her friends, and proved not very well, and dyed in England. His servant boy Latham, and after more than 20 years stay in this country, went into England…. His maid servant married, and dyed a year or two after, here in this place.
130
His servant, John Howland, married the daughter of John Tillie, Elizabeth, and they are both now living, and have 10 children, now all living; and their eldest daughter hath 4 children. And their 2nd daughter, 1, all living; and others of their children mariagable. So, 15, are come of them.
Mr. Brewster lived to a very old age; about 80 years he was when he dyed, having lived some 23 or 24 years here in the countrie; and though his wife dyed long before, yet she

dyed aged. His sone Wrastle dyed a yonge man, unmarried; his sone Love lived till this year 1650, and dyed, and left 4 children, now living. His daughters which came over after him are dead, but have left sundry children alive; his eldest sone is still living, and hath 9 or 10 children; one married, who hath a child or 2.

Richard More his brother dyed the first winter; but he is married, and hath 4 or 5 children, all living.

Mr. Ed: Winslow his wife dyed the first winter; and he married with the widow of Mr. White, and hath 2 children living by her marigable, besides sundry that are dead.

One of his servants dyed, as also the little girle, soone after the ships arrival. But his man, Georg Sowle, is still living and hath 8 children.

William Bradford his wife dyed with the first, and his servant John Hooke. His son Bartle is married in England but I know not how many children he hath. His daughter Remember is married at Salem, and hath 3 or 4 children living. And his daughter Mary is married here, and hath 4 children. Him selfe married againe with the daughter of Mr. Brewster, and hath one sone living by her, but she is long since dead. And he is married againe, and hath left this place long agoe. So I account his increase to be 8 besids his sons in England.

Mr. Fuller his servant dyed at sea; and after his wife came over, he had two children by her, which are living and growne up to years; but he dyed some 15 years agoe.

John Crakston dyed in the first mortality; and about some 5 or 6 years after his sone dyed; having lost him selfe in the wodes, his feet became frozen, which put him into a feavor, of which he dyed.

Captain Standish his wife dyed in the first sicknes, and he married againe and hath 4 sons living, and some are dead. He dyed 3 of October 1655.

Mr. Martin, he and all his, dyed in the first infection not long after the arrival.

Mr. Molines, and his wife, his sone, and his servant, dyed the first winter. Only his daughter Priscila survived, and married with John Alden, who are both living, and have 11 children. And their eldest daughter is married, and hath five children.

Mr. White and his 2 servants dyed soone after the landing. His wife married with Mr. Winslow (as is noted before). His 2 sons are married, and Resolved hath 5 children, Perigrine two, all living. So their increase are 7.

Mr. Hopkins and his wife are now both dead, but they lived above 20 years in this place, and had one sone and 4 daughters borne here. Their sone became a seaman, and dyed at Barbadoes; one daughter dyed here, and 2 are married; one hath 2 children and one is yet to mary. So their increase which still survive are 5. But his sone Giles is married, and hath 4 children. His daughter Constanta is also married, and hath 12 children, all of them living, and one of them married.

Mr. Richard Warren lived some 4 or 5 years and had his wife come over to him, by whom he had 2 sones before he dyed; and one of them is maryed, and hath 2 children. So his increase is 4. But he had 5 daughters more came over with his wife, who are all married, and living and have many children.

John Billington, after he had been here 10 years, was executed for killing a man; and his eldest sone dyed before him; but his 2 sone is alive, and married and hath 8 children.

Edward Tillie and his wife both dyed soon after their arrival; and the girle Humility, their cousin, was sent for into England, and dyed ther. But the youth Henery Samson is still

living, and is married and hath 7 children.
John Tillie and his wife both dyed a little after they came ashore; and their daughter Elizabeth married with John Howland, and hath issue as is before noted.
Francis Cooke is still living, a very olde man, and hath seene his children's children have children; after his wife came over (with other of his children), he hath 3 still living by her, all married, and have 5 children; so their increase is 8. And his sone John, which came over with him, is married, and hath 4 children living.
Thomas Rogers dyed in the first sickness, but his sone Joseph is still living, and is married, and hath 6 children. The rest of Thomas Rogers children came over and are married, and have many children.
Thomas Tinker and his wife and sone all dyed in the first sickness.
And so did John Rigdale and his wife.
James Chilton and his wife also died in the first infection. But their daughter Mary is still living, and hath 9 children; and one daughter is married, and hath a child; so their increase is 10.
Edward Fuller and his wife dyed soon after they came ashore; but their sone Samuell is living, and married, and hath 4 children or more.
132
John Turner and his 2 sones all dyed in the first sicknes. But he hath a daughter still living at Salem, well married, and approved of.
Francis Eaton his first wife dyed in the generall sickness; and he married againe, and his 2 wife died, and he married the 3 and had by her 3 children. One of them is married and hath a child; the others are living, but one of them is an ideote. He dyed about 16 years agoe. His sone Samuell, who came over a sucking child, is also married, and hath a child.
Moyses Fletcher, Thomas Williams, Digerie Preist, John Goodman, Edmond Margeson, Richard Britteridge, Richard Clarke. All these dyed soone after their arrival, in the general sickness that befell. But Digerie Priest had his wife and children sent hither afterward, she being Mr. Allertons sister. But the rest left no posteritie here.
Richard Gardiner became a seaman, and died in England or at sea.
Gilbert Winslow, after diverse years aboard here, returned into England and dyed.
Peter Browne married twise. By his first wife he had 2 children, who are living and both of them married, and them hath 2 children; by his second wife he had 2 more. He dyed about 16 years since.
Thomas English and John Allerton dyed in the general sickness.
Edward Doty and Edward Litster, the servants of Mr. Hopkins. Litster, after he was at liberty, went to Virginia, and ther dyed. But Edward Doty by a second wife hath 7 children, and both he and they are lving.
30 of the original Pilgrims were still alive in 1650. The following memoranda are in a later hand.
Twelfe persons living of the old stock this present yeare, 1679.
Two persons living that came over in the first ship, this present yeare, 1690. Resolved White and Mary Chusman (Cushman) the daughter of Mr. Allerton.
And John Cooke, the son of Francis Cooke, that came in the first ship, is still living this present yeare, 1694; and Mary Cushman is still living, this present year, 1698.
NOTE 153 *The Compendium of American Genealogy, First Families of America,* Volume 1.

Page 493, Wrestling Brewster, born 1636 – married Erula Story
Page 494, Love Brewster, born 16?0 – married 1634 Sarah, daughter of William Collier.
133
Page 968, John Benjamin, 1598-1645, from England in the *Lion* to Boston 1632, large land owner at Watertown, freeman 1632, constable 1633, married 1619 Abigail, 1600-1687, daughter of Rev. William Eddy.
Page 968, John Billington, d. 1630, 26th signer of Mayflower Compact, married before 1605, Eleanor, who died in 1643.
Page 969, Richard Bowen, 1600-1675, from Wales to Weymouth, Massachusetts 1640 with his wife and children, settled at Rehoboth 1642, deputy to Plymouth General Court in 1651, married Ann (or Anna), married 2nd Elizabeth who died in 1675.
Page 969, William Brewster, 1566/1567-1644, 4th signer of the Mayflower Compact, a ruling elder of the church 1620-1644, deputy 1636, chaplain of military co., married before 1593 Mary who died 1627.
Page 970, Peter Browne, died 1633, 33rd signer of Mayflower Compact, married first at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1624/1625 Mrs. Martha Ford (died between 1627-1631) married 2nd between 1627-1631 Mary who died in 1634.
Page 971, John Carey (Carew) 1609-1669, from England to Plymouth, Mass.; 1634, later at Duxbury and Bridgewater, Mass. where he was town clerk; married 1644, Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Godfrey. [Note: possible connection to our Sarah Carey - LDP.]
Page 973, Francis Cooke, ca. 1583-1663, 17th signer of Mayflower Compact, married at Leyden, Holland, 1603, Hester Mahieu, a Walloon and Huguenot (d. between 1666-1675).
Page 974, James Draper, 1618-1694, son of Thomas Draper, a Puritan, came from England between 1647-1650; at Roxbury, Mass.; married 1646, Miriam Stansfield, 1625-1697. [Note: possible connection to Mary Draper, our ancestor – LDP.]
Page 974, Thomas Dudley, 1576-1653, came from England in the *Arabella* as deputy governor of Massachusetts in 1630; 2nd governor of the colony, 1634 *et seq*; commander for and twice president of United Colonies; major general A and H. A. Companies. Married Dorothy, died 1643; md. 2nd 1643, Catharine, widow of Samuel Hackburne.
Page 975, Francis Eaton, d. 1653, 23rd signer of Mayflower Compact, married 1st Sarah, d. 1621; married 2nd probably Gov. Carver's maid servant; married 3rd at Plymouth, Mass. 1624/1625, Christian Penn, who died about 1684; she married 2nd Francis Billington. [Note: Francis Eaton and Christian Penn are our sealing lines – LDP.]
Page 975, Samuel Eddy, 1608-1688, son of Rev. William Eddy (about 1550-1616), vicar of St. Dunstan's Cranbrook, England, married Mary Fosten), came from England in the *Handmaid* with his brother John to Plymouth Colony in 1631, settled finally at Swansea, Mass.; married Elizabeth, 1601-1682.
134
Page 977, Edward Gilman, 1587-1681, from England in the *Diligent* with his wife, five children and three servants to Hingham, Mass., 1638; freeman; same year removed to Rehoboth; 1643 thence to Ipswich settled at Exeter, N.H. 1652; married 1614 Mary Clark.
Page 981, Christopher Hussey (Huzzey), ca. 1595-1686 from England to Charlestown, Mass. 1630, later at Lynn, N.H. 1635; removed to Hampton Falls, N.H. 1650; a proprietor of Nantucket Island, Mass 1659; member of N.H. Council 1680; representative

to General Court of Mass. 1658-1660.
Page 982, John Leavitt, 1608-1691, from England in the *Diligent* to Dorchester, Mass. 1634, later at Hingham, freeman 1636, deputy to General Court 1658-1664, married Sarah.
Page 988, John Prescott, ca. 1604-1681, founder of Lancaster, N.H. 1645-1646, took oath of allegiance 1652, admitted freeman 1669, blacksmith and miller married in England 1629 Mary Platts; died 1674.
Page 988, John Prince, 1610-1676, from England to Mass. 1633, freeman at Watertown, 1635, removed to Hull, ruling elder, married Alice Honour, died. 1668, married 2nd 1670, Ann, widow of William Barstow.
Page 989, John Sanborn (Samborne), 1620-1692, from England with his grandfather, Rev. Stephen Bachiler to Boston, 1632; settled at Hampton, N.H. 1638; ensign and lieut. in Williams War; married Mary (d. 1668) daughter of Robert Tuck; married 2nd Margaret daughter of Robert Page and widow of William Moulton.
Pages 989-990, William Sanborn, 1622-1692, from England with his grandfather Stephen Bachiler to Boston, 1632; at Hampton, Mass (now N.H.) 1638; served in K. Philip's War, selectman 4 years; married Mary Moulton.
Page 992, Samuel Sturtevant, 1622-1669, from England to Plymouth, Mass, ca. 1643, member of Plymouth militia company, soldier colonial wars, married 1643, Ann.
Page 993, John Thompson, 1616-1696, deputy General Court from Barnstable, Mass. 1671-1672, from Middleboro 1674; sgt. militia company 1673; lieutenant 1675, commander of garrison in K. Phillip's War, 1674, married Mary Cooke.
Page 994, Humphrey Turner, ca. 1593-1673, from England to Plymouth, Mass., 1628, removed to Scituate, 1633; a founder of the church there, 1635; constable, representative to General Court 1640, 1652, 1653; private in militia company, married Lydia Garnet.
135
NOTE 154 *Crime and Punishment in Early Massachusetts, 1620-1692.*
Page 10, … There is vast land enough for all the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland: and it seems God hath provided this Country for our Nation, destroying the natives by the plague, it not touching one Englishman, though many traded and were conversant amongst them; for they had three plagues in three years successively nere [nearly] two hundred miles along the Sea coast, that in some places there scarce remained five of a hundred…. John Smith
Six years after Smith's exploration of the land which he named "New England," the Mayflower Pilgrims, happily supplied with his map (although it was not their original intention of settling there), created in Plymouth the first permanent settlement in Massachusetts.
Page 369, Gov. William Bradford writes: "But it may be demanded how came it to pass that so many wicked persons and profane people should so quickly come over into this land, mixe them selves amongst them? Seeing it was religious men that began the work, and they came for religions sake. I confess this may be marveilled at, at least in time to come, when the reasons therof should not be knowne….
The *Mayflower*, he said, had picked up "a mixed multitud" in London, who, like John Billington, the first of the colonists to be charged with murder, had "shuffled into their company." Later the ships carried across the Atlantic to Boston and Plymouth thousands of adventurers, laborers, servants, and not a few who found it convenient to leave London

in a hurry.
Page 301, John Billington (1590-1630), one of the *Mayflower* passengers, was the first to land in Mass. For many years he had been a thorn in the side of the Old Colony. He seemed to have been a marked man ever since he, his wife, and two little sons set foot on the *Mayflower*, a maverick from the start in the company of the "Saints." "I know not," wrote Gov. Bradford, "by what friends (he was) shuffled into their company," for his was "one of the profanest families" on board. When the ship lay at anchor in Cape Cod harbor, Billington was probably one of the "Strangers" who by "discontented and mutinous speeches" revealed "that when they came ashore they would use their owne libertie; for none had power to command them," as they had no original patent for Plymouth. It was such murmurings that prompted the leaders to draw up that solemn "combination," the "Mayflower Compact." [Why, then, did they allow him to sign it if he was a stranger and so profane? – LDP] Billington was also evidently the first Pilgrim to be punished. He had, shortly after landing, defied an order of Capt. Miles Standish "with opprobrious speeches." Bradford had made a prophetic statement about this troublemaker in a letter he wrote to the agent for the Council in London in 1625: "Billington still rails against you, and threatens to arrest you, I know not wherefore; he is a knave, and so will live and die."
136
The murder charge brought against Billington in 1630 was that he had waylaid a neighbor with whom he had had a quarrel and "shote him with a gune, wherof he dyed." There was no question of fact, the petit jury finding him "guilty of wilfull murder, by plaine and notorious evidence." There was, however, a serious legal question. As the Plymouth Colony had been planted without a charter, did it have the right to take a person's life? A feeling of anxiety spread among the little group of civil and religious leaders. They turned to the Bay Colony for advice. They consulted Gov. Winthrop and others – "the ablest gentle-men in the Bay Colony," asking whether Billington "ought to dye, and the land to be purged from blood," as the word of God had commanded. An affirmative answer from Boston finally brought Billington to an ignominious end on the gallows.
NOTE 155 Langdon B. Parsons, *History of Rye, New Hampshsire* (Concord: Rumford Printing Co., 1905).
Page 70, In 1631 Mason sent over 68 men and 22 women to the Piscataqua River among them were William Berry and Francis Rand. The following were written as belonging to Sandy Beach in 1688: William Berry, John Marden, and Francis Rand.
Page 296, William Berry died before June 1654. His widow, Jane, married Nathaniel Drake.
January 1648/1649, at a town meeting held at Strawberry Bank "Granted that William Berry shall have a lot upon the neck of land upon the south side of the Little River at Sandy Beach.
John Berry, son of William, married Susannah.
Pages 487-488, Thomas Philbrick, it is said came from Lincolnshire, England. He and his family sailed from Yarmouth, April 8, 1630 and arrived at Salem, June 14. He settled in Charleston but soon removed to Watertown and in 1645/1646 moved to Hampton. He married Elizabeth. He died in 1667. Children: James; John md. Ann Palmer, died August 20, 1659; Thomas, born about 1630, md (1) Ann Knapp, (2) widow Hannah White; Elizabeth, married (1) 1642, Thomas Chase, (2) John Garland, (3) Henry Roby; Hannah

married Stephen Sanborn; Mary married (1) Edward Tuck (2) James Wull; Martha, born 1633 married (1) John Cass, (2) William Lyon.
James, first child of Thomas married Ann Roberts. He was a mariner and was drowned November 16, 1674 in the Hampton River. (All children are recorded and coincide with our family record.)
Joseph, son of James and Ann, born October 1, 1663, married 1685/1686 Triphena, daughter of William and Rebecca Marston of Hampton. He was the first of the name to come to Rye and settled about 1702, near Daniel Dalton's place. He was ordered by the court for building a house on the town land. It is said that his wife was a daughter of one
137
of the first settlers of Hampton. She died November 15, 1729, age 66 years. He died November 17, 1755.
Pages 499-501, Francis Rand married Christina. He was killed by Indians at Sandy Beach, September 29, 1691. His will, dated 1689, and probated February 19, 1691/2. He came over here with Mason's men. Children: Thomas; Samuel; John, born 1645, married Remembrance Ault; Nathaniel; Sarah married Herrick; Mary married Barnes.
NOTE 156 *The New England Historic and Genealogical Register.*
Vol. 1, Page 74, Elder William Brewster of Plymouth, died April 16, 1644.
Vol. 1, Page 99, Joseph, son of William and ??? Barstow, born 6.4.1637.
Vol. 1, Page 137, A list of names found among the first settlers of New England – John Eddy, Plymouth, left there to reside in Massachusetts before February 1632.
Vol. 1, Page 139, John Swain, Salisbury; born 1633, Nantucket, 1703. A Lt. Swain had been under Major Appleton against the Indians at Narraganset in 1675. He was afterwards a Captain. (son of Richard Swain).
Vol. 1, Page 139, Ephraim Tinkham, Mass. 1666, at which time he was a witness to the sale of lands to Richard Thayer of Braintree, by the Indian chief Josias. He attests to it in 1678.
Vol. 2, Page 81, Godfrey Dearborn married (2) November 25, 1662, died February 4. 1686; removed to Exeter in 1639, remained about 10 years. His farm is said to have been situated within the present (1848) limits of Stratham.
It appears by the Exeter record that he was chosen one of the selectmen of that town in 1648 and by the Hampton record that on March 4, 1650, seats in the Hampton meeting house were assigned to "Goodman and Goody Dearborn."
Vol. 2, Page 82, On his removal to Hampton, Godfrey became a considerable landholder and a man of some importance in the affairs of the town. The name of Godfrey's first wife is unknown. That she was living March 4, 1650 is made certain by the record already quoted. That she died previous to November 25, 1662, is equally certain from the fact that at that time Godfrey married a second wife in the person of Dorothy, widow of Phineas Dalton, by which marriage he had no issue.
Children of Godfrey: 1) Henry, born about 1633; married January 10, 1666; died January 18, 1725, age 92. He was born in England and came to this country with his father when about 6 years old. He was one of the selectmen of Hampton in 1676 and 1692; married Elizabeth Marrian, one of the first settlers of Hampton. Her birth is learned from the following: "Elizabeth, ye wife of Henry Dearborn, age 72; died suddenly July 6, 1716; 2)
138
Thomas, born about 1634, married December 28, 1665, Hannah Colcord; died April 14,

1710; 3) daughter; 4) daughter; 5) Sarah married December 9, 1659, Thomas Nudd; 6) John, born about 1642, married December 12, 1672, Mary Ward; died November 14, 1730.
Vol. 2, Page 84, Children of Henry Dearborn and Elizabeth Marion: 1) John born October 10, 1666, married November 4, 1689; died November 22, 1750; early settler of that part of Hampton which in 1742 was incorporated as a town of Northampton. His will, dated May 22, 1746, was proved December 1, 1750. The inscription on the tombstone: "Here lies ye body of ANN Old Deciple John Dearborn who served as Deacon in ye church at Hampton for several years and till his death in ye church at Northampton. Of exemplary strictness and stedines in every part of Religion. A Man of Prayer he Rezind himself to God Rejoysg in ye hope of Glory, November 22, 1750, age 84, the memory of ye just is Blesd." John Dearborn married Abigail Batchelder, born December 28, 1667, died November 14, 1736. 2) Samuel, born January 11 1670, married July 12, 1694, Mercy Bachelder; 3) Elizabeth, born December 13, 1672; unmarried; 4) Sarah, born November 9, 1675, married January 30, 1698, Philemon Blake; 5) Abigail, married May 28, 1701, Samuel Palmer; 6) Elizabeth, born November 19, 1681, married December 30, 1704, William Sanborn; 7) Henry, born October 28, 1688, died February 10, 1717?, married Hannah Dow, October 28, 1708; married (2) Mary Roby, January 3, 1721; married (3) Esther.
Vol. 2, Pages 89-90, Children of John Dearborn and Abigail Batchelder: 1) Deborah, born February 8, 1690; married December 31, 1713, Thomas Marston; 2) Jonathan, born May 8, 1691, married December 29, 1715; died January 29, 1779, married Hannah Tucke; 3) Elizabeth, born August 31, 1692; married January 12, 1716, John Garland; 4) Esther, born June 15, 1694; married Mr. Norton; 5) Joseph, born February 8, 1696; married October 22, 1719; died January 15, 1768, married Ann Dearborn; 6) Abigail, born January 24, 1700; married December 28, 1721, Benjamin Cram; 7) Lydia, born April 4, 1702; married January 29, 1730, Jeremiah Sanborn, who was born February 12, 1703; died August 8, 1783, son of John Sanborn, son of William; 8) Ruth, born May 21, 1705; married June 27, 1728; died January 8, 1741; married David Page; 9) Simon, born July 31, 1706; married December 5, 1728, Sarah Marston; 10) Benjamin, born November 12, 1710.
Vol. 3, Page 91, John Clerke, freeman, November 6, 1632.
Vol. 3, Page 93, John Clerke, freeman, May 6, 1635.
Vol. 3, Page 96, John Clarke, freeman, May 22, 1639.
Vol. 3, Page 176, Nehemiah Allen, child, died May 17, 1664.
Vol. 3, Page 193, Robert Wadly [Wadleigh], freeman at Wells, July 5, 1653.
Vol. 3, Page 242, Mr. John Clarke, freeman, May 7, 1673 at first Church of Boston.
Vol. 3, Page 244, Nehemiah Allen, freeman, of Northampton, October 11, 1676.
Vol. 3, Page 334, Billington was the son of John Billington. The name of this son will be transmitted to posterity as the discoverer in 1621 of the beautiful pond called after him, Billington Sea.

Vol. 3, Page 334, William Pontus in the list of the original purchasers of Middleborough.
Vol. 3, Page 399, Thomas, son of Nehemiah Allen, died July 6, 1676.
Vol. 4, Page 26, Nehemiah Allen, Northampton, freeman February 8, 1678.
Vol. 4, Page 47, Thomas Roberts of Dover, freeman April 5, 1653.

Vol. 4, Page 174, John Jenny (Plymouth) Will: "To my Eldest son Samuel Jenny, a double portion. To my wife Sarah, whom I ordain my Executrix, my dwelling and mill adjacent. Whereas Abigail my eldest daughter had somewhat given her by her grandmother; and Henry Wood of Plymouth, aforesaid, is a suter to her in way of marriage, my will is that she shall dwell one full year with Mr. Charles Chauncy of Scituate before her marriage, that then she have two cows and my full consent to marry. My estate after my wife's death [is] to be distributed among my children, Samuel, John, Abigail, Sarah and Susan. I appoint Mr. William Bradford, and Mr. Thomas Prence overseers of this will and give them each a pair of gloves of 5 shillings cost. December 28, 1643. John Jenny. Inventory May 25, 1644.
Vol. 4, Page 250, Robert Wadley, inhabitant of Dover, 1669.
Vol. 4, Page 257, Thomas Hyland of Plymouth, able to bear arms (abta).
Vol. 4, p 274, Joseph son of Wm Bearestone and Anne, b. 6.4.1639.
Vol. 4, Page 282, Robert Hicks wills 20 pounds to William Pontus.
Vol. 4, Page 284, Love Brewster (Duxbury) will dated October 1, 1650, and exhibited at court, March 4, 1650/1651; to children, Nathaniel (the heir apparent), the estate in Duxbury; William Wrestling and Sarah. And to his three sons jointly "all such land as is of right due to me by purchase and first coming into the land which was in the year 1620. His wife Sarah …
Next entries are probably Vol. 4, but uncertain; may be Vol. 5.
Page 157, John Clarke, proprietor of New Haven, Conn., in 1685.
Page 166, Cotton Mather married Elizabeth (Clarke) Hubbard, daughter of John Clark.
Page 287, Dr. John Clark of Boston, died age 66, in 1665.
Page 291, John Clark one of the first settlers of Rhode Island.
Vol. 5, Page 173, Michael Bacon, taxed 1679, only 1 head.
Vol. 5 Page 259, Will of William Pontus of Plymouth; dated September 9, 1650, signed by his mark. Gives his house to his eldest daughter, Mary. Names another daughter Hannah and appoints his son-in-law, James Glass, executor. A memorandum to his will: John Dunham one of the witnesses testifies that he heard Pontus say that he had given his son-in-law, John Churchill and Hannah his wife, ½ of the meadow at the watering Place, Plymouth; and also that the other daughter, the widow Mary Glass, consented; inventory taken February 20, 1652 [1653 – LDP].
140
Page 259, James Glass (Duxbury); inventory taken on oath out of his widow, Mary, by John Donham and Ephraim Morton; he died September 3, 1652.
Page 262, Mrs. Sarah Jeney of Plymouth, widow; her will, dated April 4, 1654: to daughter[s] Sarah Pope and Abigail Wood; to granddaughter Sarah Wood; to son Samuel; to son-in-law Benjamin Bartlett; to Elder Cushman, the Bible which was my daughter Susannah's. Inventory February 18, 1655[1656].
Pages 378-379, prepared by Rev. Thomas Prince.
Samuel Prince Esquire; died July 2, 1728; born at Boston May 1649; fourth son of Mr. John Prince; ruling elder of the church at Hull in New England, who was the eldest son of the Rev. Mr. John Prince, rector of East Shefford, in Berkshire, in England, in the Reign of King James 1st and King Charles 1st.
Of whome there was this remarkable story – in that though he was one of the Conforming Puritans of those days who greatly longed for a farther reformation and had married

Elizabeth a daughter of Dr. Tolderbury, D.D. of Oxford, by whom he had 4 sons and 7 daughters; they all grew up, yet every one of the children proved conscientious nonconformists,
even while their parents lived, but without any breach of amity or affection;
and thus they continued pretty near together till the furious and cruel Archbishop Laud dispersed them and drove their eldest son with so many others into this country, in the early times of the Massachusetts Colony.
Where though he was a gentleman of liberal education, having studied at Oxford two or three years, yet thinking he had not sufficient Progress in Learning for the ministry, he applied himself to husbandry; married Mrs. Alice Honor, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters and died August 16, 1676 in the 66th year of his age, greatly lamented. The sons, as they grew up took to sea. John, the eldest, died at Hull; Joseph at Quebeck; Job was lost in the Channel of England; Benjamin died at Jamaica; Isaac died at Boston; and Thomas, the youngest died at Barbadoes. Samuel married (1) 1674, Martha Barstow; and (2) 1686, Mercy Hinckley.
Page 449, John Ault, born 1601, by deposition.
Volume 7
Page 114, "Whereas upon a contract between my son Henry Willard and Mary Larkin, daughter of sergeant John Lakin both of Groton … [apparently they married – LDP].
Page 230, Will of Michall Bacon, of Dedham, 14.2.1648[1649], wills to Michael eldest, Daniell, second, John third, and Sarah, daughter. Inventory 20.2.1649[1650].
Page 284, Elizabeth, daughter of Michaell Baken, born 4.11.1641, Woburn.

Volume 8
Pages 180-, "Elder John Strong was born and lived in England at or near Taunton, in Somersetshire. His father, whose name was Richard, died when his son was young. John sailed from Plymouth, England, on March 30, 1630, in the *Mary and John*, in company with Mssr. Warhan, Maverick, Mason, Clap and others and arrived at Nantucket, on May 30, 1630; and settled first at Dorchester. He married his first wife in England. She died on the passage, or soon after landing; and two months afterwards, her infant child died. His second wife was Abigail Ford, whom he married at Dorchester that same year. In 1635 or 1636 he removed to Windsor, Connecticut. In 1659 he removed from Windsor to Northampton where he died forty years later, on April 4, 1699, at age 94. He was the first ruling elder of the church of Northampton. He had sixteen children besides the child that died in infancy before-mentioned. Children by first wife: John who lived at Windsor; and the child.
Children of Abigail Ford who died July 6, 1688: all born at Northampton, except the youngest son and daughter. Not in order of birth.
1. Return, son
2. Thomas, wife Mary.
3. Jedediah, married November 18, 1662, Freedom Woodward.
4. Ebenezer, married Hannah Clap of Dorchester, and died January 11, 1729, age 86.
5. Samuel, married Esther Clap, June 19, 1684.
6. Josiah, died young and unmarried.
7. Jerijah, born December 12, 1665; married July 10, 1700, to Thankful

Stebbins.
8. Abigail, married Rev. Mr. Chauncey.
9. Elizabeth, married Joseph Parsons, March 17, 1669.
10. Experience, married a Tyler.
11. Mary, married John Clark, March 20, 1679.
12. Sarah, married Joseph Barnard, July 13, 1675.
13. Hannah, married William Clark, July 15, 1680.
14. Esther, married a Bissell.
15. Thankful, born in 1663, married a Baldwin.
Volume 9
Page 38, Will of John Eaton. John Eaton of Dedham, though sick, yet sound in memory, do make this last will. I give unto my wife Abigail… my daughter Mary … my son John Eaton … to Mary and Abigail my two daughters; died 16.10.1658.
Pages 52- Carpenter Family
142
William Carpenter, born in England, 1576; left Harwell in 1638; went on board the ship *Bevis* at Southampton; arrived the same year and stopped at Weymouth. With him came his son William and four grandchildren of ten years age or younger.
William Carpenter, born in England, 1605; his wife Abigail, born 1606. He removed from Weymouth to Rehoboth in 1643 or 1655. Children:
William Carpenter, born 1631, England; died January 26, 1703; he married twice: (1) October 5, 1651, Priscilla Bonnet – she died October 20, 1663; (2) December 10, 1663, Miriam Surls – she died May 1, 1722 in Rehoboth.
Samuel Carpenter, married Sarah Readaway, May 25, 1660; he died February 20, 1682.
Joseph Carpenter, married Margaret Sabin, November 25, 1655; he died May 6, 1675 at Swansea, Massachusetts.
John Carpenter, wife Hannah; he died May 23, 1695.
Abiah Carpenter
Children of William Carpenter and Abigail:
John, born October 19, 1652; wife Rebecca.
William, born June 20, 1659; married Elizabeth Roberson, April 8, 1685; died March 10, 1710, at Attleborough.
Benjamin, born October 20, 1663, married Hannah Strong; died April 18, 1738 at Coventry, Connecticut; she died March 20, 1762, age 92.
Josiah, born December 18, 1664; married Elizabeth Read, November 24, 1692; he died February 28, 1727; she died October 18, 1739, age 72, at Attleborough.
Nathaniel, born May 12, 1667; married Rachel Cooper, September 19, 1693; she died July 9, 1694, age 23; married (2) Mary Preston, November 17, 1695; she died May 25, 1706, age 31; married (3) Mary Cooper, July 8, 1707; she died April 9, 1712, age 30; married (4) Mary Bacon, 1716.
Daniel, born October 8, 1669; married Bethiah Bliss, April 15, 1695; she died February 27, 1702; married (2) Elizabeth Butterworth, May 30, 1704; she died June 13, 1708, age 26; married (3) Margaret Hunt, March 19, 1718 and died 1720; married (4) Mary Hyde; he died September 14, 1721.
Page 199, Inquiry: Mary Draper married between 1644 and 1652, John Loker of Sudbury. Who was she and when were they married?

143
Page 313, John Bryant, married Mary Lewis, November 14, 1643, at Scituate.
Page 315, John Bryant, married Elizabeth Witherhill, at Scituate, December 22, 1657.
Page 316, William Pontus, died February 9, 1652/1653, at Plymouth. Hannah Glass, daughter of James, died June 15, 1648, at Plymouth.
Francis Cooke died April 7, 1663, at Plymouth.
Page 317, John Thompson, son of John, died February 11, 1648/9. Mary Lewis Bryant, wife of John, died July 2, 1655 at Scituate.
Volume 10
Page 58, Groton, August 5, 1673. Received by John Lakin of Groton, the full sum of 40 shillings, upon the account of a legacy of the said sum bequeathed to me by the last will and testament of my loving friend, William Martin. Signed: Samuel Willard
Groton, August 5, 1673. Received by my Brother Jno. Lakin of Groton, ten pounds in the pay of Ralph Dix, of Reading, upon the account of a legacy of the said sum bequeathed to me by the last will and testament of my loving friend, William Martin. Signed William Lakin
Pages 134-139, Rev. Samuel Dudley was born about 1610, probably at Canon's Ashby, Northampton, England. He married in 1632/1633, Mary Winthrop. He settled at Newtown, now Cambridge, in 1631; and in 1635 [he] moved to Ipswich. Two years after, he was helping settle Salisbury. He was Deputy to the General Court at Boston from 1641-1645. He became the ordained minister of Exeter in 1650. He labored assiduously to improve the morals of the community and to benefit the town. He built mills, cultivated farms, and attended somewhat to the breeding of cattle. The town granted him on one occasion 600 acres of land near the Great Hill in that part of Exeter called, since 1742, Brentwood; and where some of his descendants have resided ever since and carry the Dudley surname.
He was a quiet, tolerant, Christian minister and spent his days in usefulness and honor. He was a person of great capacity and learning. He died February 10, 1682/1683. By Mary he had 1) Thomas; 2) John; 3) Margaret, who died young; 4) Samuel and 5) Ann. Rev. Samuel Dudley married second at Salisbury about 1643 Mary Byley. She died about 1651. Children of Mary: 1) Theophilus: 2) Mary; and 3) Biley. Rev. Samuel Dudley had eight other children, probably by his third wife Elizabeth, who survived him.
Elizabeth, born 1652, married Sept. 25, 1674, Kinsley Hall.
Timothy, born about 1654, died before November 1702.
Abigail, born about 1656, married Mr. Watson.
Samuel, born about 1658, married Hannah; died 1732.
144
Stephen, born about 1660; married (1) December 24, 1684, Sarah Gilman; married (2) Mary Thing; married (3) Mercy Gilman; died 1734/1735.
Dorothy, married Moses Leavitt.
James, born about 1663, married Elizabeth Leavitt; died November 14, 1720.
Rebecca, born about 1665, married Francis Lyford.
Pages 225-226, Samuel Allen and his wife Ann were among the first settlers of Braintree, Massachusetts. They had: 1) Samuel, 1632; 2) Joseph; 3) James; 4) Sarah; 5) Mary; and 6) Abigail. His wife Ann died in 1641; he had a second wife Margaret. Sarah married Lt. Josiah Standish; Mary married Nathaniel Greenwood, 1665; Abigail probably married

John Cary, 1670.
Samuel, son of Samuel Allen, married Sarah Partridge; their children were: 1) Samuel, 1660; 2) Essiel, 1663; 3) Mehitable, 1665; 4) Sarah, 1667; 5) Bethiah, 1669; 6) Nathaniel, 1672; 7) Ebenezer, 1674; 8) Josiah, 1677; 9) Elisha, 1679; and 10) Nehemiah, 1681. He died in 1703, age 71. Mehitable married Isaac Alden, 1685; Sarah married Jonathan Cary; Bethiah married John Pryor.
Volume 12
Page 82, John Marden married Alice Perkins; November 16, 1699, at Hampton.
Volume 14
Page 48, John Lakin and William Lakin are found in a list of names petitioning for Groton Plantation. Petition was granted.
Volume 15
Page 30, John Jenne of Norwich, England; married November 1, 1614, Sarah Carah of Moncksoon, England.
Page 238, Ebenezer Hall married Deborah Highland, April 11, 1700; she died October 27, 1758.
Page 327-329, The Harlakenden Family
The earliest mention of the name appears to be that of William Harlakenden, of Woodchurch, Kent, England, who lived during the time of William the Conqueror and died April 30, 1081. From William was descended Thomas living in 1408.
Thomas Harlakenden, living in 1408.
Moses, son of Thomas, married Petronilla, daughter of Sir Henry Hardress and had children.
145
William, of Woodchurch, Kent, England, son of Moses, whose son Walter ob.s.p. [died without issue]
John of Warhorn, Kent, England, son of Moses, married Joan, daughter of Thomas Willis, of Allington, Kent, England, and had children:
John, married Joan, daughter of … Philips of Tenterdam [Tenterden], and had children:
Elizabeth
Thomas of Woodchurch, father of George of Little Yellham, Essex
William, ob.s.p.
Roger, of Kenardeston, Kent, England, born about 1535, purchased Earl's Colne, Essex, England; married four times: (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hardress, Esq., by whom he had children: (2) Elizabeth Blatchenden; (3) Jane, widow of Richard Kelton and daughter of Sir Thomas Josceline; (4) Anne Dewhurst. He died January 21, 1602.
Children:
Mabell, married Clement Stonard, of Stapleford Abbot, who was born 1558, probably ob.s.p.
Robert, probably ob.s.p.
Richard of Staples Inn, born about 1565 [see below]
.
Thomas of Earl's Colne, born 1568; married (1) Dorothy, daughter of John Cheney, Esq., of Draiton, Buckinghamshire, England; (2) Jane, daughter of Edward Hobart, Esq., of Stanstead Montfichet. By his last wife, who was buried at Earl's Colne, November 24, 1626, he had but one child, Agnes. He was buried March 27, 1648.

Richard, above, was born about 1565, married Margaret, daughter of Edward Hubbart (Hobart) of Stanstead Monfichet, and had four sons and seven daughters. He died August 24, 1631, and his widow being considered a lunatic, the majority of his property was divided between the two surviving sons, Richard and Roger. Children of Richard and Margaret:
1) Jane, the third daughter, married March 17, 1617, Henry Clench, gentleman; 2) Richard, born in 1602, married (1) Alice, daughter of Sir Henry Mildway, Kent; (2) Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Denny, Kent. He was buried January 22, 1691/2, being 89; 3) Anne, baptized May 21, 1610; married Sept. 2, 1629, John Eden of Ballingdon, Essex; 4) George, buried June 6, 1610; 5) Roger, baptized October 1, 1611; married (1) Emlin, buried August 18, 1634, at Earl's Colne; (2) June 4, 1635, Elizabeth Bosseville (age 18). He died November 17, 1638, of smallpox; 6) Mabell, the seventh daughter, born 1614, left England for the Massachusetts Colony, with her brother Roger, in 1635, being then twenty-one. During the succeeding year, probably, she became the second wife of John Haynes, Esq., of Cambridge, Massachusetts (originally of Copford Hall, Essex), who

removed to Hartford, Connecticut, became the first governor of that colony and died March 1, 1654, leaving issue; 7) George, baptized June 15, 1616, and died probably s.p.
Volume 17
Page 171, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Loker, born 28.7.1653.
Page 172, John Loker, died 1653.
Page 257, Jacob Moore and Elizabeth Loker, married May 29, 1667.
Page 311, Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah Loker, born October 22, 1676.
Page 313, Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Loker, born August 3, 1680.
Volume 18
Page 47, Henry, son of John and Sarah Loker, born March 9, 1684/1685.
Page 382, William Ticknor, married (2) Deborah Hyland, daughter of Thomas.
Volume 19
Page 220, Thomas Turner, married Sarah Hiland, January 6, 1652, Scituate.
Thomas Hyland, married Elizabeth Stockbridge, January1. 1661, Scituate.
John Bryant, married Mary Hyland, April 1664, Scituate.
Volume 20
Pages 246-248, The Capen Family
Bernard Capen married Monday of White Sunday week, 1596, Jane Purchis, daughter of Oliver Purchis; he died November 8, 1638, age 76 years; she died March 26, 1653, age 75. He was a freeman May 16, 1636, and came probably from Dorchester, England, as appears from a non-cuperative will of Henry Russel. Children:
1) Ruth, born August 7, 1600, in England; 2) Susanna, born April 11, 1602, England; died November 13, 1666; 3) John, born January 26, 1612/13; died April 4, 1692; married (1) October 20, 1647, Mary Bass, daughter of Deacon Samuel Bass of Braintree; she died June 29, 1704, age 73 years.
Page 340, John Jenney, died April 10, 1727, at Dartmouth.
Volume 22
Page 22, The Prescott family belonged to the original Puritan stock and blood of New England. John, the first immigrant, came from Lancashire, England and settled in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, about the year 1640, twenty years only after the

settlement of Plymouth and ten years after that of Boston. He had by his wife Mary (Platts) Prescott, four daughters and three sons, the youngest of whom was Jonas, born in
147
June 1648, married by one account to Thankful Wheeler, October 5, 1669; and by another to Mary, daughter of John Loker, December 14, 1670. Jonas lived in Groton and by the roadside near Lawrence Academy may be seen the annexed inscription on a large stone in the wall enclosing the farm of the late Hon. Stuart J. Park. The initials "I.P." [I & J were used interchangeably during this period] are those of Jonas Prescott who lived upon this farm and "O.P." are those of his grandson, Dr. Oliver Prescott, who subsequently occupied it. Jonas had eight daughters and four sons and died December 13, 1723. The youngest son Benjamin, born January 4, 1696, died August 3, 1738. William, a son of this Benjamin, commanded the American forces at Bunker's Hill on the memorial June 17, 1775, "the first real battle of the Revolution."
I.P.
1680
Rebuilt by
O.P.
1784
Rebuilt by
S.J. Park
1841
Volume 23
Page 33, Sarah Upham, daughter of Phineas, born 1721, married Benjamin Rice, of Brookfield, 1744.
Volume 25
Page 246, The family Weir is one of good standing in Scotland, whose name is said to be the same as Vere. In early years in this country persons were spelling their name Weare, Weir, Wyer, Weyer, and Wiere.
Peter Weare, died in Newbury, October 12, 1653. Another Peter, whose name is found in every form of spelling, was a prominent citizen of Kittery and York, freeman of Massachusetts, in 1652.
There was a Nathaniel Weare or Wire early of Newbury, afterwards of Nantucket, where he died March 1, 1681, who had a daughter Hester, wife of Benjamin Swett and Stephen Greenleaf, and a son Nathaniel, who married in Newbury, December 3, 1656, Elizabeth Swain; moved to Hampton; was a councilor and chief justice of New Hampshire; and died May 13, 1718, leaving sons Nathaniel and Peter.
Volume 26
Pages 75-77, The Page Family
148
John Page, born at Dedham, England, in 1586, came to New England with Gov. Winthrop in 1630 and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts. He had, by his first wife, Phebe, 1) John Jr.; 2) Roger; 3) Edward; 4) Robert; 5) Samuel; and 6) David. He died December 18, 1676, age 90.
Robert Page, Sr., born in Ormsby, Norfolk, England, in 1604, immigrated to New England in 1637. He was son of Robert of that place, who by his wife Margaret, had:
Robert, born in 1604, married Lucy (born in 1607)

Thomas, born in 1606
Rebecca, baptized May 16, 1608
Henry, born in 1610
Francis, born in 1612
Robert Page, Sr. died in England, July 1617. His will was dated July 1, 1617 and proved July 23, in which he mentions his wife Margaret and the five children above-mentioned.
Robert Page, the emigrant, with his wife Lucy, four of his children, and two hired servants, William Moulton and Ann Wadd, immigrated to America in 1637; at which time he was 33 and Lucy was 30. He settled in Hampton, New Hampshire and was among the first settlers of that ancient town, where he died September 22, 1679, age 75. Lucy, his wife, died November 12, 1665, age 58. From the records of Hampton we learn that he was one of the most influential men in town. He was elected a member of the first board of selectmen and again in 1647, 1652, 1655, 1659, 1667, and 1670. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1657 and again in 1668.
He was also a marshall of the old county of Norfolk, in which Hampton was the ___ [principal city; county seat?]. He was granted the privilege, by a vote of the town, of building the first sawmill, which he was required to do within a year. But for reason of his being engaged in construction of a parsonage, the time was extended two years.
In 1659, when seventy-six persons were taxed, Robert Page's tax was the highest, and amounted to one-half of the whole sum. A committee was appointed to assign to each person the seat in which he was to seat and a penalty was attached for violation of that order. The people were seated in accordance with their social standing in the community; the front seat was considered the most honorable place. In this seat Robert Page and a few others were placed on one side and their wives on the other (opposite) side. Mr. Page was the only deacon of the church for the first twenty years and was succeeded in that office by his son Francis.
Notwithstanding the many offices which he filled, he was unable to write his name and always made a mark for his signature, and a late town clerk of Hampton gave it as his opinion, that the marks were uniformly made with his left hand.
Children:
149
Margaret, born in England, 1629, married 1651, William Moulton, who came over as the hired servant of her father; they were the ancestors of many of the Moultons of this country. He died in 1664, and she married John Sanborn, Sr., as his 2nd wife. She died July 13, 1699, age 70.
Susan, born 1631.
Francis, born 1633, married December 2, 1669, Meribah Smith.
Rebecca, born 1636, married October 15, 1652, William Marston, Jr., born 1622, died January 22, 1704, age 82. She died June 27, 1673, age 37. They had: 1) Rebecca, born 1654; married June 3, 1676, John Smith, the tailor; 2) Hannah, born August 21, 1656; married October 19, 1676, Samuel, son of Samuel and Ann Fogg.
Volume 30
Page 444, Samuel Allen came from Braintree, Essex, England. He was born about 1588 in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He came to Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1632, he is noted as the brother of Colonel Matthew Allyn and Deacon Thomas Allyn. He removed to Connecticut in 1635 and settled at Windsor. He was a juryman March 5, 1644 and was

by occupation a farmer. On January 27, 1640, is recorded his being granted land in Windsor. He was a man of public spirit and was honored by his fellow citizens with positions of trust. He died at Windsor, Connecticut; was buried April 28, 1648, age 60, leaving a wife and six children. His widow, Ann, removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, where she married 2nd William Hurlbut. She died November 13, 1687 at Northampton. Children:

Samuel, born 1634; married November 29, 1659, Hannah Woodford, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Blott) Woodford. He died October 18, 1718/1719 in Northampton.

Nehemiah, married September 2, 1664, Sarah Woodford, daughter of the above. She was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 2, 1649, and died at Northampton, Massachusetts, March 31, 1712/1713. He died in Northampton in 1684.

John, married December 8, 1669, to Mary Hannum. He was killed by Indians at the battle of Bloody Brook, Deerfield, September 18, 1675.

Obadiah, married October 23, 1669, Elizabeth Sanford; married (2) Mary (Savage) Whetmore. He died in Middletown, Connecticut, April 7, 1723.

Volume 33

Page 209, John Lakin is included in a petition requesting no taxes for three years until Groton can get established.

150

Volume 36

Page 21, The original grant of the township of Groton was made in the spring of 1655, on May 25, and gave to the proprietors a tract of land eight miles square.

Volume 37

Page 95, Michael Bacon first settler of Dedham in 1640.

Volume 40

Page 399, John Loker, Sr. is in a list of petitioners of soldiers in King Philips War. The army under General Winslow had been disbanded and the Indians were becoming bolder. They did not dare to engage the garrisons, however, or to come within range of the guns, but having infested the town with small parties set in ambush to guard the roads and prevent messengers and relief from passing to and fro. They began to creep slowly in about Sudbury on Thursday, April 20, 1676. Relief was late and thus the petition was made, that because of their valiant defense of the town and the killing of from 100-120 Indians, requested a lowering of taxes.

Volume 41

Page 262, The following two documents are now in the possession (1887) of Charles Gerrish of Groton. The letter was written to John Lakin, one of the petitioners and an early settler of the town. It gives by implication the name of Lakin's wife. Mary has hitherto been unknown to us. It is evident from the letter that she was a Bacon of Woburn. Now, Michael Bacon, of that town, had a daughter Mary; and he died on July 4, 1688, leaving it very certain that he was her father. His second daughter Sarah had married Caleb Simonds of Woburn.

Sirs: My respects presented to yourself and wife. These few lines may let you understand that your brother and sister Simons are in good health and Desire the Remembrance of their kind love unto you both and have request[ed] me to signify unto you that things are so circumstanced with regard to those legacies given by your Father Bacon wherein you are concerned that it is necessary that you should come down to them as soon as may be.

At the desire of your brother and sister I have perused some of your father's writings and things and as things appear to me I would advise you to come down as speedily as you can; thus resting your loving friend, Saml. Carter
From Woburn These for Sarg. John Lakin at Groton
January 2, 1688/9
151
Volume 42
Page 46 Sarah Jenney, daughter of John, married May 29, 1646 at Plymouth, Thomas Pope as a second wife.
Volume 43
Page 276, The value of this list is that where a man signs for wages, that is usually where he considered his place of residence. John Lakin, Concord-Towne Cr. August 24, 1676.
Volume 45
Page 81, The following deed by indenture once belonging to John Lakin of Groton, was found several years ago (1891) among some old papers of that town. In early times deeds were often given in this form as there was no general system of public registering. Lakin was a native of England, who came to this country with his elder brother William, his mother and his grandfather Lakin. The family settled first at Reading where the name was sometimes spelled Laukin. A few years later they were all living at Groton. In the spring of 1655, the two brothers were petitioners for the Groton Plantation, and both were original proprietors of the town, each owning twenty acres.
John Lakin married Mary, daughter of Michael Bacon, as appears from a communication in the *Register* (XLI [Vol. 41], Page 262) for July 1887. The deed tells of selling land and cattle, etc. John Lakin is the way he signed the deed.
Pages 86-87, John Marion, a cordwainer of Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1640, married Sarah Eddy, daughter of John and Amy Eddy. They removed to Boston before February 22, 1651/1652 and he was made a freeman May 26, 1652 as "Jo. Maryon." He was selectman in Boston in 1693 and died there January 7, 1705/1706 in his 86th year. She died February 3, 1709/1710 in her 85th year. Children of John and Sarah:
Mary, born at Watertown, about November 1641; died January 1641/1642, buried January 24, 1641/1642.
John, born at Watertown, May 12, 1643; died May 15, 1643.
Elizabeth, born about 1644; died July 6, 1716; married January 10, 1665/1666, Henry Dearborn.
John, probably born at Boston about 1651; baptized February 22, 1651/1652; married (1) Anna Harrison; married (2) June 27, 1700, Prudence (Ralston) Turner.
Isaac, born at Boston, January 20, 1652/1653; baptized January 30, 1652/1653; died June 25, 1724; married Phebe.
152
Samuel, born at Boston, December 4, 1655; baptized December 9, 1655; married (1) Hannah; (2) Mary Wilson.
Sarah, born at Boston, April 24, 1658; baptized April 25, 1658; married John Baston.
Thomasin, born at Boston, September 19, 1660; baptized September 23, 1660; married James Penniman.
Mary, born at Boston, May 15, 1663; baptized May 24, 1663.
Joseph, born at Boston, October 14, 1666; baptized October 21, 1666.

Benjamin, born at Boston, August 25, 1670; baptized September 4, 1670.
Volume 46
Page 84, Thomas Marston, married Mary Eastow, 1656.
Page 312, Isaac Buzwell, married Mary Easto, 11.8.1671.
Pages 346-250, Lewis copies from the York records under date October 15, 1651 the following: "We do present George Rogers and Mary Batcheller, the wife of Mr. Stephen Batcheller, minister, for adultery. It is ordered that Mrs. Batcheller, for her adultery shall receive forty stripes save one at the first town meeting held at Kittery six weeks after her delivery and be branded with the letter A.
Shortly after his removal to Strawberry Bank, Mr. Bachiler's good judgment seems to have deserted him. He was a widower and obtained a housekeeper, a widow whom he called "an honest neighbor." He soon married her and the match turned out in every way unfortunate. She was an adulteress and her husband speedily discerned her character. His third marriage is usually said to have been contracted early in 1650 but as the town of Kittery granted her a lot under the name of Mrs. Batcheller on February 14, 1648 (York Deeds, Vol. 1, Folio 5) the marriage must have taken place in 1647 or early 1648. In May 1650 he was fined ten pounds for not publishing his intentions of marriage according to law.
The court ordered Stephen Bachiler and Mary to live together or be punished. It is evident that Stephen Bachiler charged his wife with adultery and prayed for a divorce. She was indicted for adultery in Maine. His petition for divorce seems not to have been granted. Stephen Bachiler returned to England for one reason in that the kingdom was now a Commonwealth. He was a friend of Oliver Cromwell.
The abandoned woman left here as if anxious to do her husband all the wrong in her power, declared in 1656 that she had been credibly informed that he had married a fourth wife in England (*Register*, Vol. 46, Page 73). No other evidence than her worthless and

unsupported word exists to support this charge and even if her statement be true her information may have been untrustworthy. It is mere hearsay at best.
"The ancient Stephen Bachiler, of Hampton, New Hampshire, died at Hackney, two miles from London, in 1660, in the 100th year of his age."
Freeman in his *History of Cape Cod* says "Of Mr. Bachiler much has been said to his disparagement. From all that we can gather from his contemporaries we infer that he was learned and in judgment of charity a good man. The referenced gives children Deborah, Stephen, Ann and Theodate.
Volume 48
Pages 46-47, The name Bryant can be traced back to Sir Guy de Briant who lived in the time of Edward III and whose descendants had their seat in the Castle of Hereford in the marshes of Wales. Arms: the field of Or, three piles meeting near in the base of the escutcheon, Azure. [No connection with John has been established – LDP.]
About 1640 there were in the Plymouth Colony, four families by the name of Bryant. John Bryant, Sr. of Scituate was a prominent person in the early history of the Plymouth Colony. Children:
John, born August 17, 1644 at Scituate, married March 20 1676/1677, Mary Battle; died January 26, 1707/1708.
Hannah, born July 15, or 25, 1645/1646; married John Stodder of Hingham, 1635; died

December 13, 1665.
Joseph, born 1646, died June 16, 1669.
Sarah, born September 29, 1648.
Mary, born February 24, 1650; died April 8, 1652.
Martha, born February 26, 1652.
Samuel, born February 6, 1654; died 1690, unmarried.
Elizabeth, born August 1665; died December 17, 1783.
Daniel, married Dorothy, baptized February 5, 1658/1659.
Mary, baptized January 19, 1661/1662.
154
Benjamin, born December 1669; baptized June 20, 1669 (hard to impossible – LDP); died 1701, unmarried.
Joseph, baptized July 7, 1667; died June 16, 1669.
Jabez, born February 18, 1672; died 1697, unmarried.
Ruth, born August 16, 1673; married William Wanton, January 1, 1690/1691; died December 1733?
Thomas, born July 15, 1675 in Scituate; married (1) Mary Ewell, August 28, 1707; (2) Mary (Randall) Barstow, May 14, 1735; died December 18, 1748.
Deborah, born January 22, 1676/1677.
Agatha, born March 12, 1677/1678.
Ann, born November 20, 1679/1680.
Elisha, born 1682.
Joseph baptized April 16, 1670/1671 [is this the Joseph above? It appears not!], yeoman; his first conveyance of property is deeded 1707 and the last in 1737. The name of his wife does not appear in the Register of Deeds, which indicates that she died before 1707 and that he did not afterwards marry; his residence was at White Oak Plain.
Pages 47-48, Children of Lt. John Bryant, son of John Bryant, Sr. He born August 17, 1644; died January 26, 1703, married Mary.
First son John, Jr., born March 27, 1678; married Deborah Barstow, January 1, 1707.
This couple had children born at Scituate:
John, born October 13, 1707; died April 19, 1708.
Deborah, born June 17, 1709; married Snow Winslow, November 6, 1728.
Agatha
Susannah
John
Deborah Berstow married second Nathaniel Winslow.
Page 3, Children of Joseph Bryant, son of John Bryant, Sr.: Ruth, Joseph, Judith.
Note: Deborah Berstow, wife of Philip Shattuck, died before 1681, as he married again at that time; or else they were divorced, which is unlikely.
155
Page 48, Lt. John Bryant, son of John Bryant, Sr., and Mary Jenkins, married Mary. He died January 26, 1708. Children were all born at Scituate: John, Jr., born March 27, 1678, married Deborah Barstow, January 1, 1707; Deborah married (2) Nathaniel Winslow, February 19, 1718. Other children: Jonathan, Mary, Joshua, Samuel, Martha; information available on them if needed.
Pages 396/397, Bennet Eliot of Nasinge, Essex, yeoman, will dated November 5, 1621,

proved March 28, 1622. Children: Francis, Jacob, Mary, Lydia, and Philip.
Page 403, Bennet Eliot and Lettese Aggar were married October 30, 1598. They were the parents of "The Apostle to the Indians." – EE
Pages 444-446, Among the first settlers of Groton were the brothers Lt. William and Ensign John Lakin. Each owned twenty acres … they had previously lived at Reading where they had been married. (?)
The following copies of old papers now in possession of Samuel Green (1894), help to clear up some of the obscurity existing in the genealogical history of the family. William Martin, whose name appears in the first receipt was the step-father of William Lakin and he too had previously lived at Reading. The brothers William and John were sons of William Lakin of England, who came to this country perhaps as early as 1645, with their mother and step-father, accompanied also by their grandfather, William Lakin, Sr.
"William Martin, died at Groton, March 26, 1672/3, age about 76."
William Lakin, Sr., was the oldest person among the original settlers of Groton, and he died on December 10, 1672, age about 91 years.
Volume 49
Pages 431-432, John Loker of Sudbury, Massachusetts, married Mary Draper; and he died June 18, 1653. In his will he refers to Robert Daniels as his brother-in-law. Robert Daniels was one of the appraisers of John Loker's estate in 1653. Apropos of the Loker family it may be well to mention recorded in the *Register* that the romantic story of the courtship of John Loker's daughter Mary and Jonas Prescott, as told in the *Military Annals of Lancaster*, is merely romance. One of the parents there said to be violently opposed to Mary's marriage, died before Mary was born – Francis J. Parker (Notes and Queries)
Volume 68
Pages 370-375, The main facts that have long been known concerning George Parkhurst of Watertown and Boston, Massachusetts, are that he first appears of public record in America at Watertown under date May 10, 1642, when it was ordered that a highway should be laid out by his house.
156
Savage thought that George and Phebe who married Thomas Arnold and perhaps other issue emigrated with their family, and Bond named his children and conjectured that Joseph of Chelmsford was also his son.
George Parkhurst married probably second, Susanna, widow of John Simson. By this union he acquired all the real estate of the deceased except a few acres. They were married in 1644. Probably he soon removed from Watertown as he was of Boston on October 4, 1645. George, a son of George, born about 1613; Deborah, wife of John Smith; Elizabeth wife of Joseph Merry; Benjamin, son of Susanna; Phoebe, wife of Thomas Arnold; Joseph Parkers; George Parkers; Mary wife of Thomas Carter of Woburn; the surname Parkers for Joseph and George is in accordance with the records. George had five sons by Susanna. Susanna returned to England with six of her children to the home of her parents but was in dire financial straits shortly thereafter. Four of the children remained in America.
George Sr., born about 1588, requested a sell of land at Boston, apparently all that remained, in order that he might go to the aid of his wife. It is very probable that he returned to England and that, too, as soon as possible, after June 13, 1655.

As will soon appear, there should be do doubt that Deborah, Elizabeth, Phebe, Joseph, George, and Mary, mentioned in the foregoing indenture, were among the children of George and were born in England. Mrs. Ruth Dalton seems to have been a sister of their mother and not of George, else probably she would have named his later children. There is certificate that one son by Susanna was Daniel of George Parkhurst, baptized in Boston, 10.4.1649, aged about eleven days. The Boston Church also gives "Joshua of ---- Parkis of Watertown, baptized 26.12.1653. Whether Joshua and Caleb were sons of George Sr. or George Jr. is hard to say.

In the parish registers at Ipswich, Suffolk, England, the following baptisms of nine children of George Parkhurst have been found, the first in the parish of St. Stephen, the second in that of St. Mary-at-the-Quay, the third through the seventh and the 9th at St. Margaret, and the 8th in that of St. Mary-le-Tower.

1612, Phebey Parkhurst, the daughter of George Parkhurst, of the Key Parish, and of Phebe, his wife, November 29; married Thomas Arnold.

1614, Mary, the daughter of Georg Parkhurst, was baptized at St. Lawrens, August 28; married Rev. Thomas Carter.

1616, Sammewell, sone of Gorge P'rust (Parkhurst in later hand in margin), February 2, 1616/17.

1621, Geordge, son of Geordge Parkhurst, June 5th.

157

1623, John, son of George Parkhurst, October 19.

1625, Abigail, daughter of George Parkhurst, January 1, 1625/1626.

1628, Elizabeth Parkisse, daughter of George Parkesse, born in St. Margette, May 18, 1628.

1629, Joseph, son of George Parkhurst, December.

It will be observed that six of these nine Christian names agree with the six mentioned in the indenture between Ruth Dalton and Nathaniel Batchelder, and that the name of the mother: of the first was Phebe, very probably all of them were her children. In Ipswich and vicinity search has been made for the marriage of George Parkhurst and Phebe, but without success. When the first two children were baptized the father was living in the parish of St. Mary-at-the-Quay where possibly or probably the marriage took place. Unfortunately, no marriage earlier than 1653 is to be found in 1902 in extant registers of this parish. Seemingly, the family moved to the parish of St. Margaret after the birth of the second child and there remained until the baptism of the ninth. No burial record of Phebe, wife of George, or of Samuel, John, or Abigail, as issue of George, was found, but there were some gaps in the registers.

Below is given an abstract of what is said to be the will of the father of George Parkhurst. The will of John Parkhurst of the parish of St. Marye Keye in the town of Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, clothier, March 29, 1610, to wife Sarah, all household stuff as bedding, pewter, brass, linen, and woolen and the annueal rent of £8 to be paid half yearly for life. To son George Parkhurst all shopstuff, all my implements of trade as a shearsman, all my books … to my son john 100 marks at the age of 21. to daughter Thamar Parkhurst the annual rent of £5 … to daughter Helen Parkhurst £50 at age 21 … to daughter Sara Parkhurst £40 at the age of 21 or marriage. My Executor to put forth to best profit the portions of said John and Hellen; for their further education and bringing up Son George sole executor … will proved June 7, 1611.

Of the children of John named in his will, the baptism of only one has been found in the Ipswich records, namely Hellen, daughter of John Parkhurst, January 7, 1598/1599.
It seems probable that John Parkhurst, the Ipswich clothier and testator, was descendant from Co. Surry stock and very likely from the Parkhurst family of Guildford where the clothing trade flourished.

NOTE 157 *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England,* by James A. Savage. [Complete set available at PFRC, Book 116.]
Volume 1
158
Page 42, John Allt or Ault, Portsmouth, 1631, sent out by John Mason, the Patentee of New Hampshire, living at Dover most of his days after 1640. In 1679 he was 73 years old. His wife Remembrance, children, John, Remembrance who married John Rand, and a daughter who married Thomas Edgerly. Sometimes the name is Olt.
Page 91, Michael Bacon, Dedham, 1640, brought it is said, from Ireland, wife and four children: Michael, Daniel, John and Sarah, named in his will of April 14, 1648, probated in the following spring. His wife had died 1647.
Michael Bacon, Woburn, eldest son of the preceding, probably lived some time in Charlestown, but at Woburn by wife Mary had probably Michael, unless he was born at Charlestown; Elizabeth, born January 4, 1642, and Sarah, born August 24, 1644, perhaps others. His wife died August 26, 1655 and he married October 26 following, Mary Noyes, who died May 19, 1670; removed to Billerica about 1678 and had no more children and died July 4, 1688.
Michael, eldest son of above, married March 22, 1660, Sarah Richardson, and had Mary, born March 1, 1661; Sarah, born August 24, 1663; Abigail, born March 5, 1666, and he died, I think, before his father.
Page 171, William Berry, Portsmouth, 1631, one of the people sent by Mason for his plantation, but in 1635 had removed to Newbury; there admitted freeman May 18, 1642, and died 1654. His daughter Elizabeth married about 1652, John Locke and his widow Jane married Nathaniel Drake. William Berry married Judah (this may refer to son of William Berry above).
Page 222, Richard Bowen, Rehoboth, 1643; died February 4, 1675, and his widow died the same year. Richard, Rehoboth, 1658, called Jr., perhaps son of the preceding, married Mary Titus.
Page 223, Thomas Bowen, Salem, 1648, was of New London, 1657-1660, removed to Rehoboth; died 1663. His widow Elizabeth was in 1669 wife of Samuel Fuller of Plymouth – his will of April 11, 1663 made her executrix, names his son Richard and brother Obadiah.
Page 224, Jonathan Brewster, Plymouth, eldest son of William Brewster, born at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, on the road to Doncaster in Yorkshire, from where it is only twelve or thirteen miles distance to a manor belonging to the Archbishop of York; which his grandfather was tenant on long lease; had been instruct only by his glorious father either in his native land or the dozen years residence in Holland, where he was left by the Elder to take care of two sisters with his own family. Without the sisters he came in the *Fortune,* 1621; in June 1636, [he] was in command of the Plymouth trading house on the Connecticut River and gave notice to John Winthrop, governor of the fort at Saybrook, in a letter in my possession, June 18, of the evil designs of the Pequots.

Removed to Duxbury of where he was representative 1639, the earliest assembly of deputies in that colony; thence to New London; before 1649, there [he was a] selectman; died before September, 1659, having in September, 1656 projected to return to England with his family. By wife Lucretia he had William and Mary, both probably born in Holland; Jonathan, Benjamin, Grace, Ruth, Hannah and perhaps Elizabeth. Mary married November 12, 1645, John Turner of Scituate; Elizabeth married, about 1654, Peter Bradley; Grace married August 4, 1659, Daniel Wetherhill; and Ruth married John Pickett and next Charles Hill and died April 30, 1677.

Pages 246-248, William Brewster came in the *Mayflower* with his wife, two younger sons, the wife of the eldest and her son William, born 1563 at Scrooby. Father probably William Brewster, was tenant under liberal lease from Archbishop Sandys.

Employed as postmaster before April 1594 at Scrooby, for about twelve years. Married at Scrooby, Mary Love.

His daughter Patience and son Fear came in the *Ann* in 1623, and on August 5, 1624, Patience married Thomas Prence. Mary died before 1627.

Page 274, Peter Brown, Plymouth, came in the *Mayflower* of 1620, married two women and had two children by each, says Gov. Bradford (after coming here), and both of those by the first wife married and one of them had two children when the Governor wrote in 1650.

Page 283, John Bryant, Scituate, 1639, married November 14, 1643, Mary, daughter of George Lewis of Barnstable; had John, born August 17, 1644; Hannah, January 25, 1646, married 1665, John Stodder; Joseph, 1646, died young; Sarah, September 29, 1648; Mary, February 24, 1650, died young; Martha, February 26, 1652; and Samuel, February 6, 1654. His wife died July 2, 1655 and he married (2) December 22, 1657, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. William Wetherell, who died soon and in 1664 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Milland; had Elizabeth, 1665; Benjamin, 1669; Joseph, 1671; Jabez, 1672; Ruth, 1673; Thomas, 1675, Deborah, 1677; Agatha, 1678; Ann, 1680; and Elisha, 1682. He was representative 1677-1678 and his will was dated 1684.

Volume 2

Page 94, William Eastow, Newbury, freeman March 13, 1639; removed that year to Hampton for which he was representative in 1644, 1648, and 1649; died November 23, 1655; had Sarah who married Maurice Hobbs and Mary who married Thomas Marston. Each of these children had children named in their grandfather's will of October 16, preceding his death.

Pages 31-33 Ebenezer Devotion, Hampton, son of Thomas, married October 7, 1703, Abigail Sanborn, had Ebenezer, born January 27, 1704; Mehitable, born November 14, 1708; Peter, born November 14, 1710; Benjamin, born August 13, 1713; Thomas, born

December 3, 1715; Michael, born April 24, 1719; Abigail, born January 27, 1721; and Mary, born June 11, 1723; removed with his family to Chester, of which he was one of the first settlers.

Godfrey Dearborn, Exeter, 1639, was from part of Devon, perhaps Exeter, with wife who died 1651 or 1652, and son Henry, born about 1632, and Thomas, about 1634, perhaps also a daughter brought from England; had here John, born about 1642 and probably two more daughters of which one was Sarah; was selectman in 1648, but early in 1651 was

settled at Hampton, there married November 25, 1662, Dorothy, widow of Philemon Dalton, and living in a house of which his descendants still occupy; was a selectman and town clerk and died February 4, 1686. His will dated December 14, 1680; and his widow died before 1696. Of his three daughters not named in his will, but earlier proved for one was perhaps Esther, wife of Richard Shortridge, of Portsmouth (for in his will is bequeathed to grandchild Ann Shortridge); and Sarah, married December 9, 1659, Thomas Nudd.

Henry Dearborn, Hampton, eldest son of Godfrey, born in England, married January 10, 1666, Elizabeth, daughter of John Marion, who died July 6, 1716, age 72; had John, born October 10, 1666; Samuel, born January 11, 1670; Elizabeth, born Dec, 13, 1672, died young; Sarah, born November 9, 1675; Abigail; Elizabeth again, born November 19, 1681; and Henry, born October 28, 1688; and died January 18, 1725, age 92. Sarah married January 20, 1698, Philemon Blake; Abigail married May 28, 1701, Samuel Palmer; and Elizabeth married December 30, 1704, William Sanborn.

Henry Dearborn, son probably of the preceding, married October 28, 1709, Hannah, daughter of Simon Dow, who died February 10, 1717; and he married January 3, 1721, Mary, daughter of Samuel Roby, who died May 5, 1739; and he married third Esther, who survived him and he died April 26, 1756.

John Dearborn, Hampton, youngest son of Godfrey, married December 12, 1672, Mary, daughter of Thomas Ward; had John, born September 2, 1673; Thomas, born June 22, 1676; and Mary, born May 6, 1678; his wife died December 14, 1725, age 73; and he died November 14, 1730.

John Dearborn, eldest son of first Henry, married November 4, 1689, Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel Batchelder, who died November 14, 1736, age 68 … [children follow] …; was deacon of the church of Northampton; and died November 22, 1750.

Samuel Dearborn, Hampton, son of first Henry, married July 12, 1694, Mercy, daughter of Nathaniel Batchelder … [children follow] …

Thomas Dearborn, Hampton, son of Godfrey, born in England, married December 28, 1665, Hannah, daughter of Edward Colcord, who died July 17, 1720, age 76. He died April 14, 1710 and may have had children born within ten years of his marriage, but names are not given.

161

Page 95, Francis Eaton, Plymouth, came in the *Mayflower*, 1620, with wife Sarah and son Samuel. In the division of lands 1627 this wife in called Christian, supposed to be Christian Penn, who came in the *Ann* in 1623, no other person in the colonies (then numbering only 156) having such a baptismal name. By her he had Benjamin born about 1627. He died probably 1633 for his inventory was taken November 8, and Christian his widow married 1634, Francis Billington.

Pages 98-99, John Eddy, Watertown, 1633, was of Boxted, in Suffolk County [England] and came in the *Handmaid*, 1630, from London, arriving at Plymouth where he continued over one year; freeman, September 3, 1634, by wife Amie had Pilgrim, born August 25, 1634, died soon; Pilgrim again; John, born February 16, 1637; Benjamin, buried 1639; Samuel, born September 30, 1640, the freeman in 1690 (who died November 22, 1711); besides Abigail, born October 11, 1643, probably died young; Sarah; Mary; and Ruth. He had a second wife Joanna who died August 25, 1683, age 80; and he died at the age of 90, October 12, 1684. Probably Sarah and Mary were born in England. Sarah married John

Marion. Mary married Thomas Orton. Pilgrim married April 22, 1656, William Baker and second Mr. Stedman, yet the order of these marriages is reversed as Bond (Page 755) shows in a deed of February 9, 1704 of part of the estate of John Marion in which she had some shares and is called Pilgrim Baker, formerly Pilgrim Stedman, and daughter of John Eddy.

Samuel, son of Rev. William Eddy, it is said was of Cranbrook, Kent, England, and lived at Boxted, Suffolk, England.

Samuel, Watertown, youngest son of John Eddy, married November 30, 1664, Sarah, daughter of Gabriel Meade.

Page 127, William Estow, Hampton, 1639, died November 23, 1655, says Coffin; in his will, shortly before, names only daughters: Sarah, who married Maurice Hobbs, and Mary, wife of Thomas Marston.

Page 182, John Ford, Plymouth, one of the first comers with perhaps his widow; she had a child the next night after landing at Plymouth but perhaps it died soon; came with his brother William and sister Martha in the *Fortune*, 1621.

Of the widow mother, it has been plausibly conjectured that she married Peter Browne. She in 1624 counted four in the division of lands; but perhaps she went home with son William, for in 1627 at the division of cattle only John and Martha are named (Baylies 1:262)

William, son of widow Ford, born about 1604, returned from England and was of Marshfield in 1639, but in 1643 he was at Duxbury with wife Ann.

Pages 257-258, Edward Gilman, Hingham, came to Boston in 1639 in the *Diligent*, with three sons, two daughters and three servants, from Hingham, England, where the family 162

is still resident in high esteem; freeman, March 13, 1639. His wife, whom he married June 3, 1614, was Mary Clark, and the old church records in England show baptisms of his children: Mary, August 6, 1615; Edward, December 26, 1617; Sarah, January 19, 1622; John, May 23, 1626, and Moses, March 11, 1630. One of these probably died at home and Lydia we know was born in England. He removed to Rehoboth in 1643 and to Ipswich soon after where he was a resident in 1647; and after 1652 he moved to Exeter where he died. One of his daughter married, it is thought, John Leavitt; Lydia certainly was the wife of Daniel Cushing, married June 19, 1645; one or more were born at Hingham; or one may have had two husbands.

Edward, son of Edward, married Abigail Maverick; John married June 30, 1657, Elizabeth Freworgy or Trueworthy; Moses married Elizabeth Hersey. He died in 1702 between the 12th of January and the 6th of August.

Page 259, James Glass, Plymouth, 1639, apprenticed to Henry Coggin of Barnstable, first and after to Manassah Kempton, it is said; married October 31, 1645, Mary, daughter of William Pontus. He had Hannah, born June 2, 1647, died 1648; Wybra, born August 9, 1649; Hannah, again, born December 24, 1651; and Mary, posthumously, in 1652. He was a freeman in 1648 and on September 3, 1652, near the harbor he was lost in a storm. His widow married in 1659 to Philip Delano as his second wife. Wybra married Joseph Bumpus of Middleboro; Hannah married Isaac Billington, and Mary married Samuel Hunt.

Page 277, Adam Goodwin, or Goodwyn, Providence, 1641, had come with John Moulton of Ormsby as his servant, aged 20, in April of 1637; embarked at Yarmouth.

Page 358, George Parkhurst, Watertown, freeman, May 10, 1643, brought from England his son George, daughter Phebe, and perhaps other children. Barry says his wife was Susanna, and I know that in 1643 he married a second wife Susanna, widow of John Simpson. He sold his estate at Watertown in 1645 and removed to Boston, where he was still living in 1655. Phebe married Thomas Arnold.

George Parkhurst, son of the preceding, Watertown, born in England about 1618, married December 16, 1643, Sarah, perhaps daughter of John Brown.

Page 408, James Philbrick or Philbrook, sometimes Filbrick, Hampton, 1644, probably son of Thomas, was first perhaps at Watertown, had wife Ann, daughter of Thomas Roberts of Dover, and by her had Bethia, who married April 24, 1677, Caleb Perkins; James; and perhaps others; was perhaps a mariner, and drowned November 1, 1674.

James, Hampton, son of the preceding, on December 1, 1674, married Hannah, daughter of Isaac Perkins.

Pages 408-409, Thomas Philbrick, Watertown, 1636, where the record gives the spelling Filbrick, removed early to Hampton, sold his estate at Watertown in 1646, had many children that he brought from England, by wife Ann, daughter of William Knapp, but

none probably born here. He died in 1667. His will of March 1664, calls himself very aged, mentions son James, grandson John, son Thomas, daughters Elizabeth Garland, Hannah, Mary and Martha, grandchildren James Chase, and Martha, wife of John Cass. His daughter Elizabeth, probably the eldest, had before 1643 married Thomas Chase, after whose death leaving five children by her, she married October 26, 1654, John Garland, and again February 19, 1674, married Henry Roby. Mary married about 1647, Edward Tucke; Martha married John Cass, the ancestor of the distinguished diplomat, Lewis Cass.

Thomas, Hampton, probably son of the preceding, born in England about 1624, freeman, 1668, had perhaps Thomas (as a Jr. is named for taking oath of allegiance 1678, some months before Thomas Sr.) and probably several others, as I think he had second wife Hannah, daughter of Edward French, young widow of John White.

Page 507, Christopher Huzzey, Newbury, was first of Lynn to which he perhaps came in 1632, with Rev. Stephen Bachiler, whose daughter Theodata he had married in England, (who died October 20, 1647). He was, says Coffin, of Dorking in Surrey, and was probably a passenger in the *William and Francis*, arriving at Boston June 5, 1632; removed 1639 to Hampton; was a representative from there in 1658 and 1659; in 1660 he was a counselor of the Province, engaging in the settlement of Haverhill, and died March 6, 1686, by shipwreck on the Florida coast, says Lewis, aged 87, nearly 90 says Coffin. He had Stephen born in England perhaps 1630; John, baptized at Lynn, February 28, 1639; Joseph; Hulday; Mary, baptized at Newbury, April 2, 1637; and Theodata, baptized August 23, 1640. After 1658 he married widow Ann Mingay, who died June 24, 1680. He is thought but not justly to be the ancestor of all the thousands in our land bearing this surname. His daughter Hulday married John Smith and lived to age ninety-seven says tradition. One Mary Huzzey, says Belknap 1:21, was a widow at Hampton, in 1638, and she may have been his mother.

John, son of Christopher, married September 2, 1659, Rebecca Perkins; Joseph, son of Christopher; Stephen, eldest son of Christopher, married October 8, 1676, Martha Bunker.

Page 516, Thomas Hyland, Scituate, 1637, was from Tenterden, Kent, England. He had Thomas; Samuel, who died in King Philip's War; Deborah, who married in 1666, William Ticknor, as his second wife; Sarah, who married January 6, 1652, Thomas Turner; and Ruth. Probably most of these children were born in England.
Thomas, son of Thomas, married January 1, 1661, Elizabeth Stockbridge.
Page 546, John Jenny, Plymouth, who was a brewer of Norwich, went to Holland and his youth was spent in Rotterdam. He came in the *James*, a little vessel of forty-four tons, built for the Pilgrims at Leyden, arriving in August of 1623 with his wife Sarah Carey, who he married at Leyden on November 1, 1614; and with children Samuel, Abigail, and

Sarah [at the same time with the *Ann*; therefore, along with her passengers, reckoned among the old-comers]. John and Sarah had born here John and Susanna.
He was an assistant from 1637-1639 and a representative in 1641. His will, dated December 28, 1643, names his wife and five children, but provides that the eldest daughter Abigail should live one year with Rev. Charles Chauncey of Scituate before marrying Henry Wood. He died early in the following year and his widow, who was one of the first purchasers of Dartmouth in 1652, by her will of April 4, 1654, and codicle of August 18, 1655, names daughters Sarah Pope and Abigail Wood, son Samuel and his children, grandchildren Sarah Wood, Susanna Pope and Sarah Jenney, and gives Elder Cushman "the Bible who was my daughter Susanna's," which permits us to infer that both the younger children were dead and perhaps that John had left Sarah dead.
Volume 3
Page 105, John Loker, of Sudbury, had before 1652 married Mary Draper.
Page 152, Benjamin Marion, one of Gallup's companions in the sad expedition against Quebec, 1690.
Isaac Marion, Boston, son of the first John of the same, by wife Phebe, had Mary, born December 4, 1682.
John Marion, Watertown, cordwainer, married Sarah, daughter of John Eddy; was freeman 1652; had Mary, buried January 24, 1642, aged two months; John, born May 12, 1643; Isaac, born January 20, 1653; Samuel, born 1655; removed to Boston; was selectman 1693; and died January 7, 1705, aged eighty-six.
Samuel Marion, Boston, son of the first John, but of him I learn from Sewall in his diary, of the sad manner of death of his wife Hannah, April 4, 1688 and from the record that by her he had John, born December 25, 1681. The surname is sometimes spelled Merion.
Page 161, Thomas Marston, Salem, 1636; freeman June 2, 1641; removed to Hampton as one of the first settlers; was husband of Mary, daughter of William Estow of Hampton, and probably father of Ephraim; perhaps of Isaac, James and William; as well as of Mary, who married January 1, 1681, the second William Sanborn, unless one or more were children of William; representative in 1677.
William, Salem, 1637, perhaps brother of Thomas; had grant of land that year, but was of Hampton in 1640, and back to Salem in a few years; had there baptized Hannah, Sarah, and Elizabeth, all on April 10, 1659; Deliverance, August 1663; removed to Newbury, yet probably for a short time only; and so to Hampton, again, where he was freeman in 1666; there died June 30, 1672, according to Coffin, who says his wife was Sabina, daughter of Robert Page, and that he left five children: Thomas, William, John,

Tryphena, and Prudence Cox. William, Hampton, so of the preceding, married Rebecca Page, had Mary, who married March 6, 1695, James Prescott.
Pages 248-249, John Moulton, Newbury, came from Ormsby, Norfolk, England, near Great Yarmouth; embarked April 1637; called husbandman, aged 38, with wife Ann of the same age, and five children: Henry, Mary, Ann, Jane, and Bridget, two servants: Adam Goodwin, 20, and Alice Eden, 19; had John, baptized March 1, 1639; removed to Hampton in 1639; there had Ruth, baptized May 7, 1640; died 1651, say Coffin, who also informs us that he had other children: William and Thomas, and that Jane and Bridget were twins who died on the same day, March 19, 1699, aged sixty-four. Of the case of the twins, Cotton Mathew took advantage to write to Woodward of the Royal Society a memoir on those maidens that may be read in N.H. Historical Collection, III, Page 122. His will was made in 1650, and names wife Ann, sons Henry, John and Thomas; daughters Mary Sanborn, Ann, Jane, Bridget, and son Sanborn. In the same ship came a widow from Ormsby, Mary Moulton, aged thirty-eight, with two servants, John Maston, aged 20, and Marian Moulton, aged 23; as also Ruth Moulton, a maiden of 20.
Page 331, Robert Page, Salem, from Ormsby, Norkfolk, England, near Yarmouth; came in 1637, aged 33, with wife Lucy, aged 30; three children: Francis, Margaret and Susanna, and two servants: William Moulton, aged 20, and Ann Wadd, aged 15; freeman May 18, 1642; removed to Hampton; representative in 1657, 1668; and died September 1679. His will dated September 9, 1679, names oldest son Francis, daughter Margaret, who married William Moulton, no doubt the fellow passenger; Mary, wife of Samuel Fogg; Thomas; Rebecca, wife of John Smith; Hannah, wife of Henry Dow; Robert, son of his son Thomas; and a grandson John; besides son-in-law, William Marston. He also probably had a son Robert.
Samuel Page, Concord, son of first John, by wife Hannah had Hannah, born February 10, 1668; Samuel, January 5, 1671; Ebenezer, January 17, 1676; Mildred; Mercy; Elizabeth; Sarah; and Experience; and died at Watertown, all the children [being mentioned in his will] except Samuel who was in South Carolina.
Page 454, William Pontus, Plymouth, 1633; in 1643 not in the list of those able to bear arms; (i.e., he was over the age of 60); died February 9, 1653, having made his will on September 9, 1650, leaving two children only, with a very small estate: Mary, who married October 31, 1645, James Glass; and (2) in 1657, Philip Delano; and Hannah, who married John Churchill, September 18, 1644, and (2) Giles Rickard, June 25, 1669, and died December 22, 1690.
Page 487, Isaac Prince, Hull, 1675, son of John, of whom we have no later knowledge than Deane gives that he married about 1683, Mary, daughter of John Turner.
John Hull was perhaps of Cambridge, or more probably of Watertown, where he was a freeman March 5, 1635, son of Rev. John Prince, who had been bred at Oxford, and was minister of East Shefford, often called Little Shefford, a few miles from Newbury,

Berkshire, England. He probably removed to Hampton before the birth of any of his children of which he probably had by his wife Margaret: John, born 1638; died 1690; Elizabeth, born 1640; Joseph, born 1642; Martha, born 1645; Job, born 1647; Mary, born April 8, 1649 says the record; Samuel, born at Boston, May 1649, says tradition; Sarah, born 1651, died soon; Benjamin, born 1652, who probably died young; Isaac, born 1655; Deborah, born August 25, 1657; and Thomas. He took a second wife, Ann, widow of

William Barstow; was ruling Elder, and died August 6, 1676, aged sixty-six. His will of May 9, 1676 names only eight children.
Joseph Prince, Hull, son of the preceding, married December 7, 1670, Joanna, daughter of Secretary Morton.
Volume 4
Page 235, Richard Swaine, Nantucket, perhaps son of Nicholas Swaine; had Abigail, born February 7, 1684; and Jonathan, born December 23, 1685.
Nicholas, Hampton, 1643.
Richard, Rowley, 1635, came in the *Truelove*, 1635, aged 34, or rather more, embarked at London on September 17th, having in April sent perhaps his wife Elizabeth in the *Planter*, sons William and Francis in the *Rebecca*; and daughter Elizabeth in the *Susan and Ellen*, under the care of various friends. He was a freeman March 13, 1639; had liberty the year before to plant with others at Hampton, where in 1639, he had authority to settle small cases. Had Elizabeth, baptized at Newbury, October 9, 1638. He married 1658/1659, Jane, widow of George Bunker, perhaps by her had Richard and in 1663 had settled at Nantucket and died April 14, 1682. He also had a daughter Dorothy, wife of Thomas Abbot and secondly of Edward Chapman; also a daughter Elizabeth, who married Nathaniel Weare.
Richard, Nantucket, perhaps son of the preceding, had Abigail, born February 7, 1684; and Jonathan, born December 23, 1685, and maybe more.
Page 299, Henry Tibbetts, Dover, 1643, came in the *James* from London in 1635, aged thirty-nine, with Elizabeth, aged thirty-nine, Remembrance, aged twenty-eight, one of whom may perhaps have been his wife and one his sister; Jeremy, aged 4; and Samuel, aged 2. In the ship's clearance, he is called a shoemaker. Where he first set down is unknown. He supported jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1665; by wife Mary had Rebecca who married Thomas Nock; also Thomas, and perhaps others; died probably 1678.
Page 306, Ephraim Tinkham, sames dates and names as Pope. Ephraim, son of Ephraim, had wife Esther.
167
Pages 345-346, Humphrey Turner, Scituate, had come with wife and eldest son John, perhaps also a second John, and tradition would have him bring two more from a part of England hitherto undetermined where he had been a tanner and about 1628 set down in Plymouth; some years afterwards removing to Scituate where he was one of the first of the church, January 1635, and earliest prominent member. There his wife joined the church, January 10, 1636. At Plymouth he was taxed we know by the records of 1633 and 1634 and there probably were born Lydia and Thomas. But to Scituate we know he removed in 1634 and assign to this residence Mary, baptized January 25, 1635; Joseph, baptized January 1, 1637; Nathaniel, baptized March 10, 1639; and Daniel. Certain in 1643, two Johns are in the list of those able to bear arms for Scituate. There he was constable, representative in 1640, 1652, and 1653; died 1673. He wife Lydia had died before that. Daughter Lydia married August 15, 1649, James Doughty and Mary married November 13, 1651, William Parker as his second wife.
John, eldest son of Humphrey, born in England, married November 12, 1645, Mary, daughter of Jonathan Brewster, had Jonathan, born September 20, 1646; Joseph, born January 12, 1648; died in three days; Joseph again, born January 12, 1650; Ezekiel, born

January 7, 1651; Lydia, born January 24, 1653; John, born October 30, 1654; Elisha, born March 8, 1657. His daughter, Mary, married about 1683, Isaac Prince, and Lydia married 1675, John James and in 1680, William Barrell.

John, perhaps born in England, second son of Humphrey, by his father called young John, tradition says the name at baptism was given by godfather but such folly should not have been allowed; married April 25, 1649, Ann James; died 1687.

Page 379, John Wadleigh, Saco, 1636, of grand jury 1645; removed to Wells, there kept an inn, 1648; was a selectman; had Robert; submitted to Massachusetts 1653; and died 1671. His inventory September 20, 1671 shows good property.

John Wadleigh, Exeter, son of Robert, of the same swore allegiance November 30, 1677; was one of the excited declaimants against the governor of Cranfield with his brothers Joseph and Robert in concurrence with Edward Gove, who in 1683, by the grand jury, charged with high treason.

Robert Wadleigh, Wells, brother of John, owing allegiance to Massachusetts, 1653; town clerk, 1659; and living 1668/1669; yet that year was inhabitant of Dover and I judge he was the same who settled at Exeter and was in 1684 a counsel.

Page 441, Nathaniel Weare, Newbury, son perhaps of Peter of the same, born in England about 1631 or more probably 1635, as in October 1695 he was sworn to have been only sixty; married December 3, 1656, Elizabeth Swaine, perhaps daughter of Richard Swaine of Rowley; had Nathaniel, born January 5, 1658; Peter, born November 5, 1660; removed about 1662 to Hampton, there had six others as Coffin says and yet of not one is the proof accessible. He was a freeman of Massachusetts in 1666; a representative and became

counsel of New Hampshire after our new charter of 1692; and died May 13, 1718, age eighty-three, which is in more than one book swelled to eighty-seven.

Page 504, John Rand, Dover, married Remembrance, daughter of John Ault; was freeman 1672; perhaps had second wife, Elizabeth, who administered his estate, 1690.

Page 547, Thomas Roberts, Dover, probably settled there with the Hiltons, 1623, and was president of the Colony; chosen in opposition to noted John Underhill; had John, born 1629; Thomas, born 1633; Esther, Ann, Elizabeth and Sarah; he died after September 27, 1673, the date of his will; probated June 30, 1674. Esther married John Martin; Ann married James Philbrick; Elizabeth married Benjamin Heard and Sarah married Richard Rich.

Page 548, Henry Roby, Hampton, 1678, had been at Exeter, it is said, and Farmer had the date 1639 in which year he thought he removed from Dorchester, but the name at Dorchester was mistaken for Kibby; died 1688, leaving wife Sarah and children Thomas, Samuel, Ichabod, John, Judith and Ruth. His will of January 10, 1687, with codicle of April 3, 1688, was probated June 5, 1688. But he had been married February 19, 1674 as third husband of Elizabeth, widow of John Garland, daughter of Thomas Philbrick, who had been the first wife of Thomas Chase; and he may have been that man born as in the Bible of his brother Thomas, at Castle Donnington, was written February 12, 1618/1619, adding that he went and lived in New England.

John, son of Henry, died probably in June of 1691.

Pages 548-549, Samuel Roby, in the Bible of his brother Thomas, which Dr. Ebenezer copied finally at Castle Donnington, the family seat, is marked born February 12, 1628/1629 with the addition “went to New England,” but I have never heard of his arrival

and fear that his intention may have been defeated by the civil war. No more accounts of him have been told unless he was the inhabitant of New Hampshire who prayed for jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1690 and perhaps brother of Henry.
Page 625, Abiel Wood, Middleboro, son of Henry; in 1683, married Abiah Bowen; had Elnathan, born April 14, 1686; Abiah, born Feburary 20, 1689; Abiel, born March 19, 1691; Timothy, born October 13, 1693; Jerusha, born November 11, 1695; Ebenezer, born August 4, 1697; Judah, born July 28, 1700; and Thomas, born January 30, 1703. With his wife, he was among the founding fathers of the first church at Middleboro in 1694; and died October 10, 1719; and his widow died May 21, 1746, aged eighty-three.
Page 625, Henry Wood, Plymouth, 1643, married about 1645, Abigail, daughter of John Jenny; removed to Yarmouth; had Sarah; Samuel, born May 25, 1647; went back to Plymouth; there had John, 1649; Jonathan, January 1, 1650; David, October 17, 1651; Isaac 1654; and Abiel and perhaps more children; died at Middleboro, but the time of his death is not known because in the inventory mentioned in the NEHGS *Register*, volume 235, the date is missing. His daughter, Sarah, married November 28, 1667, John Nelson.
169
NOTE 158 *Deseret News*, February 1, 1896, Page 200 (FHL Film 026612)
Obituary of James Harvey Partridge, brother of Edward Partridge, first bishop of the LDS Church. Very good information included.
NOTE 159 *The Pioneers of Massachusetts,* by Charles H. Pope (Boston: C. H. Pope, 1900): [Digitally available from the Family History Library Catalog.]
Page 26, Michael Bacon, coming from Ireland with Samuel Cooke and John Smyth, proprietor at Dedham 23.3.1640.26 His wife who arrived in Dedham before he did was admitted to the church 17.7.1641. She died in 1647. His daughter Alice married Thomas Bancroft. His son Michael of Woburn deposed 17.4.1668, age about sixty years (Middlesex Files). He died 18.2.1648. Will probated 26.2.1649: sons Michael, Daniel and John; daughter Sarah, son-in-law Thomas Bancroft.
Page 36, William Barstow, or Bearstow, age twenty-three, came in the *Truelove*, in September 1635. He was before the General Court June 7, 1636; a Dedham proprietor in 1636. He removed to Scituate. He contracted to build a bridge and keep it in repair in 1665. He refers to his son-in-law, Moses Simons. He married at Dedham 8.5.1638, Ann Hubbard; she was admitted to the church 16.2.1641. Children: Joseph, born 6.4.1639; Mary, born 28.10.1641; Patience, born 3.10.1643; he then removed to Scituate, then Deborah, born August 18, 1650; William, born September 1652; Martha, born April 22, 1655, married December 9, 1674, Samuel Prince, and died December 18, 1684.
William died January 1, 1668 (Dedham record); administration of his estate granted to his widow Anna (Plymouth Court) March 2, 1668/1669; inventory filed April 5, 1669. She afterwards married John Prince of Hingham.
Page 60, Richard Bowen, Rehoboth, town officer, proprietor from June 4, 1645; admitted freeman June 5, 1651. He married 4.1.1646, Esther Sutton. He was buried February 4, 1674; his will was probated June 4, 1675. His widow was buried in 1675.
Page 74, Peter Browne came in the *Mayflower*, settled at Plymouth. Martha and Mary had divisions of cattle with him in 1627. He died before October 10, 1633. Estate settled by court on November 11, 1633, administration of grant to widow Mary. He had children by divers wives. Daughter Mary had 15 pounds put into the hands of her guardian John Done for nine years; daughter Priscilla had 15 pounds in the hands of her guardian

William Gilson for twelve years; the rest of the estate went to the widow for the bringing up of the two children she had by Mr. Browne. October 10, 1644, Mary, age seventeen, chose her uncle John Browne of Duxbury as guardian. Priscilla also chose him October 28, 1645. She married William Clark.

[26]I have left the date references in this format because they may refer to the old dating system, where 23.3.1640 may be May 23, 1640, rather than March 23, 1640.

170

Page 114, Francis Cooke, settled at Plymouth from 1633. Children named at division of cattle in 1627: John, Jacob, James, Hester, Mary and Jane who married Experience Cook [I question the surname of Experience Cook; it should be Mitchell – LDP]. Francis died April 7, 1663; will dated 7.10.1659; probated June 5, 1633; wife Hester and son John executors and heirs.

Page 129, Ruth, wife of Rev. Timothy Dalton, made a deed of certain lands March 22, 1663/1664 to Nathaniel Bachiler, conditioned on his providing her … in specific particulars until her death and then paying legacies to Deborah, wife of John Smith. In her will, dated 8.10.1655, she bequeaths to her cousin Nathaniel Bachiler, and his wife Deborah, John Smith, Jr., and Deborah Smithe.

Page 151, John Eddy, son of Rev. William Eddy of Cranbrook, England, arrived at Plymouth on October 29, 1630 in the *Handmaid*. He removed to Watertown. "A godly man, now and then a little distempered," says Bradford. At Watertown, from September 3, 1634, he was a town officer. He desired to be excused from training 15.10.1673, aged seventy-seven years (Middlesex Files). Wife Amy; children Pilgrim, born 25.6.1634; John, born 16.12.1636; Benjamin, buried in 1639; Samuel, born 30.7.1640; Abigail, born 11.8.1643. He married (2) Joanna, who died August 25, 1683, aged eighty.

Page 158, William Estow, Newbury, proprietor about 1638; as John Emery deposed at Salisbury April 9, 1679. He was one of the first planters of Hampton 6.7.1638; he was a deputy from Hampton.

Page 187, Edward Gilman, yeoman, with his wife, three sons, two daughters, three servants, came to Hingham in 1638. Proprietor from March 13, 1638/1639. He sold his estate at Hampton, October 1, 1652, having removed to Ipswich where he was a selectman in 1649. He settled later at Exeter as did several of his children. His wife was Mary; his children: Mary, married John Foulsham; Edward; Moses; Lydia (who married January 19, 1644/1645, Daniel Cushing; Sarah, who married John Leavitt; and John. He died before 10.2.1655 when administration of his estate was granted to his widow Mary. Genealogy claims connection with the family of Caston, England.

Page 188, James Glass, servant to Henry Burnes of Barnstable, was transferred February 13, 1639 to Mannaseh Kempton. He settled at Scituate, atba [able to bear arms] in 1643. He removed to Duxbury. He married October 31, 1645, Mary, daughter of William Pontus. Children: Hannah, born June 2, 1647; Wybra, born August 9, 1649; Hannah, born December 24, 1651. He was drowned September 3, 1652. Administration was granted to his widow Mary; she married (2) Philip Delaney.

Page 249, Christopher Hussey, Sagus, 1632, from May 12, 1634; removed to Newbury; proprietor 1637; one of the first planters of Hampton, September 6, 1638. He married first Theodate, daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, who gave them his cattle, goods, and debts on his return to England (deposition of Colcord in 1672).

171

Page 258, John Jenney, brewer's man, of Norwich, England; married at Leyden, Holland,

September 5, 1614, Sarah Carey, of Monksoon, England. He came to Plymouth in the *James* in 1623. He drew lots for five persons. His wife Sarah and children Samuel, Abigail, and Sarah, had shares in cattle in 1627. He was a freeman in 1633. He carried on a corn mill in 1638, which his widow continued in 1644.
Will dated December 28, 1643; inventory taken May 25, 1644; will probated June 30, 1644; given to wife and children mentioned above, also daughter Susan. Daughter Abigail had received some things by the will of her grandmother and he consents to her marriage with Henry Wood after one year. The widow's will, probated August 18, 1655, mentions daughter Sarah Pope and Abigail Wood, son Samuel and son Benjamin Bartlett and friends. Sarah married Thomas Pope. Susan married Benjamin Bartlett.
Page 273, William Knapp, carpenter, Watertown, referred to in Colonial Record, November 3, 1630, with his son; proprietor 1636; deed of gift to son John in 1655. He died August 30, 1659, aged about eighty years. Will mentions wife Priscilla, widow of Thomas Akers. Children: William; John; James; Mary Smith; Judith Cady; Anne, wife of Thomas Philbrick; and Elizabeth Buttery, widow of Bures St. Mary, Suffolk, England (see Middlesex Files and Deeds). The latter sent power of attorney December 27, 1660, for collection of her dues. Herbert and Waldergrave Pelham, witnesses.
Page 282, John Leavitt, tailor, of Dorchester, 1634; proprietor from March 3, 1635/1636; he removed to Hingham, where he was a proprietor in 1636, deacon, town officer, and deputy. His wife died July 4 1646. Perhaps Mary "Lovitt," member of the Dorchester church before 1639 was this person. He married December 16, 1646, Sarah, daughter of Edward Gilman. [Children's names and dates coincide with our – LDP.] He died November 1691, age eighty-three; will was probated January 27, 1692.
Page 292, Hezekiah Love, of Taunton; juryman, Plymouth court, 1650. John Love, Boston, in court June 7, 1635.
Page 300, John Marion, shoemaker, Watertown. His wife was Sarah, daughter Mary, buried 24.11.1651, age 2 months; son John, born and buried in 1643. He removed to Boston; from May 26, 1652. He bought a house and lot February 18, 1648, another in 1661; other lands in 1674; deed witnessed by sons Samuel and John, Jr. Children recorded at Boston: Joseph, born October 14, 1666; Benjamin, born August 25, 1670. He died January 27, 1705, aged eighty-six years. His will was probated February 12, in which he bequeaths to wife Sarah, sons John (a cordwainer), Samuel (a tailor), Isaac, Joseph, and Benjamin; daughters Sarah (wife of John Ralston) and Thomazin Penniman; grandson John, son of Samuel.
Page 302, William Marston, Sr., Hampton, made will June 25, probated October 8, 1672; bequeathed to sons Thomas, William and John; daughters Prudence Cox, and Trifana Marston; wife Sabina, executrix.

Page 321, John Moulton of Ormsby, England, husbandman, age thirty-eight (children and wife as before), passed exam April 11, 1637, to go to New England. He settled at Newbury from May 22, 1638. He was one of the founders of Hampton named in Colonial Record dated 6.7.1638. His will is dated January 23, 1649; probated 1.8.1650; wife Ann, sons Henry and John; daughters Ann, Jane, Bridget; son Sanborne; Mary Samborne.
Page 339, Robert Page (husbandman), age thirty-three, with Lucy, aged thirty, and children, Francis, Margaret, Susanna, passed exam April 11, 1637, to go to New England. They settled at Salem. Wife Lucy admitted to the church there in 1639. He was admitted

freeman May 18, 1642. They removed to Hampton; deputy; deacon. He secured the claims of his brother Edward Colcord and his wife Ann in 1654, aged seventy-nine. Children Rebecca and Samuel were baptized at Salem 1.7.1639.
Page 343, James Parker, Woburn, 1640; taxed 1645; he removed to Billerica in 1654; to Chelmsford in 1658. He married May 23, 1643, Elizabeth Long. Children: Elizabeth, born March 12, 1645; Ann, born January 5, 1646; John, born January 18, 1648; Sarah, born August 29, 1650, died October 15, 1651; and James. He died at Groton in 1701, aged eighty-three years (from the *History of Billerica*).
Page 345, George Parkhurst, yeoman, Watertown, proprietor 1642; from May 10, 1643; he married about 1644, Susanna, widow of Mr. John Simpson. He removed to Boston where his wife confirmed deeds of land in 1651 and 1655. Children: Daniel, baptized at Boston 10.4.1649; Joshua, 7.1.1652; Caleb, 26.12.1653; George, Jr., of Watertown, father in 1646; and Phebe, who married Thomas Arnall. These were his older children.
Page 357, Thomas Philbrick, Watertown; proprietor, 1636; he sold house and land January 23, 1645 and removed to Hampton. He deposed 11.2.1667, aged about forty-two years. His wife, Elizabeth, died 19.12.1663. Children: James, John, Thomas (deposed in 1666, age forty-two), Elizabeth, married Thomas Chase; Mary, married Thomas Tuck; Martha, married John Cass. His will was dated March 1663/1664 "very aged" and probated 8.8.1667. It mentions his children James, Thomas, Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary, Martha and grandchild John.
Page 366, William Pontus, probably the William Pantes [as copied – LDP] fustian maker, from near Dover, England, who married at Leyden, Holland, December 4, 1610, Wybra Hausen, a maiden; William Brewster was a witness; they came to Plymouth early. Had lands at Thorp, near Windberry Hill, referred to in a court order as granted to him "long since." He was a proprietor from 1633; a juryman in 1636. He died February 9, 1652/1653. Will dated September 9, 1650, probated February 20 1652, bequeaths to daughters Mary (wife of James Glass; had a child Wybra); and Hannah (wife of John Churchill).
Page 372, John Prescott, blacksmith, Watertown; bought house and land at Lancaster (Nashaway) 5.8.1647. He took the oath of fidelity in 1652. He petitioned the General Court June 19, 1650. He finished his mill and began to grind corn 23.3.1654. His wife

was Mary. Mary, a daughter, married in 1648, Thomas Sawyer. His will is dated 8.8.1673 in old age, probated April 4, 1682, bequeathing to wife and sons John, Jonathan, and Jonas; to James Sawyer; to daughters Mary, Sarah and Lydia.
Page 374, John Prince; see also Prence; John was at Cambridge, proprietor 1634, from documented dated March 4, 1634/1635; removed to Hingham, proprietor 1635; removed to Hull, proprietor 1642; town officer, ruling Elder. He married at Watertown, May 1637, Alice Honor; she died and he married Anna, widow of William Barstow. His children were all baptized at Hingham; John, May 16, 1638; Elizabeth, August 9, 1640, married Josiah Loring; Joseph, February 26, 1642; Martha, August, 1645; Job, August 2, 1647; Samuel, August 19, 1649; Benjamin, April 25, 1652; Isaac, July 9, 1654; and Thomas, August 8, 1658. He died August 16, 1676 in his sixty-sixth year; will dated May 9, 1676, probated October 18, 1676, bequeaths to wife Anne, children John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Martha, wife of Christopher Wheaton; Job, Samuel, Isaac, and Thomas.
Page 421, John Smith, Hampton, about 1640, removed to Nantucket; mentioned in

Hampton record as John Smith of Nantucket. His son John remained at Hampton and married Deborah; had daughter Deborah who became the wife of Nathaniel Bachiler.
Page 423, Richard Smith; his daughter married Edward Gilman, Jr., who bought land of him at Ipswich October 9, 1647. This land was mortgaged by him 25.10.1648, to his father, Edward Gilman, Sr., who sold it October 2, 1651 to his brother Richard Smith of Shroppum, Norfolk County, England, evidently the same man.
Page 440, Samuel Sturtevant, Plymouth, planted land on shares in 1641, able to bear arms in 1643; bought land in 1647; town officer. Children: Ann, born June 4, 1647, married December 7, 1665, John Waterman; John, born and died 1650; Mary, born December 7, 1651; Samuel, born April 19, 1654; Hannah, born September 4, 1656; John, born September 6, 1658; Lydia, born December 18, 1660; James, born February 11, 1663; and Joseph, born July 19, 1666. His will was dated August 1, 1669, probated October 29, 1669, bequeathing to his wife, Samuel, James, John, Joseph and expected child.
Pages 441-442, Richard Swaine, planter, Hampton, 6.7.1638; freeman March 13, 1638/1639. He owned a house and land at Exeter before 1650; gave part of his house lot in Hampton to his daughter Grace and her husband Nathaniel Boulter, September 4, 1660; another tract 12.5.1663 to Hezekiah, eldest son of his deceased son William; the widow Prudence to have use of it until Hezekiah was twenty-one years old. He deposed 10.7.1662, aged about sixty-seven years. He removed to Nantucket and sold his remaining estate to his son-in-law Boulter, July 6, 1663. Martha, widow of his son Francis married (2) Caleb Leverich of Middlesboro, Long Island; conferred a gift of lands he had made to his sister Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Weare of Hampton. He married Jane, widow of George Bunker of Topsfield, with whom he sold land at Topsfield, July 5, 1660.

Page 451, John Thompson, Plymouth, able to bear arms 1643. He served against the Narraganset seventeen days from August 15, 1645. He was in court March 3, 1644/1645. He was a town officer and juryman. Did he remove to Barnstable? He married at Plymouth December 26, 1645, Mary Cooke. Children: John, died February 11, 1648; John, born November 24, 1649.
Children of John of Barnstable: Hester, born July 28, 1652; Elizabeth, died January 28, 1654; Sarah, born April 4, 1657; Lydia, born October 5, 1659; Jude, born April 24, 1662; Thomas, born 19 October 1664. His will was dated April 23, 1696 "weak through infirmities of age;" probated July 8, 1696.
Page 454, Henry Tibbetts, Tibbot, Tibbotts, Tybbott, Typit, shoemaker, age thirty-nine, with Elizabeth, aged thirty-nine, and children Jeremy, age four; Samuel, aged 2; and Remembrance, aged twenty-eight; came in the *James* in July, 1635. Remembrance removed to Dover.
Page 456, Ephraim Tinkham, in service to Timothy Hatherly; transferred in 1634 to John Winslow. He was proprietor August 2, 1642. Children: Ephraim, born August 5, 1649; Ebenezer, born September 30, 1651; Peter, born December 25, 1653; Hezekiah, born February 8, 1655 (or 1656 according to Savage); John, born June 7, 1658; Mary, born August 5, 1661; John, born November 15, 1663; and Isaac, born April 11, 1666. He made his will January 17, 1683; probated June 5, 1685; bequeaths to wife Mary. All children except John are deceased.
Page 464, Humphrey Turner, tanner (colonial record 1643), Plymouth, freeman

1632/1633; removed to Scituate; member of church there 1634; town officer. Children: Mary, baptized January 25, 1634/1635, married November 13, 1651, William Parker; Joseph, baptized January 1, 1636; Nathaniel, baptized March 10, 1638; Lydia, married James Doughty. Humphrey's will was dated February 28, 1669; probated June 5, 1673; eldest son John, other children: Joseph, Daniel, Nathaniel, Mary Page, Lydia D., grandchildren Jonathan and Joseph, sons of his eldest son.
Page 464, John Turner, Scituate, served against the Narrangansetts in 1645. Children: Jonathan, born September 20, 1646; Joseph, born and died 1647; Joseph, born January 12, 1649; Ezekiel, born January 7, 1650; Lydia, born January 24, 1652; John, born October 30, 1654; Elisha, born March 8, 1656; Mary, born December 10, 1658; Benjamin, born March 5, 1660; and Ruth, born May 17, 1663. The inventory of his estate was taken by John Chipman and John Otis on May 31, 1667.
Page 551, Henry Wood, Plymouth, sometimes called Wood alias Atwood, proprietor September 6, 1641; able to bear arms 1643; removed to Middleborough. He married April 25, 1644, Abigail, daughter of John Jenney. Children: Samuel, born May 25, 1647; Jonathan, born January 1, 1649; David, born October 17, 1651; John, Mary, Abiel, and James.

He died before September 30, 1670, when inventory of his estate was taken; administration was granted to his wife Abigail, his son, John; made nuncupative [handwritten] will April 13, 1673, bequeathing to his two youngest brothers, his sister Mary and his mother; the court ordered lands of his to be given over to Abiall and James, the two younger brothers, by Samuel, the eldest brother.
NOTE 160 *1645-1656, Portsmouth Records,* by Frank Hackett, 1886. A transcript of the first thirty-five pages of the earliest town book, with notes.
Page v, The first settler of New Hampshire was David Thomson of Plymouth, England, the first settlement being made at Portsmouth. He sailed from Plymouth in the ship *Jonathan*, arriving in the spring of 1623, landing off the mouth of the Piscatagua.
In 1630 and the two or three years following, Capt. John Mason sent over planters, stewards, servants, etc., to the number of about forty and they settled at Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth) and Little Harbor, etc.
Page 2, Francis Rand attended town meeting of Portsmouth, April 5, 1652.
NOTE 161 Elizabeth M. Leach Rixford, *Three Hundred Colonial Ancestors and War Service: Their Part in Making American History from 1495 to 1934* (Rutland: Tuttle, c. 1934).
Page 25, Peter Browne – one of the seven which remained of all the company of the *Mayflower*, able either to nurse the sick or to bury the dead, took charge of digging the graves and burying the dead of the *Mayflower*. He married first, about 1623, Martha Ford, and had two children Mary and Priscilla; married (2) about 1628, Mary, and had two children Peter and John. He was admitted a freeman 1633. Peter, son of Peter, born in 1632, died at Windsor, Connecticut, March 9, 1692, married Mary Gillett, July 15, 1658.
Pages 53-54, Francis Cooke, born at Dantry (or Blythe), Yorkshire, England; the family Cooke came into England with the Conqueror and has been for centuries seated in the highest respectability in the County of Worcester. The Cooke family, originally spelled Cok, is very old in England. To it belonged Richard and Walter Cook, crusaders who

went to the Holy Land in 1191.
Francis Cooke was freeman in 1633; a member of Myles Standish's Company in 1643; credit in King Philip's War and in the expedition against the Indians; on a committee to lay out roads in Plymouth. He died April 7, 1663, aged eighty, and is buried at Plymouth.
Page 110, Children of Martha Ford: William, John and Martha. William, born in England in 1604, married Anna and died September 23 1676 and was buried in the old Winslow cemetery.
176
Page 311, Humphrey Turner, 1593-1673, from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1628, where he owned land in 1653. He moved to Scituate in 1633, founder of the church there, 1635; constable and representative to the General Court 1646, 1652, and 1653; married Lydia Garner or Garnet; deputy from Scituate 1641-1647, 1650-1652; freeman 1633. He was given land by the court in 1637.
NOTE 162 *History of Scituate, Massachusetts from First Settlement to 1831*, by Samuel Deane (Boston: J. Loring, 1831).
Page 9, Humphrey Turner assigned a lot early in Scituate history, before 1633; family tradition says 1626. In June 1671, John Turner, Sr., John Turner, Jr., John Bryant, Sr., were in a list of [a] committee to divide the common land.
Page 153, Humphrey Turner, freeman, 1633.
Page 154, Thomas Hyland, John Turner, Sr., Sgt. John Bryant, and William Barstow, took oath of fidelity, from 1633.
Page 155, Lands assigned 1673 to John Bryant, Sr., Joseph Barstow, John Bryant, Jr., Thomas Hiland, Sr., and Jr., and John Turner, Sr. and Jr.
Page 218, William Barstow was a brother to Michael Barstow, a representative of Watertown in 1653. He settled for a time at Dedham where Joseph, his son, was born, and probably John also. He was a freeman in Scituate in 1649. He built Barstow's bridge in 1656. Besides the children named above there were born to him at Scituate, Deborah, 1650; William, 1652; and Martha, 1655. There was also a Jeremiah born, probably at Dedham. William Barstow died in 1668 and Anna his widow administered the estate. Son Joseph married Susanna Lincoln in 1666. [children: same as our record – LDP]; John married Lydia Hatch, 1678; children: Job, born 1679; Jeremiah, 1682; John, 1684, and several daughters. He was a householder in Scituate in 1678. Jeremiah, son of William, was killed by Indians in 1676. His widow Lydia married Richard Standlake of Scituate in 1677; sons John and Jeremiah. William, Jr. succeeded to his father's residence and to him succeeded Benjamin, his son, born 1690.
Page 219, George, brother of Michael and William, had one son, born in 1653.
Pages 227-228, John Bryant, freeman 1693; his son John built the first sawmill on Hering Brook (where they lived) in 1690 and shortly thereafter a grist mill. John Sr. was an active and useful man, employed in the division of land and other public concerns. [Children concur with other list except that Joseph, born 1667 was omitted – LDP]. Joseph, son of John Sr. settled on the east side of White Oak Plain, by the brook in Scituate. Will of John Bryant, Sr., dated 1684; "to Joseph and Thomas, the house where I live and also to Joseph a lot at White Oak Plain."
177
Page 290, Thomas Hyland, freeman, Scituate, 1638; his farm was on the fourth cliff principally, but the house was on Kent Street. He came from Tenterden, England. There

is no record of the birth of his children. It appears, however, that his daughter Deborah was the second wife of Sgt. William Ticknor, 1666; and daughter Mary, the third wife of John Bryant, Sr., 1664; and Ruth single, 1664; and Sarah wife of Thomas Turner, 1652. Son Samuel died in Philip's War, 1676. Son Thomas married Elizabeth Stockbridge, 1661. John married Elizabeth James, 1693.
Page 327, Thomas Prince was the son of John, who was the son of Rev. John. The children of John: John, 1638; Elizabeth, 1640; Joseph, 1642; Martha, 1645; Job, 1647; Mary, 1648; Samuel, 1650; Sarah, 1651, died young; Benjamin, 1652; Isaac, 1654; Deborah, 1656, wife of William King, 1678; Thomas, 1658; John, Jr., died 1690; Joseph married Elizabeth Morton, 1670; Samuel married the daughter of Thomas Hinckly as a second wife; Isaac married Mary Turner in 1683; Thomas married Ruth Turner in 1685.
Page 360, Humphrey Turner arrived with his family in Plymouth in 1628. He had a house lot assigned to him in 1629 and he erected a house and resided there probably until 1633. He also had eighty acres granted by the freemen of Scituate in 1636. He erected a tannery as early as 1636. He was a useful and enterprising man in the new settlement and often employed in public business. His wife was Lydia Gamer [Garner], who died before he did. He died in 1673 and left children named in his will in the following order: John, Joseph, young son John, Daniel, Nathaniel, Thomas, daughter Mary Parker, daughter Lydia Doughty; all left families except Joseph.
John, Sr. married Mary Brewster, daughter of Jonathan Brewster. He erected a tannery in Scituate. Children: Jonathan, born 1646; Joseph, born 1647; Joseph, born 1648; Ezekiel, born 1650; Lydia, born 1652; John, born 1654; Elisha, born 1657; Mary, born 1658; Benjamin, born 1660; Ruth, born 1663; Grace, born 1667; Amos, born 1671; Nathaniel married Mehitable Rigby.
NOTE 163 *Vital Records of Newbury, Massachusetts, to the end of the year 1849*, two volumes in three (Salem: Essex Institute, 1911)
Page 248, Elizabeth A. Hussey of North Berwick, Maine and Samuel B. Bartlett – intentions to marry posted January 6, 1859.
NOTE 164 *Vital Records of Sudbury, Massachusetts, to the year 1850* (Boston: New England Historic, Genealogical Society, 1903).
Page 85, Mary Loker, daughter of John and Mary, born September 28, 1653 (Middlesex County, Record, East Cambridge).
Page 315, John Loker died November 10, 1719.
Page 315, John Loker died 1653 (Middlesex County Record).
178
NOTE 165 *Mayflower Descendants*, Volume 17
Page 247, The will and inventory of Richard Bowin, Sr., of Rehoboth, were recorded in the Plymouth Colony Wills and Inventories, Vol. III, Part 1, Pages 147-149; they are here printed in full …
Especial attention should be called to the married name of Richard Bowin's daughter Ruth. Pope's *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, Page 60, calls her Ruth Leverich, but the original record plainly reads Ruth Kenericke in two places. The first letter of the surname is the same as in the word "Knowne" at the beginning of the will and is entirely unlike the capital letter in "Leanto" and "Lands" in the same record.
The Last Will and Testament of Richard Bowin, Sr., of Rehoboth, in the Collonie of Plymouth in New England, exhibited to the court held at Plymouth aforesaid the 4th of

June 1675 on the oath of Mr. John Pecke as followeth.
"Be it known unto all men by these present that I Richard Bowin Sr. of Rehoboth in the Colony of New Plymouth in New England Doe to Day and Date above … wife Elizabeth, son William, son Obadiah, daughter Allice Wheaton, daughter Sarah Fuller, daughter Ruth Kenericke, and my son Richard as will appear by a Deed of Gift under my hand.
NOTE 166 *Mayflower Descendants,* Vol. 1, Page 79 (1633)
An inventory taken the 10th of October 1633 of the goods and Chattels of Peter Browne of New Plymouth deceased as they were appraised by C. M. Standish and Mr. William Brewster of the same and presented upon oath in court held the 28th of October in the 9th year of the reign of our Soverign Lord Charles, etc. Give to John Brown. Peter Browne dying without will.
Page 43, James Hyland and Mary Tilden, married July 3, 1728.
Page 45, Seth Bryant and Elizabeth Barker, married August 17, 1736.
Page 64, Mary Brown, daughter of Peter Browne of the *Mayflower* married Ephraim Tinkham of Plymouth before October 27, 1647. Bradford's history shows that Mary was the mother of two children before 1651.
Page 72, Jonathan Brewster died August 7, 1659.
Page 209, Children of Lt. John Bryant and Abigail: Mary, born September 11, 1666; Hannah, born December 2, 1668; Bethiah, born July 25, 1670; Samuel, born February 3, 1673; Jonathan, born March 23, 1677; Abigail, born December 30, 1682; and Benjamin, born December 16, 1688.
179
Page 221, Literal translation from vital records of Middleboro, Massachusetts: John Tincom the sonn of Ephraim Tinkham, was born August 22, 1678; Ebenezer Tinkcum was born March 23, 1679; Jeremiah Tinkcum was born August 7, 1681; Ephraim, son of Ephraim Tinkham, born October 7, 1682; Peter, son of Ebenezer Tinckum, born April 20, 1683.
Page 221, Rebecca Wood, born April 9, 1682; Priscilla Howland, daughter of Isaac Howland, born August 22, 1681; Mary Tomson, daughter of John Tomson, Jr., born May 2, 1681; John Tomson, son of John Tomson, Jr., born August 9, 1682; Ephraim Tomson, son of John Tomson, Jr., born October 16, 1683.
Page 222, Isaac Tinkcum, son of Ephraim Tinckum, born June 30, 1685; Francis Billington, aged eighty, died December 3, 1684; Isaac Billington died December 11, 1709, aged sixty-six.
Page 223 Samuel Tinkom, son of Ephraim Tinkom, born March 19, 1687.
Mayflower Descendants, Volume 2
Page 106, Elnathan Wood, son of Abiel Wood, born April 14, 1686.
Page 168, Elnathan Wood, married M.B. February 13, 1711/1712.
Mayflower Descendants, Volume 7
Page ? "Judah, daughter of Elnathan Wood and Mary, born April 11, 1728.
Mayflower Descendants, Volume 20
Page 159, The marriage of Shubael Thomson and Susanna Parlour (not Parker) on December 10, 1713, entered in the Middlesex Record, was printed in our second volume.
Page 160, Will of John Tomson made October 19, 1724.
NOTE 167 *Colonial Families of the U.S.A.*, by Mackenzie, 1966
Volume 5, Pages 94-95, John Bryant, Sr., died November 20, 1684, Scituate; settled at

Barnstable, removed in 1642 to Scituate and in 1650 bought a residence there on the 2nd Herring Brook and again in 1676 a new residence on this property.
Mr. Deane in his history of Scituate, is authority for the tradition that on one Sunday morning Mr. Bryant entered the meetinghouse late. After prayers the Rev. William Witherle thus addressed him before the congregation. "Neighbor Bryant, it is to your reproach that you have disturbed the worship by entering late living as you do within a
180
mile of this place and especially so while here is Goody Barstow who has milked seven cows, made a cheese and walked five miles to the house of God in good season."
He married (1) November 4, 1643, M.L., died July 2, 1655, daughter of George and Mary Jenkins; he married (2) December 22, 1657, Elizabeth Witherle, who died January 1661/1662, daughter of Rev. William Witherle; he married (3) April 3, 1664, Mary Hiland, baptized at Tenterden, England, March 27, 1631. His will executed September 24, 1684 and probated March 4, 1684/1685, in Plymouth; of his nineteen children, two died in infancy.
Pages 95-97, John, gentleman, born March 29, 1678, son of John Bryant, Sr., died March 7, 1715/1716; married by Rev. Nathaniel Ellis, January 1, 1706/1707, Deborah Barstow, born December 16, 1681; his widow married (2) Nathaniel Winslow, of Marshfield, Massachusetts, February 17, 1717/1718 and had three daughters; she died in Marshfield, November 28, 1778. Children of John Bryant, Jr. and Deborah Barstow: John, born October 13, 1707, died April 19, 1708; Deborah, born June 17, 1709, married Snow Winslow, December 10, 1733; Susannah, born May 11, 1714, married Nathaniel Winslow, February 3, 1731; John, born April 23, 1716, married July 16, 1748, Abiel (Stockbridge) Benson.
Page 196,
Harvey, Lord Sutton 1078.
Harvey, 2nd Lord of Sutton 1107.
Harvey, 3rd Lord of Sutton 1154.
Harvey, 4th Lord of Sutton 1175.
Rowland, 5th Lord of Sutton, died 1259, married Alice de Lexington.
Sir William de Sutton, born 1217, married Matilda, died 1267.
Sir Robert de Sutton, born 1240, married Joanna, died 1279.
Sir Richard de Sutton, born September 24, 1266, married Isabelle Patrick, daughter of William Patrick of Malpas.
Sir John de Sutton, died 1338, married Margaret de Somerie, sister and co-heir of John de Somerie.
Sir John de Sutton, 1st Baron Dudley, married Isabel, daughter of John Edward, Lord Charlton.
Sir John de Sutton, 2nd Baron Dudley, married Jane de Clinton, daughter of Sir John de Clinton of Mastode and died 1372.
Sir John de Sutton, 3rd Baron Dudley, married Constance Blount, daughter of Sir Walter Blount (Knight of the Garter [KG]), died 1406, she died 1432.
181
Sir John de Sutton, 4th Baronet Dudley, KG, married Elizabeth Berkeley, daughter of Sir John Berkeley of Bearstone and died 1487. Their children:
1) Sir Edmund de Sutton, alias Dudley, died before his father in 1485; married (1) Joyce

daughter of Robert, Lord Tiptabl and had issue, and (2) Lady Maud Clifford, daughter of Thomas Lord Clifford and had issue; 2) Sir John de Sutton married Elizabeth Bramshat and died in 1500; 3) Sir Edmund de Sutton, born 1462, Oxford 1478-1482, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1504, beheaded for usury 1510, married Elizabeth Gray and had: (a) John, Duke of Northumberland, beheaded 1553, married Jane Guilford and had: (a1) Ambrose, Earl of Warwick; (a2) Robert, Earl of Leicester, and (a3) Guilford, who married Lady Jane Grey.
Sir Edmund de Sutton, alias Dudley, by his first wife had: 1) Edward, 5th Lord Dudley, KG; and 2) Joyce, who married Sir Edward Bensted.
Sir Edmund de Sutton, alias Dudley, by second wife, had: 1) Oliver, who died young; 2) Robert, member of parliament, 1630; d.s.p.; 3) Richard, Rector of Brighton, County Northampton; 4) George, Rector of Arlden, County Northampton; died 1563; 5) Thomas, married Grace Threlkeld, daughter of Sir Launcelot Threlkeld of Yarmouth, County Cumberland; 6) Margaret, married Richard, Lord Powers; 7) Jane, married William Middleton; 8) Dorothy, married (1) Sir John Musgrave; (2) Richard Wratterley; 9) Alice, married Sir John Radcliffe.
Thomas and Grace had among others: 1) Richard of Yarmouth, County Cumberland, married Dorothy Sanford, daughter of Edward Sanford.

NOTE 168 *Burke's Distinguished Families of America*
Page 2779, William Knapp, born 1578, England, immigrated to America with Sir Richard Saltonstall on the ship *Arabella* and settled in Watertown; married (2) Priscilla, widow of Thomas Akers and died August 30, 1658. By first wife had: John, born 1624, married May 25, 1660, Sarah Young, died 1696; James.
Page 2544, John Bacon, married Helena, daughter of Sir George Tillot; son John Bacon, married Margery Thorpe, granddaughter of Sir William Thorpe, son: Edmund Bacon of Drinkstone, Suffolk, England, married Elizabeth Crofts of Saxham, Suffolk, and had: John, who married Elizabeth Crockfield; children: 1) Robert, father of Sir Francis Bacon; 2) Thomas, of Helmingham, Norfolk; will proved February 27, 1535; his son: John, will proved March 11, 1557, married Margaret, had five sons, two daughters; 3) Michael Bacon, married at Helmingham, 1565, Elizabeth Wylie, and died (will proved April 20, 1615) and had four sons, three daughters. Youngest son: Michael Bacon, of Winston, Suffolk, arrived at Dedham, Massachusetts in 1633, finally in Dedham in 1640; born 1579, died 1648, wife Alice. Children: 1) John of Dedham, married 1657, Rebecca Hall, died 1683; 2) Alice, married Thomas Bancroft; 3) Michael, married Mary; 4) Daniel; 5) Sarah.

NOTE 169 Justin Winson, *History of the Town of Duxbury, Massachusetts, with Genealogical Registers* (Boston: Crosby & Nichols, 1849).
Pages 234-236, Jonathan Brewster came to Duxbury about 1632. He was frequently town deputy and one of the principal men in the formation of its settlement and in the establishment of its church. He sometimes practiced before the court as an attorney. He received land grants in Duxbury and kept a ferry at New Harbor marshes. He went to New London, Connecticut and after that contemplated returning to England.
Page 262, James Glass of Duxbury, married Mary Pontus, October 31, 1645. He came to his death September 3, 1652 "it being very stormy weather, riding at the Gurnetnose in a bote" he was forced by stress of weather on shore back of the beach and was knocked

from off the "fore cuddey" into the surge and was drowned. His widow married P. Delano. Children: 1) Hannah, born June 2, 1647, died June 15, 1648; 2) Wybra, born August 9, 1649; 3) Hannah, born December 24, 1651; and 4) Mary.
Page 293, William Pontus, died at Plymouth, February 9, 1652, had Mary, who married James Glass and Hannah who married James Churchill.
Page 293, Thomas Prince, Governor, born 1600, arrived 1621; removed to Duxbury 1635, Eastham 1644; married (1) Patience Brewster.
NOTE 170 *Vital Records of Scituate, Massachusetts, to the year 1850*, by the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, 2 volumes (Boston: NEHGS, 1909).
Volume 1
Page 30, Deborah Berstow and John Bryant, Jr., married January 1, 1706/1707; intentions not recorded (Berstowe and John Bryan, C:R.2).
Page 360, Deborah Bryant, died August 31, 1839, age 41.
Page 361, John Bryant, son of John, died April 19, 1708.
Page 361, John Bryant, died October 21, 1793, age seventy-seven.
Volume 2
Page 38, John Briant married Mary Hilland, April 1664; intentions not recorded.
Page 47, Judeth Briant and John Dwelly, married December 20, 1721; intentions not recorded.
Page 48, Thomas and Mary Ewell, married August 28, 1707, intentions not recorded.
183
Page 356, John Briant, Sr., died November 20, 1684.
Page 356, Elizabeth, daughter of John Briant, Sr., died December 17, 1683.
Page 356, John Bryant, Jr., died March 1, 1715.
Page 360, Abigail Bryant, died September 24, 1841, age eighty-four.
Page 360, Deborah Bryant, died August 31, 1839, age forty-one.
NOTE 171 Charles W. Tibbetts, *The New Hampshire Genealogical Record: an Illustrated Quarterly Magazine devoted to Genealogy, History, and Biography* (Dover, New Hampshire: New Hampshire Genealogical Society, 1903-1910), seven volumes.
Volume 1
Pages 8-9, William Berry granted lots at Portsmouth January 13, 1652.
Pages 177-178, Dover was settled in 1623 … early adopted a form of town and provincial government of their own. Dover was annexed to Massachusetts by vote of its citizens, October 9, 1641. The early town and provincial books were destroyed soon after annexation to Massachusetts. Dover's oldest town book now in existence was begun December 27, 1647; it has the following town rate which is the earliest tax rate of Dover now on record. The town rate made October 19, 1648, Dover: John Allt rated and is to pay 4d pf
Volume 2
Page 81, Winnicunnet was incorporated as a town May 22, 1639, by Massachusetts; name changed to Hampton September 4, 1639. Hampton Falls was set off from Hampton, November 23, 1726. Northampton was set off from Hampton, November 26, 1742. Care should be used in reading these records. Prior to 1752, the old style of reckoning dates was used. March was the first of the year and February was the twelfth month. The year began on the 25th day of March.
Page 81, John, the sonne of Christopher Hussey and Theodate, was baptized at Lin on the

last day of ye last mo: A. 1635.
Page 81, Mary, daughter of the said Christopher and Theodate was baptized at Newbury on ye 2d of ye 2d month 1638.
Page 81, Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Swaine and Basell his wife was baptized at Newbury on the 9th of ye 8th mo: 1638.
184
Page 81, John the sonne of John Moulton and Anne his wife, was baptized at Newbury the ? day of ye first month: 1638.
Page 81, Theodata, the daughter of Christopher Hussey and Theodata was baptized the 23rd day of the 6th mo: 1640.
Page 82, Ruth, the daughter of John Moulton & Anne was baptized the 7th day 1st mo: 1640 (also 1641).
Page 83, Apphis, daughter of James Philbrook and Ann, born 19.1.1655.
Page 83, Ephraim, son of John Philbrook and Anna, born 24.2.1656.
Page 84, Hannah, daughter of William Marston and Rebekah, born 21.6.1656; James, son of Thomas Marston & Mary, born 19.9.1656; Sarah, dau of Wm Moulton & Margrit, born 17.10.1656; Ester, dau of James Philbrook & Ann, born 1.1.1657; Deliverance, dau of Henry Robey & Ruth, born 3.1.1654; Deborah, dau of Nathaniel Bachiler & Deborah, born 12.8.1657.
Page 85, Elizabeth, dau of Wm Swaine & Prudence, after her father's death, born 24.11.1657; John, son of J. Bery & Susanna, born 14.11.1658; Thomas, son of James Philbrick & Ann, born 14.1.1658/1659; Mary, dau of William Marston & Rebecca, born 4.2.1659
Page 86, Samuell, son of Henry Roby & Ruth, born 4.6.1659; Nathaniel, son of N. Bachiler & Deborah, born 24.10.1659; Richard, son of Richard Swaine & Jane, born 13.11.1659; Samuel, son of Thomas Philbrick & Ann, born 19.3.1660; Theodata, dau of John Hussy & Rebeca, born 12.4.1660; Mercy, dau of William Sanborn & Mary, born 19.5.1660; Sarah, dau of James Philbrick & Ann, born 14.12.1660.
Page 87, Sarah, dau of John Marston & Martha, born 15.2.1661.
Page 88, Mary, dau of Thomas Marston & Mary, born 9.7.1661; Mary, dau of John Swaine & Mary, born 11.7.1661; Robert, son of Wm Moulton & Margaret, born 8.9.1661; Steven, son of John Sanborn & Mary, born 9.1661; Rebeca, dau of John Hussey & Rebecca, born 10.1.1661; Ruth, dau of Nathaniel Bachiler & Deborah, born 9.3.1662.
Page 89, Mary, dau of Nathaniel Wye & Elizabeth, born 23.7.1663; Joseph, son of James Philbrick & Ann, born 1.8.1663; Mephibosheth, son of Wm Sanborn & Mary, born 5.9.1663; Triphena, dau of Wm Marston, Sr. and Sabine, born 28.10.1663.
Page 90, Ichabod, son of Henry Roby and Ruth; Ester, dau of Nathaniel Bachilder & Deborah, born 22.12.1664; Mary, dau of Thomas Page & Mary, born 21.1.1664/1665;
185
Luci, dau of Wm Marston & Rebecca, born 21.2.1665; Mary, dau of John Hussey & Rebecca, born 8.9.1665.
Page 91, Sarah, dau of Thomas Marston & Mary, born 20.9.1665; Sarah, dau of Nathaniel Wyer & Elizabeth, born 17.6.1666; Elizabeth, daughter of James Philbrick & Ann, born 24.5.1666; John, son of Henry Dearborn & Elizabeth, born 10.8.1666.
Page 97, William Berry, probably selectman in 1646.

Page 76, Henry Tibbetts and Elizabeth, the emigrants, came and settled in Dover. They had Jeremiah who married Mary Canney. They had Ephraim Tibbetts who married Rose Austin about 1692.
Pages 92-107, dates are after the Julian calendar. Sarah, dau of William Sanborn & Mary, born 10.12.1666; Elizabeth, dau of Thomas Philbrick & Ann, born 3.3.1667; Robert, son of Thomas Page & Mary, born 17.5.1667; Susanna, dau of J. Hussey & Rebecca, born 7.7.1667; Abigail, dau of Nathaniel Bachiler & Deborah, born 28.10.1667; Mehitable, dau of James Philbrick & Ann, born 15.9.1668; Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Wyer & Elizabeth, born 29.6.1669; Jane, dau of Nathaniel Bachiler & Deborah, born 8.11.1669; Samuel, son of Henry Dearborn & Elizabeth, born 27.11.1669; Huldah, dau of John Hussey, born 16.5.1670.
Page 108, Christopher, son of Thomas Page & Mary, born 20.7.1670.
Page 109, James, son of James Prescott & Mary, born 1.7.1671; Stephen, son of William Sanborn & Mary, born 4.7.1671.
Page 110, Steven, son of Nathaniel Bachelder & Deborah, born 31.5.1672; John, son of Thomas Page & Mary, born 15.9.1672; Elizabeth, dau of Henry Dearborn & Elizabeth, born 13.10.1672; Hannah, dau of Nathaniel Ware & Elizabeth, born 7.11.1672.
Page 111, Rebecah, dau of James Prescott & Mary, born 15.2.1673; John, son of John Dearborn & Mary, born 27.1673; Benjamin, son of Nathaniel Bachiler & Deborah, born 19.7.1673;
Page 185, John Bryant (name signed by a mark) marine, time of entry Sept 12, 1777, wages per month $6 2/3, stature 5 feet 8 ½ inches. American.
NOTE 172 Leon Clark Hills, *History and Genealogy of the Mayflower Planters and First Comers to ye olde colonie*, 2 volumes.(Washington, D.C.: Hills Publishing, c. 1936 – c. 1941). [see footnote 27]
Page 45, Peter Browne, born Great Bursted, Essex, England, April 4 – October 10, 1633. 186
NOTE 173 Sybil Noyes, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine & New Hampshire* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983).
Page 68, John Ault, Durham; born by deposition 1601-1605; constable 1650; Grand Jury 1650, 1660. In 1657 he and Richard York administered the estate of George Bronson. He married Remembrance Tibbetts who came aged 28 in 1635 with Henry Tibbetts. They deeded lands to their three daughters in 1669, 1672, and 1674. Children: Rebecca, born 1641, married (1) in 1660 Henry Hallowell, (2) September 28, 1665, Thomas Edgerly; Elizabeth, married William Perkins; Remembrance, married John Rand.
Page 90, William Berry was at Strawberry Bank before 1636. In 1645 is land adjoined Turpin and Cummings; of Strawberry Bank July 10, 1648 when he sold to Anthony Ellins. Land at Sandy Beach was granted him January 21, 1648 and 40 acres more in 1652, over which his children and grandchildren scattered until 1719; selectman 1646; constable for lower part of Strawberry Bank 1650; grand jury 1650; administered grant June 28, 1654 to widow Jane who deposed in 1686, age 67; she married (2) Nathaniel Drake. Children: John, born 1637; Joseph; Elizabeth married about 1652 John Locks; Mary married (1) John Foss; James; Rachel married John Marden; William.
Page 189, Dearborn, formerly spoken "Durbon;" Godfrey, weaver, came from Hannay, three miles from Bilsby, Lincoln, with Wheelwright, presumably the same who was baptized in Willoughby, 5 miles distant, September 24, 1603, son of William Dearborn

and Agnes Hay; Grand Jury 1646, 1678, 1679; married (2) November 25, 1662, widow Dorothy Dalton, who outlived him; died February 4, 1685/1686. His will names his sons but not "my three daughters." Thomas, baptized at Hannay, November 1, 1632; Henry, baptized at Hannay, March 22, 1633/1634; Esther married Richard Shortridge; Sarah born about 1641 married Thomas Nudd; John born about 1641.

NOTE 174 Town Clerk, *Vital Records of Groton, Massachusetts, to the end of the year 1849*, 2 volumes (Salem: Essex Institute, 1926-1927).

Parker (see also Parke)

Page 189, Abigail, Captain Jonas Prescott & Mary, born May 8, 1688; Deborah, dau of same, born March 5, 1694; Benjamin, son of same, born June 4, 1695.

Page 190, Elizabeth, dau of same, born June 23, 1676; Dorithea, dau of same, born February 16, 1681; James, son of same, born March 16, 1684.

Page 191, Mary, dau of same, born February 3, 1674; Jonas, son of same, born October 26, 1678; Martha, dau of same, born February 20, 1690.

Page 192, Sarah, dau of same, born May 1686; Susanah, dau of same, born December 31, 1691.

187

Page 176, Samuel Parker, son of James and Mary, born September 22, 1682 (court record).

Page 55 and Page 131, Hepzebath Douglas and Solomon Parker, married at Pepperrell, December 12, 1762 (entry is found on both pages).

Pages 102-104, LAKIN: Mary Laker and Jonas Prescott, married 1670; Abigail Lakin and Peter Hobart, married November 8, 1751/1752; Abigail Lakin and Nathaniel Melvin, married December 1770; Abigail Lakin and Dudley Bradstreet, married April 20, 1727; Benjamin Lakin and Elizabeth Lakin, married September 23, 1706; John Lakin and Lydia Parker, married October 27, 1729; Joseph Lakin and Jerusha Simonds, married October 23, 1770; Mary Lakin and Benjamin Bennett, married March 27, 1723; Mary Lakin and Samuel Parker, Jr., married March 23, 1737/1738; Mary Lakin and Simeon Foster, married December 15, 1762; Mary Lakin and John Phelps, Jr., married December 24, 1772; Sarah Lakin and Jonathan Green, married February 25, 1724; Sarah Lakin and Benjamin Bennett, married January 8, 1746/1747; April 7, 1778 [?]; Sarah Lakin and Nehemiah Woods, married April 20, 1756; William Lakin and Elizabeth Robinson, married January 4, 1685; William Lakin and Presilla Ames, married February 27, 1756; William Lakin and Ann Gragg, married February 2, 1758.

Page 238, John Lakin died March 21, 1697 at Groton.

PARKER [page 238]: Deborah Parker and Henry Woods, married April 13, 1756; Deborah Parker, widow and John Dutton, married October 22, 1778.

Page 128, Jane Parker and John Patterson, married January 4, 1758.

Page 129, Lemuel Parker and Betty Nichols, married March 5, 1761.

Page 130, Rebecca Parker and Silas Barron, married June 4, 1760; Rebekah Parker (widow?) and Jonas Prescott, Jr., married March 13, 1750/1751; Samuel Parker, Jr. and Rebecka Hunt, married December 27, 1768; Samuel Parker [says Jr. above in the Lakins] and Mary Lakin, married March 23, 1737/1738; Sarah Parker and Eleazer Green, Jr., married December 19, 1749/1750; Sarah Parker and Jacob Ames, married January 24, 1751; Sarah Parker and John Tarbell, married October 24, 1751/1753; Solomon Parker and Hepzebath Douglis, married December 12, 1752; Susanna Parker and Simon Pierce,

married May 26, 1737.
NOTE 175 *History of Exeter, New Hampshire*, by Charles H. Bell (Boston: J. E. Farwell, 1888).
Page 28, Moses Leavitt, Dorothy Dudley, married October 26, 1681.
Page 48, Joseph Wadleigh, son of Robert Wadleigh, born September 7, 1711; married January 5, 1737/1738, Ann Swain.
188
NOTE 176 *Portsmouth Record, 1645-1646* [see Note 214].
Page 23, William Bery, granted 10 acres.
NOTE 177 Town Clerk, *Births, Intentions, Marriages, Deaths, 1635-1853 [of Dedham, Massachusetts]* (Waltham, Massachusetts: Graphic Microfilm of New England, Inc. 1962).
Page 126, William Barstow and Ann Hubbard, married 8.5.1638 (Julian Calendar)
Anthony Hubbard & Sarah Bacon, married 14.2.1638.
Page 128, Michael Bacon, died 18.2.1648.
NOTE 178 Harvey Hunter Pratt, *The Early Planters of Scituate: a History of the Town of Scituate, Massachusetts, from its establishment to the end of the Revolutionary War* (Scituate: Scituate Historical Society, 1929).
Page 58, John Bryant and William Barstow were appointed to lay out a tract of land granted to Mr. Hatherley.
Pages 314-321, Turner History. Humphrey Turner, tanner, from Devonshire, England, in 1628; born in Kent in 1594; died Scituate 1673 (GR) to Plymouth. Built house there and remained for five years. In 1633 sold to Josiah Winslow for 8 pounds. Three years later in Scituate he had a grant of 80 acres from the Colony Court on the N. River near the Union Bridge in Norwell. He erected the first tannery in the colony and for years received the hides from all the Pilgrim farmers until a leather mill was erected in Plymouth by Nathaniel Thomas. The family consisted of eight children: Joseph, John, John, Daniel, Nathaniel, Thomas, Mary, second wife of William Barker; and Lydia, wife of James Doughty. Humphrey was a constable, a surveyor of hiways, a grand and traverse juryman. In the latter he sat upon the first jury impaneled in the colony to try a white man for the murder of an Indian.
Joseph Turner, son of Humphrey and Bathsheba Hobary (Savage IV: 347)
John Turner, Elder, married Mary Brewster, November 12, 1645. He succeeded to the tannery of his father with his brother Thomas. Like his father he held numerous town offices and was in the Narragansett campaign with his brother Joseph. His great affection was for his brother of the same name. These two were much attached to each other. They lived and worked in complete harmony. If a committee was to be chosen to carry forward some action for the town, the name of both appeared upon it; if an inquest was to be held to inquire the cause of death of a Scituate freeman, both would be named for it, if one. The younger John married Ann James.
The younger son of Humphrey was Thomas, who died in 1721.
189
NOTE 179 *Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts,* 2 volumes, by Henry Bond (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1855).
Page 18, William Barstow settled first in Dedham and soon after in Scituate, said by

Farmer to have been admitted Freeman 1649. He died in Dedham, January 1, 1668, leaving widow Anna and eight children. His daughter Deborah, married November 9, 1670, Philip Shattuck.
Page 327, William Knapp, carpenter, proprietor 1636/1637, probably came over in 1630 with Nicholas Knapp. He died August 30, 1658, aged about 80 years. His will, dated 1655, mentions no wife, but in the settlement of his estate, his widow Priscilla receives 1/3 of it besides a debt due her for a sum loaned to him before marriage by widow Ann (wife of Thomas Philbrick) all of Watertown and daughter Elizabeth Buttery, a widow of Bury St. Mary, Suffolk, England.
William Knapp, Jr. died September 25, 1676; married Mary; John Knapp, born 1624, married May 25, 1660, Sarah Young; James Knapp, born 1627, married Elizabeth Warren; Mary Knapp married Thomas Smith; Judith Knapp married Nichlas Cady.
Page 404, Thomas Philbrick, proprietor 1636/1637, and 1642, married Ann. She died before her father. Thomas died in 1667. A daughter Martha Philbrick married John Cass.
NOTE 180 Town Clerk, *Births, Intentions, Marriages, Deaths, 1641-1843, Woburn, Massachusetts* (FHL Film 859998)
Pages 14-15, Michael Bacon, Jr. & Sarah Richardson, married March 22, 1660; Michael Bacon, Sr. & Mary Noyes, married November 28, 1670; Sarah Bacon & Caleb Simond, married September 25, 1677; Rachel Bacon & Thomas Pierce, married March 24, 1680; Michael Bacon, Sr. & Mary Richardson, married October 26, 1655; Elizabeth Bacon & John Richardson, married October 22, 1658; Lydia Bacon & Samuel Pierce, married December 9, 1680; Abigail Bacon of Billerica & Josiah Wood of Woburn, married December 13 1686; Abigail Bacon of Bedford & James Simonds of Woburn, married July 26, 1739.
NOTE 181 *Woburn, Massachusetts Births* [see above].
Page 13
Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Bacon, born January 4, 1642; Sarah, daughter of Michael Bacon, born August 24, 1644; Mary, daughter of Michael Bacon, Jr., born March 1, 1661; Sarah, daughter of Michael Bacon, Jr., born August 24, 1663; Abigail, daughter of Michael Bacon, Jr., born March 5, 1666.

NOTE 182 *Cape Cod Series*, by Hills, Volume 2 [see footnote]
Page 42, William Brewster, son of William Brewster and Mary [some say Wentworth]. She died at Plymouth, April 27, 1627. Jonathan, the eldest son, was given the arms, consisting of two swords, pistol, dagger and armor, head piece and costlett (corselet).
Page 43, Jonathan, born August 12, 1593, England, died at Preston, Conn., August 7, 1659; married (2) Lucretia Oldham. They had a child born in England who died at Leyden, Holland, and was buried June 20, 1609. They had another child, Fear, who died December 1, 1634.
Page 44, Jonathan Brewster married Lucretia Oldham. She died March 4, 1678/1679. She was a sister of John Oldham, who came to Plymouth in 1623, from "Darby" England. The first wife of Jonathan may have been buried in Leyden, Holland, May 10, 1619. A child may have been buried there November 27, 1610. [Children coincide with ours – LDP.]
Page 88, The Lyman family bore arms, crest and motto. The name is Anglo-Saxon from our Teutonic ancestors; it comes from the root which evolved into "Lyman" and meant

Leaf dear and *beloved man*. It is found in the *Doomsday Book*.
Pages 131/132, The ancestry of Peter Browne, *Mayflower* Pilgrim, given from William the Conqueror to him.[27]
NOTE 183 *First Settlers of New England*, by John Farmer (Lancaster, Mass.: Carter & Andrews, 1829).
Page 21, John Ault, Pascataqua, 1631, was living in 1652.
Page 28, Stephen Batchelor in 1656 his wife Mary petitioned the general court for a divorce stating that her husband Rev. Stephen Bachiler upon some pretended ends of his own had gone to England and had taken a new wife and expressing her wish to be liberated to marry if she should have a good opportunity and the Lord should incline her heart. She also stated that she had two children who were deceased. [As stated elsewhere above, this petition was likely slanderous.]
Page 33, William Berry, Pascataqua, 1632, freeman 1642, was probably one of the grantees of Newbury.
Page 41, Jonathan Brewster, Plymouth, 1623, removed to New London, thence to Norwich, Conn., and died 1659.
[27]For full genealogy, see *Mayflower Planters and First Comers to ye Olde Colonie*, by Leon Clark Hills (Baltimore: The Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1977. 284 Pages. Originally printed in the Cape Code Series, as volumes 1 and 2, 1936-1941 (Washington: Hills Publishing Co.) On FHL microfiche 6051012, 6051013 (2 & 6 fiche apiece).

Page 52, Thomas Call, Charlestown, was admitted freeman 1640.
Page 155, Christopher Hussey, born at Darking, Surrey, England; freeman, 1634; his son Stephen died in 1718, age 88; son John lived in Newcastle, Delaware.
Page 156, Thomas Hyland, Scituate 1637.
Page 161, John Jenny, Plymouth, came in the *James* in 1623 and was elected as assistant president of the Plymouth Colony in 1637, 1638 and 1639.
Page 170, William Knapp, Watertown, 1640, died August 30, 1658, age 80. His son, William, was of Watertown in 1640.
Page 188, John Marion, Watertown, 1643; freeman 1652; had sons John, born 1643; Isaac, born 1652; Samuel, born 1655; member of the artillery company 1691 and probably died at Boston, January 7, 1705, age 86.
Page 279, Richard Swain, member of the church of Boston; was admitted freeman, 1650; dismissed to the church of Rowley; was representative 1666 to 1673, and 1675.
Page 288, Ephraim Tinkham, Plymouth, had sons Ephraim, born 1649; Ebenezer, born 1651; Samuel, born 1656; John, born 1656; and Isaac, born 1666.
Page 299, Robert Wadleigh, Exeter, was one of the provincial counsellors in 1684.
NOTE 184 *Colonial Era, History of Dover, New Hampshire*, by John Scales (Manchester, N.H.: John B. Clarke, 1923).
Page 183, Depositions about Lampreel River:
The Deposition of John Ault taken the 18th of the 8th month 1652. Deponent sayeth that in the yere 1635, that the land about Lampreel River was bought of the Indians and made use of by the men of Dover and myself both for planting and fishing and feling of timber. Sworne to before me George Smyth John Ault
NOTE 185 *Colonial Era, The History of Dover* [see Note 184] – the Roberts Family, Pages 302-305
Thomas Roberts was born in England about 1600 according to deposition. Rev. Dr.

Everett S. Stackpole [which] imparts the informaton that he had learned on "excellent authority" that Thomas Roberts was apprenticed to a fishmonger of London as "son of John Roberts, of Wollaston, Worcester, England, April 29, 1622, and probably came over at once as an apprentice to Ed[w]ard Hilton and lived within a stone's throw of Hilton's house, on Hilton's Point. He was not married at the time of coming over but probably
192
married in 1627, the maiden name of his wife is not known, but there is a tradition she was the sister of Edward Hilton.

As regards his ancestry, the following may be of interest. In McKensie's book *Colonial Families of the United States*, Volume 2, Page 619, *et. seq*., is given the genealogy of the Roberts family in England and is traced back to 1482. Among the descendants is given Sir Thomas Roberts, of Glassenbury; born 1560, buried February 20, 1627, knighted July 23, 1603, created a baronet July 3, 1620; sheriff of Kent 1623; married Francis James, who died in February of 1648. She was a daughter of Martin James, Esq., of Imarden. Their children were Sir Walter, Thomas, Frances, William (who immigrated to Maryland and has distinguished descendants there), Elizabeth, John, and Ann. Those who have investigated the matter think there is a strong probability that the second son, Thomas, who emigrated somewhere, is the Thomas Roberts who came over and helped colonize Dover. There is no positive proof, but a strong probability. [It appears pure speculation to me – LDP.]

In 1640 at the March election, Thomas Roberts was chosen Governor or President of the Colony, in place of Gov. John Underhill. He held that office until Dover (then Northam), came under Massachusetts rule in 1642. Later he held various minor town offices; he was a regular member of the church for many years but was inclined to be liberal in his views, so when the Quaker missionaries came to Dover he favored giving them fair hearing and opposed the women whipped as they had been ordered of the court. He died between September 27, 1673 and June 30, 1674, those being the dates of his will and its probating.

When Mr. Roberts removed from Hilton's Point to the Neck, he located his house on the high bank of Fore River. Dr. Quint in his memoranda describes it as follows: "He located himself on the Fore River on the land now (1851) forming part of Jerry Roberts estate; the spot is still identified. It is nearly in a direct line east from the house now (1851) on the estate. The land had been in continual possession to that time.

Thomas Roberts made his will… so he probably died in 1674 as it was the custom to probate the wills as soon after the death of the testator as possible. His wife was Rebecca [Hilton]. Their children were:

John, born by deposition in 1629; married Abigail, daughter of Elder Hatevil Hutter; died January 21, 1694/1695; Thomas, born by deposition in 1633; married Mary, daughter of Thomas Leighton; Hester, married John Martin of New Jersey, as early as 1673; Anna, married James Philbrick, of Hampton, New Hampshire; Elizabeth, married Benjamin Heard of Dover; Sarah married Richard Rich.

Page 335, Henry Tibbetts, probably brother of Remembrance, seems to have died in 1676/1677.

Page 1, It is a tradition that Mr. Roberts' wife was a Hilton, sister of Edward and William. There is no record in regard to this matter of matrimony, but various
193
corroborating data indicate that such was probably the fact in the relationship of these

men. Thomas Roberts mentioned with Edward and William Hilton as the first permanent settlers of Dover Point, arriving in 1623. Thomas was not a steward of John Mason as were some who helped settle Dover.

NOTE 186 *History and Genealogy of the Mayflower Planters*, by Leon Clark Hills, 1941 [FHL Microfiche 6051012-6051013].

Pages 133-134.

Children of Ephraim Tinkham and Mary Browne (Mary born 1625): Ephraim, born August 5, 1649; married Esther Wright; died October 13, 1714; Ebenezer, born September 30, 1651; married Elizabeth Burrows; Peter, born December 25, 1653; married Merry Mendfall; Hezekiah, born February 3, 1655; married Ruth; John, died young; Mary, born August 5, 1661; married John Thompson; John, born November 15, 1663; married Sarah; Isaac, born April 11, 1666; married Sarah King.

Page 134, Peter, son of Peter Browne, born at Plymouth, 1630, died March 9, 1691; married Mary Gillette, July 15, 1658.

NOTE 187 *The New Hampshire Genealogical Record:an Illustrated Quarterly Magazine Devoted to Genealogy, History, and Biography,* 7 volumes, (Dover, N.H.: Charles W. Tibbetts for the New Hampshire Genealogical Society, 1903-1910), Volume 1.

Page 35, Joshua, son of Nathaniel Rand and Elizabeth, born December 25, 1703.

Rye was incorporated April 30, 1726, taken principally from New Castle with small portions of Portsmouth and Hampton. On December 22, 1791, a portion of New Castle was annexed to Rye.

Page 36, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Rand and Elizabeth, born August 2, 1716.

Page 38, Anne, dau of Amos Rand and Esther, born August 13, 1727; Philbrick, son of same, born December 11, 1729; Esther, dau of same, born May 13, 1732; Joseph, son of same, born March 1, 1734; Elizabeth, dau of same, born April 12, 1736; Sarah, dau of same, born February 12, 1738.

Page 82, Nathaniel, son of same, born May 21, 1740.

Page 164, refers to Christopher Hussey as a captain of Hampton.

NOTE 188 *The English Ancestry of the Pilgrim Fathers*, by Charles Edward Banks (New York: Grafton Press, 1929).

194

Page 31, Billington – Bradford said that John Billington came from London, but none of the existing parish registers furnish confirmatory evidence. A Lawrence Billington of St. Botalph's Aldgate died in 1590. There were Billingtons living in the parish of St. Mildred, Bread Street, coopers, in 1640.

Page 41, Peter Browne – this Pilgrim was a brother of John Browne, the weaver of Plymouth. He died about September 1633, leaving only three female descendants. His origin has not been identified but as there was a Peter Browne taxed at Great Burstead, Essex, in 1624, which is the parish in which Billerica is located, whence came a number of *Mayflower* passengers; it is not unlikely that this may be the clue to his English home.

Pages 47-48, A Francis, son of Thomas Cooke, was baptized April 6, 1572, at Biddenden, Kent, England. The Leyden record gives his bethrothal June 9, 1603 and this presumes his birth 1582 or before. After reading the entry in the Bethrothal Book where he is recorded as "Franchois Couck" and his bride as Hester Mahieu and noting that the witnesses of his marriage were two Walloons and his wife probably of that race, it is fair to express doubt as to his nationality. He may have been born in England of alien parents

and returned to Holland six years before the arrival of the Robinson Pilgrims.
There was a considerable alien French and Walloon colony in Canterbury which occupied the crypt of this cathedral for church services.
As he was living in Leyden seven or eight years before the arrival of Robinson and his followers, it is clear he had no prior association with the Pilgrims.
Page 108, Passengers of the *Fortune*, 1621
Jonathan Brewster, he was a ribbon maker, son of William Brewster, born at Scrooby in 1593. He was twice married, first about 1610 (name unknown) who died May 1619 at Leyden; second Lucretia Oldham, in 1624, called of Derby, a sister of John Oldham (see under ship *Anne*) or related to Margaret Oldham of Leyden (1611).
Page 117, ------- Ford. This nameless passenger is assumed to have been the husband of Martha Ford of whom Mourt records this event: "The goodwife Ford was delivered of a son the first night she landed and both of them are very well." This disposes of the supposition that she was a widow, as commonly stated, that the husband died shortly after the arrival, as the widow married Peter Browne, the *Mayflower* passenger. She received four lots in the 1623 division of which she was entitled by this family count. Her two Ford children shared in the 1627 division of cattle after her second marriage. Extensive search has failed to locate the prior marriage of a Ford to a maiden bearing the prenomen of Martha.
A William, son of William Ford, leather dresser, was baptized in 1615 and as Southwark furnished a number of emigrants both in the *Fortune* and the *Anne* it is not improbable this this may be a clue to the origin of this passenger.
195
Passengers of the *Anne*, 1623
Manasseh Kempton from Colchester, Essex, England.
Page 154, John Oldham, perhaps from Derby, Derbyshire, and related to Lucretia, wife of Jonathan Brewster. The Leyden records contain the marriage of a Margaret Oldham in 1611, probably some relation of John and Lucretia.
Page 156, Christian Penn – this passenger is assumed to be a female but no connection with any other passenger is known. She received 1 share in the 1627 division. As the second wife of Francis Eaton of the *Mayflower*, bore this name, it seems probable that she married him between 1627 and 1633.
Passengers of *Little James*, 1623
Page 172, John Jenney. He was a cooper by occupation and called a brewer's man, from Norwich. As the land on which he lived in Plymouth was named Lakenham, it is probable that he was a resident of that parish which is a suburb of Norwich, although his name doesn't appear in the parish registers. His wife, Sarah Carey, whom he married in 1613 in Leyden, was from Monk Soham, Suffolk, and on the voyage "was delivered of a child in the ship a month before we came ashore and both are well yet."
NOTE 189 *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (continued) [see Note 173]
Page 189, Henry Dearborn, grand jury 1678, 1679, 1683, 1686; wife Elizabeth Marrian; he died January 18, 1725. Children: John, born October 10, 1666;
Samuel, born January 27, 1670, named in the charter of Kingston, he settled his sons there but himself remained at Northampton, living in 1746; married July 12, 1694, Mercy Batchelder. Two children: Elizabeth, born December 13, 1672, died young; Sarah, born

November 9, 1675, married Philemon Blake.
Continuing with children of Henry: Abigail, 1679, married Samuel Palmer; Elizabeth, born November 19, 1681, married William Sanborn; Henry, born October 28, 1688, died April 26, 1756, fell dead in the road, married (1) October 28, 1708, Hannah Dow, who died February 10, 1716; (2) January 12, 1721, Mary Robie, daughter of Samuel; (3) Esther Fogg, widow of David Fogg.
Pages 189-190, Deacon John Dearborn (plus or minus 26 in August 1667), living on the S.G. Warner place, Northampton; married November 4, 1689, Abigail Batchelder, who died November 13, 1736. His will was dated May 22, 1746; he died November 22, 1750. Their children: Deborah, born February 8, 1690, married Thomas Marston; Jonathan, born May 8, 1691, settled in Stratham, married Hannah Tuck who died May 29, 1738, and he January 29, 1779; Elizabeth, born August 31, 1692, married John Garland; Esther, 196
born June 25, 1694, married (1) Ebenezer Lovering; (2) William Norton; Joseph, born February 8, 1696, married October 27, 1719, Anna Dearborn; died January 15, 1768; widow died October 9, 1789; Abigail, born June 24, 1700, married Benjamin Cram; Lydia, born April 4, 1702, married Jeremiah Sanborn; Ruth, born May 21, 1705, married David Page; Simon, born July 31, 1706 had the homestead of Sarah Marston; Benjamin, born November 10, 1710, not in John Dearborn's will.
Page 262, Edward Gilman, Exeter, born near Hingham, Norfolk, about 1587; in court, shortly before leaving England (age 50, he took oath that his father was Edward). He married in Hingham, June 3, 1614, Mary Clarke and left England with the large party led by Rev. Robert Peck, arriving Boston in the *Diligent* from Ipswich, August 10, 1638, thence to Hingham with three sons and two daughters. Freeman March 13, 1638/1639. Partner with Hingham men in large grant of land at Rehoboth in 1641, by 1650 he had sold there to Joseph Peck the younger; living in Hingham October 20, 1647; Ipswich selectman 1649; called of Ipswich October 1, 1652, when he sold out in Hingham though he had previously (May 8, 1652) bought from Thomas Biggs at Lamprill River.
Mr. Edward Gilman and son Moses were accounted inhabitants at Exeter May 10, 1652. Signed Exeter petition May 24, following. His entire estate except £30 each to sons John and Moses, he deeded to wife Mary, January 14, 1654/1655, effective at his death; administered to her April 10, 1655. Mary died at Hingham, June 22, 1681. Children: Mary, baptized at Hingham, August 6, 1615, married there John Folsom; Edward, baptized December 26, 1617; Sarah, baptized December 26, 1617; Moses & Joshua baptized 15th, buried September 19th 1619; Lydia, married at Hingham, January 19, 1644/1645, Daniel Cushing; John, born January 10, 1624, baptized May 23, 1626; Jeremy, baptized November 27, 1628, buried 1635; Moses, baptized March 11, 1630; Sarah, baptized January 19, 1632/1633; Daniel, buried April 21, 1634. Lydia's marriage to Daniel Cushing is also found in NEHGS *Register*, Volume 1, Page 282.
Page 364, Captain Christopher Hussey, Hampton, original settler, settled first at Saugus (Lynn); freeman May 14, 1634; Newbury proprietor 1637; called present Deacon June 30, 1640; moderator 1641, 1663/1664, 1672; town clerk 1650/1653; selectman 1650, 1658, 1664, 1669. He was often traverse and grand jury and foreman.
He was confirmed Lt. June 14, 1653, Captain October 11, 1664; representative 1658, 1659, 1660, 1672; councillor 1679. Nantucket proprietor July, 1659; sold there to his sons in 1671 and 1681. In April 1674 he and his son John were admonished for breach of

the law called Quakers meeting. December 9, 1658, he married (2) Ann, widow of Jeffrey Mingay. She died June 24, 1680. His will, dated February 26, 1684. He died March 6, 1685/1686 about ninety years old.
Children: Stephen; John baptized at Lynn last day of last month 1635; Mary, baptized Newbury April 2, 1638, who married (1) Thomas Page, (2) Hon. Henry Green, (3) Captain Henry Dow; Theodate, baptized Hampton, August 23, 1640, not in will, doubtless it was she who died in 1649; Hannah, born about 1643, married John Smith.
197
Page 424, Moses Leavitt, Esq., Exeter, one of five brothers and half-brothers who came from Hingham, August 12, 1650; son of John and 2nd wife Sarah [Gilman]; bought in Exeter 1676 and married October 26, 1681, Dorothy Dudley, who died before him. In 1689 her brother Samuel deeded him ½ of 200 acres; selectman 1682/1683, 1691, 1696, 1717; moderator 1707/1708, 1713-1715, 1723, 1726; Representative 1695, 1696, 1698, 1702; justice of the peace, 1699; deacon; will dated December 31, 1730, probated June 6, 1631. Wife Sarah Leavitt died between 1740-1746; 2nd wife Ann survived him; [all children same – LDP]; Joseph, born March 22, 1699, sometimes of Kinsington, wife Mary, six children recorded at Brentwood 1727-1727, including Wear.
Page 458, John Marden, Rye, an appraiser with John Hunking in 1664 and witness for Mark Hunking in 1666; taxed as John Marden in 1690; as Sr. in 1693; highway surveyor 1696-1697; living in 1702; he married Rachel Berry who outlived him. His will, dated August 1, 1698, was probated February 12, 1706/1707, gives to son James "my right in the woods that I bought and paid for" all else to wife Rachel for her disposal. Hers, nuncuperative, proved same day, by John Foss, Sr., his wife Mary and William Wallis, gives to four children, not James. Children: James, William, John, born 1671, Elizabeth, married Nathaniel Rand; Mary, who was a Jones in 1706/1707; presumably Thomas.
Page 461, Thomas Marston (plus or minus 52 in 1669), (plus or minus 65 in 1681), living on original grant of Robert whose administrator he was. He married Mary Estow. Selectman 1649, 1656, 1664, 1667, 1670, 1673, 1680; grand jury and jury 1684; representative 1677, 1680 four sessions; summoned for the Gove panel November 7, 1683. He died September 28, 1690. Children: Isaac; John; Benthia (died June 2 1655); Ephraim, born October 8, 1654/1655; James, born November 19, 1656; Caleb, born April 23, 1659, died October 31, 1671; Mary, born September 9, 1661, married January 1, 1680, William Sanborn; Sarah, born November 20, 1665, married Simon Dow.
Page 461, Robert Marston, Hampton, baptized at Ormsby, St. Margaret, Norfolk, England, September 18, 1608, son of Robert and Martha. Hampton proprietor 1640; had seven acre house lot south of meeting house green; was granted three acres of meadow "near the Boars head" in 1641 and another five acres house lot in 1643. He died in 1643, unmarried.
Page 498, John Moulton, older brother of Thomas, baptized at Great Ormsby, July 16, 1608, son of Robert and Mary Smith. John, age 38, arrived with wife Anne Greene who he married at Ormsby by St. Margaret, September 24, 1623. He was one of those asking leave in 1638 to settle Hampton where he was granted 250 acres in December 1639. Freeman May 22, 1639; lot layer, representative to General Court in Boston 1639; with Goodman Cross made a value of Hampton livestock for the General Court in 1640. Selectman, 1647. Will dated January 23, 1649; probated October 1, 1650, names wife Ruth. Children: Henry; Mary, married before January 1649, William Sanborn; Anne,

probably unmarried, 1649; Jane and Bridget, twins; John, baptized at Newbury, ??? 1, 1638; Ruth, baptized Hampton 7.1.1640, apparently died before 1649.
198
Page 499, Robert Moulton, Hampton, married May 29, 1689, Lucy Smith. Grand jury 1695; selectman 1705, either he or son selectman 1722, 1725; will of Robert, Sr., dated May 25, 1727 (died October 11, 1732), names Lucy, son Jeremiah principal heir and the maintenance of his mother and three other brothers: William, cooper, born March 8, 1690, married December 23, 1715, Abigail Page, who died January 22, 1776; Robert, born February 15, 1693, died October 3, 1778; married July 9, 1719, Sarah Lambrey, who died October 21, 1767; Jeremiah, born December 1, 1696; Jonathan, born June 5, 1702; married December 21, 1727, Elizabeth Lamprey.
Page 522, Robert Page, Deacon at Hampton; he was the son of Robert and Mary Goodwin. Hampton by summer (2nd) selectman eight times 1644-1671, allowed to build sawmill at Taylor's River. Wife Lucy died November 12, 1665. His will September 9 (died September 22), age 75, names all children but Susanna.
Page 523, Thomas Page, Hampton, married February 2, 1664, Mary Hussey and lived on the homestead; selectman 1670; will dated August 31, died September 8, 1686, names wife Mary and five surviving children. She married (2) Henry Green, Esq., married (3) Captain Henry Dow and died January 21, 1733, age 94, called in a Boston obituary a "gracious gentlewoman." Children: Mary, born March 21, 1664/1665; Robert, born July 17, 1667; Christopher, who married Abigail Tilton, daughter of Daniel; Theodate, born July 8, 1675, died August 14, 1676; Stephen, born August 14, 1677).[28]
Page 545, James Philbrick (also Philbrook), mariner, Hampton, married Ann Roberts; lived on the homestead. On October 2, 1660, James had his breeches stolen by Chris Gould. He was drowned along with Peter Johnson, November 16, 1674; administration of estate 1676 to widow Ann. She married (2) William Marston.
Joseph Philbrick, married, Hampton, Rye, married Tryphena Marston, died November 17, 1755. Children: Joseph, born December 14/22, 1686, died young; Joseph, born February 19, 1688; Zachariah, born March 11, 1689/1690, of Hampton; married in Newbury, July 9, 1715, Mary Lowell, daughter of Gideon; Sabina, born 1691, married January 14, 1713, Abraham Libby; Ann, born January 13, 1694, may have married Stephen Berry; Ephraim, born August 12, 1696, blacksmith at Exeter, married Martha Wadleigh, daughter of Henry; Hester, born May 2, 1699; Phebe, born June 9, 1701, married Daniel Moulton; Joses, born November 5, 1703, blacksmith at Rye, married January 4 or June 1727, Abigail Locke; died March 24, 1757, she August 12, 1783; Elizabeth, born December 9, 1706.
Francis Rand, Sandy Beach (plus or minus seventy in 1686), here by 1640/1641; sued by William Whiting; constable for upper Strawberry Bank 1649/1651. His wife, Christian, was a witness against Ann Crowther before the grand jury in 1648 and was sued for slander in 1655. On September 29, 1691, while the younger men were out fishing, the Bradstreet and Rand house[s] at Sandy Beach were attacked by Indians and sixteen persons were slain, including Francis and Christian, or carried into captivity. One son or
[28]See NEHGS *Register*, Volume 66, Pages 180-183.
199
grandson was surely captive and probably other Rand wives and children were among the victims. His will, dated December 31, 1689; probated February 19, 1691/1692, names his wife, surviving children: Francis, freed from training for three years in 1668; William,

apprenticed to John Partridge, died by 1680; Nathaniel, plus or minus forty-five in 1683, possible Indian victim; John; Thomas; Samuel, who married Thomas Barnes; and Sarah, who married Isaac Herrick.

Page 589, Thomas Roberts said to have come with the Hiltons which is very probable, as he was a fellow member of the Fishmongers Company of London. With Edward Hilton, both marked "in New England" in a list of 1641. Presumably he was that Thomas Robert, son of John Roberts, of Woolaston, apprentice April 29, 1622. In 1639/1640, he was elected President of the Court – an office of agency for the Bristol Company, the proprietors of Dover, from which fact he is sometimes called "Governor," although the territory under his authority was only one town. He signed the Dover Combination in 1640. He was on the grand jury in 1643, 1646, and 1656. In Sewell's *History of the Quakers*, it states that he rebuked his sons for their official cruelty to that sect. In 1669 his wife was Rebecca, who died before 1673. In 1670 he gave lands to sons John and Thomas and in 1671, half his remaining estate to his daughter Sarah Rich. His will was dated September 27, 1673, probated June 30, 1674, giving his homestead to Richard Rich. It names his children: John, born about 1628; Thomas, born about 1635; Hester, married John Martyn; Anna, married (1) James Philbrick, (2) William Marston; Elizabeth, married Benjamin Heard; and Sarah, who married Richard Rich.

Page 590, Henry Roby, born February 12, 1618, son of Thomas Roby and Mary Coxon (his brother Samuel, was born at Castle Donnington, February 12, 1628/1629, married Mary Walton). He came to Exeter from Dorchester in 1639; joined in building a sawmill in 1649; married (1) Ruth Moore, who died May 5, 1673, and whose father was William Moore (see Page 490); married (2) January 19, 1674, Elizabeth Philbrick Garland, daughter of Chase Philbrick, who died February 11, 1677; he married (3) Sarah, a widow. She died January 23, 1703. He was a selectman in 1656, 1660, 1665, and 1681; a constable in 1681; a juryman in 1679, 1684, and 1685. He was the justice of the peace for many years. During his last years he kept an inn which his widow continued. He died April 22, 1688, making elaborate provisions for his wife; named his children. Children by 1st wife: Mary, married December 22, 1663, Samuel Folsom; Thomas, born March 1, 1645/1646, in Falmouth 1689, married December 8, 1687, Martha Easton; John, born February 2, 1648; Judith, who married September 15, 1693, Samuel Healey; Ruth, born March 3, 1654, unmarried; Deliverance, born March 22, 1657, married December 28, 1680, Nathaniel Haseltine; Samuel, born August 4, 1659; Ichabod, born November 26, 1664. By his 3rd wife he had Sarah, born April 19, 1679.

Page 591, Samuel Roby, Hampton, married Mary Page, who died September 5, 1750. He died August 10, 1717. His children were all in his will. Ruth, possibly married December 10, 1701, John Sanborn; Mary, born November 25, 1686, married Henry Dearborn; Sarah, born March 27, 1689, married Nathaniel Bachiler; Theodate, born December 5, 1691, married Abraham Drake; Huldah, born March 4, 1694, married James Perkins;

Bathsheba, born August 2, 1696, married Jonathan Lane; Thomas, born October 10, 1698, married Sarah Fogg, and died March 4, 1767; Hannah, born February 26, 1701, married John Tilton; Abigail, born April 6, 1703, married Ezekiel Dow; Elizabeth, born July 19, 1704, married James Fogg; Betha, born December 28, 1707, married Abner Fogg.

Page 644, John Smith, Hampton, briefly, plus or minus 1640, came from Watertown and

went to Martha's Vineyard. His will is dated February 14, 1670. He died before June 9, 1674. He names his wife Deborah Parkhurst and children John and Samuel, both given land on Nantucket and to pay their sisters. His daughter Deborah married Nathaniel Bachiler. Children Abigail and Philip are also given land.
Page 669, Richard Swain, in Hampton, was granted 100 acres in December, 1639; and in 1641; and a 30-acre grant in Exeter which he evidently sold to Nathaniel and Abigail Drake. Presumably he is the Richard Swain, age 34, who came in the *Truelove* from London in November, 1635, the age seemingly over-stated. He was a lot layer, selectman 1650, juryman 1650, grand jury 1653. He was freed from training in June 1653. In July, 1659 he was a purchaser of Nantucket. In November, 1659, he was fined and disenfranchised for entertaining Quakers. The Hampton church excommunicated him as a Quaker in May of 1668. His 1st wife, Basille, died July 15, 1657. He married (2) September 15, 1658, Jane, widow of George Bunker of Topsfield, with whom he sold Topsfield land in 1660. She died at Nantucket, October 31, 1662, he April 14, 1682. Known children: William, age 16, Francis, age 14, came in the *Rebecca* from London, arriving at Boston, June 8, 1635; Nicholas, died August 18, 1650; Grace, oldest sister, married Nathaniel Boulter; John, born about 1633; Elizabeth, baptized at Newbury, October 9, 1638, married Nathaniel Weare. By 2nd wife, he had Richard, born at Hampton, January 13, 1659/1660.
Page 683, Remembrance Tibbetts, arrived from London last week of September, 1635, age 28, who came in Mr. Thomas Wiggins' service; married John Ault, and with him sued Mr. Wiggins in 1645 for wages to December 14, 1638, the date when she moved to Piscataqua.
Page 707, Robert Wadleigh, Esq., millwright, Exeter, went with father to Wells and had left for Kittery, or was about to depart, June 17, 1654. He was a ferryman and tavern keeper, and grand jury in 1665, clerk of the writs in 1665; in May, 1666 he bought 320 acres at Lamprill River, sold out two months later. Dover granted him a mill privilege on Lamprill River and recognized him as an inhabitant May 3, 1669. The part of his sons, John, Joseph and Robert in the Gove rebellion, resulted in his trip to England in their behalf and also on account of his own trouble with Mason.
On his return, Cranfield feared his influence and a report was made May 23, 1684: "he hath put the people of the Province into such ferment and disorder that it is not possible to put His Majesty's commands into execution or any way govern them. He was a councillor in 1684, captain by 1687; wife Sarah, married before June 17, 1654, and living 201
in 1698; he was living in 1701. His son was Jr. 1702-1710. Known children: Sarah, married John Young; Captain John was his oldest son, about 20 in 1683, wife Abigail Marston, died 1727/1728; Joseph, died in prison before May 23, 1684; Robert married September 8, 1696, Sarah Nelson; Mary married John Cram; Henry; Jonathan, Exeter, bondsman for Nicholas Gordon, 1696; constable 1697, selectman often 1705-1732, called lieutenant 1709, captain 1725; Hannah, a witness with him was likely his 1st wife; he married (2) about 1717, Ann (Wilson) Hilton; will 1748-1756, names daughter Mary Leavitt (wife of Joseph Leavitt), and children of deceased daughter Hannah.
NOTE 190 *The History of Sudbury, Massachusetts, 1638-1889*, by Alfred Sereno Hudson (Sudbury, Mass.: s.n., 1889).
Page 26, Original settlers of Sudbury Plantation about 1638/1639: Henry Loker, John

Loker.
Page 45, Henry Loker was perhaps brother of John. John Loker was assigned a house lot just west of the meetinghouse, where he lived in a house with his mother as late as 1678. The town purchased of him at that date, for a parsonage, the east end of his house, together with an orchard and four acres of land and the reversion due to him of the western end of the house which his mother then occupied (see period 1675-1700). It it said that before 1652 he married Mary Draper. Families by the name of Loker have lived within the ancient limits of Sudbury since the days of its settlement, dwelling for the most part in the territory now called Wayland, and more especially in the southern portion.
Page 74, John Loker originally given four acres of land between Robert Best and Thomas Flinn, also one acre parted from his house lot by the highway.
Page 111, Meadows granted John Loker, 1 acre first division, 3 acres 2nd division, 2 acres 3rd division.
Page 113, February 22, 1639. John Loker assessed tax on 1 acre of meadow.
Page 115, 3rd division of land, November 1640; John Loker, 6½ acres.
Page 116, In 1678 John Loker was to have for a house and some land which the town desired of him for the minister and which was situated just west of the meeting house "20 pounds of money of New England and also 40 acres of land on the west side of the great river of Sudbury in some common place of the common land, that he shall choose near to that called World's End. Only it is to be on the east side of the highway, that there leads from Pantry Bridge to Concord and lieth also on the north side of Pantry and Gulf Meadows.
Page 160, About the time that the Sudbury settlement was pioneering on the south of their plantation, their attention was turned in a westerly course.
202
Page 181, John Loker given new grant of land in January 1655. John Loker fought against the Indians in Philip's War. He apparently lost no lands or goods in the war as his name is on none of the petitions for relief.
Page 263, In reference to western end of John Loker's house: "This part of the house was to be the township's property at the marriage or death of the said widow Mary Loker. For this property, the town was to pay John Loker fifty pounds. The widow Loker appeared at town meeting May 20, 1678 and surrendered all her reversion in the western end of the house to the town, reserving the liberty to have twelve months in which "to provide herself otherwise." She also promised in the meantime "to quit all egress and regress through the eastern end of the house and every part thereof." In consequence of this the town agreed to pay her annually (that is till she should marry or die), twenty-five shillings.
Page 266, A new meetinghouse was built in 1687, "Mary Loker was to have 1 pound 15 shillings for the year ensuing for sweeping the new meetinghouse and keeping it clean."
NOTE 191 *History of Groton, Massachusetts*, by Butler
Pages 26-27, Original proprietors and acre rights: Sgt. John Larkin, 20; Lt. William Larkin, 20; John Page, 20; Matthew Farnsworth, Sr., 20; James Fiske, 20; Captain James Parker, 50; Joseph Parker, 50.
Page 32, Jonas Prescott, Sr. was early possessor of a 31-acre right. Upon his death his son Benjamin Prescott became proprietor.
Page 37, A committee was then chosen to name the contract … a mill was accordingly

built by John Prescott and belonged to Lancaster or by his son Jonas, who was after a distinguished inhabitant of Groton. This mill was built in the south part of Groton. That school district and section of the town still retains the name of "Old Mill."
"At a town meeting November 19, 1673, by agreement of the town, Jonas Prescott built a mill at Stony Brook, near its issue from Forge Pond now in Westford."
Page 43, John Larkin appears on a committee whose duty it was to instruct the selectmen in the management of prudentials of the town.
Pages 89-90, In 1689, King William's War commenced in New England, especially in the frontier towns. Immediately after the beginning of this war, the inhabitants of Groton sent the following petition to the General Court: request advice as to how to proceed with harvest and necessary work. Signed James Prescott, Sr., Jonas Prescott, Lt. John Larkin, Ensign.
203
Page 91, An arrangement of the garrisons for Groton was made March 17, 1691/1692. Ensign John Larkin head and John Larkin in 1 garrison of 10 men. Samuel Parker, James Parker in 1 of 11 men. Lt. Jonas Prescott head of 31-man garrison.
Page 92, Lt. Jonas Prescott, the mill at what is now called Forge village in Westford (1848).
Page 93, The Indians began their attack on the town at Lt. Larkin's home.
Page 273, William Lakin was probably the oldest man among the first generation of settlers of Groton. From his great age: 90/91, when he died in 1672, it appears that he was born about forty years before the first settlement of Plymouth. He is not named among the original proprietors of Groton. By certain old papers it appears that Lt. William and Sgt. John Lakin were grandsons of William, Sr., that William, Jr., father of Lt. William and Sgt. John, died in England, that his widow married William Martin, and that the grandfather, daughter-in-law and two grandsons came from Redington, England, to Reading, Massachusetts. The two grandsons had each 20 acre rights. John's was at Nod. John also had 90 acres at the "sledges" (this word seems to signify strips of meadow or parcel of low land abounding in iron ore). From these two militia officers, it is believed spring all the families of Lakins in this and the neighboring towns.
Pages 281-285, James Parker was a very distinguished and extraordinary man. He was probably a petitioner, as well as a large proprietor and early settler of Groton. He was also a petitioner of Dunstable and it is believed of Chelmsford and Billerica. Previous to the settlement of Groton, he lived in Woburn, Chelmsford, and probably Reading. He was one of the first board of selectmen chosen by the inhabitants of Groton in December, 1662. He is then called "Deacon," next year, "Sergeant;" for sometime afterwards during the remainder of his life, Captain James Parker. At a meeting of the proprietors of Dunstable, a little after this time, held at Woburn, he was chosen a selectman of Dunstable though an inhabitant of Groton. He was successfully chosen a selectman of Groton in most of the years from 1662 to 1699, when chosen for the last time. During this period he was moderator of most of the town meetings, a member and chairman of all important committees, chosen to locate hiways, lay out land, establish boundaries of the town and in fine to transact all business of a municipal, parrochial or public nature. He was very active, noted, and as is presumed, a very brave officer, in the wars with the Indians. He was probably town clerk the year after the return of the inhabitants when they had been driven off by the Indians; but no record appears to have been kept that year; one

document only shows his signature as town clerk. He was chosen October 30, 1693, to represent the town in the General Court, in November of that year.
Captain James Parker married Elizabeth Long of Woburn, May 23, 1643, by whom he had eleven children; but neither John nor Joseph are mentioned in his will; perhaps they had died. In advanced life he married Eunice, a widow, by whom he had one daughter, Sarah. His care of this child of his old age, being born when he was about eighty years old is seen in his will.
204
Will of James Parker partially quoted: Captain James Parker married Elizabeth Long of Woburn, May 23, 1643, by whom he had eleven children; but neither John nor Joseph are mentioned in his will; perhaps they had died. In advanced life he married Eunice, a widow, by whom he had one daughter, Sarah. His care of this child of his old age, being born when he was about eighty years old is seen in his will.
Will of James Parker partially quoted:
"In the name of God, Amen. I James Parker of Groton in the county of Middlesex, province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, 25 of May 1700 being weak of body but of good and perfect memory and understanding … bequeath and give the improvement of all my house and lands on the west side of the hiway for the bringing up of my daughter Sarah. I will and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Gary, 20 pounds … I will and bequeath to my daughter Hannah Blood [husband Nathaniel Blood] … I will and bequeath to Elizabeth Parker, daughter of my son Zachariah, deceased, 1 ten-acre right … I give and bequeath unto Abiel Prescott the daughter of my son Joshua Prescott, deceased, ten pounds. I give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah, forty pounds [Sarah married Captain Jeremiah Shattuck, July 7, 1724]. And also whereas I have given several of my sons: James, Josiah, Samuel, Zachariah and Eleazer Parker, my natural sons, three several portions in land and otherwise, I do ordain and will that the 10-acre right which I have given to them to be reckoned as their full portion."
The following family lists of marriages, births, and deaths are compiled from the record in the clerk's office in Middlesex County, The first two books of records of Groton … *great care has been taken to put the dates precisely as they stand in the record*. There are a few apparent inconsistencies in them, and probably some mistakes will be made owing to the change of [calender] style in 1752 [from the Julian to the Gregorian].
Page 387, Hannah or Anna Parker married Nathaniel Blood, she died January 14, 1728, age 82.
Page 388, Abigail Parker married John Blood, Jr., December 8, 1741.
Page 390, Eunice Parker, or Jane, married Josiah Boyden, January 17, 1729. She died January 1, 1745.
Page 396, Children of Benjamin Farnsworth and Mary Prescott: Mary, born January 5, 1696; Martha, born January 9, 1698; died February 11, 1698; Benjamin, born January 16, 1699; Isaac, born July 4, 1701; Ezra, born June 17, 1703; Amos, born November 27, 1704; Lydia, born September 26, 1706; Aron, born August 29, 1709; Jonas, born October 4, 1713; Deborah, born 1715.
Page 410, Children of Sergeant John Lakin and Mary; John died March 21, 1697: Sarah, the eldest, born February 4, 1661; William, born May 12, 1664; Abigail, born
205
13.1.1666/1667; married Samuel Parker; Joseph, born April 14, 1670; Benjamin, born

November 6, 1672; Josiah, born 14.7.1675
Page 421, Children of James Parker and Elizabeth Long of Woburn; and Eunice, widow, married 23.3.1645: Elizabeth, born April 12, 1645 at Woburn; Anne?, born 5.11.1646; Hannah, born January 5, 1647 at Woburn; married Nathaniel Blood, died January 14, 1728, age 82; John, born February 28, 1649; Joseph, born 1651; James, married December 11, 1678, Mary Parker; Josiah, born 1655, married about 1678, Elizabeth Saxon of Boston; Samuel, born 1656, married Abigail Lakin; Joshua, born March 13, 1658 at Chelmsford, married Abigail Shattuck; Zachariah, born January 14, 1659 at Chelmsford; Eleazer, born November 9, 1660 at Groton; by Eunice: Sarah, born December 12, 1697, married Jeremiah Shattuck.
Page 422, Children of Samuel Parker and Abigail Lakin: James, born April 28, 1686, married Abigail Prescott; Robert, born April 2, 1688; Samuel, born about 1690, married Deborah Prescott; John, married May 22, 1719, Joanna Ames; Abigail, born August 22, 1696, married January 1, 1716/1717, Thomas Tarbell; Jonathan, married Sarah; both died September 21, 1723; Rachel; Eunice, born March 11, 1706; married January 12, 1730 or January 17, 1729, Josiah Boyden; she died January 1, 1745.
Page 423, Children of Samuel Parker and Deborah Prescott and Sarah: Samuel, born September 28, 1715; Susanna, born April 1, 1717; Simon, born April 30, 1719; Rebekah, born March 5, 1721/1722; Solomon, born September 26, 1722, married December 12, 1752, Hipubah Douglas; Sarah, born December 2, 1725, of Sarah; Jane, born April 27, 1728, of Sarah; Deborah, born August 25, 1731, of Sarah; Lemuel, born February 3, 1734/1735, of Sarah.
Pages 428-429 Children of Jonas Prescott and Mary Loker: Jonas, died December 31, 1723, age 76; Mary died October 28, 1735. [All children and dates coincide with our dates – LDP.] Note: Deborah's husband is given as Samuel Parker.
NOTE 192 *Nauvoo Record of Members, 1841-1845* (no page numbers); found on FHL microfilm 581219. I have this roll in my private collection – LDP;
A Record of the Names of the Members of the Church taken in the Spring of 1842.
First Ward – no record of any of our relatives – LDP
Second Ward
James W. Huntsman
Hannah
Sarah J.
Mary
Joseph
Maria
John Levit
Daniel
Phebe
Charles
George
206
Loisa
Jeremiah Leavitt
Sarah
Loisa

Jeremiah, Jr.
Wyer
Lemuel
Dudley
Mary
Thomas
Betsey
Priscilla
Edward Partridge, dead
Marriet PAGE Partridge, dead
Matilda Lyman, dead
Frances M. Lyman dead
Amasa Lyman
Louisa
Albert M.
Jacob Huntsman
Catherine
Deborah, under 8
Serene, under 8
Decatur, deceased
Lydia Partridge
Edward
Caroline
Joseph Smith
Emma
Julia
Joseph, Jr.
Phoebe Wheeler
Alvira Cowles
Desdemonia Fulmer
Edender [Eliza] M. Partridge
Emuel [Emily] D. Partridge
Lovina Walker

NOTE 193 *English Ancestry of Michael Bacon of Dedham*, compiled by Eliza Buckingham Bacon of New Haven.

"Bacon is a Seignority in Normandy according to the well-authenticated genealogy of the great Suffolk family of Bacon from whence sprung many branches." (Kimber Baronetage 1, i).

Grimbaldus, a Norman gentleman, related to William de Warrene, Earl of Surrey, came into England at the time of the Conquest and had grants of land at Letheringsete, near Holt, County Norfolk. (Liber primates de Binham MSS nup. In custody of Thomas Witherington, Knight) [Generation 1]

Ran(d)ulf or Reynolds resided at Thorpe, County Norfolk; also called Baconsthorpe. Authorities differ as to who first assumed the name Bacon: Ranulf or his grandson, Robert, son of Roger. [Generation 2] Ranulf had two brothers, Rudulph and Edmund. Ranulf was the father of Gilbert, Agnes, George and Roger.

George “gave and released to his sister Agnes, widow of Sir Roger de Halis all the lands belonging to his family in Normandy.” (Reg. Abbot de Langley, folio 90)
Roger, son of George “sued by his sister Agnes, for distraining her tenants in Baconsthorpe and Lodue and breaking her park.” (lusis ap Norwich 5 H, III ¾) He raised arms with the barons against the King John and had his estates confiscated (Fines 2 John 207
Rot. 13, Clans I, H, III, part 2) His lands were returned by favour of Henry III in 1216.
[Generation 3] Roger had two sons: Robert and William.
Robert Bacon, son of Roger, first found mentioned by the surname of Bacon. (Kimber)
[Generation 4] Robert had two sons: John and William.
John Bacon, son of Robert, of Herset, Suffolk, married Alice and had a son (John VI, who lived in the time of Edward I.), who married Cicily Hoo. His grandson, John VII married Helena Gedding. [Generations 5-7]
John Bacon VIII, son of John VII, married (1) Helen Hillott, by whom he had John (IX); married (2) Julian Bardwell. John Bacon IX married Margery, daughter & heir of John Thorpe, son of William Thorpe, son of Sir William Thorpe, by the daughter of Sir Roger Bacon, commander in the time of the wars of Edward II and Edward III. He was son of Sir Henry Bacon, son of Sir Henry Bacon, a judge itinerant temp Henry III, lineally descended from Grimbaldus. (Visitation of Suffolk, Metcalf and Kimber) [Generations 8-9]
Edmund Bacon, son of John IX, of Drinkston, County Suffolk, married Elizabeth Crofts, by whom he had John Bacon XI, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas Cockfield. (Visitation of Suffolk, Metcalf and Kimber; Visitation of London, 1568 – Cooke-Harl, MS 1463) [Generations 10-11] John Bacon XI had five sons: Robert, John, Thomas, Henry and William.
Thomas Bacon, son of John Bacon XI, of Helingham, will proved February 27, 1535. Thomas was the father of John, Thomas, Anne, Henry, Mary, Agnes and Elizabeth. [Generation 12]
John, son of Thomas Bacon, will proved March 11, 1537. John was the father of Michael, Richard, William, Barbara and Rose. [Generation 13]
Michael Bacon, son of John Bacon, will proved April 29, 1619. Michael was the father of William, Thomas, John, Michael (who immigrated to Dedham), Elizabeth, Sarah (Yorke), and Rose (Ballet).
NOTE 194 *Bullard and Allied Families*, by Edgar J. Bullard (Detroit, Michigan: E. J. Bullard, 1930).
Pages 218-219 LAKIN
John Lakin, a native of England, came to America with his brother William, his mother and his grandfather Lakin (probably about 1645), and settled first at Reading, Mass., where the name was sometimes spelled Laukin (Reading Vital Records). A few years later, in the spring of 1655, the two brothers, William and John Lakin, were among the petitioners for land in Groton, where both were original proprietors of the town, each 208
owning a twenty-acre right. Their names appear frequently upon the early town records, each with the title of “lieutenant,” and both are shown to have taken an active and prominent part in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.[29]
From these two military officers are descended the numerous families of Lakin in Groton

and widespread surroundings. From old papers and receipts in possession of the compiler of *The History of Groton, Massachusetts* (Samuel Abbott Green), evidence is found to establish the fact that John and William Lakin were sons of William Lakin, Jr., who died in England, and whose widow married (2) William Martin and came to New England with her new husband, her two sons and their grandfather, William Lakin, Sr. William Martin died at Groton, March 26, 1672/1673, aged 76. Mary Martin, wife of William Martin, died August 14, 1669 (Groton, Mass., Vital Records, Vol. II, Page 244). The grandfather, William Lakin, Sr., died there December 10, 1672, aged 91. Lieutenant John Lakin married, in Reading, Massachusetts, about 1658, Mary Bacon, granddaughter of Michael Bacon of Dedham. They removed to Groton, about 1661, where all but the eldest of their children were born, and where John Lakin died March 21, 1697. Their children were: Mary, born in Reading, Massachusetts; Sarah, born February 4, 1662, in Groton; married Benjamin Willard; William, born May 12, 1664; Abigail born March 13, 1666; Joseph, born April 4, 1670; Benjamin, born November 6, 1672; Josiah, born September 14, 1675.

Mary Lakin, eldest child of John and Mary (Bacon) Lakin, was born probably in Reading, Massachusetts about 1660, and died not later than 1688, but the exact date is not known. She married, July 18, 1674, "when 14 years and a few months old," Henry Willard (See Willard XI). Proof that Mary Lakin, daughter of Lieutenant John Lakin, married Henry Willard is found in the copy of an old deed given by Simon Willard, dated July 16, 1674, which reads in part, "Whereas upon a contract between my son, Henry Willard, and Mary Lakin, daughter of Sergeant John Lakin, both of Groton, I thought [it] meet to settle something upon him for his outward subsistence."[30]

References – Lakin: Research by Homer W. Brainard, Hartford, Conn., "History of Groton, Massachusetts" (Butler). "Facts Relating to the History of Groton, Masachusetts," Samuel Abbott Green, 1914. NEHGS *Register*, Vol. 7, Page 114; Vol. 45, Page 1; Vol. 48, Page 114.

NOTE 195 State Papers, New Hampshire Probate Records, *Probate Records of the Province of New Hampshire*, Vol. 1, 1635-1717, Albert S. Batchellor, editor. Published at Concord, New Hampshire: Rumford Printing Press, 1907 [FHL book call number 974.2 N2np]

Page 25, 1654 ------ Berry. It is ordered by this court that Jane Berry is administratour for her husband's goods. Deceased. (Court Record, June 28, 1654, in Deeds, Vol. 2, Page 2).

[29]NEHGS *Register*, Vol. 48, Pages 444-460.

[30]*Ibid*., Volume 7, Page 114.

Page 29, Edward Gilman, 1655, Exeter. Administration of the estate of Edward Gilman of Exeter, granted to his widow Mary Gilman, April 10, 1655, and she was ordered to produce the consent of her children to the disposal of the estate by the county court according to a deed of the deceased. Moses Gilman gave his consent as about January 11, 1654/1655, and John Folsom, Daniel Cushing and John Leavitt, September 29, 1655 (Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, Vol. 1, Page 45).

Pages 30-31, William Estow, 1655, Hampton. In the name of God Amen ye (16th) of ye (8th) mo in ye yeare of our Lord god 1655: I William Estow of ye towne of Hampton in ye County of Norfolke being of whole minde & in good and pfect memory laud & prayse bee unto Almighty god maker & redeemer.This my present testament concerning herein my last will in manner & forme following that is to say I commend my soule unto

Almighty god My maker & Redeemer, & my body to ye grave, I bequeathe unto my soone-inlaw moris Hobbs & my daughter Sarah my house wherein hee dwelleth and the Lott thereunto belonging wth two shares of Cow Com'on, also an acre of sault marsh more or less at ye severals. Item tenn acres of land more or less to my two daughters equally to bee divided betwixt them Sarah to have the south side toward Christopher Palmer wth land joining to ye house Lott: It: one share of the Cow Com'on to my daughter Mary. It: twelve acres of upland more or less liing in ye Mill field equally to bee divided betwixt my two daughters with ye Swamp att ye end of it Sarah to lie on ye west side. Item I bequeathe unto my daughter Mary eight acres of Salt Marsh & to my daughter Sarah nine acres this pcell to be equally divided for quallity according to quantity: ye marsh of Christophers on ye East It: twelve acres of fresh meadow I give unto my two daughters equally to bee divided betwixt them in Joyning to Christopher Palmers on ye southest Item to my Daughter Sarah Hobbs fower Oxen & two cowes wch is old gentle & blackish & one yearling heifer: And I give unto my grandson John Hobbs one heifer of two years old, & the said Jn Hobbs to give unto his sister Sarah ye second calfe that this heifer shall bringe & I give unto him my gunn: Item I give to my daughter Mary Marston al ye rest of my cattell wch is 3 Cows wch is old brown, old cole & young gentle & 1 heifer .2: year old & 1 bull & 3 calves Item I give unto my daughter Mary Marston seven bushels of wheat: It: I give unto ye children of Willi: Moulton forty shillings wch is tenn shillings to eatch of them to bee payed in fower yeare the eldest have ye first tenn and ye rest according to their age yerely: Item I give unto my daughter Sarah Hobbs all ye rest that is not in my will and farther more I give unto my Sonneinlaw Tho: Marston the farthermost stack of Salt Marsh hay that stands in ye marsh & two good loads of fresh hay. And farthermore this is my will that my Son-in law Morris Hobbs shall pay wt debts I am indebted to any & to have & receive what is due to mee from any Revoking & annulling all other & every other former Testamts wills Legasies bequests by mee in anywise before this time made named willed, or bequeathed any other tyme that is pperly mine tc: Read sealed & delivered in ye psence of us: Abraha: Pirkins, willi: Moulton: Proved April 8, 1656.

Willi: Estow

210

[Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, Volume 1, Page 52. A copy is found in the New Hampshire Probate Files.]

[On the back of the New Hampshire copy:]

The 12 Acres in ye mill field formerly one [on] ye east was tho: Philbrick one ye west Moses Cooke butting one ye Roode which gooes to ye beach

Leften Smith one ye west or westrly bounded on ye river notherly and Christephe Palmer on the South east the nine and eight acres of Salt marsh

Christopher Palmers one the east butted one John brounes one ye north the river one ye west or westrely

[Inventory of the estate given to his daughter, Mary Marston; amount, £60.7.0; and of that given to his daughter Sarah Hobbs; amount £143.13.0. Debts to be paid to the children of William Moulton £2.0.0, and to John Redman, £0.2.6]

[Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, Vol. 1, Page 53.]

[Thomas Marston of Hampton presented to the court at Salisbury the will of William Estow, desiring the appointment of a committee to divide and set out the land given in the

will, and according to the order of the court. The court appointed William Sanborn and Nathaniel Weare as such committee November 14, 1676. [Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, Vol. 4, Page 48.]
Page 32, Samuel Parker, 1656. [Administration of the estate of Samuel Parker granted to Emmanuel Hilliard, June 25, 1656.] [Court Records, June 25, 1656, in Deeds, Vol. 2, Page 11.]
Pages 33-34, Philemon Dalton, 1656, Hampton, The last will & testament …. The County of northfolke, being sick & … bequeath my soule unto God who gave itt & Jesus….:
It [Item] I Doe give unto Dorety Dalton my loving wife my … a two yearling heffer Called Chery: Itt one Swine & two she … beed in the beed Chamber with the furniture thear of as itt stands … Chests & the trunke with the apparrill thearin with the bras & … & yron potes; wth the mortar pessell with the speete & basting … peuter viz Six platters & a Salt seller & Skillet & for bookes: viz one of mr Burrows Called Gospell worship During terme of her life & the third of all my lands and one of the Dweling housen as sonn & shee shall agree During the tearme of her life & the apples of the fouer trees next the Common in the orchard
Itt I Doe give unto my Sonn Samuel Dalton all the rest of … and housenrom; with my fouer oxen wth the Cart & furniture … with all my books wch are not otherwise Dispose 211
of: … give unto my Daughter mehetabell Dalton one … -owes Concerning earthly mindedness ….
Ittum I give unto Hannah Dalton ….. heffer Called hart: & I Doe give unto my wife ….. of the last Crop both Indian and English [corn]: and barne … & hay and rome to sett her Cattell in the leantow During term … her life and the Hake: and for the Confermation of this my last will & testament I have hereunto sett my hand & seale having appointed my sonn Sameuell & my wife as my lawfull Excequetors to this my last will, whearunt I have sett my hand the leaventh of November one thousand Six hundred & fifty Six
Signed and Sealed in the psents of us Abraham Perkins, Timothie Dalton [Proved October 14, 1662.] Philemon Dalton X his mark [Seal] & Seele
[Essex County, Massachusetts, Probate Files.]
Page 35, Henry Thorner [Turner] 1657 Wapping, England, [Administration of the estate of Henry Thorner, of Wapping, England, ship-carpenter, accidently killed by a rolling mast, granted to James Garrett and Edward Thorner, August 26, 1657.] [Court Records, August 26, 1657, in Deeds, Vol. 2, Page 20.]
[Inventory was presented September 12, 1657; amount £171.1.6½; taken by Brian Pendleton and Richard Waldron.] [Court Records, September 12, 1657, in Deeds, Vol. 2, Page 20b.]
William Swaine, Jr., 1657, Hampton, [Inventory of the estate of William Swaine, Jr., of Hampton, taken by Robert Tuck, John Sanborn, Samuel Dalton, and William Marston, November 10, 1657; amount £136.4.0; sworn to by Prudence Swaine, the widow, April 12, 1658.] [Essex County, Massachusetts, Probate Files, and Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, Vol. 1, Page 76.]
Page 35, Emmanuel Hilliard, 1657, Hampton, [Inventory of the estate of Emmanuel Hilliard of Hampton, appraised Nov. 19, 1657, by Robert Tuck, John Sanborn, and Henry Dow; affirmed by the widow Elizabeth Hilliard; amount, £177.13.6.] [Norfolk County,

Massachusetts, Deeds, Vol. 1, Page 74.]
[Francis Page of Hampton acknowledges the receipt from Joseph Merry of Hampton of £53.6.8, in behalf of Benjamin Hilliard and Elizabeth Hilliard, children of Emmanuel Hilliard, it being their share of their father's estate; dated June 23, 1669; witness, Nathaniel Batcheller.] [Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, Vol. 2, Page 151.]
[Timothy Hilliard acknowledges the receipt from his father-in-law, Joseph Merry, of £53.6.4, it being his share in the estate…]
Page 50, Ann Batchelder, 1660, Portsmouth, The last Will & Testament of Anne Batchelor, widdow of Portsmouth in Pascataq River made ye 5th November 1660.
212
I Ann Bachelor being weake of Body, but in Pfect memory doe ordaine this as my last Will & Testament, heereby revokeing all former Wills, Legacyes & bequests w'ever.
Impr My debts & funerall charges being paid out of my whole estate I give & bequeath unto my Sonn Jno. Bachelor ye true sum'e of thirtye pounds, my son being alive at my death, if hee bee not alive at my Death then I will ye said Sum'e unto his widdow & thehr joynt Children equally to bee divided among them.
I give unto James Leech twenty shillings, unto his wife twenty shillings, & unto theyr foure children ten shillings a peice.
I give unto Jane ffurzen my best hatt & blue pettycoate.
I give unto Mary Walford Widdow my best pettycoate & twenty shillings & unto her foure Cheldren ten shillings a peice.
If in Case I dye before my Servant Richard Peirce his time bee out wt time remaines I give him, wth an Axe, handsaw, Adze, Augre, a calking Iron or two togither wth two suits of Apparell & three shirts.
I give more unto my said servant Rich: Peirce forty shillings.
I give unto Tho: Paine wn his time is expired forth shillings & Executours for ye better performance of this my will I make Joshua Moodey & Mr Elias Stileman & desire Mr. James Pendleton to bee my overseer.
In wittness wrof I have heere unto set my hand in ye day of yeare above written. The marke of Ann X Batchelour
Witnesse
The Marke of
Mary X Walford
The marke of
Ann X Hart.
[Proved June 26, 1661.]
[Inventory, November 27, 1660; amount £96.1.0; signed by William Seavey, James Leach and Samuel Haines.]
Pages 66-70, William Moulton, 1663/1664, Hampton, The Last will & Testament of william moulton of Hampton in the County of norfolke in new England:
I william moulton being sick & weak of body butt sound in my understanding & memory Doe by this my last will & testament settle my Estate as followeth.
213
Imp I Give & bequeath unto margritt my Loving wife my new House being the west partt of my Dwelling House with the Chambers belonging thearunto and the use of the leanto and the one Halfe of the orchyard as itt is Devided by a parth Goeing through itt she

having liberty to Choose which pt she pleaset the which shee is to Injoy Duering [the terme][31] of Her life or to her Day of marriage Item I Give unto margritt my wife the bed which standeth in my new Room with all furniture theirunto belonging with the Rest of my Beding and the moveables in the house Excepting whatt is other waise Disposed of as shalbee after Expressed Itte I Give unto margritt my wife my warmeing pan & smoothing Iron and Fier shovell & tonges, and the Rest of the Iron Brass and peuter is to bee Devided into two partts by one of my Exequeters and my sones to hav the other partt:
Ittem I Give unto margritt my Loveing wife my whole stocke of neatt Cattle Horse & Swine towards the bringing up of my Children Excepting the Horse which only is to Returne unto my Eldest sones att the Day of my wives marriage or death; only my Children are to Injoy those Cattle which are now accounted theirs viz: my sone Joseph three my son Benjamin two & Hanna one & mary one:
Ittem I Give unto my son Joseph moulton my Dwelling House & Barne with all my outt Houseing and my House lott being by Estimation ten acres more or less as itt is and ten acres of planting land in the north plaine lying by Henery Robies land the which was Granted to mee by the Towne and five acres more or lesse lying in the East field adjoyning to the land of will Samborn & Samuell ffoge: and nine acres of fresh meadow lying near to the Great bores Head between the medow of John Browne and Gilles ffullers: Ittem two acres of Salt marsh lying in a place Called the severals between the marsh of william ffuller and Christopher Palmer: Ittem five acres of Salt marsh on the other sid of the fales, lying betwee[n] the marsh of will ffifield & Phillip Lewes: Ittem I Give unto my son Joseph three shares of Comonedg two shares of the Cow Comon & one share of the ox Comon: Item I Give & Bequeth unto my sonn Benjamin Moulton ten acres of Planting land Adjoyning to my House lott: and ten acres of Planting land in ye north Plaine Adjoyning to ye lott of Thomas Marston ye which was first Granted to Robert marston: Ittem fower Acres of meadow in the Greatt medow lying between the medow of will ffuller & Henery Robey: Ittem thre: acres in the Greatt Bores Head medow Adjoyning to the medow somtimes Thomas Chases: Item five acres of Salt marsh lying on the other side of the River by the landing place Ittem one share of the Cows Comon and one share of ye ox Comon: I Give unto my Son Robert Moulton six acres of Planting land in the East feild Adjoyning to the lott of John Redman
And further itt is my will and Determination thatt when my sone Joseph shall Come to the Age of twenty one yeers hee shall Enter upon & posses the land which I have here Given and Appointed for him and them thatt hee shall yeerly Pvid and lay in for his mother fower loads of Hay: and shall likewise pay unto his mother Every yeere fifteen Bushiles of Indian Corne and Eight Bushiles of wheatt and five Bushiles of malt all merchentable and thatt my son Joseph shall afford and Allow his mother Convenient House Room for her Hay and Cattell Duering the terme of her life or to her Day of marriage.

[31]Words in brackets are supplied from the recorded copy.

And further thatt my son Benjamin shall Pvide for his mother three load of Hay yeerly to bee putt into the Barne and to pay her ten bushilles of indian Corne & Six bushiles of wheat yerly Duering the time above sayd: the which Corne is by both my sons to bee Delivered as their mother shall stand in need
Itt I Give & Bequeth unto my daughter Hanna moulton the some of ten pounds to be payd out of my stock when shee shall Com to the Age of sixteen yeers the which is to bee

Improved by my Exequetor for her untill shee shall Come to the Age of twenty yeer or att her day of marriage which shall fall out first
Itt I Give unto my Daughter mary the some of ten pounds to bee payd by my sonn Joseph five pounds when [she] shall Come to the Age of sixteen yeers and five pounds the yeer following
Itt I Give unto my Daughter Sarah the some of ten pounds to be payd by my sonn Benjamin five pounds when she Come to the Age of sixteen yeers and five pounds the yeere followin
Ittem I Give unto my Daughter Ruth the some of ten pounds to bee payd by my son Joseph moulton five pounds when she shall Arive to the Age of sixteen yeers and five pounds the yeere following
Item I Doe appoint Conserning my Child which is yett un Borne thatt if God Give itt life untill it Come to the age of fourtteen yeeres itt shall Chose a gardian and shall then my two sones Joseph & Benjamin shall pay unto the sd Child the some of five pounds to bee Improved in the Hands of the sd Gardian for the Pfitt of the Child until itt shall Come to Age: and itt is Alwaies Pvided thatt att my wives marriage the paymentt of the Corne & Hay by my sons above mentioned shall seace: and thatt when my wife leave the house the sd new Room is to Remaine to my sonn Joseph and yt all her Removeing the bedstead & the Greatt Table and other Lumber shall Remaine in the house by lumber I Inted tubes & troughs & such like: and thatt when my sones Come to Age my plowes Cartes yoaks & Chaines and such Implements of Husbandry shalbe Devided between my two sons Joseph & benjamen: and thatt my two sones Joseph & Benjamin shall Pvid & bring home for their mot[h]er twenty loads of wood Pannum thirtteen loads to bee Pvided by Joseph & seaven loads by Benjamin Duering the terme of her life or untill the Day of her marriage & they are to begin their time of Pviding of this wood when Benjamin shall Come to the Age of twenty one; and my will and Intent is thatt If my sone Joseph Depart this life before hee Com of Age thatt then my sonn Benjamin shall Injoy his ligesey and thatt my sone Robertt shall Injoy the legesay appointed to Benjamin
And farther I Doe will and Determin thatt if thear bee any of the stocke left att my wives Desease thatt itt shallbee Devided amongst my Children by my Exequetors or so much of itt as they shall Judge meett my two Elest Exeqter and I Doe make Co[n]stitute and appoint my Loving father in law Robert Page yeoman and my Loving Brother in law Henery Dow to bee my Lawfull Exequetors to this my last will and testiment who are to 215
Adminester [upon my estate] and to settele itt according to this last will after my Disease and I Doe appoint yt att my sones Reseiving their Ptions they shall allow unto their mother Comonedg for to keepe her Cattle Duering the time above sparcified and this my last will and testament I Doe Conferme with my hand & seale the Eight Day of march Anno D one thousand six Hundred and sixty & three: Pvided thatt if att my wives marriage the thirds of my land should bee Claimed from my sones then yt the Exequetors shall Devid the stock to my Children or so much of it as they shall see meett
Wittness my Hand & seale Will [Seal] moulton
Signed Sealed and Confermed
In the prsents of
Robertt X Page
His mark

Samuel Dalton
Thomas Page
[Proved October 11, 1664.]
[Essex County, Mass., Probate Files, and Norfolk County, Mass., Deeds, Vol. 2, Page 9.]
[Inventory of the estate of "William Moulton of Hampton: late Deceased: upon the Eighteenth day of Aprill: Anno: 1664;" taken by William Godfrey and John Sanborn May 14, 1664; amount £470; attested by Robert Page and Henry Dow, executors.] [Essex County, Massachusetts, Probate Files, and Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, Vol. 2, Page 12.]
[Sarah Moulton acknowledges the receipt, April 28, 1674, from her brother, Benjamin Moulton, of £10 left her in the will of her father, William Moulton; witnesses, Henry Dow and John Moulton.] [Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, Vol 2, Page 341.]
Pages 71-72, Thomas Philbrick, 1663/1664, Hampton, The Last will and testament of Thomas Philbrick Sunr of Hampton in the County of norfolke in new England =
I Thomas Philbrick being very Aged and weak in body Butt sound in understanding senc & memory Doe settle my Estate according to this my last will here under written.
Impri I Give and Bequeth unto my son James Philbrick and to my Grand Child John Philbrick my frest medow lying near to the Beach being by Estimation six acres more or less as itt is the which to bee Qually Devided between them att such time as shal be … after mentioned: Ittem I Give unto my son James Philbrick … Dwelling House and my House lott with the orchard and all … priveledges and appertinances thear unto belonging to him … His Heiers for Ever: Ittem I Give & bquith unto my son … of Thomas Sleeper lying towards the Clambancks in that … of marsh Comonly Called the Little ox Comon to bee Devided … them att such time as is hereafter mentioned.
Ittem I Give unto my sonn Thomas Philbrick the some or … pounds to be payd by my Exequetor after my disease Ittem I Give unto my sonn Thomas Philbrick the land which
216
was sometimes Daniell Hendrakes Called the Hop Ground to bee wholly att His Disposall at this p'sent time: Ittem I Give unto my sonn James one bed with all the furnituer thearunto belonging and a payer of Cob Irons and a payer of tongues: Ittem I Give unto my Grand Child John Philbrick thatt Bed which hee useth to ly upon with the Bedding Belonging to It. And my Beetle and [fower] wedges and one of my Hakes: and a weanable Cow Calfe within a yeer after my Diseace to bee payd by my Exequetor and like wise I Give to my Grand Daughter Hanna Philbrick one weanable Cow Calfe the next yeer to bee payd by my Exequetor
Ittem I Give unto my son James Philbrick my mare and hee is to pay or deliver unto my sonn Thomas Philbrick the first Colt which she shall bring when itt is weanable Ittem I Give my fower Cowes to my fower Daughters to my Daughter Elizabeth one to my Daughter Hanna one to my Daughter mary [one] and to my Daughter martha one to bee Delivered by my Executor after my Deseace and the moveables in the House which [are] not Expressed above are to bee Equally Devided between [my four] Daughters after my Desease. And I Doe appoint my sonn [James] Philbrick to bee my lawfull Exequetor to this my Last [will] and Testament and I Doe Declare itt to bee my Intent thatt [when] my Grand Child John Philbrick shall Come to the age of twenty one yeeres thatt then hee shall Enter upon & posses whatt I have Given him by this last will: and thatt att the Deseace of my Daughter Elizabeth Garland her son James Chase shall have one Cow in

lew of the Cow which I have Given my daughter Elizabeth & that the Cow Given to my Daughter Cass shalbee for the use and Pfitt of her daughter martha & for the Confermation Hereof I have sett to my hand & Seale the twelft of march 166:64:
Signed & Sealed in ye prsents of Thomas [Seal] Philbrick
Samuel Dalton X
Mehetable Dalton his mark
[Proved Oct. 8, 1667.]
[Essex County, Massachusetts, Probate Files, and Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, Vol. 2, Page 99.]
[Inventory, taken by Thomas Marston and John Redman; amount £73.10.0; real, taken by Nathaniel Drake and John Locke; amount, £50.0.0; total amount £123.10.0.]
[Essex County, Massachusetts, Probate Files, and Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, Vol. 2, Page 263.]
Stephen Batchelder, 1673, [Administration of the estate of Stephen Batchelder granted to William Richards, husband of Mary Richards, daughter of the deceased, March 26, 1673.] [Court Records, March 26, 1673, in Deeds, Vol. 2, Page 194.]
Page 145, Thomas Robert, 1673, Dover, In the name of God Amen I Thomas Robearts Senr of the Towne of Dover in Piscattaqua River, in New England yeoman beeing weake of Body …
217
Item I give and bequeath unto my Sone John Roberts, of Dover, aforesaid, the sume to Twenty shills in Currant money of New England, to be paid, by my Executor, three monethes, after my discease
Item I give and bequeath, unto my Sone, Thomas Robearts, the sum'e of five shillings, in money to be paid at or within the Space of three monethes, after my disease, by my Executr
Item I give, and bequeath, unto my Daughter, Hester (now the wife of John Martyn, of New Jarze) the sume of five shillings in money, to be paid, by my Executor, three monethes, after my discease, if demanded, -
Item I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Anne (now the wife of James Philbrooke, of Hampton) the sum'e of five shills, in money to be paid, by my Executor, at or within the Space, of three monethes, after my discease, as is above men'coned. –
Item I give, and bequeath, unto my daughter Elizabeth, now the wife, of Benjamin Hearch, of Cochechock, the sume of five shillings, in money to be paid, at, or within, the Space, of three monethes, after my discease by my Executor.
Item I give, and bequeath, unto my Sone, in Law Richard Rich, the husband, of my dearly beloved daughter Sarah, and to his heires, Lawfully begotten (or to be begotten) on the Bod of my said Daughter (be it Either Males, or females) the Males, to be Ever p'ferred, before the females, and the elder, before the younger, and to his, and their assignes forever, my dwelling house, where in, I now dwell, Lieing and Scituate, in Dover aforesaid, to gether also, with all, and Singular, the Out houseing, Orchards, planting Land, and pastures, within fence, or Laying, in Common priviledge, of Commons, proffitts, of Commodities, Advantages, herediamts, and appurtenances, whatsoever, thereunto belonging, or in any wise, appertaining, and now in my owne Tenure, and occupac'on, and also, a Lott of fouer Acres, of planting Land, lieing and Scituate, in Dover aforesaid, neare my Said dwelling house, and Likewise three Acres, of

marsh, by Estimac'on, bee it more or Lesse, Lieing, and Scituate, at the mouth of Winnycott River, neare Greeneland, in Piscattaqua River, aforesaid, which I doe now possess, and Enjoy, and also, I doe nomminate, make choice of, and appoint, my sd Sone in Law Richd Rich to bee my whole and Sole Executor, (& in Case of Mortallity, my Daughtr Sarah above menc'oned) to Execute, or see Executed, this my Last will, and Testament, according to the purport, true Intent, and meaning thereof, and in Testimony, that this is my Last will, and Testament, Irrevocable, I have hereunto, putt my hand and seale Dated in Dover, aforemenc'oned, this Twenty Seaventh day of Septembr, One Thousand Six hundred Seaventy & three, 1673.
Signed Sealed and Deliv'd Thomas Roberts [seal]
In the p'sents of us.
Job Clements Sener
Job Clements Ju witnesseth
218
Richard Allexander
[Proved June 30, 1674.]
Pages 236-241 Robert Page, 1679, Hampton, In the name and fear of God Amen I Robert Page of Hampton in the County of Norfolke in New England being aged and weak of Body butt sound of understanding and of a Disposeing mind doe make this my last will as followeth Having Comitted my selfe unto the almighty and shortly to lay of this Earthly tabernacle do Comitt my fraile body to the Earth to bee buried in Hampton burieing place in a Cristian and Decentt manner as my Children shall order & Appoynt And for whatt Estate God Hath bestowed upon mee in this world my will is thatt all my Just Debts bee first satiesfied and payd and my Estate to bee Disposed of as followeth
1st I Give unto ffrancis Page my Eldest son all my pastuer & upland which I bought of Leiut will Howard Containing Sixty Acres more or less besides a Certaine tracte which I Reserve for my Grand Child Robertt Page the which is bounded with the land of Abr Drake and natt Boulter to a payer of barres Goeing into the Comons and from thence aboutt ten Rod in bredth to a bridg Goeing over the Swamp next Ed Colcords medow with two Acres Adjoining to boulters which parte of land so bounded I Doe Reserve to Robert Page and all the Rest I Doe Give and Conferme to my son ffrancis Page being aboutt sixty Rod more or lesse.
2ly I Doe Give unto my sone ffrancis Page one share of the Cowes Comon According to the vallue thereof.
3ly I Doe Give unto mr Seaborn Cotton our Reverend pastor the some of five pound to by payd to him in Good merchentable pay as itt Comanly Goeth att Strabrey Bank within Halfe a year after my Decease if he Continow an officer in this Church till then.
4ly I Doe Give unto my Daughter mary fogs two yongest Children the some of ten pound vizd to James fog five pound and to Hannah ffog five pound to bee payd to them by my son ffrancis Page when they shall Attaine to the Age of Sixteen years.
5ly I Doe Give unto my Daughter Margritt Samborn and to Her Seaven Children the some of fortie pounds to Bee payd by my son Thomas Page viz to my Daughter margritt five pound to Josuph moulton five pound to Benjmin moulton five pound to Hannah moulton five pound to bee payd within a year after my Decease and to the Rest viz to Sarah moulton now Sarah Haines the some of five pound to Ruth moulton now Ruth Samborn the sume of five pound to william moulton five pound, and to Jonathan

Samborn five pound which is also to be payd by my son Thomas Page the first year after my Decease & to william moulton my best weaning Calfe of this year.
6ly. I Doe Give unto the Children of my Daughter Rebecah and of my son in law william marston the some of fortie pound whereof ten pound is already payd the Rest to bee payd as followeth, five pound to Rebecah now the wife of John Smith and five pound to
219
Hannah now the wife of Samuell foge, and five pound to Samuell Marston to bee payd by my Son Thomas Page within two years after my Decease
Itt I Doe Give to my Grand Daughter Lucie marston the some of ten pound to bee payd to Her by my son ffrancis Page within six years after my Decease: and five pounds to Meriah Marston the same year to bee payd by my son Thomas.
7ly. I Doe Give and bequeth unto my Daughter Hannah the wife of Henry Dow and to Her three Children the some of fortie pound viz to my Daughter Hannah the some of twentie five pound to be payd to Her by my son Thomas Page within three years after my Decease.
Ittem I Doe Give unto Joseph Dow my Daughter Hannahs Eldest son the some of five pound.
Itt to Symon Dow Her third son the some of five pound.
Itt to Jabez Dow fourth son the some of five pound to bee payd to them by my son Thomas Page the fourth year after my Decease.
8ly: I Doe Give unto Samuell Dow my Daughter Hannahs second son my planting lott in the north plaine Containing thirteen Acres according as it is Granted and layd outt.
9ly I Doe Give unto my Daughter mary ffog: the Houses which I have built upon my House lott whear she now Dwelleth Six Rod of Ground Adjacentt as itt is now layd outt mor or lesse Duering the terme of her naturall life.
Itt I Doe Give unto my Daughter mary fog five Acres of planting land more or less Adjoy[n]ing to the land of mr Samll Dalton towards the north west & the land of william Marston towards the south East, & two Swine & 3 of ye biggest shots & that wch is up a fatting.
Itt I Doe Give unto my Daughter mary fogg three Acres and halfe of pastur land which I Bought of Nathaniel Bachelder Adjoyning to william fullers Swamp: and one share of the ox Comon, and thatt Iland of Salt marsh by the landing place all Dureing Her naturall life and then to bee and Remaine to Her Eldest son Seath ffog after his mother Decease and my Daughters boyes to Helpe to Carrie the Dung outt this year & to have 12 lead to lay on yt 5 acres bought of John Smith.
10ly: I Doe Give and Bequeath unto my Grand Child Robertt moulton one share of the Cowes Common and three Acres and Halfe more or less of Salt marsh which I bought of James philbrick which is bounded with marsh of William Samborn on the one side and the marsh of Robert Smith on the other side.
220
Itt I Doe Give unto the sd Robertt moulton my Iland of fresh medow that lieth above my planting land or pasuer by taylors River being by Estimation one Acre more or less as itt is with free Egres and Regres through my land to the same, and in Case the sd Robertt moulton Die without Issue then the sd lands and Commonage to bee and Remaine to his Brother Benjamin moulton.
11Ith I Doe Give unto my Son ffrancis Page the one Halfe of all my fresh medow which I

Bought of Leiut Howard the whole being by Estimation Sixteen Acres Adjoy[n]ing to my Greatt lott, the which Sixteen Acres is to be Equally Devided betwixt my two sons my son ffrancis to Devide and my son Thomas to Choose after Devision the Stock yard to bee for both their use and thatt both of them their Heires and Assignes shall have free Egres and Regres to the sd stok yard and to their land According to their Devision from time to time for Ever.
12ly I Doe Give and Bequeth unto my Grand Child Robertt Page my Son Thomas Eldest sone thatt tractt of land Reserved from my son frances his land Adjoyni[n[g to the land of Abra Drake and nath boulter and so to the Barrs thatt Goeth into the Comons towards John Garlands land with the two Acres Adjoin[in]g Boulters fence and ten Rod more in bredth to the Bridg thatt Goeth over the Swamp by Ed Colcords medow.
Itt I Doe Give unto my Grand son Robertt Page Eightt Acres of fresh medow by my son francies his medow the which he is to Enter upon and posesse att the Age of Twenti fower years and his father to posesse and Injoy the same in the mean time.
13 I Do Give and Bequeth unto my two Grand Children Robertt Page and Samuell Page twentie Acres of upland att the Saw mill the which is to bee Equally Devided betwixt them, and they are to Enter upon itt att their fathers Decease and their fathers to Have the use of itt Duering the terme of their lives.
14ly: I Doe Give unto my Grand Child John Page one Hundred Acres of land Granted to mee in the west partt of Hampton bound, Called the new plantation.
15 I Doe Give unto my two sons ffrancis Page & Thomas Page my Quarter partt of the old Saw mill built upon taylors River, with all the priveledge and appertinances thereunto belonging: and my son ffrancis Page is to pay unto my Grand Child mary Page the some of five pound: and to mr Samuell Dalton the some of twentie shillings as a Gratuity for his paines which is to bee payd by my sone francis Page.
I Doe Give unto my Grand Child Lucie Page the Daughter of my son ffrancis Page the some of ten pound to bee payd by my son ffrancis Page the some of ten pound to bee payd by my son Thomas Page within seaven years after my Decease.
17 I Doe Give unto my Grand son Benjamin Moulton After my Decease one young Bull of two year old and upwards.
221
18 I Doe Give unto my Daughter mary fog one fether bed with all the beden bedstead and furnituer thereunto belonging and also my Greatt Brass Kittle and my Daughter mary fog is to Have all the Crop of yt Ground Given to her both English and Indian Exept Halfe the oats, and to Have barne Rome for Corne and Hay duering her life if she Remaine a widow and for such Cattle as are Robertt moultons and my Daughter fogs Children they are to Have a meett Pportion of the Hay thatt is made for the year following until winter be over and my Daughter fog to Have Comonag to keep two Cows Duering the terme of her life and my Claths I Give to Her Childlren and one steer of a yer & vantag.
19: I Doe Give unto my Grandson Robertt moulton one fether bed with the bolster Coverlett and Appertinances thereunto belonging and my Sarg Coatt.
20 I Doe Give unto my Grand Daughter mary Page my son Thomas Daughter five pound as is mentioned in ye 15 Article and to my Daughter fog thatt bed which her Children lie upon.
21: I Doe Give to my Gran son Robert Page that Chest which I brought outt of old England and my Copper Kittle.

22: ffinally I Give and Bequeath unto my son Thomas Page my Dwelling House barnes Stables and all other buildings being and standing upon my land not otherwayes Disposed of with all my land marsh and medow Comonage and all Rights priveledges and Appertinances to mee belonging in the towne of Hampton with all my tooles and Implements of Husbandry my stock of Cattle and all moveables both within Dores and withoutt that are nott other wayes Disposed of by this my las will.
And I Doe make Constitute and Appoint my Son Thomas to bee my sole Exectuer to this my last will and testement and my son in law Henry Dow to bee my overseer to see thatt the same bee performed in Evry part thereof as itt is Declared and if my Execters faile in the Pformance of any parte thereof itt shall bee in the power of my over seers to pay any part or Legacy outt of the stock or other Estate and I Doe by these p'sents Nullifie and make voyd all former wills made by mee and for the Confermation of this my last will and testament I have Hereunto sett my Hand and Seale in the Ninth Day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand Six hundred and Seaventy nine Enterlined in the fifteenth Article and one line Rased in the 17th and one in the twentieth before the Sealing Herof
Deacon Page Signed Sealed and his
Declared this to bee His last will in Robert X [seal]
The p'sents of us pag mark & Seale
Samuel Dalton
John Samborne
Jonathan Wedgwood
[Proved Nov. 11, 1679.]
222
[Essex County, Massachusetts, Probate Files, and Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, Vol. 3, Page 26.]
[Inventory of the estate of Deacon Robert Page, taken by Thomas Marston, Nathaniel Weare, and Samuel Dalton, October 10, 1679; amount, £579.4.0.]
[Essex County, Massachusetts, Probate Files, and Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds, Vol. 3, Page 28.]
Pages 243-244 Godfrey Dearborn, 1680, Hampton, I Godfreey Dearbarne of Hampton in the Pvenc of New Hampshier in New England Being aged and Inferme of Body …
I Give and Bequeath Unto Dorothy Dearbarn my loveing wife for the terme of her life my Dwelling House & Barne & orcyard and the Use and Improvement of all my land both Areable land pastuer & marsh land for her Comfortable sussistenc Duering the terme of Her life, and the use and Improvement of all my moveables within Dores and withoutt Duering the terme of her life.
Itt I Do Give and bequeath Unto my Grand Child Ann Shatredg that now liveth with mee one two year old Heffer which she is to Receive att the End of Her time yt she is to live with mee.
Itt I Doe Give Unto my sone Thomas Dearbarne my Dark Browne horse which I Use to Ride on.
Itt I Doe Give Unto my son Thomas and Henry Dearbarn all the Rest of my Cattle thatt shall Remaine att the Decease of the longest liver of mee or my wife Exepting Sheep and swine which are other wayes Disposed of
Itt my will and pleasure is thatt all the Sheepe and swine that shall Remaine att my wives

Decease shall bee Equally Divided betwixt all my Grand Children yet shall be then living: and the Division to be made by my Executors & over seers.
Itt I Doe Give and Bequeath Unto my Son John Dearbarn my House barne and house lott and all my land both Areable land pastures medows & marshes and all Towne Rights and priveledges thereunto belonging and all my my tooles and Carts & other Implements of Husbandry: and I Doe appoint my son John Dearbarne to bee my Executuer to this my will and the Estate the which he is to Enter Upon and possesse att my wives Decease and to bee and Remaine to him and his Heires for Ever.
Itt I Doe ordaine and Appointt my two Eldest sons Thomas Dearbarne and herny Dearbarne to bee my over seers to this my last will and testament whom I appoint to see to the management of my Estate that my wife may have a Comfortable living outt of itt Duering the terme of her life.
223
And for whatt Household stuff I shall leave that my wife shall have the use and Improvement thereof Duering the terme of her life, and then to be Equally Devided Between my three Daughters only leaving itt to my wives liberty to Dispose of whatt whas her owne before I married Her viz one fether Bed & boulster & Rug & Coverlett and her Greatt Bible & her Red flannell petticoate to ye wife of John morse.
And this my last will and testament I Conferme with my Hand & Seale Affixed therto this fourteenth Day of December in the year of our lord one thousand Six hundred & Eighty.
Signed Sealed & Declared His
To bee ye last will of Godfrey Godfrey Dearbarn X [seale]
Dearbarn in presents of Mark & Seale
Samuell Dalton Senr
Mehetable Dalton
This was sworne to ye 26 of agust: 86 by mehetable Dalton alice [alias] Simins befor mee Henry Green Justis Peace
Province of New Hampshire June 7th 1711.
Philemon Dalton Psonally appearing before the Honourable Richard Waldron Esqr Judge of probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration within the said province made oath that he was present when his Mother Mehitabell appeared before Justice Green. And made oath as a Wittness to this Will as is incerted in the Margin thereof.
Richd Waldron
And further by the Compareing of Several hand writeings of mr Samuel Dalton a witness to this will I am Satisfied that the Said Will is Legally Signed & Sealed And therefore it is proved Approved and Allowed off.
P Richd Waldron
[Inventory, Feb. 13, 1685/1686; amount, £138.12.0; signed by Henry Dow and John Smith.]
[Probate Records, Vol. 3, Page 255.]
To his Excellency ye Governour & Councell sitting at Portsmouth may 10th 1711 the petition of John Dearborn of Hampton in said province humbly sheweth –
That your pitioners father Godfree Dearborn of Hampton Deceased about 26 years since, the witneses to his Will & testament the one of them Dyed before ye testater by Reason of which the Will above said Will not be accounted well proved before the Judge of

probats, your pitisioner humbly prays your Excellency & Councill Would Receive the testimoneys to prove, the deceased Witneses hand, which is Generell known he being for many years a Justice of peace, & Clerke of ye town and so to order that ye said testament may be Executed, by the Executor otherwise there will be a foundation for Controversy here after
Which your pitisioner humbly prays John Dearborn
Philemon Dalton was present when his Mother Mehitabell appeared before Mr Justice Green made oath as a Witness to this will as incerted in the Margin.
And further by the Compareing of Several hand writeings of mr. Samll Dalton a witness to this will, the Judge of the Probates is Satisfied that the Said will is legall signed & sealed and therefore Allows and Approves.
[Probate Records, Vol. 3. Page 253-254.]
Page 223, Christopher Hussey, 1684/1685, The Last will & testament of Capt christopher Husy made the twenty eigh'h Day of feb – Anno: Dom 1684
I Christopher Husy being through the mercy of god in health of body & of a sound memory & Disposing capacity for wch I bless the Lord: & yet being strkn in years …
Imp'mis I give my 2 Sons steeven Husy & John Husy my farm with all the privileges thereof namly the hundred & fifty ackers of medow & up land granted me by ye towne as also fifty ackers more of marsh which I bought ajasent to it I say I give it by equal parts that is to say the on full half it to my son steeven his hairs & assigns in fee simpl & the other half to my son John in Lik maner only thay paying to my Dafter mary as hereafter in my will expressed
It I give to my Dafter mary Husy now wife of Thomas Page my 7: ackers of medow Lying near benjanin shaws: & that peec of medow through which the high way Lyeth And also 2: shars in the ox Comman And also too shars of Cows Comman And also I Do order that my son John Smith shall pay her thirty pound And my 2 sons John & steeven shall pay her forty pounds a peec in good …
Pages 308-311, Henry Roby, 1686/1687, Hampton, In the name of God Amen I Henry Robey of Hampton in the province of new Hampsheire in new England being aged and Weake of Body but of Sound and perfect memory prayse be given to God for the Same. And knowing the uncertaintie of this life on Earth and being desiruse to Settel things in order, Doe make this my last Will & Teastiment in mannor and fforme ffolowing That is to Say first and principally I Commend my Soule to Almightie God that gave it And my body to the Earth ffrom whence it was Taken Hopeing of A Joyfull resurrection att the last day: my body to be Buried in Such decent and christian mannor as to my Exequetours here after named shall be thought meet and convenient And as touching

such worldly estate as the Lord in mercy hath lent me my will and meaning is the same shall be imployed and bestowed as here after by this my will is expressed And first I doe revoke renounce ffrustrate and make voyd all Wills by me formerly made and doe leve and appoint this my last Will and Teastiment.
First my will is that all my Just and Honnist Debts be payd by my Exequetours and the Rest of my Estate to be disposed of as folowith.
2ly I give and bequeath unto Sarah my now wife all the goods that She Brought with Her that yet Remainith att Her disposing in the Same Condition thay shall be in att my

decease if any of them shall chance to be ye worse for the using of them in the family While we have lived together it is not to be made good but she is to take them as thay shall then be and to have the disposing of them ffor Ever.
3ly I give and bequeath unto Sarah my now Wife So long as She Shall remaine a widow that end of my Dwelling house next phelemon Daltons, chamber and lower Roome and the use of one Celler to put in what She have need off, I also will that She the Sayd Sarah shall have the use and Benifitt of Half the orchard and half the lott belonging to the house and thre acres of meadow lieng att the Beach Caseway and two Cows and two Swine all which she is to have and injoy So long as She Remaine a Widow but no longer also my Will is that my Exequetours Shall yearly and Every yeare Bring Her Home to the House (which I Have appointed for Her to live in) Sixe load of good Wood So long as She Remaine a widow but no longer.
4ly I give and bequeath unto Thomas Robey my Eldest Son The lott that I bought of Isaac perkins & Sixe acres more or less of pausture lieng att the easterly end of sayd lott as also the land where my Barne Stand and the land where he have builded his house wher he now liveith and my ould Barne ther standing near his house and my thireteen acres more or less of marsh in the spring marshes that I bought of Isaac perkins and fower acres more or less of ffresh meadow lieng near the beach between the medow of Timothy Hilyard and meadow Sometimes Robert Pages and one shear of the Cow Com'ons of Hampton and one Half of my Sheare of the oxe Com'on as also one ffeather Bed with all the Bed cloths there unto belonging and other furniture all to Him and his Heiers ffor Ever and five acres more or less of upland that was Sometimes ould William Coles:
5ly I give and bequeath unto my Son Samuel Robey Seaven acres more or less of fresh meadow which I have in the great meadow and ffower acres more or less of Salt Marsh in the Spring marshes which was Sometimes Edward Colcords and half my shear in the great oxe Com'on, as also all the land the which I have fformerly given him a deed of gift off I now Confeirm the sd sift by this my Last Will: to him & his Heier for ever.
6ly I give and bequeath unto my Son Icabode Robey my Dwelling Houses I now live in and the house lott there and all my out houses there unto belonging with the orchard The one Half Emeadiately after my decease and the other Half att my Wifs departure from it

as also three acres of meadow att the beach Caseway and all the Sixe acres when His mother is to leave it.
7ly I give unto my Daughter Judeth Robey one ffeather Bed with all furniture thereunto belonging I also give unto ye Sayd Judith ten pounds to be payd by my Exequetours and Hir living in my House So long as she live Single unmarried and libertie to eat what apells She Stand in need of out of ye orchards:
8ly I give unto my Son John Robey and to my Daughter Ruth and to my Daughter Mary ffoulshem to Each of them ffive shillings apece to by payd by my Exequetours.
and I doe make Constitute and appoint my Son Thomas Robey and my Son Samuel Robey to be my Sole Exequetours to this my last will and Teastiment and my will is that thay shall injoy all my outward Estate both within dors and without that is not other ways disposed of in this my last will also my will is that if one of my Exequetours should Happen to Dye His heiers shall performe what hee is to doe by this my last will and that Son that Shall Servive Shall be Exequetour alone and for the Confermation of all above written I the above Sayd Henry Robey have hereunto put my Hand and affixt my Seale

this tenth day of Jenuary Sixeteen Hundred and Eightie Sixe and in the Second yeare of the Reigne of our Soveraigne Lord James the Second by the grace of God of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland king &c.
Witnesses Henry Robey [seal]
William Marston
James Fogg
John Dalton
Henry Dow
As an addition to this my former will in this Pages Contained my will fother is that my Daughter Judath have a cow and calf and that cow and calf to be part of the ten pounds formaly given Her in this my last will and twentie pound of porke and two Bushells of mault and three bushels of Endien Corne and my will is that all my peutter and Brass Iron Kittells Scillitts pots and Iron Housalstuff be equally devided betwen fower of my Children (viz) Thomas Samuel Icabod and Judeth Judaths part being part of ye above Sayd ten pounds.
And fother I give unto Sarah my wife one looking glass that Was bought in England And what woods She Shall want for her fire over and above besides what is given her in this my last will my Exequetours are to fech in Home with ye held of Her Son John after she have got it cutt I also give her the use of the Sixe acres of meadow by the casway to the beach for the keeping of her catell So long as she have them I also give unto my grand child Byall a Cow and calf & a Ewe and lamb to be in his mothers keeping or one of my Exequetors until he is twentie one yeeares of age and the Sayd Byall to have his libertie to choose Him a good master and a Trade, and my will is that my wife have Her libertie to Choose Her two Cows and the calfs with them and her two Swine and my Son Thomas
227
to have libertie to chose the great Kittell and my will is that my wife have three bushel of mault and all the Rest of the meat and Endien Corne and for the Confermation of all above written I the Sayd Henry Robey have hereunto put my Hand and Seall this third day of aprill Anno: Sixeteen Hundred and Eightie eight and in the forth yeare of His Majestis Raigne James ye Second by ye grace of God King &c.
Witnesses
Henry Roby [seal]
William Marston
Henry Dow
[Proved June 5, 1688.]
[Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Files; New Hampshire Province Deeds, Vol. 4, Page 74.]
[Inventory of the estate of Henry Roby, who died April 27, 1688; taken May 16, 1688; amount, £371.15.8; accounts due the estate, £14.4.4; signed by Abraham Drake, William Marston, and Henry Dow.]
[Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Files.]
Pages 333-334, Francis Rand, 1689, The Last will & testament of francis Rand being weak in body but Sound in sences do make this my Last will as followeth Imprimis I bequeath my Soule to god that Created it & my body to be buried decently their to ly in hopes of the Sure and certain Resurrection Item and do appoint my son thomas Rand and Samuell to be my Executrs I give and bequeath to my Son Thomas Rand halfe my upland

within fence & without only that rockey hill which is twelve acres more or less with the house & barn & orchard I do keep and reserve to my disposing and do Give to my Son thomas half the Marsh too acres to be taken out of it after my decease and my wife Christian Rand provided that the Sd thomas Rand doth manage that half of the Land and Marsh for his father ffrancis Rand and his mother Rand during their life and Thomas Rand is to have on third part of ye corn and hay that Shall be produced of sd Land and Marsh and to moe the Grase & Make the hay & Stack it and after my decease to pay five pounds to my Son John Rand and the sd Thomas Rand is to have that part of ye upland that Ajoins to his one plantation and yet part of the marsh lying to ye South west and sd Thomas Rand is to repair the fences of his part of the upland and Marsh.
Item I Give to my Son Samuell Rand halfe my marsh two acres to be taken out of his half and I Give to my Son Samuell Rand the on half of the upland within fence and without, after his decease to fall to his Children that he have by his now wife mary Rand Excepting that that Land & Marsh house and Orchard that is above written provided that the sd Samuell Rand doth manage the half the upland and Marsh as his brother Thomas Rand doth for his father francis Rand and his mother Christian Rand Liveth and after their decease to fall to him & his Children and the sd Samuell Rand is to pay to my son
228
John Rand after my decease five pounds & ye sd Samuell Rand is to have on third part of ye Corn, and hay that is produced of the land and Marsh the part of his upland adjoining to Anthony Brackets & that part of ye marsh Called the long point for him after his father Rand & his Mother Rand decease to have possese and peaceably to injoy if this is not performed by Thomas Rand & Samuell Rand to manage ye land & Marsh Soe long as their father Rand and Mother Rand liveth this part of this instrument to be void and of none effect Item I Give unto my daughter Sarah herick the Pasture where my house Standeth upon wth the Dwelling house & halfe the orchard and too acres of Marsh after my decease & my wifes Christian Rands the Pasture is twelve acres more or lesse and for her to Give it after her decease to her near relalations and on acre of land within my now planting feild, her Marsha to begin at the hay Stacks, by Brackits fence Item I Give to my Daughter Mary Barns and after her decease to her Children half my orchard and two acres of Marsh after my decease and my wife Christian Rand the two acres of Marsh to ajoin to my Daughter herick Marsh Item I Give to my Son Nathaniell Rand five Shilling. Item I Give and bequeath unto my Sons Thomas Rand & Samuell Rand my barn after my decease and my wife Christian Rand decease and I doe farther Ingage to help you in fencing and Planting so far as I am able & Soe doe make this my last will and testament as witness my hand and Seal this thirty first day of December Anno Domini 1689.
Signed Sealed In ye presents his
of us witnes Frances X Rand [Seal]
Georg Tibbs mark –
Thomas Leachfeld
[Proved Feb. 19, 1691/1692.]
[Deeds, Vol. 5, Page 85.]
Pages 336-336, Edward Gilman, 1690, Exeter, In the name of God Amen I Edward Gilman of Exeter in the Province of New Hampshire in New England, Yeoman being very weake in Body …
Item I give and Will that all my Estate both Houses Lands Cattle debts and alsoe all

moveables & … to be improved & made use for & towards the bringing up of what Children God was pleased to bestowe upon me according to the discretion of my Overseers hereafter men'coned Item my Will is that the Overseers of this my Last Will & Testamt doe pay or cause to pay to my Son Edward Gillman one fifth of all my Estate in consideration of his being my Eldest Sonn my Will is that hath the one Tenth part as addition to the former Legacy of all my Estate after the Children are brought up and the said Edward must obtained to the age of Twenty one yeares before that he is to have the s'd Legacie paid him which he is to be paid In the Houses & Land at Exeter and provided it be valued to more than his parte then he muste returne the overplus of the pay to the Overseers And likewise my Will is that my Son Maverick shall have the one ffift part of all my Estate and that in my House & Land at Kittery & provided it be valued more than his ffift part he is to returne the Overplus to the Overseers when he obtaines to the age of Twenty One yeares Item I give to my Daughter Abigall Gillman the fifth part of my
229
Estate and that when shee comes to the age of 18 yeares or at the day of Marriage And likewise the same part I give to my Daughter Cuttering to be paid at the age of 18 or at the day of Marriage Item I give to my Daughter Elizabeth one ffift part of my Estate payable by the Overseers when shee of the age of 18 yeares or at the day of her Marriage Item my Will is that if any of my Children dyes before that they receive their Legacy it must and my Will is that it be divided betwixt the Survivors equally, or alsoe it is further to be Explained that the Tenth part which my Son Edward hath is to be taken out of each ones ffift part & that by the Overseers Now knowe yee That I doe Null and make voyd all former Wills whatsoever and that this p'sent Will I doe acknowledge to be my last Will and alsoe I doe nominate and appoint my Honrd Unckle Capta John Gillman Jonathan Thinge Moses Levit & John ffulsham Overseers of this my Last Will & Testamt In witnesse thereof I have hereunto Sett my hand & Seale June 2d 1690.
Signed sealed & delivered Edward Gillman [seale]
In the p'resence of us
Byly Dudly
John Beane
Henry Williams
[Proved April 12, 1692.]
[Administration granted to Jonathan Thing and Moses Leavitt March 30, 1692, no executor being named in the will; bond in the sum of £800 was given, with Biley Dudley and John Folsom as sureties.]
[Inventory, June 26, 1690 [1692]; amount £270.10.9; signed by Biley Dudley and Kinsley Hall.]
Page 337, Thomas Marston, 1690, Hampton, [Inventory of the estate of Thomas Marston of Hampton, who died September 28, 1690; amount, £182.18.6; taken October 6, 1690, by William Marston, John Smith, and Henry Dow; attested by Henry Dow February 22, 1692/1693.]
Pages 366-370, William Swaine, 1692, Hampton, [Inventory of the estate of William Swaine of Hampton; taken by Daniel Tilton and Joseph Swett April 9, 1692; amount, £279.7.6.]
[Ante-nuptial contract, June 12, 1694, between Joseph Emmons of Hampton, cordwainer, and Mary Swaine of Hampton, widow, whereby Emmons agrees to care for her children,

disclaiming any title to their inheritances from their father, William Swaine, but having the use of their property until they are of age; signed by Joseph Emmons and witnesses, Nathaniel Weare and Jacob Green.]
[Petition of William Swaine for a division of the estate of his father, William Swaine, June 18, 1702, citation granted.]
230
[Citation, July 1, 1702, to Joseph Emmons and Mary Emmons, his wife, to show cause for not having settled the estate of William Swaine.]
[Power of attorney, William Swaine of Hampton to Dr. Humphrey Bradstreet of Newbury, Massachusetts, July 3, 1702; witnesses, George Peirce and Robert Pike.]
[Order of court, July 6, 1702, that Joseph Emmons and Mary Emmons, his wife, appear again July 13 with an account of the estate.]
[Account of Mary Emmons against the estate, July 22, 1702; amount £149.11.3. Mentions Mary Swaine, oldest child, William Swaine, oldest son, Mehitabel Swaine, John Swaine, Caleb Swaine, and Sarah Swaine. This is a rough draft.]
[Account of Mary Emmons against the estate of William Swaine, July 22, 1702; amount, £32.17.3; widow's third, £82.4.9. "there being Six Children; to witt Mary Swaine Wm Swaine Mahitabell Swaine John Swaine Caleb Swaine & Sarah Swaine; the Said Sume of 164 pounds, 9 shillings, 6 pence. Is divided into Seaven parts the eldest Sonn having two shares each share Amo to 23 pounds 10 shillings The widow having maintained and brought upp three of the Children for two years and three Months to witt John Swaine, Caleb Swaine and Sarah Swaine. It is thought meet to Order that the Said widow have Satisfacc'on in Reason made her out of the shares and proportions due to the Said three Children for such their Maintenance and bringing up when they come to full age."]
[Order, July 27, 1702, that Capt. Henry Dow and Lieut. Joseph Swett have a commission to settle the estate.]
Wee Whose Names are here unto subscribed being Appointed to make An Equall Devition of the Estate of William Swaine of Hampton late Deceased as it is mentioned in the Inventory here unto Annexed We have this 31 day of July 1702 veiwed the mash ground that we did not well know and according to our best scill and Judgment and Considering How things are Cercumstanced as Concerning the moveables and how it have bin owned to us that thay are not many of them now in being We think it very unreasonable that any of the Children should be ordered to take ther portions Where thay are never like to Have any thing Therfore We are Humbly of the opinion that it is A Just and Equall thing that the Children Have there Portions alloted to them as ffolowith: the land and mash to be devided according to proportion to Every one be the grant more or less as it is layd out
To William Swaine the grand of land att new plantation so called 02-00-00
To a trackt of land by Salisbury line prized att 15-00-00
To five acres of mash att 6 pounds P acre part of the 9 acres 30-00-00
[Total] 47-00-00
To Mary and Mehetable Swaine to be Equally Devided between
Them two: as foll
231
The Seaven acres of land more or less by John Stanyens prized 14-00-00
To foure acres of mash part of the nine acres att 6 pounds P acre 24-00-00

To two acres of mash want twentie shilling worth att 5 pounds an
Acre lieng by Gougis Wigwam Com'only so called 09-00-00
[Total] 47-00-00
To John Caleb and Sarah Swaine to be Equally Devided among
Them three when thay Com'e of age
The House and Homesteed be the same more or less prized att 42-10-00
The shear of the Cow Com'on prized att 02-00-06
The grant of land att north devition prized att 02-10-00
To fower acres and a half of mash and twentie shillings Worth
Part of the sixe acres on south side ffals River att 5 pounds P acre 23-10-00
[Total] 70-10-06
The Widows thirds
Fower acres more or less medow att town over mill Brooke
Com'only so called prized att 20-00-00
To two acres and twentie shillings worth mash by Gougis Wigwam
Prized 5 pounds P acre 11-00-00
To one acres & half Want twentie shillings worth prized 5 pounds
P acrer liing on south side of ffals River 06-10-00
out of the moveabls as thay are prized 44-14-09
[Total] 82-04-09
This is that Which we have Considered about the sd Estate and according to our Best scill and Judgment we can think of no other way of making a more Equall Devition.
Dated att Hampton this 31 July 1702 By us Henry Dow, Joseph Swett
I Wm Partridge Esqr Lt Governr of the Province of New Hampshire doe allow and Approve off the within mentioned Division (Excepting as foll that is to Say where it is said House & Homestead prized at 42 pounds 10 shillings shall be divided between John Caleb and Sarah; they giving first securitye to the Court of probate of wills to pay seaven pounds a peice to the said John & Caleb when they come to the Age of twenty one years, and the Said Sarah when she attaines to the age of Eighteen years. Given Under my hand the ffourteenth day of August Anno Domini 1702 Wm Partridge Cha: Story Secretary
[Warrant, July 29, 1703, from William Partridge to Capt. Henry Dow to lay out certain portions of the estate.]
[Warrant, July 29, 1703, authorizing Capt. Henry Dow of Hampton to lay out to William Swaine, Mary Swaine, and Mehitabel Swaine their portions of nine acres of marsh.]
232
21 Augt 1703
According to the within written Commission I have laid out to Wm Swaine his part of the Nine Acres of Marsh that was his fathers, his part being the Southerly Side being about ten Rodd three Quarters & one foot wide at each end.
And I have laid out to Mary and Mehitable Swaine their part of the Said Nine Acres, it being the Northerly Side and is at each end about Eight Rodd, one halfe and two foot wide.
I have made a Just and Equal division Allowing to each of them there due proportion as I could or would have done if I had been to have part of it my Selfe. By me Henry Dow.
[Probate Records, Vol. 4, Page 47.]
Pages 370-371, Thomas Leavitt, 1692, Hampton, In the name of God Amen the ninth

Day of July in the Year of our Lord god 1692 I Thomas Levet in the Town of Hampton in ye province off New Hampshr in New England Yeoaman …
Item I give my goods I give and bequeath as followeth. To my loveing wife I Give and bequeath the thirds of all my Lands meadows Marshes and housing Convenient during her life time and then to Retourne to my Sons Aretas and John Levett: to my wife I give and bequeath two Cows two Swine three Sheep my brass and puter the thirds of all my Corne at her owne Disposing the rest of my Estate I give and bequeath as followeth –
Item To my Son Hezron, Levett one Hundred ackers of land at the new plantation as it is granted to me and twenty pounds fformerly given to him and ffive Shillings in merchantable pay after my Decease –
Item to Hezrons Son Thomas Levet tenn pounds to be paid to him at the adge of one and Twenty years of adge, in Merchantabell pay by my Sons Aretas and John Levet:
Item All the Rest of my housing: Lands Meaddows marshes: Shares of Commons out lands what soever I give and bequeath to my two Sons Aretas and John Levet Equally: John Levet to Devid and Aretas to make his Choice after my decease –
Item All in Aretas house and my ffether bed and ffurneture, one paire off betell rings and halfe the wedges and half the Cross Cut Saw and half the tooles about Husbandry, with his house that he now lives in, I give and bequeath unto Aretas Levet –
Item The other halfe of the tooles above mentioned I give to my Son John Levet with all his Carpenters tooles and his house and ground where it now Standeth; and to my son John Levet I give & bequeath a new ffether bed and ffurniture thereunto belonging:
Item To my son James Levet I give and bequeath tenn pounds –
233
Item To my three Dafters, Isabella Towle, Jemima Knowles Kezia Tucker Each off them ffive shillings a peic;
Further My Will is that my wife shall have her comfortable houseing ffor her selfe and her Cattell. The rest of my Cattell to be Equaly devided as abovesaid Excepting my wifes two Cowes two Swine three Sheep, My Leageses to be payed three years after my decease, in merchtble pay Except Tobacco –
Item I Doe ordaine and constitute my Loveing wife and my Son John Levet to be my Sole Executours to this my last will and Testament.
Witness hereof I have here unto sett my hand and affixed my Seale the day and year above writen; and in the third or ffourth yeare his Majests Reigne King willm and Queen Mary King off England Scot: ffran: & Ireland King defender off the ffaith –
Signed Sealed in the presents of us Thomas X Levet (seal)
Abraham Drake Senr his marke
Abraham Drake Junr
Robert Drake –
[Proved May 25, 1697.]
[Probate Records, Vol. 2, Page 26.]
Pages 374-375, John Sanborn, 1692, Hampton, [Inventory of the estate of Lt. John Sanborn of Hampton, who died October 20, 1692; taken by William Marston, Nathaniel Batchelder, Henry Dow, and Lt. John Smith, November 2, 1692; amount, £294.14.0; attested before John Hinckes by Henry Dow and Nathaniel Batchelder, planter, February 22, 1692/1693; signatures of Henry Dow and Nathaniel Batchelder.]
William Sanborn, 1692, Hampton, In the name of God Amen The Last Will & Testament

of William Sanborn of Hampton in the Province of New Hampshire in New England being sick and weak of Body …
Imprimis I give unto Mary my beloved Wife all my house hold stuffe, or Goods of all sorts (Excepting what is hereafter Excepted) for ever, Alsoe I give unto her yearely and every yeare during the time of her naturall life ffoureteen Bushells of Indian Corne, two bushels of Wheat, ffoure bushels of Malt one hundred & Sixty weight of Pork and One hundred pounds of Beefe all good and Marchantable the Milcke of two good Cows … & ten Load of good wood cutt fitt for hir ffire Roome, this to be payed yearely by my Son Stephen, Also I give unto her during the time of her naturall life one half of my dwelling house and Li – the Easterly end, to be kept in good repaire by my son Stephen and in case he shall neglect to performe the same according to the true intent and meaning hereof, then it shall be Lawfull for Mary my beloved wife to enter upon all these Lands Meadows Cattel and other things hereafter mentioned to be given to my son Stephen, and to improve the same to her owne use during her life and after to returne to my son Stephen again.
234
Item I give unto my son Josiah one half of my Land in the Plaine towards Exeter the whole containing one hundred acres more or less neere a place sometimes called … nes Mephibosheth, and Stephen to devide the same into two pieces and Josiah to Chuse which part he please Alsoe I give to my son Josiah the Marsh and Thatch belonging to one share … great Oxe Com'on Alsoe the Eastermost stack of Salt … the Severals (soe called) soe farr as we usually made … stack and soe Easterly to the River Alwayes Provideing Josiah is not to improve this Stack of Salt Marsh until after … decease.
Item I g… Son Mephebosheth my nine Acres of … in the East … house now standeth alsoe halfe a share of Cowe com… ty eight Acres of Land more or less the north … ed and one Quarter of my Land towards Exeter …… the Indian Graves And after my Wifes decease I give to my Son Mephiboshoth the westernmost Stack of Salt marsh in the Severals soe called, and half my ffresh meadow on the west side of the River towards the Beach being that side next Samuel Foggs meadow…
Item I give unto my son Stephen my Hor…… Barne Orchard Also ten acres of Salt Marsh … the hopp ground halfe a Share of Cowe com… Acres of Land in the East ffeild near the Beach, … my ffresh meadow on the west side of the River being the northerly side … half an acre of Pasture neere William ffulers gate abutting neer the meeting house green, Alsoe one Share of the Great Cowe Com'on alsoe the other halfe of my ffresh meadow on the west side of the River and the two Stacks of Salt Marsh … to be given to Josiah and Mephiboshoth, to remaine … of my son Stephen until my wifes Decease … Alsoe understood my wife during her life shall have … make use of the ffruit of the orchard for her owne … shall have occasion from time to time Also I give … Stephen all my Stock of Cattle of all sorts whatsoe… my Implements of husbandry Alsoe one Bed one … ugg all above menconed given to my son [missing Pages].
[Probate Records, Vol. 2, Page 1.]
[missing pages, but not from my notes - LDP]
The Este ffeld be the Same More or Lese as it is that is Not All Redy Disposed of to John, and to Josiah Molton formerly by our ffather, As also the Acre of ffresh Meddow wth the upland Adjoyninge be the Same More or Lese as it is, As also all the Mash in the place Comonly Called ye Springe Mash, all in that place more or Lese yt is not given to

Josiah by a Deid of Gift, and one Share of the Cow Com'on wth ye Right of north Divityon and Share of Meddow belonginge and a grant of Land at North hill be the Same More or lese as it is, to him and his Heires for Ever As Allso ffower neat Cattell, And Jonathan to be at one quarter of the Charge of Mainetaineinge of our Mother Comfortably & Honerable Duringe her Naturall Life.
4ly Agred that Abygall Lecock Shall Have two Cowes and to have prevelidge and the Benefitt of Livinge in the House for her Comfertable Livelyhood So longe as Shee her selfe Shall plese to Live there but no Longer and for the trewth of all above written we 235
Doe Bind our Selves our Heires Executors and Administrators ffirmly by these p'sents eatch to the other as witnes our hands and Seales the Daye of yere ffirst Above written.
Witnes: John Molton [sele]
The Marke of Josiah Molton [sele]
Hannah X Dow Jonathan Molton [sele]
Jabes Dow Abygall Leacok [sele]
[Deeds, Vol. 6, Page 295.]
Page 485
William Marston, 1701, Hampton, In the Name of God Amen, I William Marston of Hampton in the Province of New Hampshere in New England being aged and Weake of Body … 1st My Will is that all my Just and Honist Debts and ffunerall Expencis be all payd.
2ly I give and bequeath unto my welbeloved Son Samuel Marston My Dwelling House Barn and out Houses With all my lands hereafter mentioned ten acres where my Houses stand be the Same more or less and three acres more or less by Thomas Robeys and Seaventeen acres more or less lieng next to Samuel Dows in the north plaine Com'only so called and two shears in the north devition be the same more or less and two shears of the Cow Com'ons of Hampton with all Rights thereunto belonging and two small lotts of mash lately layd out in the little River mash And sixe acres of upland adjoining to Henry Moultens on North hill And Sixe acres more or less of meadow or mash ground adjoining to ffrancis Pages in the Spring mashes Com'only so called and five acres more or less of Salt mash lieng by Benjamin Moultens between the landing place River and the fals River com'only so called and fower acres more or less lieng by John Cliffords Cornfeild as also two shears in the great oxe Com'on Com'only so called both upland mash ground and thatch ground belonging to two shears in sd Com'on I also give unto my son Samuel Marston all my Cattell of all Sorts Whatso Ever and Wherso Ever any of them bee I also give unto the sayd Samuel Marston all my moveabls Both within dors and Without and all my Tools and implyments of Husbandrey not other ways disposed of in this my last Will and Teastiment.
I give and bequeath unto Ann my welbeloved Wiffe the use of the west End of my Dwelling House So long as she Remaine a Widow or live in the House but if she Remove out of the House and lett the Sayd House to my son then my sayd son Samuel shall pay Hir one Hundred pound of meat and two bushels of Corn and two bushels of Mault A yeare And my sayd wife shall make [the rest is missing but not from my notes – LDP].
Pages 547-549, John Clark, 1706, Exeter, [Administration on the estate of Rev. John Clark of Exeter granted to his widow, Elizabeth Clark, April 2, 1706.]
[Probate Records, Vol. 4, Page 305.]

236
[Bond of Elizabeth Clark of Exeter, widow with Capt. Robert Coffin and Lieut. Nicholas Gilman, both of Exeter, as sureties, April 2, 1706, in the sume of £1000, for the administration of the estate; witnesses, John Odlin and Martha Sinclair.]
[Warrant, April 2, 1706, authorizing Robert Coffin and Nicholas Gilman to appraise the estate.]
[Inventory, July 2, 1706; amount, £811.14.6; signed by Nicholas Gilman and Robert Coffin.]
[Warrant, August. 5, 1706, authorizing Capt. Robert Coffin and Capt. Nicholas Gilman to receive claims against the estate.]
[List of claims against the estate, September 30, 1706; amount, £140.18.1; signed by Robert Coffin and Nicholas Gilman.]
Province of New Hampshire By the Honourable Joseph Smith Esqr Judge of Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administr for the said Province.
Whereas the Reverend mr John Clark late of Exeter dyed intestate Leaveing behind him as P Inventory Eight hundred Eleaven pounds fourteen shillings and Six pence Administration of which is granted unto his widow and Relict Mrs. Elizabeth Clerk who hath Since inter married with the Reverend John Odlin. And there being four Children of the Deceased left behinde to witt Benjamin Clerk Nathaniel Clerk Ward Clerk and Deborah Clerk And the Relations to them in General being willing that they should Remaine and live with the Said John Odlin and by him be brought upp and Educated and provided for with Meat Drink Lodging and Apparrell till they come to age And that their portions out of the Said Estate be & Remaine in the hands of the said John Odlin till they severally attaine the age of twenty one yeares &c: till they attaine each of them the age of twenty one yeares or be Married; at his owne Cost and Charge without Chargeing the said Children any thing for the same; And that he the said Odlin pay Unto Benjamin Clerk when he attaines the age of Twenty one yeares the Sum'e of two hundred pounds Currt mony of New England out of the Species mentioned in the Inventory of the decds Estate. And doe likewise pay Unto the said Nathanll Clerk Ward Clerk and Deborah Clerk the sum'e of one hundred pounds of each of them as they shall attaine to the Age of twenty one yeares or be married in the Species mentioned in the said Inventory. And I doe further Order and decree that the said John Odlin pay all such Debts as the deceased mr John Clerk owed to any person which is now brought into the Registers office without the least Defalcation to be made of any of the Childrens portions aforesaid. And that the said Elizabeth the Adm'x & the said John Odlin (paying the Childrens portions as aforesaid) Have & Enjoy the Residue and Remainder of the said deceaseds Estate mentioned in the Inventory before Named. And if there shall happen to be any other or more Estate of the said deceaseds be it in Debts or otherwise which is not Inventoryed that the same shall be divided, one third thereof to the widow and Adm'x and the other two thirds among the Children in proportion according to Law. And I doe Lastly Order
237
and Decree that what Debts shall Justly appeare to be due from the said deceaseds Estate and Approved off by the Judge of probates &c: in the province aforesaid at any time after the date hereof. That then such Debts shall be paid one third part thereof by the Administratrix and the other two thirds in proportion out of the Children Dividens or shares And in Case any of the Children shall Choose their Guardians after they attaine the

age of fourteen yeares and and shall take his or their proportion or Dividend of the said Estate out of the hands of the said John Odlin; that then the said John Odlin shall be Allowed and paid, Such reasonable Sum'e of mony P Annum for the Maintenance of the said Children as shall be approved off by the Judge of probates for the time being (All Casualities of Houses Excepted) Dated at Portsmouth the third day of Decembr Anno Domini: 1706.
[Warrant, September 15, 1707, authorizing Moses Leavitt and Samuel Thing, both of Exeter, to divide the estate according to law.]
[Division of the estate, October 29, 1707; signed by Moses Leavitt and Samuel Thing.]
[Account of estate by the administratrix, no date.]
Pages 800-801, William Berry, 1717, Rye, Wee James Berry son of William Berry of sandy Beech: Deceased: & John Berry & Joshua ffoss Grand children of the said Wm Berry Deceasd have Mutually agreed on the Divission of the Neck of Land Granted the said Wm Berry: about Sixty years since, and in our possesn Ever Since sd Wm Berry Deceas'd: & for our Quiet and that Each Brother & Brothers child may Know his own proper part, have agreed on the six Divisions as above Made, and in testimony of our agreement have hereunto set our hands, this thirteenth Day of June in the yeare of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Seventeen
the mark off
James X Berry
the mark off
John X Berry
Joshua ffoss
238
Pages 804-806, Samuel Roby, 1717, Hampton, In the Name of God Amen I Samuell Robie of Hampton in ye Province of New Hampsr in New England being Sick & Weake in body …
2ly I Give & bequeath unto my beloved Wife Mary the best Rome in my dwelling house With such part of my Celler & Barn as She Shall have ocation for: With that part of my home lott not before Sold; Which my father Robie Gave me & Was formerly Isaac Perkinses With one half of my orchard (viz) on ye southward side, & four acres of marsh in the spring marsh so Called: & a share in the second North division Which I had of Jacob Moulton all Which my said Wife is to posses & Injoy dureing the time of her natureall Life: as also all my household goods With the one half of my stocke of What kind or sort so ever With ye one half of the debts owing me for ever at her dispose among my Children as she shall se meet after all my debts & funeral Expences are paid &c –
3ly/ I Give & bequeath unto my onely & beloved Son Thomas Roby all my tooles & utencells for husbandry With the other half of my stocke and debts to me due after all my debts & funeral Expences are paid to him for ever; I also Give unto my said son Thomas all my buildings Lands pastures meadows out Lands Commonages orchards Gardens Lands or Right to Lands What so ever, or where so ever to him & to his Heirs Executors & assigns for ever at his dispose, always excepting what I havbe Given to his mother my Wife Mary above mentioned part of Which Lands my said son Thomas hath a deed of Gift for allredy: And all my Right to any mills or streams of Water: he my son paying such Legacys as is here after mentioned &c.
4ly: I Give & bequeath unto my beloved daughters (viz) Ruth, Mary, Sarah, Theodata,

Huldy, Barsheba, Hannah, Abigell Elizabth & Bethyah to Each of them five pounds in or
239
as money to be paid them by my said son Thomas Within two years after he arrives to ye age of twenty one years to be paid to them that are then of age & unto ye other when they Come to ye age of Eighteen years & Deducting out of Each of my Daughters Legacys what sums of money my said Wife shall Give an account any of them have allredy Received. And unto this my last Will and Testament I Doe Constitute & appoint my beloved wife Mary & my son Thomas Robie Executrix & Executors my said Wife to doe & perform as sold until my said son Come to the age of twenty one years, Giving & Granting unto my said Executors any other Estate or thing not before Mentioned in this my Will to be Equally devided between them Excepting Lands or Rights to Lands Which I have allredy Given to my said son Thomas – Thus Revokeing all other Wills by me made I sign & seal this with my hand this tenth day of July Annoq: Domini seventeen hundred & seventeen in ye third year of the Reign of our Soveraign Lord George King of Great Britain &c.
Signed Sealed & declared by Samuel Roby [seal]
Samuell Robie as his Last Will
& Testament in presence of us
Witnessess
Samuell Healy
Caleb Marston
Moses Leavitt
Samuel dearbon
Joseph Smith
[Proved September 7, 1717.]
[Warrant, September 7, 1717, authorizing Joseph Smith and Ensign Samuel Marston, both of Hampton, to appraise the estate.]
[Inventory, signed by Samuel Marston and Joshua Wingate; amount £377.3.0. Col. Joseph Smith having died, Capt. Joshua Wingate was appointed appraiser in his place.
NOTE 196 *Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation, 1606-1646*, by William Bradford (New York: Barnes & Noble, 1964). Reprint of the 1908 ed. published in New York. Exerpts.
Page 3, The new liturgy adopted by the English Church at the time of the Reformation retained some features, to which, as relics of Romanism, a considerable body of the church refused to conform. The remainder, however, within the fold of the church endeavored to purify it from every taint of the old religion. These were called Puritains. Another body, under the pressure of persecution, was not long content with objections to a ritual, but resenting prelatical power abandoned the church and organized congregations of their own. These were called Separatists.
240
Like an epidemic, which when checked in one locality breaks out in a far distant one, the seed of Separatism, when blasted in the ecclesiastical environment of London and its neighborhood, found a lodgment in more congenial soil in districts farther north. On or near the line of what was once called the great North Road were the town of Gainsborough in Lincolnshire and the villages of Austerfield and Bawtry in Yorkshire and Scrooby and Babworth in Nottinghamshire.

Scrooby, the birthplace of the Pilgrim Church, was a mile or more away to the south of Bawtry, 151½ miles from London.
Pages 8-9, The arrival of the *Mayflower* in Cape Cod harbor was on November 11, 1620. On that day an expedition was fitted out to explore the land, consisting of 16 men under the command of Myles Standish, to whom were added as counsel William Bradford, Stephen Hopkins and Edward Tilley. The expedition returned on the 17th reporting among other incidents the entanglement of Bradford in an Indian deer trap made with a noose attached to a bent tree.
On December 6 a third expedition was fitted away in a shallop with the determination to find, if possible, a suitable place for a permanent settlement. The following persons composed the shallop's [a small open boat used chiefly in shallow waters] party: Myles Standish, John Carver, William Bradford, Edward Winslow, John Tilley, Edward Tilley, John Howland, Richard Warren, Stephen Hopkins, Edward Doty, John Allerton, Thomas English, John Clark, mate, Robert Coppin, pilot, the master gunner and three sailors, eighteen in all. On the 8th, at a place now known at Eastham, they had an encounter with the Indians, and on the 11th landed at Plymouth, after spending Saturday the 9th and Sunday the 10th on Clarke's Island, at the entrance of Plymouth harbor. The landing at Plymouth on December 11, old style, was the historic landing.
Page 9, Footnote: The only positive information concerning the weather in Plymouth during the winter of 1620, is contained in a letter from Thomas White of Dorchester, in 1630 to a friend in England, which stated that a colony landed at Plymouth ten years before, when there was a foot of snow on the ground.
Page 10, Year 1621. In September he sent ten men in the shallop to Massachusetts to examine what is now Boston harbor, and to trade with the Indians. In November it became necessary to provide for the comfort of the thirty-five passengers of the *Fortune*.
Page 15, The manuscript bears also a memorandum made by Rev. Thomas Prince, dated June 4, 1728, stating that he borrowed it from Major John Bradford and deposited it together with Governor Bradford's letter-book, in the New England Library in the tower of Old South Church in Boston. When Prince died in 1758 he gave his library to the church. The pocket-book, which was seen by Prince in 1736, contained a register of deaths from that of Wm Butten on board the *Mayflower*, November 6, 1620 to the end of March 1621. It is irretrievably lost.
241
Page 31, These people became two distincte bodys or churches and in regarde of distance of place did congregate severally for they were of sundrie townes and villages, some in Nottinghamshire, some of Lincolnshire, and some of Yorkshire, where they border nearest together. In one of these churches was Mr. John Smith a man of able gifts, and a good preacher, who afterwards was chosen their pastor. But these afterwards falling into some errors in the Low Countires, there (for the most part) buried themselves, and their names. Footnote: Rev. John Smith, preacher to the city of Lincoln, became about 1606 a Separatist, and pastor of a Separatist church at Gainsborough. With it he migrated to Amsterdam in 1608. Thereafter various changes of doctrine and practice respecting baptism, the church divided in 1609. The majority, under Rev. Thomas Helwys, returned to England in 1613. Smyth died in Amsterdam in 1612. The minority of the church, his adherents, became absorbed among the Mennonites and other Dutch.
Page 39, Footnote: William Bradford … Samuel Fuller and Stephen Tracy silk-makers;

John Jenney a brewer…
Page 75, We have hired another pilote here, one Mr. Clarke, who went last year to Virginia with a ship of kine. Footnote: This was John Clarke, Rev. Ed. D. Neill has shown that a Capt. Jones, whom he believed to be identical with the captain of the *Mayflower*, went to Virginia in 1619 in command of a vessel with kine, and that a man named John Clarke was employed by the Virginia Company to go with him.
Pages 111-112, There is reference to Captain John Smith.
Page 164, David Thompson was a Scotsman, and agent of Mason and Gorges. In the spring of 1623 he began a settlement at Little Harbor, near the mouth of the Piscataqua, and near the present site of Portsmouth. *Ault Line*.
Page 315, Captain John Mason had been associated with Sir Ferdinando Gorges, as patentees, under the Council of New England, of the region between the Merriman and the Kennebec, 1622, and later had separate patents, 1629, 1635, for that between the Merrimac and the Piscataqua (New Hampshire).
NOTE 197 *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (Philadelphia: The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1880), volume 4, Page 227.
John Ralston of Northampton County, the second son of James and Mary Ralston, born in 1735. His parents were natives of Ireland … more [LDP].
NOTE 198 Andrew Ralston was not in Pennsylvania in the 1790 census. Adams County, Pennsylvania was formed from York County in 1800. Andrew Ralston was not in Adams County in the 1800 census; nor in the York County census of the same year.
242
NOTE 199 *Interviews with Living Pioneers*, BYU, 1939
Page 60, I remember when I was a boy and we were living in the log house in Santa Clara … we had no bread in the house. One day father learned that Brother Leavitt had come home from a trip up north and had brought a load of five sacks of flour. My father was a very reserved man, but seeing us children hungry as were were, and bread and molasses was our best meat in those days, he took courage and went to Brother Leavitt. When Brother Leavitt saw him coming, he knew what he wanted. He said, "Brother Frei, all the flour is gone except a little more than a half a sack and you are welcome to that." When he heard this my father had tears in his eyes for joy. He thanked him and left his blessing with them. As he walked out, his wife called him back and said to him, "Here take those warm biscuits for your children" and turned a dipper full of nice warm biscuits on a napkin. Clover Valley, Nevada, now called Barclay, Nevada.
Handcarts from 1856-1860. There were 2969 persons using 662 carts. Five of these companies came in 1856. The last two of these started too late – leaving Florence on August 16 and August 27 respectively. They were caught by early snows.
Albert Haften married Ellen Leavitt (born May 7, 1883), on March 13, 1900.
We found the Piute or Shivwit Indians of the Santa Clara region living on knolls away from the low creek bottoms, because they claimed it was healthier there.
Their shelters were wickiups made of the white willow the young tender ones, peeled, were woven into nice white baskets, into water jugs and into baby cradles.
The Indians hunted with bow and arrows. Rabbits, quails, wild pigeons (morning doves), coyotes around Santa Clara, and deer on Pine Valley Mountain. They gathered pinenuts, squawberries, service berries, acorns, wild grapes, sunflower seeds, grass seeds, yant roots, sego roots, grasshoppers and prickly pears.

Dress: sleeveless robes for squaws, a hunting shirt and leggings for men. A tight-fitting band about two inches wide was worn around the head. Hawk feathers or woodpecker feathers stuck in their bands.

NOTE 200 *Notes of the English Ancestry of the Following American Families: Samborn or Sanborn (descended from John, William, and Stephen Samborne, of Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1640); Bachiler or Batcheller (descended from Rev. Stephen Bachiler, of Hampton, New Hampshire, 1638); ... Levet, Lovet, Leavitt (descended from Thomas Levet, of Exeter, New Hampshire in 1639, and Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1643): and Kirtland or Kirland (descended from Philip and Nathaniel Kirtland, of Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635*, by V.C. Sanborn (Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers, 1894).

243

SAMBORNE – SANBORN

All of the American Sanborns are descended from two of the three brothers, grandsons of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, who accompanied their grandfather to this country in the *William & Francis* in 1632. It has until lately been supposed that their mother, a widow in 1631, as we shall see (*sub* Bachiler), came to America with her three sons. The historian of Hampton, New Hampshire, Rev. Joseph Dow, however, doubts this, for in 1651 she had no seat in the meeting house at Hampton; nor is her name found any list of deaths.

John, William, and Stephen Samborne (so the name is invariably spelt) came to America in 1632 with Rev. Stephen Bachiler, and were the sons of John (?) Samborne and Anne Bachiler. Following is a brief record of their lives.

1. Lt. John Samborne, born 1620, as appears by his deposition: lots granted to him in Hampton, 1640; married (1) Mary, daughter of Robert Tuck of Hampton; (1) August 2, 1671, Margaret (Page) Moulton, widow, daughter of Robert Page of Hampton. A prominent man in Hampton; selectman 1650, 1661, 1665, 1668, 1672, 1674-1675, 1678-1679; representative to General Court; Ensign in King Philip's War, 1677; Lieutenant of Town Guard, 1680; commissioner of small causes, 1667-1669; died October 20, 1692. Inventory amounts to £204.14s, including "old Bible and other books."

Children, by first wife:

1) John, born 1649; married Judith Coffin; died 1723; 2) Mary, born 1651; died 1654; 3) Abigail, born February 23, 1653; married Ephraim Marston; died 1743; 4) Richard, born 1655; married (1) Ruth Moulton; (2) Mary Boulter; 5) Mary, born 1657; died 1660; 6) Joseph, born March 13, 1659; married Mary Gove; 7) Stephen, born 1661; died 1662; 8) Ann, born 1662; married Samuel Palmer; died 1745; 9) Dinah (?); 10) Nathaniel, born January 27, 1666; married (1) Rebecca Prescott; (2) Meribah Tilton; (3) Abigail Dalton.

By second wife: [not included].

Lt. John Samborne's will is not extant, only the closing words being given in the retranscript
on file at the Exeter, New Hampshire Probate Office. It is signed "John Samborne, Senior," his marke "Jo" and seale. Witnesses, Nathaniel Bachiler, William Marston, Robert Moulton, Hy. Dow.

2. William Samborne, born 1622; married Mary, daughter of John Moulton. He was also prominent, and was selectman several years. Bell-ringer of Hampton Church in 1639, when he must have been but sixteen or seventeen; died in 1692, at the age of about seventy. Will on file at Exeter. Inventory £408.10s. Children:

1) William, born 1652; married Mary Marston; died 1744; 2) Josiah, married (1) Hannah Moulton; (2) Sarah Perkins; 3) Mercy, born July 19, 1660; married Samuel Cass; 4) Mephibosheth, born November 5, 1663; married Lydia Leavitt; died 1749; 5) Sarah, born February 10, 1667; married Samuel Marston; died 1738; 6) Stephen, born September 4, 1671; married Hannah Philbrick; died 1750.
244
3. Stephen Samborne, born ?; married Sarah ?. He was one of the company to build the Hampton meetinghouse in 1641; resigned as selectman in 1655 to go back to England with Rev. Stephen Bachiler. His children born in Hampton, New Hampshire were:
1) Sarah, born June 12, 1651; 2) Dorothy, born March 2, 1653.
In England there appears to be but one family of Sambornes, located in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Somersetshire, and Hampshire; and later in London. That all of these sprang from one stock is asserted by the title of an ancient heraldic scroll:
"Genealogia, sive prosapia generosissimi viri Johannis Sambourne, jam in parties transmarinis existentis; filii quarti Francisci Sambourne de Timsberie in com. Som. *Ex antique stripe Sambournorum in Sunning in com. Berks. Oriundi.*"
And also by the fact that, with differing crests they all bear the same arms: "*Argent, a chevron sable between three mmullets gules, pierced or.*"
The earliest Samborne I find in English records is Robert Samborne, Canon of Wells, whose name appears frequently during the reign of Edward III (1327-1377); will, dated 1382, is filed in 201A, *Canterbury* ("Genealogist," Volume VI).
Sambourne of Berkshire, and Oxford (*Visitation Oxford,* 1634, Berkshire, 1665).
William Sambourne, married daughter and heir of Sir William Lushill, Knight, of Wiltshire, and had:
William Sambourne, married daughter and heir of Thomas Drew, and had:
Drew Sambourne, Patron of Hinton Blewitt, Somerset, in 1490; married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Crecklade of Studleigh in Wiltshire, and had:
William Sambourne, married daughter of Richard Copley (she afterwards married William Lassher), and had daughter and heir Margaret who married Sir William Windsor, ancestor of the Earls of Plymouth.
Drew and Elizabeth also had: Henry Sambourne and Thomas Sambourne.
Henry Sambourne, married Eleanor, daughter of Richards of Burford, and had: Thomas Sambourne; and Edmund Sambourne, will dated 1578; filed G.122 (Berkshire Wills); had daughter Mary, who married a Mr. Chandler.
Thomas Sambourne, of Sunning; married (1) Margaret Vennour, and had son Lawrence; (2) Jane Stoughton, of Sunning, and had: 1) Henry; 2) Grace, who married Henry Peckham, alias Edwood; and 3) Frances, who married Richard Garnett, and had sons Thomas and Richard; (3) Joan Polstede, widow of Hugh Beke, and had son Thomas; (4) Blanche Burdett, of Worcestershire, and had 1) Katherine; 2) Walter; 3) Richard, of
245
Stokes Farm, near Ockingham, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Sturges of Cholsey.
Thomas Sambourne died in 1584. His will, dated April 21, and proved June 19, mentions wife Clement. Will of Clement Sambourne of Allingford (1621) mentioned in Berkshire Wills.
Sir Henry Sambourne, son of Thomas Sambourne and Jane Stoughton, of Moulsford,

Berkshire, knighted by King James, 1608; licensed to hold "court-leet" in Moulsford 1626; high sheriff of Berkshire in 1616; married Ann, daughter of William Parker, of Sunning and had:
Richard Sambourne, born 1589; married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Comyns, of Cholsey, and had: 1) Henry, born 1622; married Mary, daughter of Tery, of Abington; 2) Joseph; and 3) Benjamin.
Samborne of Somersetshire and London (Visitations of Somerset, 1623; London 1689).
I should preface by saying that the first two generations I give below are taken from an old pedigree kindly sent me from England some years ago. This pedigree goes back considerably farther than the generations I begin with:
John Samborne, married daughter of Sir John de la Riviere, of Timsbury, and had:
Richard Samborne, of Timsbury; married daughter of Sydenham, of Sydenham, and had:
John Samborne, of Timsbury, married Dorothy, daughter of Nicholas Tichborne and Ann White (Berry's Hants. Pedigree) and had:
John Samborne, married daughter of Lisley (Lisle), and had: 1) John; 2) Nicholas, born June 1, 1529; married Elizabeth Brocas, daughter of Rogers and granddaughter of Margaret Lisley. (Berry's Hants. Pedigrees); 3) Anne, born October 25, 1533); 4) Jane, born October 15, 1540; 5) Francis, born March, 1543; 6) Richard, born May 8, 1544; and 7) Swithin, born ?; B.A. Oxford, 1570, M.A. (Magdalen College) 1573, Rector of Timsbury in 1579; married Martha, daughter of George Milborne.
John Samborne, son of John Samborne and Miss Lisle, of Timsbury, patron of Timsbury in 1560; married Bridget Willoughby, and had: 1) Sir Barnaby Samborne, born 1560; matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford 1577; knighted 1603; died 1610; married (1) Cicely, daughter of William Bassett of Gloucester, and had: 1) John, born 1588; died young; 2) Barnabas, born 1590; died young; (2) Margaret, daughter of Sir William Throgmorton of Fortwich, County Gloucester, and had: 1) Thomas, born 1601; 2) William, born 1604; matriculated Balliol College, Oxford, 1524; 3) Richard, born 1605; 4) Bridget, born and died 1607; 4) John, born 1608; buried at Timsbury, December 14, 1641.

Toby, son of John Samborne and Bridget Willoughby, born 1563; his brother Israel, born 1564; matriculated Magdalen College, Oxford, 1577; his brother Samuel, born 1565; died November 13, 1614, at Bath; his brother Peter, born 1569; his brother John, born 1574, died 1576.
Francis Samborne, son of John Samborne and Bridget Willoughby, married ? and had (this supposition as to James being his son is purely problematical).
James Samborne, son of John Samborne and Bridget Willoughby, "a gentleman of Hants." Matriculated Magdalen College, Oxford, 1592, at age 16; B.A. 1585, Rector of Grateley, Hants., 1604, and of Upper Clatford, Hants., 1610; married and had son Thomas, born 1606, who matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, 1623, and became the rector of Upper Clatford, Hants.
Two possibilities arise as to John (?) Samborne, father of the three American settlers: 1) That he was the son of Francis of Dorsetshire; 2) That he was a son or younger brother of Rev. James Samborne of Hants.
A search of Hampshire will might reveal the clue to the whole secret.
End of Sanborn Section

BACHILER OR BATCHELLER

Rev. Stephen Bachiler was born in England in 1560/1561. In 1581 he was matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, and was B.A. 1585/1586. In July, 1587, he was given the living of Wherwell in Hampshire by Lord de la Warr. In 1605 he was ejected for nonconformity,

John Bates being appointed in his place. In 1610 he was called a clergyman of Hampshire, as appears by the record of Magdalen College, Oxford, admitting his son Stephen. In 1621 an entry in Adam Winthrop's diary shows he has "Mr. Bachiler the preacher" to dine with him at Groton in Suffolk. The *Calendar of State Papers* (1635) quotes a petition of Sir Robert Paine of Barton Stacy to the effect that some of the parishioners of Barton Stacy, "having been formerly misled by Stephen Bachiler, a notorious inconformist," had demolished a consecrated chapel, etc. On June 23, 1631, Bachiler and his wife Helen and daughter Ann Sandburn, widow, age thirty, made application at London to go to Flushing to visit his sons and daughters there. In 1631 or 1632, Bachiler was one of the grantees of the "Plough" patent, for land at the mouth of River Sagadahocke. On March 9, 1632, Mr. Bachiler sailed for America in the *William and Francis*, one of the ships sent out by the "Company of the Plough," of which company he was chosen pastor in 1629/1630. Thus he was seventy-one when he landed in America.

Mr. Bachiler planned to settle in Cambridge, but accepted a call to a church in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he preached three years under very trying circumstances. In 1636, he moved to Ipswich, Massachusetts, and gave up the ministry, but soon resumed it. In 1638 he attempted a settlement at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, but gave it up. In July, 1638,

he moved to Newbury and organized a company to settle at Winnicunnet (now Hampton, New Hampshire). In October, 1638, the settlement of Winnicunnet was begun. In 1639 the town was named *Hampton* at Mr. Bachiler's request, in honor of Southampton, England, where he had last resided.

For three years Mr. Bachiler remained as pastor at Hampton, but a bitter controversy arose between him and his assistant. Rev. Timothy Dalton, and in 1647 he moved to Casco, Maine. Judge Charles E. Batcheller has treated this controversy at length in his account of Mr. Bachiler in the New England Historic-Genealogical Society *Register*; and has thoroughly exploded the slanders which the Massachusetts Puritans circulated about his ancestor. In 1644 Mr. Bachiler's second wife, Helen, died, and he married in 1648, (age 87) a Portsmouth woman, who turned out to be of bad character. After five years of matrimonial difficulties and persecution by the Massachusetts authorities, Mr. Bachiler returned to England in 1654, accompanied by Stephen Samborne, his grandson. In 1660 he died at Hackney, near London, age nearly 100.

Mr. Bachiler's character has suffered much at Winthrop's hands; but Thomas Prince in his *Annals of New England* states that he was "an ancient minister in England, but had been a man of fame in his day, was a gentleman of learning and ingenuity, and wrote a fine and curious hand."

In Sylvanus Morgan's *Sphere of Gentry* (1661), he gives the following coat of arms (which I have never been able to verify) as belonging to Mr. Bachiler.

Vert, a plow in fesse and in base the sun rising, or. This coat, Morgan say, "did appertain in Stephen Bachiler, the first pastor of the Church of Christ in New England, which

bearing was answerable to his profession in all plowing up the fallow ground of their hearts and the sun appearing did allude to his motto: *Sol Justitiæ Exoritur."*
Rev. Stephen Bachiler married three times; by his first wife he had:
Nathaniel, born 1590; married Hester Mercer, sister of Daniel, Paul and Rev. Francis Mercer, and Frances (Mercer) Pryaulx and Judith (Mercer) Johnson. These Mercers and Pryaulx (de Pratellis) were old (French) Southampton and Jersey families. (See Register of Hugenot Church at Southampton.) Two gentlemen named Pryaulx are living in Southampton today. (Question: Was Stephen Bachiler "Bacelier" [a French surname]?
Deborah, born 1592; married Rev. John Wing, son of Matthew Wing of Banbury, Oxon., pastor of the English Puritan Church at Middlebrough in Zeeland. Died in London 1630.
Stephen, born 1594; matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, 1610; probably a clergyman in Essex.
Theodate, born 1598; married Captain Christopher Hussey, born February 18, 1599, in Dorking, Surrey, son of John Hussey and Marie Wood.

Anne, born 1600/1601; married John (?) Sambourne. In 1631 she was a widow, living on the Strand in London. See: Sambourne.
No trace can be found of Stephen Bachiler's ancestors. The following well may show something. Will of Richard Bachiler of Clatford, Hants., 1571: bequests "to the poor of Clatford: to Edward Skullard [Old Hampton, New Hampshire name]; to sister Margery; to Annes Bashlard;" residue to wife and children (not named) in equal shares.
The nearness of Stephen Bachiler's Hampshire residences (Wherwell and Barton Stacy) to James Samborne's Hampshire residences (Clatford and Grateley), and the fact that both were Oxford men, would seem to indicate a possible connection between the families. Perhaps the Records of Clatford and Grateley will show something.
End of Bachiler Section
LEAVITT, LEVET, LEVETT
The earliest American *settlers* by the name were Thomas Levet of Exeter, New Hampshire, and John Leavitt of Hingham, Massachusetts; but the first of the name to *visit* America was Captain Christopher Levett, who, in 1623, made a voyage up the northern coast of New England, touching first at the Isles of Shoals. His pedigree is given at the end of this article.
The present name Leavitt is an anomaly – no reason for the spelling exists. The original New Hampshire name was Levet, often pronounced and sometimes spelled Lovet – never spelled with the extraneous "a."
Tradition says that the Hingham and Exeter settlers were brothers: but nothing I have seen supports this theory, except possibly the fact that two of the sons of the Hingham settler moved to Exeter before 1680. This paper deals particularly with the Exeter settler.
The name of Thomas Levet first appears with that of Rev. John Wheelwright as a grantee in the famous Wheelwright deed of 1629. The other grantees, Augustine Storre, Thomas White and William Wentworth, were all connections of Wheelwright, and the presumption has been that Levet probably occupied the same position. No proof of such a connexion exists: but in John Hutchinson's will, dated 1644, we find his sister Anne is alluded to as "sister Levitt;" and Ralph Levet was a witness to the will. [*Register*, volume xx]
Although the Wheelwright deed is now no longer believed genuine, the fact that Thomas

Levet's name appears there as a grantee is fair presumptive evidence that he was in some way nearly connected with Wheelwright; and to support this theory, the next record of Levet is as a signer being spelled Levitt. The Exeter settlement disintegrating, we find him at Hampton in 1643, signing himself Thomas Levet to a petition against Lt. Hayward. In Hampton, 1644, he married Isabella (Bland) Asten, daughter of John and Joanna Bland of Colchester, England, and widow of Francis Asten of Hampton. From
249
1644 to 1695 we find frequent mention of Thomas Levet's name on the records. He died in 1596 [1696], aged "over eighty," leaving a widow and the following children:
1) Aretas, born 1646; married Ruth Sleeper; 2) Hezron, born ?; married Martha Thayer; 3) Sgt. John, born ?; married Deliverance Robie; 4) James, born 1652; moved to Portsmouth.
A copy of Thomas Levet's will is on file at the Probate Office in Exeter, New Hampshire, dated July 9, 1692. He leaves land and household goods to his sons, and five shillings apiece to his three step-daughters. His wife is to have a third of all his goods during her lifetime. Witnesses: Abraham Drake, Sr., Abraham Drake, Jr., and Robert Drake.
In attempting to trace Thomas Levet back into England, two clues are found:
1. The invariable spelling of the name "Levet," whenever he or his sons signed their names. There is but one English family which I have found to use this spelling, the Levets of Yorkshire; see pedigree below.
2. The presumption that Levet was a kinsman of Rev. John Wheelwright. This places his English habitat in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire or an adjacent county. In Vol. X of *Suffolk Deeds*, we find: "John Wheelwright, late of Belleaw, Lincolnshire, England, now minister of Salisbury, New England, deeds to Richard Crispe … all my messuage in Mawthorpe, parish of Willoughby, Lincolnshire; and in Burnethorpe, Hogsthorpe, which were in the tenure of John Bannister, and by the said John Wheelwright, ware purchased of Francis Levet, gentleman, of North Willingham, Lincolnshire." Deed dated October 22, 1677.
Both these clues point to a Lincolnshire or Yorkshire family of Levet; and in Foster's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, in 1612, I find the pedigree of Levet of Melton, which I will transcribe. Melton is a few miles south of Doncaster, which is but thirty miles from North Willingham, where Francis Levet resided, from whom Wheelwright bought the property alluded to above.
Pedigree of Levet of Melton, Yorkshire, England
Arms: Quarterly; 1 and 4, Sable, a fess embattled between 3 lions' heads erased, argent. 2, Sable, a fess between 3 owls argent. 3, Sable, a chevron between 3 leopards' faces, or – a fleur-de-lis for difference. (Wentworth)
1. William Levet, temp. Henry VI. (1450), married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Ralph Syward of Melton, and had
2. William Levet of Melton, married Ann, daughter of John Barnby of Barnby, Yorkshire, and Isabel, daughter of John Bosvile. Indre of mar. dated 13 H. VII. (1498) and had
250
3. William Levet of Melton, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Wentworth of Sprotborough. Indre. of mar. dated 13 H. VIII. (1521) and had
4. Nicholas Levet of Melton, married Ann, daughter of Ralph Westby of

Ravensfield, Yorkshire. Indre. of mar. dated 32 H. VIII. (1540) and had
5. Ralph Levet of Melton, married Elizabeth West, daughter of George West of Aughton, Yorkshire, and Ann Trygot, daughter of Thomas Trygot, of Kirby, and had: a) Thomas; b) William; c) Robert; and d) Catherine, wife to William Strelley, of Strelley, Nottinghamshire.
6. Thomas Levet of Melton, married Elizabeth, daughter to ? Merfyn of Thurcroft, and had: a) Ralph; b) John; c) Peter; d) Thomas, matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, 1610, age 16; B.A. 1613; B.C.L. of Orleans University; e) Jane.
Pedigree was signed Thomas Levet
The Ralph Levet of the seventh generation, probably born about 1586, I take to have been the one who was witness to John Hutchinson's will of 1644; and my theory is that either he or one of his brothers was father of the Thomas Levet of Exeter in 1639.
From the life of Christopher Levett, published by the Gorges Society in 1893, we obtain the following pedigree:
1. ? Levett, of Harbord, Yorkshire, married ? and had: a) Richard Levett, Mayor of Dorchester; b) Percival Levett; c) William Levett; married ? and had: Richard, born in 1611 and Ursula, born in 1617.
2. Percival Levett, citizen of York, an innkeeper: free of the city 1581; sheriff 1587; buried at St. Martin's, Micklegate, February 13, 1625; married daughter and heir of Alexander Rudderford or Rotherforthe, and had: a) Mary Levett, born July 5, 1581; married John Smith of Cottingham, Yorkshire; b) Rudderforth Levett, born December 29, 1582; c) Grace Levett, born November 21, 1584; married William Todd of York, apothecary; d) Christopher Levett; e) Percival Levett, merchant of York; and f) Ann Levett, married 1st Christopher Topham of York; 2nd Jno. Micklethwait.
3. Christopher Levett, born April 5, 1586. Free of the city as a mercer by inheritance. King's Woodward of Somersetshire. Author of *Timber Measures.* One of the captains of His Majesty's ships. Voyaged to New England in 1623. One of the Council in 1623-1625. Died and buried at sea 1631. Married (1) Mercy, daughter of Robert More, rector of Guisley, a famous Puritan, and had: a) Sarah, born 1610, married Rev. Robert Hitch; died 1676; b) Rebecca, born 1612; c) Mary, born 1613; died unmarried 1644; d) Jeremiah, graduate of Cambridge; rector of Leighton in Essex; born 1614; died 1650; married Edith. Christopher married (2) Frances, daughter of Oliver Lottesham, and had: a) Timothy, born

1617; of West Lyford in Somersetshire, gentleman; will dated 1650, proved 1669. Wife Florence; children Mary and Joan; b) Elizabeth, born March 16, 1619.
4. Percival Levett, merchant, married ?, and had: a) Abigail, born September 27, 1614; b) Mary, born September 26, 1615; c) Sarah, born September 29, 1616; d) Martha, buried November 2, 1611; e) Samuel, free of city as a merchant by inheritance, 1636; f) Joseph, free of city as a merchant by inheritance, 1651; g) Benjamin; h) John; and i) Elizabeth.
The arms of this family were the same as those of Levett of Melton - see above – but without the quartering. End of Leavitt Section
KIRTLAND/KIRKLAND
All the records show that the name of this family was spelled "Kirtland," "Kyrtland" or

"Kertland" from 1616 to 1773, both in this country and in England. On what authority rests the present spelling, I cannot say: probably the change from Kirtland to Kirkland, as a supposed original spelling, was made about 1780 by Rev. Samuel Kirkland, and soon after was adopted by his connections. His brother Joseph, writing in 1773 to another brother, John, announcing the death of their father, Rev. Daniel Kirtland, signs his name and directs his letter "Kirtland."

A clue to the origin of the American family is furnished by the will of John Kirtland of Newport-Pagnell, Buckshire, England, dated 1616:[32]

"John Kirtland of Tickford in the parish of Newport-Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, gentleman, December 12, 1616, proved August 1, 1617. To son Nathaniel all that part of my dwelling house in Tickford wherein I now inhabit, sometimes called by the name of Emberton's, adjoining to the tenement in tenure of William Coningham and to the house and ground of me the said John Kirtland, sometime Thomas Horton's. Legacies to Mary Kirtland my now wife; sons Francis and Joseph Kirtland; and daughters Abigail, Susanna and Mary Kirtland. To my eldest son John Kirtland the house or tenement sometime Thomas Horton's (next the above) and adjoining a tenement of heirs of William Barton deceased. Wife Mary and her five children as above. To godson, John Kirtland, son of my brother Philip Kirtland 2s 6d each to be paid unto the said Philip for their use. To the children of my brother Francis Kirtland 2s 6d apiece. To Francis Foster clerk 10s. Wife Mary to be executrix, friends George Hull and Jno. Horley of Newport-Paguell to be overseers.

"*Phylip Kyrtland* one of the witnesses. Weldon, 82."

From the above it will be seen that the American Kirtland family starts with:

[32]*Register*, Volume XLI. Curiously enough, in the modern *Doomsday Book*, giving names of England land owners about thirty years ago, appears the name of William Kirtland, of Padbury, Buckinghamshire, to whom I have written without success.

1. (John?) Kirtland, of whom we know only (from his son John's will) that he had: a) John, born about 1580; b) Philip, born about 1585; and c) Frances, born about 1590, married and had children.

2. John Kirtland, of Tickford in the parish of Newport-Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, gentleman; his will quoted above, names the following children: a) John; b) Nathaniel; c) Francis; d) Joseph; e) Abigail; f) Susanna; and g) Mary.

3. Philip Kyrtland or Kertland, probably of Sherrington, Buckinghamshire, witness to his brother John's will in 1616, mentioned in that will as having son John and other children. No record of his taking passage for New England. Lewis says Philip Kertland, first shoemaker of Lynn, Massachusetts, came there in 1635. This may have been Philip the father or Philip his son: the latter we know came over in 1635. Probably Lewis confused the two, as have others. The first definite record of Philip Kertland, Sr., is in 1638, when ten acres in Lynn were granted to "Philip Kertland *Senior*" and ten acres to "Philip Kertland *Junior*." (Lewis and Newhall) In 1643 the father's signature appears on Goody Armitage's petition, a facsimilie of the signatures being given in the New England Historic-Genealogical Society *Register* for January 1879, Page 61. (This may have been the signature of son Philip, but I think he was then on Long Island.) Children of Philip by wife unknown: a) John, born 1607, mentioned by name in his godfather and uncle John's will, 1616. In 1659 he made deposition as to his brother Philip's estate.

Lived at East Hampton, Long Island, coming there about 1651. In 1665 sold an Indian servant name Hopewell; b) Philip, born 1614; c) Nathaniel, born 1616; d) Susanna, birth unknown, married John Wastall or Westall of Wethersfield. He was a deputy there in 1643, Goodwin says, and moved to Saybrook in 1653, says Savage; selectman in Saybrook, a prominent man there, and allowed to keep an Inn in 1663. He died in 1683, and left a good estate to adopted son John Kertland. Susanna Wastall died 1684.

4. Philip Kyrtland or Kertland, born in 1614, was too young to be mentioned by name in his uncle John's will in 1616; he was one of the other "children of brother Philip" there mentioned. His earliest definite record is on the sailing list of the ship *Hopewell* from London April 1, 1635 – "Philip Kyrtland, from Sherrington in Buckinghamshire, aged 21; Nathaniel Kyrtland from Sherrington in Buckingham, aged 19." (See under Philip for possible items about him in Lynn records.) In 1638 was granted ten acres by town of Lynn. In 1640, he and his brother Nathaniel, with many other Lynn people, settled on Long Island, but Philip must soon have returned to Lynn, from the dates of his children's births on the Lynn records. In 1652 he bought from Nathaniel Tyler his house and lands in Lynn. Philip died before 1659, for we find in Salem Court Files, July 17, 1659, the following:

"Deposition of John Kirtland, aged about 52. I often heard my brother Phylip say oft times that his wife should have all hee had to dispose of so long as she live;
253
and to my best remembrance hee gave £15 to his dafter Mary and £10 to his dafter Sara, £10 to his dafter Susanna and £10 to his dafter Hanna, this to be giuen to them at ye day of marriag, the land not to be sould so long as she liues."

William Harcher of Lynn, aged about 65, stated that when Philip Kertland was going to sea he told him substantially as above. On October 14, 1659, Evan Thomas (a vintner who came to Boston from Wales, with wife Jane and four children, in 1640), announces his intention of marrying the widow Alice Kertland of Lynn; and he made conveyance of estate in trust for her children April 24, 1661. By wife Alice, Philip Kertland had the following children, all born in Lynn: a) Mary, born June 3, 1640; b) Sarah, born September 27, 1646; married John Davis, October 5, 1664; c) Susanna, born March 8, 1652; d & e) Hannah and Ebenezer, twins, born June 12, 1654.

5. Nathaniel Kyrtland or Kertland, born in 1616

NOTE 201 *The Grantees and Settlement of Hampton, New Hampshire,* by Victor Channing Sanborn of Kenilworth, Illinois.

New England genealogy seldom offers insoluble problems. In our more distinguished families there are few members who cannot, with some effort, be connected with the parent line. This is complicated, in the case of our middle-class families, by removals to distant settlements, and by no special desire on the part of emigrant to keep in touch with their kindred. But the first migration to New England, breaking off all ties, makes the attempt to prove a connection most difficult – and yet it is a task worthy the efforts of our best genealogical students.

That little bank, the first settlers of Winnicunnet (afterwards called Hampton) was composed of at least two diverging groups. Search must be made in Southern England

(Hampshire and Wiltshire) and in Eastern England (Norfolk and Suffolk) to find the homes of these men. They came from Newbury, Ipswich and Watertown, under the leadership of Stephen Bachiler.

The first authentic record is found in the list of those who presented their petition to the General Court of Massachusetts at that session which began on September 6, 1638. "The Court grants that the petitioners, Mr. Steven Bachiler, Christopher Hussey, Mary Hussey, widow; Thomas Crumwell, Samuel Skullard, John Osgood, John Crosse, Samuel Greenfield, John Molton, Thomas Molton, William Estow, William Palmer, William Sergant, Richard Swayne, William Sanders, Robert Tucke, with divers others, shall have liberty to begin a plantation at Winnacunnet" etc.[33]

[33]Records of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, Volume 1, Page 236. The original petition is not among the Massachusetts Archives, nor any files relating to it. In the Suffolk Court Files, No. 26, appears the following, endorsed "Grant of Hampton:" "Memorandum yt at ye Genll court holden at Boston, ye 8th mo. called October (Ann: 1638) Mr. Jno. Winthrop Sr. being then governor. It was granted unto Mr. Steven Batcheller & his company who were come over united together by church covenant yt according to there

The first six grantees were all from the south or west of England. The last ten were probably from Norfolk or Suffolk. The 'divers others," being unnamed, we may not assign, but they probably included others of Bachiler's neighbors or kinsmen, among them being his three Samborne grandchildren. Let us set forth briefly what has been found concerning the sixteen grantees, as to their life here and their English ancestry.

1. Stephen Bachiler. An Oxford graduate of St. John's in 1585/1586; the disestablished vicar of Wherwell in Hampshire; and a "notorious inconformist." The mains facts about his life have already been printed.[34] He was the founder of Hampton in New England, and the first pastor of the Hampton Church.

2. Christopher Hussey. He was the most prominent man in early Hampton. Concerning his life in New England there is little to add to Dow's excellent account,[35] but I question his having had a son Joseph, Deputy to the General Court in 1672.[36] No such son appears in Hussey's will of 1685.[37] Captain Christopher Hussey filled nearly every office which the town or province could grant, and I believe the Deputy of 1672 was the Captain himself. The Hussey blood still exists[38] in Hampton, through the marriages of Christopher Hussey's daughters; but both his sons removed from Hampton. Stephen Hussey went to Nantucket (of which island his father was one of the purchasers from Mayhew in 1659) and became the ancestor of a long line of Husseys.[39] John Hussey went to Newcastle, Delaware, in 1692, and died there in 1707, leaving sons and daughters.[40]

petition they exhibited they should have a plantation at Winnicunnett & accordingly they were shortly after to enter upon & begin ye same 3rd 7th mo. 39 and farther about the same time ye sd plantation upon Batcheller's request made known to ye Court was named Hampton. Vera Copia p me Samuell Dalton Clarke.

"This is a true copie of ye originall on file as attests Thomas Bradbury."

This is evidently a copy from the Town Records of Hampton; and may be said to be conclusive as to dates from its evident age – nearly coincident with the grant itself.

[34]*Vide* Judge Batchelder's biography, *Register*, Volume 46, Pages 58-64, 157-161, 246-251, and 345-350; *Batchelder Genealogy*, by F.C. Pierce; *Sanborn Genealogy*, Pages 59-66; *An Uniform Puritan* (New Hampshire Society Proc., Volume 5, Pages 172-205); *Genealogist*, n.s., Volume xix, Pages 270-284.

[35]Dow's *Hampton*, Pages 759-761.

[36]*Ibid*., Page 760.

[37]Will of Christopher Hussey, *New Hampshire Probate Records*, Volume 1, Pages 287-290.
[38]It may be well here to drive another nail in the misstatement (which Whittier himself accepted, perhaps on the authority of Joshua Coffin) that our New England poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, was descended from Christopher Hussey. Whittier's mother, Abigail Hussey, was a descendant of Richard Hussey of Dover. No connection existed between this Richard Hussey and our Captain Christopher. *Vide Register*, Volume 50, Pages 295-296; *New Hampshire Genealogical Record*, Volumes 6 and 7; and Query No. 70 in *Boston Transcript* of March 3, 1894.
[39]For the Nantucket Husseys, see publications of Nantucket Historical Association; and Hinchman's *Nantucket Settlers*, Volume 2, Pages 270-275.
[40]For wills of John Hussey and his sons, see *Newcastle County Wills*, Pages 12-13, 30-31.

Hussey and his sons were inclined to the Quaker doctrines, though the Captain seems never to have joined that sect definitely. Both sons had been fined for nonattendance at the Hampton church, and in 1674, Captain Hussey and his son John, with eleven other Hampton men, were admonished for their "breach of the law called Quaker's meeting."[41] In the same year Stephen Hussey was admonished for attending a Quaker's meeting at Boston.[42]

Christopher Hussey married about 1630, Theodate, daughter of Stephen Bachiler; she died "8th mo: 1648," and he married (2) at Hampton, December, 1658, Ann, widow of Jeffrye Mingay.[43] There is no doubt that Hussey stood manfully by his father-in-law Bachiler through the Hampton disturbances, and helped to fit him for his return voyage to England in 1654.[44]

"As manfully, Hussey and his nephew John Samborne stood by Robert Pike in his contest with the Bay oligarchs in 1653; and, refusing to recant what they had stated in petition, were placed under bonds.[45]

Hussey's exact age, along with the place of his birth, is still undiscovered. There were Husseys in Winchester, and there was a family of the name in Whiteparish, the home of the Pikes and Rolfes.[46] It would seem natural that Hussey came from the same part of England as did Bachiler and the Pikes. His relationship to the one, and his long friendship with the other, argue nearness in origin. But he has been identified with a Christopher Hussey who was baptized at Dorking in Surry in 1599.[47] Dorking is fifty miles northeast of Whiteparish, Winchester and

[41]*Records and Files of Quarterly Courts of Essex County*, Volume 3, Pages 60, 100; Volume 4, Pages 132, 238; Volume 5, Pages 298, 409.
[42]*Register*, Volume 61, Page 198.
[43]Mingay was probably from Norfolk. At Topcroft, November 5, 1605, "Jeffry Mingaie and Jone Hunt" were married (*Norfolk Marriage Registers*, Volume V, Page 113). At Bedingham, October 3, 1628, "Jeffrey Mingay and Grace Hilliard" were married *Norfolk Marriage Register*, Volume IV, Page 137. This latter marriage may be Jeffrey Mingay of Hampton – Grace Hilliard was perhaps a relation of Emmanuel Hillard, an early Hampton settler. The name of Mingay's widow was Ann.
[44]Depositions of Colcord and Fifield, April 8, 1673 (*Norfolk County Land Records*, Volume 2, folio 437), "when Mr. Steven Batcheller was upon his voyage to England wee did hear him say to his son-in-law, Mr. Christopher Hussey that in consideration the said Hussey had little or nothing from him with his daughter which was then married to the said Hussey; and also in consideration that the said Hussey and his wife had been helpful unto him both formerly and in fitting him for his voyage … he did give to the said Hussey all his estate in household goods and debts, for which he gave a deed in writing." (*Essex Antiquarian*, Volume 11, Page 173).
[45]*Essex Antiquarian*, Volume 4, Page 114; *Sanborn Genealogy*, Pages 31-32.
[46]*Register*, Volume 66, Page 244-245, 253; also "John Hussey and Jone Thane" were married at Whiteparish, November 22, 1591 (*Wiltshire Marriage Register*, Volume 11, Page 4). Will of Henry Hussey

of Whiteparish, P.C.C., 1589 (63 Leicester). Marriage license January 30, 1618/1619, "Thomas Hussey of Whiteparish, aged 26, and Mary Moore of Tytherley, Southampton, aged 25." (*Genealogist*, n.s., Volume 25, Page 94.

[47]Farmer's *Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England* (1829) stated, on the authority of Alonzo Lewis, that Hussey came from Darking [Dorking]. No reference is cited in confirmation. This early

Wherwell. The parish register of Dorking contains the marriage of John Hussey and Marie Moore (or Wood) on December 5, 1593, and the baptisms of their three children.:[48] 1) John, baptized April 29, 1596; buried November 8, 1597; 2) Christopher, baptized February 18, 1598/1599; 3) Marie, baptized January 31, 1601/1602.

That our Christopher Hussey was born in 1599 seems corroborated by Nathaniel Weare's statement made during the Masonian troubles of 1685 – he knew Hussey (as one of the sufferers) to be eighty-six years old.[49] The record of Hussey's death at Hampton[50] is not adverse: "Captain Christopher Hussey died the "sxt" day of March 1685/1686, being about 90 years old; entered [interred] the 8th of March, 1685/1686."

Many of the statements as to Hussey's life seem to rest on the authority of Alonzo Lewis, the historian of Lynn. Hussey was said to have settled in Lynn in 1630; but no record is found of his being there before 1632. Hussey was said to have been cast away on the coast of Florida; Dow shows that this cannot be so. It is said that Bachiler refused to consent to the marriage of his daughter Theodate until Hussey agreed to go to New England where Bachiler was preparing to settle. As no original record vouches for these statements, we must regard them as examples of that crude genealogical guesswork in vogue sixty years ago.

The difficulties attending a search for Hussey's ancestry arise, curiously enough, from a surfeit of Christopher Husseys in England during the seventeenth century. The name is not common and "Christopher Hussey" seems an unusual combination. Yet no less than six of the names appear.

A. The child baptized at Dorking in 1599 (*vide supra*).

B. A Christopher Hussey was mayor of Winchester, Hants., in 1609, 1618, and 1631. He married (1) at St. Maurice, Winchester, July 27, 1598, Margaret Emery, probably daughter of Richard Emery, a former mayor; (2) at Winchester Cathedral, February 14, 1608, Amy Reniger, daughter of Archbishop Michael Reniger; she was buried at the Cathedral, October 20, 1608. Mayor Christopher Hussey died at Winchester in 1651. His will, dated December 18, 1651, was proved in the Archdeacon's court at Winchester,

note of 1829 would be strong affirmative evidence of Hussey's birthplace, if it were not that many of Lewis's statements have since been proved erroneous.

[48]These dates are from a letter dated October 17, 1894, from C.L. Hussey of Oxford, England, to Miss Hussey of Cornwall, New York. In this letter the name of John Hussey's wife is given as "Wood." Miss Sarah Hussey, now deceased, searched the Dorking register; she read the name "Moor."

[49]*New Hampshire Provincial Papers*, Volume 1, Page 565; Farmer's, Volume 1, Page 493.

[50]*Ibid*., (footnote): The present town clerk of Hampton writes me that no deaths are now on the Town Records from 1682-1692. Honorable Warren Brown, the historian of Hampton Falls, writes me: "I have examined everything available, and am unable to give any light on the matter: nor do I know of any source of information."

February 7, 1652, by the oath of Christopher Hussey, only child and executor.

An abstract follows: "daughter-in-law Mary Hussey. Son Christopher Hussey house where I live, with lease &c. for life of him and his wife – then to John Hussey his son. Said John Hussey the garden on south side of my house which I hold of the city: also my house on the High Street where William Oram now lives. Frances Hussey, my grandchild, my silver tankard &c. Margaret Hussey, my grandchild, 3 silver spoons &c. Mary Hussey, my grandchild, my great charger &c. The poor of St. Maurice, of Compton and of Kingsworthy. Grandson Robert Hussey £5 in hands of Mr. Edmund Rigge, to be kept till he accomplish age of 14 or 16, towards binding him apprentice, or else to age of 21. Grandson Christopher Hussey the same. Residue to son Christopher Hussey, Executor." Witness: Edmund Rigge, Katherin Crowch, Patience Wilsheer. "7 February, 1651/1652: This will was proved in common form before Mr. John Holloway, substitute to the Rt. Wpful. Robert Mason, Dr. of Lawe & admon. granted to Christopher Hussey, son and sole exr., he having first taken the oath &c."

When I saw this will at Winchester 22 years ago, I thought our man was certainly found. Two Christopher Husseys, father and son, living with a dozen miles of Bachiler's known home at Newton Stacey, seemed identification enough. But in 1651 both father and son were living, the latter with a wife Mary and six children! They may have been connections to our man, but he certainly could not have been either of them.

C. "Christopherus Hussey et Editha Minson, vid." were married at Netherbury, Dorset, June 21, 1619 (*Dorset Marriage Registers*, Volume VII, Page 84.)

D. A Christopher Hussey, gentleman, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex,[51] died in 1611, and his will was proved at P.C.C. in that year. (84 Wood) An abstract was printed in *Essex Institute Collection*, Volume 40, Page 298. He was not our man, and came probably from Westoning in Bedfordshire.

E. Sussex (adjoining Surrey on the South) had several families of Hussey, who pedigrees were printed by Berry.[52] One of these families, located at Cuckfield, contains a Christopher Hussey, and the data given by Berry is confirmed by the parish registers of Cuckfield:[53]

John Hussey, of Paynes in Cuckfield (son of John Hussey of Slinfold), died 1600; married (1) Joan Appesley; (2) Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Wroth of Enfield; children: 1) George, of Slinfold; 2) Nathaniel, born about 1580; 3) John, "clerk" in 1627; called by Berry "of Lincoln's Inn;" 4) Robert, "one of the bridge masters in London;" said to have had four sons living in Barbadoes, 1666; 5) Thomas "of Allhallows, Bread Street,

[51]The printed registers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields show the baptism of a Christopher Hussey in 1602, and the burials of two Christopher Husseys, one in 1602 and one in 1607.

[52]Berry's *Sussex Pedigrees*, Pages 126, 286-288, 344.

[53]Printed by Sussex Record Society.

grocer;" married and left descendants; 6) Martha, married at Cuckfield, November 24, 1598 "Courtes Coals;" 7) Lydia, married ? Crabb; and 8) Ann, married ? Street.

Nathaniel Hussey [#2 above], of Leigh in Cuckfield, died 1626/1627;[54] married Mary, daughter of of Richard Catelyn of Woolverstone in Suffolk;[55] children: 1) Nathaniel, born 1606; died 1616; 2) Marie, baptized at Cuckfield, September 27, 1607; living in 1627; 3) Deinise, born and died in 1608; 4) John, born 1609; died 1611; 5) Martha, born and died

in 1610; 6) George, baptized at Cuckfield, December 8, 1611; living in 1627; married twice; 7) Christopher, baptized at Cuckfield, January 8, 1614/1615; 8) Jane (or Joan), baptized at Cuckfield, March 10, 1615/1616; living in 1627; 9) John, baptized at Cuckfield, May 10, 1618; living in 1627; 10) Nathaniel, born 1619; died 1621; 11) Ann, baptized at Cuckfield, July 15, 1621; living in 1627; 12) Dorothy, born 1622; died 1624/1625; 13) Elizabeth (no baptism found); said by Berry to have "died in New England;" and 14) Catherine (no baptism found); living in 1627.

Christopher Hussey [#7 above] was defendant in the Chancery Bill brought about 1670 by Thomas Mayhew (Chancery Proceeding before 1714, Bridges 410/163). But the parties to this bill (which relates to a shipping business) were neither Thomas Mayhew of Martha's Vineyard nor our Christopher Hussey of Hampton.

3. Mary Hussey, widow. Why she should be the only female grantee [of Hampton] is hard to answer. She was perhaps a relative of Captain Christopher Hussey, but no affirmative evidence of this has been found. She has been ingeniously worked up into Christopher's mother; and the name of the wife of John Hussey having been transformed from Moor to Wood, she has been linked with John Woodin, to whom she conveyed sixteen acres of land in Hampton on April 25, 1648.[56] All this seems pure surmise and wild genealogical guessing. In 1650 seats in the Hampton meetinghouse were assigned to "ould mistris husse" and to "her dafter husse."[57] Widow Mary Hussey died at Hampton on June 16, 1660, and troubles us no further. It may be noted that "Mary Hussey, widow," appears among the associates of John White in his New England adventures.[58] On the list her name is given between the names of two associates living in New England, but she is not specifically so described.

4. Thomas Cromwell. Here again we are on uncertain ground but we can at least clear up some misstatements about this pioneer, who was undoubtedly a Newbury man. There was in Newbury a family named Cromlom or Cromwell, all probably related. The town records state that in 1635 Thomas Cromlone and his wife

[54]Will of Nathaniel Hussey and definitive sentence 1627; P.C.C. (123 Skynner).

[55]*Sussex Arch. Collection*, Volume 43, Page 11; Blomefield's *Norfolk*, Volume 8, Pages 31-32. Woolverstone was Timothy Dalton's English vicarage [see *English Home of Mr. Timothy Dalton*, by Blake, 1898].

[56]Land Records of old Norfolk Countgy (*Essex Antiquarian*, Volume 1, Page 22).

[57]Dow's *Hampton*, Page 759.

[58]*Register*, Volume 61, Page 280.

died.[59] On February 24, 1638, Thomas Cromwell, with Samuel Scullard, John and Robert Pike, and Nicholas Holt, was fined for non-attendance at Newbury town meeting.[60] August 6, 1638, Thomas Cromwell is mentioned in the town records.[61] In the division of the Newbury ox-common, March 12, 1641/1642, the name of Thomas Cromwell appears, followed by those of Samuel Scullard and Richard Kent, Sr.[62] On December 7, 1642, Thomas Cromwell appears among the proprietors of Newbury.

5. …

6. …

7. …

8. …

9. John Moulton. From Great Ormesby (Ormesby St. Margaret) in Norfolk. "April

11, 1637. The examination of John Moulton of Ormsby in Norfolk, husbandman, aged thirty-eight years, and Anne, his wife, aged thirty-eight years, with five children: Henry, Merey, Anne, Jane, and Bridgett, and two servants, Adam Gooddens, aged twenty years, and Allis Eden, ages eighteen years.[63] John Moulton and Ann Greene were married at Ormesby St. Margaret, September 24, 1623.[64] Moulton is an old Norfolk name, and a search in the wills at Norwich would probably show his ancestry. See Moulton entries in an abstract of the rentals of Ormesby manor, with Scratby, in 1610.[65] John Moulton was a useful citizen in Hampton, the first Deputy to the General Court, and died at Hampton in 1650.[66] He was the ancestor of General Jonathan Moulton. For his descendants see Dow's *Hampton*, Pages 862-878; *Moulton Genealogy* (1899); and, where verified, *Moulton Annals* (1906).

10. Thomas Moulton. He was born about 1605, and was perhaps a brother of John Moulton, coming also from Ormesby, though no record is found. He came first to

[59]This is an interpolation in the records: and the date may be incorrect (Currier's *Old Newbury*, Page 23).
[60]Newbury Town Records – Coffin, Page 25; Currier, Page 49.
[61]*Ibid*., Currier Page 57.
[62]*Ibid*., Currier, Page 55.
[63]*Register*, Volume 14, Page 325.
[64]*Norfolk Marriage Registers*, Volume 7, Page 42. The entries given are from the transcripts, which are evidently in existence from an early date, though Mr. Phillimore thought not before 1693. *Supplement to How to Write the History of a Family*, Page 324.
[65]*Register*, Volume 69, Page 342.
[35]Shipping list of the *Truelove*, September 19, 1635 (*Register*, Volume 14, Page 323), in which appears a Richard Swayne, aged thirty-four. This does not agree with our Richard Swayne's age as given in his deposition in 1662, "aged 67" (*Essex Antiquarian*, Volume 8, Page 171). Swayne's two elder sons came to New England in the *Rebecca*, April 9, 1635, William aged 16, and Francis aged 14. (*Register*, Volume 14, Page 307).

Newbury, lived in Hampton for some years, but removed in 1654 to Wells, where he was the ancestor of many Maine Moultons. Some of his descendants are given in *Moulton Annals* (see above). [Footnotes lost]

11. William Estow. Another Ormesby man, who married at Ormesby St. Margaret, July 15, 1623, "Mary Mouton, widow." The Estows also appear on the rentals of Ormesby manor in 1610. William Estow came to Newbury in 1637, and died at Hampton, November 23, 1655. He was a useful citizen in Hampton, served many times on juries, was twice Deputy to the General Court, and three times a Commissioner to end small causes. His will mentions two daughters only: 1) Sarah, who married Morris Hobbs, and 2) Mary, who married Thomas Marston. A bequest to the children of William Moulton lends us to infer that Moulton was a child of Estow's wife by her former marriage. She had pre-deceased Estow, possibly in England.

12. …

13. …

14. Richard Swayne. Though this name is found in Hampshire, Wiltshire and Dorset, it is not uncommon in Norfolk, and that I believe to be the county from which he came. No exact record shows when he came to New England.[35] He is said to have settled first in Rowley, but here he is confused with a genuine Rowley man, Richard Swan. His daughters Elizabeth was baptized by Bachiler at Newbury,

October 9, 1638. Richard Swayne lived in Hampton for some years, and his first wife, who bore the unusual name of Basselle, died there July 15, 1657. He married (2) at Hampton, September 15, 1658, Jane Godfrey, the widow of George Bunker, who was drowned at Topsfield May 26, 1658.[67] Swayne became a Quaker, and was fined and disfranchised therefore in 1659. With his wife and step-children, he removed to Nantucket in 1660, taking with him two of his own children, John and Richard. They were the ancestors of a long line of Nantucket Swains. Richard Swayne, who was born about 1595, died at Nantucket April 14, 1682.[68] His wife Jane had pre-deceased him there October 31, 1662.[69] For his descendants, see Dow's *Hampton*, Pages 985-987; and Hinchman's *Nantucket Settlers*, Volume 2, Pages 152-154, 304.

NOTE 203 Prescott Family. The name of Prescott deservedly holds a conspicuous place in the annals of Groton. John, the first of whom we have any precise and authentic account, was born in Lancashire, England, and married Mary Platts, of Yorkshire, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. On leaving England, he first went to Barbadoes, where he was a proprietor of lands, in 1638. About the year 1640, he came to Massachusetts, first stopped at Watertown, but soon settled at Nashua, afterwards

[67]George Bunker, who was not akin to him of Charlestown, is called a Huguenot by Savage. His descendants cherish the tradition that the family name was originally *Bon Coeur.*

[68]*Register*, Volume 7, Pages 181, 261.

[69]*Ibid.*

incorporated and called Lancaster, probably from his native county [Lancashire, also called Lancaster] in old England. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and was also a builder of mills. He had in his possession, brought from England, a coat of mail, armour,[70] and habiliments complete, such as were worn by field officers of that day; whence it has been supposed, that he or some of his ancestors were warriors, and some one of them might have received the order of knighthood.

John Prescott had three sons, John, Jonathan, and Jonas. The last of these only will be noticed in this sketch.

Jonas Prescott was born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, June, 1648. He, or his father before him, built the mill in the south part of the town, now within the limits of Harvard, as has been stated in a former chapter; and having purchased a thirty acre right, and bought lands of individuals[71] he became one of the largest landholders in the town. He received a devise, legacy, or inheritance from his father, who stated in his will, that he had received his full proportion, in the mill and land *Monafocus* (probably the Indian name of the place where the mill stood) still called the "Old Mill," in Harvard. He married Mary,[72] the only

[70]Of this armour and its owner the following anecdotes are told: "John was a sturdy, strong man of stern countenance, and whenever he had any difficulty with the Indians, he would clothe himself with his coat of mail, helmet, cuirass, and gorget, which gave him a fierce and frightful appearance. They having once stolen from him a horse, he put on his armour and pursued them; and in a short time overtook the party. They were surprised to see him alone, and a chief approached him with uplifted tomahawk. John told him to strike, which he did, and finding the blow made no impression on his cap, he was much astonished, and asked John to let him put it on, and then strike on his head, as he had done on John's. The helmet being too small for the chief's head, the stroke settled it down to his ears, scraping off the skin on both sides of his head. They gave him up his horse, thinking him to be a supernatural being."

"At another time, the Indians set fire to his barn. Old John put on his armour, rushed out, drove them off, and let out his cattle and horses from the burning stable." "Again, the Indians set fire to his sawmill. The old man, armed *cap-a-pic*, as before, drove them off and extinguished the fire." "Once more, they attacked

John's house. He had several muskets in the house, which his wife loaded, and he discharged upon them with fatal effect. The contest continued nearly half an hour, John all the while giving orders, as if to soldiers, so loud the Indians could hear him, to load their muskets, though he had no soldiers but his wife. At length they withdrew, carrying off several of their dead and wounded."

[71]Of one of his purchases there is a record made by himself, when town clerk, consisting of one hundred and one acres, lying "on both sides of Stoney brook," for eighty acres of which he gave three thousand feet of boards, and four pounds in corn and smith-work.

[72]A romantic story has come down, by family tradition, to the present generation, of the courtship of this loving pair of fruitful progenitors, and is still preserved with much accuracy, it is presumed, as a nursery tale. John Loker, of whom we have no other account than as connected with this affair, is said to have been wealthy, and he and his wife to have been somewhat aristocratic in their feelings and notions. Having only one daughter, and she exceedingly fair and of good promise, they disdained to betroth her to a blacksmith, the son of a blacksmith, however rich and otherwise unexceptionable he might be. They had set their hearts upon Mary's marrying a lawyer. So when they found that there was a strong attachment between their idol, the fair Mary, and the young blacksmith, they remonstrated, but unwittingly, pursued a direct course to foster and strengthen it. They forbade him entering their house, or having any communication whatever with their daughter; and the more effectually to prevent any intercourse, they grated the windows of her apartment in the house; and when they thought there was any danger for an interview between them, they locked her in. Jonas, however, was not to be baffled by grates and locks. He took opportunities, when the cold night wind blew, and the pelting storm raged, when no listener could overhear the soft whispering of

daughter of John Loker, of Sudbury, by whom he had four sons and eight daughters. Two of the sons died young; all the other children married, and were blest with a numerous offspring. The eight daughters (except Dorothy, who married John Varnum, Esq., of Dracutt) all married into respectable families in Groton, and having many children, their posterity soon became a multitude. His house and blacksmith's shop stood between the present residence of the Honorable Stuart J. Park and the brook. Upon the resettlement of the town, after its destruction by the Indians, he built mills at Forge village, now in Westford, but then in Groton, as has already been stated. He was town clerk in 1691, a selectman several years, a captain of the militia, a justice of the peace, and represented the town in the General Court in 1699, and 1703. He was much employed in business of a public nature, taking a similar station in the community to that of Captain James Parker before him. He died December 31, 1723, age 75 years. In his will, which in the introductory part is very similar to that of Captain James Parker, before recited, he gives his wife the use and improvement of all his real estate during her life, and makes her residuary legatee of his personal estate, and executrix of his will. To Jonas, Jr. he gave one cow, and from expressions used, he had probably given him his lands and mills at the forge by deed before. To Benjamin, his real estate, after the death of his widow; to six of his daughters, viz., Elizabeth Green, Dorothy Varnum, Abigail Parker, Martha Hobart and Susanna Lawrence, forty pounds each; and to each of the children of his deceased daughters, Sarah Longley and Deborah Parker, four pounds each.

Jonas Prescott, Jr., eldest son of the afore-named Jonas, born October 26, 1678, lived at Forge village, taking the part of the real estate which his father had owned in that part of the town, and greatly enlarged and improved the works on Stoney brook, by erecting forges for manufacturing iron from the ore, as well as other purposes. In 1730, a part of

true lovers, to place himself beneath her grated window, and there enjoy sweet communion with his dearlybeloved.

Their intercourse was soon discovered by the chagrined parents; and the next expedient resorted to was to place Mary in some secluded spot, under the care of some watchful and faithful guardian. Chockset, now called Sterling, then a frontier settlement, was chosen as the place of her seclusion. Jonas searched the country around, and made diligent inquiry to find the place of her banishment, for some time in vain. At

length, being one day in the wilds of Chockset, he made his usual inquiry of some young men he saw, if they had any pretty girls in their neighborhood. They told him there was to be a quilting that very day, where all their girls would be; that they themselves were going in the evening to dance with them, and invited him to be one of the party, where he might see for himself. He cheerfully accepted the invitation; and on arriving at the cottage where the seamstresses of the settlement were assembled, whom should he there find, but his adored Mary Loker. This was indeed a happy adventure. Concealing, as well as they could, their former acquaintance, they took opportunities to be partners in the dance, and made assignments for future meetings. Having thus fortunately discovered the place of her banishment, he renewed his visits, till her parents finding it out, took her home. She was then sternly told that she must reject the blacksmith; and receive the addresses of the lawyer. She resolutely replied that she "would never marry to anyone but Jonas Prescott." The rejoinder was, "Then you shall never have a farthing of our property." To this there was a general demurrer; a decree for marriage without dowry followed. The consummation took place before even the most common utensils for housekeeping could be procured (some delay might have been made, to see if the old folks would not relent, and provide her some); the tradition positively asserts, that her only implement for boiling was a two quart kettle, and her washtub, the shell of a large pumpkin. From this happy pair sprung the doctors, warriors, civilians, statesmen, noticed in the text; with other numerous descendants, of whom Mary lived to see one hundred and seventy-five.

263

Groton, including this village, upon the petition of him and others, was set off from Groton to Westford.

He married Thankful Wheeler, of Concord, October 15, 1699, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. His descendants are numerous and respectable, a number of them have received a collegiate education, and practiced in the learned professions. He succeeded his father in the offices of captain of the militia, justice of the peace, and represented the town in the General Court in 1720.

The water privilege and works on Stoney brook at Forge village, have never, since the purchase from Andrew, the Indian, been entirely owned by other than Prescotts.

Benjamin Prescott, the youngest son of Jonas, Sr., born January 4, 1695/1696, married Abigail, the daughter of the Honorable Thomas Oliver of Cambridge, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He built a house a little easterly of his father's, on the precise spot where the …

NOTE 204 National Census, Jefferson County, Ohio, city of Wayne [FHL Film 5006, part 12, part 105]

There is an Andrew Ralston recorded with eight children and a wife, but his age does not coincide with our Andrew Ralston, nor the size of his family, but he may be related collaterally.

NOTE 205 *The First Fifty Years of Jefferson County (Ohio) Marriage Bonds, 1789-1839*. Copied from the original records containing 10,000 names and alphabetized by Mrs. Mary D. Sinclair, Steubenville, Ohio [FHL Film 41094, part 115].

Volume 1 A-K, Volume 2 K-Z. The following is a list of all of the Ralstons that appear in this publication. There were neither Waltmyers nor Davises from the Jefferson area that could possibly have been related. In fact there were no Waltmyers at all.

Ralston, Andrew md Fanny Hesser May 6, 1819
Ralston, Ann md Loyd Ford October 9, 1827
Ralston, Elizabeth md Thomas Adams August 19, 1814
Ralston, James md Mary Lockard August 30, 1825
Ralston, Jane md William Jones May 17, 1816
Ralston, John md Lucinda Argo March 17, 1826
Ralston, Joseph md Sarah Mollar February 19, 1812

Ralston, Lewis md Eleanor Moorehead June 28, 1832
264
Ralston, Mary md Joshua Rine March 4, 1823
Ralston, Sarah md Samuel Moffett March 19, 1818
Ralston, Jane md Hugh Lockard November 18, 1830
NOTE 206 Richfield 1st Ward, Record of Members [FHL Film 6483, part 2]
NAME MEMBER # ORDINATION CHILD
Joseph Platt 1933 1093
Clarissa 1934
J[oseph] Eugene 1935 1094
Roland 1936 1130
George A[lma] 1937
Josephine 1938
Gordon L[eavitt] 1965 1252
Mary Ellen 1253
Darwin K. 1254
Denzil A. 1266
Joseph Platt, son of Benjamin Platt and Mary Greaves, born June 9, 1867, at Pinto, Utah; baptized August 12, 1876, by Joseph Eldridge; confirmed August 12, 1876, by Alma G. Thornton; removed; member record # 1933.
Clarissa Leavitt Platt, born January [June] 19, 1889, at Gunlock, Utah, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt and Mary E. Huntsman; baptized and confirmed July 4, 1897, by Franklin Holt and Richard Morris; removed February 21, 1930; member record # 1934.
Joseph Euguene Platt, son of Joseph Platt and Clarissa Josephine Leavitt; born November 13, 1914, at Hamblin, Washington, Utah; baptized May 5, 1923; member record # 1935.
Roland Evylin Platt, son of above; born February 3, 1916, at Gunlock, Washington, Utah; baptized May 3, 1924; member record number # 1936
George Alma Platt, son of above; born February 27, 1917, at Hamblin; baptized September 12, 1925; record member # 1937
265
Josephine Platt, daughter of above; born June 23, 1918, Enterprize, Washington, Utah; baptized September 4, 1926; member record # 1938.
Gordon Leavitt Platt, son of above; born July 24, 1920, Hamblin; baptized August 5, 1928 by Joseph H. Christensen; confirmed same day by Frank M. Ogden; removed February 21, 1930; member record # 1965
Joseph Platt, Elder, no date give; priesthood # 1093.
Eugene Platt, Deacon, January 23, 1927, by John H. Tullis; priesthood #1094.
Roland Platt, Deacon, February 12, 1928, by Joseph Platt; priesthood # 1130.
NOTE 207 1820 Federal Census, Roll 86, Belmont County, Wayne Township, Ohio
NAME 0-9 10-16 16-18 16-25 26-45 45+ 0-9 10-16 16-25 26-45 45+
Davis, Adam 2 1 1 1
NAME 0-9 10-16 16-18 16-25 26-45 45+ 0-9 10-16 16-25 26-45 45+
“ Abraham 3 2 1 1 1
“ Samuel 1 1
“ Daniel 3 1 1 3 1
“ John 2 2 2 2 1 1
“ Joseph 1 1 1 1 1 3 2 1
1830 Federal Census, Roll 127, Belmont County, Wayne Township, Ohio

Name -5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-30 30-40 -5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-30 30-40
Davis, John 1 1 1
Davis, Jacob 2 2 1 2 2 1
Davis, Jacob 1 3 1 2 2
Davis, James 1 1 2 1
Davis, Alfred 1 2 1
The John Davis family also had 1 male 50-60 and 1 female 50-60
The 1st Jacob Davis family had 1 male 50-60 and 1 female 30-40
The 2nd Jacob Davis family had 1 male 40-50, 1 male 50-60 and 1 female 50-60
266
NOTE 208 Names of Persons to whom Marriage Licenses were issued in the Province of Pennsylvania before 1790. [FHL Book 974.802 P38n]
Page 203, John Ralston [should be Maria: see below: Note 209] and John Syng Dorsey, April 30, 1807, in the 2nd Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.
John Ralston and Catherine Miller, October 31, 1775.
NOTE 209 Pennsylvania Marriages Prior to 1810, Volume 2 [FHL Book 929.3748 R245]
Page 589, Maria Ralston and John Syng Dorsey, April 30, 1807 in the 2nd Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.
NOTE 210 Enterprise Ward Records, Washington County, Utah [FHL Film 6270]
Numbers 604 and 605 give information on Joseph Platt and Clarissa Leavitt.
Memberships were received April 1, 1917. Other information is the same as our records.
NOTE 211 Record of Members and Children, Enterprise Ward Records, St. George Stake, Book 1 [FHL Film 6270, No. 244]
Old ward membership of Gordon Leavitt Platt; information same as before; membership transferred in 1926 from Enterprise to Newcastle.
NOTE 212 Gunlock, Utah L.D.S. Ward Record [FHL Film 6312] Record of Members 1940-1950.
#1, Mary Ellen Huntsman Leavitt, birth, marriage, baptism dates; death July 30, 1945 from stomach trouble.
#775, Vera Leone Leavitt, birth; baptism August 6, 1906; died February 15 [no year].
Gunlock Death Records, 1918
Page 214, Vera Leona Leavitt, female member, single, age 21, born in Gunlock, August 4, 1894; died February 15, 1918 of appendicitis. [I was looking for her marriage date and this supposes that she was not married – LDP]
Page 620, 1945, Mary Ellen Huntsman, widow, age 85, daughter of Joseph Smith Huntsman and Solinda E. Parker, born East Tooele, Utah, July 12, 1860; died July 30, 1945; housekeeper; died of old age and stomach trouble.
Gunlock Marriage Records, 1916
Page 588, Perry Duane Leavitt, married November 14, 1916, Mary Pulsipher;
267
Blanche Leavitt, married September 7, 1916, Wilford Martin Holt;
Joseph Eugene Leavitt, married May 2, 1916, Essa [Essie] Vilate Barney.
NOTE 213 Deceased Membership File [Visit Made in 1969 – LDP]
Irene Perkins, died May 24, 1968, Blanding, Utah, natural causes and old age [should be diabetes].
James Platt, son of Benjamin Platt, died November 4, 1961 [this date is wrong – LDP].

John W. Platt, son of Benjamin Platt, died March 11, 1943, Kanarraville.
Robert Platt, son of Benjamin Platt, died May 1, 1966, Provo.
Thomas Platt, son of Benjamin Platt, died December 10, 1956, Calgary, Canada; married (1) November 29, 1937, Sarah May Thornton Cox; married (2) December 19, 1900, Sarah Rosette Miles.
Josiah Leavitt, son of Eliza Harrover, died June 3, 1948, Gunlock.
Luna Huntsman Leavitt, died August 8, 1944, of a broken hip and shock at Las Vegas, Nevada.
Mary Ellen Huntsman, died July 30, 1945, of cancer of the stomach, at Gunlock, Utah; patriarchal blessing May 17, 1875, by John L. Smith; endowed April 27, 1877, St. George; sealed April 27, 1877; civil marriage May 14, 1876, St. George.
Perry Duane Leavitt, died December 14, 1963, St. George.
Almon Lyman, died August 31, 1968, Stockton, California.
DeAlton Lyman, died February 2, 1950, Salt Lake City, Utah.
NOTE 214 *Portsmouth Records, 1645-1656.* A transcript of the first thirty-five pages of the earliest town book. Edited by Frank W. Hackett (Portsmouth: private printing, 1886).
Page 15, At a meeting held July 10, 1648, this day in presence of the town, William B[erry hath] given unto Antony Ellins: possession of his … house and eight acres of land lying … said house and also all his right and title at the date hereof in the fresh marsh.
Page 17, signs document.
Page 20, town gives him three acres [most given was 50 – LDP].
Page 22, The above named-town's men are at the next fit time to lay out the land unto the people of the Sandy Beach vid. Unto William Berry … Francis Rand …
268
Page 26, granted a lot of meadow land.
Page 30, William Berry lived near the little harbor.
Page 31, Jane Drake the relict of William Berry with ye con…. Husband Nath: Drake for a valuable consideration … (sells land in 1652).
At a town meeting held at Strawberry Bank the last of January 1648, it is granted by the common consent that William Berry shall have a lot upon the neck of land upon the south side of the little river at the Sandy Beach.
NOTE 215 New England Historic-Genealogical Society *Register*, Volume 8, Pages 312-316. Bradstreet pedigree.
NOTE 216 NEHGS *Register*, Volume 8, Page 161. William Partridge biography [no definite connection – LDP].
NOTE 217 *The Topographer and Genealogist*, editor John Gough Nichols, Volume 1 (London: John Bowyer Nichols & Sons, 1846) [FHL Book 929.142 T628]
Page 228-258, Harlakenden Genealogy – goes back to 1086.
NOTE 218 *Vital Records of Hampstead, New Hampshire, 1731-1870*, Priscilla Hammond (Concord, New Hampshire, 1938).
Page 7, April 20, 1787, Mr. Thomas Shannon of Chester and Miss Sarah Pilsbury of Hampstead.
Page 202, April 16, 1846, Thomas Shannon died in Concord, aged 86.
NOTE 219 *Vital Records of Londonderry, New Hampshire,* by Daniel Gage Annis (Manchester, New Hampshire: The Granite Street Publishing Co., 1914).
Neither Samuel nor Mary Shannon are recorded as being born there – LDP.

NOTE 220 *History of Durham*
Page 7, John Alt, "aged about 73 years…"
Page 39, July 2, 1659, John Ault testified that "Bronson went well out of his house and he went after him and found Bronson lying on the ground crying that the bull had killed him."
Page 95, The old farm of John Ault, bordering on Plum Swamp brook, had been divided between Edgerly and Rand. It stretched (Page 96) from Little Bay back into the woods and on this farm was the Rand-Edgerly garrison, wherein soldiers were quartered after the time of the massacre, …. The Probate Records declare that administration of the

estate of John Rand and Remembrance Rand was granted to John Rand, probably their son, …. A boy named Samuel Rand was redeemed from captivity in 1695 and Remembrance Rand was still a captive in 1710. Thomas Edgerly, Sr., his son Joseph and a daughter were taken captive.
Vol. 2, Page 171-172, Edgerly Genealogy; Page 310-311, Rand Genealogy, nothing new – LDP.
NOTE 221 *History of the Town of Rye, New Hampshire, from its Discovery and Settlement to December 31, 1903*, by Langdon Brown Parsons (Concord, N.H.: Rumford Printing Co., 1905).
Thomas Shannon married May 31, 1753, Ann Rand. They lived at Chester. Their children: 1) Bettie, born September 18, 1753; 2) William, born August 25, 1755; 3) John, born August 16, 1757; 4) Thomas, born 1759; and 5) Samuel, born 1762.
Page 512, Amos Rand married Esther Philbrick; cordwainer; lived opposite Charles D. Garland's store. Children: 1) Anna, born August 13, 1727; 2) Philbrick, born December 11, 1729; 3) Esther, born May 13, 1732; 4) Joseph, born March 1, 1734; 5) Elizabeth, born April 12, 1736; 6) Sarah, born February 12, 1738; 7) Nathaniel, born May 31, 1740. One of the daughters married and lived up country; she was killed by lightening.
Page 499, Francis Rand married Christina.
NOTE 222 Treboeth, Wales LDS Branch Records (FHL Film 415452).
Page 2, Thomas Perkins was baptized April 17, 1846, at Treboeth, Wales, by Joseph Mathews.
NOTE 223 *History of Old Chester, New Hampshire*, by Benjamin Chase (Auburn, New Hampshire: Benjamin Chase, 1869).
Page 377, Colonel Peabody's Regiment, Daniel Reynols, captain, a portion of each was from Chester. Entered service June 1, 1778; discharged January 1, 1779:
Samuel Shannon A
Thomas Shannon B
John Shannon B
Page 588, Thomas Shannon "Shoals;" four children.
NOTE 224 *History of the Town of Exeter, New Hampshire*, by Charles H. Bell (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, c. 1979).
Appendix

Page 64, Anna Wadleigh, wife of Jonathan; died March 8, 1743/1744.
Page 65, Baptisms recorded by Rev. Woodbridge Odlin who performed them:
Thomas Roby, son of Henry and Ruth Roby, was baptism the f---- day of March A.D.

1645/1646.
John Roby, son of Henry … February 2, 1648.
Page 72, Jeremiah, son of Jeremiah Leavitt, February 12, 1748/1749.
Page 72, Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt, March 21, 1756.
Page 73, Joseph, son of Nathaniel Leavitt, November 30, 1755.
Page 73, Lydia, daughter of Nathaniel Leavitt, December 5, 1756.
Page 73, Moses, son of Nathaniel Leavitt, December 9, 1759.
NOTE 225 *Meredith, New Hampshire Annals and Genealogy*, by Mary E. Neal (Hanaford, priv. pub., 1932)
Page 296, Joshua Leavitt married Elizabeth James of Newmarket; moved to Northfield.
Page 297, Joseph Leavitt married Sarah Cheney, daughter of John Cheney and Sarah Colby.
NOTE 226 *History of Dover*, by Stearn
Stearn's history states that Thomas Roberts settled on Dover's Neck about 1623.
In 1662 he rebuked his sons, who were constables, for enforcing the law against Quaker women.
Thomas Roberts had been a member of the church over twenty years. He died about 1673 and was buried on Dover Neck. Tradition, through Charles Roberts of Meredith, states that Thomas Roberts was drawn on a jury as one of the members to punish the Quaker women for maintaining their religion. He refused and the Dover magistrate took a cow away from him as punishment. In his will he gave most of his property to his daughter Sarah and her husband but remembered in his will John and Thomas; Hester, wife of John Martin; Anne, wife of James Philbrick of Hampton and Elizabeth wife of Benjamin Heard. John his son born in 1629 married Abigail Nutter. Thomas born in 1633 married Mary Leighton. Nathaniel married Elizabeth Mason.
271
NOTE 227 Source lost.
John Rand, Oyster River, about 24 in 1669, about 38 in 1683; married Remebrance Ault, about 32 in 1682, before 1672 when Ault deeded to them and their children. In 1682 he entered a petition against his mother-in-law stating that she, instigated by her son-in-law William Parkeson (Perkins) who lived with her, was demanding his lands on which he had lived fifteen years. Freeman 1672; constable 1673; juror 1685. Administration on the estates of both John and Remembrance granted March 5, 1694/1695 to John Rand, Edwarde Leathers on his bond, raising question whether Christian Leathers, probably wife of Edward Leathers, was not a childless daughter of John Rand. Proven children: 1) John, had wife Elizabeth to whom administration was granted August 1, 1698 and who married (2) William Glines. Juror 1697. His daughter Christian married Napthali Kincaid; 2) Nathaniel; 3) Samuel; and 4) Remembrance, captured when their parents were killed and never returned; 5) Hannah, of Portsmouth, spinster in 1718; 6) Francis, apprentice of John Searle, blacksmith, at Champernowne's Island in 1710. Of Portsmouth, fisherman, he, Nathaniel and Hannah q.c. their interests in the land their grandfather Ault gave their father to Job Reynolds April 18, 1718. He married Grace Parker of Newcastle, October 13, 1728. He witnessed the will of his brother Nathaniel in 1740.
NOTE 228 New England Historic Genealogical Society *Register*, volume 5, Page 383. A pedigree showing the descendants of John Prince, Rector of East Shefford, in Berkshire,

England, married to Elizabeth Tolderbury, daughter of Rev. Dr. Tolderbury. Children: 1) John (oldest son) born at East Shefford, 1510, was at Watertown, New England about 1633; then at Hingham; settled at Nantucket, 1638; 1st Ruling Elder, at Hull, 1644; died there August 16, 1676, age 66; married (1) Alice Honour, of Watertown; (2) Anne, by her having no issue. 2) Francis, merchant of London. John and Elizabeth had, additionally, two sons and seven daughters, not named in the pedigree. The pedigree continues through three more generations, most of which is not recorded in this note. See original if interested in additional detail.

John Prince and Alice Honour had nine children. Our ancestor was Isaac Prince, born 1654; married December 23, 1679, Mary Turner, daughter of John Turner, Sr., of Scituate, who died December 10, 1738, age 80; John Prince died November 7, 1718.

NOTE 229 *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire*, Page 726. Weare Surname.

Nathaniel Weare, Sr., Newbury, Nantucket, where he died March 1, 1680/1681. Widow Sarah, living August 23, 1682. Children included: 1) Hester, married (1) Captain Benjamin Swett; married (2) March 31, 1678/1679, Ensign Stephen Greenleaf of Newbury, died at Hampton, January 16, 1718/1719, age 89; 2) Nathaniel; 3) John, died at Newbury, October 12, 1653; 4) Mary, married John Swain. After long research in England, Colonel Banks could not place Nathaniel surely…. At Bristol he found the

apprenticeship in 1618, for eight years, of one Nathaniel, son of Peter, of Barkenborough, Wiltshire, clothier.

Nathaniel Weare, Jr., Esq., Hampton (about 66 in 1699; about 70 in 1703; married in Newbury, December 3, 1656, Elizabeth Swain. Of Newbury in October, 1659 when he and Eliakim Wardwell bought in Hampton from Thomas Kimball, and in September 1660 when his father-in-law deeded to him. At Hampton, he became one of the influential men of the town and province. Selectman (1st in 1667) and moderator; chosen to run the south line of the town in 1669 and to lay out the land lying more than four miles north of the meetinghouse. As strong an opponent of the Cranfield-Mason party as his townsman Edward Gove, he chosen instead an orderly and effective course of opposition, going to England twice as representative of the petitioners (see Dow's *History of Hampton*, Volume 1, Pages 96-117; *New Hampshire Historical Society Collection*, Volume 8, Page 380. Councillor 1692, resigning in 1715 because of age; Chief Justice of Supreme Court; justice of the peace; Called Captain 1694. Wife Elizabeth died February 10, 1712/1713, age 75; he May 13, 1718, age nearly 87: Children: 1) Elizabeth, born in Newbury, January 5, 1657, married Thomas Cram; 2) Peter, born in Newbury, November 15, 1660; 3) Mary, born in Hampton, September 23, 1663; died September 6, 1682; 4) Sarah, born August 17, 1666; 5) Nathaniel, born August 29 1669; 6) Hannah, born January 7, 1672/1673; 7) Abigail, born September 13, 1676; and 8) Mehitabel, married Benjamin Hilliard.

NOTE 230 *Piscataqua Pioneers, 1623-1775*, by John Scales, editor (Dover, New Hampshire, 1919).

Page 42, Mary Bachiler, daughter of Stephen and his 3rd wife Mary, born about 1649, married William Richards (See *New Hampshire Probates*, Volume 1, Page 141).

Pages 42-43, The tradition is that Mr. Bachiler was of remarkable personal appearance. He commanded attention where ordinary men would pass unnoticed. He was vigorous,

bodily and mentally, till past four score and ten years of age. He was particularly noticeable for his wonderful, fascinating eyes, which were dark and deep set, under broard arches; when he "gathered his forces," and the occasion demanded, he could throw lightening glances that carried the audience by storm.
Page 46, John Berry, son of William, is said to have been the first settler at Sandy Beach.
Page 65, Godfrey Dearborn – all dates check – LDP.
Page 67, Rev. Samuel Dudley – excellent history.
Page 73, Thomas Edgerly (Judge). He was married by Captain Richard Walderne, September 28, 1665, to Rebecca Ault.
Page 88, John Gilman. He was in partnership with his brother Edward, engaged in the sawmill and lumber business, until his brother was lost at sea in 1653; he then inherited a large share of his brother's property.

Pages 109-111, Edward Hilton.
Page 159, Samuel Roby.
NOTE 231 Notes on Oldham, Lancashire, England – LDP.
The parochial chapelry or parish of Oldham is properly speaking a parochial chapelry in Lancashire, subject in some degree to Prestwich, but enjoys all privileges of a parish. It is a populous district and may be computed upwards of 30,000 souls which is all estimations in moderate calculations. It is in general in a high state of cultivation, particularly in the hamlet of Oldham below town. Nearly the whole of the townships of Royton and Chadderton are cultivated. Crompton is the least cultivated of the townships but this may be accounted for as it mostly consists of a mass of rugged hills and valleys some of which will scarcely admit at all of cultivation. The northern part of this chapelry is the chief part of the chapelry which is properly in a state of nature and though it is highland, it might be rendered fertile and a pleasant part of the township. Royton is nearly all upon a flat. The town of Oldham seems to me to derive its name from "Eld," Saxon signifying "Old" so written now and "Ham," Saxon meaning "a village."
Taken from *An Historical Discriptive Account of the Town and Parochial Chapelry of Oldham in County Lancashire*, by Jay Butterfield, 1817 edition.
NOTE 232 *The English Ancestry of the American Sanborns*, by V.C. Sanborn (Concord, New Hampshire: Rumford Press).
Page 5, No reliable pedigree of the English Sambornes was printed before 1895.
NOTE 233 *Nauvoo Sealings and Adoptions, 1846-1857*, Book A [FHL Film 183374]
Page 23, Lemuel Sturdevant Leavitt, born November 2, 1826, Hatley, Lower Canada, sealed in President Young's Office [Great Salt Lake City], August 12, 1855 at 1:15 p.m. to Laura Melvina Thompson, born December 18, 1833, at Mill Creek, Erie, Pennsylvania.
Page 23, Dudley Leavitt, born August 30, 1830, at Compton, Lower Canada, sealed in President Young's Office, August 12, 1855 at 1:15 p.m. to Mariah Huntsman, born February 20, 1841, at Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois.
Page 379, Amasa Mason Lyman, born March 30, 1813, at Lyman, Grafton, Connecticut [New Hampshire – LDP]; sealed January 13, 1846. The following are his wives to whom he was sealed.
Maria Louisa Tanner, born November 28, 1818, Bolton, Warren, New York; sealed January 13, 1846.

Eliza Maria Partridge Smith, born April 20, 1820, Painesville, Geauga, Ohio; sealed January 13, 1846. (Note in the margin: [for time], wife of the Prophet Joseph Smith).
Caroline Eliza Partridge, born January 8, 1827, Painsville, Geauga, Ohio; sealed January 13, 1846.
Cornelia Eliza Leavitt, born January 5, 1825, Warren, Franklin, Ohio; sealed January 16, 1846.
Dianitia Walker, born March 10, 1816, Dayton, Montgomery, Ohio; sealed January 16, 1846.
Paulina Eliza Phelps, born March 20, 1827, Wabash, Tazwell, Illinois; sealed January 16, 1846.
Priscilla Rebecca Turley, born June 1, 1829, Toronto, Yorkshire, Upper Canada; sealed January 16, 1846.
Laura Reed, born May 22, 1829, Rome, Ashtabula, Ohio; sealed January 28, 1846.
Page 387, Harriett Pamela Partridge, born January 1, 1822, Painsville, Geauga, Ohio (dead); sealed January 28, 1846.
Esther Gleason, born July, 1825 (dead); sealed January 28, 1846, to Amasa Mason Lyman.
Page 389, Amasa Mason Lyman, born March 30, 1813, Lyman, Grafton, New Hampshire; and Maria Louisa (Tanner) Lyman, born November 28, 1818, Bolton, Warren, New York; sealed again February 1, 1846 at 6:30 p.m.
Francis Marion Lyman (son and heir) born January 12, 1840, McDonnough, Illinois, adopted and sealed to their parents with the usual ceremony at the altar; Matilda Lyman, born November 14, 1836, Kirtland, Geauga, Ohio; sealed February 1, 1846; Ruth Adelia Lyman, born August 1, 1843, Shocoquone, Henderson, Illinois; sealed February 1, 1846; David Frederick, born September 15, 1801, Wendon, Montgomery, New York; adopted February 1, 1846; John Sheeter Gleason, born January 13, 1819, Livonia, Livingston, New York; adopted February 1, 1846; Desdemona Gleason, born April 3, 1821, Sparta, Livingston, New York; adopted February 1, 1846.
Page 451, Edward Partridge, born August 27, 1793, Pittsfield, Berkshire, Massachusetts (deceased), Nauvoo, January 14, 1846, by Brigham Young (No. 8, Page 4); Lydia Clisby, born September 26, 1793, Marlborough, Middlesex, Massachusetts; sealed January 14, 1846. Heber C. Kimball and Parley P. Pratt witnesses. William Huntington, Sr., proxy for Edward Partridge.
275
NOTE 234 *The Mayflower Descendants,* Volume 4.
Page 128, Isaac Allerton, born about 1586.
Sarah (Collier) (Brewster) Parke, widow of Love Brewster and Richard Parke, born about 1615 and died at Plymouth April 26 to May 6, 1691.
Mary (…) Browne, widow of Peter Browne, was living at Plymouth January 2/12, 1633/1634.
Hester [Mahieu] Cooke, widow of Francis Cooke, died before December 18/28, 1675.
NOTE 235 *The Times * Independent*, Moab, Grand County, Utah, June 10, 1943
Page 1, Any excuse you can find for not upping your bond buying will please Hitler.
June 17, 1943, Hospital News, Page 1: A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Platt of Blanding on June 10.
NOTE 236 *Richfield Reaper*, May 23, 1940, Dateline: Joseph

Mr. & Mrs. Sim Stapley spent Friday at Cedar City where they attended graduation excercizes at the B.A.C.; their daughter Thora was an honor graduate. She returned home with them but left Monday for Bryce Canyon where she has employment for the summer.
NOTE 237 *Vital Records of Dunstable, Massachusetts,* published by The Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts, 1913.
Page 31, Fiske Family, all children of Eleazer and Esther: 1) Esther, born December 31, 1766; 2) Eleazer, born August 24, 1760 [as recorded]; 3) Elizabeth, born August 26, 1771; 4) Hannah, born January 30, 1768; 5) Nathan, born June 13, 1764; 6) Susanna, born May 21, 1760 [as recorded].
Page 128, Eleazer Fisk and Esther Stewart, both of Dunstable, New Hampshire, married February 20, 1760.
Page 188, Eleazer Fisk, Jr., of Dunstable, New Hampshire, and Elizabeth Foster, married March 10, 1803.
Nathan Fisk and Martha French, married May 1, 1788.
Nathan Fisk and Mrs. Lucy Roby of Amherst, married November 19, 1818.
Stewart Family:
Page 82, Oline, daughter of Timothy Stewart and Esther, born May 22, 1758.

Joel, son of Timothy Stewart and Esther, born March 27, 1756.
Page 230, Timothy Stewart, died November 22, 1758.
NOTE 238 *Vital Records of Groton, Massachusetts,* Volume 1 – Births [in the Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts, 1926].
Page 68, Daniel Duglass, son of Daniel and Lydia, born July 2, 1740.
Page 129, Abigail Laken, daughter of John and March 13:1:1666/1667 (court record)
Page 178, Solomon Parker, son of Samuell and Deborah, born September 26, 1722.
Page 189, Deborah Prescott, daughter of Jonas and Marey, born March 5, 1694.
Volume 2 – Marriages and Deaths
Page 55, Hepzebath [Douglass] (Longlie, Page 140) and Solomon Parker, at Pepperell, December 12, 1752.
Page 56, Lydia (widow Court Record) and Samuel Sawtell, 1751 [September 4, 1753, Court Record].
Daniel and Lydia Lakin, August 4, 1740.
Page 102, Mary Laker and Jonas Prescott, 1670.
NOTE 239 *The Parish Registers of St. Chad, 1613-1751,* editor John Radcliffe, Uppermill, 1887. [See PFRC Book 201]
Page 17, April 21, 1722, Thomas Brayshaw, sojourner in Saddleworth and Joanna Broadbent, spinster, de …top, in Saddleworth.
Page 122, April 20, 1723, Joseph, son of Thomas Brayshaw, clothier and Joanna his wife de Knotty Lane.
Page 129, November 8, 1724, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Brayshaw, clothier and Joanna his wife de Shelderslow.
Page 139, October 23, 1726, John, son of Thomas Brayshaw, clothier and Joanna his wife of Knotty-lane-head.
Page 156, October 22, 1730, Thomas, son of Joanna Brayshaw, widow, de Quick, (wife of Thomas Brayshaw)
Page 363, April 3, 1730, Thomas Brayshaw, clothier, de Quick, buried.

NOTE 240 *Gleanings from Parker Records,* A.D. 1271 to 1893, by William Thornton Parker (Haverhill, Massachusetts: Press of Chase Brothers, 1894).
Page 7, James, Joseph & Abraham Parker brothers.
James was living in Woburn in the year 1640 and he married May 23, 1643, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Long of Charlestown; their children: 1) Elizabeth, born March 12, 1645, married … Gary; 2) Ann, born March 5, 1647; 3) John, born February 18, 1649; 4) Sarah, born August 29, 1650, died next year; 5) Joseph, born 1651; 6) James, born April 15, 1652; 7) Josiah, born 1655; 8) Samuel, born 1656; 9) Joshua, born March 13, 1658 [Page 8] 10) Zechariah, born January 14, 1659; 11) Eleazer, born November 9, 1660, by second wife Mrs. Eunice (Brooks) Carter; and 12) Sarah, born December 12, 1697 [date wrong]. The six oldest children were born at Woburn. James Parker died in 1701.
In the assault made of the town of Groton on July 27, 1694, his son James and Mary, his son's wife, were killed by Indians.
NOTE 241 *Parkers in America, 1630-1910,* by Augustus G. Parker (Buffalo: Niagara Frontier Publishing, 1911).
Page 6, Abraham, married Rose Whitlock in 1644. Brothers Jacob, James, Joseph and John (who died in 1685).
NOTE 242 *Mayflower Descendants*
Volume 2, Page 32, Deacon Isaac Tinkham, died April 7, 1750.
Volume 4, Pages 122-125, Will of Ephraim Tinkham, will inventory taken May 20/30, 1685. He spelled his name "Tincom Sr.;' he died at Plymouth; his will mentions first three sons and then Elkiah (not Hezekiah).
Page 110, Helkiah Tincom's wife was named Ruth.
Page 73, Deacon Ebenezer Tinkham died April 8, 1718 in the 70th year of his age.
Page 74, Elizabeth Tinkham, the wife of Deacon Ebenezer Tinkham, died April 8, 1718, in the ? year of her age.
Volume 5, Pages 29-37, Settlement of Peter Browne's Estate – Whereas Peter Browne died without will … it is ordered that Mary his widow who is allowed administration … pay downe fifteen pounds for the use of Mary Browne, daughter of the said Peter, to Mr. Joh. Done of Plymouth… with whom the court has placed the said Mary for nine years. Priscilla, fifteen pounds to Will Gilson for twelve years.
Page 30, William Allen married to Priscilla Browne, March 21, 1649.
278
Page 31, Peter Browne, Sr. had a brother John Browne.
Page 32, Mary Browne stated as daughter of Peter Browne; by Ephraim Tincom, Sr.
Page 34, William Snow married to Rebecca (Rebecca probably daughter of Mary [2nd wife of Peter]).
Volume 12, Page 145, Will of Helkiah.
Volume 16 begins birth records of many Mayflower descendants.
Page 120, Ephraim Tinkham, son of Ephraim Tinkham, born August 5, 1649, at Plymouth.
Page 237, Ebenezer, son of Ephraim Tinkham, born September 30, 1651, at Plymouth.
Volume 17
Page 70, Peter, son of Ephraim Tinkham, born December 25, 1653.
Page 71, Helkiah, son of Ephraim Tinkham, born February 8, 1655.

Page 72, John, son of Ephraim Tinkham, born June 7, 1658.
Page 162, Ephraim Tinkham married Esther Wright; Ebenezer Tinkham married Elizabeth Burrowes; Isaac Tinkham married Sarah King, November 17, 1692.
Page 186, Peter Tinkham married Mercy Mendall; Helkiah Tinkham married Ruth.
NOTE 243 *Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine*, by A.H. Lund, editor; published by The Genealogical Society of Utah.
Volume 21 (1930), Pages 84-85 Royal lineage of Lucy Mack, wife of Joseph Smith, Jr.
NOTE 244 *The New England Ancestry*, edited by Mary E. N. Backus (Salem, Mass.: Newcomb and Gauss Co., n.d). BYU Book 929.2 B12
References in the back have excellent information on Bourne, Carter, Moulton, Page, Parkhurst, Prescott, etc.
NOTE 245 *Colonial Families of the United States of America*, by Mackenzie 7 volumes (Baltimore: The Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1966).
279
There is good information in all volumes on Gilman, Bacon, Bryant, Clark, Lyman, Bowen, Brewster, DeWold, Marston, Mercer, Prescott, Sanborn, Smith, Sturtevant, Dearborn, Doty, Dudley, Douglass, Fuller and Leavitt.
NOTE 246 *Young Women's Journal*, Volume IV, Page 295.
"She (Bathsheba W. Smith) remembers the names of the first couples who received endowments and these were: The Prophet and wife, Heber C. Kimball and wife, Dr. Willard Richards and wife; Father Smith and wife; Bishop Whitney and wife; and Amasa Lyman and wife.
NOTE 247 Derek Metcalfe, temple recorder, Salt Lake Temple, *Book of Annointings, Salt Lake Temple*.
On January 13, 1846, Eliza Maria Partridge received her second annointings in the Nauvoo Temple. Heber C. Kimball officiated. Joseph Smith, Jr. received his the same day. She was the second of Joseph's wives to receive this ordinance. Amasa Mason Lyman and Eliza Maria Partridge were also sealed this day for time as noted above.
NOTE 248 Notes taken during Edward Partridge Lyman's last sickness – LDP
Grandma has spoken to grandpa nine different times since her death but has never appeared to him. Grandma has been acting as his guardian angel.
Shortly before his death, on October 11, 1972, grandpa stated that grandma had appeared to him wearing a light blue dress. She didn't speak but seemed to indicate that she was ready to take him now. He said: "I don't know how they proceed; it may take a little while."
Turning to mother (Allie Lyman Platt) he said: "Tell Bob, Kay, Rene and the rest of them, I love 'em all. Be a good little girl."
NOTE 249 *Diary of William C. Staines,* Church Historian's Office, July 28, 1858, no Page no.
Col. (Thomas L.) Kane arrived from Washington. Amasa Lyman requests me by note to prepare rooms and take him into my house as he was sick and feble. He had Toraveld in a Cog.
He has business with Govr Young and will leave in a few days…
NOTE 250 Interview with Paul F. Royall, Genealogical Society – LDP
280
Paul knew Richard R. Lyman personally. He told me that Richard had been baptized

again but that he had not been given the priesthood. President Smith said that he did not have the capacity to repent. He wouldn't discuss it further.

NOTE 251 Interview with Aunt Gladys – LDP

Aunt Gladys looked for Sarah William's mother's name for many years. She gave it to a Welsh researcher at Salt Lake who looked for fifteen years and declared that it was wrong information and that the name was wrong. She decided to give up but then just had to try one more time. She fasted and prayed and spent all morning working on the name with no success. She went to eat but couldn't, so she returned. Analyzing the word "Coy" she decided it had to be a town or church. It was, and at Coychurch the records were found as Aunt Gladys has given them.

NOTE 252 Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Wales, has two chapels with burying grounds: 1) Ynysgau, and 2) Bethesda.

NOTE 253 When Daniel Lyman Platt was born, he weighed six pounds; at eight weeks he weighed ten pounds, four ounces.

When David Lyman Platt was born, he weighed five pounds, twelve ounces; at eight weeks he weighed nine pounds, eight ounces.

NOTE 254 Graham Ray Mitchell was ordained an Elder, October 17, 1948, by Francis Andrew Gealta. I have not been able to determine from the ward records that I have searched, just when and where he was made a High Priest. He was a presiding authority in South Pasadena, California in 1950, and seems to have been an Elder in East Los Angeles that same year. He was in Belvedere, Pasadena in 1940 and in Wilshire prior to that, but I cannot find his ordination date. Note: this information is for Gordon Leavitt Platt's line of authority.

NOTE 255 This note was sent to Julie Platt by her grandmother Allie Lyman Platt:

There is something about this Christmas that is different from all the rest,
There is a little someone with us that makes this Christmas best.
For the gift sent down from Heaven, from that happy home above,
Is the sweetest gift one could ask for, a Little Baby to Love.

NOTE 256 Interview with Aunt Dolly, October 17, 1972 – LDP

She said that Adelia Robison Lyman had a heart attack while out doing her Relief Society teaching. Mary had rubbed her and rubbed her and just wouldn't let her go. She died, but came back with extreme difficult. She didn't regain cousciousness, and died just a few minutes later.

281

NOTE 257 "Mills of Millard County," *Pioneers Mills and Millers* in Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Historical Pamphlet, September, 1940, Page 30, by Kate B. Carter. FHL 979.2 B2d

"Mills of Millard County:" The first flour mill in Fillmore was owned by Noah Bartholomew. It was situated just east of Main Street near the center of town. Jack Croft built a carding mill, which was later the site of the second flour mill of Fillmore and known as 'The Fillmore Flour Mill Company.' It was situated just east of the Old Croft home and two blocks east of Main Street. Some of the officers of this company were Jacob Croft, John Howell, Thomas Callister, Sr., James Rowley, and Ralph Rowley. Jonathan Smith was the first miller. Jim Rowley, Heber Jackson, and Heber Mitchell worked in the mill. It supplied Fillmore and the surrounding town[s] with flour for many years.

Upper Mill was organized in 1871. It was located at the mouth of Chalk Creek, and was called the Upper Flour Mills Company. It was first owned by Amasa Lyman. Some of the officers and stockholders were Almon Robison, George Crane, A. Paxton, and Thomas Greener. The erection of the building was supervised by William Gibbs, who was the first miller. This pioneer miller would never take toll from the Indians; he always gave the same weight in flour as the Indians brought wheat. His family persuaded him to give up the business as he seemed to be giving most of his profits to the natives. Other millers were James Day, Heber Mitchell, Almon Robison, Charles Frampton, Heber Jackson, Edward Neilson, and Lorenzo Bronson. All three of these mills were located on the Chalk Creek steams.

NOTE 258 "Truman O. Angell, Sr.," *Pioneer Homes and Houses*, in Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Historical Pamphlet, October, 1940, Pages 31-35, by Kate B. Carter.

Journal Entries: December 13, 1851 – Made the plan for Horace Eldredge's house, etc. Plan for Amasa Lyman. One for Parley P. Pratt. Made out a plan for a tabernacle. Johnson's house is in a smart condition. O.M. Duel a house. Brother Benson's house was planned by me. All the jobs on the Public Works, with but few exceptions, planned and directed by me. This calls me to dodge around more than many might think. If one thing is forgotten, when I think of it, away I run and have it righted. Sometimes I feel as though I could not see my room to pursue the plan of the trustle board more than two hours a day…. I find my spirit more willing than my body strong."

NOTE 259 *Rugged Men of the West* in Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Historical Pamphlet, February 1945, Pages 458-459, by Kate B. Carter.

Amasa M. Lyman. Among the first to use the trail in historic times were the prospectors. Still following the lure of the evasive yellow streak, they are to be found at unlooked-for intervals along the trail. The late Amasa M. Lyman [Jr.], pioneer of Wayne County, Utah, informs me that he drew the first buckboard over this trail exactly sixty years ago. Copper, discovered across the river at what is known at Copper Butte, sent him on a

three-hundred-mile trip to Moab to record his claims. Others were after the same claim, thinking, as did he, that it would make the one who first established his legal claims, a man of wealth. But Lyman was too quick for the others, one of whom was a man named Cass Hite, for whom Hite, on the Colorado, was named.

This trip of Lyman's in the early 80's was full of excitement. As Hite was camped at the usual ford, Lyman's party made their crossing higher up the river, and under great difficulty, as the river was high and running swiftly. Swimming horses without packs furnished some real excitement; and to think of taking a horse across, loaded with supplies weighing over a hundred pounds and of considerable bulk, gives one the idea that something highly important must have led them on. After making a record of their claims, Lyman's party retuned and decided to cross the river at the usual ford in the night time, and thus avoid being discovered by Hite and his men. This latter party had been camped on the west side of the river all the time, thinking that if anyone desired to cross they would come there to cross and [could] be intercepted. They themselves intended to cross as soon as the river lowered, and make the trip to Moab and have their claims recorded. But Lyman had beaten them.

"We crossed the river," said Lyman, "nearly losing a mule on the way. We made the landing and started up the canyon. It was a dark night. Almost before I knew where we

were, my horse stopped and pricked his ears forward. I looked and there was a campfire on one side of the trail and a bed with two men in it on the other. It was Hite's camp. Later when he heard how we had beaten him, he sent me word that he would kill me the first time we met. But when we did meet, he reached his hand across the table that was between us and said, 'How are you, Mr. Lyman?'"

NOTE 260 "Paulina Eliza Phelps Lyman, wife of an Apostle," *Women of Deseret,* in Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Historical Pamphlet, December, 1940, Pages 152-153, by Kate B. Carter.

Paulina Eliza Phelps Lyman was born March 20, 1827, at Lawrence, Illinois, to Morris and Laura Clark Phelps. Her parents were early converts to the Church. She was blessed by Parley P. Pratt in a dungeon in Richmond, Missouri. She was one of the children whom the Prophet Joseph Smith blessed and promised that she would come to the Rocky Mountains.

Her father was imprisoned with Parley P. Pratt and others. Her mother, whose fourth child was under one year of age, rode 250 miles on horseback to see him, and with the aid of Orson Pratt, was successful in having him released. It was in this prison [that] she sewed the manuscript of the *Key to Theology* in her clothing, thus preserving it for the Church.

As a child, Paulina was melancholy and often felt lonely and sad. One night she dreamed that if she would only read one-half hour daily, it would keep her mind occupied, relieving her despondency as well as improving her mind. This she did all her life,

reserving one-half hour each day for acquiring information and the cultivation of her mind. When she was fourteen years of age, her mother died and Paulina took over the responsibility of the home and family until her father married again. Circumstances were very hard and Paulina had to help the family by working for other people.

She was married January 15, 1846, to Apostle Amasa Mason Lyman, in the Nauvoo Temple. Later she drove a four-horse team for Sidney Tanner across the plains to pay for her fare. Paulina took care of Mrs. Tanner during her illness until her death, and then for a time cared for the eight motherless children. Paulina's first child was born at Winter Quarters. She arrived in Salt Lake City in October 1848, living in the fort for one year. Food was very scarce and expensive, flour being $1.00 per pound. She obtained a few pounds for her baby, whom she could only allow a spoonful a day,

Later, when Apostle Lyman returned from a mission to the Southern States, be brought a bale of cotton. This Paulina carded and spun, making candle wicking and thread, which she was able to sell. She wove carpets, jeans, tablecloths and bedspreads as well.

In the late 50's she went to Parowan with her three children. Brother Jesse N. Smith invited them into his home, caring for them until one could be provided for her. Later Cornelia Leavitt Lyman came from California, with her two boys, to share Paulina's home. She took care of Cornelia, who was very frail and ill, until she died; and then [she] reared the two boys, always giving them first consideration. Mrs. Lyman was left a widow early in life. She labored early and late to support her family, weaving and sewing, tailoring, etc., and her work was of the highest quality.

When she was past sixty years of age, she went to Salt Lake to study obstetrics under Dr. Ellis R. Shipp, and obtained her diploma. Mrs. Lyman not only presided at the birth of more than 500 babies, but she was a surgeon and doctor as well, setting broken limbs,

prescribing for and nursing any affliction. She kept up with the latest methods, being interested in every advancement in medicine. She taught classes in obstetrics, passing on her knowledge that others might learn and be of service in the community.
She was the mother of seven children, six boys and one girl, two of whom met with tragic deaths early in life. Her sorrows and her responsibilities were met with faith in her Heavenly Father, and with courage and willingness to do her part. In October 1912, she passed away at her home in Parowan, at the age of eighty-five years, her mind keen and alert with kindness to all and malice toward none.
NOTE 261 "Introduction of Mormonism in the Eastern States," *The Contribution of the Eastern United States to Utah*, in Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Historical Pamphlet, March 1942, Page 226, compiled by Kate B. Carter.
… Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia: … in Cabell County, Virginia (now West Virginia) and then returned to Hiram.
284
Elder Amasa M. Lyman who commenced his long and useful career as a missionary and active member in the Church, August 24, 1832, labored for a time in the southern part of the state of Ohio. With Elder Luke S. Johnson as a missionary companion, he crossed over to Cabell County, Virginia, where they labored until the spring of 1833, during which time forty souls were added to the Church in Virginia.
Under date of July 15, 1837, Elder Jesse Turpin, who left Kirtland, Ohio, April 24, 1837, on a mission, wrote from Harrison County, Virginia, that he had traveled about 500 miles on his mission, preached twenty-nine times and baptized three persons.
At a meeting held at Nauvoo, Monday, April 10, 1843, Elders Zebedee Coltrin, Graham Coltrin and James Flanigan were called to labor in Smith and Tazewell counties and Elder Jacob G. Bigler in Lewis County, Virginia.
Wisconsin. On Sunday, August 2, 1842, Elder Amasa M. Lyman reported from Rockford, Illinois, that upon his arrival a short time previously at Vienna, Dane County, Wisconsin, he found that Elder Elisha H. Groves had built up a small branch of the Church there of which Elder Lyman's companion, Elder William O. Clark had recently arrived from Mineral Point, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, where he had baptized seventeen persons and where there was a prospect that more would be added to the Church in that vicinity.
NOTE 262 "The Leaders as Colonizers," *Mormon Colonization in the West*, in Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Historical Phamplet, April, 1941, Pages 293-294, compiled by Kate B. Carter.
Amasa Mason Lyman, born March 30, 1813, at Lyman, Grafton, New Hampshire, descended from a long line of Puritan ancestry. His early life was filled with struggles and hardships. He joined the Church, April 27, 1832. On the 20th of August, 1842, Elder Lyman was ordained an Apostle and on August 12, 1844, was received in the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. He was always a defender of the Prophet Joseph Smith and was a member of Zion's Camp in 1834. It is said that he filled more than one hundred missions for the Church.
Apostle Lyman was a leader in the exodus from Nauvoo, a member of the first Pioneer band. Arriving at Fort Laramie June 1, 1847, he, with others, was sent on horseback to meet the Mississippi Saints and the Mormon Battalion groups who had wintered at Pueblo, Colorado, and lead them into the Salt Lake Valley. He did not reach his

destination until three days after Brigham Young arrived.
He helped to explore the valley and to lay out the city, and in August 1847, went back to Winter Quarters, bringing his family to the Valley in October 1848. On this trip he led a sub-division of the Pioneer settlers.
285
At the conference held in Great Salt Lake in October 1849, Apostle Lyman, with Apostle Charles C. Rich, was appointed to a mission in California, returning in September 1850, and we find these two again together, heading the San Bernardino colony in 1851.
In 1850 Amasa Lyman was chosen as one of the assistants in the "Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company," and his work for the next ten years was building this commonwealth by furthering immigration. On Saturday, April 7, 1860, the Mormon settlers of Beaver Creek, Beaver County, Utah, were organized into a ward named Minersville, by Apostles Lyman and Rich. The same year the two Apostles were set apart to preside over the European Mission, performed the appointment, and returned in 1862. From that time on he lived in Fillmore, Millard County, and helped in building up that section of the territory. He, with his son, Francis M. Lyman, built the O.K. Flour Mills in Fillmore in 1866. Amasa Lyman died February 4, 1877, just six months before the death of Brigham Young. Laura Angell King.
NOTE 263 "Colonization in Neighboring States," *Mormon Colonization in the West,* in Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Historical Phamplet, April, 1941, Pages 302-304, compiled by Kate B. Carter.
The San Bernardino Colony. Keeping in mind the plans and purposes of Mormondom as expressed in the constitution of the State of Deseret, particularly its boundaries which extended to the Pacific Ocean, the reader will appreciate the significane of the founding of a colony in Southern California.
The designation of San Bernardino as the particular colony appears to have been the direct result of a letter written by Robert Cluff, at the instance of Captain Jefferson Hunt, to Brigham Young in 1850. This important letter reads in part: "This property (The Williams' Ranch) contains, in my opinion, advantages for a settlement of our people which no other does in California. Here is soil and climate and water to raise crops of any kind produced in any country in the world, and in great abundance. It is situated within forty miles of the port of San Pedro and a hundred and twelve miles of San Diego, one of the best harbors on the coast of California, immediately on the road from San Francisco and Sonora and Salt Lake County." The authorities, soon after the receipt of this letter, authorized Charles C. Rich to proceed with negotiations for the purchase of the Williams' Ranch and together with Amasa M. Lyman to lead a company of colonists to the new southland.
The precise purpose of the colonization of San Bernardino is indicated clearly in the Fifth General Epistle of the First Presidency of the Church, dated April 7, 1851, part of which reads as follows:
"Elders Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich left this place early in March, with others, the camp amounting to about one hundred and fifty wagons (some of which were to stop and locate themselves in Iron County), for the purpose of establishing a settlement in the southern part of California, at no great distance from San Diego, and near Williams'
286
Ranch and Cajon Pass, between which and Iron County we design to establish

settlements as speedily as possible, which Elder Lyman will commence on his route, if practicable, so as to have a continued line of stations and places of refreshment between this point and the Pacific, which route is passable during the winter months.
"It is wisdom for the English Saints to cease emigration by the usual route through the States and up from Missouri, and remain where they are till they shall hear from us again, as it is our design to open up a way across the interior of the continent of Panama, or Tehuantepec, and thus save 3,000 miles of inland navigation through a most sickly climate and country."
It was the original intention to purchase the Williams' Ranch. This, however, was not done. Instead, Rich negotiated with the Lugo brothers, José María, José del Carmen, and Vicente for the purchase of the Rancho del San Bernardino. The price agreed upon was $77,500 – to be paid in bi-yearly installments.
The proposed project proved popular. At first it was intended to send about twenty-five Pioneers, evidently the vanguard of a larger group which was to follow. But as soon as the plans were made public, hundreds made application to go. In the end, the colony included four hundred thirty-seven men and women. In addition, there were 150 wagons, 588 oxen, 336 cows, 21 young stock, 107 horses, and 52 mules. When President Young appeared to give parting advice and instruction, his intuition told him many had been lured there by the love of gold, rather than by a desire to establish a convenient center and outfitting post for converts enroute from the islands and Europe. "I was sick at the sight of so many of the Saints running to California chiefly after the Gods of this world," he writes, "and I was unable to address them."
The company proceeded on its way in March 1851, under the general leadership of Apostles Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich. It took three months to reach Williams' Ranch. Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich wrote from San Bernardino, December 10, 1851, to F.D. Richards, England, describing their location as about twelve miles down Cajon Pass. "We arrived here in the month of June last, with about five hundred souls, together with Brother Parley P. Pratt and Company for the Pacific Islands. Since our arrival here, we have explored the country some hundreds of miles in different directions and on the 22nd of September we concluded the purchase of a tract of land, known as the Ranch of San Bernardino, containing some eighty or one hundred thousand acres of land. The soil is rich; the water and timber are abundant. We are situated about one hundred miles from San Diego, seventy miles from the seaport of San Pedro, and fifty miles from Pueblo de Los Angeles. Our location here is made in view of forwarding the gathering of the Saints from abroad, and from Europe in particular, by this route, should we be enabled to settle in this country as we wish. You are doubtless apprised of the intentions of the Presidency in relation to this matter, as published in the last General Epistle; and we wish to learn from you, at your earliest convenience, what you may know, or can learn from you, at your earliest convenience, what you may know, or can learn, in

relation to the practicability and probable expense of transporting the Saints from Liverpool to San Diego, by any of the present routes across the Isthmus."
NOTE 264 Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Lesson for December, 1957, compiled by Kate B. Carter: "Stories of Long Ago," taken from the diary of Wilson Howard Dusenberry.
26th: Ben Bachman just got in from Montana. Had a sumptuous breakfast at the

Challenge Restaurant. Was pleased to learn that Brother Amasa M. Lyman was going to Provo with us. Bought a large buffalo robe for Milo Andrus. Arrived at home at 5 p.m.
27th: Spent a short time in the morning in the meetinghouse. It will soon be finished. What a glorious consummation. Elder Amasa Lyman made something of a confession of what he preached a few years ago in Dundee, Scotland about the atonement of Jesus not being necessary. Gave us a long and beautiful discourse upon the same. How I do like to hear him preach. Evening J. S. Milner gave us a spirited sermon upon the right of the first born to the Priesthood. Proved from the Bible to the contrary.
29th: Mr. Clift, Div. Agent of the S.U. & Ex. Co., is just in from Pahkanagett. Addie (Warren's wife) has gone to Payson for a visit.
31st: Elder George A. Smith of the Twelve; Joseph Young, President of the Seventies; Horace Eldredge and H. J. Faust arrived from Salt Lake City. Meetings at Cluff Hall. Elder Amasa Lyman was also present. A good time generally. The point of the preaching is concerning the election next Monday. Evening, Mr. Salisbury is with us again. The commission for us to take charge of the Post Office also arrived tonight. Attend meeting. Am certainly charmed with Amasa Lyman's preaching.
8th: New from the conference. Amasa M. Lyman is dropped from the Quorum of the Twelve and Joseph F. Smith is in the Quorum. The question is the necessity for the atonement of Jesus Christ. It is a time to reflect. Brother Lyman has spent the greater part of his life in the gospel, traveling and preaching and this seems to be his reward. Heavenly Father, guide us.
9th: The day passed, I don't know how – as I was shocked beyond everything that has as yet come before me. I went out of the Post Office to the stage when John (brother) introduced me to his wife! Shades of Murudes, stand back. I was struck dumb. He had never seen the woman before. Her name was Harriet Wilson. He met her at George Merycks. She is tolerable looking; came from England last year.

NOTE 265 Sixteenth Ward Records, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1853-1900 (typed); Page 166. FHL Book 979.225/S1 V2m.

288

Annie M[aud] Lyman, born April 11, 1860, England, daughter of John W. Clark and Mary Smith, rebaptized October 5, 1886 in the 16th Ward by Joseph Keddington. [This was the plural wife of Platte DeAlton Lyman - LDP.]

NOTE 266 *History of Tooele County* (Salt Lake City: Tooele County D.U.P., 1961), Page 515.

Lemuel Sturdifont Leavitt, son of Jeremiah Leavitt and Sarah Sturdifont, was born November 3, 1826, in Compton, Canada. He came to Utah, October 1849. Married Melvina Thompson, October 15, 1850, by whom he had seven children, among whom was Lovisa, born October 22, 1861; married Myron Abbott, January 11, 1878. She [Melvina] died in 1862. Lemuel married Betsy Mortinson, February 1864. She died 1867. Only child: Mary Matilda, born November 6, 1865, married Myron Alma Abbott, April 14, 1881 (son of Myron Abbott above).

He married Mrs. Craig, an English widow, who died a year or two after marriage. Lemuel then married Mary Ann Adams, an English widow, by whom he had one son. His fifth wife was Mrs. Waite, an English widow, who died a few years later, bearing him one son and one daughter. About 1650, he settled near Pine Canyon, Tooele County; in 1856, he assisted in planting the first grain in Cache Valley; located at Santa Clara, Utah in 1857.

In 1863, he drove an ox team to Omaha, Nebraska and returned with immigrants the same year. – Rhea L. Vance
Sarah Studevant Leavitt was born November 4 in Lima [Lyme], Grafton County, New Hampshire, daughter of Lemuel and Priscilla Thompson Studevant. She married Jeremiah Leavitt on March 6 in Barton, Orleans County, Vermont.
They embraced the Mormon faith soon after the birth of their first child. Her husband, Jeremiah, died August 20, 1846. She worked very hard to earn money to continue her journey. They settled in Pine Canyon, Tooele County. She was the mother of ten children. Two of her children and her husband died and were buried on the plains.
"Leavitt Canyon" near the settlement of Pine Canyon was name for the Leavitt brothers, Dudley and Jeremiah Leavitt [her sons]. Sarah went to southern Utah with her sons at the time Jacob Hamblin left Tooele in 1855. – Rhea L. Vance.
NOTE 267 *Colonial Gravestone Inscriptions in the State of New Hampshire*, compiled by Mrs. Charles Carpenter Goss, Dover, New Hampshire, 1942, published by the Historical Activities Commission.
Brentwood, Page 24, Samuel Dudley, died October 11, 1781, age 28 years. Mary, wife of Samuel, died December 17, 1839, age 86 years.
Dover, Page 42, Eleanor, wife of William Shannon, died January 27, 1806, age 51. Page 44: Thomas Roberts of Dover Point, 1600-1674.
289
Lyman Cemetery near the church at Lyman, Grafton, New Hampshire, Page 79, Esther, wife of Isaac Parker, died March 1, 1842, age 74 years; Isaac, died November 20, 1851, age 88 years; Hepzibah, wife of Solomon [Parker], died June 10, 1820, in her 93rd year; Solomon, died March 18, 1798, at 75 years: a first settler; revolutionary war veteran.
Lyman Cemetery, Page 80, Solomon Parker, died 1843 in the 90th year; revolutionary soldier; Susa, [Susan Bedel] wife of Solomon, died January 29, 1837, in her 75th year.
NOTE 268 *Deseret News* articles.
June 1854, Page 60: Taken up: At Lake Point, Tooele, about the 15th of February, a two year old heifer, red, white spots under her belly, and a white strip on her right shoulder, branded **y** on the left hip. Ju22-16-2t J.W. Huntsman
October 18, 1853, Page 72, Great Salt Lake City, May 9th, 1853. Editor of the News: Please publish the following report of the 25th Quorum of Seventies…. Jeremiah Leavitt is in a list of members who are requested to report themselves forthwith to Thomas Spires, Sr. President of the Quorum.
June 6, 1855, Page 100, Report of the 25th Quorum. The following is a list of the Presidency and members of the 25th Quorum of Seventies and their present residences as far as known. Included is Jeremiah Leavitt – Tooele County.
August 22, 1855, Page 189, Election returns – Tooele County, Mill Prescinct: Constable, James Gollater; Pound Keeper, Thomas Moss; Fence Viewers, William Jenkins and Zadock Parker.
September 28, 1854, Page 105, Report of the 25th Quorum – Jeremiah Leavitt's residence listed as unknown.
September 14, 1854, Page 97, Wanted! 100 Cords of Wood at Lake Point Salt Works, Tooele County for which 6$ per cord will be paid in Salt; Dry Goods and Groceries. sep14-27-4t J.W. Huntsman.
June 22, 1854, Page 60, Report of 18th Quorum. The following is a list of the Presidency

and members of the 18th Quorum of Seventies and their present residences so far as known: Presidents: Lorin W. Babbitt, Oliver H. Dudley, G.S.L. City, James W. Huntsman, Tooele …
NOTE 269 Following are two extracts from the 1880 Census of Washington County, Utah. Santa Clara: Film 218674, Page 365B, dwelling 10, family 11. Taken on June 15, 1880.
Lemuel Leavitt, white male, age 56, married, farmer, born in Canada, father New Hampshire; mother Vermont.
290
Mary A. Leavitt, white female, age 46, wife, married, keeping house, England, England, England.
Thomas Leavitt, white male, age 15, stepson, at home; born in Utah, parents in England.
Morgan W. Leavitt, white male, age 12, stepson, at home; born in Utah, parents …
Lorenzo C. Leavitt, white male, age 5, son, born in Utah; parents: Canada, England.
Hebron, Washington County, Utah, Film 218674, dwelling 5, family 5. Take June 19, 1880.
James [Zadoc] Parker, white male, age 76, married, farmer, born New Hampshire, parents born in Maine and New Hampshire.
Miram Parker, white female, age 81, married, keeping house, all born New Hampshire.
Dwelling 11, Family 11
Hannah Huntsman, white female, age 64, widow, keeping house, born Ohio, parents Pennsylvania.
James D. Huntsman, white male, age 32, son, single, laborer, worked 6 months during census year, born Illinois.
Aaron D. Huntsman, white male, age 22, son, single, farm hand, worked 5 months during census year, born Utah.
NOTE 270 Everett S. Stackpole, *History of New Hampshire* (New York: The American Historical Society, 1916), Pages 22 and 30.
William Berry is said to have been the first settler at Sandy Beach, in the town of Rye. He died about 1654, and his widow Jane, married Nathaniel Drake. Children were Joseph, John, James, William and Elizabeth who married John Locke.
NOTE 271 Frank W. Hackett, *Portsmouth Records 1645-1656* (Portsmouth: private publication, 1886), Page 23.
At a meeting held on the 10th of July 1648, this day in presence of the town William B[erry hath] given unto Anthony Ellens possession of his house and eight acres of land lying … said house and also all his right and title at the date hereof in the fresh marsh.
Renald (Fernald) At a meeting the 13th of January 1652 it is granted that each inhabitant is to have out lots according unto the order under written: William Berry 3 acres.
291
NOTE 272 *Inscriptions from Gravestones – Dover, New Hampshire* (FHL Film 015566), Page 2: Note: there are many inscriptions for other towns in New Hampshire in this reference as well. Thomas Roberts, born 1600, died 1764. Pioneer, settled at Dover Point with Edward Hilton in 1632. Colonial governor of Dover, 1640-1643.
NOTE 273 *State of New Hampshire, Index to Early Town Records* (FHL Film 014953) needs to be searched.
NOTE 274 *Hampton Town Record,* Volume 1, 1645-1728 (FHL Film 015159). A lot of

land sales, etc. of many of our ancestors, very difficult film to read.
NOTE 275 *Deseret News*, July 14, 1921, Page 4. Final tribute to pioneer of 1847. Gunlock, July 11. Funeral services for Joseph Smith Huntsman, 83, pioneer of 1847, were held in the local ward chapel with Bishop F.J. Bowler in charge… Mr. Huntsman died at the home of his daughter after an illness of five days. He is survived by ten children, forty-five grandchildren, thirty-one great-grandchildren, and 2 great-greatgrandchildren.
NOTE 276 James Platt, son of Thomas Platt was buried in Smithfield, Utah in 1898. His tombstones still existed in 1975. His wife was buried before his death also in Smithfield. There is a rumor that there was a third brother of Benjamin Platt who also came to Utah. Received from Myles Platt, February 1975.
NOTE 277 Probate Records and Register of Estates, San Juan County, Book 1, 1888-1938 (Film 483509).
Page 27 Register of Estates of Deceased Persons in the Matter of the Estate of Adelia Lyman, deceased, Packet 40: packet contains petitions, orders, bonds, etc. Packet 41: Hyrum Perkins – contains a lot of papers; Packet 129: Estate of Benjamin Perkins, June 17, 1929, Petition for Probate of will and appointment of executor of will; will is recorded in Book of Wills, Pages 13-14.
Page 118, Case Number 305. Adelia R. Lyman
Page 167, Case Number 352. DeAlton P. Lyman
Page 226, Case Number 410. Platt De Lyman
Page 128, Guardianship
Page 315, Benjamin Perkins
Page 358, Sarah Perkins.
NOTE 278 Book of Wills (noted above; FHL Film 483510), Page 180: will of Benjamin Perkins.
NOTE 279 Register of Deaths, Monticello, Utah, 1910-1917, number 13. Place of Death: Monticello, San Juan, Utah; Sex: Female; Color: White; Date of Birth: August 27, 1855; Age: 61; Married; Birthplace: Wales; Name of Father: Evan Williams; Birthplace: Wales; 292
Name of Mother: Mary Tidwilis; Birthplace: Wales; Informant: C.T. Christensen; Place of Burial: Monticello; Date: October 14, 1912; Name of Deceased: Mary Ann Perkins; Date of Death: October 11, 1912.
NOTE 280 Aberdare Parish, Llandaff Diocese, Glamorgan, Wales, Bishops Transcripts 1814-1833 (FHL Film 104838).
Page 74, Marriage solemnized in the Parish of Aberdare in the County of Glamorgan in the year 1825. Thomas Davies of the parish of Aberdare in the County of Glamorgan in the Diocese of Llandaff and Mary Jacob were married in this church by ----- this third day of October in the year 1825 …
Page 70, Baptisms: April 3, 1831. Mary, Thomas & Richard Davies, daughter and sons of Thomas and Mary Davies, residence Trap-Abernant, shoemaker by profession.
Page 77 #619, April 7, 1833, John, son of Thomas and Mary Davies of the Village, shoemaker.
Page 95 #764, April 8, 1836, Howel, son of Thomas and Mary Davies, Village, shoemaker. There are no other Howells born up to a year before this; must be #764 who died as #890.

Page 111, #890, Howel Davies of Village, age 2 weeks, died April 10, 1836.
Page 114 #912, Mary Davies [Mary Jane Jacob Davies – LDP] with abode in the village [Aberdare – LDP] buried July 13th, age 38 years [1836 – LDP].
Page 115 #940, John Davies of Village, age 4 years, buried December 25, 1836 [son of Mary Jane Jacob Davies – LDP].
There are no burial records in Aberdare for the triplets of Thomas Davies and Mary Jane Jacob.
NOTE 281 Newcastle, Parowan Stake, LDS Ward Records, 1913-1942, Record of Members and Children (FHL Film 026215), number 28. Benjamin Platt, male, son of Thomas Platt and Sarah Standring, born at Crompton Township, England, April 12, 1833, baptized by John Yates, October 7, 1848; confirmed by John Yates, October 8, 1848; ordained a Deacon in 1850; ordained a Priest in 1853; ordained an Elder by Brother Nobles in 1856; ordained a Seventy by Joseph Smith, January 1, 1864; ordained a High Priest by Francis M. Lyman, March 11, 1900; membership received from Pinto Ward, September 7, 1913 temple marriage to Mary Graves, April 13, 1856; died of paralysis, March 9, 1918.
Same Reference: number 29. Mary Graves Platt, daughter of Joseph Shaw and Rebecca Graves, born Crompton Township, England, March 2, 1837; died December 25, 1922.
293
NOTE 282 *Shannon Genealogy*, compiled by George E. Hodgdon (Rochester, New York: Genesee Press: The Post Express Printing Co., 1905).
Introduction. The family of Shannon belongs to the Erse branch of the Celtic race, which populated Ireland centuries anterior to the Christian Era, and alone of all the European races of that period has maintained its identity to the present time.
From Ireland, where the Family originated, it was extended into Scotland with those early Celtic emigrations which settled on its western coast, from whence in modern times have come the colonists of Northern Ireland, who have formed that distinctive subdivision of the race known in history as the "Scotch-Irish."
The Emigrations of the latter to different parts of America from the reign of James II to the commencement of the Revolution were frequent, and among them many representatives of the Shannon family who have founded several distinct branches in the United States and the Dominion of Canada.
To trace the lineage and to gather up and collect the memorials of one of these Scotch-Irish branches, now numbered by eight generations, has been the endeavor of the compiler.
As a preliminary, it will perhaps be of interest to illustrate the origin of the surname Shannon, the manner and the reason of its adoption, and also the high antiquity of the family in Europe as established by reliable authority.
To comprehend more clearly the derivation of the family name, it may here be remarked that surnames were first introduced into Ireland about the middle of the tenth century, and within fifty years afterwards (1000 A.D.) they became adopoted all over that Island and the Celtic portion of Scotland.
And when surnames came into general use among the inhabitants of Ireland and their cognate race in Scotland, care was taken that they should not be arbitrarily assumed. Every family was to add to its Christian name the name of some particular ancestor renowned for his superior bravery, literary attainment or virtue. To this was prefixed the

word O' or Mac, which signified the son or descendant of that person.
But following the English invasion of Ireland in the year 1169, and the contact between the native population and their Anglo-Saxon conquerors, these surnames in process of time became essentially modified or anglicized, and in many instances the prefix O' or Mac was discontinued. Among these modernized names is that of the family embraced in the following record, which in the ancient Celtic was written O'Seanchain, and subsequently modified and anglicized into Shanahan and Shannon.
The name O'Seanchain was first assumed as a surname by Aodh, a chieftain of the Province of Ulster, whose Christian name long before his birth had designated six of the ancient Kings of Ireland. The surname assumed was derived from the name of one of
294
Aodh's remote ancestors, Seanchan[73] and composed of the two Celtic words "Seancha" (an antiquarian or genealogist) and "an" (one who), the prefix O' and the change in the orthography being necessary to denote descent.
We may therefore infer that Seanchan was distinguished for his science in antiquities or genealogy, and in accordance with the rule previously explained, the name was adopted by his descendant Aodh for the surname of the family.
O'Hart, an eminent authority on Irish Pedigree, has traced the lineage of Aodh O'Seanchain through sixteen generations, as follows:

SHANNON

Arms: Gu. A bend or. Crest: A demi Talbot sa.
COSCRACH, a brother of Cineadh (or Cendedach) who is No. 106 on the "Kennedy" (of Thomond) pedigree, was the ancestor of O'Seanchain; anglicized Shanahan, and Shannon.
106. Coscrach: son of Donchadh Cuan.
107. Flaithbeartach: his son.
108. Seanchan ("seancha:" Irish, an antiquary, or genealogist); his son; *a quo* O'Seanchain.
109. Donchadh Dubh: his son.
110. Ruadhri: his son.
111. Donchadh: his son.
112. Aodh: his son.
113. Flaithbeartach: his son.
114. Taidhg: his son.
115. Ruadhri: his son.
116. Donchadh: his son.
117. Aodh: his son.
118. Flaithbeartach: his son.
119. Taidhg: his son.
120. Aodh O'Seanchain: his son.

[73]Some members of the family have erroneously ascribed the origin of their name to the river Shannon in Ireland. This river was called by Orosius, a native of Spain, and a Latin author of the fourth century, "Sena," obviously the latinized form of the Celtic word "Sen" or "Sean" (ancient), i.e., the ancient (River). It is noticeable that the words "Sean" and "Seancha" (an antiquary) in the context are derivations of the same Celtic root. Sir James Ware, a British writer, in his elaborate treatise on the antiquities of Ireland, published in the year 1745, thus alludes to the derivation of the name of the river: "Etymologists have been busy with the explanation of the word Shanon and differ widely in their account. Some make it to signify Shanawn or Shan-Avon, i.e., the ancient River; some Senn-aun or Synn-avon, two British words signifying

the Slow or Stagnating River, from its slow course and the many Loughs it stagnates into in its long passage from the source to its mouth. But the most singular notion of all is, that it does not bear the name Shanon till its union with the Immy, being before called Shamm, and that from thence it incorporates with it a part of the name, as well as its waters, and is called Shamm-Immy, or Shannin." *Ware's Antiquities of Ireland*, Page 44.

295

Aodh O'Seanchain (120) was the first to add the name of O'Seanchain to his Christian name and so became the founder of the family. This occurred in all probability between the years 950 and 1000 A.D., and allowing – according to the ordinary computation in genealogy – four generations for each one hundred years, Donchadh Cuan, the earliest known ancestor of Aodh O'Seanchain, must have been living prior to the year 600 A.D. So remote and extended a pedigree is not a matter of surprise to those conversant with the annals of the ancient Celtæ; no people in Europe devoted so much careful attention to their family genealogies, which, when completed, were deposited among the public archives for preservation and reference. This custom, since the English conquest, it is to be forever regretted, has been discontinued.

Nine hundred years having elapsed since the name of the family was adopted, as would naturally be expected, its branches have become numerous both in Ireland and Scotland; and although there is no connection between many of them traceable, yet it is worthy to be noted that there is a tradition long current among them that all of the name of Shannon are descendants of ancestors of great antiquity who were of the primitive Celtic race.

Page 7, After an unusually extended and careful research, there cannot be found any document on record, or any original private papers in which the name of Thomas Shannon appears as an inhabitant of New England prior to the year 1726…

Thomas Shannon signs a petition in Newcastle, New Hampshire in 1726 and is taxed in that town in 1728. The compiler has nearly a complete record of his descendants, many of whom reside in New Hampshire. No connection between them and the family contained in this work has yet been discovered.

NOTE 283. Browne.

William the Conqueror married Matilda 1066
William de Warrenne married Gundreda
William de Warrene, born before 1071, died 1138, married Isabel dau. of Vermandois
William de Warrene killed 1148 married Adela de Talvace
Isabel de Warrene died 1199 married Hameline Plantagenet
William Plantagenet married Alice le Brun
William Plantagenet married Joan de Vere
Alice Plantagenet married Edmund Fitz-Alan
Richard Fitz-Alan married Eleanor Plantagenet
John Fitz-Alan married Eleanor Maltravers
John Fitz-Alan married Elizabeth le Despencer
Sir Thomas Fitz-Alan
Eleanor Fitz-Alan married Sir Thomas Browne [No. 10648 on our pedigree – LDP]
Sir Anthony Browne created knight of Bath at the coronation of King Richard II. He resided in County Kent and had at least two sons:

296

Stephen, mayor London, 1439
Robert

Robert Browne (No. 21296) was born about 1400 probably in County Kent, England. He was the son of Sir Anthony Brown (No. 42592). Robert was given a knighthood and was well known among the royal family.
Sir Thomas Browne (No. 10648) was the son of Robert Browne. He was born about 1420 in England. His wife was Eleanor Fitz-Alan (No. 10649), daughter of Sir Thomas Fitz-Alan. Sir Thomas Browne was treasurer of the household of Keng Henry VI as well as sheriff of Kent in 1444 and 1460. By his marriage to Eleanor Fitz-Alan he acquired the castle of Beechworth in Surrey
Children of Sir Thomas Browne (No. 10648) and Eleanor Fitz-Alan (No. 10649), all born in England, probably in Kent and Surrey.
Sir George Browne, born about 1446
Thomas Browne, born about 1448
William Browne
Jane Browne
Katherine Browne
Sir Robert Browne
Sir Anthony Browne
Note: As the dates for the above do not coincide with our pedigree yet, I made notice here only of the genealogical information for future reference. Obviously, Peter Browne, the Mayflower Pilgrim, could not have been the grandson of Sir Thomas Browne and Eleanor Fitz-Alan, as some claim, as they were of the early 1400s. No doubt Peter's father's name was Thomas, but there are several generations missing between his father and Sir Thomas Browne, now numbered 10648 on our pedigree, which as of this typing [2008] I have deleted from our pedigree and preserved his information in this note for future analysis.
NOTE 284 *The Parish of Loughor in the County of Glamorgan, South Wales*. Transcript of the marriages from January 1754 to June 1837, extracted by David Ensign Gardner, September 1943 (FHL Book 942.97/L1 V25g)
Page 4, William David to Gwenllian Morgan, sp. lic. September 13, 1769; he made mark (x); she signed Gwenllian David.
Page 12 #38, Thomas Pergrine, bach to Ann Mathew, spinster, May 3, 1808.
Page 12 #217, Evan Francis, mason to Margt. Pergrin, April 16, 1805.
Page 15 #283, Thomas Perkins b. of Swansea to Margaret Williams sp. December 4, 1818
Page 17 #338, David Thomas bach to Ann Pergrin, sp. October 5, 1828.
297
NOTE 285 1825 Canadian Census of Richelieu County (FHL Film 584016), Pages 725 and 740. The first two entries were side by side in the town of Hatley. The town of Hatley is described as that part of the township of Compton supposed to be in the County of Richelieu.
Population Return of the County of Richelieu, settled in 1794. The heading for the return covers 19 areas, including: 1) names of heads of families; 2) total number of inmates in each family; 3) number belonging to each family absent from each province; 4) number of inmates in the family under six years of age; 5) above six and under fourteen; 6) above fourteen and under eighteen; 7) males 18 and not 25, single; 8) males 18 and not 25, married; 9) males 25 and not 40 single; 10) males 25 and not 40 married; 11) males 40

and not 60 single; 12) males 40 and not 60 married; 13) males 60 and upwards, single; 14) males 60 and upwards, married; 15) females, under fourteen; 16) females 14 and not 45 single; 17) females 14 and not 45 married; 18) females 45 and upwards single; 19) females 45 and upwards married.
Jeremiah Leavitt 6-0-3-1-0-0-0-0-1-0-0-0-0-2-0-1-0-0
Thomas Rowell 7-0-0-1-2-2-0-0-0-0-1-0-0-1-2-0-0-1
Franklin Chamberlain 4-0-1-0-1-0-0-0-1-0-0-0-0-1-1-1-0-0
Jonathan Leavitt 9-0-1-3-1-1-0-0-0-0-1-0-0-3-1-0-0-1
Nathaniel Leavitt 7-1-2-2-1-0-0-0-1-0-0-0-0-3-0-1-0-0
James Adams 5-0-2-0-0-0-0-0-1-0-0-0-0-2-0-1-1-0
There were only twenty families in Compton in 1825. There were 229 families in Hatley in 1825.
NOTE 286 In an interview with Lamond Huntsman in Enterprise during 1971, he told me that Joseph Platt and Clarissa, on their way to St. George from Enterprize, witnessed the shooting of John D. Lee at the Mountain Meadows. This would have been impossible. Possibly he was referring to Benjamin Platt and Mary Greaves.
NOTE 287 In this same interview above, Lamond Huntsman told me that Zadock Parker's original home in Hebron was just south of the old cottonwoods which are still standing.
NOTE 288 *New Combination Atlas, Will County, Illinois, 1873* (FHL Book Q 977.325 E3w), Page 118.
Wilton Township. This township was settled about 1832, by Samuel Holcomb, at the eastern end of "Twelve-Mile Grove." It is claimed by some that Mr. Joseph Lawton settled before Mr. Holcomb. About 1835 Abram Huyck settled in the "Grove." In 1837 Frank Chamberlain, James Adams, Horace Fish, and Weir Leavitt settled in the "Grove." … It is considered one of the finest prairie towns in the county.
298
Note. There is a canal which runs between Channahon and Joliet, probably the one that Jeremiah Leavitt worked on – LDP.
Page 270, Twelve-Mile Grove. From 1837 to 1840, Frank Chamberlain, James Adams, Horace Fish, Weir Leavitt, Jabez and Hiram Harvey settled there, and many others soon after…. Considerable historical interest attaches to this grove, on account of the fact that it was originally an Indian Reservation consisting of two sections of land, reserved by the same treaty … generally known as the "Se-natch-wine Reservation." … In this grove was once an Indian village, of which Senatch-e-wine was chief. This reservation of two sections was deeded by the chief in question, and Joseph Laughton (an Indian) to James Kibbin, in 1840, and one section was conveyed by him to the Nelsons…. The Indian name of this grove was Na-be-ne-ka-nang, which roughly translated means "Twelve miles from any other place." The stream known as Forked Creek runs through the grove.
NOTE 289 *A Book of Records for the Blessing of Children,* April 22nd 1845, Mound Branch, Illinois, Record of Members 1845-1846 (Church Historian's Archive 3367; FHL Film 001917).
Page 1, Thomas Clarke presiding at the mound branch.
Jeremiah Leavitt Senior, member of the 16th Quorum of Seventy.
Page 3, Sarah Levett, Eliza Levett
Page 5, Jeremiah Levett Junior 16th Quorum; Weir Leavitt

Page 13, Betsy Leavette daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Leavette was blessed January the 4th 1846 by James K. McClenahan, Elder; born May 12th 1839. Sarah Prissilla daughter of the above was blessed by Lewis Neely, Elder, January 4th 1846; born May 8th 1845.

NOTE 290 *Nauvoo Trustee-in-Trust Tithing and Donation Record, Temple Donations, etc., 1844-1846, 1851* (Church Historian's Archive No. 02474R, Part 2)

Page 584, October 24, 1845, Received of Jeremiah Leavitt, 3 days labor by James W. Leavitt @ 8 hours per day $3 – as per certificate of A.P. Rockwood, dated October 25th 1845; also 9¼ days labor by Wier Leavitt @ 8 hours per day $9.25, as per certificate of T. Curtis dated October 24th 1845; also 9¼ days labor by W. Leavitt @ 8 hours per day $9.25, as per Jermens time book; also 16 days labor @ 8 hours per day $16 – and 1½ tons of hay value $6; and 9 bushels of turnips delivered in 1842 @ $.25 per bushel, $2.25 as per his own testimony, on tithing $45.75.

Page 714, January 1, 1846, Received of Nathaniel Leavitt, 1 ton of hay, valued $5.00 on tithing. $5.00

Page 739, January 14, 1846, Received of Jeremiah Leavitt, 11½ bushels of corn @ 16⅔ cents per bushel on tithing $1.92.

299

NOTE 291 *Forests and Clearings: The History of Stanstead County*, by B.F. Hubbard (Montreal: Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., 1874) [FHL Book 971.667 H2h]

Page 256, Joseph Kezar born August 28, 1811, married Celina Leavitt; Horace Fish, born January 6, 1800, married Hannah Leavitt.

Page 273, Oscar F. McConnell born April 21, 1823, married Rossilla Leavitt.

Page 280, David S. Flanders, born in Hatley, October 3, 1812, married Sally Leavitt, born in Compton, P.Q. [Province of Quebec], September 23, 1812. They belong to the Methodist Church.

Page 283, Thomas Rowell, born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, December 13, 1765, married Lydia Hawes, born in Fisherfield, New Hampshire, November 12, 1769. They settled in Hatley in 1802. Among their children were:

Page 284, Thomas Rowell, Jr., born May 20, 1796, married Lydia Leavitt; Nathan Rowell, born March 4, 1801, married Anne Leavitt; and Lucy Rowell, born August 15, 1803, married John Leavitt.

The Leavitt family moved to Hatley about 1798 according to the information deduced from the book – LDP.

NOTE 292 When I visited the Twelve-Mile Grove during a trip for the Genealogical Society, I found it quite hard to penetrate. The underbrush makes it very hard to get into. The east end of the grove rises to a small elevation and towards the north, south and east you can see for a good distance across the prarie lands that are now dotted with farms. On the east end the grove is sparse and beautiful. This was where the Leavitts settled and where Sarah and Weir and others are buried. No one that lived in the area could give me any indication as to where any old graves might exist. LDP

NOTE 293 Lamond Welcome Huntsman had a photograph in his possession of a grave stone in the Willow Springs Cemetery in Argyle, Lafayette, Wisconsin. I made a drawing of it (see PFRC, Photographs, Volume 7.1, Photo 838). The genealogical information is as follows: Daniel D. Davis, died August 22, 1867, aged 81 y's 5 m's 5 d's; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel D. Davis, died January 4, 1875, aged 74 y's 3 m's 11 d's. There is what

appears to be a Masonic handshake on the tombstone.

NOTE 294 August Maue, *History of Will County, Illinois*, 2 volumes (Topeka-Indianapolis: Historical Publication Co., 1928), Volume 1, pages 405-408.

Wilton Township. Of all of the interesting little nooks in Will County, Twelve-Mile Grove is, without doubt, the most romantic. Not only on account of location has it this peculiar aspect, but associated with it, were it in our power to unearth it, is an ancient history of a sufficiently wild flavor for a poem like that of Hiawatha. Almost entirely secluded as they were from the rest of their race, with surroundings at once so beautiful and so well adapted to their style of life, we cannot but conceive that the wild people who dwelt here must in many respects have been peculiar. This little grove is said to have been one of the finest tracts of timber in Northern Illinois, and was full of deer, wild

turkeys and other game, at the time of the earliest settlement by the whites. The fine little stream, a branch of Forked Creek, dividing the township diagonally into two almost exactly equal parts, flows over a rocky bed, along which the grove, on the other side, lies. On every side lies the open prairie, and in approaching the timber one is reminded of the little clumps of timber described by Eastern travelers as appearing on the Great Desert, toward which their anxious eyes and weary limbs ever turn for refreshing shelter and drink for themselves and thirsty animals. Formerly this feathure was much more apparent than now, the adjacent prairie having long since been occupied and planted here and there by the early settlers, not only with fruit trees, but also with those of the forest, so that at present, the whole township presents the appearance of a succession of little groves. The land of Wilton Township is of varied quality and appearance, in some portions being very rich and productive, and in others quite the reverse; in some portions being very flat, and in others undulating. In some parts of the township stone of a good quality is found, which answers a good purpose for foundations for buildings, though it has been utilized to a limited extent for other purposes.

Wilton Township formerly embraced the township of Peotone, but was separated from it by order of the Board of Supervisors in 1858.

As before intimated, the township, or rather that portion still known as Twelve-Mile Grove, was occupied by a small tribe of Indians. The grove was reserved by act of Congress, ratifying a treaty with these people, for their sole use and benefit; but, though they were not concerned in any way in the Black Hawk disturbance or any other unfriendly or hostile act toward the whites, they removed from here the same year that saw the exodus of the hostile tribes. They simply abandoned their lands here, not because of encroachments by the whites, nor because of their inability to hold the title to the land, but, perhaps, because they did not like the idea of being separated so far from others of their race.

From the best information in our possession, Joseph Lawton, one of the owners of the land, was a half-breed; and, from him and others of the tribe of Ce-nag-e-wine, the land comprising the grove was bought by James M. Kibbin, William T. Nelson and A.M. Wiley, ten or twelve years after the Indians had deserted it. A considerable portion of the land in the township was granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and, from that company, bought by such settlers as came in after 1853. Samuel Hocum, who is usually accredited with being the first settler at the Grove, really affiliated with the Indians, and when they left here to reside at Council Bluffs, followed their fortunes thither. Hocum,

whatever his character may have been, was, in one characteristic which distinguishes the civilized white from the uncivilized red man, of civilized proclivities, in that he lived in a house. It is said that he built the first cabin erected by white men in the township, and that it stood at the east end of the grove, on the farm later owned by Chauncey Clinton. The exodus of the Hocums, the Lawtons and the other Indians, took place about 1835, at which date Abram Huyck came to the township and settled on Section 36, since and still called Huyck's Grove. For two years, the Huyck family was the only family to inhabitant the township, and Twelve-Mile Grove was deserted.

When the whites first began to settle here, many traces of the former occupants of the grove were yet visible. Among the most interesting of these, as illustrating their methods of sepulcher, were the tombs of three Indians, supposed, from the profusion of their decorations, to be chiefs. The sepulcher, or whatever it might be called, consisted of a little pen, built up of small sticks, laid one upon the other, to the height of about four feet, being from four to five feet square. The whole was covered with sticks, weighed down with heavy stones. And therein, on a kind of stool, sat the three "poor Loes," looking lonesome and ghastly enough. The cracks between the sticks composing the pens were sufficiently wide to admit inspection, while being at the same time too small to allow of their remains being disturbed by wild animals. In this position, these ghastly remains sat in all of their feathers, beads, and jewelry, with the flesh decaying from their bones, for a number of years, till at length a foolish lad, who lived in the neighborhood, upset their charnal-houses, scattering their bones about the surrounding country.

In 1837, three families from Canada came in and settled at the grove. [These were part of the Leavitt migration from Canada – LDP]. These were Franklin Chamberlin, Oliver Chamberlin and James Adams. The Chamberlins were father and son. The Chamberlins built the first frame house. The timbers were "got out," hewed and prepared from the grove, and the boards were brought from Wilmington, where a saw mill had recently been built. Adams occupied the Hocum cabin. The Chamberlins remained here until 1845, when they removed to Black Oak, near Chicago.

If intelligence were necessary to "keep school" in those days, the Adams family must have been in that respect more than ordinary, as the first two terms taught in the township, in 1841 and 1842, were taught respectively by Lydia and Sallie Adams, daughters of James Adams. At about the last date named, the Mormons at Nauvoo were in all their glory. Missionaries were being sent to all parts of the country to enlighten the people on the peculiar doctrines of Joseph Smith, as revealed in the Book of Mormon; and among the places visited in this part of the state was Twelve-Mile Grove. Their efforts here were not without success. The Adams family, having become fully established in the faith, sold out and removed to headquarters at Nauvoo. A few years later, when the conflict arose between the authorities of the state and the troops of Smith, which resulted in the death of that would-be prophet and the succession of Brigham Young to the prophet's position, most of the Mormons removed to Salt Lake. Among the faithful who followed the fortunes of Young to the new land of promise were Adams and his family. In crossing the plains among the hundreds of these people who perished was Lydia Adams. Sallie afterward became one of the wives of an influential and wealthy Mormon and resided in that country. Several other converts were made to Mormonism in this neighborhood, some of whom still reside here, but repudiate the doctrine of plural

marriages, cleaving to the faith as expounded by Joseph Smith, Jr.

NOTE 295 *New Hampshire* (FHL Book 974.2 V2s, Volume 2)

Page 855, Sturtevant. To one who looks down the long vista of the ages as it is veiled by the light of history, there appears from generation to generation a recurrence of the family 302
characteristics that were strong in the family lines hundreds of years before. In the race of sturdy Sturtevants the same quiet energy, persistent perserverance, honest industry, self reliance, regard for truth, belief in the ultimate triumph of right, and tendency to independent thinking, have prevailed in every generation.

Samuel Sturtevant (1st Generation) who was settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts as early as November, 1640, was no doubt a resident of Rochester, England, before becoming a member of Plymouth Colony. He lived on what is called the "Cotton Farm." in Plymouth. His wife's forename was Ann. To these parents nine children were born, the fourth of whom was Samuel. Samuel, Sr. died in October, 1669, and is said to have been at that time forty-five years old.

Samuel Sturtevant (2nd Generation), the fourth child of Samuel Sturtevant and Ann, was born April 9, 1645. He lived in that part of Plymouth which was incorporated into the town of Plympton, and afterward became part of the town of Halifax. He held several offices or places of trust in Plymouth, and was one of the first selectmen of Plympton, and the deacon in (Page 856) its church. His first wife's given name was Mercy. She died July 3, 1714, in the sixtieth year of her age. Of this marriage there were nine children. He married (2) Mrs. Elizabeth Harrell. His death occurred April 21, 1736. [Mention of son Josiah and descendants appears in this article.]

Samuel Sturtevant (3rd Generation), the second child of Samuel and Mercy, was born about 1677 and died September 18, 1743, and was buried in Halifax. He married January 20, 1706/1707 Mary Price (or Prince), who died May 20, 1748, aged sixty-three years. They had three children: Desire, Lemuel, and Samuel (who died unmarried).

Lemuel Sturtevant (4th Generation), second child of Samuel Sturtevant and Mary Prince, was born at Plympton, March 5, 1711, and died December 2, 1789 and was buried in Halifax. He was a farmer and seems to have been the owner of considerable land in Halifax where he lived. He married June 15, 1737, Deborah Bryant (perhaps of Scituate) who died October 29, 1805, aged eighty-five years. Lemuel and Deborah had children, but no record of their births appear either at Plympton or Halifax in the town records. Extracts of records from deeds and probates in Plymouth County show that their children were Jesse, Deborah, Lucy, Barzillai, Jacob, Samuel, Lemuel and perhaps others.

Lemuel Sturtevant (5th Generation), son of Lemuel Sturtevant and Deborah Bryant, was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, November 9, 1756, and lived in Halifax until 1780, when he migrated to Lyme, Grafton, New Hampshire, where he was a citizen until he moved to Barton, Orleans, Vermont, with his wife and ten children on March 16, 1799. He first came into the town in May 1798, with his two eldest sons and Joseph Skinner, a hired man and on the 28th of May he purchased of General William Chamberlain, land of which he cleared a part, put up a dwelling and made preparations to move the following spring. He was one of the men who marched to Bridgewater on the alarm of April 19, 1775. The Massachusetts State Archives gives his record as follows: "Lemuel Sturtevant, Bridgewater, private, Captain Nathan Mitchell's Company, which 303

marched from Bridgewater on the alarm of April 19, 1775, service eleven days. Also Captain James Allen's Company, Colonel John Bailey's Regiment; muster roll dated August 1, 1775, enlisted May 1, 1775, service three months, one week, one day. Colonel Thomas's Regiment; company return; dated Roxbury, October 6, 1775."

At a meeting held in Barton on March 22, 1800, to elect town officers, Lieutenant Lemuel Sturtevant was chosen moderator, treasurer, a lister, and also one of the committee to audit and settle accounts with the former town treasurer. He married at Middleborough, Massachusetts, Priscilla Thomson, born April 11, 1760, daughter of John Thomson and Lydia Wood, descendant in the fifth generation of John Thomson, one of the most influential men in Plymouth Colony. The families of Thomson and Sturtevant were closely united from a time prior to 1630, as is evidenced by the number of marriages occurring between them.

Lemuel Sturtevant died in Barton, Vermont, 1839, and his wife Priscilla died at the same place July 4, 1842. It has been written of them: "He was an esteemed and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while she was one of the holy women in the membership of the Congregational Church. This mother in Israel was gifted with a strong mind, of much argumentative ability and studious nature, given to hospitality, and delighting to minister to the temporal wants of the saints. Her house became much frequented by ministers of the gospel, and others servants of the Lord Jesus, who always found abundant provision for their bodily necessities, for which she expected to be amply repaid by their expounding some knotty passage of scripture, or elucidating some controverted point of Christian doctrine or practice, gleaned and garnered for such occasions."

The children of Lemuel and Priscilla were [only discrepancies with my record are entered] Lemuel, born January 23, 1781; Priscilla, November 16, 1782; Ezra T., January 23, 1788; Lucy, February 19, 1793; Isaac Briant, October 19, 1795, died aged seventeen months; Sally [this is our Sarah] September 9, 1797.

NOTE 296 "Revolutionary War Pension Records," *National Genealogical Quarterly*, Volume 28. [FHL Book 983 B2ng]

Page 101, Lemuel Sturtevant and Priscilla Thompson. (R 10,291; Mass. service and Vermont Agency; certificate 28055, issued February 3, 1834, Act of June 7, 1832, at $66.66 per anum from March 4, 1831.

Lemuel Sturtevant applied for a pension on June 29, 1832; born November 9, 1756, at Halifax, Massachusetts; from Barton, Orleans, Vermont; was living in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, when called into the service, but his home was with his father in Halifax; in 1780 he moved to Lyme, New Hampshire where he lived nineteen years then moved to Barton, Vermont.

He entered the service of the U.S. as a minuteman in 1775, served in Captain James Allen's Company, Colonel Bailey's Massachusetts Regiment. They were called into active service after the news of the Battle of Lexington; following this service he enlisted and served eight months under the same officers. January 1, 1776 he enlisted and served one year under Captain Earl Clapp in Colonel Jonathan Ward's Regiment and the lieutenant of this company was his brother Lieutenant Jesse Sturtevant. He died November 15, 1839, in Barton, Vermont.

I, George Thompson of Middleborough, Massachusetts, declare that Lemuel Sturtevant

was the brother of my mother now deceased and his widow, formerly of Middleborough but late of Barton, Vermont, now deceased, was the sister of my father, Isaac Thompson, of Middleborough, Massachusetts.
June 28, 1831, I Zebediah Thompson, of Halifax, Massachusetts, aged seventy-two, declare that I enlisted [with] Lemuel Sturtevant in 1776 and served under Captain Earl Clapp, Lieutenant Jesse Sturtevant, 2nd Lieutenant George Dunham, Colonel Ward's Regiment, etc.
August 6, 1833, I Ansell Fanner, of Middleborough, age seventy-eight, declare that I enlisted and served with Lemuel Sturtevant for one year under Captain Earl Clapp and Lieutenant Jesse Sturtevant, etc.
March 13, 1816, I Susanna Thompson, of Lyme, New Hampshire, aged seventy-eight last July, declare "I am a native of Middlebury, Plymouth, Massachusetts; resided there until I was twenty-nine, then moved to Lyme, New Hampshire.
"Priscilla Thompson, who married Lemuel Sturtevant, then of Halifax, Massachusetts, was my aunt; at [the] time of her marriage she lived with my widowed mother in Middlebury, Massachusetts. I was present and saw her marry Lemuel Sturtevant [on] December 24, 1778. When my husband, I and our family moved to Lyme, we lived with them."
June 29, 1843, Cyrus Sturtevant, administrator of Priscilla Sturtevant, late of Barton, Vermont, who was the widow of Lemuel Sturtevant, Revolutionary soldier and U.S. pensioner, who died November 15, 1839 and his widow, Priscilla Sturtevant, died July 4, 1842, leaving the following children: Cyril, Lemuel, Jarius, Polly Woodman, Ezra, Cyrus, Huldah Johnson (now Huldah Varney), Lucy Newton, Sally Leavit, Deborah Dean and Lydia Leland.
Family Record: Lemuel Sturtevant, born November 9, 1756, died November 15, 1839, aged eighty-three years; Priscilla Thompson, born April 11, 1760, died July 4, 1842, in her eighty-second year.
Cyril Sturtevant, born August 16, 1779; Lemuel Sturtevant, born June 23, 1781; Priscilla Sturtevant, born November 28, 1782, died as Priscilla Dean, January 23, 1822; Jarvis
305
Sturtevant, born July 16, 1784; Mary & [or?] Polly Sturtevant, born January 10, 1786; Ezra T. or P. Sturtevant, born January 23, 1788; Cyrus Sturtevant, born November 26, 1789, died November 26, 1789; Huldah Sturtevant, born September 17, 1791; Lucy Sturtevant, born February 17, 1793; Isaac Bryant Sturtevant, born October 17, 1795, died when he was seventeen months old; Sally Sturtevant, born September 5, 1797; Deborah Sturtevant, born October 5, 1799; Lydia Sturtevant, born May 1, 1802.
Phebe Wyman, born March 29, 1787; married February 1, 1816; C. W. Sturtevant, born September 10, 1817; T or J. C. Sturtevant, born April 22, 1826; J. H. Wyman, born July 26, 1834. [No further family data.]
NOTE 297 Enterprise, Utah LDS Ward Records (FHL Film 25920)
#604 Joseph Platt, son of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves, born June 9, 1867 at Pinto, baptized August 12, 1876. Membership received April 1, 1917.
#605 Clarissa Leavitt Platt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt and Mary Ellen Huntsman, born January 19, 1889 [record is incorrect, the month is June - Lyman D. Platt], Gunlock, baptized July 4, 1897. Membership received April 1, 1917.
Record of Members & Children, Enterprize Ward, St. George Stake, Book 1 #244

Gordon Leavitt Platt, male, son of Joseph Platt and Clarissa Leavitt, born at Hamblin (Enterprise) [this refers to the ward] July 24, 1920, blessed by Jed M. Terry October 3, 1920. [Membership record] removed to Newcastle 1926.
Gordon is also recorded with the same information as above in the Form E for 1920, page 14. The only difference in the information noted above is that the birthplace was given as the Hamblin Ranch.
The Form E was a packet of forms sent out on a yearly basis to each ward in the L.D.S. Church. It had places to record births, blessings, baptisms, marriages, deaths, divorces, excommunications, and other pertinent information. This data was recorded at the time of each event; consequently, it constitutes the most likely source of accuracy for the events in question.
NOTE 298 Mary Ellen Huntsman. *L.D.S. Family and Individual Record* (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Company, 1924). [see PFRC, Book 21]
Pages 21a, 21b, Jeremiah Leavitt IV, born February 7, 1851 [Council Bluffs] Pottawattamie County, Iowa; baptized by Jacob Hamblin, 1859; married to Mary Ellen Huntsman, May 14, 1876 by Daniel D. McArthur; endowed at St. George Temple, April 27, 1877 and sealed the same day by Wilford Woodruff in the presence of David H. Cannon and S. L. Andrews; patriarchal blessing by Thomas Sirls Terry, April 11, 1911; residence Gunlock, Utah; Height 5 feet 11 inches; Weight 155 pounds; Color of Eyes 306
Blue; Color of Hair Brown; General Condition of Health Good; Specially interested in Farming; Died of Old Age at Gunlock July 26, 1931.
NOTE 299 Fairfax County, Virginia, Minute Book 1829-1831, page 269, December Court, 1830 - 1st day:
The administration of the estate of Sinah Harrover, [this name was Sinah Harwood in the index of the minute book, and shows a similar problem as noted above in the censuses for mistaking Harrover for Harwood at times] deceased, is granted Hiram Harrover. Benedict Jones and Presley B??? securities. Henry A. Halley, William Beck, Francis F. Ratcliffe and John Simpson were three appraisers.
September Court, 1829 - 1st day:
The guardian account of Maria N. Harwood with Walter Williams her guardian.
The guardian account of Samuel M. Harwood with Walter Williams his guardian.
The guardian account of Mary E. Harwood with Walter Williams his guardian.
The guardian account of Caroline N. Harwood with Walter Williams her guardian.
November Court, 1838 - 1st day:
Page 189, Administration of the estate of William Ogden is granted George Padgett, bond in the penalty of $500. Robert and T. Wilson - security.
Page 353, January Court, 1842, an account of the sale of the estate of Thomas Ogden deceased, was this day returned and ordered to be recorded.
NOTE 300 Fairfax County Personal Property Taxes
Age +21 Age +16
1782 no Harrover or Harroway or Ogden
1783 no Harrover or Harroway or Ogden
1784 no Harrover; William Ogden 1
1784 Mearman Harriway 2
1785 Merriman Harroway 1 1

William Ogden not in book
1786 Merryman Harrover 3[74]
William Ogden 1
1787 Merryman Harrover 1
John Harrover 1
[74]Includes Merryman, John, and William as in 1787.

William Harrover 1
William Ogden 1
Thomas Ogden 1
1788 Meryman Hariover 3
Thomas Ogden 2
William Ogden 1
1789 Merryman Harriover 2
William Ogden 1
Thomas Ogden 1
1790 Maryman Harrover 1
John Harrover 1
William Ogden 1
Thomas Ogden 1
1791 William Harriover 1
John Harriover 1
Merryman Harriover 1
William Ogden 1
Thomas Ogden 1
1792 Meryman Harriover 1
John Harriover 1
1793 Merryman Harrover 3
Age +21 Age +16
Chloe Ogden[75] 1
1794 Meryman Harrower 2
Thomas Ogden 1
Cloe Ogden 1
1795 Meryman Harrower 3
Thomas Ogden (constable) 0
William Ogden 1
Cloe Ogden 0
1796 John Harriwer 1
William Harriwer 1
Meriman Harriwer 1
Thomas Ogden (constable) 1
1797 William Harover 1
John Harover 1
[75]Probably widow of William.

Meriman Harover 1
1798 Meriman Harover 1

John Harover 1
William Ogden 1
Thomas Ogden 3
Chloe Ogden 1
Age +16
1799 Alexander Harover 1
William Harover 1
John Harover 1
Meriman Harover 1
Chloe Ogden 1
William Ogden 3
Thomas Ogden 1
1800 John Harover 1
Meriman Harover 2
Thomas Ogden 2
Chloe Ogden 2
William Ogden 1
1801 Meryman Harrover 2
Thomas Ogden, Jr. 1
Chloe Ogden 0
William Ogden 1
Thomas Ogden 2
309
NOTE 301 Marriage Register, Fairfax County, Virginia, 1853-1933
1. October 18, 1860, James H. Crawford and Priscilla Harrover; he 37 years, she 20 years, both of Fairfax County, she a daughter of John Harrover and Eliza; James a farmer by occupation.
2. November 5, 1867, R. H. Harover and Mary E. Houseman; he 31, she 24; he from Alexandria, she from Fairfax; she a son of Basil ??? and Rachel Harover.
3. July 30, 1868, Alexander Harover and Sarah Wiley, he 51, she 19; he a widower, she single, both of Fairfax; he a son of Thomas and Sina Harover.
4. November 3, 1874, Jno. Dean and F. Harover; he a widower, age 45, she 35; he from Maryland, now in Fairfax, her parents S. and E. Harover of Fairfax Co., Virginia.
5. January 1, 1880, Jack Harover and Rebecca D???, both of Fairfax; he 27, she 23; both single; he the son of Alexander and Elizabeth Harover.
6. January 30, 1906, Robert G. Harrover and Elsie McCauly; he 35, she 25, both single in Lorton, Fairfax, Virginia; he the son of Alexander and Sarah Harrover; he a carpenter.
NOTE 302 Death Register, Fairfax County
May 17, 1853 Hiram Harrover; father's name John Harrover, mother's name Eliza; occupation farmer.
NOTE 303 Presbyterian Church Records, Alexandria, Virginia, 1793-1850.
Miss Charity Ogden, died December 1824.
NOTE 304 Fairfax County Will Book Q, pages 172-174 (Reel 32 Fairfax County Library): Account of the sale of the property of Sinah Harrover, deceased, sold 24 of November 1830:
William Bayless one bed and furniture

Samuel Dainty one spinning wheel
Betsy Harrover one trunk
Mary Harrover one bed and furniture
Mary Harrover one chest
Lancelot Devers one table
Nancy Davis three chairs
John Williamson one looking glass
Mary Harrover one lot of earthern ware
Mary Harrover two trays
Ignatius Dodson one churn and two piggins
310
Peyton Williamson one cupboard
Peyton Williamson one table
Hiram Harrover two pails and one bucket
Mary Harrover one tub and one pail
Lancelot Devers one sifter
Mary Harrover one pot hook and lid
Betsy Harrover one oven and lid
Mary Harrover one griddle
Henry Bayliss one bed stead
James Potter one set of cart gear
Ignatius Dodson one cart
John Williamson one plow and coulter
John Williamson shew and mould and tar bucket
Leroy Burk two planes and old harness
John Athey pair of traces and stretcher
Samuel Dainty one cart saddle
David Rogan one saddle
John Martin one sow and pigs
Thompson James one cow and calf
Hiram Harrover one black cow and calf
Will Book P#1 Fairfax County, November Court, 1830
Henry S. Halley, William Beach, Francis F. appointed to inventory and appraise all and singular the Estate of Sinah Harrover, deceased, which shall be presented to their visit and that the administrator do return the same to the Court.
Inventory and appointment of the property of Sinah Harrover, deceased sold 24th November 1830.
The property was sold for a total of $304.23 as attested to by Hiram Harrover, Administrator.
NOTE 305 Fairfax County Films (this list copied at the County Library by Lyman D. Platt). This library is the Fairfax County Library, at 3915 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia 22030.
031,279 Order Book 1772-1774 nothing
031,280 Court Orders 1768-1770 nothing
031,281 Land Records 1760s no index
031,282 Minute Book 1822-1823

031,283 General Index to Wills, 1742-1855:
Matilda G. Harwood Book O, page 366
311
Mary E. Harwood Book O, page 366
Matilda Harwood Book P, page 92 (2)
Mary E. Harwood Book P, pages 282, 337
Sinah Harrover[76] Book Q, pages 172-174; Book R, page 251
Elijah Ogdon Book M1, pages 294, 373
Elijah Ogdon Book N, page 234
Matilda Ogdon Book K1, page 186
Thomas Ogdon (will) Book O, page 165
Thomas Ogdon Book T, pages 331, 339
Thomas Ogdon Book T, page 345
Thomas Ogdon Book U, page 409
William Ogdon[77] Book T1, page 351
Alexander Harrover (will) Book D2, page 246 for year 1881
Thomas Ogdon (will) Book H2, page 105 for year 1899
Thomas Ogdon (will) Book 18, page 251 for year 1938
NOTE 306 Tombstone Records of Pohick Church, Fairfax County, Virginia (FHL Film 849495, 2nd item).
Page 40: Joseph Harrower
p.4 G. ILL
[76]Inventory and Sale of Estate Account
[77]Government Bond.
Elizabeth Nelson
wife of
Joseph Harrower
July 21, 1846
May 17, 1923
Harrower, W. S.
Observation: Since May 18, 1785, when the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia was established, Pohick Church has been a constituent member of the Diocese of Virginia. From 1777 to 1836 Pohick Church was practically abandoned. The cemetery at the west of the church was established in 1884.
NOTE 307 Personal visit to the Pohick Cemetery described above by Lyman De Platt.
312
In memory of Eliza, wife of Alexander Harover, died April 2, 1865, aged 46 years. Embracing religion in early life her every action clothed with Christian resignation; amiable, good and beloved by all. At rest in heaven.
The Pohick Church burial register begins in 1885. There are some tombstones from 1774 however.
NOTE 308 Personal visit of Lyman De Platt to the site of the 1st Pohick Church (1730-1774), now called the Cranford United Methodist Church (also called the Lewis Chapel) on Gunston and Old Colchester Road. A sign at the entrance of the property says the following: The Circuit Rider, with his Lord, his Bible, and his horse, brought Methodism to this area in 1830. Lewis Chapel. The first Methodist Church stood on this site from 1857-1953.

The tombstones in the churchyard begin in 1842. Among them are the following:
Our dear son Leroy Harrover, 1896-1918
HARROVER: James T., 1871-1931; Mary Alice, 1876-1939
The son of the above couple, Charles Alton Harrover has his gravestone marked 1901-1957, accompanied by that of his wife Addie M. Harrover, whose birth date is given as January 1, 1900, but at the time of my visit (1973) she was still living. (see interview with her in Note 310 below)

NOTE 309 Personal visit of Lyman De Platt to the Silver Brook Methodist Church at Lorton, Virginia (Silverbrook Road). I listed the entire cemetery as it was small.
Wm. W. Wiley, 1855-1932
John W. Mahon 1850-1925, his wife Jane M. Wiley, 1858-1935
Harry Irvin Mahon, August 1, 1894 - September 5, 1968
In Memory of Sarah E. Raney, born May 11, 1850, died November 23, 1911
Harrover: Elsie L., died 1966; Robert L., died 1928
Thomas Hess, 1880-1957
Ellen K. Lane, 1902-1968
Martha Lane, Jesse F. Lane, August 26, 1945
John Wolfe
John Jonas Wolfe, May 1, 1927 - November 28, 1967
Mock baby girl, September 30, 1959
Mock baby boy, January 4, 196?
There were about 10 graves with no names on them.

NOTE 310 In an interview with Addie Moody Harrover, I [Lyman De Platt] found out the following information. She was the daughter of John Moody and Erma Odell Brown. Her husband Charles Alton Harrover was the son of Alexander and Sarah Elizabeth

Harrover. Addie has one son and one daughter, both deceased. The son died of cancer and is buried in Canford. The daughter died of a heart attack and is buried in the National Memorial Cemetery.
A grandson of Addie, the Rev. William Mahon, is interested in genealogy. He lives at 7609 Timberlake Road, in Lynchburg, Virginia.

NOTE 311 Virginia Historical Index, Vol. 1 D-K, p. 880.
Harrower, Andrew 5T62
Harrower, John (Scotch indentured tutor) 23V368; diary of 8V477; 9W(1) 188; 27W (1) 73, 76, 164.
T= Tyler's Historical and Genealogical Quarterly
V= Virginia Magazine of History and Biography
W(1)= William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine

NOTE 312 Rev. Philip Slaughter, D.D. *The History of Truro Parish in Virginia* (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs and Co., 1908), page 163.
"The destruction of all the parish records during the war of 1861 makes it impossible to…"

NOTE 313 Benjamin Platt moved to Newcastle, built a house and later Robert Platt and wife moved into their home and took care of them.

NOTE 314 Orlas Alger remembers Joseph Platt blessing the sacrament in the old church at Enterprise. This chapel was used between 1913-1953. There is a book entitled *History*

of Enterprise which will contain good background information.
NOTE 315 Benjamin Platt and his wife were both very outspoken.
NOTE 316 Louise Vinnie had some of Mary Ellen Huntsman Leavitt's diaries. Louise died in San Francisco and was living with her oldest son.
NOTE 317 The McGregor Ranch in Gunlock is the old homestead of Jeremiah Leavitt and Mary Ellen Huntsman. It is at the north end of town on the east side.
NOTE 318 The 1851 Census of England, the areas called Rushfields (FHL Film 87260) gives the family of Thomas Platt as follows:
Thomas Platt Head Widower age 55 Farm Laborer
Travis Platt son age 29
Elizabeth Platt dau age 25
James Platt son age 23

Joseph Platt son age 20
Benjamin Platt son age 17
Thomas Platt son age 13
NOTE 319. The 1880 Census of Utah, Washington County, Pinto, Pine Valley Precinct (FHL Film 218674, page 399A, Dwelling 15, Family 19)
NOTE 320 Emily Leavitt Noyes, *Leavitt Descendants of John, the Immigrant Through His Son, Moses* (Concord, New Hampshire: Evans Printing Company, 1941), page 60.
Nathaniel Leavitt4, son of Joseph3, Moses2, John1 b. 27 December 27, 1727 at Deerfield, N.H. Died February 18, 1824. Married Lydia Sanborn, daughter of Jeremiah Sanborn and Lydia Dearborn of Sanbornton, N.H. where he removed in early life. [?] born February 26, 1737, died October 30, 1827. He evidently took his bride to Exeter as their children were all born there. 1793 he removed to Grantham, N.H. and settled on Leavitt Hill. It is said at one time 50 Leavitt children attended school on Leavitt Hill. In this branch of the family there were 17 school teachers, 3 doctors, and one prominent astronomer.
Nathaniel served in early wars, and went on an expedition to Crown Point, Canada with Captain Nathaniel Folsom 1755, 9th Company Colonel Joseph Blanchard, also to Fort Duquesne, Niagara, &c. serving from April 30 to July 22, 1755; also in Company 6, with Lt. Col. John Hart acting as Captain. I find no records of his serving in the Revolution but it is altogether likely he did serve as all able bodied men had to serve, and it would seem he was healthy to have lived to be 96. There are many records of a Nathaniel serving in this war but authors give all such credits to Nathanial of Thomas1 line. They were of the same locality and some of the records may belong to this Nathaniel.
Children of Nathaniel Leavitt and Lydia Sanborn:
Joseph Leavitt, baptized November 1755; died November 25, 1840; married Sarah Cheney
Lydia Leavitt, born December 5, 1757; married Samuel Shannon of Derby, Vt. They lived at Derry, N.H.
Moses Leavitt, born July 12, 1759; died October 3, 1827; married (1) Ruth Leavitt; married (2) Abigail (Leavitt) Chellis.
Jeremiah Leavitt, born July 10, 1760; married Sarah Shannon.
Nathaniel Leavitt, born July 10, 1764; died July 15, 1858; married Abigail Sanborn.
Dudley Leavitt, born March 25, 1767; died December 29, 1839; married Hannah Prescott.

315
John Leavitt, born December 5, 1769; died October 31, 1854; married (1) Mehitable Ring; married (2) Susan Story; married (3) Rachael B. Martin.
Josiah Leavitt, born 1772; died 1865; married Alice Batchelder.
Jonathan Leavitt, born 1773; died 1842; married Rebecca Ring.
Stephen Leavitt, born 1775; died aged 1 year.
Hannah Leavitt, born 1776; died January 26, 1839 unmarried at Grantham, New Hampshire.
Polly or Mary Leavitt, born March 17, 1776 (probably before Hannah); died September 17, 1858; married May 3, 1796, James Gould Frye, born February 15, 1772.
NOTE 321 Emily Leavitt Noyes, *Leavitt Descendants of John, the Immigrant Through His Son, Moses* (Concord, New Hampshire: Evans Printing Company, 1941), pages 50-51.
Joseph Leavitt3, son of Moses2, John1 born March 23, 1699 at Exeter, Rockingham, New Hampshire, died August 25, 1792 at Deerfield, Rockingham, New Hampshire. Married (1) 1727 Mary Wadleigh, daughter of Jonathan Wadleigh and [Hannah] (a daughter of Nathaniel Weare), born May 7, 1702-3, died 1767; married (2) Sarah Gilman, daughter of James Gilman and Mary Dolloff of Newmarket, New Hampshire, married 1768, born 1706.
In a deed he states: ?I, Joseph Leavitt, of Exeter, yeoman, and Mary my wife, heretofore Mary Wadleigh, for ,600 paid by Samuel Folsom - and one fourth part of sawmill on Exeter River, near Folsom dwelling. Witnesses Theophilus Smith and Weare Leavitt.@
Joseph received from town of Exeter 1725, 30 acres of land. In deed of 1779 he states: ?I, Joseph Leavitt, and wife Sarah, heretofore Sarah Gilman, granddaughter and heir of Peter Wadleigh of Exeter, deceased, do convey land in Exeter bequeathed to Sarah, my wife, by Peter Wadleigh for $1,000 paid by John Haven.@
Joseph buys land at Gilmanton, New Hampshire 1779 from Jabez Dodge. Joseph served in early wars: under Captain Daniel Ladd in his expedition to Winnipisock Pond (Winnipesaukee Lake). 1724. Nehemiah Leavitt was a pilot on this expedition. Joseph was with Sergeant Joseph Rawlings at Canterbury, N. H. 1746. Again with Captain Isaac Smith's Company 3 in 1756, in expedition to Crown Point, May 12 to November 11. He served in the 7th Company under Captain A. R. Cutter, 3rd Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel Jeremiah Moulton, and a Louisburg soldier on expedition to Cape Breton 1745.78
78*Register* of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, Volume 25.
316
He was at Nottingham, N.H. under Robert Kimball September 1799. Also 1755 in an expedition against Fort Duquesne, Niagara, Crown Point, under Colonel Joseph Blanchard, Company 9, Captain Nathaniel Folsom. After capitulation of Fort William Henry to Montcalm, N.H. raised a regiment posted at Charlestown under Major Tash, 3rd Company Captain John Ladd, Sergeant Joseph Leavitt, August 19 to October 30, 1757. In 1761 he served under Colonel Joseph Coffin.79
Joseph's will dated at Deerfield 1783, and proved March 20, 1793. Will book at Dover, N.H. says his will July 17, 1793.80
He lived on the edge of Kingston, N.H. part of his life. In 1765 he mentions his brothers of Exeter, Dudley and Timothy, being dead. He was a cooper by trade. The name of Weare Leavitt first appears in this family, for the maiden name of Mary Wadleigh's mother.81

A muster roll of soldiers in the service of the province of N.H. under the command of Captain Daniel Ladd, in a march after the enemy, towards ?Winnipissacke Pond, May 17,
1724@ served 5 days 20-7-1. (Page 43). ?A muster roll of men in which Joseph is impressed and sent to Canterbury under Sergeant Beck, set out June 3, 1746: found themselves provisions and expenses.@ Joseph was paid for one horse, horse keeping, provisions, and ammunitions.
Children of Joseph Leavitt and Mary Wadleigh[82]
Nathaniel Leavitt, born December 2, 1727; died February 1, 1824; married Lydia Sanborn.
Dudley Leavitt, born 1728-29; married (1) Sarah Smith; (2) Sarah Dearborn.
Jonathan Leavitt, born May 19, 1730; died April 22, 1824; marrried Ruth Cram.
Joseph Leavitt, born April 25, 1733; died September 18, 1818; married Love Leavitt.
Joshua Leavitt, born abt 1735; married Elizabeth James.
Moses Leavitt, born September 11, 1736; unmarried; lived at Loudon Ridge and was taxed there and at Deerfield, 1795, and 1803.
[79]Volume 35, Essex H.
[80]Will Book 1796, page 23.
[81]Potter, *New Hampshire Military History*, page 394.
[82]New Hampshire Provincial Deeds; also vital records and tombstone inscription disagree on the date of Jonathan's death.

Mary Leavitt, born June 9, 1739; married Shubael Dearborn of Northfield. Issue one daughter Ruth. Mary had all of her father's household goods.
Weare Leavitt, born August 6, 1742; died 1823; married Betsy Lyford.
Some records list a Wadleigh in the family of Joseph but I find no proof.
NOTE 322 Emily Leavitt Noyes, *Leavitt Descendants of John, the Immigrant Through His Son, Moses* (Concord, New Hampshire: Evans Printing Company, 1941), pages 42-48.
Moses Leavitt[2], John[1], born August 12, 1650 at Hingham, Plymouth, Massachusetts, died 1731 at Exeter, Rockingham, New Hampshire. Married October 26, 1681, Dorothy Dudley, born 1664 at Exeter, New Hampshire, daughter of Rev. Samuel Dudley and his wife Elizabeth, and granddaughter of Thomas Dudley, the 2nd Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Moses= occupation was that of a surveyor. He was admitted to the First Church of Exeter, September 1698, of which Rev. Samuel Dudley was the pastor.
[Page 43 follows] Moses was representative in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1693, 1695, 1698 and 1702. He was Selectman of Exeter, 1679, 1682-1683, 1691, 1696 and 1717. He was Moderator in 1707-1708, 1713-1715, 1723 and 1726. His will dated December 31, 1730 was proved June 6, 1731 (see copy below). He was ?Impressed in His
Magestie's Service@ and posted at Oyster River July 23, 1694, and was in the Garrison 1696. Credits received at Exeter 1676 L.S.D. Also 1701-6-6 [This is probably an error for 1701, 1705 and 1706]. (See Bodge's King Philip.) Moses and his son Daniel witnessed a deed in 1728. Exeter Histories state that his daughter Hannah married Jonathan Gilman and gives the date of the marriage of her cousin Elizabeth to Jonathan Gilman (New Hampshire Vital Record Series). (See Gilman families herein.) Moses Leavitt, Jr. sells land July 20, 1745 to Deacon J. Lord, ?Land between mine and my brother-in-law's,

Caleb Gilman's.@ New Hampshire Provincial Papers, Volume 2, pages 36 and 246 and Volume 1) In the Province tax for Exeter, April 20, 1680, Moses Leavitt was taxed 7 shillings 73 pence. Moses was paid for services in the French and Indian wars for five weeks 10 pounds and 10 shillings. In the New Hampshire Provincial Papers will of Stephen Lyford and Rebecca Dudley it states that Stephen Lyford married Elizabeth Leavitt. (Descendant of Francis Lyford.)

Records differ abourt Sarah's marriage. The Dudley Manuscript at the State Library of Connecticut, states that Daniel Leavitt, son of Moses Leavitt, lived at Brentwood and died there 1754-1757. The Dudley Genealogy does not list a Daniel in Moses= family. His
father no doubt gave him his share before he made his will. However, although he had given his son, Moses, land at Exeter, he still mentioned him in his will while he did not mention Daniel. Moses deeds land, Moses Leavitt, yeoman of Exeter to Daniel Leavitt of Exeter, and in Exeter 1719, forty acres lying on Deer Hill plain, which Moses bought of Thomas Wilson, bounded northwest corner of Stephen Dudley's land, running east to 318
land called ?ye great meadow,@ then north to land of Captain John Gilman. This was not
his son, but his nephew, son of Nehemiah.

Moses Leavitt, born 1683; died February 19, 1754; married (1) Sarah Leavitt; (2) Anne Parker.

Stephen Leavitt, born 1686; died 1754; married Mary Gordon.

Timothy Leavitt, born 1691?; died March 1756; married Ann Lyford.

Daniel Leavitt, born about 1700; died 1759; married Elizabeth Brown.

Elizabeth Leavitt; married Benjamin Fifield who died April 17, 1771 [everything after married has been lined out and Captain Edward Fifield, son of Benjamin Fifield and Mary Cokerd, born March 27, 1678, Hampton Falls, New Hampshire has been entered].

Joseph Leavitt, born May 23, 1699; died August 25, 1792; married (1) Mary Wadleigh; (2) Sarah Gilman [written in: DAR].

John Leavitt, born 1701; died 1768.

Dudley Leavitt, born 1703; died 1776; married Mary Lyford.

Hannah Leavitt; married James Gilman.

Sarah Leavitt; died October 13, 1781; married Stephen Lyford, son of Francis Lyford.

Dorothy Leavitt; died unmarried; lived on the old homestead.

Mary Leavitt; died 1724, unmarried.

(Mansucript by Dean Dudley at the New Hampshire State Library gives six generations descended from Sarah Leavitt and Stephen Lyford, also will of Stephen.)

Moses Leavitt was a very prominent man in the town of Exeter. (The Dudley Genealogy says ?one of the most prominent men in the state@). In 1717 the Province authorized an issue of paper money to amount of 15,000 pounds, which was to be lent to the inhabitants in small [Page 44 follows] sums on approval, landed security, and the town chose S. Thing, N. Gilman, and Moses Leavitt as the committee.

Moses is listed on many of the pages in the New Hampshire Provincial Papers. A document dated November 2, 1695 in the NHPP is sealed with two arrows crossed, piercing a heart and signed by Theodore Atkinson. The return on the back shows that Moses Leavitt and Theophilus Dudley were elected, reading ?You are required to give

319
notice to the Captain of ye town that he stands upon his Guard, the Indians being on the frontiers:@ William Redford, Deputy.
From ?Brentwood Church and Parish,@ a handwritten book at the Historical Rooms at Concord, New Hampshire: Moses Leavitt was Deacon of the church as early as August 1705, and as late as 1722. His name first appears on the town records October 10, 1664. One history says 1658, making him but eight years of age which is plainly an error. His father may have owned land at Exeter and the son, Moses, may have been sent there to represent his father at the early age of 14, but it is very unlikely he took up land that early. The church book above mentioned had much copied into it from town records long after the incident occurred, and I found some evident errors, possibly made in copying. The date of 1664 may be an error, also. However, when land was given as homesteads very young sons of a family are recorded as taking a share, agreeing to settle there when they became of age, and it might have accounted for Moses' early appearance on Exeter town records.
Exeter WILL OF MOSES LEAVITT 1730
True Copy
In the Name of God amen. The thirty-first day of December in the yeare of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Thirty, I Moses Leavitt of Exeter in the Province of new Hampsh'r in new England being aged and feeble.
Imprimus whereas I have formerly Given to my Eldest son Moses Leavitt fifty acres of Land Lying in Exter near the Great Hill so Called joyning to the Land of Samuel steven also fourty five pounds of money I now Give and bequeath to my s'd son Moses Thirty six acres Part or proportion of Common Land allowed me by the Committee that proportion the Common Land for The Towne of Exeter afors'd which I designe to be his proportion of my Estate.
Item I Give and bequeath to my son Timothy fifty acres of land where his house now stands, upon a part in Joyns upon the Land of Justis Thing my son Timothy shall have the full halfe of that hundred acres I have there be it more or Less also I Give to my son Timothy fourty acres of land being part of one hundred acres of Land Joyning upon Robinsons Land and my son Timothyes part shall Ly next to the Robinsons Lands.
[Page 45 follows] Item I give and bequeath to my son stephen the one halfe of four score acres of Land on that side where his house now stands be it more or Less lying upon deer hill plaine also the one halfe of my hundred acres Joyning to the Land I Give to my son Timothy on that side, Joyning to the little River.
Item I Give and bequeath to my son Joseph fifty acres of Land Lying near the Great Hill between the land of Theophilus Hardey and the Land of Jonathan Smith also Twenty acres of Land lying upon the south side of the Land I Give to my Son Dudley between my son Dudley's Land and Justis Thing.
320
Item I Give and bequeath unto my son John whereas I have formerly Given to him the one part or halfe of one hundred acres of Land be it more or Less bounding upon the Land of Capt Theophilus Smith and the Land of william Sanborne deceasd and So to the cove and bounding on the cove my s'd son John shall have the whole of s'd hundred acres Provided he pay or cause to be paid the full sum of Thirty pounds to my Daughter Dorothy in money or Bills of Credit within the space of Three years after my decease that

is to say Ten pounds Each yeare until the Thirty pounds be paid.
Item I Give and bequeath to my son Dudley my home Lot containing Seven acres be it more or less with the house or houses and all the buildings upon the same which Land Lyeth upon the Road that leads to Hampton and bounded on the Land of Capt James Leavit on three sides also my Lot called Rockey hill Lott Containing three acres be it more or less begining at the land of Capt James Leavitt on the Road that Leads to Hampton and runing by s'd Roade to the Land of John foulsom Junier and running Easterly to the highway that Goeth over walls cove on the bridge that is in the Roade that Leads to a plac Called and Knowne by the Name of Drinkwater and so bounding on the Creek and every part of the creek till it Comes to the Land of Capt Jonathan Wadleigh and bounding on the Land of Captain wadleigh and Docter Deane Till it Comes to the Land of Capt James Leavitt and by Capt Leavits Land To the Roade first mentioned also I Give to my s'd son Dudley fourty acres of Land lying on the south side of the Land I Give to my son Timothy and whereas my son Timothyes Land is bounding on the Robinsons Land and the whole lying to the westerly Ende of the land Given to my sons Timothy and Stephen also I Give to my son Dudley six acres And an halfe of salt marsh lying in Stratham Knowne by the name of the Little Roundaboute the whole of my Rite there also I Give To my son Dudley my part or proportion of the Common Land belonging to the Township of Exeter allowed me by the Commatee Excepting what I have before Given to my son moses and what I shall hereafter Give to my Grandson Frances Liford also I Give and bequeath to my son Dudley Two fether beds and one halfe of the moovables [page 46 follows] in or belonging to the house that I do not in this my will give to my daughter dorothy also I Give to my Son dudley my moovable stock all Except such a part as I shall hereafter resrve and Give to my daughter Dorothy Provided that my son Dudley satisfie and pay my Just debts and be at the Charge of my funerall and fully comply with and performe whatsoever hereafter in this my will order him to do and performe.
Item I Give and bequeath to my daughter Dorothy Thirty pounds in money or bills of Credit to be paid by my son John within three years after my decease that is to be understood Ten pounds Each and Every yeare till the Thirty pounds be paid also I Give and bequeath to my daughter Dorothy one Roome in my now dwelling house any Roome that she shall Choose or see Cause to live in also what she shall see Cause to Improve for a Garden where she thinks most convenient also preveledge in the cellar and in any of the Roomes of the house durein her naturall Life also I Give to my Daughter Dorothy one Cow and six sheep the one halfe of the swine that I shall Leave on the place and one quarter part of the produce of the Corn and apples Growing on the place or Lands also I Give to my Daughter Dorothy three fether beds also her mothers and her sister maryes
321
Cloths both Linnen and woolen and of what Kind soever or any other woolen Cloth in the house also that what moovables I have not before in this my will Given away shall be equally devided between my son Dudley and my daughter Dorrothy.
Item I Give and bequeath to my son Dudley my full Rite I have to a double sawmill in Exeter upon a creek that Goeth out of the main River to deacon wilsons mill my part being five dayes in one fortnight Provided I do not dispose of it in my Life time And my will is that my son dudley shall not molest nor hinder his sister Dorothy from Liveing in the house as afores'd and that he Keep her Cow and other Creatures for her both winter

and summer and that he do the best he Can to Till the land and Give to his sister Dorothy the full quarter part of the produce both of Corne and apples Raysed or growing on the Lands and also to pay five pounds to each of my other Daughters within four years after my discease.
Item I Give to my Daughter Elizabeth fifield five pounds to be paid by my son Dudley within four years after my decease.
Item I Give to my Daughter Hannah Gillman five pounds to be paid within four years after my decease by my son Dudley.
Item I Give and bequeath to My Grandson frances Lifurd thirty acres of my Common Land alowed to me for my proportion of the Common Land to the Town of Exeter I the S'd Moses Leavitt do ordaine and appoint my Two sons John Leavitt and Dud [Page 47 follows] ley to be my Executs. to this my Last will and testament to see it fully and duly Executed according to the trew meaning of it and I do hereby disalow Revoke and disannull all and every Testament wils Legaceyes and bequests and Executers by me in any wayes before Named willed and bequeathed Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my Last will and Testament In Witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seale the day and yeare above mentioned pronounced and declared by the s'd Moses Leavitt as his Last will and Testament in the presence of us the Subscribers. Moses Leavitt, Jeremiah Calfe, James Young, Benjamin Smith (Proved June 6, 1731)
(Bond of John Leavitt and Dudley Leavitt, with Benjamin Smith as surety, in the sume of ,1000, June 16, 1731, for the settlement of the estate; witnesses, George Walker and John Penhallow).
Exeter, New Hampshire History by Bell states that two or three generations of the Leavitt families were engaged in hat, wool, and leather business. It also states that the land of Moses Leavitt along with the other lands at Exeter were attached by Robert Mason, a descendant of Capt. John Mason who was granted this land by the Council of Plymouth, by virtue of a royal patent, half a century previously. After the death of John Mason his heirs seemed to have abandoned this land and a title was purchased from the Indians and thereafter bought and sold by the citizens. When Robert Mason placed attachments on this land, hoping to recover it from the present occupants, through the courts, Mason obtained possession of the lands but the occupants remained on their respective farms in 322
spite of the Sheriff's attachments and when Mason tried to sell the land he found no buyers. For about twenty-five years this unsettled state existed, until an independent jury put a puietus on the Masonian claims and relieved the land owners.
Daniel Leavitt3, son of Moses2, John1, born aabout 1700-1710, died 1759, married November 24, 1757 Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Abraham and Argentine (Cram) Brown. Dudley mss. State Library Concord, New Hampshire, states that Daniel, son of Moses, lived at Brentwood and died there 1754-1757. Also gives his birth exactly like that of his cousin, Daniel, son of Nehemiah2. I doubt above Daniel was born the same day since he was called Daniel the third, thus proving that he was born later than Nehemiah's son. (Where two men by same name lived near they were called, ?1st, 2nd and 3rd@ although they were not necessarily related.) He could not have died that early since his marriage date is given as above and administration was asked in 1759 by Daniel Tilton as he died intestate. He is called a laborer, and an Artificer in the Kings Works.83
NOTE 323 Emily Leavitt Noyes, *Leavitt Descendants of John, the Immigrant Through*

His Son, Moses (Concord, New Hampshire: Evans Printing Company, 1941), pages 25-42.

JOHN LEAVITT 1608-1691

In the manuscripts of Joseph Parker Leavitt[7] in the Chicago Historical Building much of the material on John was copied from the Hingham History, and some of it does not state its source. Joseph had written the records into books with pen and ink, very fine easily readable penmanship. There were sixteen books, one for each generation and one for biography and notes. In the vault was a tin box containing about a thousand letters from Leavitts or descendants.

A motto appeared on the first page of his first book: ?Guard well thy faith, keep true thy heart, Hold thou thine honor fast; Thus be the lustre of thy worth, Back on thy Fathers cast.@

?John Leavitt, the ancestor of all the Leavitts in America, was among the first Planters in Massachusetts. He was born in England,@ (later this word was crossed out and the word, Scotland, substituted) ?in 1608.... Tradition tells us he came to Massachusetts in 1628, when he was about nineteen years old, and fixed his residence in Dorchester, near where Roxbury St. is now.

?He was a runaway apprentice, by trade a tailor, and by birth a Scotchman. After he had become possessed of some property in Dorchester, his Master learned of his whereabouts, and came to this Country and took from him his possessions, as by law he was allowed to....

[83]Warren Brown, *History of Hampton Falls* (1900).

?In 1636 and 1637 a number of lots were granted to John Leavitt at Hingham, Massachusetts[84] and again in years of 1647, 1648 and 1665.

?....Deacon John Leavitt was buried in the ancient burying ground where now (1846) is the highway in front of the Academy....@

There has been some controversy as to whether the bones of John were removed and now lie beneath the tombstone which his great-great-grandson, Jacob (5) son of John (4), placed beside the family tomb in the Plain Burying Ground, or do they still lie buried beneath the highway. Dr. Charles Howard of Hingham, a descendant of John, says the bones of all in that cemetery were removed to the old Armory and there buried without stones.

Beside the stone is an emblem place there by the American Society of Colonial Wars, and another in his memory place there by the National Society of Leavitt Families of America.

His tombstone is legible and reads: ?Here lyeth buried ye body of Deacon John Leavitt, age 83 yrs. Died November ye 20, 1691.@

We know that John Leavitt[1] began his real American pilgrimage in Hingham as early as 1636.[85]

[Page 26 follows] ?When Peter Hobart first came with his little band of Colonists to <Bare

Cove= in 1635 he found several of his friends who had settled there in 1633.

?Bare Cove was assessed in 1631. The <Plantation= was erected in July 1635. On September 2nd following, the town was changed to Hingham by authority of the General Court. There were but eleven towns in the state and only one in the county of Plymouth which is older than Hingham.

?On September 12, 1635 Peter Hobart and twenty-nine others drew for house lots and received grants of pasture. In that year specific grants of land were made to upwards of fifty persons and this method was followed for many years, but as the Colony increased in size and the people spread along the shore it was deemed advisable to survey and lay out the unappropriated portions of the township, to be divided among the settlers in proportion to the number of acres which they had in their house lots.

[84]Great Grant Book of Hingham, Massachusetts, folio 97.

[85]*History of Hingham.*

?This led to the establishment of numerous land marks, many of which are recognized up to the present time and their names, often quaint, will be handed down to posterity long after their significance is forgotten.

324

?Who was the first settler in Hingham it is impossible to say, or at what date he came. Mr.

Solomon Lincoln, who wrote an interesting and valuable book, a *History of Hingham*, a small volume of 183 pages of which 300 copies were printed in 1827, gives and first mentions John Leavitt's name during the year (do not confuse above book with the later two volumes by another Lincoln) 1636, who settled or received a grant of land at that time, which was founded by grants of John Parker, Joseph Hull, William Carlyle, and the training field on Leavitt Street, in the vicinity of the locality known

NOTE 324

FHL film 889393, Nauvoo Deeds, Book A. Deed 80 is dated February 10, 1843, and is for Lot 2, Block 146, wherein the Partridge children buy the property from Joseph Smith. Deed 85, April 26, 1832 Joseph Smith to William D. Huntington. Part of Lot 1, Block 156.

Nauvoo Deeds, Book B, December 7, 1842, to Joseph Knight, Lot 3, Block 99.

NOTE 325

The following statements about the Mountain Meadows Massacre are found in the Platt Family Records Center, St. George, Utah, in the citations noted.

?In September the famous Mountain Meadows Massacre was committed. I saw John D. Lee leave Harmony Fort on Sunday morning to go to meet the emigrants at Mountain Meadows as they were camped there and the rumor was that they were waiting for the soldiers to come and help them clean out the Mormons. These people had been very mean on the road to the people and had poisoned an ox at Corn Creek and given it to the Indians with intent to poisen them and this enraged the Indians so that they were on their (the emigrants') trail to massacre them at the first opportunity and they wanted the Mormons to help them. And a few days before, he, Lee, started, I heard some Indians talking to Lee and asking him to go and help fight them, but he refused to do so, saying that the big captain, meaning Brigham Young, did not like the Indians to kill the Mericats as the Indians called them. He said the Indians had killed a good man, meaning Captain Gunnison of the United States surveying party. He was killed at Gunnison, Sanpete Co. But on Saturday night he, John D. Lee, went to Cedar City to get his horses shod and came back with orders to gather up Indians and go to the emigrants camp and commence an attack on them as I was told by Don Carlos Shirts, his (Lee's) son-in-law, and the next Sunday morning he (Lee) came back with a company of Indians loaded with plunder, such as beds and tinware and in about three days after, there was a large herd of cattle brought to Harmony and he branded them with JDL, I think on the right hip. I think there

were about 300, and some horses and wagons three or four. When he (Lee) came back he rode around half way of the Fort inside about past the well and made this exclamation: <Thanks to the Lord God of Israel that has delivered our enemies into our hands.= The Indians followed in single file after him with their plunder. He afterwards made a
325
statement of the affair in the meeting in the afternoon. In the afternoon he told a great deal of what was done, in a meeting called for that purpose.@[86]

In the writings of Josiah F. Gibbs,[87] additional light is shed on the Massacre from an interview with Benjamin Platt, the same as made the statement above.

?On a recent trip to the Meadows I went over to Pinto and from that point visited the scene of the massacre. It was my good fortune to be received at the home of Benjamin Platt, aged 78 years, who was working for John D. Lee at the time of the massacre. Mr Platt is an intelligent Englishman, and withal a devout member of the Mormon Church. It is to Mr. Platt that the public is indebted for the following information which was freely imparted during the ride over to the Meadows for the purpose of securing photographs of the ?monument@ and vicinity.

In the context of this story of the massacre Lee's version of the first attack by the Indians has been given, and in which Lee claims that he was not present. Mr. Platt avers that Lee's statement was not correct and that the following version is the truth:

On the Sunday preceding the massacre fourteen Indians, an escort of the Cedar Lamanites, arrived at Lee's home at Harmony. Lee objected to accompanying the Indians, but after a brief consultation Lee departed with them toward the Meadows. Comanche, one of the reds, objected to the program of slaughter, but was finally induced to accompany the expedition.

Mr. Platt is relieved from responsibility for the following narrative but it is true, nevertheless. The party camped at Leachy spring. During the night the leader of the Indians dreamed that both his hands were filled with blood, and was alarmed at the significant omen. He related his dream, the next morning, to Lee who interpreted the ?double handful of blood@ as a victory for the redmen, and that they would secure the blood of the emigrants.

Mr. Platt's statement regarding the day of Lee's departure agrees with all the facts in the case, and which are as follows: The first attack took place at about daylight on Tuesday, and after which Lee went down to the Santa Clara river where, according to Lee's

[86]Lyman D. Platt, *The Platt Family History* (St. George: The Teguayo Press, 1998), pages 286-287. The original quotation is from the Autobiography of Benjamin Platt, January 1, 1899, who lived at Fort Harmony in one of John D. Lee's cabins, southeast corner of the fort, eastern and southern walls, and worked for him at the time of the Massacre.

[87]Josiah F. Gibbs, *The Mountain Meadows Massacre* (Salt Lake City: Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company, 1910), pages 56-58. Benjamin Platt died on March 9, 1918 at Newcastle. The interview in question was probably made September 18, 1910, just prior to the publication of Gibbs= book. The interview states that Benjamin Platt was seventy-eight, but having been born in 1833, that would have made the interview take place in 1911, after his death; therefore, he was probably seventy-seven. A picture accompanying this interview is dated as noted. It shows Benjamin Platt and his son Joseph standing at the old monument.

statement, he met Oscar Hamblin and fourteen other white men with a band of Indians. The second attack was made on Wednesday evening. On Thursday the militia arrived at the Meadows. The massacre was perpetrated on Friday. Early on Saturday morning

Haight and Dame went from Hamblin's ranch over to the Meadows, and after viewing the results of the slaughter, and admonishing the elders to keep the fact of their participation a ?secret forever,@ and to lay the burden of the crime on the Indians, the entire party left the Meadows for their homes. They could easily get to Leachy spring in time for the night's encampment, and Lee could easily reach his home early on the forenoon of Sunday, which is the day that Mr. Platt says he arrived in Harmony.

Mr. Platt related how Lee and his Indian escort rode into the stockade fort and around it to the well on the south side. In his autobiography Lee says that the Indians gave a whoop of victory, and after a repast on watermelons departed to their camp. Mr. Platt avers that the Indians made no oral demonstration of victory.

At the afternoon meeting of the Harmony Saints, according to Mr. Platt, John D. Lee gave a lurid description of the massacre, and that he seemed to glory in the deed which he said was the ?will of the Lord.@ Asked if, in after years, Lee exhibited any feeling of remorse, Mr. Platt answered that he did not; that Lee was the same jovial, companionable man that he was prior to the massacre.

While condemning in the strongest and most earnest terms the leaders in the massacre, Mr. Platt averred that John D. Lee was the personification of hospitality toward all who called at Harmony, and related many acts of kindness and generosity to himself.

The years of silence on the massacre have passed, and the people of southern Utah now talk as freely of the tragedy as on any other subject, and deeply lament the ineffaceable stain that, unjustly, is the heritage of those who were residents of Iron and Washington counties at the time of the massacre, but who were guiltless of participation in, or sympathy with, the deed.

Many stories of the awful incident, some true, others false, are in circulation among the people of southern Utah. Mr. Platt related a pitiful story about Albert, Hamblin's Indian boy, guarding the hiding place of the girls during several days, and secretly sharing his food, which he took over to the Meadows while herding cows in the vicinity, with Rachel and Ruth Dunlap before they were discovered, ravished and murdered as before related. But, unfortunately for the Indian boy, the story is not true.

Another interesting story, of the truth of which there is no doubt, was told by Mr. Platt as follows:

On one occasion when the emigrants were out of water they sent a child, a little girl dressed in white, to the spring. She was fired upon but escaped unharmed.

. . . . . .

327

The *Minutes of Meetings, Fort Harmony, Utah* kept by Rachel Woolsey Lee, sixth plural wife of John D. Lee, begin in February of 1856 and continue through July of 1860. The original record, on lined foolscap paper, is currently in possession of the Huntington Library, San Marino, California. The original was copied and typed by Vern R. Lee, a copy of this typing being in the Platt Family Records Center, New Harmony, Utah. There are no entries in this record between May 2, 1856 and October 31, 1856.

NOTE 326 Eugenia Y. Hardy Rampton. *Emily Dow Partridge Young*.

Page 7, Emily's first child, a son, was born December 1, 1845. He was named Edward Partridge. In 1846, when she was twenty-two years old, she, with many other Saints, left Nauvoo.

Page 8, Emily's second child, a daughter, named Emily Augusta, was born in March,

1849, in the ?old log row.@ Emily married Hyrum S. Clawson. Her second daughter, Caroline, was born February 1, 1851. Her son died in November 1852. Caroline was first married to Mark Crozall, later divorced. She later married George Q. Cannon. Joseph Don Carlos was born in May 1855...
My mother, Miriam, was born in the Lion House. She married Leonard S. Hardy. Josephine was also born in the Lion House and also Luna who died in infancy. Joseph married Albert Carrington Young.
NOTE 327 Tombstone Inscriptions, Ferron Cemetery, Ferron, Emery, Utah.
Hyrum R. Huntsman, Sr., born February 25, 1843, Nauvoo, died February 21, 1926, Ferron.
Wife Emeline, born August 12, 1849, died January 4, 1929.
Hyrum R. Huntsman, Jr., born October 4, 1866, died May 23, 1944.
NOTE 328 Evan M. Greene was branch president of Springdale Branch from 1879 to November 6, 1887. He was the husband of Betsy Platt, niece of Benjamin Platt. Another Betsy Platt was connected to James Hilton. She died in 1899. Betsy, wife of Evan died in 1919.
John Platt, born Old Tame, Saddleworth, England, was baptized January 28, 1896 in St. George; endowed January 28, 1896, St. George; and wife was sealed to him September 22, 1897, Logan.
NOTE 329 The families that lived in Pinto, Washington County, Utah in 1880 were those of Benjamin Platt, Oscar A. Wood, Mary Thornton, Joseph Eldredge, Benjamin Knell, Robert Knell and Charles E. Knell.

NOTE 330 D. Plooij & Dr. J. Rendel Harris, *Leyden Documents Relating to the Pilgrim Fathers* (Leyden: E.J. Brill, Ltd., 1920).
Page v., "At Leyden also Francis Cooke was certainly residing as early as 1603, as is disclosed by the Bethrothal Records (see fol. LXXIII). There was in fact a regular pilgrimage over many years from England to Holland…. In the Bethrothal Records, the Citizen Books, the notary protocols, the official Court Books, the registers of sale of houses, etc., etc., English names occur in great numbers along with equally numerous Walloon names."
Page vii., "The Pilgrim ideas about marriage were fundamentally Protestant: marriage is not a sacrament, but a civil act, rooted not in any ecclesiastical ordinance, but in God's original commandment of creation, so the Pilgrims did not marry before the clergyman, but before the magistrate, though of course a blessing might be asked and given afterwards in the church."
"Now the Baliffs wanted to know from the bride and bridegroom their own baptismal names, the baptismal names of their father, their handicraft, their dwelling place, their place of origin, and sometimes further particulars; they wanted the consent of their parents or guardians and one or two witnesses."
Page ix., "In most cases the bride and bridegroom personally appeared before the Magistrates of the City and made known their desire to be married. They had to declare (in Amsterdam at all events) either that they were free persons, i.e. that they had no parents… or to bring in a consent of their parents…."
Page xi., "We have said that these patronymics may acquire an historical importance. We will take the case of Jonathan Williamson (Brewster), who appears as companion of the

bridegroom, on two of the leading Leyden printers' marriage records. He takes his father's place because his father was wanted by the British Government, and he takes his father's name by patronymic, and so escapes attention. Evidently it will be in the interest of the Brewster family to use the name Williamson rather than their own. This applies not only to Jonathan the son, but to William Brewster the father: for he also is a Williamson. His father's name was William and his mother's Prudence, and they had no other child living in 1590 as appears from the Probate Record of William Brewster's will…."[88]
Note. For the history of William Brewster, copy pages xi, and xii, as they contain very important information on his name change.
Note. There are a half dozen or so marriage records of our ancestors in the following pages of this book mentioned above, which will be copies and placed in the PFRC documents.
[88]See Act Book for Deanery of Retford cum Laineham, s.d. the actual document is given in Dexter, *England and Holland of the Pilgrims*, page 323.
329
NOTE 331 Source lost.
Page 67, Rev. Samuel Dudley, 1610-1683. He was son of Thomas Dudley of Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was son-in-law of Gov. John Winthrop of the same colony. He was born in England and passed the first twenty years of his life in his native land, and came to New England with his father. He did not receive a university education, but was well educated by his father and by mingling in the society of people of intelligence. He was fond of books and easily acquired knowledge by much reading, so that as early as 1637 he was regarded as qualified for the clerical profession, and preached from time to time as occasion demanded, while engaged in other occupations. Among other places he is said to have preached for a while at Portsmouth in 1649, but was not a settled minister there.
During the twelve years preceding his coming to Exeter, as minister of the Church there, he was at Salisbury, Massachusetts, of which town he was one of the founders. He was one of the first Representatives from that town in the General Court, and served several years. He was also assistent to the Governor. He was one of the leading men of the town in various other ways, and received grants of land. He had been a successful businessman many years, when, at the age of forty, he became the minister of the Church at Exeter. In 1650 he removed from Salisbury to Exeter, and that was his home until his death February 10, 1682/1683, serving as minister of the town thirty-three years. He had been a successful businessman and he became a good minister at the same time greatly assisting the town's people in business affairs. His previous experience enabled him to assist his parishioners in many ways to promote good living.
Mr. Dudley received a grant from the town of Exeter of 600 acres of land, now in Brentwood, which fell to his heirs. It was divided crosswise into twelve fifty-acre lots. There is no record of the division, but by about three days' work, Mr. Charles Thornton Libby of Portland, Maine, picked out the whole of them, and traced them back to the twelve children, that outlived their father or left heirs; the result is as follows: Lot 1:Stephen; 2:Ann; 3:Mary; 4:Timothy; 5:Elizabeth; 6:Dorothy; 7:Theophilus; 8:James; 9:Rebecca; 10:Samuel; 11:Thomas; 12:Byles.
Mr. Libby says the way the Dudley name got into the Watson family, of Dover, is that Samuel Dudley, youngest son of Rev. Samuel Dudley, had a daughter Mary who married David Watson, of Dover, son of the first Jonathan Watson.

Mr. Dudley was thrice married: 1st in 1632 or 1633 to Mary Winthrop, daughter of Governor John Winthrop; 2nd 1643 or 1644 to Mary Biley of Salisbury; and 3rd about 1652 to Elizabeth. He had children by each marriage.
Children: 1) Thomas, born March 9, 1634; graduate of Harvard College, 1651; died unmarried; 2) John, born June 28, 1635; died young; 3) Margaret, baptized at Cambridge; died young; 4) Samuel, born August 2, 1639; died 1743; 5) Ann, born October 16, 1641; she married Edward Hilton of Exeter, New Hampshire [these were by his first wife]; 6)
330
Theophilus, born October 31, 1644 [by second wife]; he was a judge and died unmarried in 1713, a man of distinction. 7) Mary, born April 21, 1646; died December 1646; 8) Biley, born September 27, 1647; married October 25, 1682, Elizabeth Gilman of Exeter; 9) Mary, born January 1649; married January 24, 1675/1676, Samuel Hardy, at Beverly; 10) Thomas, born ? [by second wife]; married Mary; [by third wife]: 11) Elizabeth, born 1652; married September 25, 1674, Judge Kinsley Hall; 12) Stephen, born at Exeter; married (1) December 24, 1684, Sarah Gilman; (2) Mary Thing; 13) James, born 1663, married Elizabeth Leavitt. He was shipmaster and merchant. 14) Timothy, died before 1702; 15) Abigail, married Jonathan Watson of Dover; 16) Dorothy, married October 26, 1681, Moses Leavitt at Exeter; 17) Rebecca, married November 21, 1681, Francis Lyford; 18) Samuel, married Hannah Thyng; died in 1732 at Exeter.
NOTE 332 William H. Whitmore, "The Dalton and Batcheller Pedigree," *Register* of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, Volume XXVII (Boston: David Clapp & Son, 1873).
Page 364, We have been allowed to transcribe the following papers from a volume prepared by the late Edmund W. Tappan, of Hampton. It contains copies of the records of the town of Hampton, New Hampshire, and also of various letters and documents relating to Nathaniel Batcheller, of Hampton, which were examined by Mr. Tappan, but which are now scattered among various members of the Batcheller family. These documents enable us to correct and add to Savage's accounts, in the following particulars.
1st, It is rendered almost certain that George Parkhurst, Sr., of Watertown, was the brother or brother-in-law of Ruth Dalton, the wife of the Rev. Timothy Dalton, of Hampton.
2nd, That George Parkhurst had sons George, Benjamin and Joseph; and besides a daughter Phebe Arnold, that the following were also his children: Deborah (Smith), Elizabeth (Hilliard, Merry), and Mary (Carter).
3rd, We correct Savage's account of the Hilliards of Hampton.
4th, We give some clue to the Batcheller connections in England, and also gives the names of Nathaniel Batcheller's children.
The conclusions and theories in the following pages are solely those of the writer.
W.H.W.
An indenture, made March 22, 1663/1664, between Ruth Dalton, of Hampton, widow of the Rev. Timothy Dalton, and Nathaniel Batcheller, of Hampton, termed by Mrs. Dalton "my constituted heir."
The consideration of £200, to be paid to Ruth's assigns after her decease, £50 the first year, then £20 annually, and the last year £10. The property conveyed comprised all of Ruth's houses, lands, &c., except certain rooms in which she lived, for which, after her
331
death, Batcheller was to pay an additional £15, and to allow Deborah Smith, wife of John

Smith, to occupy certain rooms.
The yearly payments after Mrs. Dalton's death were to be made as follows:
The 1st year, £50 to Deborah Smith, wife of John Smith
The 2nd year, £20 to Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Merry
The 3rd year, £20 to Phebe, wife of Thomas Arnall
The 4th year, £20 to Joseph Parker [Parkhurst]
The 5th year, £20 to George Parker [Parkhurst]
The 6th year, £20 to Mary, wife of Thomas Carter, of Woburn
The 7th year, £10 to Timothy Hilliard
The 7th year, £10 to Benjamin Hilliard
The 8th year, £10 to Elizabeth Hilliard, daughter of Elizabeth Merry
The 8th year, £5 to Abigail Ambrose, daughter of the wife of John Severans, of Salisbury
The 8th year, £5 to Mary, wife of William Fifield
The 9th year, £5 to Walter Roger, of Ipswich
The 9th year, £5 to Hannah Willix
Page 365, Batcheller was also to pay an annual rent of £10 to Mrs. Dalton during her life. All the legacies were to be paid the parties, or their heirs or assigns. A codicil gives some furniture to Deborah Batcheller, £10 to John Smith, Jr., and a trunk to Timothy Dalton, son of Samuel Dalton, of Hampton.
As to the relation which these legatees bore to Mrs. Dalton and to each other, it appears that Joseph and George Parkhurst both called her "aunt." They were evidently the sons of George Parkhurst, Sr., of Watertown and Phebe, wife of Thomas Arnold, was their sister. Again, the Hampton records give the marriage December 14, 1659, of Joseph Merry and widow Elizabeth Hilliard or Hilyard. She was, doubtless, the widow of Emanuel Hilliard, who was drowned October 20, 1659. Her children, equally, of course, were Timothy, Benjamin and Elizabeth Hilliard. Savage, indeed, thought that Elizabeth Hilliard was wife of Timothy, but he did not know that Mrs. Merry was a widow Hilliard, and thought her daughter Elizabeth Hilliard must be so called from her married name. As it stands, the explanation is simple, and brings all the £10 legatees into one category. The £5 ones are probably more remote.
We have then Deborah Smith, Elizabeth (Hilliard) Merry and her three children, the three Parkhursts and Mary Carter, all presumably nieces and nephews of Mrs. Dalton. They may have been brothers and sisters, or cousins, but we cannot at present decide. It is reasonably sure that these were all relatives of Mrs. Dalton and not of her husband, because she does not mention Dalton relatives who were then living in Hampton.
Was Nathaniel Batcheller a connection? His wife certainly was, being Deborah, daughter of Deborah and John Smith. Batcheller calls George Parkhurst his uncle, and we may,

perhaps, accept that rather as a proof that Parkhurst was uncle to Batcheller's wife, and that Mrs. Smith was a daughter of George Parkhurst. Sr.
It has always been thought that the Daltons, Timothy and Ruth, died childless, and, therefore, I am inclined to believe that Deborah Smith was merely the favorite niece. I deem it more probably that Deborah Smith and Elizabeth (Hilliard) Merry were sisters of the Parkhursts [rather] than cousins; for if Deborah was a Parkhurst, it is not likely that a cousin would be interposed in the list between her and Phebe (Parkhurst) Arnold; especially as Benjamin Parkhurst, another brother who was alive in 1669, is not

mentioned by his aunt Dalton.
Mary, wife of Rev. Thomas Carter (*Register*, XVII, page 51), may be either sister or cousin to the preceding. Batcheller endorses a paper, "cousin John Wyman about my uncle Carter's legacy." If Mrs. Carter were a Parkhurst, she would be aunt to Batcheller's wife. It must be noted that Nathaniel Batcheller, after the death of his wife Deborah Smith, married Mary, widow of John Wyman and daughter of Mary Carter. Another daughter, Abigail Carter, married a John Smith, very probably a son of Deborah Smith. The chances are that Batcheller's wives were own cousins, and that Smith married an own cousin.
It is worth noticing that Nathaniel Batcheller was the son of Rev. Stephen Batcheller or Bachilor, who had lived a rambling and contentious life here, and who, at one time, about 1640, was a colleague of the Rev. Timothy Dalton at Hampton. It is a little strange that a marriage should have occurred between the families; and especially that Nathaniel Batcheller should have been the greatest recipient of Mrs. Dalton's property. It seems that Mrs. Dalton, in her will, calls him "cousin," as she does his mother-in-law, [Page 366] Mrs. Smith, - it is also true that he was probably much older than his wife; for all this, as he calls Parkhurst and Carter his uncles, he must have been in the same degree of distance from Mrs. Dalton as his wife clearly was, and we may safely conclude that his "cousinship" was through his wife.
As to Nathaniel Batcheller's children, the Hampton records give the following items:
Nathaniel Batchilor married Deborah Smith, December 10, 1656, and had:
Deborah, born October 12, 1657; married Joseph Palmer, January 25, 1676/1677; Nathaniel, born December 24, 1659; Ruth, born May 9, 1662; Esther, born December 22, 1664; married Samuel Shaw; Abigail, born December 28, 1667; married John Dearborn; Jane, born January 8, 1669/1670; married Benjamin Lampree; Stephen, born July 31, 1672; died as an infant; Benjamin, born September 19, 1673; married Susanna Page, December 25, 1696; and Stephen again, born March 8, 1675/1676; married Mary Dearborn, August 25, 1698.
His wife Deborah died March 8, 1675/1676 and he married Mary Wyman at Hampton on October 31, 1676. They had:

Mercy, born December 11, 1677; married Samuel Dearborn, July 12, 1694; Mary, born September 18, 1679; died young; Samuel, born January 10, 1681/1682; Jonathan; Thomas; Joseph, born August 9, 1687; Mary, born October 17, 1688; Theodate, who married Maurice Hobbs, November 18, 1703.
His second wife is said to have died in 1688.
He seems to have had a third wife, Elizabeth, and to have died about 1707. His widow, Elizabeth, and children, made an agreement, dated March 17, 1709/1710, in addition to Batcheller's will, which was dated February 14, 1706/1707. The parties were the widow, Nathaniel, oldest son, Benjamin, Mary Palmer, Samuel, Jonathan, Thomas and Joseph Batcheller; Josiah Palmer, for his wife Deborah; Samuel Shaw for his wife Hester; John Dearborn for his wife Abigail; Benjamin Lampree for his wife Jane; Samuel Dearborn for his wife Mercy; and Maurice Hobbs for his wife Theodata. Stephen Batcheller, the son of the deceased, was appointed to make the division. It is possible that Mary Palmer was a daughter, but as she only receives a cow and three sheep, is is more probable that she was the oldest grandchild.

As to the Hilliards, it seems altogether probably that Emanuel Hilyard was the first of the family to come to America. He had by wife Elizabeth a daughter Elizabeth, born at Hampton, February 22, 1654/1655. As to his death, the Hampton records say: "The sad Hand of God upon eight persons going in a vessel by Sea from Hampton to Boston, who wear all swallowed up in the osian sone after they ware out of the harbour. The persons wear by name as followeth: Robert Read, Sargent Will. Swaine, Manewell Hilyard, John Philbrick, and Ann Philbrick his wife, and Sarah Philbrick their daughter, Alise, the wife of Moses Corks, and John Corks, their sonn; who ware all downed the 20th of the 8th mo. 1657."

December 3, 1674, Timothy Hilliard married at Hampton, Apphia Philbrick, and had: Benjamin, born July 19, 1681; Apphia, born the 29th of ? 1686; Mary, born August 23, 1683; unnamed born June 24, 1680. the records are quite [Page 367] imperfect; but we find also recorded the death, February 14, 1698/1699, of Apphia, daughter of Timothy Hilliard, aged thirteen years.

Benjamin Hilliard, brother of Timothy, is undoubtedly the one next mentioned. "June 13, 1677, Edward Colcord, Jr., Abraham Perkins, Jr., Benjamin Hilliard and Caleb Towles, were all slain by ye Barbarous Heathen." We presume that he was not married.

A Benjamin Hilliard had a wife Mehitable, who died suddenly October 29, 1703, and on April 3, 1706, Benjamin Hilliard married Elizabeth Chase. If this were the son of Timothy, he must have married soon after attaining his majority.

Document cited in the foregoing account:

334

Item 1, "From Wattertowne the 25 of June '69. Loueing Couse Bashelder: after my kynde loue remembered to you and all the rest of my frinds, these fue lines are to desire you if you plese to paye unto my brother Benjamin, fife pounds of that twenty which will bee due to me from my ant Dolton, which I understand you are too paye; and if you will plese so to doue, this shall be youre discharge for that fife pounds. As witnese my hand. Georg Parkis.

haueing nothing alrd. Att present of, rest your loueing frind."

Endorsed: "My unkell Gorg. Parkes his letter: sent by benjeimen Parkes."

Item 2, "Whereas their was giftin to me Josieph Parkis of Chemford in New Inland, planter, by a died of gift of my Ant Dalton, berin dait the tow and twenty day of March 1663 or 1664, the full and just some of twenty pond" …. "I the abofe sayd Josiah Parkes dow acknoleg to hafe reseved of Nathaniell Bachiler, exseutor to the last will and testament of my Ant Dalton, deisesed, the full and just some of twenty pond," &c.

Item 3, A receipt dated May 1, 1671, given by "Gorg Parker of Watertown" to Nathaniel Batcheller, for the payment of £20, "a legase given me by my Ant Dolton of Hampton."

Item 4, A power of attorney from Thomas Arnoll of Providence in behalf of himself and his wife Phebe, to their son Richard Arnoll, to collect a legacy of £20, given by the will of Mrs. Ruth Dalton to Phebe Arnold. It is dated June 6, 1671 or 1677.

Item 5, "I, John Wayman of Oberon junier, dow acknowleg to hafe reseved of Nathaniell Batchler of Hampton, to oxten of fortien pond pris, by ordier of my father in law Thomas Carter of Oberon, wch ar to satisfie part of a legeisie wch whas given to my mother in law, Merri Carter by Mrs. Ruth Dalton of Hampton deiseised. I say reseved by me. John Wyman."

"28 day of May 1672. endorsed: "Cosen John Whayman's aquitens about my unkell

Carter's Legassy."
Page 368, Papers relating to Nathaniel Batcheller's family:
Item 6, London, the 23rd Aprill 1685. Dear Brother, I have re'cd yor 19 Januarie and bless god you and yor wife and children are all well; may god continue health to you all. I bless god I am much beter than I was though verie weake. I hope I may recouer by degrees. As to my cosine Thos. Mercer, pray remember my loue to him and tell him I haue receiued his leter and delivered his inclosed to cosine Paul Pryaulx, whoe saith the executor of our vncle Fras. Mercer is rich and able to pay hime his legasie; and saith he muste send ouer a certificate that he is aliue and the sonne of Mr. Peter Mercer, certified by some Justice that hee is aliue, which you and others may witness, and a leter of
335
attorney. Let hime make the leter of attorney to my brother Thomas Wemborne, then there will be all endeauors vsed to get it for hime. This is the onlie way.
I am sory for yor troubles occasioned by my friend Mr. Mason's claime. You and others ought to defend yor right, which cannot be without trouble and expence. I hope in little time that will be rectified to content. Yor losses hath not been comparable to myne. I loste fifteen hundred and aboue by our brother Francis Bachiler, and aboue one thousand pounds by others, all one upon another; but I thanke god I haue rubed thorow all and am contented in my condition soe to my end. The stocking I sent by you coste me £5 5 6d and you write me in seauerall leters you sould them for £7 10s. itt was the firste aduentur I euer made, soe take corse to make it to me ouer if you can by a bill of exchange of goods. Mr. Wyar will aduize you for the beste; he is much a gentleman and yor good frend. We have often remembred you. God grant he may arriue in safetie. I am much obliged to him for his loue to you. I haue no more to ad but onlie my brou. Loue to you, yor wife and children, and the like of all our relations here in London. Soe I commit you to god and reste your verie eure brother, Stephen Bachiler.
Direct yor leters to me at Mr. John Kent's, merchant in Basinghall Street, London.
Euen now I spoke with cos. Pryaulx whoe saith the certificate must be certified by yor Gouernor and other Justices; you and others may wittnes itt; then his leter of attorney to brother Wenborne; and cosine Priaulx would have him make his will, that if itt be not paid before his death he may giue it to who he will, and itt will be recouerable. Cosine Pryaulx remembers to you both and be his frend. This is good Councell; pray speed it ouer to me and I will serue him to my power. I question not his meny kares."
Directed: "to his loueing brother, Mr. Nathaniel Bachiler at Hampton in New England. By a friend."
As to Rev. Stephen Bachiler it is said that besides these sons, Nathaniel, Stephen and Francis, he had a son Henry. Newhall, in his edition of Lewis's *History of Lynn*, page 163, states that in Morgan's *Sphere of Gentry*, 1661
Page 369, is figured the coat of arms of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, as follows: "Vert, a plough in fesse, and in base the sun rising *or*." Not much [is] known of his antecedents except that he had lived in Holland. Winthrop writes (i. 78) of the arrival June 5, 1632, of the *William and Francis*, "Mr. Thomas master, with about sixty passengers, whereof Mr. Welde and old Mr. Batchelor (being aged 71) were, with their families and many other honest men." Also (i. 176) under date of January 1635/1636, that Mr. Batchellor of Saugus was before the magistrates "for that coming out of England with a small body of six or seven presons," and being made pastor of the church, "he with the said six or seven

persons" intended to make a new church at Saugus. In 1638 (*ibid*, i. 260) he tried to make a settlement at Yarmouth, but "he and his company being all poor men, finding the difficulty, gave it over." He is said to have had three daughters: Theodate, wife of Christopher Hussey, of Hampton; Deborah, wife of John Wing, of Scituate (see *Register*
336
xviii, page 266); and ? wife of John Sanborn, whose three sons are said to have come over with their grandfather.

Newhall mentions that his second wife was named Helena; that in 1660 he married a wife Mary, from whom he was soon separated; and in England, prior to 1656, he had taken a fourth wife. He adds that Batchiler died at Hackney in 1660, aged nearly 100 years.

NOTE 333 *Register* of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, July 1909. Page 280, The will of Henrie Loker, of Bures St. Mary in the County of Essex, glover, February 22, 1630. Body to be buried in the churchyard of the parish of Bures aforesaid. To wife Elizabeth £12 and all household stuff during the term of her life if she continue single, but if she marry, eldest son Henrie, son John, daughter Bridgett, and youngest daughter Ann to have certain household goods [enumerated]. To son Henry £12. To younger son John £10. To daughter Bridget £5, and 20s. due from John Mathew of Bures, shoemaker, and to younger daughter Anne £5, to be paid to said daughters at the several days of their marriage or at the death of wife. Wife Elizabeth and two sons shall use my stock jointly together, and if either of said sons Henrie or John shall chance to marry and so depart asunder in the use of my stock, then the party so marrying, or by any discontent soever departing, shall go away with half the portion so given them. Wife Elizabeth and eldest son Henrie sole executors. Witnesses: John Isaack, Jefferie Hust and John Parmiter. Proved April 15, 1631 by the executors named in the will. (Archdeaconry of Sudbury [Bury St. Edmunds], Colman, folio 16.)

The above Loker or Looker family appear in Sudbury, Massachusetts. Elizabeth Looker, widow, died there 18 (3) 1648. Henry was proprietor in 1639, freeman in 1643, married Hannah Brewer, March 24, 1647, and died October 14, 1688. John took the oath of fidelity in 1645, freeman the following year, and died in 1654. He had a wife Mary. This will seems to strengthen the supposition that Philemon Whale, mentioned in the will of John Whale of Bures St. Mary and Colchester, is the man who appeared in Sudbury, Massachusetts (see *ante*, page 36). I do not doubt that the Whale and Looker families, which intermarried in New England, were friends in old England. The marriage of Philemon Whale and Sarah Smyth in Cambridge, England, to which attention was drawn in the January number by Mr. Bartlett, is doubtless that of another Philemon, who left a will there. E.F.

Henry Loker of Sudbury was called "brother" by Robert Davis of same in his will in 1655. Robert and Bridget Davis had a daughter Sanborn, April 10, 1646; and Robert died July 19, 1655, his widow Bridget marrying December 26, 1655, Thomas King. It seems apparent that it is Bridget, sister of Henry and John Loker, who married successively Robert Davis and Thomas King.

Coincident with the settlement of the Lokers in Sudbury in 1639, also appear there Deacon John Parmenter (born about 1589) with wife Bridget and family, of whose origin
337
no clue has hitherto appeared. It is not likely that he was identical with the John Parmiter, witness of the above will at Bures St. Mary, England? J.G. Bartlett.

NOTE 334 *Register* of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, April 1910. Page 136, The nuncupative will of Lucie Riddelsdale alias Loker of the hamlet of Bures St. Marie in Essex, widowe, February 1, 1692/1693. She willed and bequeathed her goods and chattels first to the discharge of her debts, the appareling of a child of hers called Henrey, which was to be put forth apprentice, and the rest, by certain men of the parish indifferently chosen, she willed to be equally divided among all her children, her son Danyell to have the first and best part, and said Danyell appointed executor. Witnesses: John Colman, minister their, and Mary Goslinge. Proved at Sudbury April 3, 1593, and commission issued to the executor named in the will. Inventory £9.17.6. (Archdeaconry of Sudbury [Bury St. Edmunds], Bacon, 448).
Extracts from the registers of Bures St. Mary, 1638 to 1635 inclusive:
Johan Loker buried April 30, 1561.
John Loker, Shylemen, married John [as recorded] Howlet, the daughter of ? Howlett, October 10, 1563.
Danyell Lokyar, son of Robert, baptized December 12, 1563.
John Loker alias Ridsdale, baptized August 16, 1568.
William Locar, baptized March 31, 1575. [Loker in duplicate entry.]
Henry Loker, baptized February 7, 1576/1577 [Henrye Locar in duplicate entry.]
Hugh Lorker, baptized August 25, 1588.
Lucye Loker buried February 3, 1592/1593.
Lucye Loker buried February 30 [sic], 1592/1593.
Daniel Loker and Mary George, married February 17, 1594/1595.
John Riddlesdale alias Loker, son of Daniel, baptized April 25, 1595.
Dorcas, daughter of Herny Riddlesdale, baptized July 18, 1629.
Rebecca, daughter of Edward Riddlesdale, baptized December 5, 1630.
338
The Henry Loker baptized in 1576/1577 is apparently the father of Henry Loker and John Loker, the immigrants to New England, as shown in his will (*Register*, Volume 63, page 280). This family is called in the records, Loker, Ridlesdale, and Loker alias Riddlesdale. E.F.

NOTE 335 In Fiske's *Beginnings of New England*, page 125, are the following lines found on the person of Thomas Dudley, who was the author of them, at the time of his death:

Let men of God in courts and churches watch
O'er such as do a Toleration hatch,
Lest that ill egg bring forth a cockatrice
To poison all in heresy and vice.

NOTE 336 Lyman O. Littlefield, *The Martyrs* (Salt Lake City: priv. pub., 1882). Page 101. Chapter XII. Further outrages – men whipped – others kidnapped – fed with poison and set up for target, but finally released – one-sided court – assassin rule – outrages unbearable – removal westward commenced – Nauvoo besieged and remaining Saints forcibly driven out.

"The onslaughts made upon our people in some portions of Hancock County continued to be of frequent occurrence. The mob were [sic] filled with hatred towards the Saints and placed the torch on their dwellings and stacks of grain.

"On the 11th of July [1846] John Hill, Archibald N. Hill, Caleb W. Lyons, James W.

Huntsman, Gardiner Curtis, John Richards, Elisha Mallory and J.W.D. Phillips, who were engaged in harvesting wheat about twelve miles from Nauvoo, while working in the field, were surrounded by an armed mob, who completely hemmed them in, thereby preventing their escape, and then ransacked their wagons for their firearms. After taking from them every weapon they had, the mob sent to the woods for some long hickory switches. Then taking the defenceless men one at a time they forced them to assume a stooping position in a ditch, while each of them received twenty lashes across the back with the switches, wielded by one of the mob party. As there were but eight brethren, they were so completely in the power of these merciless creatures they could not do otherwise than submit to the torture. The mob then smashed four of their guns to pieces over a stump and returned the fragments to them, while they retained the rest of the guns and pistols. The brethren were then ordered with an oath to get into their carriages and drive for Nauvoo, and not look back, and the mob fired a parting shot at them as they did so.

"Two of the mob engaged in this shameful affair were soon afterwards arrested, in retaliation for which Phineas H. Young, Brigham H. Young, Richard Ballantyne, James Standing and James Herring were pounced upon while near Pontoosuc…."

339

NOTE 337 Archibald F. Bennett, *Proving your Pedigree* (Salt Lake City: The Deseret News Press, 1953.

Page 86, Chapter 19, Interpretation of New Facts.

Asael Smith was the grandfather of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, and the father of Joseph Smith, Sr., and John Smith (great-grandfather of President George Albert Smith), both Presiding Patriarchs to the Church in their day. The mother of Asael Smith was Priscilla Gould; and Priscilla's father was Zacheus Gould.

Zaccheus Gould was born March 26, 1672, Topsfield, Essex, Massachusetts; married January 21, 1702; died April 29, 1739, Topsfield, Essex, Massachusetts. He was the son of Captain John Gould and Sarah Baker. John Gould was born June 21, 1635, probably at Great Missenden, Buckshire, England, married October 14, 1660, and died January 26, 1710 at Topsfield, Essex, Massachusetts. Sarah Baker was born March 9, 1641, Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts; died January 20, 1709, Topsfield, Essex, Massachusetts.

John Gould was the son of Zaccheus Gould and Phebe Deacon. Zaccheus was born about 1589 and died 1668 at Topsfield, Essex, Massachusetts. Phebe was born about 1598 and died September 20, 1663, at Topsfield.

Sarah Baker was the daughter of John Baker (born about 1598 at Norwich, Norfolk, England) and Elizabeth (born about 1606).

The Identity of "Grandfather Deacon."

The ancestry of the older Zaccheus Gould has been traced in the volume, *The Family of Zaccheus Gould*, by Benjamin A. Gould, 1895. Some uncertainty has existed as to the ancestry of Phebe Deacon. Captain John Gould and Sarah Baker (whose father was known as John Gould, Jr.), was born in 1662. This last John kept an account book in which this memorandum was written:

"Grandfather Gould lived in Buckinghamshire, and Grandfather Deacon lived in Hertfordshire in Hempsteadrow in Corner Hall. Grandfather Gould lived at a place called Hunts Green near Potter Row, belonging to Great (Missenden)."

Commenting on this memorandum by a grandson of the emigrant, the author of the above family history wrote: "These places still exist under the same names…. The absence of

any record of the baptism of Priscilla and John, the youngest two children of Zaccheus Gould and Phebe Deacon, while the baptisms of their three elder sisters are upon the register at Hemel Hempstead, is explained by the removal of the family from Hemel Hempstead to Great Missenden and the subsequent loss of the records of that church, previous to 1678."

340

The fairly obvious explanation that "Grandfather Deacon" must refer to the father of Phebe Deacon, who would be in reality the great-grandfather of the one who wrote the memorandum, seems never to have been seriously considered until 1929, when the *Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine* published two items which have a bearing on the present problem. One is a quotation from a shipping list:[89]

"These people went to New England with William Andrews of Ipswich, master of the *John and Dorethay* of Ipswich, and with William Andrews his sone, master of the *Yarmouth*.

"April 8, 1637. The examination of John Baker, borne in Norwich in Norffolcke, Grocar, aged 39 yeres, and Elizabeth his wife, aged 31 yeares with 3 Children, Elizabeth, John and Thomas, and 4 Saruants, Marey Alxarson, aged 24 yeares, Anne Alxarson, aged 20 years, Bridgett Boulle, aged 32 yeares and Samuel Arres, aged 14 yeares ar all desirous to goe for Charles Towne in New England ther to inhabit and remaine."

Further confirmation is found in the fact that these three children brought with them were christened in the parish of St. Peter Mancroft, one of the many parishes then existing in the city of Norwich:

Elizabeth, christened August 18, 1633
John, christened November 30, 1634
Thomas, christened September 13, 1636

The other item mentioned above was the conclusion reached as to the parentage of Phebe Deacon, wife of Zaccheus Gould:

"She was the daughter of Thomas Deacon of the Corner Hall, Hemel Hempstead, Herts., England, who was born about 1585, and his wife Martha. Her brother Thomas matriculated at Oxford, November 20, 1627, aged 18; and received his B.A., December 6, 1630 (*Alumni Oxiensis*, page 389.) His death is recorded on a slab in St. Mary's Church, Hemel Hempstead.

Thomas, the father, was probably descended from Thomas Deacon of Bovingdon, yeoman, who mentions in his will dated June 1, 1582; proved June 20, 1582, his three daughters, Awdry, Margaret and Marie; and his sons Roger and Thomas; his son-in-law John Ewer; his wife Jone and Richard Allen her brother (Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, Hitchin Registry).

Thomas, the son of Thomas of Corner Hall, was according to the tombstone, erected to his memory in St. Mary's Church, Hemel Hempstead, tall and thin and long a sufferer from comsumption: "The slab on which this inscription was carved was originally six feet long and two feet wide. It was rudely cut in half at a recent period when making some repairs to the church.

[89]Taken from Drake, *The Founders of New England*, pages 44-45.

341

"Here lyeth interred the body of Thomas Deacon the sonne of Thomas Deacon and Martha his wife of Corner Hall Batchelor of Arts and Student in Phisick who by his extraordinary spare body in respect to breadth being long sick of a consumption and of

his extraordinary height being in proportion to the length of this stone might shew the desire he had to Heaven and so departed September 28 Anno Domini 16..”
“This family exhibits the rather unique descent of eight generations, the eldest son of each successively being named Thomas. (*Deacon and Allied Families*, pages 25-29).
New interpretation from new facts. Corner Hall was a hamlet in the parish of Hemel Hempstead. In March 1945 the Genealogical Society made a microfilm copy of the marriage records of Hemel Hempstead parish, from a manuscript transcript made for Phillemore & Co., of London, which the Society paid for having sent out to Utah for filming. These marriages began in 1555; and among them were found some Deacon weddings:
January 16, 1587, Mathew Robson and Awdrie Deacon
October 9, 1592, Raphe Deacon and Widdow Howton
June 2, 1596, Roger Deacon and Annis Turner
June 15, 1596, Tomas Deacon and Martha Feilde
Later, through Brother James R. Cunningham, Genealogical Chairman of the British Mission, a microfilm copy of the original Hemel Hempstead parish registers was secured. Among the helpful recordings found in the christenings and burials were:
Baptisms:
April 3, 1597, Phebe, daughter of Thomas Deacon
June 5, 1598, John, son of Roger Deacon
June 22, 1600, Anne, daughter of Thomas Deacon
February 8, 1601, Jeremie, son of Roger Deacon
February 9, 1602, Thomas, son of Thomas Deacon
January 9, 1603, Elisha, son of Thomas Deacon
December 25, 1604, Saray, daughter of Thomas Deacon
Decmeber 25, 1609, Thomas son of Thomas Deacon
August 22, 1613, Martha, daughter of Thomas Deacon of Corner Hall
Burials:
May 7, 1597, Fraunces the wife of Richarde Deacon
December 5, 1616, Agenis the wife of Roger Deacon
October 22, 1619, borne and buried the daughter of Thomas Deacon; the 23rd, borne and buried the son of Thomas Deacon
August 24, 1631, Mary wife of Elisha Deacon
July 17, 1633, borne and buried the daughter of Elisha Deacon

March 24, 1634/1635, borne and buried two sons of Elisha Deacon
October 23, 1658, Elisha Deacon
Marriage:
November 20, 1632, Elisha Deacon and Mary Hull
In all the earlier registers of Hemel Hempstead the year as recorded begins January 1st, as now. Some of the later registers followed the general practice of beginning the year on March 25th. The leaves of Book 1 of the Register, covering the years 1558-1657, are not paged or numbered. There is a gap in the marriages for the years 1641-1645, inclusive, which was during the Civil War in England.
Searching further, we find these three christenings of the children of Zaccheus Gould and wife Phebe Deacon:

September 27, 1620, Phebe, daughter of Zacheus Gould
December 29, 1621, Maria, daughter of Zacheus Gould
June 29, 1623, Martha, daughter of Zacheus Gould
The remainder of their children were born elsewhere.
Explanations that account for all the facts. It is now possible to arrange a family group record for Thomas Deacon of Corner Hall, Hemel Hempstead, and his wife Martha Feld, who were married there, June 15, 1596: 1) Phebe, chr. April 3, 1697, Hemel Hempstead, Herts., England [as also the other children]; 2) Anne, chr. June 22, 1600; 3) Thomas, chr. February 14, 1602; died as a child; 4) Elisha, chr. January 9, 1603; buried there October 23, 1658; married there November 20, 1632; 5) Sarah, chr. December 25, 1604; 6) Thomas, chr. December 25, 1609; buried there September 28, 16… His inscription has been quoted. 7) Martha, chr. August 22, 1613; 8) daughter, born and died October 22, 1619; 9) son, born and died October 23, 1619 [probably a twin].
This gives us the family of Thomas Deacon; but it does not account for other items in the parish registers. What is his relationship to Awdrie Deacon (married 1587), Ralph Deacon (married 1592), and Roger Deacon (married 1596); also to Richard Deacon (whose wife was buried 1597)?
The will of Thomas Deacon of Bovingdon, Yeoman, in 1582, mentions a daughter Awdrey, and sons Roger and Thomas. Are these the same individuals who married in Hemel Hempstead? Still unaccounted for are Richard and Ralph. More facts must be sought to answer these questions. Then there is the problem of the parentage and the family group for the parents of Martha Field, wife of Thomas Deacon. That may be found in the registers of Hemel Hempstead. So a new quest now begins.
The search for additional facts. Here are a few gleanings from various records:

Thomas Deacon is listed in a Subsidy Roll of Bovington, for 1567 (*Herts. Genealogist & Antiquary* 3:45).
John Deacon was a witness to the will of Thomas Deacon of Bovington, 1582 (I*bid*., 2:76).
Roger Deacon was a witness to the will of Walter Bliss of Hemel Hempstead, March 2, 1598 (*Ibid*., 3:31).
Roger Deacon of the parish of Norchurch (Northchurch, Berkhamsted) widower & Elizabeth Bayley widow of this parish, married April 10, 1621 (Wigginton parish registers, *Ibid*., 2:113).
Jeremy Deacon, 1614-1617; born 8.2.1600/1601; son of Roger (citizen and merchant taylor of Hempstead, Herts.; Trinity College, Oxford, 1619; rector of Epperstone, Nottinghamshire, 1634 (*Merchant Taylor's School Register I*).
Jeremy Deacon, of County Hertford, pleb., Trinity College, matriculated October 15, 1619, age seventeen (called Jeremiah in matriculation register); B.A. January 26, 1621/1622; M.A. April 6, 1625; licensed to marry, December 30, 1626, to Sibill, daughter of Peter Fyge, of Winslow, Buckinghamshire, gentleman; rector of Epperstone, Nottinghamshire, 1634 (*Alumni Oxiensis* I:389).
Jeremiah Deacon, clerk, A.M., and Sibill Fyge, spinster, daughter of Peter Fyge, of Winslow, County Bucks., gentleman – at Crainborow or Winslow, County Bucks, December 30, 1626 (Chester's *London Marriage Licenses*, page 390).
Thomas Deacon, son of Thomas Deacon, of Hamstead, Herts., pleb. Trinity College,

matriculated November 23, 1627, aged 18; B.A. December 6, 1630 (*Alumni Oxiensis* I:389).
Thomas Deacon, born 1609; Trinity College, Oxford, November 23, 1627; B.A. 1630; died September 28, 16… Had son Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Deacon, fl. [flourished: alive in] 1646, officer in the Parliamentary forces; and a daughter Martha, born 1655, married William Gladman of London. Generations of his descendants are given through the son Colonel Thomas Deacon (*Deacon and Allied Families*, pages 28-29).
Bovingdon is a small village and chapelry in the parish of Hemel Hempstead. The records of Bovingdon church, earlier than 1674, were destroyed by fire. The Bovingdon registers, if extant, would probably help materially to explain some of the relationships still in doubt on the Deacon line. The christening of Martha Field may be found in the following entries, among those of her brothers and sisters. The christenings begin in 1566 only.
344
Christenings:
About August, 1567, the same day (18th), John son of John Feilde a la Hill
May 27, 1571, Grace, daughter of John Feilde de la Hill
July 15, 1572, Ales, daughter of John Feilde of the Hill
May 2, 1577, Abiah, daughter of John Feild of the Hill
February 16, 1579, Martha, daughter of John Feilde of the Hill
August 22, 1581, Beniamine & Jacob, sons of John Feilde of the Hill
August 16, 1582, Rebecka, daughter of John Feilde of the Hill
March 22, 1584, Hannah, daughter of John Feilde of the Hill
September 25, 1586, Seth, son of John Feild of the Hill
Burials:
January 1, 1564, William, son of John Field of the Hill
March 22, 1570, borne and buried the son of John Feilde of the Hill
June 5, 1571, Grace the daughter of John Feilde of the Hill
May 13, 1573, Margerie the wife of John Feilde of the Hill
September 3, 1581, Beniamyne, son of John Feilde of the Hill
October 16, 1581, Jacob, son of John Feilde of the Hill
May 6, 1583, Rebecka, daughter of John Feilde of the Hill
January 15, 1588, Seth, son of John Feilde of the Hill
Marriages:
July 28, 1560, John Feilde and Margerie Gladman
June 27, 1575, John Feilde and Grace Turner
NOTE 338 Fuller Pedigree
Generation 1. William Fuller, living 1482, 1488, freeholder in Redenhall, Norfolk.
Generation 2. John Fuller, Sr. who married Alice; living 1482, 1488, 1508, freeholder in Redenhall; held Holland's Close; will proved May 17, 1511. Children: 1) William, 2) Thomas, buried June 27, 1558; perhaps married Cicely who was buried March 30, 1559; will proved April 3, 1559; 3) Alice, living in 1511; 4) Robert, will proved January 10, 1550/1551; married Alice, buried July 24, 1558, will proved August 8, 1558; and 5) John Fuller, Jr., living in 1508, 1511; probably of Earsham, Norfolk; descendants lived there.
Generation 3. William Fuller in 1511 bequeathed Holland's Close by his father. Wife unknown; children: 1) John Fuller, Sr.; 2) William Fuller, godson of Robert Fuller, living

1550; 3) Robert Fuller, godson of Robert Fuller; buried July 19, 1608; married Margaret, buried February 16, 1593/1594; children baptized at Redenhall.
345
Generation 4. John Fuller, Sr., buried May 3, 1559; will proved May 12, 1559; children: 1) John Fuller, married Ann; buried May 15, 1599;[90] 2) Alice Fuller, living in 1559; 3) Robert Fuller.
Generation 5. Robert Fuller, buried May 23 1614; will proved May 31, 1614; married (1) Sarah Dunkhorn in 1572 at Starston; she was buried July 1, 1584; married (2) Frances, who was buried March 28, 1632; by Frances had Sarah (christened September 4, 1586); Christopher (christened December 15, 1588; buried July 12, 1590); Elizabeth (christened November 29, 1590); and Mary (christened July 13, 1595).
Robert had by his first wife: Thomas (christened December 13, 1573); Edward (christened September 4, 1575; Mayflower Passenger); Ann (christened April 22, 1577); John; Samuel (christened January 20, 1580; Mayflower Passenger); and Edmund (christened May 19, 1583; buried August 19, 1584).
Generation 6. John Fuller, christened Mar 15, 1578/1579; buried December 22, 1608; married (1) Ann, by whom she had William Fuller; married (2) Margaret Balls by whom he had: Constance (christened May 1, 1600); John (christened April 25, 1602); Captain Matthew (christened October 16, 1603; will proved August 30, 1678, Plymouth, Massachusetts); Thomas (christened March 1, 1606); and William (christened June 30, 1609).
NOTE 339 Council Point Branch, 1850-1852, Pottawattamie County, Iowa (CHO Film 1724; FHL Film 01922).
Age Name Office Received From
29 Jeremia Levit Seventy Old Branch
26 Eliza Levit
6 Clarissa Ann Levit Blessed
5 Lucy Ann Levit
4 Sarah Prissilla Levit Blessed
2 Mary Ellen Levit Blessed
7 mo. Jeremia Levit Blessed
Sunday, July 13, 1851, the following children were blessed by Elder George Coulson, Thomas Robins, and John Tidwell.
Clarest Ann Levit
Sarah Precellia Levit
Mary Ellen Levit
Jeremia Levit
Lucy Ann Levit
[90]*Register* 33:212 for their descendants.
346
NOTE 340 16th Quorum of Seventies, 1844-1860 (CHO Film 87556).
Page 3, Father's Name: Jeremiah; No. in Quorum: 56; Name of Member: Jeremiah Leavitt; Age: Dead.
Page 111, Genealogy of Jeremiah Levet [II] who was born May 30th 1797 in the state of New Hampshire, Sullivan County, Town of New Grantham. My Father's name was Jeremiah. In my 4th year my father moved to Lower Canada and died there in the 46th year of his age in full assurence of a glorious reserection leaving behind him nine

children. I returned to Vermont where I married Sarah Sturtevant. We removed to Canada where we joined freewill Baptists. We remained with them until we saw the Book of Mormon and Covenants and believed them without hearing any preaching. We went to Kirtland where we was baptized. Went to the twelve mile grove where I was ordained a teacher under the hand of King Follett and from there went to Nauvoo where I was ordained into the Sixteenth Qurum of the Seventies by order of the Council.
NOTE 341 18th Quorum of Seventies, 1845-1888 (CHO Film 87562).
Page 51, Jeremiah Levett, born February 10, 1822, Hatley, Lower Canada, son of Jeremiah and Sarah Sturdipant; baptized August 21, 1837 [could be 1835 in Kirtland – LDP] by H. Aldrige; ordained a Seventy, April 1845; residence East Tooele City.
NOTE 342 1842 Hancock County Tax List (FHL Film 2588).
Page 206, tenant, Jeremiah Levett, value of cattle $130; value of wagons $30; other assets of property not enumerated, value $10; amount of personal property, $170; residence Township 7 North Range 8 West.
NOTE 343 Hancock County Marriage Records (FHL Film 030325).
Page 83, Jeremiah Leavitt married Eliza Harrover, February 1, 1845, by William Snow, minister of the gospel.
NOTE 344 1840 Census of Hancock County, Illinois (FHL Film 2569, part 2).
Page 180, Jeremiah Levit: Males 2 (5-10), 1 (10-15), 2 (15-20), 1 (40-50); Females 1 (under 5), 1 (5-10), 1 (20-30), 1 (40-50), total 10. 2 in agriculture; 1 over 20 years of age who cannot read or write.
NOTE 345 The Eddy Family. (*Register*, NEHGS, Volume 3, St. Dunstan's Church, 1589-1616).
Page 334, Rev. Samuel Eddy was the vicar of Cranbrook, Kent, England. Samuel and John, his sons, arrived at Plymouth in the *Handmaid*, October 29, 1630. He had two other sons: William and Benjamin. He was known as a non-conforming minister.
347
John stayed about a year in Plymouth and then concluded to settle in Massachusetts. He "dwelt and resided" in Newton, was a freeman in 1633.
Samuel died in 1688, age 87, wife Elizabeth died in 1682, age 81.
NOTE 346 1830 Census of Wayne, Belmont, Ohio (National Archive Roll 127).
Page 305:
John Davis: Males 1 (10-15), 1 (15-20), 1 (50-60); Females 1 (15-20), 1 (50-60).
Jacob Davis: Males 2 (5-10), 2 (15-20), 1 (20-30), 1 (50-60); Females 2 (under 5), 2 (5-10), 1 (10-15), 1 (30-40).
Jacob Davis: Males 1 (15-20), 3 (20-30), 1 (40-50), 1 (50-60); Females 1 (5-10), 2 (10-15), 2 (15-20), 1 (50-60).
James Davis: Males 1 (10-15), 1 (30-40); Females 2 (under 5), 1 (20-30).
Alfred Davis: Males 1 (under 5), 2 (20-30); Females 1 (20-30).
No more Davis in Wayne County in 1830.
1840 Census of LaGrange County, Indiana.
William Davis: VanBurin Township.
Edwin Davis: Males 1 (30-40); Females 1 (20-30), Springfield Township.
Amos Davis: Males 1 (30-40); Females 1 (30-40), Newbury Township.
No more Davis in LaGrange County in 1840.
NOTE 347 1820 Census of Wayne, Belmont, Ohio (National Archive Roll 86).

Pages 145-153:
Adam Davis: Males 2 (under 10), 1 (26-44); Females 1 (under 10), 1 (16-25); 1 in agriculture.
Abraham Davis: Males 3 (under 10), 2 (26-44); Females 1 (under 10), 1 (10-15), 1 (26-44); 1 in agriculture.
Samuel Davis: Males 1 (16-25), 1 (45 or older); Females none. 1 in agriculture.
Daniel Davis: Males 3 (under 10), 1 (10-15), 1 (26-44); Females 3 (under 10), 1 (16-25); 2 in agriculture. Where is the wife? If this is our Daniel, he must have had eight children in ten years.
John Davis: Male 2 (under 10), 2 (10-15), 2 (16-25), 2 (45 or older); Female 1 (under 10), 1 (16-25); 4 in agriculture.
Joseph Davis: Males 1 (under 10), 1 (10-15), 1 (16-18), 1 (16-25), 1 (45 or older); Females 3 (under 10), 1 (26-44); 2 in manufactures.
1820 Census of Wayne, Jefferson County, Ohio (National Archive Roll 91).
Page 80: John Davis: Males 1 (under 10), 1 (26-44); Females 2 (under 10), 1 (16-25), 1 in agriculture.
348
Page 81: Nathan Davis: Males 1 (under 10), 1 (10-15), 1 (26-44); Females 1 (under 10), 1 (16-25); 1 in agriculture.
Ichabod Davis: Males 1 (under 10), 1 (10-15), 1 (45 or older); Females 1 (10-15), 2 (16-25), 1 (45 or older); 1 in agriculture.
NOTE 348 1850 Census of Vernon Township, Ohio.
Pages 1-757: House 172, Jonathan Davis, age 29, male, white, carpenter, born in Ohio; Margaret, age 25, female, white, born in Pennsylvania; Mary Ann, age 3, female, white, born in Ohio.
1850 Census of Sandusky, Crawford County, Ohio (National Archive Film 671).
Page 788: John Davis (eight children all born in Ohio), a farmer born in Maryland; Mary (his wife), born in Pennsylvania.
Page 850: John Davis, a clergyman of the United Brethren.
Page 851: Orrel Daviz.
Page 881: Ichabod Davis.
Page 910: James K. or H. Davis.
Part 2, page 28: Christian Davis, age 51, born in Pennsylvania.
NOTE 349 1850 Census of District No. 21, Pottawattamie, Iowa (FHL Film 442963).
Page 226: Dwelling 790, Family 790, Daniel Davis, age 66, male, born in Pennsylvania, no occupation; Elizabeth, age 58, female, born in Ohio; Ephraim, age 16, male, born in Indiana, attended school within the year; Isaac, age 14, male, born in Indiana, attended school within the year; Peary, age 10, male, born in Illinois; Alonzo Denio, age 25, male, born in Illinois; Margaret, age 18, female, born in Ohio; Daniel, age 6/12, male, born in Iowa; Marian, age 6, female, born in Wisconsin. [This shows that our relatives moved west with the Church, but did not continue west with the Saints. Lyman D. Platt]
NOTE 350 1850 Census of District No. 21, Pottawattamie, Iowa (FHL Film 442963).
Page 138: Dwelling 86, Family 86, Jeremiah Leavitt, age 27, male, labourer, birthplace unknown; Eliza, age 25, female, born in Virginia; Clarissa, age 4, female, born in Illinois; Lucy, age 2, female, born in Iowa; Priscilla, age 1, female, born in Iowa; Ellen, age 1/12, female, born in Iowa.

NOTE 351 1850 Census, Gunlock, Washington County, Utah (FHL Film 218674).
349
Page 392D: Dwelling 1, Family 1, Joseph S. Huntsman, white, male, age 42, married, farmer, born in Missouri, parents born in Indiana; Solinda E. Huntsman, white, female, age 44, wife, married, keeping house, born in New Hampshire, parents born in New Hampshire; Luna D. Huntsman, white, female, age 16, daughter, single, at home, attended school within census year; born in Nevada, father in Missouri, mother in Indiana; Solon E. Huntsman, white, male, age 10, son, single, at school, born in Utah; Perry D. Huntsman, white, male, age 7, son, single, attended school within year; born in Utah; Solend H. Huntsman, white, female, age 3, daughter, single, born in Utah.
Page 392D: Dwelling 3, Family 3, Eliza Leavit, white female, age 54, wife, widowed, born in Virginia, parents birthplaces unknown; Joseph Leavitt, white, male, age 20, son, single, farmer, born in Utah; Josiah, white, male, age 19, son, single, at home, born in Utah.
Page 392D: Dwelling 4, Family 4, Jeremiah Leavit, Jr., white, male, age 27, married, farmer, born in Utah, mother born in Virginia; Mary E. Leavitt, white, female, age 19, wife, married, keeping house, born in Utah, father in Missouri, mother in New Hampshire; Elen L., white, female, age 3, daughter, single, born in Utah; Deilia S., white female, age 2, daughter, single, born in Utah.
NOTE 352 Gunlock Ward, St. George Stake, Priesthood Minute Book 191 0-11, 1920 (CHO Film 86349).
No meeting held in January 1910, one meeting held in February on the 28th; Jeremiah attended. March, 1910, meetings held the 7, 14, 21, 28; Jeremiah attended the 28th. April 1910, meeting held the 4th; Jeremiah attended; no more records for 1910.
1911, meetings held in January, February, March, and April on the first Sunday of each month. Jeremiah attended in March.
Teachers meeting held February 7, 1915. Singing "Oh My Father." Prayer by Elder Franklin O. Holt. Elder Francis J. Bowler reported families visited in District No. 1, except one on account of sickness. Elder Josiah Leavitt reported families all well in District No. 2. Elder Jeremiah Leavitt reported all families in District No. 3 all well.
Monday, March 14, 1910, record of the two consecutive meetings of the Priesthood, held at Gunlock. Business transacted. Jeremiah talked on invention and improvement.
Gunlock Ward, St. George Stake, Priesthood Minute Book 1914-1915, 1920-1921 (CHO Film 86350).
Roll for the year 1914 kept for January, February, March, April and first week of May. Jeremiah attended twice in January (25th and a special meeting), the 15th and 22nd of February; the 1st, 8th and 22nd of March, and the first week in May.
350
Roll for the year 1915 kept in January, February and March. Jeremiah attended January 10, 24, 31; February 21 and special meeting; and April 21; gave prayer March 28, 1915 to open Priesthood.
1916, quite active; as much attendance as the majority.
1918, very little attendance during the year; several times only.
1920, gave prayer in Priesthood meeting on July 18, 1920.
For July 26, 1931, the record states that Jeremiah Leavitt, Elder was deceased.
Gunlock Ward, St. George Stake, Relief Society Minute Book, 1916-1920 (CHO Film

86356).
Mary Ellen Leavitt is called Ella in the minutes. She was a faithful worker in Relief Society; attended most of her meetings; donated money to charity; paid her dues; spent days with the sick and time at the temple.
July 7, 1918, President Mary E. Leavitt said she was pleased to see so many, but we must do our duty and we ought also to quit talking about our neighbors.
September 1, 1918. President Mary E. Leavitt said she knew the gospel was true but it seemed hard to live her religion as she should do. We should always trust in the Lord and be united; help the poor and the needy; gather all the wheat we can and have it stored.
December 10, 1918. President Mary E. Leavitt urged the sisters to work in the temple; also she wished we would be awake in our Relief Society.
November 11, 1919. President Mary E. Leavitt asked what we were going to do for money to work on; would we sell our bond to get money; also asked if we could get about six members to go to the temple once a month.
March 17, 1920. President Mary E. Leavitt spoke a short time; endorsed what had been said and also said she was glad she was a member of the Relief Society.
May 9, 1920, Special Relief Society Meeting convened at 2:00 P.M., President Ella Leavitt presiding. Singing "Redeemer of Israel;" Prayer by Mary A. Leavitt; Singing "Now Let us Rejoice;" President Ella Leavitt spoke and said that she felt like if people would like a change it would be all right with her if not she was willing to go on and do the best she could. Lula Bowler spoke and said that she felt like we ought to have a change. Sister May Hunt said that she felt like sustaining the old officers. Hattie Bowler also said that she felt like there were no others that could do any better than Sister Leavitt had done. Sister Nielson also spoke and said for us to sustain her or not to sustain her, be
351
honest about it. Mary A. Leavitt spoke and said that she might be to blame for not having the annual meeting but did not feel to assume the responsibility.
All of the sisters expressed their selves and said that they felt like sustaining Sister Leavitt. Bishop Bowler spoke and said that the secretary said that the Relief Society wasn't active for that reason it was reported that way. Bishop Bowler said that he could sustain any sister in the house for president and said for us to be prayerful and honest about voting for our president. Josiah Leavitt said if he was Sister Leavitt he would not touch the money for the bond until every member of the Relief Society and bishopric sanctioned it. Sister Mary E. Leavitt was released from being president on Sunday, October 20, 1920; was released with a vote of thanks.
NOTE 353 1790 Census for Fairfax County, Virginia.[91]
Page 17: William Ogden, nine in the household; 1782 listing of Richard Chichester
Page 86: William Ogdon, 10 in the household; 1785, on dwelling list of Richard Chichester.
Page 85: Merryman Harrower, 11 in the household; 1785 list of William Payne; head of family of 11 white souls; 1 dwelling; three other buildings.
No other Ogdens in Virginia except two families in Shenandoah County, according to the 1790 census.
NOTE 354 1820 Census of Fairfax County, Virginia (National Archive Film 137).
Page 51: William Ogdon: Males 1 (under 10), 3 (10-15), 1 (16-25), 1 (45 or older); Females 1 (16-25), 1 (45 or older); three in agriculture.

Thomas Harrover: Males 3 (under 10), 2 (10-15), 1 (26-44); Females: 3 (under 10), 1 (10-15), 1 (26-44), 1 in agriculture.
These two families were in this order on the same sheet of the census roll; it is likely that they lived next door to each other. There were no other Harrovers; there was one Thomas Ogden.
NOTE 355 1830 Census of Fairfax County, Virginia (National Archive Film 201).
Page 241: Hiram Harrover: Males 2 (5-10); 1 (10-15), 1 (30-40); Females 2 (under 5), 1 (5-10), 1 (30-40), 2 (60-70), 1 (70-80); two slaves 10-24.
Page 245: Thomas Ogdon.
[91]*Heads of Families at the first census of the United States taken in the year 1790. Records of the State Enumerations: 1782 to 1785 Virginia* (Baltimore: South Book Co., 1952).

Page 249: Emanuel Ogdon.
NOTE 356 1850 Census of Fairfax County, Virginia.
Page 306: Dwelling 682, Family 682, John Harrowver, age 40, farmer, born in Virginia as were all of the rest of the family; Eliza, age 40; Priscilla, age 9; John H., age 6; Joseph, age 3; David, age 3; and Rezin, age 2/12.
Page 326: Dwelling 834, Family 834, Alexander Harover, age 30, farmer, value of real estate $900.00; born in Virginia, as were all of the rest of the family; Elizabeth, age 30; Frances, female, age 9; Emeline, age 7; Sandy, male, age 5; Elizabeth, age 4.
Page 327: Dwelling 841, Family 841, Eliza Harover, age 54, value of real estate $1,000.00; born in Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, age 24, born in Virginia as were all of the rest of the family; Hiram, age 19, farmer; Catherine, age 14; Martha V., age 10; and Robert M., age 7.
NOTE 357 Parish Registers of Llangyvelach, Glamorganshire, Wales (FHL Film 104968). I was searching for the names David, Davis, Jenkins, Mathews, and Perkins or Pergrin – LDP.
Page 1, Eliza David, buried February 1693; Henry Morgan, buried in 1704.
Page 3, Jonathan David and Mary Phillip, married October 16, 1711.
Page 5, A daughter of Thomas Matthews, baptized July 13, 1712; David, son of John David, baptized March 1, 1712/1713.
Page 6, William David, buried …y 12, 1713.
Page 7, Mary, daughter of Thomas Jenkins, baptized September 30, 1720; Jennett, daughter of John Jenkins, baptized January 4, 1726/1727; Griffith, daughter of Thomas David, baptized January 10, 1726/1727; and Thomas, son of Reese Matthew, baptized February 11, 1726/1727.
Page 8, William Matthews, buried September 13, 1727; Margaret Matthews, buried November 10, 1727; Reese David, buried February 20, 1726/1727.
Page 9, Eliza, daughter of Edward David, baptized February 14, 1726/1727; David, son of William David, baptized February 17, 1726/1727; William, son of Thomas Jenkins, baptized February 24, 1726/1727; and Jennett, daughter of Lewellin Morgan David, baptized March 17, 1726/1727.
Page 9, William Mathew and Mary Thomas, married February 14, 1726/1727; Morgan John and Joan David, married August 16, 1727.

Page 9, Rees Davis, at Landeg, buried July 1, 1726; Matthew David, buried October 7, 1727; Jane wife of Evan David, buried October 23, 1726.

Page 11, Thomas David, buried October 25, 1729.
Page 11, Elizabeth David, baptized in 1730.
Page 12, Richard Porgrin, buried October 17, 1730; Oliver Jenkins, buried in 1730; Jane Jenkins, buried in 1730.
Page 12, John Matthew and Mary Griffith, married in 1731.
Page 13, Mary David, buried in February 1731/1732; Morgan David, buried in 1731.
Page 13, David Morgan and Mary Jenkins, married in 1732.
Page 15, Griffith, son of Richard Jenkins, baptized August 9, 1734; Thomas, son of John Davis, baptized August 22, 1734; Anne, daughter of Richard Jenkins, baptized February 9, 1734/1735.
Page 15, John David and Ann Morgan; and Enoch David and Gwenllian Lew.., married in 1734.
Page, 16, William, son of Henry David, buried 9, 17, 1734. [May be old calendar date.]
Page 18, Edward, son of Thomas David, baptized October 4, 1736; Lewelin, son of Lewelin Jenkins, baptized October 7, 1736; Samuel, reputed son of John Matthews, baptized November 16, 1736; Ann, daughter of Thomas John David, baptized December 4, 1736.
Page 19, David John Jenkins, buried October 4, 1736; Edward Thomas David, buried October 7, 1736; Lewelin Jenkins, buried October 19, 1736; John Matthews, buried December 20, 1736.
Page 19, William, son of Thomas David, baptized October 9, 1737.
Page 20, Sage, daughter of William Mathew, baptized December 9, 1737.
Page 21, Samuel Matthew and ???, married January 5, 1737/1738.
Page 21, Hopkin David and Jane David, married January 6, 1737/1738.
Page 21, John, son of John Jenkins, buried July 5, 1737; Joan, daughter of Robert Matthew, buried August 16, 1737; Jennett, daughter of Thomas David, buried September 14, 1737; Anne, daughter of Thomas David, buried September 16, 1737;
354
Page 22, Jane Jenkins, buried December 1737.
Page 23, Jonathan David and Elizabeth Thomas, married June 5, 1738; Rees David and Mary Beg…, married 8.16.1739; Hopkin Jenkins and Elizabeth ???, married 9.1739; John Thomas and Elizabeth Da…, married in 1739.
Page 24, Jane Hopkin David, buried May 30, 1739; Isaac Jenkins, buried June 29, 1739; Elizabeth Mathews, buried 9.1.1739.
Page 25, William David, buried January 19, 1739/1740; Thomas David, buried January 25, 1739/1740.
Page 25, Sarah, daughter of William David, christened March 8, 1740/1741; Morgan, son of Abraham Jenkins, christened possibly the same day.
Page 26, Reis Jenkins, buried July 3, 1740; Ann Jenkins, buried November 2, 1740.
Page 27, John, son of Robert Matthews, christened May 2, 1741; Martha and ???, daughter of Thomas Davis, christened in July 1741; Thomas son of John Jenkins, possibly christened in July; Charlotte, daughter of William David, possibly christened in July; Anne, daughter of Harry Jenkins, christened November 15, 1741.
Page 28, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Jenkins, christened December 8, 1741; Hannah, daughter of Griffith David, christened February 7, 1741/1742.
Page 28, Ann David, buried March 29, 1741.

Page 29, Barbara David, buried November 16, 1741; Elizabeth Jenkins, buried December 4, 1741; William Jenkins, buried December 8, 1741; Abram Jenkins, buried January 20, 1741/1742; Joan Jenkins, buried February 11, 1741/1742.
Page 30, Hopkin David and Jennett John, married March 1, 1741/1742.
Page 30, son of William David, christened April 4, 1742; David, son of Elizabeth David, christened May 23, 1742; Sarah, daughter of Lewelin David, christened May 1742; Mary, daughter of Thomas Jenkins, christened August 1742.
Page 69, Elizabeth, wife of Aaron Peregrine, died August 17, 1754.
Page 70, John, son of Aaron Peregrine, baptized November 18, 1755.
Page 74, Jane, daughter of William David Morgan, baptized December 26, 1757.
355
NOTE 358 Bluff, Utah LDS Ward Records (FHL Film 025833).
Page 1, Platte DeAlton Lyman, born August 20, 1848, Ft. Laramie, baptized August 28, 1856; died November 13, 1901; Adelia Robison, born December 21, 1848, Crete, Will, Illinois; Annie Maud Lyman, daughter of Jonah M. Clarke and Mary Smith, born April 11, 1860, Rounds, Norwich, England; baptized April 26, 1876. [Aunt Annie was Platte's 2nd wife: plural;] Eva Lyman, born December 14, 1875, Fillmore; baptized April 13, 1884; Albert Robison Lyman, born January 10, 1879, Fillmore; Mary Lyman, born August 3, 1882, Bluff; Lucretia Lyman, born August 19, 1884, Bluff.
Page 4, Mary Ellen Perkins, daughter of Benjamin Perkins and Sarah Williams, born September 28, 1882, Bluff.
Page 5, Catherine A. Perkins, daughter of Benjamin Perkins and Mary Ann Williams, baptized June 10, 1883.
Page 7, Beatrice Ann Perkins, daughter of Benjamin Perkins and Sarah Williams, baptized February 28, 1892.
Page 11, Sarah Elizabeth Perkins, daughter of Benjamin Perkins and Sarah Williams, baptized January 15, 1894.
Page 12, Irene Perkins, daughter of Benjamin Perkins and Sarah Williams, born March 11, 1894; baptized May 18, 1902.
Page 12, Ione Perkins, daughter of Benjamin Perkins and Sarah Williams, born March 11, 1894; baptized May 18, 1902.
Page 13, Gladys Perkins, daughter of Benjamin Perkins and Sarah Williams, born June 5, 1888; baptized June 7, 1896.
Page 13, Ella Vilate, daughter of Benjamin Perkins and Sarah Williams, born April 2, 1897.
Page 13, Caroline Lyman, born May 13, 1890; baptized May 21, 1898.
Page 13, Richard L. Perkins, baptized May 28, 1898.
Page 14, Edward Lyman, born October 11, 1886; baptized near October 12, 1894.
Page 14, Minerva Perkins, born March 8, 1901.
Page 14, Edward Lyman, son of Platte D. Lyman and Adelia Robison, born October 11, 1886, Scipio; baptized near October 12, 1894; ordained a deacon December 1898 by Lemuel Hardison Redd.
356
Membership Records
Adelia Robison #18 died February 25, 1909
Mary Lyman #19

Lucretia Lyman #20
Edward P. Lyman #21
Caroline Lyman #22
Albert R. Lyman #23
Mary Ellen Perkins #24
Hiram Perkins #63 son of William and Jane Matthews Perkins; born February 18, 1857, Llansamlet, Glamorgan; baptized 1859; died March 12, 1917.
Sarah Perkins #72 daughter of Evan Williams and Mary Davis
Beatrice Ann Perkins #73
Sarah Eliz. Perkins #74
Glady Perkins #75
Richard Leonard " #76
Irene Perkins #77
Ione Perkins #78
Joseph Alvin Lyman #112 son of Amasa Lyman and Eliza Maria Partridge
Walter Clisbee " #148 son of Amasa Lyman and Caroline Partridge
Ella Vilate Perkins #181
Ione Perkins Hunt #314
Priesthood Records
Edward Partridge Lyman #127, ordained an Elder February 22, 1909, by Wayne H. Redd.
NOTE 359 Emigration Card Catalog of the Pioneers Crossing the Plains, 1847-1869.
Page 34, Benjamin Platt, age twenty-three, Mary Platt, age nineteen; sailed on the ship *Horizon*, British Mission, May 23, 1856. Member of Captain Edward Martin's Handcart Company; arrived at GSLC, November 30, 1856.[92]
Anna or Hannah Huntsman and family from Pigeon Branch, Pottawattamie County, Iowa. Crossed the plains with the 3rd Company (Captain Thomas C.D. Howell) in 1852.
NOTE 360 Juanita Brooks, *On the Ragged Edge* [originally published as *Dudley Leavitt, Pioneer to Southern Utah* (1942)] [see PFRC Book 28].
Page vi., The same thing is true of the spelling of the name Weir. The older records have it Weare, but the family has spelled it Weir.
[92]Original source: *Journal History of the Church*, November 30, 1856, page 70.

Page 2, At the time of Dudley's birth, the family was living in Hatley, Canada, just fifteen miles from the Vermont line. Jeremiah had brought his young bride there immediately after their marriage, where the soil was deep and rich and the timber plentiful.
Page 13, Weir died August 1847; Lydia married William Snow, and died in November 1846.
Page 21, Lemuel married Melvina Thompson.
Page 24, Dudley married Mary Huntsman, August 30, 1853.
NOTE 361 Pinto Ward, 1896
Page 3, December 17, 1896, Benjamin Platt opened the meeting with prayer. From the last of April 1896 to October 10, 1897, Benjamin Platt doesn't appear in the ward records, but from January to April he is there almost every Sunday. [This appears typical of many of the farmers.]
Page 15, In the fall of 1856 in company with Amos G. Thornton and Rufus Allen, they

moved to Pinto, Washington County. They were the only settlers there during the winter of 1856/1857. They built cellars covered with willows and clay which served as their homes for the winter. Other settlers arrived that spring and a town was surveyed, a branch of the church was organized and Brother Richard Robinson was chosen Presiding Elder. Subsequently, he was ordained a bishop and presided four about twenty years.
Page 31, As summer advanced, in 1856, the water at Harmony was found insufficient to sustain most of the settlers there; therefore, part of the people settled on the Santa Clara and others at Pinto. The following brethren went to Pinto: Rufus C. Allen (Captain), Samuel F. Atwood, Lorenzo W. Roundy, Richard S. Robinson, Amos G. Thornton, Prime T. Coleman, Benjamin Knell, Robert Dixon, and David W. Tullis.
Page 33, July 17, 1859, Pinto was organized. Richard S. Robinson, president of the branch; Amos G. Thornton, 1st counselor; Benjamin Hulse, 2nd counselor; Thales Haskell, clerk. 1860. At the March term of the Washington County Court, Pinto was organized as a precinct of Washington County.
The settlers settled on Pinto Creek. They built their houses close together in fort style, making two rows of houses. They had no trouble with the Paiute Indians, but the Navajo Indians around 1886 stole some stock from the range.
The first meetinghouse in Pinto was converted from a small log house about 15 x 16 feet and was built in 1860. In 1866 a rock meetinghouse 24 x 34 feet was built and was used as the school house for many years.
358
July 11, 1867, Richard S. Robinson was chosen as Bishop.
In June 1868, the Union Iron Company commenced operating in Little Pinto.
July 1, 1869, Mountain Meadows settlers and those at Pinto Iron Works and at Little Pinto, were attached to Pinto Ward.
March 17, 1874, Pinto Ward was organized into the United Order.
The people paid tithing in livestock and the church soon had great herds of cattle called Canaan Livestock Company. James Andrus was general manager. In 1876 they took a number of their cattle to Upper Kanab and soon sold out.
NOTE 362 Elias Loomis, *Descendants of Joseph Loomis in America* (1875, revised 1908 by Elisha S. Loomis).
Page 18, That Joseph Loomis' great-grandfather died at Thaxted, England in 1551 is now proved as evidenced by Thaxted church records. But whence came his ancestry.
Page 21, Lomas in England, Loomis in America.
Page 30, The conclusion naturally follows that the Lomas family in England came from Spain about the year 1400 or perhaps earlier.
Page 53, Lomas is Saxon and the names originates in England at Haulgh, now a part of Tonge-with-Haulgh in the parish of Bolton, Lancashire, England. What is now Lancashire seems to have been but little peopled by the Britons prior to the Roman Conquest in 43 A.D. It was mainly settled with the coming of the Anglo-Saxons in 400 A.D.
Page 83, Kyrsten, wife of John Lomesse of Thaxted, grandfather of Joseph Loomis. Christine was a Pasfield or a Jackson. Either Thomas Lumyus (died 1551) or William Lommance (died 1540), was the father of John above. Probably William who had John and William.
Page 84, John Lomas (grandfather) was a carpenter, lived in Thaxted wife "Kyrstyne"

will dated May 1567. Children: John "Lymace," baptized in 1562, a younger child (record cut out prior to his baptism).
Page 85, Lomas not in Thaxted, prior to 1540-1551.
Page 86, Thomas Lummyus, died 1551 – John Lummys married Kyrsten Pasfield or Jackson, will 1567 – John Lummys married Agnes, baptized 1562, died 1619 in Braintree (a tailor); Joseph Lummys (the emigrant), married Mary White. His brother and sisters:
359
Ann Warr, Sara Burton, Elizabeth Preston, wife of William Preston, Jane Pengally, and Geoffrey who married Prescilla and died 1625.
Pages 97-98, Joseph and Mary married in Shalford Church 1614. Robert White and Bridget Algar were married here also.
Page 103, Soon after Joseph and Mary married, Robert White moved to Messing, with his wife. Will, page 103, made in 1617, Jane, eldest daughter; Sarah, wife of James Bowtell; Mary daughter of Joseph Lummis; Elizabeth, wife of William Goodinge; Bridgett, a daughter; Anna White a daughter; Nathaniel White, a son; John White, a son.
Page 104, Robert White, yeoman, born probably Messing, there died and buried June 17, 1617. He married June 24, 1585, Brydgette, baptized at Shalford, March 11, 1562, daughter of William Allgar, who died at Shalford and William, buried, August 2, 1575 (see *Register*, NEHGS, June 1901). Children, born at Shalford: Mary, baptized, August 24, 1590; Anna, married John Porter, October 18, 1620; John, married Mary Levett.
Page 121, Joseph Loomis, son of John and Agnes Loomis, was probably born before 1590 in England; married in Messing, Essex, England, June 30, 1614, Mary White who was baptized August 24, 1590[93] and died at Windsor, Connecticut, August 23, 1652. Mary White was a daughter of Robert White and Bridget Allgar of Messing, England, who were married June 24, 1585.
Joseph Loomis was a woolen-draper in Braintree, Essex, England; sailed from London on April 11, 1638 in the *Susan and Ellen* and arrived at Boston, July 17, 1638, tarrying about one year at Dorchester, Massachusetts, it is thought. He died November 25, 1658, at Windsor, Connecticut.
Page 122, Joseph Loomis spelled his name Lomas. Eldest son Joseph married 2nd Mary Chauncey.
Page 126, Children of Joseph Loomis and Mary White: 1) Joseph Loomis, born about 1615 at Messing, Essex, England; married (1) September 17, 1646, Sarah Hill; (2) June 28, 1650, Mary Chauncey; died June 26, 1687. 2) Sarah, born 1617; married September 28, 1640, Captain Nicholas Olmsted; died August 1684, son of James Olmsted and Joyce Cornish, of Hartford, who came in the *Lion*, arriving at Boston, September 16, 1633. He was a captain in the Pequot War in 1675.
The Olmsted's old family seat was at Fairsted, Essex, England, and still exists. James Olmsted "first settler" of Hartford, Connecticut, was baptized at Great Leighs (or Lees Magna), Essex, England, December 4, 1580 (parish register); married Joyce Cornish at Great Leighs, October 26, 1605 (who was buried in England, April 21, 1621).
[93]See *Register* of the NEHGS, Volume 55, pages 28-29.
360
James was the son of James Olmsted, born 1550, died December 2, 1595, who married August 12, 1576, Jane Bristow, he being the son of Thomas, born 1521, who was a son of James, born 1496, the son of John (born 1470) and Alice Hankley, born 1473, died 1533.
James Olmsted and Joyce Cornish had the following children: Sarah, Mary, Rebecca,

John, Samuel, Joseph, Thomas and Mabel. James Olmsted married (2) Mrs. Mary Lord, and died August 31, 1684.
Joseph Loomis and Mary White's 3rd child was Elizabeth, born about 1619 in England; married May 20, 1641, Josiah Hull; she was still living in 1665. Child 4: Mary, born in England about 1620; married (1) 1638, John Skinner of Hartford (who died 1650); she married (2) November 13, 1651, Owen Tudor. She was living in Windsor, Connecticut where she died August 19, 1680.
Page 129, Child 5: John, born 1622 or later at Essex County, England; married February 9, 1648/1649, Elizabeth Scott; died September 1, 1688.
Page 130, Child 6: Thomas, born 1624 or later at Essex County, England; married (1) November 1, 1653, Hannah Fox; (2) January 1, 1662/1663, Mary Judd; died August 28, 1689.
Page 131, Child 7: Nathaniel, born about 1626 or later, Essex County, England; married November 24, 1653, Elizabeth Moore; died August 19, 1688.
Page 132, Child 8: Samuel, born about 1628 or later, Essex County, England; married December 27, 1653, Elizabeth Judd; died October 1, 1689.
Page 589, Names first mentioned in England in 1333 in Lay Subsidy Roll, number 130-6 (assessment and calling of a tax upon the inhabitants of Lancashire in 1333), name Penhilton Rico Imhales (Lumhales). Thus Richard de Lumhales became the first known of this name in England.
NOTE 363 *Register*, New England Historic, Genealogical Society, Volume 55.
Page 22, Mary, daughter of Robert White, married 1614.
Page 23, Anna, died 1647; Mary, died 1652.
Page 24, Elizabeth, baptized March 5, 1591 at Shalford; married November 7, 1616, at Shalford.
Page 25, William Goodwin married (2) Susanna; Elizabeth died before January 1669/1670. John White married Mary Levit, December 26, 1622.
Page 27, Nathaniel White, will proved July 31, 1623.
361
Page 28, Robert White and Bridget Allgar, married June 24, 1585, at Shalford.
Children of William Allgar, all baptized at Shalford: Mary, September 9, 1560; Bridget, March 11, 1562; John, April 6, 1565; John, October 5, 1567; and Elizabeth, May 5, 1583. [This last date should be questioned.]
Children of Robert White, all baptized at Shalford: Sarah, March 8, 1585; Nathaniel, April 20, 1587; Mary, August 24, 1590; Elizabeth, March 5, 1591; Bridget, August 18, 1594; and Anne, July 13, 1600.
Page 29, Burials: John Allgar, son of William, August 1, 1565; William Allgar, August 2, 1575; Robert White, June 17, 1617. Marriages: John Christmas and Bridgett White, September 28, 1618; John Porter and Anne White, October 18, 1620; and John White and Mary (Lev)it, December 26, 1622.
NOTE 364 George F. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland, their Origin, Meaning and History* (New York: The New York Public Library, 1962).
Page 345, Harrower, A surname common to Fife and district "The first of this name [no date] is described as a Flemish gunner; it may be a form of Harruwyn. William Harower or Herwart had a charter of the office of keeper of the king's muire and cunningare in Crail in liferent in the reign of David II. Robert Harwar was burgess of Perth, 1440, and

Sir John Harwar who was vicar of Cortochquhay in 1452 may be the John Harwar, chaplain, mentioned in 1455. James Harwar was vicar of Banchoryterne in 1465. Thomas Harrowar is in the record in Belheluy, 1506 and Thomas Harrour appears as vicar pensioner of Arbroath, 1512 and 1524. Thomas Herrowar was witness in Aberdeen, 1536 and the escheat of William Harrowar was disponed to James Prymrois in 1603.
The surname appears several times in Dunfermline between 1561 and 1700. The surname is from the occupation, a worker on the land, from Middle English *harwe*, a harrow, with agental suffix: *er*. Harrowair 1561, Harruar 1635, Harruer 1698, Haruar 1519, Harvar, 1464 (no copyright). [From our own records, we know that our Harrower family came from the Shetland Islands of northern Scotland. LDP]
NOTE 365 Clayton Torrence, compiler, *Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1965).
Page 197, Alexander Harrower in Lancaster County, Virginia, in the year 1740, made an inventory of his properties. For copy, write: Clerk of Circuit Court, Lancanster County, Virginia.
NOTE 366 Gerald Fothergill, transcriber, *Emigrants from England, 1773-1776* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1964).
362
Page 30, John Harrower, age 40, occupation clerk and bookkeeper, arrived from Shetland on the ship *Planter* (leaving London February 7 to 13, 1774), to Virginia as an indentured servant.
Note: Family tradition, as noted above, has it that our ancestors came from the Shetland Islands. This entry is the only one of a Harrower I have found to date that came from Shetland. It should be determined if John is a brother of Merryman or his father, and if he did not send for Merryman after being freed from his indenture. LDP.
NOTE 367. Source lost. John Jenny had "liberty in 1636, to erect a mill for grinding and beating of corn upon the brook of Plymouth."
NOTE 368 John T. Landis, *Mayflower Descendants and their Marriages*, 3rd edition (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1964).
Pages 22-23, Samuel Fuller, son of Edward Fuller, died October 31, 1683; married April 8, 1635, Jane Lathrop, born 1614, who died before her husband, and had: 1) Hannah, married Nicholas Bonham; 2) Samuel, baptized February 11, 1637/1638; married Anne Fuller; 3) Elizabeth, married Joseph? Taylor; 4) Sarah, baptized August 1, 1641; died young; 5) Mary, born June 16, 1644; married Joseph Williams; 6) Thomas, born March 18, 1651; died young; 7) Sarah, born December 10, 1654; married John Crowell; 8) John, born about 1656; married Mehitable Rowley; 9) child, born February 8, 1658; died young.
Children of Samuel #2, follow.
NOTE 369 1841 Census of Wales, Llanilid Parish, Jyfrane or Lyfrane.
Page 5, Edmund Williams, age 85, farmer, born in Glamorgan as were all of the family; Mary Williams, age 75; David Williams, age 40; Evan Williams, age 36; Catherine Williams, age 40; Jane Williams, age 25; Evan Williams, age 12, male servant; Mary Williams, age 12, female servant.
Page 245 #31, Thomas Mathews, age 64; Mary Mathews, age 58; Thomas Mathews, age 24; Elizabeth Mathews, age 18.
Page 246 #38, Joseph Mathew, age 69, junker, born in Llangefelach, Glamorgan;

Jeremiah Mathew, age 66, born in Llangefelach.
Page 249 #65, Joseph Mathew, age 31, collier, born Llangefelach; Ann Mathew.
Page 250, #69, Leyshon Mathew, age 72.
Village of Cwmburla, Town of Swansea, St. Mary Parish.
363
Page 561 #157, Cae Bricks [a building]: John Jenkins, head, married, age 80, laborer, born Swansea Higher, Glamorgan; Anne Jenkins, wife married, age 70.
Swansea Higher, Lalyenanupawr.
Page 473, #40, William Perkins, head, married, age 54, farmer, 50 acres, born Glamorgan as with all of the family; Mary Perkins, wife, married age 47; Hopkin, so, married 20, farmer; William, son, married, 19, farmer; Elizabeth, daughter, age 17, farmer; Mary, daughter, age 9, scholar; Ann, daughter, age 6, scholar; John, son, age 4.
NOTE 370 1851 Census of Wales (FHL Film 104214).
Page 12 #21, Thomas Mathews, head, married, age 64, collier, born Llangefelach, Glamorgan, as are the rest of the members of the family. Mary Mathews, wife, age 58; Thomas Mathews, son, age 24, collier; Elizabeth, daughter, age 18.
NOTE 371 No source. Eddy: the name means descendant of little Ead or Ede (rich), pet forms of names beginning with Eod, such as Edward, Edmund and Edgar. William Eddy's history will be included in this set of publications.
NOTE 372 1851 Census of Wales, Parish of Aberdare: that portion of the Village of Aberdare between the Upper Dare Bridge and the Upper Village Gate and including the houses on the Gadlys land. (FHL Film 104204).
#51 Gadleys, page 16 or 365. Thomas Davies, head, married, age 52, book and shoemaker, born at Merthyr Tydvil; Gwillim Davies, wife, age 35, born at Aberdare, as are all of the rest of the family members; Richard Davies, son, age 20, smith; Catharine Davies, daughter, age 10; Edward Davies, son, age 9; Jane Davies, daughter, age 14 months; William Davies, son, age nine weeks.
NOTE 373 1861 Census of Wales, Tyngrharl or Tywgrhare in Coychurch Higher, Glamorganshire (FHL Film 543229).
Page 2 #7, David Davies, head, married, age 26, agricultural labourer, born in Llanpr…, Pembrokeshire, Wales; Sarah Davies, wife, age 30, born in Coychurch, Glamorganshire; Jane Davies, daughter, age 3, born in Coychurch.
Page 2 #8, Edmund William, head, widower, age 67/69, agricultural labourer; born in Coychurch; Gwen William, daughter, age 22, dressmaker, born in Coychurch.
NOTE 374 In the 1851 census of Wales, Glamorganshire, Monknash, about ½ the way through the film, there is a wealthy Perkins farmer. It is one or two pages before or after the beginning of Monknash.
364
NOTE 375 Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., *History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster,* Volume 2 (London, Paris and New York: Fisher, Son & Co., 1836).
Page 592, Crompton, the most northern part of the chapelry, has the largest population of any of the townships associated with Oldham; and its growth in numbers and in trade has fully kept pace with the other parts of this flourishing district. A bleak situation, and somewhat sterile soil, has produced a race of hardy and laborious men, and the close connexion with Saddleworth has given to the people much of the manners and character which prevail in these hilly regions. An ancient free chapel, belonging to the

establishment, stands at Shaw, in this township, which was twice enlarged and re-edified during the last century. Crompton-hall, like too many of the other ancient houses in the neighbourhood, has fallen into decay. The whole chapelry of Oldham consists of upwards of 7,000 acres, of which the township of Oldham contains 4,000, Chadderton 2,000, Crompton 650, and Royton 550.

NOTE 376 Film 087044. Platte D. Lyman appears in an 1840 record, page 153. I have not checked it.

NOTE 377 1840 Census, Will County, Rock Village Precinct.
Page 376, Leavitt family.

NOTE 378 Royton Parish Register transcripts from the Norman Collection (FHL Film 215608, item 13, christenings, 1755-1850. Note: I took the actual information below not from the above transcripts but from a printout P1483-1, 2 volumes – LDP.
Richard Stock, christened May 31, 1807, son of James Stock and Ann [Hannah] (misc. 036381, serial number 03912-6); baptized June 20, 1968; endowed September 30, 1968; sealed to parents November 11, 1969.
Apparently Richard Stock's parents are the individuals in the following two entries:
James Stock, christened May 31, 1767, son of Benjamin Stock and Alice (misc. 004189, serial number 00455-0); baptized June 18, 1968; endowed August 3, 1967; sealed to parents November 7, 1969.
Hannah Kershaw, christened January 22, 1769, daughter of David Kershaw and Hannah (misc. 004872, serial number 00531-1); baptized June 21 1968; endowed July 19, 1968; sealed to parents October 30, 1969.
James Stock, above, also had a sister called Hannah Stock, christened March 18, 1770, daughter of Benjamin Stock and Alice (misc. 005395, serial number 00587-6); baptized June 21, 1968; endowed July 19, 1968; sealed to parents October 30, 1969.
365

NOTE 379 *Index to the U.S. 1850 Census of Indiana, Letter Q* (FHL Film 962,908); also FHL book 977.2 x2p 1850 Index V.Q.
Quakenbush, Albert Co Mart 139
Quakenbush, Andres N G Wayn 548
Quakenbush, Elizabeth Ha Henr 706
Quakenbush, Elwood Hi Gree 697
Quakenbush, Ezra Pa Oran 914
Quakenbush, Fanny Mars 945
Quakenbush, Isaac Co Mart 150
Quakenbush, Isaac Wa Park 389
Quakenbush, James Wa Park 700
Quakenbush, Jonathan Hi Gree 699
Quakenbush, Joel Co Gree 150
Quakenbush, John Pa Mart 883
Quakenbush, John H. Co Oran 139
Quakenbush, Liberia Co Mart 139
Quakenbush, Sarah Ann Co Mart 150
Quakenbush, Susannah Co Mart 150
Quakenbush, Thomas Or Oran 875
Quakenbush, William Co Mart 150

NOTE 380 Enterprize, Utah LDS Ward Record, Record of Baptisms and Confirmations, Form E, 1925 (FHL Film 025920).
September 12, 1925, George Alma Platt, baptized by A. P. Jones.
September 13, 1925, George Alma Platt, confirmed by Joseph A. Terry.
Record of Members and Children, Book 1, 1918-1939.
Membership #3, George Platt, son of Benjamin Platt and Mary Greaves, born January 25, 1872, baptized by John W. Platt [his brother], May 30, 1880; confirmed by Robert Knell, May 30, 1880; received membership from Pinto Ward, March 3, 1918.
Membership #60, Josephine Platt, born at Hamblin, Enterprize, Utah, June 23, 1918; blessed by George O. Holt, August 4, 1918; baptized by J. T. Truman, September 4, 1926; confirmed by William Lund, September 5, 1926.
Membership #366, Robert Lee Platt, son of James Platt and Lottie Lee Lanier; born at Pinto, Utah, December 29, 1913; blessed by H. E. Harrison, March 1, 1914; baptized by J. T. Hunt, June 3, 1922; confirmed by A. P. Jones, June 4, 1922; ordained a deacon by James Platt, January 10, 1926; ordained a teacher by Joseph A. Terry, November 5, 1929; ordained a priest by A. P. Jones, January 18, 1931; ordained an elder by W. Lund, February 5, 1935.
366
Membership #392, Mary Ellen Platt, born at Enterprize, Utah, August 24, 1922; blessed by A. P. Jones, November 5, 1922.
Membership #421, Joseph Eugene Platt, born at Hamblin, Washington, Utah, November 13, 1914; blessed by Heber E. Harrison, November 13, 1914 (?); baptized by Joseph A. Terry, May 5, 1923; confirmed by William Lund, May 5, 1923; ordained a deacon, January 23, 1927, by John H. Tullis.
Membership #528, Roland Eveland [Evelyn] Platt, born at Gunlock, Washington, Utah, February 3, 1916; blessed by N. D. Forsythe, March 5, 1916; baptized by Joseph A. Terry, May 3, 1924; confirmed by Joseph A. Terry, May 4, 1924.
Membership #621, George Alma Platt, born at Hamblin, Washington, Utah, February 27, 1917; blessed by George A. Holt, April 1, 1917; baptized by A. P. Jones, September 12, 1925; confirmed by Joseph A. Terry, September 13, 1925.
NOTE 381 1880 National Census, Gunlock, Washington, Utah (FHL Film 29171, part 5). There were only eleven families in Gunlock in 1880.
#3 #3 Eliza Leavitt
Joseph
Josiah
#4 #4 Jeremiah Leavitt
Mary Ellen
NOTE 382 1870 National Census of Clara Town, Washington, Utah (FHL Film 553112).
Page 1, Lemuel Leavitt
Clover Valley, Page 1, Dwelling 7, Family 6, Sarah Sturtevant Leavitt is still living with Betsey Hamblin; age 73; female; white; no occupation, born in Vermont.
NOTE 383 1860 National Census of Mountain Meadows, Washington, Utah, July 30, 1860 (FHL Film 805314)
Page 156, Dudley Leavitt family; Jeremiah Leavitt family.
Page 157 (1022) # 1354, 1155; Sarah Levitt, 62, female, New Hampshire; Betsy Hamlin, age 30, female, Illinois; William Hamlin, age 4, Utah Territory; Jane Hamlin, age 2,

female, Utah Territory.
NOTE 384 In a letter regarding Thomas Davies, found at the old Research Department of the Genealogical Society, dated November 7, 1957, page 2: There is a Watkin Jacob, son of William and Amelia Jacob. Watkin is a rare name in Llantrisant [Glamorganshire,
367
Wales]. All the children of William and Amelia Morgan Jacob are in the Bishop's Transcripts of Llantrisant. William was probably a brother of Watkin, as they were married in 1813 and 1800 respectively.
NOTE 385 Rivergrove II Ward, Provo, Utah, 1964, Form E, Number 12 [viewed it at the ward]: Irene Platt, male [should be female], born June 16, 1964, Provo, Utah, Utah, daughter of Gordon Leavitt Platt and Allie Lyman; blessed August 2, 1964 by Gordon Leavitt Platt.
NOTE 386 Wymount Branch, organized June 29, 1947, East Provo Stake, Form E, 1949, Gordon Platt is given as a ward teacher.
Form E of above for 1950, Arthur Roy Morin, 2nd counselor, ward work director; Gordon Platt, ward teacher, Seventies representative.
Page 1140, Number 25, Gene Lyman Platt, male, son of Gordon Leavitt Platt and Allie Lyman, born May 5, 1950, Provo, Utah, Utah; blessed June 4, 1950 by Gordon Leavitt Platt.
Number 42, Brad Lyman Morin.
Form E of above for 1951, Arthur R. Morin, bishop.
Page 118, Number 5, Lyman De Platt, male, son of Gordon Leavitt Platt and Allie Lyman, born June 10, 1943, Moab, Utah; baptized June 24, 1951 by Gordon L. Platt; confirmed June 24, 1951 by Gordon L. Platt.
NOTE 387 Richfield 1st Ward, 1928, Form E, Ward Record, 1925.
Gordon Leavitt Platt, male, son of Joseph Platt and Clarissa Leavitt, born July 24, 1920, Hamblin, Washington, Utah; baptized August 5, 1928, by Joseph H. Christensen; confirmed August 5, 1928, by Frank M. Ogden.
NOTE 388 Richfield 2nd Ward, Form E, 1931.
Page 1150, Number 536, Joseph Eugene Platt, teacher, single, age 16 years 8 months 25 days, son of Joseph Platt and Clarissa J. Leavitt, born November 13, 1914, died August 8, 1931; student; died of Otitis Media after ruptured ear drum; international classification number 205A.
Richfield 2nd Ward, Index: Joseph Platt, 534; Clarissa J. Leavitt Platt, 535; Joseph E. Platt, 536; Roland E. Platt, 537; George Alma Platt, 538; Josephine Platt, 539; Gordon Platt, 540; Mary E. Platt, 541; Darwin K. Platt, 542; Denzil A. Platt, 543.
368
534, Cancellation, Joseph Platt, male, son of Benjamin Platt and Mary Graves, born Pinto, Utah, June 9, 1867; baptized by Joseph Eldridge, August 12, 1876; confirmed by Amos G. Thornton, August 12, 1876; ordained an elder (no record); died of cancer.
535, Clarissa J. Platt, female, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt and Mary E. Huntsman, born Gunlock, Utah, June 19, 1889; baptized by Franklin Holt, July 4, 1897; confirmed by Richard Morris, July 4, 1897; married to Joseph Platt and Roy Chidester.
536, Joseph Eugene Platt, born November 13, 1914, Hamblin; baptized May 5, 1923 by Joseph Terry; confirmed May 5, 1923, by William Lund; deacon January 23, 1927 by John H. Tullis; died August 8, 1931.

537, Roland E. Platt, born February 3, 1916, Gunlock, Hamolean [Hamblin], Utah; baptized by Joseph Terry, May 3, 1924; confirmed by Joseph Terry, May 4, 1924; deacon, February 12, 1928, by Joseph Platt; teacher, May 24, 1931, by William L. Warner; priest, August 15, 1933, by William L. Warner; removed to Logan 10th Ward, November 27, 1938.
538, George Alma Platt, born February 27, 1917; baptized September 12, 1925, by Arthur P. Jones; confirmed September 13, 1925, by Joseph Terry; deacon; teacher, July 24, 1932, by William L. Warner; priest, April 9, 1934, by William L. Warner; elder, June 22, 1939, by W. Eugene Paulsen; mission to the Western States, February 10, 1939; returned from Western States, March 12, 1941.
539, Josephine Platt, born June 23, 1918, Hamblin; blessed August 4, 1918, by George O. Holt; baptized September 4, 1926, by Jacob T. Truman; confirmed September 5, 1926, by William Lund; married February 23, 1940 to Charles W. Burd; removed to Rosemead Ward, Los Angeles, March 10, 1940.
540, Gordon Platt. [Given previously]
541, Mary E. Platt, born August 24, 1922, Enterprise; blessed November 5, 1922, by Arthur P. Jones; baptized September 7, 1930, by James Gunn; confirmed September 7, 1930, by Joseph Platt.
542, Darwin K. Platt, born December 5, 1926, at St. George, Washington, Utah; blessed January 23, 1927 by Robert Platt; baptized December 31, 1934, by Hugh Hanchett; confirmed December 31, 1934, by Charles W. Powell, Jr.; deacon, March 19, 1939, by Irving K. Rusband.
543, Denzil A. Platt, born May 23, 1929, Richfield, Sevier, Utah; baptized June 6, 1937, by Keith Cope; confirmed June 6, 1937, by Frederick H. Gunn.
544, David LeRoy Chidester, son of David Chidester and Mary A. Skangaard, born December 3, 1891, at Richfield; baptized February 3, 1900, by David Chidester;

confirmed February 4, 1900, by Archibald G. Young; elder, December 14, 1914, by William A. Seegmiller; Seventy by George F. Richards.
NOTE 389 Richfield 2nd Ward, Form E, 1940.
539, Josephine Platt, female, age 22, born in Utah, married February 23, 1940, civil marriage, to Charles Wilkes Burd, a member.
Form E, 1929.
Denzil A. Platt, male, son of Joseph Platt, and Clarissa Leavitt; born May 23, 1929, at Richfield; blessed July 7, 1929, by T. R. Gledhill.
Form E, 1930.
Mary Ellen Platt, female, daughter of Joseph Platt and Clarissa Leavitt; born August 24, 1922, at Enterprize; baptized September 7, 1930, by James Gunn; confirmed September 7, 1930, by Joseph Platt.
Form E, 1933.
Joseph Platt, elder, married, age 66 years, 1 month, 1 day, son of Benjamin Platt, American; died July 10, 1933; farmer, died of carcinoma of the lip. International Classification No. II43.
Form E, 1934.
Darwin Kay Platt, male, son of Joseph Platt, and Clarissa Leavitt, baptized December 31, 1934, by Hugh Hanchett; confirmed December 31, 1934, by Charles W. Powell, Jr.

Form E, 1937.
Denzil A. Platt, male, son of Joseph Platt, and Clarissa Leavitt, born May 23, 1929, at Richfield; baptized June 6, 1937, by Keith Cope; confirmed June 6, 1937, by F. H. Gunn.
NOTE 390 Enterprize Ward, Form E, 1926.
Josephine Platt, female, daughter of Joseph Platt and Clarissa Leavitt, born June 23, 1918, at Hamblin; baptized September 4, 1926, by J. T. Truman; confirmed September 5, 1926, by William Lund.
No record of Darwin in Enterprize in 1926, or in St. George in 1926.
370
NOTE 391 Computer File Index.
Under the name Lyman De Platt, as husband, is given my marriage record. Bertha Paula Vega, spouse; marriage September 30, 1965, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah. Batch A470942, Serial Sheet 1313.
NOTE 392 Allie Lyman Platt's diary for January 23, 1974, indicates that McKay Lyman Platt received his endowments on that day.
NOTE 393 St. George Temple Records (FHL Film 170583).
Page 16, Thomas Perkins was sealed to his parents October 8, 1879.
NOTE 394 Ralph Beaver Strassburger, LL.D. *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, Volume 1, 1727-1775 (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1966).
Page 709, List 258C at the Court House, Philadelphia, Tuesday the 23rd day of September, 1766. Present: Samuel Mifflin, Esq. The foreigners whose names are under written, imported in the ship *Chance*, Charles Smith, master, from Rotterdam, but last from Cowes, …
Johan Lutwig Walmaier
Note: The name Waldtmeier means *forest overseer*. It may also be spelled Waldmeier or Waldmohn, the latter being a Palatine place name.
NOTE 395 1851 Census of England, Lancashire, Netherhouse (FHL Film 087260).
Page 8, #3, James Greaves, living alone, age sixty or sixty-nine; cotton weaver.
Page 8, #8, is where Netherhouse is located: beginning at Long Field, Netherhouse, Rusty Fields, Low Crompton, Hey Hill, Lower Fields, Spring Garden, Fir Lane, Narrowgate, Bottom of Brow, Middle Brow, an House in the corner of James Clegg Brow and taking all the houses at Brow to Tetlows and turn to Knowl and Leonardin Cross, Muir Barn, pastures to Sheep Coales and Joseph Clegg New Buildings inclusive.
Page 3, House 9, Township of Crompton, Chapelry of Shaw, Borough of Oldham, Rusty Fields. This area called Rustyfields is right next to Netherhouse (where only two families lived). In Rustyfield there are only five families in the 1851 census. After Rustyfields follows Low Crompton with three families, Hey Hill with two families, Lower Fields with one family, Fir Lane with thirty-nine families, plus some unoccupied houses.
Thomas Platt, head, widower, age 55, farm labourer, born at Crompton, Lancashire, as are all of the rest of the family; Travis Platt, son, unmarried, as are all the rest of the children; age 20, farm labourer; Elizabeth Platt, daughter, age 25, house servant; James
371
Platt, son, age 23, millwright; Joseph Platt, son age 20, cotton mule spinner; Benjamin Platt, son, age seventeen, cotton piecer; Thomas Platt, son, age 13, scholar.
Note: the 1841 census for this area (FHL Film 306932), #8 of Crompton, does not give the Platt family anywhere; nor does the family appear anywhere in Crompton Township.

NOTE 396 Shaw, Lancashire, England, Holy Trinity Church (FHL Film 950395).
January 28, 1736, Esther, daughter of William Crompton, born at Narrow Yate, by Margaret, his wife; baptized.
Page 39, August 26, 1735, William Crompton and Margaret Neild, both of Crompton, married.
May 25, 1736, Vincent Crompton and Grace Bins, married. Note: appears on the will of George Travis.
Page 40, June 11, 1738, John Crompton and Sarah, his wife, at Oldham.
NOTE 397 Andrew Henshaw Ward, A.M., *A Genealogical History of The Rice Family: Descendants of Deacon Edmund Rice, who came from Berkhamstead, England, and settled at Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1638 or 1639* (Boston: C. Benjamin Richardson, 1858). (FHL Book 929.273 R36w)
Page 1, Introduction, Edmund Rice came from Barkhamstead [Berkhamstead], in the county of Hertfordshire, in England, and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1638 or 1639; as he shared in the three divisions of land in Sudbury, the first of which was made in 1639, he was no doubt residing there at that time.
No record has been found of his embarkation for this country, nor in what ship he came, or at which place he first arrived; there is not so much as tradition on the subject. The first we find of him is at Sudbury, with a wife and family of at least seven children that came over with him; that place, called "the plantation lying near unto Concord," was incorporated in 1639 by the name of Sudbury. His residence was on the east side of the Sudbury River, in the southerly part of what is now Wayland, and near the border of the extensive meadows through which that river flows in a northeasterly course to the Merrimac.
He was selectman in 1644, and subsequent years; deacon of the church in 1648, and, in 1656, one of thirteen petitioners belonging to Sudbury, who besought the General Court for a new plantation, saying, "Whereas your petitioners have lived divers years in Sudbury, and God hath been pleased to increase our children, which are now, divers of them, grown to man's estate, and wee, many of us grown into years, so as that wee should bee glad to see them settled before the Lord take us away from hence; as also God having given us some considerable quantity of cattle, so that wee are so straightened, that
372
wee cannot so comfortably subsist as could be desired; and some of us having taken some pains to view the country, wee have found a place, which lieth Westward about eight miles from Sudbury, which wee conceive might bee comfortable for our subsistence," &c.
Sudbury at that time contained less than seventy-five families, and in territory included what is now Wayland. One would naturally think they were "straightened" for the want of *neighbors*, rather than for want of *room* for themselves, or *meadows* wherefrom to procure subsistence [Page 2] for their cattle; and so they found it, even twenty years later, when the town, with an increased population, was broken up and nearly destroyed by the Indians. Their petition was granted, and the plantation laid to them was incorporated by the name of Marlborough in 1660; whereto he removed and had a house lot of fifty acres granted to him by the proprietors of that town, with the rights appertaining thereto in after divisions.
His wife "Tamazine" died at Sudbury, June 13, 1654; the record of her death is the only

one wherein her name has been found. His 2nd wife was "Mercie," widow of Thomas Brigham of Cambridge; whom he married March 1, 1655. His house lot in Marlboro' on which he built and resided, was in the westerly part of the town, on the old county road leading from Marlboro' to Northboro' and in the bend as it passes round the northerly side of the pond, a short distance northerly of the ancient "Williams tavern" afterwards kept by Gates and since by Wetherby. He was intrusted with various important duties by the General Court, which he discharged with a fidelity that occasioned repeated calls for his services, while the records of Sudbury and Marlboro' contain ample evidence of his vigilant and fatherly care in promoting the welfare of those infant settlements; the destruction of which by the Indians, occurring a few years after, he was not permitted to see by reason of death.

He died at Marlboro' May 3, 1663, and was buried at Sudbury. A deposition of his on the court files at Cambridge states his age, April 3, 1656, to be "about 62 years" – hence he was born about 1594, and about 69 years old when he died.

Inventory of Edmund Rice of Marlboro' taken May 15, 1663, by Thomas King, John Woods and John Stone £566.0.0. House, &c., £170.

Thomas King of Sudbury was one of the petitioners for Marlborough; John Woods was of Marlborough, and died there 1678; John Stone was then of Sudbury, afterwards of Cambridge, and died 1683. Inventory says, "due by bill from Mathew, Benjamin and Thomas Rice," [they were sons of the deceased,] "from William Brown," [he was of Sudbury, deacon and brother-in-law of the deceased,] "from Benjamin Crane, John How," [J. How was then of Marlborough, for which he was a petitioner, and died 1689,] "from Robert Wilson," [probably of Cambridge,] "from Thomas Brigham," [step-son of the deceased, and of Marlborough,] "from Jonathan and Samuel Hide," (Hyde) [they were of Newton, brothers, and died there; Deacon Samuel, born 1610, died 1689; Jonathan, born 1626, died 1711.]

Page 3, By another paper in the Probate Office, it appears that an inventory, amounting to £743.8.4, was taken of the estate of Edmund Rice, "who died intestate," by William Ward, Thomas Loring, John Woods and John Stone, May 15, 1663.

The *two first* of these are not named among those who took the first mentioned inventory, and *one* that is *there* named is omitted *here*. As both inventories bear the same date, and as he left property in Sudbury and Marlborough, it may be that of those who took them some of them inventoried what he left at Sudbury, the others what he left at Marlborough, and that their doings were consolidated into one return, and that their several original papers were left in the Probate Office. His widow, Mercy, as administratrix, settled the estate.

How the estate of Edmund Rice was distributed among the heirs does not appear; there is some evidence tending to show that he left a *will*; none has been found; it may have been imperfect and never lodged for probate. Proposals for a division of his estate, but *crossed over*, are contained on a paper, whereby the division was to consist of twelve parts, the widow to have three. Another paper is found in which other proposals than those *crossed over* were made, for a division, by which the widow was to pay to the "eight eldest children," viz., to the eldest £40; to each of the others, £20; and to the two youngest, being children by the widow, £10 each.

His widow Mercy married William Hunt of Marlborough, "October or November" 1664;

an early settler in Concord, where he had children, 1640, and wife, Elizabeth, who died there, December 27, 1661. He died at Marlborough, October 1667, and his widow Mercy, December 28, 1693; having survived her first husband, Thomas Brigham, forty years, who was the progenitor of the New England Brighams. Tradition says *her* family name was Hunt.

Having no data for a guide in arranging the children of Edmund Rice, that came over with him, they perhaps are not named in the order of their births. They and their descendants here follow, preceded by their pilgrim ancestor and patriarch, standing No. 1, at the head of his race. Towns and places herein mentioned, when not otherwise designated, are in Massachusetts.

Page 5, No. 1, Edmund Rice, born about 1594, came from England, settled at Sudbury 1639; removed to Marlborough and died there May 3, 1663. His children were: 1) Henry [2.1], married Elizabeth Moore; 2) Edward [3.2], married Anna; 3) Thomas [4.3], married Mary; 4) Mathew [5.4], married Martha Lamson; 5) Samuel [6.5], married Elizabeth King; 6) Joseph, married Mercy King; 7) Lydia, married Hugh Drury; 8) Edmund; 9) Benjamin, May 31, 1640, married Mary Brown; 10) Ruth, September 29, 1659, married Samuel Wells; 11) Ann, November 19, 1661, probably married Nathaniel Gary (Gerry) of Roxbury, November 12, 1685, born July 4, 1663, son of Nathaniel Gery and Ann Dugglas, who were married at Roxbury, October 14, 1658. Arthur Geary was one of the first settled of Roxbury.

Number 2, Henry Rice [2.1] called himself fifty years old on January 25, 1667, as appears by a deposition on the files of the court – hence, born about 1617. He was admitted freeman 1658, and married Elizabeth Moore at Sudbury, February 1, 1643. He resided at Sudbury and lastly at Framingham, where he died February 10, 1710/1711. His wife Elizabeth died August 3, 1705. Children: 1) Mary, September 19, 1646, married Thomas Brigham; 2) Elizabeth, August 4, 1648, married John Brewer; 3) Hannah, married Eleazer Ward; 4) Jonathan, July 3, 1654, married Martha Eames; 5) Abigail, June 17, 1657, married Thomas Smith; 6) David, December 27, 1659, married Hannah Walker; 7) Tamasin, February 2, 1661, married Benjamin Parmenter; 8) Rachel, May 10, 1664, married Thomas Drury; 9) Lydia, June 4, 1668; married Samuel Wheelock; 10) Mercy, January 1, 1670, married Elnathan Allen.

The will of Henry Rice, dated October 3, 1705, proved February 29, 1710/1711, gave to sons Jonathan and David, executors, to daughters Elizabeth Brewer, Hannah Taylor, Abigail Smith, Tamasin Parmenter, Rachel Drury, Lydia Wheelock, Mercy Allen and granddaughter Mary Brigham. Inventory £527.11.0.

Page 6, Edward Rice [3.2]. His first wife is said (Barry's *History of Framingham*) to have been Agnes Bent, and that she died without issue. No record of their marriage or of her death has been found. He resided at Sudbury, removed to Marlborough, 1664, was deacon of the church there, and died August 15, 1712. By a paper on the court files at Cambridge, his age was forty-seven, October 2, 1666 – if so, he was born about 1619, and not far from ninety-three years old at the time of his death.

His widow Anna, died at Marlborough, June 4, 1713, aged eighty-three. All his children, except the eldest, whose birth is not found, were by his wife Anna – the two youngest are recorded at Marlborough, the others at Sudbury.

Deacon Edward Rice and wife Anna of Marlborough, conveyed, April 1, 1686, to their

son Edmund Rice of Sudbury, half of the farm (he purchased of his father Edmund, and some land he purchased of his brother Benjamin – John Rice of Sudbury, brother of Edmund, had the other half, and his choice of them) lying within the bounds of Sudbury, "near the spring." Deed acknowledged April 16, 1706, recorded August 16, 1734. Children: 1) John, born about 1647, married Tabitha Stone; 2) Lydia, July 30, 1648, died the same day; 3) Lydia, December 10, 1649; 4) Edmund, December 9, 1653, married Joyce Russell; 5) Daniel, November 8, 1655, married Bethia Ward; 6) Caleb, February 8, 1657, died April 27, 1658; 7) Jacob, 1660, married Mary; 8) Anna, November 19, 1661, married Thomas Rice son of the following Thomas Rice, as his 2nd wife; 9) Dorcas, January 29, 1664, married Thomas Forbush; 10) Benjamin [32.10], December 22, 1666, married Mary Graves; 11) Abigail, May 9, 1671, married Samuel Forbush of Marlborough, March 8, 1698/1699, brother of the above Thomas Forbush.

Thomas Rice [4.3], married Mary, and resided at Sudbury and Marlborough, to the latter of which he removed about 1664. The birth of six children are recorded at Sudbury and

those others, younger children, at Marlborough, of which he was a proprietor. He died there November 16, 1681.

The *Boston Gazette*, of December 26, 1768, contains a communication on the subject of the longevity of his children, in which it is said he died "at the age of seventy years;" consequently, born about 1611. That his "age was seventy years" is manifestly an error, as it makes him only seventeen years younger than his father, and about forty-three years old before he had a family, neither of which is probable. Further notice of the publication in the *Gazette* will be taken when we come to speak of his children under the respective family heads. Children: 1) Grace, died at Sudbury, January 3, 1653/1654; 2) Thomas, June 30, 1654, married Mary; 3) Mary, September 4, 1656; married Josiah White; 4) Peter, October 24, 1658; married Rebecca How; 5) Nathaniel, January 3, 1660, married Sarah; 6) Sarah, January 15, 1662, married Adams[94] and "died at age of eighty" *Boston Gazette*; 7) Ephraim, April 15, 1665, married Hannah Livermore; 8) Gershom, May 9, 1667, married Elizabeth Haynes; 9) James, March 6, 1669, married Sarah Stone; 10) Frances, February 3, 1670/1671, married Benjamin Allen; 11) Jonas, March 6, 1672/1673, married Mary Stone; 12) Grace, January 15, 1675, married Nathaniel Moore; and 13) Elisha, December 11, 1679, married Elizabeth.

Will of Thomas Rice, November 11, 1681, proved April 4, 1682, gave to sons Thomas, Peter, Nathaniel and Ephraim, residue to wife Mary, and at her decease to go to "the younger children not mentioned above." "My three brothers, Henry and Mathew Rice and Peter King to be overseers of my will," &c. Will of his widow Mary, "May 10, in the 8th year (1710) of Queen Ann's reign," proved April 11, 1715, gave to sons Thomas of Marlborough, Peter, Nathaniel, Ephraim, Gershom, James, Jonas and Elisha, and to daughters Mary White, Sarah Adams, Frances Allen and Grace Moore.

Mathew Rice [5.4], married Martha Lamson, at Sudbury, July 7, 1654, and resided there, and died 1717, aged about eighty-nine years. Children: 1) Sarah, September 15, 1655, married John Loker; 2) Martha, August 17, 1657, married John Bent; 3) Deborah, February 14, 1659/1660, married Thomas Sawin; 4) Ruth, April 2, 1662, married Joseph Hastings; 5) Elizabeth, May 20, 1663, married Samuel Ware; 6) Dorothy, February 14, 1664/1665, married Samuel Ware, at Dedham, July 21, 1690, and died before the date of her father's will; 7) Mary, died young; 8) Isaac, May 1, 1668, married Sybil Collins; 9)

Patience, March 5, 1671, married ? Holbrook, next Hopestill Leland.
Will of Mathew Rice of Sudbury, October 14, 1716, proved December 30, 1717, gave to wife Martha one half of his estate; to son, executor, to four children of daughter Sarah

94No record of her marriage has been found. She was dismissed from the church of Marlborough to that of Concord, February 16, 1682. William Adams had at Concord (wife not mentioned), Elizabeth, August 6, 1680; Mary, March 1, 1682/1683; Frances, May 21, 1685. If Sarah Rice was their mother, she was the 2nd wife of William Adams, and married between 1676 and 1680. He had two children at Sudbury, viz: James, March 31, 1674, and John, March 8, 1675/1676, by wife Elizabeth. He next appears at Concord, where there is no further record of him than is here mentioned.

Loker, deceased; to daughter Deborah Sawin; daughter Dorothy Ware; daughter Patience Leland, the farm at Indian Head. Inventory £112.8.2. November 29, 1717.
"Martha Rice, the widow, being *antient* and not able to come, desires the will to be confirmed."
Samuel Rice [6.5], was thirty-two years old May 2, 1666, according to his testimony on the court files at Cambridge. He married Elizabeth King, November 8, 1655, and resided at Sudbury and Marlborough; she died at Sudbury and was buried October 30, 1667.
Page 23, Benjamin Rice [32.10] [10th child of Edward Rice: 3.2], married Mary Graves at Sudbury, April 1, 1691, and resided at Marlborough, where she died October 22, 1736, aged sixty-six years. He died February 23, 1748/1749, in his eighty-third year. Children: 1) Azariah, August 13, 1693, married Hannah; 2) Lydia, June 6, 1695, married Cyprian Rice; 3) Elizabeth, December 9, 1697, married Ephraim Howe; 4) Simon, January 9, 1699, married Grace Newton; 5) Zerubabel, January 1, 1702, married Elizabeth Barrett; 6) Rachel, November 2, 1703, married Abraham How, Jr.; 7) Matthias, April 4, 1706, married Anna Bigelow; 8) Priscilla, September 10, 1708, married Josiah Partridge at Marlborough, May, 1742; and died at Brookfield, 1792; 9) Damaris, July 20, 1711, married Jonathan Brigham, Jr.
The will of Benjamin Rice, December 31, 1744, proved March 27, 1749, gave to sons Azariah, Zerubabel and Mathias; to daughters Lydia Rice, Elizabeth How, Rachel How, Priscilla Partridge and Damaris Brigham, and to two grandchildren, children of Simon, deceased; Ebenezer, of son Simon, to have my lands in Westborough. Son Zerubabel Rice, executor.
NOTE 398 Edward W. Tullidge, *The Women of Mormondom* (New York: 1877).
Pages 422-423, Lydia Partridge, the aged relict of the first bishop of the Mormon Church, … was born September 26, 1793, in the town of Marlborough, Massachusetts, her parents' names being Joseph Clisbee and Merriam Howe. The course of events finally brought her to Ohio, where she made the acquaintance of, and married, Edward Partridge. She and her husband were proselyted into the Campellite persuasion by Sidney Rigdon; but they soon afterwards became converts to Mormonism, and Mr. Partridge thereupon commenced his career as a laborer in the ministry of the church. They were among the first [Mormon] families to locate in Missouri, and also among the first to feel the sting of persecution in that state. Removing finally to Nauvoo her husband died there. In the afterwanderings
of the Saints in search of a home in the wilderness, she accompanied them. It
may be briefly said of her that now, after forty-five years in the church, she is as firm and steadfast as ever in her faith, and is one of the staunchest advocates of polygamy.
NOTE 399 Leonard J. Arrington, *From Quaker to Latter-day Saint: Bishop Edwin D.*

Woolley (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Press, 1976).
377
Note: I have included this lengthy discussion of the Godbeite movement in my notes, because of Amasa Mason Lyman's eventual involvement in it. It is important to understand the historical context of his decisions and the environment in which he made his decisions. LDP.
Page 184, In March 1848 Edwin made his annual excursion back into civilization. While there he received the following communication from Brigham: "Mr. Edwin D. Woolley; you will please to wait on Elder Ezra T. Benson, Amasa Lyman and Erastus Snow on their arrival in St. Louis and obtain from them a sufficient amount to pay off Messers Beach and Eddy the amount necessary to cover the goods that are being brought up for me, and also obtain from them the means to purchase those goods that you have specified in your list – and also obtain from any good brethren what they are disposed to assist the camp at your hands and render same on your return. Your Brother in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, Brigham Young."
Page 414, "They call me a hard case," Edwin said, "and I shall keep on being hard, until the teachers have gone around to every family in the ward, found out the occupation of each, those who were in sickness or want." "We shall, also," he said, "attempt to break up the low, vile dens which infest this ward.…"
There was indeed a "rabble" element that came with the army and the gold rush, but the anti-Mormon papers could not be expected to sympathize with Woolley's sermon. "The old reprobate Woolley," the *Vedette* said, railed unceasingly at the horrid depravity of the gentiles and the boarding houses in his ward, which he called dens of thieves and murderers. The *Vedette* continued to comment on the "vulgar tirades" in the Thirteenth Ward every day for a week, with the obvious purpose of suggesting that Bishop Woolley and other Mormon leaders did not use the elegant language characteristic of most Protestant clergymen in the East.
Most of the gentile army officers and government appointees came from the East and had had only mild exposure to the straight-talking sermons of the Latter-day Saint lay priesthood. Unquestionably, some of them were hypocrites the Mormons accused them of being, shocked at strong language in church because that was the place one atoned for indiscretions made during the week. If any were sincerely offended at Edwin's remarks, they may have been partially placated when Amasa Lyman, an apostle, came to Edwin's ward the next week to undo some of the damage. Lyman, reported the *Vedette*, "preached love and good will to men, execrated illiberalities, bid his hearers to treat Gentiles, when they came into the ward, with kindness and courtesy, denounced unsparingly all such teaching which counseled the tearing down of houses, the molestation of peaceful families, or the bloody assassination of suspected evil doers. In a word, it was a good sermon – the reverse of the tirade of Bishop Woolley on the previous occasion…."
Approval from the *Vedette* no dought caused Elder Lyman some embarrassment, but this was relieved some weeks later when he himself aroused the indignation of the *Vedette* over a speech predicting the downfall of the Union. According to the *Vedette*, Brigham
378
Young, too, gave a sermon in the tabernacle that same week, "an excellent and wholesome sermon, containing good advice, and betokening a spirit vastly different from those which have shocked loyal ears heretofore."

Page 432, As it turned out, a movement far more threatening than the most feared outside influence shook Mormondom at the very onset of the "railroad invasion." A reform movement had begun among the Main Street business and professional corps in Salt Lake City as early as 1864 with the publication of a Mormon literary and intellectual magazine, the *Peep O'Day*. Indeed, the "new movement" went back even farther to the British Mission after 1845, if one considers the spiritual biographies of the protagonists, Elias L. T. Harrison, William S. Godbe, Edward W. Tullidge, George D. Watt, and Thomas B. Stenhouse. All were British converts; all had held responsible posts as supervisors and editors in the British Mission headquarters; all, while accepting Joseph Smith as prophet-to-the-age, remained skeptical of Mormonism's claim of a unique religious mission. Attracted by the brilliant theological tracts of Orson Pratt and the spiritual manifestations of the period, they had not experienced the Nauvoo persecutions or felt the wrath of the Missouri devils. They were converted to the Mormon religion, but not to Mormon group life. Corporate Mormonism, they felt, was an unnecessary accompaniment of a religion of superlative spiritual strength. Well-read in contemporary intellectual journals, they were products of the nineteenth-century intellectual climate of rationalism, spiritualism, and laissez-faire industrialism. Missionary work they enjoyed, but they could not adjust to a tightly controlled commonwealth in which unity and cultural integrity were prime values. Accomodation to the changing world about them was inevitable, they felt, and they could not condone the Prophet's interference in their private (secular) lives.

Page 433, In 1861 Tullidge and Harrison had come to Utah, where both worked for merchandising houses on Main Street. They became acquainted with another Main Street merchant, William S. Godbe, by now one of the wealthier men in Utah – a friend of Brigham Young, city councilman, and from 1865 to 1869 Edwin [Woolley's] counselor in the Thirteenth Ward bishopric. Godbe was ambitious, with business ventures from St. George to Bear Lake, and a philanthropist, carrying the debts of small purchasers for months and donating generously to Thirteenth Ward buildings. He was regarded throughout the kingdom as a decent, honest, capable, kindly man. Godbe was a natural choice as counselor to someone with Edwin's "eye for business."

At first the "Godbeite" (as the group came to be called) objections to Brigham Young's Utah were personal and private, discussed with "mental anguish" during secret councils. Later they conspired to subtly transform Mormon attitudes through their writings – in the *Peep O'Day* and its successor, the *Utah Magazine*. Their initial tack came partly from fear of public rebuke and partly from the subtlety of their grievances with Mormon practice. It is conceivable that Edwin, recognizing what was troubling Godbe, deliberately made him a counselor in order to involve him in decision-making councils. He used this psychology on Briant Stringham and later on young Heber Jeddy Grant and 379

Brigham H. Roberts. Edwin's own ordination to the bishopric had profoundly altered his outlook on priesthood authority.

But either the Godbeites could not keep up pretense for long or, more likely, their early objections curdled into a more profound rejection of Mormon culture and leadership. Encouraged – in their words, commanded – by divine beings with whom they had communicated during spiritualist séances, the Godbeites became more open in their disillusionment. They struck out publicly against an isolationist economy, the policy of

not trading with the gentiles, and the practice of electing only Mormons to public office. In 1868 they entered opposition candidates on a "Unity ticket," opposed to the Peoples' (Church) ticket, and substituted Edwin D. Woolley's name in place of LeGrande Young, without [Page 434] Edwin's permission. For this they reaped a warning from Brigham Young, who said the dividers would apostatize if they did not repent. In late 1868 Edwin's brother noted that Harrison, meeting with the high priests quorum, "showed an ugly spirit in council" against the other nine members and would not apologize.

From a business tour of the East in the summer of 1868, Godbe and Harrison brought back more than the merchandise welcomed by the *Deseret News* ("The late dearth for goods will soon be among the things of the past, by present indications."). In New York City they had sought intense experience with spiritual mediums, experiences they now celebrated in the *Utah Magazine*.

Spiritualism had been a fad in the East for several years and offered occasional diversion in even the remote settlements of Utah. One evening Edwin and Samuel were alarmed when Samuel's son, S. Henry, ran into Edwin's house to tell them that Edwin's two nieces were lying near death at home, when hours before they had been healthy. Hurrying to Samuel's house, the fathers learned that Samuel's teenage children had been manipulating a planchette with some success until the girls fell prostrate on the floor. Through a priesthood administration, in which the evil spirits were banished, the nieces were restored to normalcy.

Even the wives of leading authorities, it was said, were showing interest in spiritualist phenomena, and some Saints were prepared to accept the Godbeites' assertion that such manifestations were not completely evil but simply a lower form of spiritual life that had the advantage of suggesting a life beyond the present. During the height of the interest, one man was excommunicated for refusing to stop his wife from using cards for fortune telling. Edwin always afterwards was very strick about the use of cards. One evening he came home to find his daughter Olive and friends playing cards. After the friends had gone he said, "Daughter, where did you get those cards?" She answered that a friend had given them to her. He said, "Where do you keep them?" "In my dresser drawer." Edwin said, "That is the best place for them." Olive never played with them again.

Page 435, At first, the Church was patient with Godbe and his associates. They were wealthy, had many friends, and schism would disrupt spiritual, economic, and political unity, giving the gentiles and apostates a stronger foothold in the territory. At least twice 380

in 1868 Godbe, by now thoroughly involved in spiritualism and disaffect with Church doctrines, was asked presumably with Brigham's approval, to speak in the School of the Prophets. Even then, instead of forthrightly stating his views, Godbe professed agreement with the idea of Mormon economic cooperation.

Finally, in October 1869 a committee of apostles was sent to visit the group. The committee consisted of Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, and George Q. Cannon, each of whom had been a popular missionary in England, was experienced in "taking up a labor" with potential troublemakers, and was respected by Godbe and his friends. The three apostles were chosen carefully in the hope that they might be able to dissuade the dissenters from "the course they were pursuing." The Godbeites admired no man in Mormonism more than Pratt, and he, with the saintly Woodruff and brilliant Cannon, seemed a perfect combination to effect a reconciliation. However, the committee found

the Godbeites "in the dark and Harrison especially with a bitter spirit."
Finally, on October 23, charges against Godbe and Harrison were heard by the Salt Lake Stake high council, of which Edwin was no longer a member and therefore not present. During the hearing Harrison and Godbe avowed none but the kindest feelings toward the Presidency and brethren severally, and trusted, however much the brethren might object to their views, that they would at least concede to them honesty and purity of purpose. Harrison defended his right to "conscientiously question church leaders [and] denied Brigham Young's right to enforce unquestioning obedience upon all subjects – secular and spiritual." As plaintiff, Orson Pratt's grievance was with their belief that when the inner light in a man's heart contradicted a prophet's teaching or a call from priesthood leaders, the man had the right and the obligation to follow his own conscience. He said:
It is not … for every man, when he is commanded by the [page 436] voice of the priesthood, to think that he is to be his own judge whether he is to go forth on that calling or not and still remain in fellowship. That is not the way of Heaven, for the Lord says in the same book that "all things," remember this is very broad in its nature, "all things shall be done by the voice of my people and by the voice of my servants whom I have appointed, pertaining to the calling and missions of the priesthood…. Now these spirits have taught them directly to the contrary to this."
Where the brethren differed with Harrison and Godbe was whether honest dissent was a mortal threat to the kingdom of God and whether the dissenters, honest and sincere though they might be, were moved by God or Satan. Deeper than that, though many words were spoken and the practice of unquestioned obedience to authorities debated pro and con, the stake presidency and high council had to decide whether the Godbeites were "for us or against us." It was the prevailing opinion that Harrison and Godbe wanted not to reform Mormonism but to overturn it entirely. Their aim was to subvert Brigham Young's public leadership and deny his prophetic mission, in both religious and economic terms. When this judgment was duly sustained, Harrison and Godbe were "cut off from the Church for harboring and spreading the spirit of apostasy."
381
Subsequent events and recent research justify the high council's decision. Calling themselves the "Church of Zion," Godbe, Harrison, and supporters put their energies into winning converts. In the autumn of 1869 they were not entirely unappealing to those Mormons who were restless in Brigham Young's temporal kingdom, disquieted by abuses in marriage practices, curious about spiritualism, and disillusioned with the Prophet as a man.
The Church responded to their overt gentlemanliness with its own overt gentlmanliness, and it is likely that Edwin, as Godbe's and Harrison's bishop, helped set the tone of that response. In December William Godbe came to Edwin and requested use of the Thirteenth Ward Asembly Rooms for the organizational services of the Church of Zion. Edwin was particularly vulnerable to such a demand. As well as being closely associated as ward members and neighbors, Edwin and [Page 437] Godbe were relatives through Edwin's daughter-in-law and had done each other many financial and commercial favors. Then too, when the Assembly Rooms had been open to gentiles and soldiers, how could Edwin now refuse them to a respectable, if disenchanted, elder? But the clinching factor was Godbe's threat that, if permission to use the Assembly Rooms was not granted, he would legally force the closing of the chapel by virtue of the three to four thousand

dollars' worth of shares he yet owned in the property. Knowing Edwin did not dare grant use of the rooms on his own authority, Godbe and Henry Lawrence said, "Tell Brother Brigham we have no desire to be unkind, and hope he will grant our reasonable request." In what must have been a painful interview, for Brigham had never thought much of Edwin's Assembly Rooms anyway, Edwin took the request to President Young. "Brother Brigham" recounts Tullidge, "did take the threat as unkind [and] he well knew that Lawrence and Godbe would keep their word." Permission was reluctantly granted.

At 11:30 on Sunday morning, December 19, the Church of Zion convened it "inaugural services." According to *Utah Magazine*, "long before the time for commencing the service, the Assembly Room was densely crowded, and hundreds had to leave without obtaining admissions." Quite a number of the audience was from distant settlements. On the stand were Elders Eli B. Kelsey, W. S. Godbe, W. H. Shearman, E. L. T. Harrison, Henry W. Lawrence, and Edward W. Tullidge, in connection with the "new movement;" and Bishop Edwin D. Woolley, on the part of the ward. Approximately one-third of the congregation was non-Mormon.

Elias Harrison spoke first, giving his reasons for believing the true and pure character of the spiritual manifestations he had witnessed. Godbe followed on the "nature and genius" of the movement. Together they reviewed the history of Mormonism and testified of a "call from the heavens to arise and redeem the people of Zion from their bondage." After these speeches, and those of the evening meeting, gentile and Mormon alike were assured "that the movement [Page 438] of the reform Elders would be carried on with a will which not even Brigham Young and his apostles could shake. All were impressed by the results of the day that the 'schism' was a great fact, and that, henceforth, in Utah there would be a public platform and a public voice."

382

At the end of the meeting, apparently to the surprise of the Godbeites, Edwin stood to say that "the principles advanced that morning would be replied to in the evening" by himself, in the Assembly Rooms. Not to be one-upped, Godbe added that "any objections raised … by Bishop Woolley … would be answered by Elders Godbe and Harrison the following Sunday morning, in a spirit of kindliness, and simply with a view to remove difficulties from the minds of enquirers." That evening the Godbeites met in the outgrown Walker Brothers store while Edwin, as promised, responded to their morning sermons.

Though Edwin's speech that first evening was not reported by the newspapers as his later sermons were, reference was made to it in later meetings. One of Harrison's references almost suggests that Edwin was enjoying himself:

You know that he [Edwin] said the other Sunday evening, that ours was the most beautiful delusion he ever met with. If the people wanted a sugar plum, or a peppermint drop, we gave them one; and then when their mouths were open we dropt in a sugarcoated
pill.

Never vituperous, the combatants were earnest, often witty, always restrained, and seemingly governed by a sincere dedication to civilized debate. Perhaps only the participants, and initiates to Mormon belief, could recognize underneath the chivalry the grimness of the battle. Some observers called it a second "war in heaven."

Next Sunday the Godbeites answered Edwin's objections. That evening he answered their

answers. By now the debates were of interest to eastern editors and officials of the United States government, to whom the schism was a possible solution to "the Mormon Question." Orson Pratt had now joined Edwin's team, both their sermons being printed in the New York *Herald* of January 11, 1870. Assuming that the Salt Lake dispatch and the *Herald* quoted Edwin argument by argument, it is clear Edwin was a plucky debater….
As with other Church leaders who confronted the Godbeites, Edwin's greatest differences were with Harrison. He blamed Harrison, who many Mormons saw as a skeptic full of guile, for misleading Godbe. It was at the same ward meeting a year ago, Edwin continued, that Harrison had begun to expose his visionary tendencies, but more than that, his disdain for the common, practical facts of day-to-day living – the logistics of life that Edwin respected and in which he excelled….
Note: the following pages discuss the various debates and can be consulted for the full text. LDP
Page 443, … Mormon society of the time was not particularly hospitable to intellectuals; witness the fate of the Polysophical Society, formed by wives and relatives and close friends of Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball. Authorities eventually discouraged its continuance. But the Polysophists were better able to suffer dichotomy and imperfection in leaders than were the Godbeites.
383
Although Edwin did not necessarily emerge the winner, the public debates probably did more immediate good than harm to the cause of Mormonism. Utah gentiles and the eastern press had watched the "new movement" closely and at least had no cause to conclude that Brigham Young was keeping the people in blindness. Further suppressing the Godbeites would have had the effect of bringing the dissidents to dangerous frustration. Disregarding such considerations, Edwin was a good psychologist and knew that honest and openness were the best policy when the people were curious and the dissent was peaceful.
Subsequent meetings of the new Church of Zion were never as well attended as the first three. Their general conference in April attracted fewer than two hundred persons. In its short existence the Church of Zion gained no more than five hundred and probably as few as two hundred converts. Godbe and Harrison remained in Utah, Godbe claiming to lose his commercial fortune to Saints who felt they need not pay their debts to an apostate, but he regained it in mining. When Harrison died, several Mormon leaders spoke with respect at his funeral. Tullidge aligned himself with the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for a time, later returning to Mormonism. Amasa Lyman, the apostle who joined the schism in 1871 and became its only president, retired to his farm in central [Page 444] Utah, where he died; he was posthumously reinstated in the Church, his fellow apostles believing that he was mentally incompetent at the time of his apostasy. One of his sons, Francis M. Lyman, was ordained an apostle in 1880, … and the overwhelming majority of his progeny are loyal and active members of the LDS Church.
NOTE 400 Rosemary E. Bachelor, editor, *The Epistle: A Monthly Magazine for the Batchelor, Carpenter & Rice Families* (Machias, Maine: The News Journal); (FHL Book 929.27305 B314e.
This magazine, published in the 1970s, is devoted to the history and genealogy of the colonial families named in the title, and their descendants.

NOTE 401 Giles Shaw, editor, *Local Notes & Gleanings: Oldham & Neighborhood in Bygone Times*, 3 volumes (Oldham, England, July 1886 to June 1887); (FHL Book 942.72/02 H2sha. Volume 1, page 122, Saturday, January 22nd, 1887, Notes, Some Account of Shaw Chapel and its Associations.

The graveyard, which is intersected with four foot paths, is a short field's distance from the village, and is prettily surrounded with grassy meadows. There is a small building, probably the hearse house, in the northeast angle of the yard. There are about a dozen altar tombs; otherwise, with a single exception of an upright slab, the gravestones are all placed in a horizontal position. The oldest inscription remaining is dated March, 1728/1729. The next in point is inscribed thus: "Here Resteth the Body of James Clegg, of Shaw Side, Batchelor, who Departed this Life ye 22nd day of September, in the 74th Year of His Age, Anno Domini 1729." Either Mr. Clegg must have prided himself in so long enjoying a state of single-blessedness, or, otherwise, celibacy must have been

locally rare in those times thus to warrant notices of it on a gravestone. Near the west end is a massive table-tomb commemorating one Archibald Leitch, who died in 1768, with a quaintly ornamented headpiece. The sculptor has represented a dead man rising from a tomb bursting or throwing off his cere clothes at the sound of a couple of trumpets, blown by a fat-cheeked angel on each side. One of the most noteworthy inscriptions appears on a large stone slab reared against the west end of the vestry, and inscribed to the memory of "William Travis, of Shaw, Clerk of this Chapel seventy years, who died May 18, 1846, in the 89th year of his age." The repugnance to reposing on the north side of a church is manifest here as elsewhere, and we did not observe a single stone, save a fragment lying carelessly under a sprout. It was inscribed to the memory of "Alice, wife of John Buckley, [who] died December 25, 1768." Many of the memorials show a fondness for Biblical Christian names, one [Page 123] of the stones we casually noticed commemorating a Jacob, James, Isaac, Abraham, John, Patience, Isaac, Ann, and we think, Jane, the latter only, strictly speaking, not of Scriptural origin. Many of the stones display verses and rhymes, the outpouring of the rustic mind. One of recent date declares that: Death's darts are sudden; here's an instance plain, Alive and well – but in a moment slain.

The person so commemorated must have had Christian sympathies, as from an inscription lower down we find that one of his children, who died in childhood, was baptized by the name of Feargus O'Connor, after the chartist agitator. One of the stones commemorates Joseph Taylor, of Shaw, schoolmaster, who died in January, 1856, in his seventy-seventh year. The pedagogue seems to have been an utilitarian, or otherwise his executors were, inasmuch as he rejected the "y" used in the spelling of the surname of his ancestor, John Taylor. There is one epitaph, apparently a parody or paraphrase on that of Shakespeare, in remembrance of Mary, daughter of Samuel Beckwith, of Greenfield, "carpenter of this chapel," who departed this life November 1st, 1804, in the twelfth year of her age: Let no rude hand with spade prepare To dig the dust that's buried here, But let it rest on this its bed Until the graves give up their dead.

A few words will not be out of place concerning the very respectable family of Travis, one of whom, George Travis [our ancestor – LDP] of Heyside, yeoman, died 23rd February 1739, aged sixty-two years, and is buried in an altar-tomb near the southwest corner of the chapel. The inscription, or horizontal stone, has a floral border, with a

"death's head" in the center. He is thus eulogized:
Here lyeth the ashes of one deeply learn'd
In mysteries deep of the noble art;
The strongest reasons were by him discern'd,
No epitaph can speak his true desert;
In analyticks he was deeply skilled;
Despising fame, he led a rural life,
To pride a stranger – with each virtue fill'd,
A friend to peace, an enemy to strife.
385
He was a mathematician of considerable attainments. [Page 124] He was descended from the Travises of Inchfield, in Rochdale parish, who immigrated thirther from Blackley, in the parish of Manchester, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He was progenitor of the Travises of Shaw, Royton, &c. One of his sons, the Rev. Benjamin Travis, was nominated incumbent of Royton in September, 1760, which living he held till his death in October, 1774. Another of his sons, John Travis, Esquire, of Heyside, Royton, was father to the Rev. George Travis, who in 1756, was a pupil in the Manchester Free Grammar School, subsequently he became the Archdeacon of Chester, vicar of Eastham, and rector of Handley. He was well known to the learned divines of his day as an accomplished scholar, and published some controversial letters to Gibbon, the historian, which were dedicated to Dr. Beilby Portens, Bishop of London, Miss Deborah Travis, now Mrs. Knyvett, the vocalist, is of this family.
One of the present chapel officials is a grandson of the Rev. Benjamin Travis, and, amongst other matters, he stated that one of the Travises, have a taste for genealogy, traced the family of [Travis from] Heptonstall in Yorkshire, and thence went to France and Germany without ascertaining anything respecting their origin. We suspect Spain or Portugal would have been more likely countries, as the name evidently comes from the Spanish *travas,* which is the appellation of the shackles used in breaking in horses, and leads to the conclusion that the founder of the family followed that vocation. A family bearing the local name of the hamlet (Shaw) was resident here in 1370, and another using the name of the township (Crompton) has been located here from time immemorial.
The Cockers are also of ancient standing in the township, and one of them – the Rev. John Cocker, B.D., of Bank – was for many years fellow, tutor, and bursar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, but now lives a private and retired life at his native place. Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, who has written several valuable treatises on painting and contributes occasionally to some of the leading magazines of the day, is a native of Shaw, and is descended on his mother's side from the Cockers. Other ancient families still resident include the Milnes, Wilds, &c.
For more than a century and a quarter the inhabitants of Shaw and its vicinity have been noted for their love of vocal music. Not only was considerable attention devoted to the chapel choir, but it was once customary for some of the more wealthy to have private concerts in their houses. A musical society was established in the hamlet of Shaw on the 6th of January, 1740, and held its centenary in 1840, and though still existing, is in great jeopardy of being run out, inasmuch as we have been informed it has dropt down to a single member! In the heyday of its prosperity its annual meetings were held in February, and latterly in December, in the form of a miscellaneous concert in the church

schoolroom.
In conclusion, a word or two upon the local vocalists, and here we are indebted to the Butterworths' histories of the chapelry. Miss Deborah Travis, previously alluded to, was born at Shaw, and completed her musical education with Thomas Greatorix, Esquire, conductor of "The Ancient Concerts," in London, at which she was long a favourite. She
386
attained a very high rank amongst English vocalists, and her singing of many of Handel's compositions was admitted never to have been surpassed. She married (in 1827) William Knyvett, Esquire, one of the gentlemen of her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

NOTE 402 Dean C. Jessee, "Brigham Young's Family: The Wilderness Years," *BYU Studies*, Summer 1797, Volume 19, #4.

Page 476, The death of Joseph Smith created a situation that not only increased Brigham Young's ecclesiastical responsibilities but also added to his domestic concerns as well. Susa Young Gates explains that following the Prophet's death her father went to Joseph's widowed plural wives [our family tradition says he went with Heber C. Kimball – LDP] and "told them that he and his brethren stood ready to offer themselves to them as husbands" in accordance with the tradition of ancient Israel whereby posterity for a dead brother might be born in this life and that "the widows might choose for themselves."[95] Subsequently, eight of Joseph's plural wives (Olive Andrews, Emily Dow Partridge, Louisa Beaman, Mary Elizabeth Rollins Lightner, Rhoda Richards, Olive G. Frost, Zina Diantha Huntington, and Eliza Roxcy Snow) were married to Brigham Young for the remainder of their mortal lives. By the time Brigham Young left Nauvoo in February 1846 to lead the Mormon exodus west, twenty-six additional women had been "sealed" to him for time and/or eternity. And when he died thirty years later, the total to whom he had been married was fifty-five (It should be noted, however, that many of these "wives" were widows or older women whom Brigham merely cared for or gave the protection of his name. Others were married primarily with an "other-world" spiritual relationship in mind. Sixteen of his wives bore his fifty-seven children. Most of the others who were "sealed" to him were never connubial spouses in the ordinary sense).

Records indicate that the following women were sealed to Brigham Young. The sixteen who bore him children are designated by an asterisk: Miriam Works,* Mary Ann Angell,* Lucy Ann Decker (Seely)*, Augusta Adams (Cobb), Harriet Elizabeth Cook,* Clarissa Caroline Decker,* Emily Dow Partridge (Smith),* Clarissa Ross,* Louisa Beaman (Smith),* Eliza Roxcy Snow (Smith), Elizabeth Fairchild, Clarissa Blake, Rebecca Greenlief Holman, Diana Chase, Susan Snively, Olive Grey Frost (Smith), Mary Ann Clark (Powers), Margaret Pierce (Whitesides),* Mary Harvey Pierce, Emmeline Free,* Mary Elizabeth Rollins (Lightner, Smith), Margaret Maria Alley,* Olive Andrews (Smith), Emily Haws (Whitemarsh), Martha Bowker, Ellen A. Rockwood, Jemima Angell (Young), Abigail Marks (Works), Phebe Ann Morton (Angell), Cynthia Porter (Weston), Mary Eliza Nelson (Greene), Rhoda Richards (Smith), Zina Diantha Huntington (Jacobs, Smith),* Amy Cecila Cooper, Mary Ellen de la Montague (Woodward), Julia Foster (Hampton), Abigail Harback (Hall), Mary Ann Turley, Naamah K. J. Carter (Twiss), Nancy Cressy (Walker), Jane Terry (Tarbox), Lucy Bigelow,* Mary Jane Bigelow, Sarah Malin, Eliza Burgess,* Mary Oldfield (Kelsey) Eliza Babcock, Catherine Reese (Clawson), Harriet Emeline Barney (Sagers),* Harriet Amelia Folsom, Mary Van Cott (Cobb),* Ann Eliza Webb (Dee), Elizabeth Jones

[95]Susa Young Gates Papers, Box 12, folder 2, MS, Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City.

(Lewis, Jones), Lydia Farnsworth (Mayhew), Hannah Tapfield (King). While Maria Lawrence appears on several published lists of Brigham Young's wives, I have found no marriage record to substantiate a union between her and Brigham Young.
NOTE 403 Gwendolyn Pickens, *Handmaidens of the Lord* (n.p., 1980).
Page 160, shows a picture of Ann Matthews Perkins, our ancestor. On pages 161-163 are pedigrees giving the following information.
Page 161, Thomas Perkins and Ann Matthews Perkins; their children: 1) Ann; 2) Thomas; 3) Margaret who married John Nash; 4) Mary; 5) Joseph, who married Margaret Martin; 6) Mary, who married David Jenkins Evans; 7) Ruth, who married (1) Steven Traharn; 8) Elizabeth, who married David Jenkins Evans; 9) Catharine, who married William Evans; and 10) Ann.
Only the children of Catharine Perkins and William Evans, are followed in the next generation. They are: 1) Thomas, who married Emma Kiddy; 2) Joseph, who married Rachel Boam; 3) William, who married Sarah Jane Godfrey; 4) Elizabeth Ann, who married John Spackman (see children below); 5) David; 6) Margaret; 7) David, who married Louisa Lovinia Boice (see children below); 8) Catharine, who married John Thomas Boice; 9) Margaret, who married George Humphreys Mayco, and 10) Ruth May.
Elizabeth Ann Perkins (# 4 above) and John Spackman had the following children: 1) Thomas William Spackman, who married Harriet Barrett, 2) Sarah Catharine Spackman, who married Grower C. Brigham; 3) Emma Jane Spackman, who married (1) Andrew Clark (see children below), and (2) Richard Sargent; 4) David Henry Spackman, who married Gean Earl; 5) Joseph Parley Spackman, who married Inez (Emma) Dean; 6) Ruth Mae Spackman, who married J. Albert Hall; 7) James Alma Spackman, who married Clara Virtue Orton; 8) Jacob Spackman, who married Atta; and 9) Kate Paulene Spackman, who married (1) Glenn Williams.
Page 162, John Thomas Boice and Catherine Perkins (see #8 daughter of Catharine Perkins, above) had the following children: 1) Louisa Boice, who married William Charles Hopkin; 2) Catherine; 3) John Quincy Boice, who married Florence M. Jacobson; 4) Stella May Boice, who married Richard H. Jardine; 5) Lillian Boice, who married Nils (Nels) C. Flygare; 6) Guy Boice, who married Dora Artemsia Mecham; 7) William Calvin Boice; 8) Son; 9) Sarah Boice, who married Orlan M. Toole; 10) Nephi Boice, who married Emily H. Henry; 11) Laurine Virginia Boice, who married William Butler Schow; and 12) Fern Elizabeth Boice, who married Gilmore C. Nichols.
Page 163, Emma Jane Spackman (see #3 of the children of Elizabeth Ann Perkins, above) and Andrew Clark had one child that has been identified: 1) Mary Leone Clark, who married LeRoy Plunkett. Emma Jane Spackman had no issue with her second husband, Richard Sargent.
388
Synopsis of the Life of Ann Matthews Perkins (author unknown) [because the writing is so jumbled, I have re-arranged it below so that it flows more smoothly, without taking away from the general flavor of the writing. LDP]
Pages 165-165, Ann Matthews was born at Lachain, Glamorgan, Wales, December 2, 1786, daughter of Joseph Matthews and Margaret Anthony. She married Thomas Perkins on May 3, 1808, in Glamorgan, Wales. He was born July 24, 1780, in Glamorgan and died March 23, 1855, at Loughor, Glamorgan, Wales. He was the son of Thomas

Pergrine and Mary Anthony, alias Mary David.
After her husband's death, two children, Joseph Perkins and Ruth Perkins Walker immigrated to America in 1855. Then Ann, too, decided to make the break with her homeland. She made goodbye to two of her daughters, Margaret Perkins Nash and Catharine Perkins Evans, and with two other members of the family, William Perkins and Eliza Perkins Evans, sailed from Liverpool, April 19, 1856, in the ship *Samuel Curling*, in the company of 707 Saints under the direction of Dan Jones. They arrived in Boston, May 23. From there they took the railroad to Iowa City, leaving on June 23 for Utah in Edward Bunker's handcart company, arriving in Salt Lake City, October 2, 1856.
In Salt Lake City she was met by her son and daughter who had come the year before. She continued north to Ogden where she settled down and lived in a log house, so common in those early days. She participated in the general move south during the Johnston's Army invasion. When the troubles were over she returned with the rest of the community to her home in North Ogden. Her daughter Eliza Evans took care of her in her old age and later sickness and death. She died at Pleasant View, Weber, Utah, on July 3, 1867, and was buried in the North Ogden Cemetery.
Of her two daughters that remained in Wales, Margaret died and Catharine beame the mother of Elizabeth Spackman. Catharine was born in South Wales on August 18, 1833, where she embraced the gospel of Mormonism in her youth. She grew up to womanhood and married William Evans, who was born January 22, 1825, in Montgomeryshire, North Wales. As a young man he moved to Glamorganshire. Sixteen children were born to them, nine of them dying in infancy. On his 45th birthday, January 22, 1870, he was accidently drowned in a large canal. The following year, 1871, she and her seven children, Thomas, Joseph, William, Elizabeth, David, Catharine and Ruth, set sail from Liverpool, September 6, on the ship *Nevada* in company with 263 Saints under the direction of John I. Hart, arriving in New York harbor September 18, and at North Ogden on September 27, 1871.
Later she went to Brigham City for one year but returned to live with her daughter Elizabeth when she said, an hour before she died, to the Bishop Edward Wade, "God will that Lizzie always has friends both in sickness and in trouble and that she never wants for she has earned it," (as she spent much of her time nursing and caring for women in confinement, which she was always willing to do; sometimes going on horseback and fording streams when it was necessary). She died January 11, 1889 and was buried in the
389
North Ogden Cemetery. A sad and strange instance was the accidental drowning of her husband of January 22, her sons William and Joseph being killed in a coal mine explosion in Alma, Wyoming, January 10, 1886, both leaving widows with families. Her grandson, Joseph Evans, was killed October 1928 in Canada.
Thomas Perkins and Ann Matthews were the parents of ten children, all born at Loughor, Glamorganshire, Wales. They were: 1) Ann Perkins, born about 1814; died June, 1852; 2) Thomas Perkins, born about 1811; died 1831; 3) Margaret Perkins, born April 11, 1815, married John Nash; died June, 1870; 4) Mary Perkins, born about 1817; 5) Joseph Perkins, born September 24, 1820, married Margaret Martin, December 25, 1852; 6) Mary Perkins, born about 1823, married David Jenkins Evans; 7) Ruth Perkins, born June 12, 1825, married (1) Steven Traharn; died October 22, 1924; 8) Elizabeth Perkins, born April 4, 1829, married David Jenkins Evans; died February 20, 1902; 9) Catharine

Perkins, born July 18, 1833; married William Evans, March 29, 1852; died January 10, 1889; and 10) Ann Perkins, born on the 18th; died June, 1852.[96]
There is more information on the descendants of William Evans and Catharine Perkins in the cited source, but it is not included here as it is not part of our direct line.[97]
NOTE 404 *Millennial Star*, Volume 37, #46, November 15, 1875.
Page 733, Arrivals. The following Elders called on missions to Europe at the Semi-Annual Conference, held October 6th to October 11th ultimo, arrived at this port on the 12th instant, at 11 p.m., per Guion & Co.s S.S. *Dakota*, Captain Forsyth. They sailed from New York on the 2nd instant, at 7:45 a.m. Had a good voyage. All the brethren are in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits: Thomas Harris; Thomas Callister; Hamilton G. Park; Isaiah M. Coombs; Thomas A. Wheeler; William Paxman; Platte D. Lyman; A. O. Smoot, Jr., W.C.A. Smoot, Jr., Shadrach Empey; William W. Taylor; Hyrum W. Taylor, James Sharp; Rulon S. Wells; Martin Lenzi; K.H. Brown; Hans Thunneson; Rasmus N. Jeppesen; J. A. Anderson. Mrs. Samuel P. Teasdel and daughter from Salt Lake City, arrived on the same ship with the missionaries. Sister Teasdel is on a visit to her friends in England, with the hope also of renewing her health, which has been quite delicate for some time past. We trust that she may receive this great blessing.
NOTE 405 *Millennial Star*, Volume 38, #21, May 22, 1876.
Pages [..0-..1, missing], Release and Appointment. Elder George L. Farrell is released from the Presidency of the Nottingham Conference, to return home, either May 24th or with the next company following.
Elder Platte D. Lyman, now traveling in the Nottingham Conference, is temporarily appointed to the Presidency of that Conference. David O. McKay.
[96]From the family records of Louise Hopkin; extractions made from the Temple Index Bureau, Genealogical Society of Utah, by Cathryne Taylor, supervisor of the TIB.
[97]See PFRC, Document 872 for further details.

NOTE 406 *Millennial Star*, Volume 38, #24, June 12, 1876.
Page 379, President Carrington's Return. President Carrington and party returned from their visit to the Conference in Scandinavia, and the Swiss, German, and Italian Mission, on Monday morning, June 5th, in excellent health and spirits, although somewhat fatigued with their rapid journey home.
Releases and Appointments. Ernest I. Young, Chief Clerk in the Liverpool Office, and James Sharp, assistant Clerk, are released to return home June 14th.
V.L. Halliday, traveling in the Birmingham Conference, and Joseph H. Parry, traveling in the Liverpool Conference, are released to return with our second company, June 28th.
John Robinson is appointed to travel in the Durham Conference.
James McFarland is appointed to travel in the Durham Conference.
Stephen L. Richard is appointed to travel in the Liverpool Conference.
Platte D. Lyman is appointed to preside in the Nottingham Conference, and Jabez W. Taylor, Benjamin H. Tolman and Thomas Ball to travel therein.
NOTE 407 Ralph Beaver Strassburger, LL.D., edited by William John Hinke, Ph.D., D.D., *Pennsylvania German Pioneers: a publication of the original lists of arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808;* second printing in two volumes, Volume 1, 1727-1775 (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1966).
Note: the International Genealogical Index says that Waldemeier and Haltmeier are Swiss names from the St. Gallen Canton; the oldest Haltmeiers are found in St. Gallen city,

Degersheim and Oberuzwil. Waldemeier is from Muhen City, Canton Aarau, Switzerland. LDP
Page 501, List 192C, At the Court House at Philadelphia, Thursday, the Second of November, 1752; Present: Edward Shippen, Esquire. The Foreigners who Names are underwritten, imported in the Ship called the *Phoenix*, John Spurrier, Commander, from Rotterdam but last from Portsmouth in England, took the usual Qualifications to the Government.
Page 502, Ludewigh (X) Haltemeyer; Hans George (X) Haltemeyer; and Davit (X) Haltemeyer.
NOTE 408 Daniel Rupp, *A Collection of Upwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French and Other Immigrants in Pennsylvania, 1727-1776* (Philadelphia: Leary Stuart & Co., 1898).
391
Page 293, Ludwig Haltemeyer, David Haltemeyer.
NOTE 409 Santa Clara Cemetery, Santa Clara, Utah; taken from cards created by cemetery staff. Several cards at the end are also included for Veyo and Gunlock.
Laura Melvina Thompson Leavitt, born December 18, 1833, Millcreek, Erie, Pennsylvania [elsewhere given Livonia, Livingston, New York]; married May 24, 1851 [or 1850], to Lemuel Sturtevant Leavitt; father Esra Thompson; mother Amanda Bitter Powell; died October 8, 1862 at Santa Clara; buried at Santa Clara. Children: Laura Melvina, Lemuel S., Edward Washington, Deborah Jane, Thomas Dudley, Orange Decator, Lovisa and Lovina (twins).
Lemuel Sturtevant Leavitt, born November 3, 1827, Compton, Quebec, Canada; married (1) October 15, 1850, Laura Melvina Thompson; (2) April 9, 1866 [or October 13, 1863], Betsy Amelia Mortensen Speckler; (3) April 9, 1869, Mary M. Craig; (4) November 17, 1873, Mary Ann Morgan; (5) 1881, Rebecca Gibbons Waite; and (6) Ann Mary Smeale Hutchings; died October 13, 1916, Santa Clara; buried October 14, 1916, Santa Clara. Children with Laura Melvina Thompson (see above); children with Mary Ann Morgan: Lorenzo Calvin and Lemuel Alfred.
Mary Ann Morgan Leavitt, born January 16, 1833, White Cliff, Gloucester, England; married (1) November 17, 1873, Lemuel Sturtevant Leavitt; (2) Samuel Lorenzo Adams; father, Thomas Morgan; mother, Esther Holder; died January 12, 1922, Santa Clara; buried Santa Clara. Children with Lemuel Sturtevant Leavitt (see above).
Lovina Leavitt, daughter of Lemuel Sturtevant Leavitt and Laura Melvina Thompson, born October 22, 1861, Santa Clara (in the old fort, just before the Swiss people arrived); died October 1861, Santa Clara; buried Santa Clara.
Lorenzo Calvin Leavitt, son of Lemuel Sturtevant Leavitt and Mary Ann Morgan, born November 16, 1874, Santa Clara; married March 31, 1896, Santa Clara (September 1, 1896, St. George Temple), to Susetta Hafen; died February 24, 1957, Santa Clara; buried February 27, 1957, Santa Clara; children Verna Susetta, Sylvia Mary Ann, Crayton Lorenzo, Fay, Gilbert Neil, Vivian, Eula, LaRue, Jean, and Emma.
Lemuel Alfred Leavitt, son of Lemuel Sturtevant Leavitt and Mary Ann Morgan, born December 18, 1877, Santa Clara; died December 18, 1877, Santa Clara; buried Santa Clara.
Gilbert Neil Leavitt, son of Lorenzo Calvin Leavitt and Susetta Hafen, born March 18, 1907, Santa Clara; died March 4, 1908, Santa Clara; buried Santa Clara. “The thought of

our meeting gives us comfort."
Edward Washington Leavitt, son of Edward Washington Leavitt and Elethier Bunker, born December 1, 1876, Santa Clara; died December 26, 1876, Santa Clara; buried Santa
392
Clara. Siblings: Melvina Elethier, Lemuel Sturdevant, Sarah Jane, Mary Emily, Edith Viola, Clifton Rowell, Lee Vivian, and Laura Vilate.
William Noble Waite, son of John Thomas Waite and Sarah Ann Noble, born May 10, 1845, Gosberton, Lincolnshire, England; married January 22, 1866, at Moulton, Lincolnshire, England, Rebecca Gibbons; died April 10, 1879, Santa Clara; buried Santa Clara; children: John Thomas, Herbert William, Ada Ann, William Joseph, Jessie, Mary Elizabeth, Sarah Rebecca and Moroni.
Sylvia Mary Ann Leavitt, daughter of Lorenzo Calvin Leavitt and Susetta Hafen, born April 15, 1899, Santa Clara; died March 11, 1907, Santa Clara; buried Santa Clara. "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."
Susetta Hafen Leavitt, daughter of John George Hafen and Susetta Bosshard, born March 19, 1877, Santa Clara; married March 31, 1896, Santa Clara (September 1, 1896, St. George Temple) Lorenzo Calvin Leavitt; buried Santa Clara. Siblings: John, Emma, Edward, Harmon, George, Hermina, Adolph, Minnie, and Ernest.
Melvina Fletcher Leavitt, daughter of Edward Washington Leavitt and Eleithier Bunker, born November 14, 1875, Santa Clara; died January 4, 1876, Santa Clara; buried Santa Clara.
Edward Washington Leavitt, son of Edward Washington Leavitt and Elethier Bunker, born December 1, 1876, Santa Clara; died December 26, 1876, Santa Clara; buried Santa Clara.
Milda Leavitt, daughter of James Sidney Leavitt and Inez Knight, born February 2, 1916, Santa Clara; died February 2, 1916.
Leavitt twins, children of Weir Leavitt and Idella Hunt, born about 1887 at Gunlock; buried about 1887 at Veyo, Washington, Utah; siblings: Ellen, Alice, Alfred, Parley, Thirza, Idella and Rachel.
Jeremiah Leavitt III, son of Jeremiah Leavitt II and Sarah Sturtevant, born January 20, 1822, Hatley, Quebec, Canada; married February 1, 1845, Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois, Eliza Harrover; died April 12, 1878, Gunlock, Washington, Utah; cause of death, pneumonia caused by inhaling the chaff of wheat he was sowing [given elsewhere as dying from the weed killer he was spreading on this garden]; children: Clarissa, Lucy Ann, Sarah Priscilla, Mary Ellen, Jeremiah IV, Louisa, Eliza, Emma, Joseph Smith, Josiah, Melvina and Lydia; siblings: Ann, Clarissa, Lemuel, Louisa, Wier, Dudley, Hannah, Mary Amelia, Betsy Jane, Priscilla, Eliza Jane, Lydia and Thomas
Eliza Harrover Leavitt, daughter of Thomas Harrover and Sinah Ogden, born August 26, 1825, Fairfax County, Virginia; married February 1, 1845, Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois; died July 5, 1905, Gunlock.
393
Sarah Sturtevant Leavitt, daughter of Lemuel Sturtevant and Priscilla Thompson, born September 5, 1797, Lyme, Grafton, New Hampshire; married March 6, 1817, Barton, Orleans, Vermont, Jeremiah Leavitt III; died April 5, 1878, Gunlock; siblings: Cyril, Lemuel, Priscilla, Jarius, Mary, Ezra Thompson, Cyrus, Huldah, Lucy, Isaac, Deborah, Lydia, Mary or Polly.

NOTE 410 Western Association of Leavitt Families (WALF) Announces: The George Leavitt Family Reunion, for the descendants of his three wives: Janette Brinkerhoff (fourteen children); Sarah Angeline Porter (four children) and Nancy Minerva Earl (ten children).

George Leavitt, as an eight year old boy in 1837, started his westward trek from Hatley, Quebec, Canada, with his parents, Weare and Phoebe Leavitt, two brothers, and three sisters. They were part of a group of about fifty Leavitt family members who were leaving their established farms and homes in response to the message of the restoration of the gospel of Jesus Christ. As new converts to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints they initially headed for Kirtland, Ohio, then on to Twelve Mile Grove near Chicago, Illinois. It was there that George's father, Weare, and his oldest brother, Jeremiah, and his grandmother, Sarah Shannon Leavitt, died in 1838 and 1839, leaving George's widowed mother, Phoebe, to care for her six children alone. Phoebe and her children eventually migrated to Nauvoo, Illinois, with thousands of other new converts who gathered there in response to the call of their prophet leader, Joseph Smith. As persecution against the church grew, the Prophet Joseph Smith was martyred in 1844. Soon 12,000 members of the church were driven out of the Nauvoo area by persecutors and angry mobs.

George, hardened by his experiences, became the man of the family at age seventeen. He, along with his widowed mother, and three sisters, left Nauvoo by wagon in the spring of 1846 and spent that winter at Winter Quarters, Nebraska. In the spring of 1847 they joined the third company of Mormon Pioneers for a challenging trek to the Great Basin. Their company arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley on October 2, 1847. George Leavitt and his family were the first of the Leavitt families to arrive there. It had been ten years since George and his family left their home in Canada. In their migration across the American continent, they traveled more than 2,500 miles by wagon train.

George Leavitt eventually married three wives and settled in Centerville, Utah. In response to a missionary call they were part of the Muddy River Mission in Nevada. He eventually settled in Lewiston, Utah. George, his wives, and large posterity, were certainly "Blessed, Honored, Pioneers," of this vast western frontier. [See PFRC Document 873 for reunion information.]

NOTE 411 Grandchildren of Sarah Shannon and Jeremiah Leavitt I, compiled by Lyman D. Platt, Ph.D.[98]

[98]Lyman D. Platt, *Children and Grandchildren of Sarah Shannon and Jeremiah Leavitt I* (St. George, Utah: The Teguayo Press, 1998).

JEREMIAH LEAVITT I (Nathaniel, Joseph, Moses, John). Jeremiah Leavitt married Sarah Shannon, born about 1766 at Chester, New Hampshire. She was of Irish descent, daughter of Thomas Shannon. She was the oldest member of the family baptized into the Mormon Church. They had ten children whose families have spread all over the world. The following lists the children and grandchildren as known at present.

Children: 1) Weare, 2) Jeremiah II, 3) Nathaniel, 4) Josiah, 5) Lydia, 6) Sally, 7) John, 8) Rebecca, 9) Betsy, and 10) Hannah.

WEARE LEAVITT (also spelled Weir, Wire, and Weire) (Jeremiah I, Nathaniel, Joseph, Moses, John), born about 1785 at Grantham, Sullivan, New Hampshire, but lived in Hatley, Stanstead, Quebec, Canada, near the U. S. Border with New Hampshire. In 1837 the family moved to the United States as a colony of emigrants led by Mr. Franklin

Chamberlain, one of Weare's brothers-in-law. Weare Leavitt died March 3, 1839 at Wilson Lake, Will, Illinois, and was buried March 3, 1839 at Twelve Mile Grove, Wilton Township, Adams, Illinois.

Weare Leavitt married first Abigail Cole of Claremont, New Hampshire. She was born about 1794 and died about 1824 in Canada, leaving three children born in Sherbrook County, Quebec, Canada: **1) Anne Leavitt**, born October 7, 1812, Hatley, Stanstead, Quebec, Canada; died December 25, 1893, Hatley; buried at the Old Church Cemetery, Hatley; **2) Jeremiah Leavitt**, born about 1816, Hatley; died 1838, Will County, Illinois; **3) Charlotte Leavitt**, born December 5, 1818, Hatley; died November 19, 1906, Mendon, Cache, Utah; buried November 24, 1906, Mendon; married Simon Baker, son of Benjamin Baker. Simon was born October 18, 1811 at West Winfield, Herkimer, New York and died October 22, 1863, probably at Salt Lake City, leaving a very large posterity.

Weare Leavitt married (2) a sister of his first wife Abigail, named Phoebe Cole, born July 26, 1796 at Claremont, New Hampshire. Their children were born in Quebec, Canada: **1) Charles Leavitt**, born October 25, 1826, Hatley, Stanstead; he returned to Chicago from Nauvoo about 1847 and was never heard from again;[99] he died December 9, 1900, Brook, Newton, Indiana; buried Riverside Cemetery, Newton, Indiana; **2) George Leavitt**, born August 29, 1828, Hatley; died January 23, 1889, Lewiston, Cache, Utah; buried February 3, 1889, Lewiston; George Leavitt married (1) Janett Brinkerhoff, daughter of James Brinkerhoff and Sally Ann ?. She was born October 30, 1836, at Moravia, Cayuga, New York. He married (2) Sarah Angeline Porter, daughter of Chauncey W. Porter, March 20, 1857. She was born September 14, 1841, Green Plains, Illinois. He married (3) Nancy Minerva Earl. She was born October 13, 1840, Hancock County, Illinois, and died May 20, 1911. **3) Emmaline Leavitt**, born July 26, 1832, Hatley; died August 8, 1888, Centerville, Davis, Utah; buried August 10, 1888, Centerville. Emaline Leavitt, or Emmeline Leavitt, married March 3, 1853, William Read Smith, of Centerville. He was born August 11, 1828 in Upper Canada and died January 15, 1894 at Centerville. He was

[99] The Leavitt family has since received a significant amount of information on him and his posterity, a copy of which is in the PFRC.

the son of Peter Smith and Mary Read. Their children were all born at Centerville. **4) Abigail Leavitt**, born 1833 at Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada; died 1833 at Sherbrooke. **5) Louisa Leavitt**, born December 12, 1835, Hatley; died March 28, 1915, Oakley, Cassia, Idaho; buried March 30, 1915, Oakley. Louisa married Horton David Haight on February 12, 1854. He was the son of Hector Caleb Haight and Julia Van Orden, born June 20, 1832 and died January 19, 1800. Their children were born at Farmington, Davis, Utah. **6) Levi Leavitt**, born 1836 at Sherbrook; died as an infant at Sherbrooke.

JEREMIAH LEAVITT I, born May 30, 1794, Exeter, Rockingham, New Hampshire; died August 24, 1846, Bonaparte, Van Buren, Iowa, during the Mormon Exodus. Jeremiah married March 6, 1817, Sarah Sturtevant. She was born September 5, 1797, Lyme, Grafton, New Hampshire, and died April 5, 1878, at Hebron, Washington, Utah, and is buried in Gunlock, Washington, Utah. This couple had twelve children. 1**) Mary Ann Leavit**t, born February, 1818, Hatley, Stanstead, Quebec, Canada; died February/March 1818. No posterity.[100] 2**) Clarissa Leavitt**, born January 1819, Hatley; died 1891; married (1) Horace Sturtevant; (2) Simon Colton. No known posterity.[101] 3**)**

Louisa Leavitt, born January 20, 1820, Hatley, Stanstead, Canada; died March 29, 1855; married William Ellis Jones, February 28, 1843, Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois. No posterity.[102] **4) Jeremiah Leavitt III**, born February 10, 1822, North Hatley;[103] died April 12, 1878, Gunlock, Washington, Utah; buried April 14, 1878, Gunlock; married Eliza Harrover, February 1, 1845, Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois; they had twelve children. **5) Lydia Leavitt**, born July 4, 1823, Hatley; died January 9, 1847, Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie, Iowa;[104] married William Snow, August 1842, Nauvoo;[105] had two children.[106] **6) Weare Leavitt**, born 1825, Hatley;[107] died August 1847, Council Bluffs; married Lydia Savage. No posterity. **7) Lemuel Sturtevant Leavitt**, born November 3, 1827, Compton, Stanstead, Quebec, Canada; died October 13, 1916, Santa Clara,

[100]Lyman D. Platt, *Jeremiah Leavitt II and Sarah Sturtevant: A History of their lives in New Hampshire, Canada, Ohio, Illinois, and Utah*, revised edition (St. George, Utah: The Teguayo Press, 1998), page 7. The reference quoted here is the history of Sarah Sturtevant. She says: "The next February [1818], I had a daughter [Mary Ann] born. She lived only 12 days…."

[101]Platt, *op. cit*., page 7 for birth as quoted from Sarah Sturtevant. Jane Jennings Eldredge, *The Leavitts of America: A Compilation of Five Branches and Gleanings from New England to California and Canada* (Woods Cross, Utah: Leavitt Family Association, 1924), page 85, notes that Clarissa died as an infant, but she married twice as noted above, thus correcting this source.

[102]William P. Leavitt, *Leavitt Pioneers: Western Migration and Colonization* (Las Vegas, Nevada: PDBK Enterprises, 1985-1996), page 144.

[103]Minutes of the 18th Quorum of Seventies, 1845-1888 (Church Historian's Library, Salt Lake City, Utah, film number 87562), page 51.

[104]Platt, *op. cit*., page 47, as quoted from Sarah Sturtevant Leavitt's history, although she does not give the date.

[105]Celestia Snow Gardner, *History of William Snow and Robert Gardner Families, Pioneers of 1847 and 1850*, 2nd edition (Provo, Utah: B.Y.U. Press, 1996), page 11.

[106]1) Sariah Hannah Snow, born July 28, 1843, Nauvoo; died June 26, 1930, Lehi, Utah; married December 23, 1862, Salt Lake City, Peter Lyman Lott; 2) Levi William Snow, born August 23, 1845, Nauvoo; died February, 1846, opposite Nauvoo, on the banks of the Mississippi, in Clark County, Iowa, the night after the families departed from Nauvoo; he was buried there on the Mississippi's bank.

[107]Eldredge, *op. cit*., page 85.

Washington, Utah; buried October 14, 1916, Santa Clara; married (1) October 15, 1850, Laura Melvina Thompson; (2) October 13, 1863, Betsy Amelia Mortensen/Spreckler; (3) Mrs. Mary M. Craig;[108] (4) November 17, 1873, Mary Ann Morgan; (5) 1881, Rebecca (Gibbons) Waite; (6) Ann Mary Smeale Hutchings. He had fourteen children by four wives. **8) Dudley Leavitt**, born August 31, 1830, Hatley; died October 15, 1908, Bunkerville, Clark, Nevada; buried October 16, 1908, Bunkerville; married (1) August 31, 1853, Mary Huntsman; (2) August 12, 1855, Mariah Huntsman; (3) August 11, 1859, Thirza Riding; (4) March 10, 1860, Janet Smith; (5) November 30, 1872, Salt Lake City, Martha Ann Hughes-Pulsipher. He had fifty children by four wives. **9) Mary Amelia Leavitt**, born February 10, 1832, Compton, Compton, Quebec, Canada; died August 12, 1893, Mt. Graham, Graham, Arizona; buried August 12, 1893, Pima, Graham, Arizona; married October 24, 1850, William Haynes Hamblin. She had nine children. **10) Thomas Rowell Leavit**t, born June 30, 1834, Compton, Compton, Quebec, Canada; died May 21, 1891, Cardston, Alberta Canada; buried May 24, 1891, Cardston; married (1) March 1, 1857, American Fork, Utah, Utah, Anne Eliza Jenkins; (2) March 9, 1861, Salt Lake City, Antoinette Davenport; (3) July 5, 1883, Salt Lake City, Harriet Martha Dowdle. He had twenty-six children by three wives. **11) Betsey Jane Leavitt**, born May 12, 1839, Twelve Mile Grove, Adams, Illinois; died September 12, 1917, Safford Graham,

Arizona; buried September 14, 1917, Safford; married August 24, 1854, Salt Lake City, William Haynes Hamblin. She had eight children. **12) Sarah Priscilla Leavitt**, born May 8, 1841, Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois; died July 23, 1927, Alpine, Apache, Arizona; buried July 25, 1927, Alpine; married September 11, 1857, Salt Lake City, Jacob Vernon Hamblin. She had nine children.

NATHANIEL LEAVITT, born about 1790, Chester, Rockingham, New Hampshire; died 1838 at White Pigeon, St. Joseph, Michigan, during the migration to Nauvoo. He married (1) Deborah Delano, who died about 1827, leaving six children: "Soon after his death, my step-mother sold what we had left, took her three children and went back to Canada, leaving myself, Flavilla, and John alone in the state of Michigan. She would have taken us with her, if we had been willing to go, but I was a firm believer in Mormonism, and was then fifteen years of age. Flavilla [was] twelve and John nine. I persuaded them to stay with me, and I would take care of them, as we would make our way to the Church."[109] Children: **1) Roxana Leavitt**, born December 15, 1818, at Irasburg, Orleans, Vermonts; died June 16, 1881, American Fork, Utah, Utah; buried American Fork; **2) Salina Leavitt**, born 1820, Hatley, Stanstead, Quebec, Canada; **3) Nathaniel Leavitt, Jr.**, born November 17, 1823, Hatley; died April 7, 1896, Ogden, Weber, Utah; **4) Caroline Leavitt**, born about 1825, probably Hatley; buried in Ogden; **5) Flavilla Leavitt**, born July 3, 1826, probably Hatley; **6) John Leavitt**, born March 18, 1827, Compton, Compton, Quebec, Canada; died August 1, 1899, Ogden; married Mary Ann Kittleman, born December 8, 1833, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[108] Leavitt, *op. cit*., pages 168-169; this union lasted three years and Mrs. Craig died in Santa Clara; no children were born to this marriage.

[109] *Autobiography of Nathaniel Leavitt* [manuscript].

Nathaniel Leavitt married (2) Betty Bean. Their children were: **1) Mary Leavitt,** born 1833, Hatley; **2) Weare Leavitt**, born 1837, Hatley; died May 12, 1877; buried Hatley; **3) Priscilla Leavitt**, or Rosella Leavitt, born about 1838, Hatley.

LYDIA LEAVITT, born 1782, Hatley, Stanstead, Quebec, Canada; died August 4, 1846, Rockingham County, New Hampshire. She married Thomas Rowell, son of Thomas Rowell of Stanstead, Quebec. He was born May 20 1796. Their children, all born in Lower Canada were: **1) Ernest Rowell**, born May 27, 1818, Hatley; died November 5, 1900, Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence, New York; buried Hillside Cemetery, Lawrenceville; **2) Horace Rowell**, born March 7, 1820, Hatley; died March 6, 1898, Swanton, Franklin, Vermont; buried Haleville Cemetery, St. Lawrence, New York; **3) Jefferson Rowell**, born May 20, 1827, Hatley; died 1906, Lawrenceville; **4) Albert Kendrick Rowell**, born July 3, 1831, Hatley; died 1918, Lawrenceville; **5) Lorinda Rowell**, born February 1824, Hatley; **6) Julius Rowell**, born August 30, 1833, Hatley; died November 9, 1905; and **7) Sarah Maria Rowell**, born June 30, 1836, Hatley.

JOSIAH LEAVITT, born November 14, 1793, Hatley, Stanstead, Quebec, Canada; died Sturgess Prairie, St. Joseph, Michigan. Died single.

SARAH (SALLY) LEAVITT, born about 1796, Hatley, Stanstead, Quebec, Canada. She married William Rowell of Hatley. Their children were: **1) Philena Rowell**, born April 27, 1819, Albany, Orleans, Vermont; died August 5, 1848, Albany; buried E. C. Rowell Cemetery, South Albany; **2) Mary Rowell**, born October 6, 1820, Albany; died February 17, 1825, Albany; **3) William Wallace Rowell**, born October 16, 1825; died March 11, 1850; buried E. C. Rowell Cemetery, South Albany; **4) Viola Rowell**, born

September 23, 1832, Albany; died June 16, 1914, Hardwick, Caledonia, Vermont; buried E. C. Rowell Cemetery, South Albany; **5) Sarah Jane Rowell**, born June 30, 1833, Albany; died March 7, 1895, Craftsbury, Orleans, Vermont.

JOHN LEAVITT, born July 27, 1798 [or 1793], Exeter, Rockingham, New Hampshire; died February 17, 1852, Cambia, Hillsdale, Michigan. John married Lucy Rowell, daughter of Thomas Rowell. She was born at Hatley, Stanstead, Quebec, Canada, August 15, 1803 and died July 23, 1858. Their first seven children were born at Compton, Compton, Quebec, Canada: **1) Josiah Leavitt**, born December 22, 1823; died June 24, 1896, Ogden, Weber, Utah; **2) Lucinda Leavitt**, born July 25, 1825; died December 23, 1904, Loa, Wayne, Utah; buried December 25, 1904, Loa; **3) Cinderilla Leavitt**, born March 12, 1827; died June 16, 1841, Burton, Geauga, Ohio; **4) Orilla (or Aurelia) Leavitt**, born February 10, 1829; died April 20, 1896, Provo, Utah, Utah; **5) Lyman Leavitt**, born May 24, 1831; died February 23, 1912, Pine, Gila, Arizona; buried February 25, 1912, Gila; **6) John Quincy Leavitt**, born October 1, 1833; died September 27, 1913, Garland, Box Elder, Utah; buried September 29, 1913, Farmington, Davis, Utah; **7) Sarah Leavitt**, born February 21, 1836; living in 1919; died in California; **8) Phebe Leavitt**, born February 27, 1839, Chardon, Geauga, Ohio; died March 12, 1914, Loa, Wayne, Utah; buried at Loa; unmarried; **9) Flavilla Leavitt**, born April 2 (or 8), 1832, Burton, Geauga, Ohio; died March 20, 1863, Centerville, Davis, Utah; and **10)**

Thomas J. Leavitt, born February 8, 1847, Cambia, Hillsdale, Michigan; died July 3, 1847, Cambia.

ELIZABETH (BETSEY) LEAVITT, born November 23, 1804, Hatley, Stanstead, Quebec, Canada; died 1848, Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie, Iowa. Betsey married May 27, 1821, at Hatley, James Adams, son of James Adams of Hatley. He was born March 23, 1798 and died February 18, 1874. She died leaving four children: **1) Sally Adams**, born May 29, 1825, Compton, Compton, Quebec, Canada; died February 13, 1905, Pine Valley, Washington, Utah; buried February 15, 1905, Pine Valley. **2) Hannah Adams**, born January 11, 1833, Walpole, Cheshire, New Hampshire; died December 7, 1916, West Bountiful, Davis, Utah; buried Salt Lake City; **3) John Adams**, born March 5, 1836, Hatley; died October 7, 1901, Centerville, Davis, Utah; buried at Centerville; and **4) Lucy Adams**, born February 2, 1839, Adams County, Illinois; died November 11, 1892, Farmington, Davis, Utah.

James Adams' 2nd wife was Sophronia Drake, born November 20, 1805; died January 13, 1889.

REBECCA LEAVITT, born September 27, 1802, Hatley, Stanstead, Quebec, Canada; died February 27, 1892; buried Centerville, Davis, Utah. Rebecca married January 29, 1820, Franklin Chamberlain. He was born at Waterford, Maine, January 21, 1797. Their children were all born at Hatley, except two: **1) Sally Ann Chamberlain**, born January 28, 1823; died September 1841; **2) Oliver Chamberlain**, born September 14, 1825; died November 15, 1916; **3) Anna Chamberlain**, born February 25, 1828; died December 27, 1908; **4) James Adams Chamberlain**, born March 14, 1830; died an infant; **5) Marietta Chamberlain**, born May 8, 1833; married John Adams; died November 24, 1916, Centerville, Davis, Utah; **6) James Adams Chamberlain**, born August 15, 1835; died February 3, 1859; **7) Henry K. Chamberlain**, born June 15, 1843, Twelve Mile Grove, Adams, Illinois; died March 24, 1892, Ione, Amador, California; buried at Amador; and

8) Flavilla Chamberlain, born about 1845.
HANNAH LEAVITT, born December 6, 1805, St. Johnsbury, Cheshire, New Hampshire; died November 5, 1876, Parowan, Iron, Utah; buried November 7, 1876, Parowan. Hannah married Horace Fish, son of Joseph Fish, of Stanstead County, Quebec, Canada. He was born January 6, 1799; died July 6, 1870. The first three children were born at Hatley, Stanstead, Quebec, Canada: **1) Julia Fish**, born July 18, 1824/1825; died October 24, 1916; married Edward Washington, Thompson; **2) Sarah Fish**, born October 24, 1828; died May 31, 1905, Parowan, Iron, Utah; buried June 2, 1905, Parowan; married (1) J.C.L. Smith; (2) William McGregor; **3) Betsey Jane Fish**, born August 9, 1836; died August 23, 1919, Darlington, Butte, Idaho; buried August 25, 1919, Darlington; married John A. West; **4) Joseph Fish**, born June 27, 1840, Twelve Mile Grove, Adams, Illinois; died December 10, 1926, Enterprise, Washington, Utah; buried December 13, 1926, Enterprise; **5) Anna Maria Fish**, born May 14, 1842, Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois; died April 26, 1905, Parowan; buried April 28, 1905, Parowan; **6) Frank Richards Fish**, born April 12, 1848 near Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie, Iowa;
399
died April 30, 1927, Portland, Multnomah, Oregon; married and was living in Oregon by 1919.
NOTE 412 Descendants of Amasa Mason Lyman, using a numbering system created in 2008 for the Amasa Mason Lyman family reunion.
An example of how this numbering system might look:
3. Eliza Maria Partridge (Amasa wife #3)
3.2 Platte DeAlton Lyman - 2nd child of Eliza Maria Partridge - (Adelia Robison)
3.2.5 Albert Robison Lyman - 5th child of Platte DeAlton Lyman - (Lell Perkins)
3.2.5.7 Karl Robison Lyman - 7th child of Albert Robison Lyman - (Edith Kraft)
3.2.5.7.1 Clayson Wells Lyman - 1st child of Karl Robison Lyman – (Patricia Prescott)
3.2.5.7.1.1 Christopher Todd Lyman - 1st child of Clayson Wells Lyman – (Megan Frandsen)
3.2.5.7.1.1.1 Morgan Noelle Lyman - 1st child of Christopher Todd Lyman & Megan Frandsen
3.2.5.7.1.1.2 Ellie Kate Lyman - 2nd child of Christopher Todd Lyman & Megan Frandsen
3.2.5.7.1.1.3 Cole Thomas Lyman - 3rd child of Christopher Todd Lyman & Megan Frandsen
1. MARIA LOUISA TANNER
1.1 Matilda (Isaac Philo Carter)
1.1.1 Isaac Philo Carter – no children
1.1.2 Amasa Mason Lyman Carter (Mary Jane Goodwin)
1.1.3 Philomena Carter (Robert Walter English)
1.1.4 Hila Burtwell Carter (Benjamin Franklin Ficas)
1.1.5 Ida Ruth Adelia Carter (William Rooker Anderson)
1.1.6 Gideon Haden Carter – never married
1.1.7 John Arthur Carter – never married
1.1.8 Russ Rollin Carter – never married
1.1.9 Minnie Carter (George Albert English)
1.1.10 Leo Ten Carter (Caroline Amelia Webb)
1.2 Francis Marion (1st married Rhoda Ann Taylor)
1.2.1 Rhoda Alice Lyman (Charles Ruben McBride)
1.2.2 Ellen Taylor Lyman (Alfred Fredreck Hanks)
1.2.3 Frances Marion Lyman, Jr. (1st Betsy Gowans, 2nd Clara May Stevens)
1.2.4 Edna Jane Lyman (Daniel Daley Houtz)
1.2.5 Louisa Ann Lyman (William Henry King)
1.2.6 Mary Crismon Lyman (Ephraim Gowans Gowans)
1.2.7 Lois Victoria Lyman (Pharis Wells Dunyon)
1.2.8 Ada Alta Lyman – no children
1.2.9 Hila Olive Lyman – no children

1.2 Francis Marion (2nd married Clara Caroline Callister)
1.2.10 Richard Roswell Lyman (Amy Cassandra Brown)
1.2.11 Georg Albert Lyman (Susan Mae King)
1.2.12 Lucy Smith Lyman (George Arthur Partridge)
1.2.13 Ida Lyman (Eric H. Anderson)
1.2.14 John Callister Lyman (Zella Brown)
1.2.15 Amy Lyman (Melvin Clarence Merrill)
1.2.16 Don Lyman – no children
1.2 Francis Marion (3rd married Susan Delilah Callister)
1.2.17 Clark Lyman – no children
1.2.18 Waldo Wicken Lyman (Fannie Kleinman)
1.2.19 Grant Herbert Lyman – never married
1.2.20 Florence Lyman (Antone Christensen)
1.2.21 Rudger Clawson Lyman – no children
400
1.2.22 Helen Lyman (LeRoy Seifert Morr)
1.3 Ruth Adelia Lyman – no children
1.4 Amasa Mason Lyman, Jr. (1st married Hannah Olive Felshaw)
1.4.1 Olive Ethel Lyman (Seth Taft, Jr.)
1.4.2 Amasa Mason Lyman III (Elizabeth Jane Mooseman)
1.4.3 William Milton Lyman – no children
1.4 Amasa Mason Lyman, Jr. (2nd married Cynthia Wright)
1.4.4 Sarah Lyman – twin – no children
1.4.5 Rachael Lyman – twin – no children
1.4.6 Willard Henry Lyman (Hildegrade Sophia Schoenfeld)
1.4 Amasa Mason Lyman, Jr. (3rd married Rosannah Reynolds)
1.4.7 Vern Lyman (Mary Melvina Wilcock)
1.4.8 Haskin Lyman (Ruth Elizbeth Paterson)
1.4.9 Reynolds Lyman – never married
1.4.10 Mary Lyman (John Seaman Hiskey)
1.4.11 Maria Lyman (Volney Emery King)
1.4.12 Francis M. Lyman (Hazel May Snow)
1.4.13 Maurice Lyman (Inez Marl Snow)
1.4.14 Amasa Lyman (Fannie Mae Stewart)
1.5 Maria Louisa Lyman (1st married William Clayton)
1.5.1 Amasa Marion Clayton (Alley Thatcher)
1.5 Maria Louisa Lyman (2nd married John Smith Stredder)
1.5.2 Pearl Stredder (1st married John Thomas Kelley, 2nd married William Shanklin)
1.5.3 Maria Louisa Stredder – no children
1.6 Lelia Deseret Lyman (Edwin Bartholomew)
1.6.1 Lillie Gay Bartholomew (James Alma Martindale)
1.6.2 Verne Bartholomew (Emma Day)
1.6.3 Edda Clare Bartholomew (Thomas Phelps)
1.6.4 Retta Lu Bartholomew (Martin Houston Anderson)
1.6.5 Mark Dantes Bartholomew (Eliza Beeston)
1.7 Love Josephine Lyman (Hyrum Smith Coombs)
1.7.1 Marie Coombs – never married
1.7.2 Lelia Coombs (William Andrew Greer)
1.7.3 Mary Coombs – no children
1.7.4 Leslie Coombs – no children
1.7.5 Fern Coombs (Louis Henry Page)
1.7.6 Lyman Hyrum Coombs – never married
1.8 Agnes Hila Lyman (George Christian Veile)
1.8.1 Francis Marion Combeck Veile – no children
1.8.2 Earl LeGrand Veile (Lois Josephine Smith)
2. CAROLINE ELY PARTRIDGE

2.1 Martha Lydia Lyman (Alvin Roper)
2.1.1 Mary Caroline Roper (George Edward Finlinson)
2.1.2 Effie Roper (John N. Christensen)
2.1.3 Caddie Roper (Joseph William Lovell)
2.1.4 Hettie Roper (1st married John Walter Johnson 2nd: Peter Johnson)
2.1.5 Ida Roper (John Lewis Nielson)
2.1.6 Lem Roper (Elizabeth Jacobson)
2.1.7 Bert Roper (Nellie Jacobson)
2.1.8 Twiss Roper (Edgar Nielson)
2.1.9 Frankie Roper (Ray Finlinson)
2.1.10 Kirt Roper (Wanda Belle Alldredge)
2.2 Frederick Rich Lyman (Ann Elizabeth Lovell)
2.2.1 Edith Elzina Lyman (Joseph Trimble Finlinson)
401
2.3 Anne Lyman (1st married William Erastus Dutson)
2.3.1 Lydian Ann Dutson – no children
2.4 Anne Lyman (2nd married Peter Anderson)
2.4.1 Frederick Clisbee Anderson – no children
2.4.2 Caroline Ely Anderson (Peter M. Nielson)
2.4.3 Lucy Anderson (LeRoy Walker)
2.4.4 Mason Eldon Anderson (Alice Dean)
2.4.5 Lois Anderson – never married
2.4.6 Don Lyman Anderson (Thelma Levern Lovell)
2.4.7 Francis Ellis Anderson (Macel Jane Morrey)
2.4.8 Ethelyn Anderson (Llwellyn Bennett)
2.5 Walter Clisbee Lyman (1st married Sylvia Lovell)
2.5.1 Walter Clisbee Lyman – no children
2.5.2 Frederic Stanley Lyman (Ellen Jane Nielson)
2.5.3 Lillie Ann Lyman – no children
2.5 Walter Clisbee Lyman (2nd married Elizabeth Finlinson)
2.5.4 Ethel Lyman (Lindsay Clark Thompson)
2.5.5 Marvin Lyman (Margie Jeanett Hurst)
2.5.6 Zola Lyman (Orlo Verne Bartholomew)
2.5.7 Lucile Lyman – no children
2.5.8 Susan Lyman (Willard Harold Butt)
2.5.9 Raymond Finlinson Lyman (Maggie Johnson)
2.5.10 Lynn Finlinson Lyman (Hazel Irene Bowman)
2.5.11 Margaret Lyman (Vincent Jones)
2.5.12 George Finlinson Lyman – no children
2.5.13 Barton Finlinson Lyman (Venice Nielson)
2.5 Walter Clisbee Lyman (3rd married Lucy Halls)
2.5.14 Bruce Halls Lyman (Josephine Wells)
2.5.15 LaRue Lyman (Ralph "L" Reese)
2.5.16 Wayne DeMar Lyman – no children
2.5 Walter Clisbee Lyman (4th married Leah Larene Brown)
2.6 Harriet Jane Lyman (John Edmund Lovell)
2.6.1 Mamie Ely Lovell (1st married Joseph Smith Wells; 2nd married Lorenzo Turner Lovell
2.6.2 Hattie May Lovell – never married
2.6.3 Stanley Walter Lovell (Louise Hall Jones)
2.6.4 Silvia Ann Lovell (Earl T. Harris)
2.6.5 Belva Lovell (Jefferson Hall Jones)
2.6.6 Gene Lovell (Edward Eugene Gardner)
2.6.7 Edward Lovell (twin) – no children
2.6.8 Platte Lovell (twin) – no children
2.6.9 Lulu Lovell – never married
2.6.10 Clark Lyman Lovell – never married

2.6.11 Nell Lovell (Roy J. Barlow)
2.6.12 Angeline Lovell (Malen A. Mecham)
3. ELIZA MARIA PARTRIDGE
3.1 Don Carlos Lyman – no children
3.2 Platte DeAlton Lyman (1st married Adelia Robison)
3.2.1 Platte DeAlton Lyman – no children
3.2.2 Eliza Adelia Lyman – no children
3.2.3 Evelyn Lyman (Hansen Bayles)
3.2.4 Lydia Lyman – no children
3.2.5 Albert Robison Lyman (1st married Mary Ellen Perkins; 2nd married Gladys Perkins Tomney)
3.2.6 Mary Lyman (John Reeve)
3.2.7 Lucretia Lyman (Harry Wilbur Ranney)

3.2.8 Edward Partridge Lyman (Irene Perkins)
3.2.9 Caroline Lyman (Durham Bayles)
3.2 **Platte DeAlton Lyman (2nd married Annie Maude Clark)**
3.2.10 Emma Lyman – adopted (Ira Brown)
3.3 Caroline Eliza Lyman (1st married Volney King – no children)
3.3 Caroline Eliza Lyman (**2nd married Thomas Callister)**
3.3.1 Joseph Platte Callister (Elizabeth Christensen)
3.4 Joseph Alvin Lyman (Nellie Grayson Roper)
3.4.1 Nellie May Lyman (Hans Christian Hansen Bogh)
3.4.2 Joseph Alvin Lyman (Lavina Hunter)
3.4.3 Henry Mason Lyman (1st married Tamar Arvina Black, 2nd married Leah Brown Lyman)
3.4.4 Alton Adelbert Lyman (Eva Almeda Black)
3.4.5 Emma Lavern Lyman – no children
3.4.6 Bessie Lyman – no children
3.4.7 Carlie Lyman (Vivien Call Waddoups)
3.4.8 Eliza Lyman (William Archie Bond)
3.4.9 Ezra De Lyman (Christina M. Larsen)
3.4.10 Wayne Roper Lyman (Margaret Easton)
3.4.11 Lucy Lyman – never married
3.4.12 Angie Lyman (Pratt P. Root)
3.4.13 Don Partridge Lyman (Naomi Christensen)
3.5 Lucy Zina Lyman (2nd wife of Lemuel Hardison Redd, Jr.)
3.5.1 Carlie Eliza Redd (Wilford Haskell Shurtliff)
3.5.2 L. Frank Redd (Nettie Rebecca Rose)
3.5.3 Annie Redd (Samuel Neff)
3.5.4 Amasa Jay Redd (Alice Marie Ekins)
4. CORNELIA ELIZA LEAVITT
4.1 Lorenzo Snow Lyman (1st married Zuriah Rowley)
4.1.1 Mary Eliza Lyman (Amel Andrew Anderson)
4.1.2 Cornelius Lyman (Edith Shuman)
4.1.3 Rosa Lyman (William More)
4.1.4 Nora Lyman (William M. Stone)
4.1.5 Ina Dee Lyman (Leonard Worth Mort)
4.1.6 Amasa Henry Lyman (Ruth Jane Smith)
4.1 Lorenzo Snow Lyman (2nd married Alpha Abia Easton)
4.1.7 Arthur Lorenzo Lyman (married status ?)
4.1.8 Harry Easton Lyman – no children
4.1.9 Ella Lucile Lyman (Edwin Wilson Squires)
4.2 Henry Elias Lyman (Ina Irene Cadwell)
4.2.1 Cornelia Lyman – never married
4.2.2 Henry Lyman – no children
4.2.3 Oren Lee Lyman (Augusta Young)
4.2.4 Lynn Edwin Lyman – no children

4.2.5 Edgar Clark Lyman (Edna Fay Howeth)
5. DIONETIA WALKER – no children
6. PAULINA ELIZA PHELPS
6.1 **Oscar Morris "Pliney" Lyman (Phoebe Medora Benson)**
6.1.1 Oscar Morris Lyman (Hannah Burton)
6.1.2 George Richard Lyman **(Rural Pearl Watson)**
6.2 **Mason Roswell Lyman –** no children
6.3 **Clark Lyman –** no children
6.4 Charles Rich Lyman (Barbara Alice Ward)
403
6.4.1 Anna Laura Lyman (Wallace Owen Bunting)
6.4.2 Charles Edgar Lyman – no children
6.4.3 Oscar Ward Lyman (Madora Dean Benson)
6.4.4 Alice Lyman (Wilford Woodruff Welling)
6.4.5 Clark Ward Lyman (Maud Ann Stubbs)
6.4.6 Orion Ward Lyman – no children
6.4.7 Clara Lyman (Joseph Harrison Tippets)
6.4.8 Blaine Ward Lyman (Evelyn Harris)
6.4.9 Ruth Lyman (Clarence Peter Johnson)
6.4.10 Myra Lyman (Harry Elden McClure)
6.4.11 Smith Ward Lyman – no children
6.5 William Horn Lyman (Julia Hanna McGregor)
6.5.1 Brose McGregor Lyman – no children
6.5.2 Verda Lyman (John Redd Adams)
6.5.3 Eugene Ray Lyman (Esther Peterson)
6.5.4 Milton McGregor Lyman – no children
6.5.5 Leda Lyman (Nephi Albert Christensen)
6.5.6 Rulon McGregor Lyman (Mary Welch)
6.5.7 LaMar Lyman (Edison Taylor Whittaker)
6.6 Solon Ezra Lyman (Luella Ward)
6.6.1 Solon Ward Lyman – no children
6.6.2 Grant Ward Lyman (Nellie Elizabeth Ross)
6.6.3 Alma Lyman (1st married John Osborne; 2nd married Christopher Peterson; 3rd married Howard Haskell Jolley)
6.6.4 Zula Lyman (1st married Mr. McLaine; 2nd married Jack White; 3rd married Jess White; 4th married Peter McIntyre; 5th married Alvine Lawrence
6.6.5 Thalia Lyman (1st married Benjamin Clarence Garity; 2nd married Burl Lee Conely
6.6.6 Paul Ward Lyman
6.6.7 Hilda Lyman (1st married Fred Atlas Dohlheim; 2nd married George Albert Lowary
6.6.8 Gladys Lyman (Frank Nelson Fenton)
6.6.9 Clay Ward Lyman (Ruth Herford)
6.7 Laura Paulina Lyman (Porter Vander Clark)
6.7.1 Porter Amasa Clark (Emma Eulala Leonard)
6.7.2 Collins Leonidas Clark – never married
6.7.3 Nellie Clark (Joseph Ernest Dalton)
6.7.4 Roswell Hales Clark – never married
6.7.5 Lyman Phelps Clark (Violet Rasmussen)
6.7.6 Clarence Wells Clark (Florence Rasmussen)
6.7.7 Lelia Clark (Louis Alexander Nelson)
7. PRISCILLA TURLEY
7.1 Theodore Kimberly Lyman (1st married Elizabeth Duggins)
7.1.1 Guy Kimberly Lyman (Lula Maude Brodie)
7.1.2 William Elmer Lyman (Stella Lillian Keys)
7.1.3 Franklin Theodora Lyman (Ruby L. Warner)
7.1.4 Merritt Ernest Lyman – no children
7.1 Theordore Kimberly Lyman (2nd married Sarah Gould) – no children

7.2 Ira Depot Lyman (Elizabeth Ann Rowley)
7.2.1 Ira Dunbar Lyman – no children
7.2.2 George Alonzo Lyman (Dora Dennis)
7.2.3 Mable Lyman (Owen Roe O'Fallan)
7.2.4 Claude Ernest Lyman (Lucy B. Smith)
7.2.5 Chester Lyman (Laura Afton Partridge)
7.2.6 Edna Clair Lyman (Ernest Herbert Smith)
7.3 Isaac Newton Lyman – no children

7.4 Albert Agustus Lyman – no children
7.5 Stephen Alonzo Lyman (Ellen King)
7.5.1 Albert "Bert" Alonzo Lyman (Marguerite Marie Rice)
7.5.2 Dezelyn "Dez" Lyman (Clayton Van Proebstel)
7.5.3 Stanley Newton Lyman (Bertha Louise Hutton)
7.5.4 Priscilla Lyman (Henry Rice, Jr.)
7.5.5 Neil Stephen Lyman – never married
7.5.6 Bruce John Lyman (Della Bowler)
7.6 Frances Priscilla Lyman (Robert Edward Barry)
7.6.1 Edna Clare Barrry – never married
7.6.2 Florence Priscilla Barry (1st married Frederick Richard Landsburg; 2nd married Lester Robert Pinette)
7.6.3 Maud Ethel Barry (Alfie D. Marrs)
8. LYDIA PARTRIDGE
8.1 Edward Leo Lyman (Mary Miranda Callister)
8.1.1 Ida May Lyman – no children
8.1.2 Edward Leo Lyman, Jr. (Agnes Eleanor Anderson)
8.1.3 Philomelia Lyman (Lorenzo Turner Lovell)
8.1.4 Lydia Lyman (Leo Finlinson)
8.1.5 Frank Arthur Lyman – no children
8.1.6 Thomas Callister Lyman (Florence Vern Nielson)
8.1.7 Willis Jay Lyman (Angie Finlinson)
8.1.8 Evelyn Lyman – no children
8.1.9 Clara Lyman – no children
8.1.10 Alma Rich Lyman (Ruby Rebecca Jacobson)
8.2 Ida Evelyn Lyman (Hans Joseph Nielson)
8.2.1 Joseph Edward Nielson (Ida Palmer)
8.2.2 Jense Lyman Nielson (Zola Evelyn Adams)
8.2.3 Ethel K. Nielson – never married
8.2.4 Lydia Nielson (John Wiley Redd)
8.2.5 Alta May Nielson (Lee Cox)
8.2.6 Herma Nielson (Glen C. Stewart)
8.2.7 Francis Shirley Nielson (1st married Elizabeth Park; 2nd married Almora Wright Johnson)
8.2.8 Clisbee Nielson (Wanda Elfride Arnesen)
8.3 **Frank Arthur Lyman –** no children
8.4 Lydia May Lyman (2nd wife of Kumen Jones)
8.4.1 Franklin Treharne Jones – no children
8.4.2 Kumen Stanley Jones (Nellie Maude Porter)
8.4.3 Thomas DeAlton Jones (1st married Anna McElprong; 2nd married Faye Mosely)
8.4.4 Marvin Willard Jones (Mary Ann Palmer)
8.4.5 Edward Clyde Jones – no children
8.4.6 Leland Henry Jones – never married
8.4.7 Mary Lydia Jones (Melvin Jens Adams)
8.4.8 Marion Jones (Cleo Dennison)
8.4.9 Alma Uriah Jones (Marion Salisbury Ashton)
8.4.10 Francis William Jones (Gwen Hurst)

NOTE 413 Lyman Town Records, Volume 1, 1785-1814 (FHL Film 015212). Contains good tax information and history; lists of children and birthdates.
Page 57, Samuel Douglas.
405
Page 59, Esquire Douglas.
Page 63, Samuel Douglas, Jr.
Page 108, Samuel Douglas, Esquire; Samuel Douglas, Jr.
NOTE 414 The history of the Parker family, as it is analyzed here is linked with that of Grafton County, New Hampshire. Solomon Parker3 (Samuel2, Samuel1) and his wife Hipubah Douglas2 (William1) moved from Groton, Middlesex, Massachusetts to Lyman in Grafton County in 1755/1756 as some of the town's early settlers. They located at what became known as Parker's Hill. Solomon and his sons Solomon, Asa, and Samuel served in the Revolutionary War, entering the Continental Army from Lyman and all returning to Lyman. Solomon's home was used often for town meetings. Family members were actively involved in local civic affair, serving at different times as selectmen, constable, treasurer, surveyor, etc. [From *Lyman Town Records*]
NOTE 415 Elden J. Watson, compiler, *The Orson Pratt Journals* (Salt Lake City: Elden Jay Watson, 1975).
Page 12, Elder Orson Pratt says under date of February 3, 1832, but including the time between then and May 14th: "We [his companion was Lyman E. Johnson] then traveled north-east through the southern part of Vermont into New Hampshire, proceded up the eastern shore of the Connecticut River to Bath, preaching wherever we were led by the Spirit; while journeying from Long Island to Bath [we] held five meetings.
"We tarried twenty-six days in the regions round about Bath, held twenty-one meetings, and baptized fifteen, among whom were Orson Johnson, Hazen Aldrich, Amasa Lyman, John Duncan, and Daniel S. Miles."
Page 13, July 4, 1832, Again visited Bath; tarried three days; preached twice; baptized four; ordained Hazen Aldrich an Elder.
Page 13, July 9, 1832, We next returned to Bath, held two meetings, and ordained John Duncan a Teacher.
Page 13, July 30, 1832, We departed from Bath….
Page 14, October 20, 1832, Arrived in Bath, stopped five days; held six meetings in the neighboring towns; baptized one, and ordained John Duncan a Priest; and William Snow from Charleston being present, we ordained him an Elder.
Page 15, January 8, 1833, Arrived in Bath; I tarried nine days; William Snow having gone to Charleston; held five meetings, then visited the church at Charleston; held one meeting; returned to Bath and held two meetings.
406
Page 16, June 7, 1833, Arrived in Bath. June 8, 1833, met in conference in Bath; present, four high priests, eight elders, two priests; at this conference, Elders Willard Woodstock, Harlow Redfield, William Snow and Hazen Aldrich were ordained high priests; Henry Harriman was ordained an elder, and Daniel Carter, a member, was ordained a priest, the ordinations being administered under my hands. During the next six days we held meetings in the towns round about.
September 7, 1833, Went to Bath. September 8, 1833, held two meetings in Bath; brother Horace Cowan ordained an Elder under the hands of Lyman E. Johnson. Laid hands upon

the little children and blessed them in the name of the Lord, and administered the sacrament, and sealed up the Church unto eternal life.
December 11, 1833, Held a conference in the evening and regulated some difficulties between the Elders; Amasa Lyman ordained a High Priest under the hands of Lyman E. Johnson. December 12, 1833, Brother Amasa Lyman and I left Elk Creek and came to Westfield. [Additional entries in Elder Pratt's journals for members of our family – LDP].
The regions round about Bath included Lisbon, Lyman, and Littleton in Grafton County, New Hampshire, lying between the Connecticut and Ammonoosuc rivers.
NOTE 416 L. D. Dunbar, *History of Grantham*.
Page 1, Chapter 1, The first charter for the town of Grantham was dated July 11, 1761, being the second town chartered in what is now Sullivan County [New Hampshire], Charlestown being the first. Owing to non-compliance with the terms of the charter, a second charter was granted in 1767. Upon petition to the General Court by Samuel Duncan, the name of the town was changed to New Grantham in 1788, which name it retained until 1818, when its original name was restored. The town, as originally laid out, was six miles square. About midway through the town, running northerly and southerly, was Croydon Mountain, making a natural division of the town into east and west parts, and upon the top of the mountain was the center of the town. The boundaries of the town have been very much changed since that time, and the Grantham of today is very different geographically from the original Grantham, and much smaller in area, as well as in population.
In 1836 a portion of territory lying in the northeast corner of the town was severed and joined to Enfield. In 1844 a portion lying in the southwest corner was taken off and annexed to Cornish, and in 1858, owing to the inconvenience of doing town business by reason of the mountain dividing the town, all that part lying west of the top of the mountain was set off to Plainfield. The following year a small territory lying between Grantham and Springfield, called the "Gore," which previously had been classed with Springfield for town business, was incorporated into Grantham, which helped in part to make up for the loss of territory we had sustained, and while not being an adequate

recompense, in that respect, it made a pretty little town, containing an area less than twothirds
the original size of the town.
The first settlement in Grantham was upon the west side of the mountain, in 1767. Among the first settlers were Ezra Buswell, Elijah Gleason, Abel Stevens, Francis Smith, Esquire, Ithamer Bartlett, Job, Stephen and Caleb Colton, Jonathan Parkhurst, Jabez Bennett, Isaac Jenny, Ebenezer Burr, Robert and Charles Scott, Samuel, John and Robert Duncan, William Moulton, Ebenezer Stebbins, Abner Johnson, Parker Carr, Joab V. Young, Williard Marcy, James Smith, and William Huntington. These were all prominent and active in town and business affairs during their lifetime, and their descendants have been prominent and influential citizens in this town and elsewhere, many of them being scattered into all parts of the country. Among the second generation from the first settlers and others who have been conspicuous among the inhabitants on the west side of the mountain, I will name Samuel Bean, Cyrus Smith, Elias Smith, William C. Smith, Converse J. Smith, Joel Spaulding, Bryant and Asa Janney, Daniel G. Stickney, W. L.

Newton, John P. Chillis, Hiram L. Sleeper, Daniel L. and G. W. Smith, Orin T. and John Eaton, W. L. Martin, Nathaniel Wheeler, William Johnson, Samuel Davis, Milton Buswell and Samuel C. Moulton. Ezra Buswell, who came to town in 1767, was town clerk, selectman and representative for many years; he had a family of nine children, and died at the age of eighty-eight. His sons were all capable business men and filled places of public trust in the communities in which they resided. But two of them are now alive - Oliver B. [Page 2] and Hiram, the latter a resident of Warner, N. H. Oliver has always been a resident of Grantham, being now a venerable man of eight-four years, hale and active. He has been respected and honored by his townsmen to a great degree; has been town clerk for many years, selectman for fourteen years, a representative three years and senator two years.

The settlement on the east side of the mountain was not made until a few years later than that on the west side.

The first settlement was made on Dunbar Hill, so called from name of first settler, John Dunbar, who came with his family from Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and at about the same time came Henry Howard. John Dunbar bought six hundred acres of land on this hill. In 1796 Ezekiel and Sylvester Dunbar and Isaac Newell came; in 1797, Richard Dodge; in 1798, Daniel Stone; in 1800, Abiel Howard, Uzziel Hayward, Burzelin Hayward came, all settling on or near Dunbar Hill. A few years later came Bradford Dunbar, Jonathan Nichols, John and Jesse Marsh and others. In 1793 Leavitt Hill was settled by Nathaniel Leavitt, who came from Exeter, New Hampshire. He had eight sons and two daughters; all settled in the same neighborhood. Soon after Mr. Leavitt came, Samuel Alexander settled near him. Howe Hill was settled in 1813 by Ezekiel Howe. Among the early settlers on this side of the mountain were Francis Williams, Benjamin Clifford, Stephen Judkins, Daniel Britt, John and Joseph Sargent, Joseph Bean, David and Jonas Hastings, John Stocker, Richard Smith, Thomas Whipple, Deacon Joseph Goss, John Mellendy and Henry Eastman. Most of the early settlers lived to a good old age, as have their children….

408

The Leavitt families were very large, and at one time there were nearly fifty of them who attended one school on Leavitt Hill. Seventeen of the Leavitts were school teachers, three were physicians, and one, William B., a professon of practical astronomy. He now resides in Grantham, and since the death of Dudley Leavit, the originator of the *Leavitt Almanac*, in 1858, he has made the calculations for this almanac, and has the copies all complete to 1897, and intends soon to have calculations completed to 1900. Nathaniel Leavitt died at the age of ninety-three years….

Page 4, The following named persons, citizens of Grantham, served in the army during the War of 1812: Henry Howard, Jr., Josiah Leavitt (2d), Ezekiel Alexander, John Gage, Jason Trumbull, and Thomas Smith. Isaac Drake and Allen Kidder, who soon afterward became citizens of the town, served at the same time….

At the time the old State militia of New Hampshire was in its glory, the town of Grantham took quite an active part in military affairs, having had two companies of fifty men each – The Rifle Company and the Light Infantry Company….

Page 5, Charles H. Leavitt, died in service. Almon O. Leavitt, was a medical doctor in these units.

Page 6, Jonathan Leavitt represented the town in the General Court of New Hampshire

during 1854-1855; John Leavitt did so in 1857 and 1859.
Page 7, Population of the town at different periods, has been as follows: 1775, 74; 1790, 333; 1800, 713; 1810, 864; 1820, 1032; 1830, 1079; 1840, 1036; 1850, 784; 1860, 649; 1870, 608; 1880, 540.
On August 26, 1872, Wilmer Leavitt was drowned in Stocker Pond.
NOTE 417 Victor C. Sanborn, *Thomas Leavitt of Exeter and Hampton* (Kenilworth, Illinois: priv. pub., 1913).[110]
Page 14, In the exhaustive search for Levetts in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire I desire to thank my friend Canon C. W. Foster, editor of the Lincoln Record Society. Canon Foster's suggestions have been most helpful, and have resulted in tracing the Melton Levetts into Lincolnshire. With his aid a thorough search has now been made of Lincoln Subsidy Rolls, Wills and Administrations, Institutions and Presentation Deeds, etc.
Among other early Levetts in New England the explorer Captain Christopher Levett, who life has been so ably written by Hon. James Phinney Baxter for the Gorges Society, comes first. He bore the same arms as the Melton Levetts, and the Visitation of Dorset in 1623 gives his pedigree (*2 Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. 2, page 354).
[110]Reprinted from the *Register* of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, with notes on the English and American families of Levett and Leavitt.

There may have been a connection between the families, but Christopher was descended not from the Melton Levetts, but from another line, the Levetts of Bolton Percy.
The pedigree in the Visitation of Dorset began with "… Levett of Harbord, County York," who had three sons, Richard, William, and Percival. This undoubtedly means Harewood, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. William Levett of Harewood died in 1569. A Chancery proceeding was begun by his oldest son Matthew in 1570 (Levett v. Levett, Series 2, Bundle 116, No. 40). It recites that by his second wife William Levett of Harewood left four sons, Richard, William, Percival, and Charles. These are undoubtedly the sons of "… Levett of Harbord," and Percival was the godson and cousin of Francis Levet of Bolton Percy, mentioned in his will of 1614/1615. William of Harewood was probably[111] the son William mentioned in the will of his father Richard of Bolton Percy in 1567. This establishes the following pedigree:
John Levett of Bolton Percy, whose will was proved 1526 (York Wills, vol. 9, folio 364), married Agnes. Children:
1. William; his will of 1546 mentions sons Guy, Francis, John.
2. John, a clerk; under 23 in 1526; admon. In 1575.
3. Robert.
4. Richard, executor of his father's will.
5. Isabel, md. Mr. Kendall.
6. Alison, md. Mr. Pickering.
Richard Levit, of Appleton in Bolton Percy, son of John Levett, above, whose will was proved in 1567 (York Wills, vol. 17, folio 759), married (1) Ellen; and (2) Constance. Children by first wife:
1. Henry, of Appleton; will proved 1597.
2. William.
3. Katherine. [Page 15]
4. Isabel.
5. Robert.

6. James.
7. Ellen.
Children by second wife:
8. Thomas.
9. Margaret.

[111]There was also a branch of the Levetts at Holme and Lund in the East Riding, in which Matthew and William were family names. It may be that William of Harewood came from this line, but their wills do not indicate this, and the mention of a godson Percival Levet in the will of Frances Levet seems to connect the line of Christopher with the Bolton Percy family.

William Levett, of Harewood, son of Richard Levit and Ellen, married (1) Anne; and (2) Joan Ynglande. Admon. July 6, 1569 (Dean and Chapter Vacancy Act Book, 1568-1570, folio 165). Children by first wife:
1. Matthew.
2. Elizabeth, md. William Nawte.
3. Anne, md. John Wardman.
4. Katherine, md. Otho Wardman.
Children by second wife:
5. Richard, Mayor of Doncaster. His will of 1618 mentions only one son, William, Alderman of Doncaster, whose will of 1643 mentions two sons, Robert and John, and four daughters.
6. William, twin brother to Richard, of whom there is no further record.
7. Percival, born 1560.
8. Charles, probably of Scrayingham, md. Grace Ampleforth.
9. Joan, married Thomas Usher.

Percival Levett, born 1560, son of William Levett and Joan Ynglande, was freeman of York 1581, inn-keeper, and sheriff of the City of York 1597. He was buried at St. Martin's, Micklegate, February 13, 1625. He married Elizabeth Rotherforth, daughter and heiress of Alexander. Children:
1. Mary, baptized 1581; md. John Smith of Cottingham.
2. Rudderforth, bapt. 1582; died 1584.
3. Grace, bapt. 1584; md. William Todd of York.
4. Christopher, born April 5, 1586.
5. Percival, merchant of York; had nine children, but no child named Thomas.
6. Anne, md. (1) 1623 Christopher Topham of York, perhaps uncle of the Toppans of Newbury; md. (2) 1627 Joseph Micklethwaite of Swyne, great-grandfather of Viscount Micklethwaite.

Captain Christopher Levett, born April 5, 1586, son of Percival Levett and Elizabeth Rotherforth is the well-known explorer who sailed to New England in 1623, and again in 1630, in the *Porcupine*, and died at sea in 1631. He married first Mercy More, daughter of Robert, rector of Guisley, York; and secondly Frances Lottisham, daughter of Oliver, of County Somerset. Children by first wife:
1. Sarah, born 1610; md. Robert Hitch, rector of Normanton and dean of York.
2. Rebecca, born 1612; died young.
3. Mary, born 1613; died unmd. 1644. Her will, proved 1644/1645, mentions all her kindred (York Wills).
4. Jeremiah, born 1614; rector of Leyton in Essex; md. Edith; died 1650.

411
Children by second wife:
5. Timothy, born 1617; of West Lydford in County Somerset. Will dated 1650, proved 1669, mentions wife Florence, children Mary and Joan.
6. Elizabeth, born 1619; died unmd.
Page 16, This line of Christopher Levett contained no near relative named Thomas. It may be that our Thomas Levet was a distant connection, but this is unlikely.
New information concerning Christopher Levett's last voyage to New England is contained in a Chancery proceeding begun in 1631 by his widow against Thomas Wright and Robert Gough of Bristol, owners of the ship *Porcupine*. The proceedings give in detail the sailing agreement and mention the grant of 6000 acres to Levett.
Concerning John Leavitt of Hingham, Massachusetts, Mr. Sheldon Leavitt, Jr., writes that the earliest known record appears in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where in 1634 land was granted to him by the town. In 1636 he was made a freeman of Hingham, where first a house lot and in the course of time much other land was granted to him. His first wife (possibly, according to Pope, the Mary Lovitt of the Dorchester (Church) died at Hingham July 4, 1646, and he married for his second wife, December 16, 1646, Sarah, daughter of Edward Gilman, then of Hingham, Massachusetts, and later of Exeter, New Hampshire. For many years he was a deacon of the church at Hingham and a selectman of the town, which he represented for several sessions in the General Court. He died in 1691, leaving a will, filed in Boston, in which he calls himself "a tayler," and spells his name as above. Some of his children moved to Exeter, and became the ancestors of a distinguished family of Leavitts there, among whom was Dudley Leavitt, the compiler of an excellent Farmer's Almanac. I can find no reason for believing that any connection existed between these Leavitts and our Thomas Levet. Perhaps John Leavitt came from the Essex Leavitts, for whom see the next paragraph.
The affidavit of Nathaniel and Abraham (*vide supra*) has led some to believe that our Thomas Levet, like his wife Isabel Bland, came from County Essex. In Essex there were several families of Levitts, one which, the Levitts of Messing, had some connection with New England through the Whites. (*Register*, vol. 55, pp. 22 *et. seq.*) It may be that John Leavitt of Dorchester and Hingham came from one of these Essex lines, but a careful search of Essex wills reveals no Thomas Levet who could be our Exeter settler. Thomas Levit of Tarling died in 1631/1632, leaving a son and a grandson, both named Richard. William Levit of Messing died in 1626, leaving a wife Margaret and sons William, John, Richard, and Isaac. Henry Levitt of Walden died in 1635, leaving a wife Lydia and daughter Mary and other children unnamed. Robert Levett of Feering died in 1648, leaving brothers William and Thomas and sister Grissell, who had married Ralph Wharton. At Purleigh lived a John Levitt, who died in 1633, leaving a brother Thomas, a sister Susan, who married Daniel Goodwin, and a sister Mary, who married William Pond. (*Register*, vol. 54, p. 348). This Thomas Levit died at Purleigh in 1641, leaving a wife Mary but no children. His goods were bequeathed to his sisters, Susan Goodwin and
412
Mary Pond. Robert Levitt of Stebbing died between 1638 and 1649, leaving a son Robert, a daughter Elizabeth, who married John Clemence, and daughters Elizabeth and Mary, both unmarried. Elizabeth Levet of Theydon Gernon died in 1561, leaving a son John and a daughter Margaret. John Lovet of Little Bromley died in 1561, leaving a wife Marget,

sons John, Humphrey, Henry, and Christopher, and a daughter Mary. The wills of several other Levetts are filed from 1550 to 1660, but apparently they have no bearing on our problem.

Page 17, Thus a systematic investigation of these three sets of queries gives no positive proof of the ancestry of our Thomas Levet of Exeter and Hampton. The most probable line is that of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, connected with both Wheelwright and Wentworth.

But if Levet were a protégé of John Wheelwright, he did not follow the Antinomian to Wells in 1642. The removal of their pastor scattered the Exeter settlers in that year, and in 1643 we find Thomas Levet at Hampton, next neighbor to Exeter, where his name is signed to a petition against Lieutenant William Howard.

The list of grants and possessions in the old Hampton town records, made about 1644, in the beautiful handwriting of William Howard, the town clerk, shows that before that date Thomas Levet had married Isabel (Bland), widow of Francis Asten of Dedham and Hampton….

The Norfolk County record of the birth of James Levet in 1652 calls him "son of Thomas and Elisabeth Levitt," but this is a clerical error, repeated in Pope's *Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire*. We may safely assume that the only wife of our Thomas Levett was Isabel Bland, daughter of John Bland of Watertown and Martha's Vineyard. John Bland was a stepson of Jeremiah Norcross, and his mysterious *alias* of "John Smith" has been explained by Dr. Charles E. Banks, in his *History of Martha's Vineyard*, vol. 2, pp. 41-46. It is possible that John Bland and the Hampton Drakes were of Yorkshire origin.

NOTE 418 Charles H. Bell, *History of the Town of Exeter, New Hampshire* (Boston, J.E. Farwell & Co., 1888). [See PFRC Book 70]

Page 16, John Gilman, Elizabeth Treworthy; married June 30, 1657. Their children: Mary, born September 10, 1658; James, born February 6, 1659-1660; Elizabeth, born August 16, 1661; John, born, October 6, 1663; Catherine, born March 17, 1664/1665; died September 2, 1684; Sarah, born February 25, 1666/1667; Lydia, born December 12, 1668; Samuel, born March 30, 1671; died August 1691; Nicholas, born December 26, 1672; Abigail, born November 3, 1674; John, born January 19, 1676/1677; Deborah and Joanna (twins), born April 30, 1679; Deborah died September 30, 1680; Joanna died December 24, 1720; Joseph, born October 28, 1680; Alice, born May 23, 1683; Catherine, born November 27, 1684.

413

Mrs. Elizabeth Gilman, wife of John Gilman, died September 8, 1719. John Gilman died July 24, 1708. Joanna, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gilman, married twice; (1) to Captain Robert Coffin, son of Peter Coffin; (2) to Henry Dyer.

Moses Gilman. His children: Jeremy, born August 31, 1660; Elizabeth, born April 19, 1663; married Byley Dudley, October 25, 1682; James, born May 31, 1665; John, born June 7, 1668.

Edward Gilman. His children: Edward, born October 20, 1675; Antipas, born February 2, 1677; died the 27th; Maverick, born April 11, 1681.

Nicholas Gilman, Sarah Clark, married June 10, 1697. Their children: Samuel, born May 1. 1698; John, born December 24, 1699; Daniel, born June 28, 1702; Nathaniel, born March 2, 1704; Nicholas, born January 18, 1707/1708; Josiah, born February 25, 1709/1710; Sarah, born June 25, 1712; Treworthy, born October 15, 1714; Elizabeth,

born November 5, 1717; Joanna, born July 14, 1720.
John Gilman, Elizabeth Coffin; married June 5, 1698. Their children: Joanna, born September 20, 1700; [Page 17] Elizabeth, born February 5, 1701/1702; Peter, born February 6, 1704/1705; Abigail, born August 19, 1707; Robert, born June 2, 1710; Joanna, born October 27, 1712; Joanna, born October 27, 1715.
Elizabeth, wife of John Gilman, died July 10, 1720.
Samuel Gilman, Abigail Lord; married September 2, 1719. Their children: Samuel, born May 20, 1720; Nicholas, born October 6, 1722; Robert, born August 30, 1724; Sarah, born December 1, 1725; died December 8, 1725; Abigail, born April 8, 1727; died August 4, 1729; Daniel, born January 30, 1728; died November 1728; John, born May 24, 1730; died September 24, 1735.
John Gilman, Mary Thing; married November 8, 1720. Their children: John, born December 23, 1721; died March 1721/1722; John, born March 1722/1723; died April 1723.
John Gilman died December 6, 1722.
Peter Gilman, married December 8, 1724, Mary (Thing) Gilman, Relict of John Gilman.
Daniel Gilman, Mary Lord; married September 2, 1724. Their children: Mary, born November 12, 1725; John, born September 17, 1727; Daniel, born November 18, 1729; Nicholas, born October 21, 1731; Sommersby, born 1733.
Mary Gilman, wife of Daniel, died March 22, 1735/1736.
414
John Gilman, Elizabeth Hale; married December 29, 1720. Their children: Nicholas, born January 20, 1721/1722; Samuel, born April 20, 1723; Sarah, born July 23, 1724; Nathaniel, born June 18, 1726.
Nicholas Gilman, Mary Thing; married October 22, 1730. Their children: Bartholomew, born August 26, 1731; Nicholas, born June 13, 1733; Tristram, born November 24, 1735; Joseph, born May 5, 1738; Josiah, born September 2, 1740; died February 8, 1801; John, born May 10, 1742; died June 8, 1752.
Mrs. Mary Gilman, wife of Nicholas, died February 22, 1789, aged seventy-six years, one month, nine days.
Page, 18, Daniel Gilman, Abigail Sayer; married September 23, 1736. Their child: Abigail, born September 21, 1738.
Nathaniel Gilman, Sarah Emery; married September 16, 1725. Their children: Tabitha, born July 21, 1726; Sarah, born February 14, 1727/1728; died July 1729; Nathaniel, born April 9, 1730; Sarah, born September 5, 1733; died January 6, 1735/1736; Elizabeth, born December 14, 1735; died January 1, 1735/1736; Joanna, born August 23, 1737.
Treworthy Gilman, Susanna Lowe; married June 17, 1736. Their child: Treworthy, born May 23, 1738.
Josiah Gilman, Abigail Coffin; married December 2, 1731. Their children: Abigail, born August 12, 1732; died January 17, 1797; Eliphalet, born March 22, 1734; died September 29, 1735; Peter, born March 14, 1735/1736; Judith, born January 11, 1737/1738; died November 1815.
Josiah Gilman died January 1, 1793.
Joshua Gilman, Meriah Hersey; married November 1702. Their children: Mariah, born October 2, 1704; Sarah, born December 20, 1708; Hannah, born September 14, 1712; Joshua, born February 2, 1716.

Andrew Gilman, Joanna Thing; married January 27, 1714/1715. Their children: Abigail, born April 19, 1717; Jeremiah, born June 3, 1719; Joanna, born December 6, 1721; Deborah, born January 28, 1723/1724; Mary, born August 31, 1727.
Joanna Gilman, wife of Andrew, died November 16, 1727.
Andrew Gilman, Bridget Hilton; married April 3, 1729. Their children: Winthrop, born February 14, 1730/1731; Elizabeth, born November 30, 1732; Anna, born October 23, 1734; Andrew, born October 28, 1736; died January 28, 1736/1737.
415
Jonathan Gilman, Jr., Elizabeth Sanburn; married May 12, 1737. Their children: Elizabeth, born August 19, 1741; Hannah, born December 8, 1742.
Nathaniel Gilman, born November 10, 1759, married December 29, 1785, Abigail Odlin. Their children: Frances, born September 11, 1787; died April 7, 1821; Abigail, born December 10, 1789 [Page 19]; Nathaniel, born November 13, 1793; Ann, born August 10, 1796; died January 2, 1827.
Mrs. Abigail Gilman died August 10, 1796.
Nathaniel Gilman married (2) December 13, 1796, Dorothy Folsom of Portsmouth. Their children: Nicholas, born September 2, 1799; died January 23, 1840; Samuel T., born May 17, 1801; died January 23, 1835; Daniel, born June 28, 1804; died December 4, 1841; John T., born May 9, 1806; Charles E., born February 12, 1808; died January 23, 1840; Mary O., born March 9, 1810; Joseph T., born October 12, 1811.
Samuel Gilman, born March 15, 1752, married May 30, 1774, Sarah Hall. Their child: Josiah H., born August 15, 1775; died December 24, 1775.
Mrs. Sarah Gilman died January 18, 1776.
Samuel Gilman, Martha Kinsman; married September 16, 1779. Their children: Samuel, born July 1, 1780; died August 28, 1781; Samuel K., born January 31, 1782; died October 1, 1795; Jonathan, born April 27, 1784; died June 7, 1809; Martha, born February 20, 1786; died February 22, 1786; John K., born August 14, 1787; Martha, born February 21, 1789; Lydia, born May 11, 1791; died February 2, 1832; Hannah, born May 15, 1794; Samuel K., born May 2, 1796.
Mrs. Martha Gilman died October 19, 1809; Samuel Gilman died August 29, 1838.
Samuel Gilman, Jr., Lydia Giddinge; married May 4, 1761. Their children: Tabitha, born April 7, 1762; died May 2, 1837; Frederick, born January 28, 1764; died 1798; Elizabeth, born January 1765; died May 1766; Robert, born May 1768; died November 1769; Peter, born February 9, 1771; died in France; Arthur, born October 28, 1773; Henry, born August 30, 1777.
Samuel Gilman, Jr., died July 1778.
Jonathan Gilman, Elizabeth Leavit; married January 16, 1723/1724. Their children: Alice, born April 15, 1725; Elizabeth, born June 5, 1727; Robert Briscoe, born June 21, 1729; Alice, born July 11, 1731; Jonathan, born May 18, 1733; Hannah, born December 29, 1734; [Page 20] Mary, born May 7, 1737; John, born November 28, 1738; Robert Briscoe, born November 27, 1740; Hannah, born November 20, 1743; Dorothy, born July 18, 1746.
416
Josiah Gilman, Sarah Gilman, November 30, 1763. Their children, John Phillips, November 7, 1764; Sarah, born July 8, 1766; Mary, born May 10, 1768; Elizabeth, born June 11, 1770; Bartholomew, born November 9, 1772; Tabitha, born August 13, 1775;

died October 11, 1777; Anne, born September 9, 1777; died August 1823; Rebecca, born September 29, 1780; died October 21, 1815; Catherine, born September 3, 1782; Charlotte, born July 17, 1785.
Sarah Gilman, wife of Josiah, died July 26, 1785.
Joseph Gilman, Rebecca Ives; married September 21, 1763. Their children: Robert Hale, born December 6, 1764; born Benjamin Ives, born July 29, 1766.
Thomas Gilman, Elizabeth Rogers, married December 31, 1772; Their children: Whittingham, born November 30, 1773; Thomas, born August 25, 1775; John, born December 4, 1777; Nathaniel Clark, born December 20, 1779; Henry, born August 28, 1782; Elizabeth, born May 5, 1786; Abigail Bromfield, born February 14, 1789.
Thomas Gilman, born June 15, 1747; Elizabeth Rogers, born February 22, 1754; Mrs. Gilman, died February 8, 1791.
Samuel Gilman, Mary Blodget; married November 30, 1780. Their child, Elizabeth Blodget, born December 16, 1781.
John Ward Gilman, born May 9, 1741; married December 3, 1767, Hannah Emery; born June 24, 1745. Their children: Stephen, born August 27, 1768; died October 9, 1849; Ward, December 18, 1769; died December 14, 1821; Jane, born September 14, 1771; died April 3, 1778; Allen, born July 16, 1773; Deborah Harris, born May 26, 1775; died July 1864; John, born April 8, 1777; died April 11, 1777; Hannah, born May 6, 1778; Jane, born July 23, 1780; [Page 21] John, born August 15, 1782; died September 10, 1822; Samuel, born January 4, 1785; Joseph, born March 4, 1789; died August 18, 1805; Elizabeth, May 29, 1791.
Mrs. Hannah Gilman, died June 22, 1802.
John W. Gilman, died June 16, 1823.
Joseph S. Gilman, Elizabeth Oldin. Their children: Elizabeth Ann Taylor, born July 5, 1797; died January 9, 1882; Mary Taylor, born May 26, 1806; died July 13, 1877.
Joseph S. Gilman died September 26, 1826.
Elizabeth Gilman died April 1, 1840.
Eliphalet Gilman, Sarah Conner; married May 10, 1778. Their children: Sally, born August 17, 1779; Harriet, born June 8, 1783; Patty, born April 15, 1786; Eliphalet, born May 19, 1788; Betsey, born December 13, 1789; Dorothy Bartlett, born May 11, 1792.
417
Mrs. Sarah Gilman, died 1796.
Eliphalet Gilman, died November 24, 1822.
John Phillips Gilman, Elizabeth Hanson; married December 7, 1788. Their children, Sarah, born May 4, 1790; Elizabeth, born June 20, 1794; Mary Ann, born August 4, 1797.
Benjamin Clark Gilman, Mary Thing Gilman; married June 24, 1788. Their children, Phillips, born April 8, 1789; died 1838; Clarissa, born November 14, 1790; Charles William, born February 10, 1793; William Charles, born May 2, 1795; Serena, born September 10, 1797; Samuel Frederick, born December 2, 1799; died December 5, 1816; Arthur Frederick, born December 23, 1801; Rufus King, born Mary 18, 1804; died February 8, 1828.
Mrs. Mary Thing Gilman died December 7, 1841.
Nicholas Gilman, Sarah Hudson Mellen; married September 8, 1823. Their children, Augustus Henry, born August 9, 1824; Henry Augustus, August 9, 1824; died August 25,

1824; Sarah Almira, born August 29, 1827.
Page 28, Samuel Leavitt. His children: John born July 2, 1665; Mary, born January 13, 1666/1667; Elizabeth, born January 9, 1668; Hannah, born August 15, 1669; Samuel, born December 25, 1671; Jeremy, born April 6, 1673.
Moses Leavitt, Dorothy Dudley; married October 26, 1681.
James Leavitt, Alice Gilman; married November 1702. Their children: Elizabeth, born March 31, 1704; Mary, born June 5, 1706; Samuel, born June 14, 1709; died June 29, 1709; Joanna, born February 22, 1710/1711; Alice, James, born August 14, 1713; Sarah, born September 14, 1715; Josiah, born November 22, 1718; died December 25, 1718; John, born May 23, 1720; died March 1, 1721.
Mrs. Alice Leavitt died June 2, 1721.
Benjamin Leavitt, Abigail Batchelor. Their children: John Blake, born April 1, 1782; died October 4, 1859; [Page 29] Jeremiah, born January 9, 1785; died February 9, 1827; Benjamin Dow, born April 16, 1787; Abigail Thorndike, born May 12, 1790; Mary Fogg, born July 1, 1792; Daniel Sherburne, born February 1, 1795; Hannah Taylor, born April 17, 1797; Frances, born October 9, 1799.
Benjamin Leavitt died August 23, 1826.
Page 41, William Sanborn of Exeter, married September 2, 1731, Elizabeth Dearborn of Hampton. Their children: Simon, born September 28, 1736; Elizabeth, born August 25, 1738; Hannah, born March 30, 1740; William, born February 9, 1741/1742; Henry

Dearborn, born December 23, 1743; Mary, born September 19, 1745; Josiah, born June 19, 1747; Sarah, born May 12, 1749; Anne, born August 15, 1751; [Page 42] Theodate, born August 30, 1753; Abigail, born October 3, 1755.
Josiah Sanborn, Deborah Bowden; married April 8, 1770. Their children: Josiah, born November 9, 1771; John, born September 21, 1773.
Page 46, Captain Jonathan Thing married July 26, 1677, Mary Gilman, daughter of the Honorable John Gilman, born September 10, 1658. Their children: Jonathan, born September 21, 1678; John, born June 1680; Bartholomew, born February 25, 1681/1682; Joseph, born March 1684; Elizabeth; Benjamin, born November 12, 1688; Josiah.
Mrs. Mary Thing died August 1691.
Captain Jonathan Thing married (2) July 1693 Martha Wiggin, widow of Thomas Wiggin and daughter of John Denison of Ipswich. Their child, Daniel, born May 12, 1694.
Captain Jonathan Thing died October 31, 1694.
Page 48, Joseph Wadleigh, son of Robert Wadleigh, born September 7, 1711; married January 5, 1737/1738 Ann Swain. Their children: Hannah, born August 1, 1739; Sarah, born November 29, 1741; Joseph, born November 3, 1743; Anna, born January 17, 1745/1746; Rachel, born February 3, 1747.
Marriages from the Exeter Records
Page 51, Jonathan Cass, Mary Gilman, December 20, 1781.
Samuel Colcord, Anne Gilman, April 21, 1785.
Page 52, Byley Dudley, Elizabeth Gilman, October 25, 1682.
Page 53, Peter Gilman, Mary Gilman, widow of John Gilman, December 8, 1724.
Page 56, John Leavitt, Abigail Giles, June 1735.
Page 60, Josiah Sanborn, Hannah Moulton, August 25, 1681.
Births from the Town Records: none appears to be our relatives.

Deaths Prior to the Year 1800
Page 64, Anna Wadleigh, wife of Jonathan; March 8, 1743/1744.
Colonel Samuel Gilman, son of Nicholas Gilman, January 3, 1785.
Peter Gilman, son of John Gilman, December 1, 1788.
Birth, Deaths and Marriages from the Earliest Town Records
Page 65, Thomas Roby, son of Henry and Ruth Roby was born the f… day of March Anno Domini 1645 or 1646.
419
John Roby son of Henry Roby and Ruth was born the 2 day of February Anno Domini 1648.
Baptisms of Children in the First Society from 1743 to 1763. Compiled from a manuscript record kept by Rev. Woodridge Odlin, of all the children baptized by him between the years mentioned.
Page 72, Molly, daughter of Emerson Leavitt, March 9, 1755.
Jeremiah, son of Jeremiah Leavitt, February 12, 1749/1750.
Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt, March 21, 1756.
Susanna, daughter of John Leavitt, September 5, 1756.
Josiah, son of John Leavitt, April 29, 1759.
John, son of John Leavitt, Jr., January 31, 1762.
Hannah, daughter of John Leavitt, Jr., October 9, 1763.
Dorothy, daughter of Jonathan Leavitt, September 14, 1746.
Joseph, son of Jonathan Leavitt, February 29, 1747/1748.
Gideon, son of Jonathan Leavitt, November 26, 1752.
Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Leavitt, April 21, 1754.
Mary, daughter of Jonathan Leavitt, October 24, 1756.
Page 73, Jonathan, son of Jonathan Leavitt, June 3 1758.
Ruth, daughter of Jonathan Leavitt, August 9, 1761.
Selah and Edward, sons of Joseph Leavitt, June 20, 1759.
Lydia, daughter of Joseph Leavitt, December 9, 1759.
Mary, daughter of Joseph Leavitt, March 29, 1761.
Dorothy, daughter of Joseph Leavitt, October 16, 1763.
Joseph, son of Nathaniel Leavitt, November 30, 1755.
Lydia, daughter of Nathaniel Leavitt, December 5, 1756.
Moses, son of Nathaniel Leavitt, December 9, 1759.
Abigail, daughter of Nehemiah Leavitt, December 14, 1760.
Reuben, son of Nehemiah Leavitt; March 13, 1763.
Anne, daughter of widow Leavitt, August 7, 1757.
Page 77, Anna, daughter of John Thompson, January 16, 1754.
Mary, daughter of John Thompson, February 29, 1756.
Lydia, daughter of John Thompson, April 9, 1758.
John, son of John Thompson, February 10, 1760.
Anna, daughter of John Thompson, June 6, 1762.
Peter Gilman, son of Daniel Tilton, April 13, 1766.
Robert, son of Daniel Tilton, February 27, 1757.
Elisabeth, daughter of Daniel Tilton, Marh 9, 1760.
Mary, daughter of Daniel Tilton, January 30, 1763.

Publishments of Intentions of Marriage from Exeter from 1783 to 1800.
Page 81, Jonathan Moody of Brentwood, Betsey Haley, December 9, 1787.
William Moody of Newbury, Sarah Kimball, September 29, 1787.
420
Page 82, Jeremiah Sanborn of Sanbornton, Theodate Sanborn, October 3, 1786.
NOTE 419 Temple District Presidents
In 1968 the Jeremiah Leavitt I and Sarah Shannon Family Organization had the following temple district presidents:
Arizona: Floyd Leavitt, 7415 East Holly, Scottsdale, Arizona 85257
Alberta: Kenneth Leavitt, P.O. Box 2123, Taber, Alberta, Canada
Idaho Falls: Laurel E. Leavitt, Route 1, Homedale, Idaho 83628
Logan: Leavitt Taylor, Arimo, Idaho 83701
Los Angeles: Robert Horsley, 17030 Arrow Highway, Covina, California 91722
Manti, George A. Platt, 456 North 200 West, Richfield, Utah 84701
Oakland, Francis H. Leavitt, 3121 Adams Road, Sacramento, California 95825
Salt Lake, Floyd D. Workman, 114 South 4th Street, Tooele, Utah 84074
St. George, Darryl Leavitt, 1228 South 8th Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89104
NOTE 420 Jeremiah Leavitt I/Sarah Shannon Family
Dudley Leavitt Sr.3 (Jeremiah Leavitt II, 2 Jeremiah Leavitt I1), born August 31, 1830, Hatley, Stanstead, Quebec, Canada; died October 15, 1908, Bunkerville, Clark, Nevada; buried October 16, 1908, Bunkerville; married (1) August 31, 1853, Salt Lake City, Mary Huntsman, daughter of James William Huntsman and Hannah Davis, born November 1, 1836, Lynn County, Iowa; died January 31, 1922, Mesquite, Clark, Nevada; buried February 2, 1922, Bunkerville; marriage solemnized August 31, 1853 in the Endowment House, Salt Lake City. Children of Dudley Leavitt Sr. and Mary Huntsman: **1) Hannah Louisa Leavitt**, born March 16, 1855, East Tooele City (now Lake Point), Tooele, Utah; **2) Dudley Leavitt, Jr.**, born November 30, 1856, Santa Clara, Washington, Utah; **3) Orrin David Leavitt**, born January 8, 1859, Santa Clara; **4) Orson Welcome Leavitt**, born February 13, 1861, Santa Clara; **5) Alonzo Thomas Leavitt**, born November 13, 1862, Santa Clara; **6) Joseph Henry Leavitt**, born June 23, 1865, Clover Valley, Lincoln, Nevada; **7) Franklin Samuel Leavitt**, born March 11, 1867, Hebron, Washington, Utah; **8) George Edward Leavitt**, born November 16, 1869, Hebron; **9) Aaron Huntsman Leavitt**, born August 17, 1871, Gunlock, Washington, Utah; **10) Mary Jane Leavitt**, born July 16, 1873, Gunlock; **11) Mabel Lillian Leavitt**, born December 28, 1874, Gunlock; **12) Daniel Lemuel Leavitt**, born June 23, 1876, Louisbottom, Lewisburg, Mohave, Arizona.
Franklin Samuel Leavitt4 (Dudley Leavitt Sr.3 Jeremiah Leavitt II, 2 Jeremiah Leavitt I1) born March 11, 1867, Hebron, Washington, Utah; seventh children of Dudley Leavitt, Sr. and Mary Huntsman; died June 25, 1962, Salt Lake City; buried June 27, 1962, Bunkerville, Clark, Nevada; baptized June 7, 1877; endowed October 16, 1889; married (1) October 16, 1889, St. George Temple to Malinda Hunt, daughter of Jonathan Hunt and Susan Charlotte Tempey Nanney, born October 11, 1873, Ogden, Weber, Utah; died March 23, 1893, Bunkerville; buried March 1893, Bunkerville; baptized January 5, 1883;
421
endowed October 16, 1889. Children of Franklin Samuel Leavitt and Malinda Hunt: **1) Franklin Ernest Leavitt**, born October 16, 1890, Bunkerville; **2) Samuel Edward**

Leavitt, born March 20, 1893, Bunkerville.
Franklin Samuel Leavitt married (2) December 23, 1902, St. George Temple, Selena Hafen, daughter of John George Hafen and Anna Maria (Mary Ann) Stucki, born March 12, 1885, Santa Clara; died March 14, 1983, St. George; buried March 1983, Bunkerville; baptized June 17, 1893; endowed December 23, 1902. Children of Franklin Samuel Leavitt and Selena Hafen: **1) Franklin Odell Leavitt**, born November 25, 1908, Mesquite; **2) Malinda (Lindy) Selena Leavitt**, born November 3, 1910, Mesquite; **3) Martin Samuel Leavitt**, born Mesquite; **4) Wendell D. Leavitt**, born Mesquite; **5) Orson Leavitt**, born Mesquite.
NOTE 421 St. George Temple Endowment Register A, beginning January 11, 1877, ending September 11, 1878 [FHL Film 170542]. I went through this entire microfilm, extracting any entries that might or did pertain to our ancestors and collateral lines; and a few that pertained to my wife Karen's ancestry and to early LDS history. LDP
Page 32, #1082, Elizabeth Mathews, no birth date; birthplace Ga… [Garin?] Wales; no death date; baptism and confirmation in Salt Lake City; proxy Jane Mathews Perkins, a niece; endowed March 1, 1877; Elizabeth is a sister to Thomas Mathews, our 3rd greatgrandfather
on the Perkins line, children of Joseph Mathews and Jane Williams (alias
Jane Williams Morgan). Note: Elizabeth Mathews was born March 14, 1784, Treboeth, Glamorgan, Wales.
Page 32, #1083, Elizabeth Williams, from Durligh [Denbigh?] Wales; baptized and confirmed February 28, 1877; endowed March 1, 1877; proxy Margaret Williams Perkins, sister.
Page 35, #1175, John Anthony, Wales; baptized February 28, 1877; confirmed February 28, 1877; proxy Thomas Perkins, a friend [early Mormon use of "friend" usually referred to a relative]; endowed March 2, 1877.
Page 36, #1219, David Anthony, Wales; baptized and confirmed February 28, 1877; proxy Thomas Perkins, a friend; endowed March 3, 1877.
Page 38, #1296, Margaret Davis, born Carmarthen, South Wales; baptized and confirmed February 20, 1877; Jane Mathews Perkins, a friend; endowed March 3, 1877.
Page 38, #1297, Sarah Thomas, born Gilludeg, Glamorgan, South Wales; baptized and confirmed February 21, 1877; Margaret Evans Owens, cousin-in-law; endowed March 3, 1877.
Page 38, #1298, Mary Harris, born England; baptized in font in Salt Lake City; proxy Jane Mathews Perkins, a friend; endowed March 3, 1877.

Page 38, #1300, Ann Evans, born North Wales; baptized and endowed February 28, 1877; Margaret Williams Perkins, a niece.
Page 44, #1515, William Haines, baptized and confirmed June 1870; endowed March 8, 1877; proxy Jacob Hamblin, grandson.
Page 43, #1798, Sally Taylor Knight, born Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed October 17, 1873; endowed March 10, 1877; proxy Lydia Goldthwaite Knight McClellan, cousin.
Page 56, #1901, Margaret Ralston, daughter of Andrew Ralston and Sophie Waltimeyer; wife of Daniel D. Davis; born October 28, 1788, York Springs, Adams, Pennsylvania; died November 7, 1830; baptized in the font in Salt Lake City; endowed March 14, 1877;

proxy Hannah Huntsman, daughter.
Page 56, #1931, Daniel D. Davis, son of Evan Davis and Nancy; wife Margaret Ralston; born March 17, 1786, of York Springs, Adams, Pennsylvania; died August 22, 1867; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed March 14 1877; proxy Orson Welcome Huntsman, grandson.
Page 56, #1932, Jesse Huntsman, born October 21, 1804; died December 24, 1861; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed March 14, 1877, by Joseph Smith Huntsman, nephew.
Page 56, #1933, Evan Davis, baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed March 14, 1877, by Hyrum Ralston Huntsman, great-grandson.
Page 59, #2011, Lydia Huntsman, born in Ohio; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed March 15, 1877, by Sarah Jane Huntsman Lewis.
Page 59, #2012, Eliza Davis, born Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; baptized and confirmed August 1871; endowed March 15, 1877, by Hannah Davis Huntsman, sister.
Page 61, #2107, David Davis, born March 27, 1823, Crawford County, Ohio; died March 7, 1873; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed March 15, 1877, by Aaron David Huntsman, a nephew; thereford David is a brother to Hannah Davis Huntsman, our 3rd great-grandmother.
Page 61, #2108, Lewis Ralston, born in the U.S.; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed March 15, 1877, by Hyrum Ralston Huntsman, a grand-nephew.
Page 62, #2123, Andrew Ralston [5th great-grandfather, Leavitt/Huntsman line], wife Sophie Waltimeyer; born February 22, 1753, of York County, Pennsylvania; died December 11, 1828; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed March 15, 1877, by Joseph Smith Huntsman, great-grandson.

Page 63, #2171, Adam Bower, baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed March 16, 1877, by Orson Welcome Huntsman, nephew-in-law.
Page 64, #2182, John Ralston, son of Andrew Ralston and Sophia Waltimeyer, born about 1798, Pennsylvania; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed March 16, 1877, by Aaron Davis Huntsman, grand-nephew.
Page 64, #2186, Lewis Waltermier; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed March 16, 1877, by Hyrum Ralston Huntsman, great-grand nephew.
Page 64, #2187, Andrew Ralston; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed March 16, 1877, by Orson Welcome Huntsman, grand nephew.
Page 67, #2312, Asentha Ralston; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed March 16, 1877, by Luna Terry, friend.
Page 67, #2313, Fanny Hess, born Ohio; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed March 16, 1877, by Hannah Davis Huntsman, niece-in-law.
Page 67, #2314, Nancy Davis; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed March 16, 1877, by Sarah Jane Huntsman Lewis, great-granddaughter.
Page --, #2722, Sarah Owen, born England; baptized in the font, Salt Lake City; endowed March 23, 1877, by Laura Melvina Leavitt Knight, daughter-in-law.
Page 94, #3211, Joseph Smith, Sr., son of Asael Smith and Mary Duty; born July 12, 1771, Topsfield, Massachusetts; died September 14, 1840; baptized April 6, 1830; married January 2, 1796, Lucy Mack; endowed April 10, 1877, by John Smith, grandson, patriarch.

Page 95, #3253, Orilla Leavitt, born April 23, 1859, Santa Clara, Washington, Utah; died March 17, 1874; baptized and confirmed 1867; endowed April 10, 1877 by Maria Leavitt, mother [Maria Huntsman Leavitt].
Page 97, #3320, Alvin Smith, born February 11, 1798, Tunbridge, Vermont; died November 19, 1823; baptized and confirmed April 10, 1877; endowed April 11, 1877, by John Smith, nephew.
Page 97, #3321, Don Carlos Smith, born March 25, 1816, Lebanon, Grafton, New Hampshire; died August 7, 1841; baptized in the Church; endowed April 11, 1877, by Hyrum Fisher Smith, grand nephew.
Page 97, #3322, Oliver Granger. [for information only]
Page 99, April 11, 1877, Maria Huntsman Leavitt at the temple.
424
Page 113, #3854, Thomas Huges, born 1835, Llandelobach, Glamorgan, Wales; baptized and confirmed April 24, 1877; endowed April 25, 1877, by Thomas Perkins, 1st cousin.
Page 115, #3904, John Jenkins, baptized in the Church; endowed April 26, 1877 by William Perkins, step-grandson.
Page 117, #3975, Ann Jenkins, born February 6, 1781, Glamorganshire, Wales; baptized in the Church; endowed April 26, 1877, by Margaret Williams Perkins, a friend.
Page 118, #4014, David Hughes, born 1837, Llandilobach, Glamorgan, Wales, baptized and confirmed April 24, 1877; endowed April 27, 1877, by Thomas Perkins, 1st cousin.
Page 119, #4037, Alvah Alger, born October 11, 1822, Chagrin, Cuyahoga, Ohio; baptized in the Church; endowed April 27, 1877, by John Alger, a brother.
Page 119, #4064, Johanna Williams, born Wales; baptized and confirmed April 24, 1877; endowed April 27, 1877, by Amelia Rees Williams, granddaughter. [probably not related]
Page 120, #4072, Elizabeth Evans, born Denbighshire, Wales; baptized and confirmed April 24, 1877; endowed April 27, 1877, by Anna Williams Gower, a cousin.
Page 120, #4074, Ann Jones, born Denby, Denbighshire, Wales; baptized and confirmed April 24, 1877; endowed April 27, 1877, by Margaret Williams Perkins, a friend.
Page 146, #4964, Thomas Duckworth, born in Lancashire, England; baptized and confirmed April 24, 1877; endowed May 17, 1877, by Thomas Cottam, a friend.
Page 147, #4999, Ann Duckworth, born in Lancashire, England; baptized and confirmed April 24, 1877; endowed May 17, 1877, by Emma Cottam Thompson, 2nd cousin.
Page 149, #5079, Ellen Duckworth, born Hargraves Mill, Lancashire, England; baptized and confirmed April 24, 1877; endowed May 18, 1877, by Emma Cottam Thompson, 2nd cousin.
5425 names in Volume A
End of Volume A
NOTE 422 St. George Temple Endowment Register B, beginning May 24, 1877 [FHL Film 170542].
Page 30, #494, Jonathan Leavitt, born Fairfield, Maine; baptized and confirmed October 1870; endowed June 1, 1877, by Joshua Alma Crosby, a friend. Note: these Fairfield Leavitt are not our direct line, but I have included them for reference.
425
Page 78, #1303, Elizabeth Comins Tyler, born 1777, Herkimer County, New York; baptized in the Church; endowed June 20, 1877, by Ruth Welton Tyler [see *Tyler*,

Volume 1, page 250; these Tyler entries are Karen's ancestors].
Page 82, #1880, Andrews Tyler, born 1777, Boxford, Massachusetts; died May 1837; baptized in the Church; endowed June 20, 1877, by Daniel Tyler, son.
Page 138, #2376, Mary Ann Taylor Hale, born Dawlish, Devon, England; baptized and confirmed January 10, 1877 [probably June 10]; endowed July 6, 1877, by Thirza Reiding [Riding] Leavitt, granddaughter.
Page 144, #2478, Ellen Edmundson Hale, born Burnley, Lancashire, England; baptized and confirmed July 10, 1877; endowed July 12, 1877, by Thirza Hale Reiding [Riding] Leavitt, a friend.
Page 146, #2518, Laura Melvina Thompson Leavitt, born 1834; died October 8, 1862; baptized in the Church; endowed July 12, 1877, by Laura Melvina Leavitt Knight, a daughter.
Page 150, #2574, Abigail Lewis Leavitt, born Clinton, Maine; died December, 1845; baptized in the font, Salt Lake City; endown July 12, 1877, by Hannah Elida Baldwin Crosby, a friend.
Page 152, #2619, Eunice Culver, born 1742; died October 16, 1825; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed July 13, 1877, by Laura Melvina Leavitt Knight, a friend.
Page 154, #2634, Bryant Leavitt, born Fairfield, Somerset, Maine; endowed July 13, 1877, by Joshua Alma Crosby, a friend.
Page 156, #2667, Great-grandmother Taylor, born Dawlish, Devon, England; baptized and confirmed July 10, 1877; endowed July 18, 1877, by Thirza Hale Riding Leavitt, great-granddaughter.
Page 157, #2698, Great-grandfather Taylor, born Dawlish, Devon, England; baptized and confirmed July 10, 1877; endowed July 18, 1877, by Edwin Taylor Riding, greatgrandson.
Page 160, #2731, Mary Leavitt Wyman, born 1818, Fairfield, Somerset, Maine; baptized and confirmed October 5, 1870; endowed July 18, 1877, by Hannah Elida Baldwin Crosby, a friend.
Page 182, #3118, Eliza Leavitt Curtis, born Fairfield, Somerset, Maine; baptized and confirmed October 5, 1870; endowed July 18, 1877, by Amanda Elizabeth Starr, a friend.

Page 182, #3119, Hepzibah Leavitt, born Fairfield, Somerset, Maine; baptized and confirmed June 5, 1877; endowed August 1, 1877, by Lora Ann Amelia Starr, a friend.
Page 224, #3813, Henry Lyman, died May 4, 1605; baptized and confirmed August 14, 1877; endowed August 17, 1877, by John Lyman Smith, great-great-grandson.
Page 234, starting with entry 3991: signers of the Declaration of Independence and presidents of the United States; endowed August 23, 1877.
Page 272, #4594, Polly Peck Knight, born April 16, 1774; died 1830; baptized and confirmed 1830; endowed September 12, 1877, by Lydia Goldthwaite Knight McClellan, daughter-in-law.
Page 274, #4624, Thankful Knight, baptized in the Church; endowed September 13, 1877, by Laura Melvina Leavitt Knight, a friend.
Page 276, #4647, Nancy Covert, born York County, Tennessee; baptized and confirmed June 12, 1877; endowed September 13, 1877, by Martha Ann Knight Mills, a grand niece.

Page 278, #4692, Nahum Knight, born July 2, 1796; baptized and confirmed September 11, 1877; endowed September 13, 1877, by Samuel Knight, a nephew.
Page 290, William Horne Dame doing work for his father Jeremiah.
Page 332, #5597, Sarah Osborne Lyman, born Alsted, Kent, England; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed November 2, 1877, by Lottie Rose Smith, 6th greatgranddaughter.
Note: the following Wheaton entries may not be related, but they may tie into our Sarah Wheaton, who ancestry is not known at present (August 11, 2008).
Page 348, #5885, Jacob Wheaton, born September 5, 1810; baptized in the Church; endowed November 14, 1877, by Joseph Smith Brewer, a nephew.
Page 348, #5887, William Wheaton, born June 30, 1779, Duchess County, New York; died November 29, 1851; baptized and confirmed November 13, 1877; endowed November 14, 1877, by Jacob Brewer, a grandson.
Page 350, #5921, Orpha Brooks Wheaton, born November 11, 1784, Cheming, New York; died February 21, 1866; baptized and confirmed November 6, 1877, by Emma Jane Campbell, a great-granddaughter.

Page 352, #5954, George Wheaton, born February 12, 1824, Duchess County, New York; baptized and confirmed in the Church; endowed November 15, 1877, by Joseph Smith Brewer, a nephew.
Page 352, #5955, Reuben Wheaton, born February 27, 1820, Duchess County, New York; baptized and confirmed in the Church; endowed November 15, 1877, by Jacob Brewer, a nephew.
Page 352, #5956, Miles B. Wheaton, born March 1, 1806, Duchess County, New York; baptized and confirmed in the Church; endowed November 15, 1877, by Charles Brewer.
Page 358, #6073, Milly Ballard Scercy, born in the U.S.; baptized and confirmed March 20, 1877; endowed November 16, 1877, by Sarah Scercy Miller, a granddaughter. [Karen's ancestor]
Page 368, #6236, Sarah Davis, born Ohio; baptized and confirmed August 1871; endowed November 22, 1877, by Hannah Davis Huntsman, a sister.
Page 368, #6237, Elizabeth Ralston, born in the U.S.; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed November 22, 1877, by Sarah Jane Huntsman Lewis, a grand niece.
Page 374, #6321, Sophia Waltemyer, born in the U.S.; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed November 23, 1877, by Hannah Davis Huntsman, a granddaughter.
Page 374, #6322, Jane Ralston, born in the U.S.; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed November 23, 1877, by Sarah Jane Huntsman Lewis, a grand niece.
Page 378, #6417, Catherine Ralston, born in the U.S.; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed November 28, 1877, by Hannah Davis Huntsman, a niece.
Page 378, #6418, Rosanna Huntsman, born in the U.S.; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed November 28, 1877, by Louisa Hannah Leavitt, 2nd cousin.
Page 384, #6490, Lucy Jones, born in the U.S.; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed November 29, 1877, by Louisa Hannah Leavitt, a grand niece.
Page 384, #6491, Nancy Ralston, daughter of Andrew Ralston and Sophia Waltemeyer, born July 28, 1809 in the U.S.; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed November 29, 1877, by Hannah Davis Huntsman, a niece.
Page 390, #6620, Ann Darr, born in the U.S.; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877;

endowed November 30, 1877, by Louisa Hannah Leavitt, a grand niece-in-law.
428
Page 390, #6621, Ann Ralston, daughter of Andrew Ralston and Sophia Waltemeyer, born July 10, 1804, Pennsylvania; baptized and confirmed March 13, 1877; endowed November 30, 1877, by Hannah Davis Huntsman, a niece.
Page 430, #7283, Richard Lyman, born 1580, High Ongar, Essex, England; died 1640; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed December 21, 1877, by William Robinson, a friend.
End of Book B
3359-7307 (page 432)
NOTE 423 St. George Temple Endowment Register C, December 21, 1877 to September 11, 1878 [FHL Film 170542].
Page 6, #80, Elizabeth Lambert, born England; baptized and confirmed July 24, 1877; endowed December 21, 1877, by Jane Parks, a friend.
Page 20, #376, Catherine Leman, born August 2, 1683, England; baptized and confirmed July 24, 1877; endowed January 2, 1878, by Jane Parks, a friend.
Page 26, #461, Mary Leman, born July 1689, England; baptized and confirmed July 24, 1877; endowed January 3, 1878, by Martha McBride Smith, a friend.
Page 26, #462, Sarah Leman, born England; baptized and confirmed July 24, 1877; endowed January 3, 1878, by Jane Parks, a friend.
Page 30, #542, Catherine Leman, born England; baptized and confirmed July 24, 1877; endowed January 4, 1878, by Martha McBride Smith, a friend.
Page 30, #543, Sarah Leman, born England; baptized and confirmed July 24, 1877; endowed January 4, 1878, by Jane Parks, a friend.
Page 32 #577, Severiano Sanchez, born Rioja Province, Spain; died 1876; baptized and confirmed January 8, 1878; endowed January 9, 1878, by Miletón González Trejo, a friend. This is the first Spanish entry in the St. George Temple.
Page 32, #581, Richard Lyman, died June 3, 1642; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed January 9, 1878, by Charles Hall, a friend.
Page 32, #601, Leolyard Lyman, born Hartford, Connecticut; baptized and confirmed May 29, 1877; endowed January 9, 1878, by Addison Everett, a friend.
Page 34, #616, Louisa Tuñón, born Spain; baptized and confirmed May 3, 1875; endowed January 9, 1878, by Mary Ann Christiansen Trejo, a friend.
429
Page 36, #642, José González Trejo, born Canameroadusa, Exham, Spain; baptized and confirmed April 28, 1875; endowed January 9, 1878, by Melitón González Trejo, a grandson.
Page 40, #726, Marianana Flores Trejo Canamen, born Spain; baptized and confirmed April 28, 1875; endowed January 10, 1878 by Mary Ann Christiansen Trejo, grand daughter-in-law.
Page 42, #775, Lydia Harding, born July 31, 1781, Lucerne County, Pennsylvania; died October, 1806; baptized and confirmed, Salt Lake City font; endowed January 11, 1878, by Abigal Smith Abbott, daughter.
Page 42, #776, Rebecca Leman, baptized and confirmed July 24, 1877; endowed January 11, 1878, by Jane Parks, a friend.
Page 46, #841, Joseph Matthews, born Llangyvelach, Glamorgan, Wales, baptized and

confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed January 16, 1878, by Thomas Perkins, greatgrandson.
Page 46, #842, David Williams, born August 26, 1849, Llangyvelach, Glamorgan, Wales; baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed January 16, 1878, by Benjamin Perkins, brother-in-law.
Page 46, #843, John Williams, born December 12, 1779, North Wales; baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed January 16, 1878, by Hyrum Thomas Reese, a friend.
Page 46, #964, Harriet Leman.
Page 46, #865, Sophia Leman.
Page 50, #905, Elizabeth Hughes, born Llanybydl, Wales; baptized and confirmed April 24, 1878; endowed January 16, 1878, by Margaret Williams Perkins, a friend.
Page 50, #906, Jane John, born November 16, 1849, Wales; baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed January 16, 1878, by Mary Ann Williams, a friend.
Page 50, #927, William Davis, born Glamorganshire, South Wales; baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed January 16, 1878, by Thomas Perkins, a greatgrandson.
Page 50, #933, Thomas Williams, born North Wales; baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed January 16, 1878, by Hyrum Thomas Rees, a friend.

Page 50, #934, Thomas Davis, born 1798, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, South Wales; died August 1, 1865; baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed January 16, 1878, by Benjamin Perkins, grandson-in-law.
Page 54, #991, Margaret Evans, baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed January 17, 1878, by Amelia Reese Williams, a friend.
Page 54, #992, Ann Evans, born Derby, North Wales; baptized and confirmed April 24, 1877; endowed January 17, 1878, by Margaret Williams Perkins, a friend.
Page 54, #993, Mary Davis, born Aberdare, Glamorgan, Wales; baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed January 17, 1878, by Mary Ann Williams Perkins, a friend.
Page 56, #1037, John Williams, born North Wales; died March 16, 1779; baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed January 18, 1878, by Hyrum Thomas Rees, a friend.
Page 56, #1038, Thomas Perkins, born Llandulbach, Glamorgan, Wales; baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed January 18, 1878, by Thomas Perkins, a nephew.
Page 56, #1039, Edmund Williams, born 1791, Glamorganshire, South Wales, died August 29, 1866; baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed January 18, 1878, by Benjamin Perkins, a grandson-in-law.
Page 58, #1069, Ann Davis, born North Wales; baptized and confirmed April 24, 1877; endowed January 18, 1878, by Margaret Wiliams Perkins, a cousin.
Page 58, #1070, Mary Rees Williams, born North Wales; baptized and confirmed October 1872; endowed January 18, 1878, by Amelia Rees Williams, a sister.
Page 58, #1091, Sarah Williams, born 1800, Llangrallo, Glamorgan, Wales; died March 2, 1846; baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed January 18, 1878, by Mary Ann Williams Perkins, a granddaughter.
Page 60, #1092, Gweney Davis, born Glamorganshire, Wales; baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed January 18, 1878, by Maria Marks Harman, a friend.

Page 60, #1113, Judith Leman, born November 2, 1578, England.
Page 60, #1114, Ruth Leman, born October 20, 1579, England.
Page 60, #1114, Dionysia Leman, born November 28, 1585, England.
431
Page 140, #2607, Thomas Perkins, born 1784, Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales; baptized and confirmed "Elder in the Church;" endowed February 13, 1878, by Thomas Perkins, a grandson.
Page 144, #2705, Mary Davis, born South Wales; died 1878; baptized and confirmed in the Church; endowed February 13, 1878, by Naomi Perkins Perry, granddaughter.
Page 146, #2711, Mary Jenkins, born August 9, 1824, Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales; baptized and confirmed in the Church; endowed February 13, 1878, by Margaret Williams Perkins, a niece-in-law.
Page 148, #2753, David Matthews, born February 1836, Treboeth, Glamorgan, Wales; baptized and confirmed in the Church; endowed February 14, 1878, by Thomas Perkins, a nephew.
Page 154, #2863, Elizabeth Davies, baptized and confirmed October 1870; endowed February 14, 1878, by Naomi Perkins Perry, a great-granddaughter.
Page 156, #2911, John Matthews, born Glamorganshire, Wales; baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed February 15, 1878, by Thomas Perkins, a grand nephew.
Page 162, #3040, Jane Mathews, born Glamorganshire, Wales; baptized and confirmed October 1870; endowed February 15, 1878, by Naomi Perkins Perry, a greatgranddaughter.
Page 162, #3042, Betty Davis, born North Wales; baptized and confirmed January 15, 1878; endowed February 15, 1878, by Margaret Williams Perkins, a relative.
Page 180, Ira George Ayers, born August 31, 1845, Nauvoo; died Janury 9, 1845; baptized and confirmed in the Church; endowed February 21, 1878, by Heber Caleb Ayers, brother [Karen's relatives].
Page 184, #3447, Sarah Shannon Leavitt, baptized and confirmed in the Church; endowed February 21, 1878, by Sarah Fish Smith McGregor, a granddaughter.
Page 186, #3470, Martha Petty (a Lamanite), born 1847; died August 1867; baptized and confirmed in the Church; endowed February 21, 1878, by Lucinda Ann Ayers Palmer, a friend [Karen's relatives].
Page 192, #3601, Lydia Leavitt Rowell; baptized and confirmed February 19, 1878; endowed February 22, 1878, by Sarah Fish Smith McGregor, a niece.
Page 198, #3698, Margaret Hagerty, born 1749, Sussex County, New Jersey; baptized and confirmed February 6, 1877; endowed February 27, 1878, by Lucinda Hagerty Ayers, cousin or 2nd cousin [Karen's relatives]
432
Page 198, #3725, Hannah Percy, born April 15, 1806; baptized and confirmed March 20, 1877; endowed February 27, 1878, by Sarah Searcy Miller, a sister [Karen's relatives]
Page 200, #3762, Levi Ayers, baptized and confirmed February 26, 1878; endowed February 27, 1878, by Heber Caleb Ayers, great-grandson [Karen's relatives]
Page 204, #3824, Phebe Ayers, born Sussex County, New Jersey; baptized and confirmed February 26, 1878; endowed February 28, 1878, by Lucinda Hagerty Ayers, daughter-inlaw
[Karen's relatives].

Page 206, #3855, Cynthe Searcy, born 1804, United States; baptized and confirmed March 20, 1877; endowed February 28, 1878, by Sarah Cercey Miller, a sister [Karen's relatives].
Page 208, #3885, Stephen Hagerty, born 1812, Sussex County, New Jersey; baptized and confirmed February 6, 1877; endowed March 1, 1878, by Heber Caleb Ayers, a nephew [Karen's relatives].
Page 212, #3691, Margaret Ayers, born Sussex County, New Jersey; baptized and confirmed February 6, 1877; endowed March 1, 1878, by Lucinda Hagerty Ayers, a cousin [Karen's relatives].
Page 212, #3967, Darcus Sercy Blazzard, born September 24, 1845, Nauvoo; died April 22, 1859; baptized and confirmed in the Church; endowed March 1, 1878, by Sarah Scirci Miller, mother of Darcus [Karen's relatives].
Page 218, #4094, Levi Ayers, born Sussex County, New Jersey; baptized and confirmed February 26, 1878; endowed March 1, 1878, by Heber Caleb Ayers, a nephew [Karen's relatives].
Page 220, #4110, James Miller, born January 27, 1810; died March 1, 1840; baptized and confirmed in the Church; endowed March 6, 1878, by Samuel Jefferson Adair, a friend [Karen's relatives].
Page 224, #4203, Isaac Ayers; baptized and confirmed February 26, 1878; endowed March 6, 1878, by Heber Caleb Ayers, a nephew [Karen's relatives].
Page 228, #4260, Milley Scercey, born July 2, 1808; baptized and confirmed March 20, 1877; endowed March 7, 1878, by Sarah Scercey Miller, a sister [Karen's relatives].
Page 228, #4290, David Ayers; baptized and confirmed February 26, 1878; endowed March 7, 1878, by Heber Caleb Ayers, a nephew [Karen's relatives].

Page 232, Eliza S. Scercy, born March 5, 1826, Tennessee; baptized and confirmed March 20, 1877; endowed March 8, 1878, by Sarah Scercy Miller, a sister [Karen's relatives].
Page 234, Edward Ayers, born Sussex County, New Jersey; baptized and confirmed February 26, 1878; endowed March 13, 1878, by Heber Caleb Ayers, a nephew [Karen's relatives].
Page 236, #4437, Sarah Scercy, born North Carolina; baptized and confirmed March 19, 1877; endowed March 13, 1878, by Sarah Scercy Miller, a niece.
Page 244, #4580, Thomas Hagerty; baptized and confirmed February 26, 1878; endowed March 15, 1878, by Heber Caleb Ayers, grand nephew.
Page 272, #5087, William Huntington; baptized and confirmed March 12, 1878; endowed March 27, 1878, by Ephraim Mecham, nephew-in-law.
Page 300, #5625, Mrs. Henry Hagerman, born Pennsylvania; baptized and confirmed April 19, 1878; endowed April 5, 1878, by Louisa Hannah Leavitt, a friend.
Page 314, #5877, Sarah Ann Vorhees Morse, died September 24, 1833; baptized and confirmed October 23, 1877; endowed April 11, 1878, by Elizabeth Thomas Morse, a relative [Karen's relative].
Page 322, #6038, Emily Haynes Hamblin, born October 31, 1817, North Hero, Grandall, Vermont; died 1841; baptized and confirmed April 16, 1878; endowed April 17, 1878, by Adaline Amarilla Hamblin Riggs, a sister.
Page 324, #6087, Obed Hamblin, born October 25, 1825, Munson, Geauga, Ohio; died a

Seventy; baptized and confirmed 1844; endowed April 17, 1878, by Herbert Edwin Riggs, a nephew.
Page 328, #6130, Queen Sancha of Navarre, born in England; baptized and confirmed July 31, 1877; endowed April 18, 1878.
Page 328, #6148, Olive Arvida Hamblin, born May 7, 1821, Munson, Geauga, Ohio; died 1839; baptized and confirmed April 16, 1878; endowed April 18, 1878, by Adaline Amarilla Hamblin Riggs, a sister.
Page 334, #6244, Mary Basset Hamblin, born Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed April 16, 1878; endowed April 19, 1878, by Adaline Amarilla Hamblin Riggs, a granddaughter.
Page 338, #6340, Sarah Leavitt; baptized and confirmed April 24, 1877; endowed April 24, 1878, by Sarah Edwards, a friend.
434
Page 410, #7677, Ware Leavitt, born 1825, Vermont; died 1850; baptized 1838 or 1839; died a Seventy; endowed May 30, 1878, by Lemuel Studefant Leavitt.
Page 412, #7724, Elizabeth Morgan Drew, born Whitecliffe, Gloucester, England; baptized in a font, Salt Lake City; confirmed November 1873; endowed May 30, 1878, by Mary Ann Morgan Leavitt, a sister.
Page 412, #7725, Phebe Abbot Smith; baptized and confirmed May 28, 1878; endowed May 30, 1878, by Louisa Leavitt Abbott, a friend.
Page 412, #7732, William Broadbent, born Yorkshire, England; died February 21, 1855; baptized and confirmed May 28, 1878; endowed May 31, 1878, by George Allen Wadsworth, son-in-law.
Page 416, #7778, Martha Morgan, born in England; baptized in the City; endowed May 31, 1878, by Lovisa Leavitt Abbott, granddaughter
Page 418, #7817, Henry Broadbent, born May 31, 1820, Sheffield, Yorkshire, England; died December 21, 1849; died in the Church; endowed June 5, 1878, by George Allen Wadsworth, brother-in-law.
Page 458, #8570, Lord Guilford Dudley, born in England; died February 4, 1554; baptized and confirmed June 25, 1878; endowed July 4, 1878, by Larse James Larsen, a friend.
Page 458, #8576, Job Tyler; baptized and confirmed April 2, 1873; endowed July 4, 1878, by Daniel Tyler, a distant relative [Karen's relatives].
Page 464, #8679, Oliver Tyler, born 4th century; baptized and confirmed July 2, 1878; endowed July 5, 1878, by Daniel Tyler, a distant relative [Karen's relatives].
Page 556, #10250, Mary Loker, born Groton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed August 27, 1878; endowed September 4, 1878.
End of Volume C
End of Roll 170542
NOTE 424 St. George Temple Endowment Register D, September 12, 1878 to February 13, 1879 [FHL Film 170543].
Page 31, #699, Olive Felshaw Lyman, born November 2, 1848, Gallons Grove, Pottawattamie, Iowa; died May 29, 1872; baptized and confirmed 1856; endowed November 21, 1878, by Julia Felshaw Merrill, a sister.
435
Page 33, #738, John Lyman, born September 1523, Essex, England; died August 20,

1690; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed November 22, 1878, by Addison Everett, a friend.
Page 35, #770, Sarah Lyman; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed November 22, 1878, by Mary Annette Coleman, a friend.
Page 35, #771, Fillis Lyman Hills; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed November 22, 1878, by Lette McKee Stephens, a friend.
Page 35, #772, Hepzibah Lyman, born April 11, 1654, Windsor, Connecticut; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed November 22, 1878, by Rose Ann Horsley Ensign, a friend.
Page 35, #773, Sarah Lyman; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed November 22, 1878, by Elmira Pond Miller, a friend.
Page 35, #774, Hepzibah Ford, baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed November 22, 1878, by Eliza Ann McKee Ensign, a friend.
Page 61, #1376, Richard Lyman, born Connecticut; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed December 11, 1878, by John Lyman Smith, a relative.
Page 73, #1636, Thomas Lyman, born Connecticut; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed December 19, 1878, by John Lyman Smith, a relative.
Page 83, #1857, Joseph Knight, born in Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed *December 31, 1878*; endowed *December 27, 1878*, by Samuel Knight, a grandson. It would appear from the sequence of entries that the endowment was actually performed on January 1, 1879.
Page 87, #1937, Eliza Lyman, baptized and confirmed August 7, 1878; endowed January 1, 1879, by Mary Josephine Knight, a great-granddaughter.
Page 87, #1938, Sarah Crouse, baptized and confirmed December 31, 1878; endowed January 1, 1879, by Mary Josephine Knight, great-granddaughter.
Page 89, #1980, John Lyman, born August 20, 1660, Connecticut; died October 13, 1727; baptized and confirmed January 1, 1879, by John Lyman Smith, a distant relative.
Page 97, #2169, John Lyman, born August 1, 1660, Northampton, Massachusetts; died November 8, 1740; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed January 8, 1879, by Frederick Rudin, a friend.

Page 105, #2317, Joana Lyman, born 1658, Northampton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed January 15, 1879.
Page 107, #2372, Hannah Lyman, born July 8, 1660; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed January 16, 1879.
Page 111, #2450, Moses Lyman; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed January 22, 1879.
Page 117, #2601, Joseph Lyman, born February 17, 1671; Northampton, Massachusetts; died February 18, 1692; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed January 23, 1879, by John Lyman Smith.
Page 117, #2627, Silence Lyman, born Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed; endowed January 23, 1879.
Page 121, #2681, Benjamin Lyman, born August 10, 1574 [as written], Northampton, Massachusetts; died October 14, 1723; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed January 29, 1879, John Lyman Smith.
Page 121, #2694, William Haynes Hamblin, born 1830, Geauga, Wisconcin [as written];

died 1872; baptized and confirmed January 29, 1879; endowed January 29, 1879, by William Dudley Hamblin, son.
Page 121, #2699, Lemuel Stuydephant; baptized and confirmed January 29, 1879; endowed January 29, 1879, by Lemuel Leavitt, grandson.
Page 121, #2706, Cyrus Stuydephant; baptized and confirmed January 29, 1879; endowed January 29, 1879, by Dudley Leavitt, nephew.
Page 125, #2777, Caleb Lyman, born September 2, 1678, Northampton, Massachusetts; died November 17, 1762; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed January 30, 1879, by John Lyman Smith.
Page 129, #2871, John Lyman, born December 5, 1664, Northampton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed January 31, 1879, by John Lyman Smith.
Page 133, #2954, Thomas Lyman, born December 23, 1666; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed January 31, 1879.
Page 141, #3136, Elizabeth Lyman, born November 6, 1655, Bradford, Connecticut; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed February 7, 1879.

Page 141, #3148, Sarah Lyman, born November 11, 1658, Northampton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed January 31, 1879.
Page 143, #3191, Thomas Lyman, born April 13, 1679, Northampton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed January 31, 1879, by John Lyman Smith.
Page 145, #3246, Dorothy Lyman, born June 8, 1665, Northampton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed February 12, 1879.
Page 145 #3252, John Lyman, born July 6, 1680, Northampton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed February 12, 1879, by John Lyman Smith.
Page 150, #3304, Mary Lyman, born January 2, 1668, Northampton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed February 13, 1879.
Page 150, #3327, Isaac Lyman, born February 20, 1682; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed February 14, 1879, by John Lyman Smith.
Page 152, #3365, Sarah Lyman, born October 13, 1663, Northampton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed February 14, 1879, by Lotta Rose Smith.
Page 162, #3575, Thankful Lyman, born October 10, 1672, Northampton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed February 20, 1879.
Page 162, #3617, Hepzibah Lyman, born February 15, 1674, Northampton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed February 20, 1879.
Page 168, #3724, Waite Lyman, born April 11, 1678; died May 17, 1695; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed February 21, 1879.
Page 168, #3731, Preserved Lyman, born April 1676; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed February 21, 1879.
Page 182, #4051, Experience Lyman, born 1679; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed February 28, 1879.
Page 184, Benjamin Platt was in the temple for the first time for George L. Conner, March 1, 1879.
Page 198, #4401, Chester Lyman, born November 11, 1784; died March 16, 1832;

baptized and confirmed December 4, 1877; endowed March 6, 1879.
438
Page 200, #4435, Elizabeth Cole Lyman, baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed March 7, 1879.
Page 200, #4459, Mrs. Caleb Lyman, born in Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed February 11, 1879; endowed March 7, 1879.
Page 200, #4474, Elizabeth Lyman; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed March 7, 1879.
Page 202, #4481, Ruth H. Lyman; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed March 7, 1879.
Page 202, #4491, Peter Lyman; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed March 7, 1879, by John Lyman Smith.
Page 208, #4641, Mrs. Thomas Lyman; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed March 13, 1879.
Page 208, #4649, Mrs. John Lyman; baptized and confirmed August 7, 1877; endowed March 13, 1879.
Page 210, #4689, Asa Lyman, born December 27, 1782; died 1849; baptized and confirmed August 14, 1877; endowed March 13, 1879, by John Lyman Smith.
Page 214, #4768, Mrs. John Lyman, endowed March 14, 1879.
Page 214, #4774, Lydia Lyman, born 1780; baptized and confirmed August 14, 1877; endowed March 14, 1879.
Page 216, #4801, William C. Lyman, born October 11, 1812, Fairfield, Connecticut; died October 23, 1857; baptized and confirmed December 4, 1877; endowed March 19, 1879.
Page 222, #4969, Parney Lyman; baptized and confirmed July 6, 1870; endowed March 20, 1879.
Page 236, #5275, John Platt, born 1817; baptized and confirmed March 25, 1879; endowed March 28, 1879.
Page 244, #5446, Martin Lyman, born 1783; died October 17, 1859; baptized and confirmed August 14, 1877; endowed April 3, 1879, by John Lyman Smith.
Page 252, #5630, Samuel Lyman, born November 28, 1759, Glastonbury, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed December 3, 1878; endowed April 9, 1879, by Charles Alfonso Terry, grand nephew.
439
Page 252, #5629, Moses Fisk, born July 19, 1799; baptized and confirmed August 14, 1879 [as written]; endowed April 9, 1879, by John Lyman Smith, a relative.
Page 256, #5697, Isaac Lyman, born May 30, 1762, Glastonbury, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed August 4, 1877; endowed April 10, 1879, by John Lyman Smith.
Page 264, #5883, Joel Lyman, born June 21, 1769, Glastonbury, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed August 14, 1877; endowed April 11, 1979, by John Lyman Smith.
Page 264, #5899, Syril [Cyril] Sturtevant; baptized and confirmed St. George Temple; endowed April 11, 1879, by Lemuel Sturtevant Leavitt, a nephew.
Page 268, #5971, James Lyman, born Cumberland County, Connecticut; baptized and confirmed August 14, 1877.
Page 272, #6074, Samuel Lyman, born October 1772; died 1850; baptized and confirmed August 4, 1877; endowed April 17, 1879, by John Lyman Smith, distant relative.
Page 276, #6174, Thomas Haggerty, born April 6, 1808, Sussex County, New Jersey;

died 1871; baptized and confirmed April 22, 1879; endowed April 23, 1879, by Heber Caleb Ayers, a nephew [Karen's relative].
Page 278, #6207, Melinda Haggerty, born 1832, New Jersey; baptized and confirmed April 22, 1879; endowed Aprl 23, 1879, by Martha Norwood Porter, a friend [Karen's relative].
Page 278, #6197, Hannah Lewis, born New Jersey; baptized and confirmed April 22, 1879; endowed April 23, 1879, by Lucinda Ayers Petty, a niece [Karen's relative].
Page 282, #6282, Patrick Haggerty; baptized and confirmed February 1878; endowed April 24, 1879, by Warner Porter [Karen's relative].
Page 282, #6283, Stephen Haggerty; baptized and confirmed February 1878; endowed April 24, 1979, by Heber Caleb Ayers, great-grandson [Karen's relative].
Page 284, #6329, Polly Haggerty; baptized and confirmed February 1878; endowed April 24, 1879, by Persis Goodall Richards [Karen's relative].
Page 284, #6348, Margaret Haggerty; born 1700, Sussex County, New Jersey; baptized and confirmed February 1878; endowed April 24, 1879, by Lucinda Hagerty Ayers Petty, granddaughter [Karen's relative].
Page 312, #6971, Susanna Fisk, born Providence, Rhode Island; baptized and confirmed April 22, 1879, by Ann Denston Hardy, a friend.
440
Page 316, #7050, Peter Hendrickson; baptized and confirmed font in Salt Lake City; endowed May 14, 1879, by Benjamin Joseph Stringham [Karen's relative].
Page 318, #7118, Anna Needham, born Connecticut; baptized and confirmed Salt Lake City; endowed May 14, 1879, by Elmeda Stringham Harmon, a great-granddaughter [Karen's relative].
Page 348, #7770, Esther Knight; baptized and confirmed in the temple at St. George; endowed May 29, 1879, by Leonora Knight, a grand niece.
Page 352, #7890, Submit Parker, female, born September 10, 1715, Groton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.
Page 352, #7891, Ann Parker, born November 16, 1720, Groton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.
Page 352, #7898, Susanna Parker, born April 1, 1717, Groton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.
Page 352, #7899, Rebecca Parker, born March 5, 1721, Groton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.
Page 352, #7900, Abigail Prescott, born April 23, 1719, Groton, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.
Page 354, #7901, Lucy Prescott, born February 25, 1729, Groton, Massachusetts; died August 10, 1765; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.
Page 354, #7902, Mary Prescott, born August 1, 1735, Groton, Massachusetts; died October 25, 1751; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.
Page 354, #7905, Patience Prescott, born April 6, 1750, Shaftsbury, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.
Page 354, #7906, Joanna Prescott, born Lancaster, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.
Page 354, #7907, Mary Prescott, born September 9, 1734, Lancaster, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.

Page 354, #7908, Frances Prescott, born May 5, 1738, Lancaster, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.
Page 354, #7909, Rebecca Prescott, born May 7, 1741, Lancaster, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.
441
Page 354, #7910, Ruth Prescott, born May 28, 1743, Lancaster, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.
Page 354, #7911, Elizabeth Prescott, born August 7, 1747, Lancaster, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.
Page 354, #7912, Ann Prescott, born May 29, 1745, Lancaster, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed April 8, 1879; endowed May 30, 1879.
Page 378, #8453, Myra Mayall, born Ohio; baptized and confirmed June 17, 1879, by Persis Goodall Richards, a friend [Karen's relative].
Page 380, #8485, Mary Mayall, born April 12, 1749, England; baptized and confirmed Salt Lake City font; endowed June 18, 1879, by Myra Mayall Henrie, a granddaughter [Karen's relative].
Page 384, #8579, Ruth Lyman, born January 1, 1765; baptized and confirmed August 14, 1878; endowed June 19, 1879, by Emily Brownbush Spencer.
Page 384, #8581, Margaret Mayall Radcliff, born April 3, 1772, England; baptized and confirmed 1872, by Myra Mayall Henrie, a daughter [Karen's relative].
Page 406, #9095, Mary Duty Smith, born October 1743, Rowley, Massachusetts; died May 27, 1836; baptized and confirmed July 15, 1869; endowed June 27, 1879, by Margaret Kay Mustard.
Page 408, mostly Lymans from John Lyman Smith's record.
Page 420, #9398, Grandfather Leavitt [Jeremiah Leavitt I]; baptized and confirmed September 16, 1879; endowed September 17, 1879, by Dudley Leavitt, a grandson.
Page 420, #9399, Dudley Leavitt; baptized and confirmed September 16, 1879; endowed September 17, 1879, by Dudley Leavitt, Jr., a great-grand nephew.
Page 421, #9429, Great-Grandmother Leavitt [Sarah Shannon]; baptized and confirmed September 16, 1879; endowed September 17, 1879, by Louisa Hannah Leavitt Terry, a great-granddaughter.
Page 421, #9430, Sally Ann Chamberlain; baptized and confirmed September 16, 1879; endowed September 17, 1879, by Elsie Leavitt, a 2nd cousin.
Page 427, #9706, Great-Grandfather Leavitt [Nathaniel Leavitt]; baptized and confirmed September 16, 1879; endowed September 26, 1879, by Dudley Leavitt, a great-grandson.
442
Page 428, #9758, Mrs. Leavitt; baptized and confirmed September 16, 1879; endowed October 2, 1879, by Thirza Hale Riding Leavitt, a friend. [This may be Lydia Sanborn, wife of Nathaniel Leavitt.]
Page 429, #9801, Jairus Studevant; baptized and confirmed February 11, 1879; endowed October 2, 1879, by Dudley Leavitt, a nephew [brother of Sarah Sturtevant].
Page 429, #9802, William Thompson, born March 27, 1782, Kingston, New Hampshire; died January 6, 1839; baptized and confirmed April 22, 1879; endowed October 2, 1879, by William Patterson Willis, a friend. [The Thompsons are Sarah Sturtevant's mother's lineage.]
Page 429, #9813, Anne Chamberlain, born New England; baptized and confirmed

September 16, 1879; endowed October 2, 1879, by Thirza Hale Riding Leavitt, a friend.
Page 429, #9820, Sarah Thompson, born Barnstable, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed September 16, 1879; endowed October 2, 1879, by Persis Goodall Richards, a friend.
Page 430, #9830, Lydia Thompson, born Marlboro, Massachusetts; baptized and confirmed September 16, 1879; endowed October 3, 1879, by Elizabeth Moore Bleak, a friend.
Page 430, #9833, Priscilla Thompson; baptized and confirmed September 16, 1879; endowed October 3, 1879, by Eunice Bleak, a friend [this is likely the mother of Sarah Sturtevant].
Page 430, #9834, Abigail Thompson; baptized and confirmed September 16, 1879; endowed October 3, 1879, by Susannah Benson Vance, a friend.
Page 430, #9858, William Mathews, born Glamorganshire, South Wales; baptized and confirmed February 12, 1878; endowed October 3, 1879, by Thomas Perkins, a nephew.
Page 430, #9859, David Matthews, born Glamorganshire, South Wales; baptized and confirmed February 12, 1878; endowed October 3, 1879, by Hyrum Perkins, a nephew.
Page 430, #9860, William Williams, born Llansamyld, Glamorgan, Wales; baptized and confirmed June 14, 1877; endowed October 3, 1879, by Benjamin Perkins, a friend.
Page 431, #9868, Catherine Williams, born November 21, 1829, Carmarthanshire, Wales; died 1869; baptized and confirmed January 14, 1877; endowed October 8, 1879, by Catherine Guthrie Granger, a friend.
Page 431, #9874, Rebecca Owls, born Wales; baptized and confirmed 1870; endowed October 8, 1879, by Ruth Perkins Mathews, 3rd cousin.
443
Page 431, #9875, Margaret Mathews, Wales, baptized and confirmed 1870; endowed October 8, 1879, by Naomi Perkins Terry, 2nd cousin.
Page 431, #9881, Mrs. Sturdivant, born New England; baptized and confirmed October 7, 1879; endowed October 8, 1879, by Thirza Elena Leavitt, great-grand niece.
Page 431, #9890, Mary Jones, born 1823, Wales; died 1867; baptized and confirmed January 14, 1867; endowed October 8, 1879, by Mary Ann Williams Perkins, a friend.
Page 431, #9910, David Williams, born Llansamlet, Glamorgan, Wales; baptized and confirmed June 14, 1877; endowed October 8, 1879, by Benjamin Perkins, a friend.
Page 433, #9921, Priscilla Sturdivant, born New England; baptized and confirmed Octobeer 7, 1879; endowed October 9, 1879, by Thirza Elena Leavitt, grand niece.
Page 433, #9956, Harriet Jones, born Wales; baptized and confirmed January 14, 1877; endowed October 9, 1879, by Catherine Williams, a friend.
Page 433, #9956, Ann Williams, born May 4, 1821, Massachusetts [Wales?], died 1850; baptized and confirmed January 14, 1877; endowed October 9, 1879, by Mary Ann Williams Perkins, a friend.
Page 433, #9972, Benjamin Evans, born Carmarthanshire, South Wales; baptized and confirmed June 14, 1879; endowed October 10, 1879, by Benjamin Perkins, a friend.
Page 433, #9984, Lucy Leavitt, born New England; baptized and confirmed October 7, 1879; endowed October 10, 1879, by Thirza Elena Leavitt, a niece.
Page 434, #10008, Sarah Llewelyn, born Wales; baptized and confirmed January 14, 1877; endowed October 10, 1879, by Catherine Williams, a friend.
Page 434, #10009, Mary Thomas, born Wales; baptized and confirmed January 14, 1877;

endowed October 10, 1879, by Mary Davis Williams, a friend.
Page 434, #10010, Sarah Watkin, born Glamorgan, Wales; baptized and confirmed January 14, 1877; endowed October 10, 1879, by Mary Ann Williams Perkins, a friend.
Page 435, #10057, Zilpha Leavitt, born New England; baptized and confirmed October 7, 1879; endowed October 15, 1879, by Thirza Elena Leavitt, niece.
Page 437, #10138, Priscilla Leavitt, born New England; baptized and confirmed October 7, 1879; endowed October 16, 1879, by Thirza Elena Leavitt, niece.
Page 438, #10194, Mary Leavitt, born New England; baptized and confirmed October 7, 1879; endowed October 17, 1879, by Thirza Elena Leavitt, niece.
444
Page 439, #10265, Lucy Leavitt, born New England; baptized and confirmed October 7, 1879; endowed October 22, 1879, by Thirza Elena Leavitt, niece.
Page 441, #10333, Huldah Leavitt, born New England; baptized and confirmed October 7, 1879; endowed October 23, 1879, by Thirza Elena Leavitt, niece.
Page 442, #10394, Mrs. Lucy Leavitt, born New England; baptized and confirmed October 7, 1879; endowed October 24, 1879, by Thirza Elena Leavitt, niece.
Page 444, #10463, Mrs. Phebe Leavitt, born New England; baptized and confirmed October 7, 1879; endowed October 29, 1879, by Thirza Elena Leavitt, niece.
Page 446, #10551, Mrs. Johanna Leavitt, born New England; baptized and confirmed October 7, 1879; endowed October 30, 1879, by Thirza Elena Leavitt, niece.
Page 448, #10628, Mrs. Abigail Thompson, born New England; baptized and confirmed October 7, 1879; endowed October 31, 1879, by Thirza Elena Leavitt, a friend.
All of the following Swiss entries were done by Karen's relatives and their friends. Some may not be directly related, but many are.
Page 449, #10676, Emanuel Perly, born 1768, Switzerland, baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 5, 1879, by John Shiess, a friend.
Page 449, #10677, Christian Zwahlen, born April 1766, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 5, 1879, by John Zwahlen, great-grandson.
Page 450, #10747, Lutzia Werner, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 5, 1879, by Elizabeth Siegenthaler Schiess, a friend.
Page 450, #10748, Elizabeth Schulthess, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 5, 1879, by Maria Schulthess Zwahlen, daughter.
Page 450, #10749, Magdalena Gander, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 5, 1879, by Anna Katharina Bodenmann Schiess, a friend.
Page 450, #10755, John Zwahlen, born October 1, 1810, Berne, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 6, 1879, by John Zwahlen, grandson.
445
Page 450, #10756, Christian Oerly, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 6, 1879, by John Schiess, a friend.
Page 452, #10777, Peter Reuchler, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 6, 1879, by Ulrich Schiess, a friend.

Page 453, #10835, Elizabeth van Sebenthal, born April 7, 1845, Switzerland; died May 16, 1867; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 6, 1879, by Maria Schulthess Zwahlen, a friend.
Page 453, #10836, Anna Maria Fleutz, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 6, 1879, by Elizabeth S. Schiess, a friend.
Page 453, #10387, Maria Magdalena Rothlesberger, born Berne, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 6, 1879, by Anna K. B. Schiess, a friend.
Page 454, #10862, Christian Reuchler, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 7, 1879, by Ulrich Schiess, a friend.
Page 454, #10877, Peter Koly, born December 1788, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 7, 1879, by John Schiess, a friend.
Page 455, #10880, John Zwahlen, born March 11, 1813, Berne, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 7, 1879, by John Zwahlen, a nephew.
Page 455, #10911, Katherine Gander, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed June 1876 [should be January 1876], Salt Lake City; endowed November 7, 1879, Anna K. B. Schiess, a friend.
Page 455, #10912, Margaretha Baudery, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 7, 1879, by Elizabeth S. Schiess, a friend.
Page 455, #10927, Kinggold Reichenbach, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 7, 1879, by Maria Schultess Zwahlen, great-granddaughter.
Page 456, #10961, Christian Zwahlen, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 12, 1879, by John Zwahlen, a nephew.
Page 456, #10962, Michael Gander, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 12, 1879, by John Schiess, a friend.

Page 456, #10963, Abraham von Sibenthal, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 12, 1879, by Ulrich Shiess, a friend.
Page 457, #11027, Elizabetha Ramang [Romang], born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 12, 1879, by Maria Schulthess Zwahlen, a granddaughter-in-law.
Page 457, #11028, Magdalena Gander, born July 1801, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed June 19, 1867, Salt Lake City; endowed November 12, 1879, by Elizabeth S. Schiess, a friend.
Page 457, #11029, Elizabeth Zwahlen, born December, 1804, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed June 19, 1867, Salt Lake City; endowed November 12, 1879, by Anna K. B. Schiess, a friend.
Page 458, #11052, John Peter von Sebenthal, born April 24, 1839, Berne, Switzerland; died May 13, 1870; baptized and confirmed January, 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 13, 1879, by Ulrich Schiess, a friend.
Page 458, #11053, Emanuel Gander, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January, 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 13, 1879, by John Schiess.

Page 458, #11055, Ulrich Oerly, born 1761, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January, 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 13, 1879, by John Zwahlen, greatgrandson.
Page 459, #11113, Rosine Swiggabel, born October 3, 1823, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January, 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 13, 1879, by Maria Schulthess Zwahlen, niece-in-law.
Page 459, #11114, Maria Gander, born December 1804 (or 1814), Berne, Switzerland; died June 6, 1864; baptized and confirmed January, 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 13, 1879.
Page 459, #11115, Magdalena Imhof, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January, 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 13, 1879.
Page 461, #11177, John Peterson Sebenthal, born March 2, 1817, Switzerland; died April 16, 1870, Salt Lake City; baptized and confirmed January 1876; endowed November 14, 1879.
Page 461, #11182, Christian Oerly, born December 1758, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed June 1876; endowed November 14, 1879, by John Zwahlen, great-grandson.
447
Page 462, #11238, Maria Elizabeth Schiess, born September 6, 1721, Switzerland; died December 28, 1785; baptized and confirmed July 9, 1876; endowed November 14, 1879.
Page 462, #11253, Anna Maria Koly, born 1776, Switzerland; died August 18, 1851; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 14, 1879, by Maria Schultheiss Zwahlen, niece-in-law.
Page 462, #11254, Maria Gander, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 14, 1879.
Page 464, #11337, John Renteler, born Berne, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 20, 1879.
Page 465, #11354, Christian Romang, born Berne, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed January 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed November 20, 1879.
Page 472, #11695, Polly Miller, born January 26, 1811, Illinois; baptized and confirmed Nauvoo; endowed November 28, 1879, by Sarah Scercy Miller, sister-in-law.
Page 480, #12043, John Reuteler, born Berne, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed June 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed December 12, 1879.
Page 480, #12045, Christian Schwitzgabel, born Berne, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed June 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed December 12, 1879.
Page 485, #12280, Christian Reuteler, born Switzerland; baptized and confirmed June 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed December 19, 1879.
Page 486, #12320, Jacob Reuteler, born Berne, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed June 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed December 24, 1879.
Page 486, #12323, Jacob Reuteler, born Berne, Switzerland; baptized and confirmed June 1876, Salt Lake City; endowed December 24, 1879.
Page 525, #14079, Mabel Harlakenden, born Connecticut; baptized and confirmed December 23, 1879; endowed January 19, 1880.
Page 589, #16950, Thomas Platt, born April 15, 1794, England; died October 22, 1870; baptized and confirmed June 2, 1880; endowed June 2, 1880, by Benjamin Platt, son.
Page 589, #16951, Thomas Standring, born England; baptized and confirmed June 2, 1880; endowed June 2, 1880, by Benjamin Travis Platt, grand nephew.

End of Volume D: page 600, #17450.
448
The following notes were taken during a trip in July, 2008 to New York, New Hampshire and Vermont by Lyman D. Platt and L. Karen Platt.
NOTE 425 Bath, Grafton, New Hampshire, Town Records.
Page 22, William Fifield married Abigail Bedel, July 10, 1792, by Jacob Hard, justice of the peace.
Page 23, Joshua Bedel's children: 1) Jane, born October 31, 1776; 2) Ruth, born June 27, 1778; 3) Anne, born April 16, 1780; 4) Sarah, born March 1, 1782; 5) Joshua, born April 25, 1784; 6) Jacob, born August 2, 1786.
Page 31, Moses Bedel married Hannah Richard, March 26, 1795, the ceremony performed by Jeremiah Hutchins, justice of the peace.
Page 31, Jonathan Gordon, Jr. married Jenny Bedel, no date, by Jeremiah Hutchins, justice of the peace.
Page 33, Isaac Chase married Esther Bedel, January 5, 1797, by Jeremiah Hutchins, justice of the peace.
Page 51, Cyrus Bedel, married Abigail Bedel, both of Bath, October 23, 1806.
Page 169, Children of Cyrus Bedel and Abigail Bedel: 1) Timothy, born February 18, 1807; 2) Alden, born August 25, 1809; died March, 1842; 3) Hazen, born January 18, 1812; died April, 1813; 4) Cyrus, born September 2, 1814; 5) Moody B., born October 14, 1817; 6) Mary W., born September 15, 1821;7) Susan S., born August 13, 1823; 8) Augusta Ann, born December 2, 1827.
Page 57, Joseph Fifield married Anna Bedel, both of Bath, February 14, 1810, by David Sutherland, minister of the gospel.
Page 80, William Bedel and Orpha Powers, both of Bath, banns published by David Mitchell, town clerk of Bath, July 8, 1814.
Page 125, John A. Bedel and Nancy Gilchrist, both of Bath, intentions June 14, 1826.
Page 128, married June 15, 1826, by William V. Hutchins, town clerk.
Page 140, James G. Bedel, of Bath, and Amanda Smith, of Lyman, married September 28, 1831, by William V. Hutchins, town clerk.
Page 154, Henry Green married Marilla Bedel, November 15, 1832.
449
Page 158, Moody Bedel, Sr. and Nancy Rix of Bath, intentions recorded November 23, 1834, by William V. Hutchins, town clerk; married November 27, 1834, by Moses Ballow, minister of the gospel.
Page 161, Rufus Bow married Mariah L.B. Bedel, both of Bath, publication of banns, May 4, 1835 by William V. Hutchins, town clerk; page 164, married May 21, 1835, by Moses Ballow, minister of the gospel.
Page 163, Edmund B. Bedel and Eliza Jane Smith, both of Bath, intentions published July 28, 1835; page 170, married July 18, 1835, by William V. Hutchins, town clerk.
Page 163, James Stickney married Esther Bedel, both of Bath, publication of banns, September 7, 1835. Page 168, married at Grafton, September 10, 1835, by Isaac Patterson, justice of the peace.
Page 183, Merrill S. Bedel, married Mary S. Ricker (born October 6, 1817 in Bath), on April 16, 1840.
Page 188, Thomas Nelson of Ryegate, Vermont, and Susan Bedel, of Bath, published

banns on March 12, 1843, by Eben Carleton, Sr., town clerk.
Page 194, Harvy L. Smith, of Lunenburg, Vermont and Mary Jane Bedel, of Bath, published banns on November 27, 1843, by Eben Carleton, Sr., town clerk; Page 196, married November 20, 1843.
Page 207, Ebenezer Deming and Augusta E. Bedel, married January 4, 1847, by Jacob R. Hard, town clerk.
Page 223, Horace Bedel of Bath, married Martha Ann Foren of Landaff.
Page 223, Ezra Paine of Barret, Vermont, married Helen Bedel, of Bath, March 30, 1848, by Rev. David Sutherland.
Page 245, Lt. John Bedel of Bath, now of the treasury department, Washington, D.C., published marriage intentions to Mary Augusta Bowers, daughter of the honorable Jesse Bowers, of Nashua, New Hampshire, on November 28, 1853, by Isaac Patterson, town clerk.
Page 248, Andrew J. Leighton, married Helen Bedel, both of Bath, March 3, 1853, by Isaac Patterson, town clerk.
Page 251, David S. Hunt, age 28, of Bath, and Mary M. Bedel, age 21, of Bath, published banns and [page 255] married November 30, 1854, by Isaac Patterson, town clerk.
450
NOTE 426 Haverhill Town Records, 1768-1807.
Page 292, Cyrus Bedel, son of Timothy Bedel, Esquire and Elizabeth his wife, was born January 22, 1760.
Page 292, Ruth Bedel, daughter of Timothy Bedel, Esquire and Elizabeth his wife, was born February 6, 1763.
Page 292, Modey [Moody] Bedel, son of Timothy Bedel, Esquire and Elizabeth his wife, was born May 12, 1764.
Page 292, Anna Bedel, daughter of Timothy Bedel, Esquire and Elizabeth his wife, was born October 20, 1766.
Page 300, Josiah Fisk, son of Amos Fisk and Mary his wife, born September 8, 1781.
Page 303, Hazen Bedel, son of Timothy Bedel, Esquire and Mary his wife, was born August 6, 1785.
Page 303, Abigail Bedel, daughter of Timothy Bedel, Esquire and Mary his wife, was born December 17, 1786.
Page 306, Samuel Gilman and Olive Bedell, both of Bath, banns published in Haverhill on August 10, 1771, by Charles Johnston, town clerk.
Page 307, John Bard and Ruth Beedle, both of Bath, banns published, December 12, 1772, by James Abbot, town clerk.
Page 307, John Bedel and Abigail Cleveland, both of Bath, banns published in Haverhill on January 24, 1773.
Page 318, Moody Bedel and Ruth Hutchins, both of Haverhill, married [banns published: see page 320] November 27, 1783, by Moses Dow, Jr., pastor.
Page 318, Daniel Stevens, Jr. and Martha Bedel, both of Haverhill, married January 8, 1784, by Moses Dow, Jr., pastor.
Page 319, Paul Adams and Hannah Fisk, both of Haverhill, married March 4, 1784, by Moses Dow, Jr., pastor; page 320 gives marriage as January 29, 1784.
Page 320, Moody Bedel and Ruth Hutchins, both of Haverhill, having published banns [see page 318] for marriage, [were married] December 11, 1783, by Moses Dow, Jr.,

town clerk.
451
Page 322, William Miner of Haverhill and Hepzibah Parker of Lyman, published banns on November 30, 1784, by Moses Dow, Jr., town clerk.
Page 325, Samuel Parker and Candace Hand, both of Lyman, married December 7, 1784, by Moses Dow, Jr., justice of the peace.
Page 328, Isaac Moore and Mary Bedel, both of Haverill, banns published August 1788, by Jonathan Crocker, town clerk.
Page 331, Samuel Brooks and Anna Bedel, both of Haverill, banns published November 9, 1788, by Charles Johnston, Esquire; married March 1, 1789, by Jonathan Crocker, town clerk. Page 332, married March 8, 1789, by Moses Dow, Jr., town clerk.
Page 339, Elizabeth Bedel, daughter of Moody Bedel and Ruth, born April 15, 1784.
Page 339, Ruth Bedel, daughter of Moody Bedel and Ruth, born December 20, 1785.
Page 339, Timothy Bedel, son of Moody Bedel and Ruth, born April 18, 1788.
Page 339, Polly Bedel, daughter of Moody Bedel and Ruth, born December 21, 1790 by Moody Bedel, town clerk.
Page 343, Amos Fish [Fisk], and Hannah Hutchins, born of Haverill, banns published November 5, 1791, by Moody Bedel, town clerk.
Page 345, William Fifield, of Haverhill, and Abigail Bedel, of Bath, banns published July 9, 1792.
Page 348, Ann Bedel, daughter of Moody Bedel and Ruth his wife, born June 5, 1794 and departed this life March 6, 1796. Moody Bedel, town clerk.
Ann Bedel, daughter of Moody Bedel and Ruth, born June 30, 1796.
Page 349, Elijah Wells of St. Johnsbury and Elizabeth Bedel of Haverhill, married December 1, 1801, by Moses Dow, Jr., pastor.
Page 357, Jacob Bedel and Lukey Gould, both of Haverhill, married by Rev. Ethan Smith, November 12, 1795.
Page 363, John J. Bedel of Bath and Polly Stevens of Haverhill, banns published July 30, 1798.
452
NOTE 427 Grafton County, New Hampshire, Administrators Index, P-Y, 1773-1900
Solomon Parker, Lyman, Administration 26:298; Inventory 27:414; LP 21:436; Insolvent 28:335; Report 29:400; Act 30:479; Guardian (Insurance 28:344).
Grafton County, New Hampshire, Administrators Index, A-O, 1773-1900
Timothy Bedel, Bath, 1786. Bond (Ex Admin); Will A:10; Admin 1:313; 1:303.
Mary Bedel, 1789, Haverhill. Administration 1:295; Inventory 1:297.
Cyrus Bedel, Bath, 1836. Administration 16:545; Inventory 16:55; All 16:56.
Moody Bedel, Bath, 1841. Administration 19:24; Inventory 23:291.
Isaac Bedel, Bath, 1852. Administration 26:314; 27:448.
Lucy Bedel, Bath, 1853. Will 29:441.
Robert Bedel, Bath, 1777. Ex. 1:114.
Daniel Bedel, Bath, 1814. Ex. 2:207.
Henry C. Douglass, 1843, Hanover. Ex. Will 25:7.
Simon Douglass, 1845, Suffield, Connecticut. Administration 19:101.
Sidney B. Douglass, Hanover, 1856. Administration 26:512; Inventory 32:162.
NOTE 428 *Grafton County Gazzeteer and Directory* (Barton, Vermont Library).

No Page, Among the early settlers of Barton, the following were ex-soldiers of the revolution: Jonathan Robinson, David Pillsbury, William Gould, Ebenezer Cross, Joseph Graves, Paul Seekins, John Brown, Joel Benton, **Lemuel Sturtevant,** John Merriam, Abraham Whittaker, Elias Bingham, David Abbott, Samuel Thatcher, John Parlin, Joseph Hyde, David Hamlet, Capt. Samuel Wells, George Keyzer, and John Adams.
Enoch Fisk is now [about 1875] a resident of the town.
NOTE 429 "A Town Came Into Being," by Dorothy W. Sears [July, 1975, manuscript]. A short history of Lyme, Grafton, New Hampshire. The information in this history is typical of the process that was followed throughout New England in setting up new towns and has, therefore, been included as a whole record, because of it concise brevity and because our ancestors helped in its formation.
453
Page 1, Though Britishers all, be they Provincials, English, or Irish, they were Rogers' Rangers! Major Robert Rogers had been fighting the French and Indians for four years when he took his men from Crown Point to put an end to the Indians who had plagued the New England communities for a century and a half. They did it! One early October morning in 1759, the Rangers destroyed the base of the St. Francis Indians, who had so eternally raided their towns and killed their families and neighbors.
Getting home was no easy matter, however. At that time the most northwestern manned fort on the Connecticut River was Number 4 (Charlestown, New Hampshire) and the men had to get there through quagmire and forest as best they could. Kenneth Roberts quoted Major Rogers as saying "…the eastern leg runs from St. Francis down past Lake Memphremagog to the Connecticut River and rests on Number 4…. See those two big curves on the upper Connecticut River? Those are the Cohas Intervales. I built a fort in the Cohase Intervales for Benning Wentworth four years ago…. At the lower end of the Cohas Intervales, the Ammonoosuc River and the Wells River run into the Connecticut right opposite each other. It was at the mouth of the Ammonoosuc that I built the fort. That's sixty miles above Number 4."[112] Any good map of New Hampshire today will show exactly what he meant.
Our familiar River Road was originally planned as a military highway to run from Holyoke, Massachusetts to the Cohos Intervales.[113] Although John Stark (later a general in the American forces) had surveyed part of it north of Number 4 in 1752, it was little more than a difficult trail in 1759. The river was the best passageway, but the Rangers had lost their boats and, even with rafts, there were many necessary portages. A commissary was non-existent, so the men had to fend for themselves. They tramped the land in search of meat, roots, and nuts to partially fill empty stomachs in order to keep going southward from day to day.
Most of these men were basically farmers and would notice the fertile soil, natural meadows, good woodlands, and abundant streams and brooks in both New Hampshire and in the New Hampshire Grants (now Vermont). Although John Sloan and his brother David had served in Rogers' Rangers in 1758 and 1759, it is not known whether or not they were on this retreat from St. Francis. They were, however, along with Nathaniel Hews, Sr. and David English, at the surrender of Montreal in September of the following year. It is probable that they came home this same route. All four men were later residents of Lyme.
By the winter of 1760 the men were at home in their Massachusetts and Connecticut

communities. They thought about the land they'd seen. They thought about the poor economic conditions at home because of the depression in the 1760's. They thought about the fact that often their parents had been unable to get clear land titles though some had cleared and improved their acres for as many as thirty years. Also, the older communities were getting crowded and these men wanted a better life for themselves and

[112]Kenneth Roberts, *Northwest Passage*, 1936.

[113]This word has been spelled Cohase, Cohos, Cöos and Coos. They all identify the same place.

their families than their parents had. They talked. They argued. It was the same question people had been asking for centuries; the same question people ask in 1975. Should they stay with the familiar even though it wasn't perfect, or take a chance on the unknown, which might be better?

If they decided to take that wild chance, how could they get hold of the land they wanted? They did want land to which they could have firm title; could clear, plant, settle, and improve; land they could call their own and legally pass on to their heirs.

Page 2, First a group of men had to petition the Royal Governor of New Hampshire for a Charter, and pay him a fee for his consideration. Generally a grant was for a township about six miles on a side. It then had to be surveyed and recorded as Lyme was, as is shown by Joseph Blanchard's statement.

"I Joseph Blanchard…testify and say that in the winter of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one I was employed by his late Excellency Benning Wentworth, the Governor of the then Province of New Hampshire, to survey and plan Connecticut River from Charlestown to the upper end of Coos Intervales, and make bound on both sides of said river at the distance of six miles from each other so that the Grants of the lands lying on the said river might be properly bounded. This service I performed soon after I received my orders for so doing, and made return thereof to the said Governor, who soon after chartered towns of Lime… beginning with Lime at the northwest corner of Hanover – being one of the bounds I had made in the aforesaid survey – and bounded Lime as mentioned in the Charter thereof.[114]

Next the Provincial General Court would appoint a committee to supervise the laying out of the town. Lyme's plan had two main roads laid off through the southwestern half of the town and parallel to the river, and the town was divided into five divisions. Division 1 contained sixty-seven rectangular lots of fifty acres each, located on either side of the two roads. Division 2 had the same number, but the lots were in all sizes and shapes and included frequent "10 acre patches." The other three divisions were of generally square lots of 100 acres each: Number 3 had sixty-seven of them; 4 had only sixty-five but included "the citadel," the Governor's lot, and Hovey's Island. Division 5 had only fiftyeight

lots but, of course, it included Smart's Pond (now Reservoir) and the mountain.

The Royal Governor of New Hampshire at that time was Benning Wentworth. No wonder van der Water called him "His Excellency the Realtor,"[115] for in just fifteen years he granted 129 towns in his own province and as far west as Bennington in the New Hampshire Grants. Not an overly generous man to the petitioners, in each grant he reserved 500 acres for himself, plus lands for his friends and relatives. In some townships he wanted the best stands of white pine. Along the Connecticut River, though, he apparently wanted large holding on the river. In Lyme his 500 acres were in the

[114]Grafton County Register of Deeds, Book 65, Page 221.

[115]Frederick F. van der Water, *The Reluctant Republic* (New York: n.p., 1941).
455
northwest corner and abutted his 500 acres in Orford; in Hanover they were in the southwest corner adjact to his acreage in Lebanon.
There were other restrictions in the charter. In addition to the lands mentioned, there were shares for the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Bible in Foreign Parts; for a glebe for the Church of England; one for the first settled minister and another for his support; and a share for the support of schools. In addition, the Proprietors had to agree to get fifty scholars with their clearings started within ten years.
A town could be named either by the Governor and his Council or by the proprietors. For years there has been controversy over the name of our town. Many people assume that it was named for Lyme, Connecticut. Yet, no one came to this Lyme from that one until 1784, twenty-three years after our town was named. It seems unlikely that the Governor, who was not only appointed by George II but a staunch Episcopalian, would name this new place for the English town of Lyme Regis which was a puritan stronghold. It appears more reasonable that this town was named by the Massachusetts proprietors – men whose people had fled England after the Restoration; men who were almost all Prostestants. The spelling of this town's name is confusing also. It (page 3) was Lime until about 1823. Some say that it always should have been spelled Lyme, but that the Governor's secretary made an error when he wrote out the charter.
Accoridng to Professor Jere R. Daniell, after a town was granted by the governor, the men who owned that town became the Proprietors. They were the group who held Proprietors' meetings and kept the Proprietors' Book of Records. They had the right to keep their shares, in which case they were also the Grantees with a capital G. They could grant their shares to non-proprietors who were then called grantees with a small g.[116]
Certainly the Lyme Proprietors meetings were held in Massachusetts for some time after the town was chartered, usually two a year. The settlers, however, held town meetings in Lyme as often as necessary.[117] Since the Proprietors were often non-resident, the settlers had to bear the cost of many of the things they had agreed to provide: a meetinghouse, a school, a cemetery, and roads. This was simply because the settlers were here and needed these things and the Proprietors were so far away that the settlers' requests could be ignored with impunity.[118]
Not all of the Grantees came to Lyme. Some sold to settlers; some to land speculators. No one at all came for nearly three years after the town was granted on July 8, 1761. It took a lot of planning to get ready to make a home in the wilderness and, after the planning was done, time and huge amounts of courage [were required] to get here.
Yet, the people came – from Palmer, Belchertown, Bridgewater, Norton, and Scituate, in Massachusetts; and from Bolton, Hebron, and Tolland, in Connecticut. They came
[116]Personal conversation with Professor Emeritus Herbert W. Hill of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, July 15, 1975.
[117]*Ibid.*
[118]Dorthy W. Sears, *The Early Town*, 1958 [typescript].
456
anyway they could; by sled over the river's ice; by horse; by ox-cart as far as Number 4, where they left the cart and continued with the oxen alone, and some of them walked the whole long way. Mostly they were grown men and women with families – ideal settlers. They came not because they were unemployed or rejected at home, but because they

wanted space; they wanted land which would produce for them better than the worn out land at home; they wanted clear land titles; they wanted the chance for a better life. They were a homogeneous group: English stock proud of being Englishmen, though already a more independent-thinking people than their relatives in the Mother Country; Congregationalists almost every one; workers – farmers, blacksmiths, millers, and carpenters. They were a literate group. After all, Massachusetts and Connecticut had had compulsory schooling for over a century by the time these people were growing up. They were people accustomed to thinking for themselves; to running their own lives, their Churches, their schools, and their towns.

Six adult Sloans plus six children were the first settlers to arrive in Lyme in May of 1764. Within the next two years the Fairfields and the Hews had settled here. By 1768 there were fifteen families in town. The Proprietors were in trouble because settlement had been slow, but they managed to get six more clearings started by late October and an extension of time to get the necessary fifty families. They saved their investment – the Lyme Charter. By April of 1773 there were fifty-six men over the age of twenty-one in town.

These busy people had their first Town Meeting in 1769; they organized a Church in 1771 and got their first settled minister in 1773. Yet, they were not concerned only with their immediate neighborhood. They knew the Revolution was brewing and set up committees of Safety and an Alarm List. They also involved themselves in another war which was based on both the desire for territory and philosophic differences which lasted from 1764 to 1782.[119]

Page 4, One thing the settlers had truly hoped for was unequivocal land titles. Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire and Governor Clinton of New York each claimed the territory that is now Vermont. The former claimed the Hudson River as his western border and the latter said his domain went east to the Connecticut River.[120] This didn't directly affect the Lyme settlers but to them the whole thing was wrong. Both governors were Royalists and Episcopalians. "They had little sympathy with the political doctrines that obtained in Eastern New Hampshire. One of the cardinal principles with them was the individuality and independence of the Town."[121] The respective seats of government were at a great distance from the Upper Valley of the Connecticut so the people living in

[119]For more detailed information on this controversy, see Spencer Putnam, *Crossfire on the Connecticut;* and Dorothy W. Sears, *The State of New Connecticut*, both of which typescripts are in the notebooks of Lyme History in the Town Library.

[120]Hamilton Child, *Gazatteer of Grafton County, New Hampshire* (Syracuse, New York, 1886), page 37.

[121]Anon, *Provincial and State Papers of New Hampshire* (Concord, New Hampshire, 1877), page 229.

this area were often not represented. They didn't like being taxed without representation any better than the bulk of the American population.

Quite a few people on the east side of the river decided to do something about the situation. Mind you, they were still clearing their lands, adding lean-tos to their cabins, and looking after their families. Still, men from Lyme, Hanover, Enfield, Plainfield, Canaan, Orange, Orford, Haverhill and Bath just couldn't say "I'm too busy, get someone else and anyway, I don't want to be involved." Even though civil government had been set up nearly seven months before, on July 31, 1766, these men got together and wrote an "Address to the People"[122] which was later sent to the New Hampshire delegates and to the Continental Congress. In it they complained about the inequality of representation

and then they said "…As for ourselves, we are determined not to spend our blood and treasure, in defending against the chains and fetters that are forged and prepared for us abroad, in order to purchase some of the like of our own manufacturing."[123]

The eastern towns in the New Hampshire Grants were also concerned. In January of 1777 they resolved that "…of right [they] ought to be…considered a free and independent jurisdiction or State by the name of New Connecticut, *alias* Vermont…"[124] For some time towns on both sides of the river seceded from their respective governments, rejoined them, and seceded again. The whole business was a general mess which finally involved the Continental Congress and even General Washington himself.

Nothing officially came from all this agitation but excerpts from a 1778 document clearly showing why the Upper Valley, then as now, is unique in the history of both New Hampshire and Vermont.[125]

As to their local situation – the lands near Connecticut River, between the mountain heights on each side, that are suitable for cultivation in a general way, are about thirty-six or forty miles wide, and about one hundred and fifty miles in length…thro' which the Connecticut River runs so as to about equally divide it lengthwise, and therefore the River's being made a dividing line between two States, divides a country that Providence has wisely calculated to belong together, and so situated that the inhabitants living thereon may, by being united, manage their political affairs with convenience….

The connections and commerce of the people on each side of the river are, and always will be, so interwoven and connected with each other, that it would be very disadvantageous to be in two different jurisdictions.

The inhabitants (almost to a man) emigrated from the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut…: whereby their manners, customs and habits are comformable to each

[122]*Ibid*., page 235.

[123]Hamilton Child, *Gazatteer of Orange County, Vermont* (Syracuse, New York, 1888), page 6.

[124]*Provincial Papers*, *op. cit*., pages 320-322.

[125]James W. Goldthwaite, "A Town that has gone Downhill," *American Geographical Society* (New York, 1927). Pamphlet, pages 532-534.

other, and their principles and sentiments the same in regard to religion and civil government;….

Page 5, The people inhabiting these lands, having undergone the hardships and fatigues of settling this once howling wilderness, and the sufferings and losses occasioned by the war; and having exerted themselves to their utmost (in the grand American cause) with their brethren of the United States, ought not after all to be divided and apportioned to and between New York and New Hampshire, merely to serve themselves of us, for their political and interested purposes….

These Grants are so situated that they will always be an important frontier to the United States (so long as Canada continues under the control of Great Britain) and by being a distinct State, will be in a much better capacity to act their part as such, than by being the outskirts of other States.

The great distance most of the towns would be from their several seats of government, in case they were connected with New York and New Hampshire, is a powerful reason why they should not belong to them, if there was nothing else to be offered on the head. [End of 1778 document quotations]

Perhaps someone should have listened then. When we think of the interstate agreements

of today between New Hampshire and Vermont which require Congressional approval, of the constant "connections and commerce" between the two, and of the many things towns on each side of the river could do better and more easily if we were one state, we should realize that our early settlers were men who had a rare commodity – common sense.
One of the first drawbacks to the growth of Lyme in the early days was the lack of a miller, since the people had to go forty miles south to have their corn and wheat ground. In 1768 the Proprietors persuaded Benjamin Grant to come and bring his mill wheels with him. Then things started to hum. They slowed down again for a few years because the men were with General Washington, not making clearings in the northern wilderness. After the Revolution they came! By 1790 ratable polls had increased by 60% over those of 1773.
The town grew first along the River Road from the Hanover line to the Orford line and then up the so-called Brook Road by 1768. This followed Grant Brook east as far as the Seagraves' house and then must have wandered south to take in the Fox's and Evelyn's grants. Many people lived up on Preston Road and Washburn Hill before the American Revolution. The first people in the area of the Baker Hill Road were the Isaac Perkins who settled where Herbert Perkins lives now, but by the end of the century, several houses were built along that road.
Except for the River Road, though, the settlers were generally scattered. The two villages we call the Center and the Plain didn't exist as population centers until about 1810 or 1815. There were only half a dozen houses from east of the Bracken's to west of
459
Recordale Farm when the town built its first meetinghouse on the Plain in 1781, and there was no one at all in Lyme Center for a couple of years after that.
"Abundant evidence remains of the vigor and hopefulness of these pioneers. With their ox teams they cleared incredible areas of hill country. Trees were chopped down or burned, stumps were uprooted, field stone was dragged off to make walls along every road and around every pasture; and crops sprang up on every sunny hillside. Wood lots were left only on north slopes and in tracts absolutely too rough for cultivation. These farmers were bold in their choice of land to occupy and clear. They usually preferred the hillsides to the flat or terraced valleys, because the hills were better drained and because their soil, (page 6) though more stony, appeared less liable to become exhausted with use than the lighter loam of the valleys. There was no lack of cordwood to warm the houses through the long, cold winters; and lumber was to be had without limit, for the sawing. Sawmills and gristmills were soon built and log huts and frame houses quickly followed. These were simple but substantial. Every house had a cellar walled with boulders collected from off the place; and doorsteps and hearthstones were carefully selected from flat-splitting blocks or ledges in the neighborhood. Apple orchards, at first wholly for cider, but later for eating apples, were planted around every homestead. Sugar maple orchards were given much care…life for these people was too earnest to be dull."[126]
According to Hill[127] "A farmer could increase the value of 100 acres eight to ten times with the crops he raised in a few years of diligent labor." And the crops were of amazing variety, at least to our 20th century eyes: "Winter wheat, winter and spring rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, hemp, flax, red and white clover, timothy, peas, parsnips, carrots, turnips, cabbage, potatoes, pumpkins…."
These were subsistence farms, not the scarce large farms that Lyme has today. They grew

what they ate – and saved some for seed; they made what they used and what they wore; they made do, or did without as the adage has it. Sometimes one man would trade a flail or grain cradle of his manufacture for a desk or chair of another's making, because he was not adept at making furniture, but he was good with farm tools. One woman might braid a rug to trade with a neighbor for cheese or honey. If women didn't have equal rights in those days, they certainly had equal responsibilities in keeping the family going and helping it to prosper. Mr. Hill quotes Abby M. Hemenway as saying that the women "…picked their own wool, carded their rolls, spun their own yarns, drove their own looms, made their own cloth, cut, made and mended their own garments; dipped their own candles, made their own soap, bottomed their own chairs, braided their own baskets, wove their own carpets, quilts and coverlets, picked their own geese, milked their own calves, and went visiting or to meeting [Church] on their own feet."

The village settlements began to grow as people produced surpluses and had more leisure. They used the stores to trade what they had for what they needed and wanted, and

[126]Goldthwaite, *op. cit*., pages 532-534.

[127]Ralph Nading Hill, *Yankee Kingdom* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1960).

as gathering places for the exchange of information. Of perhaps greater importance to the people were their neighborhood school districts. Eight had been established by 1794.

So the town grew, and, as it grew physically, so did the needs of the people. They formed a singing society with Thetford in 1785. In 1791 there was a post route which got mail as close as Hanover. Two years later fifty-two Lyme men formed a club and took turns riding to Hanover to get copies of the weekly newspaper that started publication there that year. The library was organized in 1797. They formed an Academy by 1836 and built it a building of its own at the Center in 1839.

The people needed goods and services so there were stores and mills – all kinds of mills. There were clothier mills to weave cloth and fulling mills to shape it into fine warm materials; sawmills and cider mills; grist mills and many clover seed (page 7) mills where clover and grass blossoms were cleaned to provide hay seed. There were housewrights, wheelwrights, wagon makers, and coopers. There were tanners and cobblers, furniture makers and blacksmiths. Starch, butter and the tubs to put them in, ladders, cheese, buggy whips, and ox-yokes were all produced in town. There were drovers to take produce, either on the hoof or in wagons, to Boston markets and bring back everything from the cannon on the Common to a bonnet for a lady. There were tavern keepers, doctors and an occasional lawyer. Almost everyone kept sheep and sold the wool. In winter they logged and sent their logs downriver in the spring.

The town grew in population and prosperity to a peak about 1820. Then the hill farms began to give out and there was rich land and lots of space in the West. Big mills in Nashua and Manchester drew many young Lyme girls away from the farms. The wool industry failed and cities lured people with high wages and "action." The latter was true even twenty-five years ago. Now the cycle is reversing. The population is rising, though we still have a way to go before reaching our previous maximum of 1,824. Many local young people are staying in Lyme, marrying, and building homes. Most of the people moving into town now are young couples who frequently buy the so-called hill farms and either restore old houses or build new ones. It almost seems as though they might be ideal settlers of two hundred years ago.

NOTE 430 *John Thompson's Church*, published by The Lyme Historians, Inc.

Page 1, It was a September night in the year 1822. A high-riding wind pounded through the tree tops, at intervals pressing the branches eastward, occasionally sweeping the earth itself, but mostly it was only a sound of fury. The sky was filled with broken clouds through which a nearly full moon tried to peer, its successful moments being short ones. A man came riding a small bay mare up the closed-for-the-night village street. The mare was young, the white star in her forehead, slim fetlocks and arched neck proclaimed her relationship to the famous Vermonter, Justin Morgan. She carried herself proudly as though not wanting to shame her ancestors. Now he thought about the sound of the wind reminding him of the old stories he had heard in childhood of the wind that had torn

through England the night that Cromwell died. He thought about the twists of destiny that had made his people – and therefore himself – followers of the Protector's faith.[128]

His great-great-great-grandfather, John Thompson, whose name he bore, had been born in the city of Leyden, Holland, in the year 1616. Losing his parents when very young, he had been taken into the home of an English family from Scrooby, England. These people were followers of the strange belief that man, being made in God's own image, should pay homage to no one but the Almighty Father. In prayer one should beseech Him directly, standing erect, with bowed head as a respectful child before a parent. These English also believed that they themselves were responsible for their own actions; that only God could forgive their sins, and that the only supplication He would accept was a sincerely regretful heart. They loved their ministers and leaders but they read the Bible for themselves. Their church covenants read "…We take the holy word of God for our only rule…." For this belief this small group of Englishmen, of whom his benefactor was a part, had fled England to escape the wrath of the high prelates of the English Church. They had taken re- (page 2) fuge for a few years in Holland and then had embarked on that adventure that was to make them immortal – the westward voyage across the Atlantic and the founding of Plymouth Colony.

Here, in 1648, the young Dutchman, now thirty-two years of age, with one Richard Church, built the first church in the Colony. When the building of a new Congregational Church in Lyme had been proposed, he John Thompson, Jr., then twenty-five, had known that this was to be his church [like his ancestor John Thompson before him].

He was remembering this surety now as he reined the mare into the common and turned her to face the huge structure. He removed his broad-brimmed black hat, placed it on the pommel of the saddle and covered the crown of it with his hand. At he raised his eyes a broadside of moonlight suddenly poured over the church. The golden dome gleamed. The huge fish weathervane, hit by a gust of wind, spun uneasily, not knowing what to tell men about wind direction. He smiled. It was a satisfactory sight; a well done job. He had stood out for gold-leaf he remembered. Some of the building committee had demurred but he had been firm. This Church had to have the best. That slogan had been the toll-gate to the fourteen years long road to ruin that had just ended under the feet of the Morgan mare.

[128]Thomas Weston, *History of the Town of Middleboro, Massachusetts* (1906), pages 57-58: "John Tomson – the most prominent of the first settlers was a carpenter and lived on land which was afterward set off to form a part of Halifax. He was of Dutch origin and came to Plymouth, a lad of six years, in the month of May, 1622. He with Richard Church built the first meetinghouse in Plymouth….He married Mary, daughter of Francis Cooke. In 1677 after the General Court had granted permission to the colonists to resettle Middleboro, he rebuilt on the old site, a garrison house filled in between the posts and beams with brick and mortar. (The old garrison house was burned by the Indians during King Philip's War)….This house stood until 1838 when it was taken down. It had been occupied by five generations of its builder."

462
He could see again the huge crowd at the Town Meeting.[129] The warrant had called together on the 27th day of June, 1808 "the personal Inhabitants of the town to establish a method of building a house of worship in said town." They chose his father John Thompson, Sr., moderator of the meeting and then, without undue argument, voted to erect a building sixty feet long and fifty-five feet wide. It was to have eighty-four pews on the ground floor. These pews, they voted, were to be sold by auction. The money so obtained was to be used to finance the building of the church. They thriftily added that if more money was raised than the needed sum, the (page 3) purchasers would be given a percentage discount.

A list of pew numbers was put up for sale and No. 1 was promptly bid off by Dr. Cyrus Hamilton for $212.00. Others quickly followed and the vendue master could hardly follow the order of the bids, so eager were the prominent men of the town to own a front seat in the new church. The sale lasted two days and totaled $4,488.00, the first six pews bringing $914.00. A goodly sum, he thought, and a modest plan.

A small voice from the back of his mind jeered "but you liked it not." Yes, that was true. He had liked it not. He tried to decide whether, if faced with the same decision again, he would back the less expensive plan. He looked at the church towering there in the cloud shadows. It looked strong, forever enduring, a fitting place of worship for a people who were building a new civilization in a far from conquered land. He decided that, in spite of the cost, he would still agree with the group who petitioned for the next meeting. This group, headed by Judge John Fairchild, had wanted a larger building. This the meeting granted them. It was voted to add eleven feet in length, the addition to go on the south end, and one foot in width, giving the ground floor 3976 square feet. Also at this meeting they appointed a committee of nine "to arrange the fashion and workmanship and proportion and architecture of the house."

That committee now; there was its chairman, Arthur Latham, carpenter, merchant, one of the town's most successful businessmen, long time friend of the Thompsons[130] - the two families had been neighbors in William Bradford's Plymouth Plantation. Then there was David Turner, a scholarly man; Benjamin Grant Green known to his townsmen as Jamie, another merchant and businessman; Jonathan Franklin, wealthy mill owner and farmer; Calvin Porter; Walter and John Fairfield; Joseph Sloan of the family of Lyme's first settler; and Samuel Dimick, farmer and stonecutter.[131] Porter (page 4) and Walter Fairfield were at this time Deacons. Their fathers, Thomas Porter and Walter Fairfield, Sr., were among the first Ruling Elders appointed in 1774. Good churchmen all!

[129]The Congregational Church was State supported in New Hampshire from about 1679 to 1819. The following is from H.H. Metcalf, *New Hampshire in History* (1922), page 68. "Congregationalism, long time known as the 'Standing Order' and practically the state religion, until within a century past, from the fact that all were taxed for its support…" In the old Lyme Town Papers for the years 1811-1818 are receipts from the Rev. Nathaniel Lambert to the Lyme Town Treasurer for payments, sometimes in part, sometimes in full, on his salary.

[130]From the 1888 diary of Arthur Latham, Jr., son of the Lyme merchant.

[131]From the *Manual of the Congregational Church in Lyme, New Hampshire* (Hanover, New Hampshire, 1879).

463
This meeting was held in October, 1808. During the winter the committee had met a number of times and adjourned, but no further progress was made. The following May they met and appointed a committee of three – Arthur Latham, Jonathan Franklin, and

Jonathan Mason – to prepare a plan of the Meeting House. This committee was also to advertise for a builder who would "build said house faithfully and well and at as reasonable a rate as possible." The building was to be finished by November 1, 1811. In September this committee voted to build a church "according to the order and stile of the church at Dartmouth College." They then appointed Simeon Southworth, Benjamin Grant Green, Arthur Latham and Salmon Washburn a committee "to order such alterations as they see fit."

The "order and stile" under the hands of the committeemen had changed. Little was left of the original plan, but the larger and more elaborate it grew the more enchained John Thompson became. Knowing his interest and tired of being looked upon as a tooexuberant
puppy by the older members of the committee, twenty-three-year-old Salmon Washburn lost no opportunity to discuss the plans with him and to draw sketches of each change. Many were the hours they spent together, each giving of his own talents to the church-to-be.

Finally came the afternoon of October 1st, 1808, when the town held the public vendue at Latham's Hall to auction off the building of the Meeting House. Cautiously the older (and wiser) master-builders had voiced their bids, underbidding each other, only to have the young Thompson underbid them all. Some ventured quite unreasonably low sums because this would be a thing of prestige, but they stood no chance (page 5) against his determination. Down and down the bids went until he heard his own voice and then silence. White-faced, the vendue-master, Dr. Cyrus Hamilton, brought the gavel down. The building of the new Congregational Church in Lyme had been struck off to John Thompson, Jr., for $5.455.00.

The building committee had questioned his financial resources. Sureties, they called them – had, in fact given him three days to produce proof of them. His brother Ezra had offered assistance if necessary and the committee had been satisfied.

He had been very indignant then. Who were they, after all, to thus question a son of the Thompson Plantation? The big tavern with its swinging sign proclaiming it to be the "Three Beavers" was known throughout northern New England; the Thompson land ownings – hundred of acres of woodland; the Plantation orchards, mowing, its forty acres of tillage, its horses, oxen, cattle and sheep.[132] In his own few years of dealing in lumber and managing a store he had been successful.[133] He felt that this concern was

[132]Tax list of Thompson (then spelled Tomson) farm, 1815, Lyme Town Papers. Also will of John Thompson, Sr., Grafton County Probate Record, Book 5, page 111.

[133]Entry in the 1888 diary of Arthur Latham, Jr., refers to John Thompson, Jr. as a contractor and lumber dealer. Grafton County Land Record, Book 60, page 253, refers to the "store of Dr. Cyrus Hamilton, now occupied by John Thompson, Jr." (D.M. Pond & Son, 1964; Carpey's Market, 1970).

unwarranted. The Thompsons had always thought big and planned big. Their plans had always succeeded.

His racing mind caught on the thought of this success and went back to the big house on the east bank of the Connecticut River, to the good years of his boyhood, to the evenings spent around the fire in the big common room, to the townpeople who were always dropping in to enjoy the sociability led by his father. At times there would be an Indian or two, usually from St. Francis, here on a visit to their sons at Dartmouth College. He thought of his father's gift of story telling and his hearty laugh.[134] Then quickly the

memory came of the broken hearts and health of both his parents; of their deaths within a few weeks of each other – and the cause.

The cause stood before him completed "faithfully and well." He had not failed the family tradition (page 6) that to build a church was the finest offering a man could make to his country and to his God. He looked at the ground before him and could see again the huge timbers laid out on it,[135] could feel again in his huge hands the maul he used to drive the wooden pegs to hold the frame together. He suddenly realized that the mare was standing where he had stood to direct the drivers of the slow-moving oxen in the raising of those timbers.

The building of the church had brought some gala days to the town like the day the Church was dedicated and the hanging of the bell. They had built a special wagon on which to bring home the bell from the foundry in Revere, Massachusetts.[136] It had been cast by Revere and Sons of that town who were reputed to make the best bells in the country. Deacon Jonathan Franklin had given fifty silver dollars to be melted into its metal to add sweetness to its tone. On the day the bell was expected children watched from the roadside above the bridge over Grant Brook and, when the huge wagon was sighted, gave the alarm. The whole village turned out to escort the bell to the church.

The hanging of the bell had been a day of great celebration. This function he had been forced to attend. He had felt that the few friendly gestures toward him on that day had

[134]Entry in the 1888 diary of Arthur Latham, Jr. tells of the jovial personality of John Thompson, Sr. and that both Mr. and Mrs. Thompson died of grief over the troubles of their son and what they considered disgrace. John Thompson died August 4, 1817; his wife Abigail died December 2, 1817. Lyme Vital Records.

[135]George Frances Marlow, *Churches of Old New England* (1947), page 2: "The frames, mostly of oak, of many of the early wooden buildings, were put together on the ground and raised completely assembled….The heavy oak timbers were fastened with wooden pins….The roof trusses in some cases probably weighed as much as four or five tons. For raising these, a simple derrick or shears with tackle and falls operated by a windlass or capstan were used and a screw jack – no better mechanical aid than the builders of Solomon's Temple had. Sometimes horses or oxen were used on the tackle and falls or capstan."

[136]The account of the bringing of the bell to town and that it was made in Revere's was told to Lucy King by Caroline Churchill Fairfield (1852-1938), granddaughter of the Rev. Baxter Perry, third minister of the Lyme Congregational Church. Earl C. Perkins, for many years caretaker of the church, said that the first bell cracked and was recast in 1847 by Hoople and Son, successor to the Reveres. Story of the girt of silver dollars was told to Lucy King by Sarah P. Balch (1842-1919).

been for his family and not for himself. A lot of water had gone down the river between the raising of the church frame and the hanging of the bell.

The building committee had stipulated that the church had to be finished within two years. He had given it to them in eighteen months, but to do this he had to hire many workmen and they had to be paid. No advance could be expected from the building committee.[137] They could not collect their money until the church was finished. In the depression years before the War of 1812 there had been no demand for lumber, and it was lumber sales that he had planned (page 7) on to pay his building expenses. Many were the debts owed to him but no one had any money.[138]

However, he was expected to have it. As soon as the committee had paid him the law suits started. They had given him no chance and they knew not patience or mercy. Over thirty law suits had been brought against him in the years 1811-1816 for sums ranging from seven dollars (which cost him sixty to settle) to those involving hundreds. Failure to

pay could have brought him to prison. David Churchill, as sheriff, had served most of the writs. David, who had come to town to work for him as a carpenter on the church, had married the Deacon's daughter and stayed. He had turned over to his creditors land and money until there was nothing left but his home, which he had never taken title to but had allowed to stay in the Plantation.[139]

Well, the Thompsons were leaving town. Sally and Jennet and their husbands had already gone. Backed by Dr. John Dame and Benning Sawyer, he imagined, Abbie and Lydia would remain. Ezra and his sons could carry on the name. If they could leave behind

[137]The money for building the church was income from the sales of pews. Receipts for many of these in the Lyme Town Papers show that they were not paid for until as late as 1816. At least part of the money that the committee paid Thompson must have been borrowed.

[138]*Dartmouth Gazette*, October 16, 1811 Notice: "The Subscriber requests all who have accounts open with him to call and make immediate settlement, and those indebted will do well to make payment and have costs saved: particular contracts excepted. Lime, October 16, 1811, John Thompson, Jr."

[139]The Barnes-Mitchell place on the North Thetford Road. It is usually referred to as Share No. 4 of the Thompson estate, Lyme Town Papers. It is owned by Mrs. Vernon Mitchell. All material such as committees, plans, dates, etc. concerning the building of the church is taken from the book of Lyme Meeting House Corporation Records, 1808-1828. The building of the horsesheds is from the First Book of Lyme Church Records, 1771-1831. In writing this story of the builder of the Lyme Congregational Church I have used imagination only to fill in the gaps. Where I possibly could I have used facts. Few men have done so much for a town and left so few actual records as John Thompson, Jr. He was baptized in the church on May 25, 1783. There is no record of a marriage or children, but he built the Barnes-Mitchell place and occupied it for some years. He left town in 1822 and this farm was not sold until 1832. However, it may have been rented. His name is not on the few tax lists for these years that we possess because this place was allowed to remain as part of the original Thompson farm. In road building expenses in the Lyme Town Papers it is referred to as Share No. 4 of the Thompson Estate. He was never a member of the church. When I was a child I asked the question "Who built our church?" And people told me "A man by the name of Thompson." I was told the story that he left town because of financial failure and that he was never heard from. They also added that he took the building contract for far less money than he should have. In the Grafton County Land Records I found that he went first to Cincinatti, Ohio and then to a small town called Guiandotte, Cabel, Virginia (this would now be in West Virginia). Here on November 11, 1822 he appointed Mills Orcutt of Hanover "my true and lawful attorney for me in my room and stead." Lucy King, Lyme, October 9, 1964.

them a better piece of work than that of his father and himself more power to them – the church and its accompanying horsesheds. The sheds had been his father's project. He had built them during the building of the church and had sold them individually. This had finally brought about a loud argument among the church members, some of them saying that the sheds were built upon town land. Town land or not, on stormy days the horses had shelter.

Now at last it was all over; he and the Morgan would be off down the road. Somewhere in this vast land there was a place where a man would be accepted for what he could do; a place where no one would ask questions. He would make the Tavern in Hanover before morning and tomorrow they would rest. Tomorrow night they would take the road again. They would travel west. He took one long last look. Again (page 8) weathervane twinkled at him. He placed his hat firmly on his head and turned the mare into the land on the south side of the common. When he reached the corner by Alanson Grant's house he turned and looked back for the last time. He lifted his hat in salute and turned his face south never to return.

NOTE 431 Tomson – Thompson Data, compiled by D. W. Sears, Jr., Lyme, New Hampshire, 1990 edition.

This family's name has been spelled both ways in Lyme. A Grantee was John Thompson who never came to this town; the earlier family in Lyme spelled its name Tomson at least until the 1820's; the more recent family spells it Thompson. The data is all together with the earlier family numbered beginning with 1 and the later with 201. Appended is the line from William the Conqueror to John Tomson #75, provided by his great-great-greatgrandaughter
(through #103), Doris Logan Jones in 1988. Much additional material was given by Professor Granville W. Hough of Laguna Hills, California, 1989-1990.

1. Lieutenant John Tomson, born probably in Northern Wales 1616; died Middleboro, Massachusetts 1696; came to America before 1633 with his mother and probably with his stepfather (names unknown). In 1637 he, with Richard Church, built the first *framed* church (meetinghouse) in Plymouth Colony; he married 1645 Mary Cooke (1626-1714), daughter of Francis Cooke and Hester Mahieu; their first three or four children were born in Plymouth, Massachusetts and the rest in Barnstable, Massachusetts.

John was tall: six foot three inches. Ignatius Thomson said in 1841 in *Genealogy of John Thomson* that he was made commandant of the garrison at Middleboro where he built his home. His musket is in the hands of the Taunton, Massachusetts Historical Society, according to Allen Brownlee in 1988 "but [his pistol] was in the Pilgrim Museum's safe… [it] looked like a miniature brass cannon. It had a cast barrel and a carved wooden handle with a ball-shaped end. It was intended to be loaded by ramming powder and ball down the barrel, and setting off the charge through a powder train, ignited by pulling the trigger, releasing the hammer to strike a spark into it off a flint."

According to Thomas Weston in *History of the Town of Middleboro, Massachusetts* (1906), he was "the most prominent man of the first settlers, was a carpenter and lived on land which was afterward set off to form a part of Halifax. In 1677 after the General Court had granted permission to the colonists to resettle Middleboro, he rebuilt on the old site (as noted above).

Hough said "The Tomson family attended church in Plymouth, twelve miles away, getting up very early and walking there in time for service, then walking back home. John's epitaph reads: 'In memory of Lieut. John Thomson, who died June 26, ye 1696, in ye 80 year of his age; This is a debt to nature due; which I have paid and so must you.'"

2. Adam, born about 1646; died about 1648.
3. John, born and died in 1648.
4. John, born 1649; died 1725. (See below)
5. Mary, born abut 1651; died 1734; married about 1672, as his second wife, Thomas Taber (1646-1730), son of Philip & Lydia Masters Taber; his 1st wife being Esther Cooke, daughter of John Cooke and Sarah Warren, and granddaughter of Francis Cooke.
6. Hester, born 1652; died 1706; married 1675 William Reed (Reade) (1639-1706), son of William Reade and Avis Chapman; ancestor of Allan Brownlee mentioned above.
7. Elizabeth, born 1654; died 1717; married 1687 Thomas Swift (1649; died before

1696).
8. Sarah, born 1657; died 1730; unmarried.
9. Lydia, born 1659; died 1741; married 1693 in Duxbury, Massachusetts, James Soule (1659-1744), son of John Soule and Rebecca Simmons; they lived in Middleboro, Massachusetts.
10. Jacob, born 1662; died 1726. (See below)
11. Thomas, born 1664; died 1742. (See below)
12. Peter, born 1667; died 1731. (see below)
13. Mercy, born 1671; died 1756; unmarried.
John (#4 above), son of John Tomson and Mary Cooke, born Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1649; died at Middleboro, Massachusetts in 1725; he married about 1680, Mary Tinkham (1661-1731), daughter of Ephraim Tinkham and Mary Browne. Descendants of both of these families came to Lyme, New Hampshire.
14. Mary, born 1681; died 1745; unmarried.
15. John, born 1682; died 1757; married 1723 Elizabeth Thomas (1690-1776), daughter of Jeremiah Thomas and Lydia Howland; had John, Elizabeth and Lydia; moved to Halifax, Massachusetts, 1734.
16. Ephraim, born 1683; died 1744; married 1734 Joanna Thomas of Reddington; perhaps daughter of Jonathan Thomas and Mary Steward; their four children all

died young, within thirteen months, along with their father; Joanna married (2) Joseph Works.
17. Shubael, born 1686; died 1733. (See below)
18. Thomas, born 1688; died 1759/1760. (See below)
19. Martha, born 1689; died between 1760 and 1770; unmarried.
20. Sarah, born 1691; died between 1760 and 1771; unmarried.
21. Peter, born 1694; died before 1726.
22. Isaac, born 1696; died before 1724.
23. Ebenezer, born 1699; died before 1726/1727; probably unmarried.
24. Francis, born 1700; died 1730 or 1734; in the garrison house at Halifax, Massachusetts; unmarried.
25. Jacob, born 1730; died 1750/1751. (See below)
Jacob (#10 above), son of John Tomson and Mary Cooke, born Barnstable, Massachusetts 1662; died at Middleboro, Massachusetts, 1726; married 1692, Abigail Wadsworth (1670-1744), daughter of John Wadsworth and Abigail Andrews.
26. Jacob, born 1695; died 1789; married Elizabeth Tilson.
27. Abigail, born 1697; died 1776; married Jonathan Packard.
28. Mercy, born 1699; married Nehemiah Bennett.
29. John, born 1701; died 1790; married Joanna Adams.
30. Lydia, born 1703; died 1789; married 1725/1726 John Packard.
31. Barnabas, born 1708; died 1798; married 1740 Hannah Porter.
32. Esther, born 1707 [out of place but left as such because of number order]; married Ebenezer Bennett.
33. Hannah, born 1709; married 1732 Ebenezer Reed.
34. Mary, born 1711; married Rueben Thomson
35. Caleb, born 1712; died 1787. (See below)

Thomas (#11 above), son of John Tomson and Mary Cooke, born Barnstable, Massachusetts, 1664; died Halifax, Massachusetts, 1742; married 1715, Mary Morton (1689-1781), daughter of John Morton and Mary Ring; Hough said their grandson was the Seth who served seven years in the Revolution from Lyme, New Hampshire; married December 11, 1793 (Lyme Congregational Church Record) Mary Waterman; went to Ohio; had ten children. No parents' names were given in the church record.

36. Reuben
37. Mary
38. Thomas
39. Amasa
40. Andrew
41. Ebenezer
42. Zedekiah

469

Peter (#12 above), son of John Tomson and Mary Cooke, born 1667; died Halifax, Massachusetts, 1731; may have married (1) Rebecca Sturtevant and (2) about 1699, Sarah (?) Wood (1669-1742).

43. Sarah
44. Peter
45. James
46. Joseph

Shubael (#17 above), son of John Tomson and Mary Tinkham, born Middleboro, Massachusetts, 1686; died there 1733; married 1713 Susanna Parlow [Parler] (1687-1734), daughter of Thomas Parlow and Elizabeth Liscomb; children born at Middleboro.

47. Isaac, born 1714; died 1740; unmarried.
48. Shubael, born 1716; died 1734.
49. John, born 1717; died 1766.
50. Mary, born 1719; died 1734.
51. Thomas, born 1721; died 1756.

Thomas (#18 above), son of John Tomson and Mary Tinkham, born Middleboro, Massachusetts 1688; died 1759/1760; married Martha Soule (1702-1772), daughter of John Soule and Martha Tinkham.

52. Peter
53. Francis
54. Nathan
55. James
56. Thomas

Jacob (#25 above), son of John Tomson and Mary Tinkham, born Middleboro, Massachusetts, 1703; died Halifax, Massachusetts, 1750/1751; married 1735, Mary Hayward (1718-1769), daughter of Nathan Hayward; some sources give her name as Howard.

57. Jacob
58. Ebenezer
59. Nathaniel
60. Mary
61. Martha

62. Ephraim
63. Daniel
Caleb (#35 above), son of Jacob Tomson and Abigail Wadsworth, born Middleboro, Massachusetts, 1712; died 1787; married Abigail Crossman (1723-1791); children born at Middleboro.
470
64. Mary, born 1745; married Peter Tinkham.
65. William, born 1748; died 1816; married 1771, Deborah Sturtevant
66. Nathaniel, born 1750; died 1833; married 1773, Hannah Thomas
67. Hannah, born about 1752.
68. Sarah, born about 1754.
69. Abigail, born about 1756; married 1775, John Tomson (#75), son of John Tomson and Lydia Wood.
70. Caleb, born 1757; married Mary Perkins.
71. Sylvia, born 1759; died 1821; married Elias Thomas.
John (#49 above), son of Shubael Tomson and Susanna Parlow [Parler], born Middleboro, Massachusetts, 1717; died there 1766; married (1) Lydia Wood (1722-1761), daughter of Elnathan Wood and Mary Billington; (2) widow Sarah Soule (-1805); children, born at Middleboro. Children of John and Lydia:
72. Shubael, born 1742; died 1770; married 1766, Ruth Hall (1747-1829), daughter of Reuben Hall and Ruth Gilbert; she died at Lyme, New Hampshire.
73. Susanna, born 1743; died 1822; married 1761 Sylvanus Thomas (about 1740-1814); lived at Middleboro.
74. Isaac, born 1746; died 1819.
75. John, born 1748; died 1817.
76. Ezra, born 1750; died 1777; served in the Revolution from Lyme, New Hampshire; was captured by the British; while in prison in Canada, a fellow prisoner interested him in education; when he died he left £100 for the use of schools in Lyme.
77. Lydia, born 1752; died 1844; married (1) Thomas G. Gifford (1746-1786), son of Cornelius Gifford and Elizabeth Barlow; (2) 1794, Ephraim Somers (1754-).
78. Sarah, born 1754; died 1777; died at Lyme and is buried at the Gilbert Cemetery.
79. Uzza, born 1756; died 1758.
80. Fear, born 1757; died 1796; married 1777 Abraham Perkins (1756-1791), son of Isaac Perkins and Joanna Edson; lived on Breck Hill Road, Lyme, New Hampshire; both are buried at the Porter Cemetery.
81. Priscilla, born 1760; died 1842; married 1778, Lemuel Sturtevant; lived at Lyme on the east end of Lot 11, West of West Street; descendants visited Lyme in 1992; Michael O. Leavitt, a descendant, was the 14th governor of Utah.
Child of John Tomson and Sarah:
82. Mary, born 1763; married 1787, Dr. Penuel Hutchins, of Killingly, Connecticut.
Thomas (#51 above), son of Shubael Tomson and Susanna Parlow [Parler], born Middleboro, Massachusetts, 1721; died 1756; married 1745, Jane Washburn (-1773), daughter of John Washburn and Margaret Packard; lived at Bridgewater, Massachusetts.
471
83. Mary

84. Abisha
85. Jane
86. Peggy
87. Margaret
88. Bethia

Isaac (#74 above), son of John Tomson and Lydia Wood, born at Middleboro, Massachusetts, 1746; died there 1819; married Lucy Sturtevant (about 1754-1834).

89. John
90. Cyrus
91. Lydia
92. Isaac
93. Uzza
94. Lucy
95. George
96. Mary
97. Ezra
98. Harriet

Captain John Tomson (#75 above), son of John Tomson and Lydia Wood, born Middleboro, Massachusetts, 1748; died Lyme, New Hampshire, 1817; came to Lyme by 1775 for he married here that year his 2nd cousin once removed, Abigail Tomson (#65 above) (1755-1817), daughter of Caleb Tomson and Abigail Crossman; bought Lyme land 1773, plus building on Lot 10, Division 1 from Nathaniel Derby – in his will he referred to that building as the old house and the one he built (Parsons, 1990) in 1776 as the "Big House;" in which he ran a tavern at the Sign of Three Beavers. According to Arthur Latham (1802-1889) he had learned the carpenter's trade from Nehemiah Latham at Bridgewater, Massachusetts; but came to Lyme as a farmer and tavern keeper. Mr. Latham also said that "Captain Tomson was undoubtedly for many years the most wealthy man in the town and liberal in all that would contribute to the prosperity and welfare of the town" and that he "was a Prince of Story Tellers and could match any Western Orator in that line." Mr. Latham may have known the family well for his wife's grandmother was Mary Tomson (1741-), daughter of John Tomson and Mary Otis, and his own father Arthur (1758-1843) reputedly lived at the Sign of Three Beavers before he enlisted in the Revolution. Captain John's holdings were called the Tomson Plantation and included properties all the way north to Wayne Fuller's place (1990) and east to Kilpack's place (1990). He and Abigail joined the Lyme Congregational Church in 1782; he built the horsesheds on John Tomson's Way in 1810, while his son was building the present Congregational Church.

99. Caleb, born 1776; died 1797 at Sheffield, Connecticut.
100. Ezra, born 1778; died 1853.
101. Abigail, born 1780; died 1831; married Dr. John Dame; lived at Lyme.

102. John, born 1783; built the present Congregation Church (1808-1811) [See above for part of the story]. Mr. Latham said he "was a Merchant and the Contractor for building the Church on the plain… & also engaged in the lumber business on Connecticut River and as a result of his extended business failed in his business, damaging his father somewhat. And the

good old Gentleman, I think, took the sorry misfortune much to heart, and ever after seemed depressed." His father set off to him that part of the Plantation which included the site of the Barnes-Mitchell-Fuller place (1990) which young John left in the Plantation and never took title to. He left Lyme in September, 1822; went to Cincinatti, Ohio and then to a small town called Guiandotte, Cabal, Virginia (now West Virginia). There on November 11, 1822, he appointed Mills Orcutt of Hanover, New Hampshire "my true and lawful attorney for me in my room and stead" according to Grafton County Register of Deeds, Book 89, page 335.
103. Lydia, born 1785; died 1866; married 1808 Benning Sawyer (1785-1870), son of Abel Sawyer and Mary Strong; they lived at Lyme immediately north of her father.
104. Sarah, born 1789; married a Freeman, of Hanover, New Hampshire.
105. Lucy, born 1791; died 1795.
106. Genet, born 1793; died 1831; married 1818; Calvin Porter (1785-), son of Eleazer Porter and Hannah Fowler; she joined Lyme Congregational Church in 1816; moved to Canada.
107. Mary, born 1796; died 1797.
108. Seth, born 1799; died 1799.
109. Possibly Lucia; who married 1831, Isaac Smith of Strafford, Vermont.
Ezra (#100 above), son of John Tomson and Abigail Tomson, born at Lyme, New Hampshire; died 1853; married before 1806 Susanna Tomson (1766-1859), daughter of Shubael Tomson and Ruth Hall (#72 above) and widow of William Sampson; lived at Lyme at south base of Plott Hill.
110. Cephas, born 1800; died 1844.
111. Caleb, born 1807; died 1857.
112. David, born 1809; died 1870; married Sophronia Jenks (1812-1885), daughter of Erastus Jenks and Lucy Cray. Sophronia died at Laconia, New Hampshire; her daughter Nellie (1858-) married 1881, William H. Guy (1854-), son of George Guy and Mary Emmons and lived at Lyme Plain (Northam-Diebold, 1990).
Cephas (#110), son of Ezra Tomson and Susanna Tomson Tomson, born at Lyme, 1801; died at Port Huron, New York, 1844; married 1835, at Thetford, Vermont, Mary Fobes of Lyme, daughter of Cyrus Fobes and Sally Conant; moved to Port Huron before 1837; in family records supplied by Billie Thompson of Upland, California in 1977, the name changed with this man from Tomson or Thomson to Thompson. I have not included his descent into the California family, as they are not pertinent to our genealogy. [LDP]
473
Descent from William of Nassau (the Conqueror)
who married Mathilda of Flanders;
ruled 1066-1087 in England, whose son:
Henry I, married Mathilda of Scotland; reigned 1100-1135
Maude, married Geoffrey Plantagenet
Henry II, married Eleanor of Aquitaine; reigned 1154-1189
John, reigned 1199-1216; signed the Magna Carta 1215
Henry III, married Eleanor of Provence; reigned 1216-1272

Edward I, married (1) Eleanor of Castille; reigned 1272-1307
Elizabeth, married 1032, Humphrey de Bohan (Bohun)
William de Bohun, died 1360
Elizabeth de Bohun married Richard Fitz-Alan
Elizabeth Fitz-Alan (-1425), married (3) Robert Goushill
Joan Goushill married Thomas Stanley
Margaret Stanley married William Troutbeck
Jane Troutbeck married (2) William Griffith
William Griffith married Jane
Elizabeth Griffith married John Phillips
Mary Phillips married Mathias Bowen
James Bowen married Eleanor Griffeth
Richard Bowen married Anne and came to America
Thomas Bowen married Elizabeth Brewster
Abijah Bowen (1663-1746) married Abiel Wood (1658/1659-1719), son of Henry Wood and Abigail Jenney
Elnathan Wood (1686-1752) married 1711, Mary Billington (1685-1733)
Lydia Wood (1722-1761) married 1741, John Tomson (1727-1776) [#49 above].

NOTE 432 Sturtevant Data compiled by D. W. Sears, Jr., Lyme, New Hampshire, 1993 edition.

Lemuel Sturtevant (see #81 in Note 431), son of Lemuel Sturtevant and Deborah Bryant, was born in 1756, at Halifax, Massachusetts and died at Barton, Vermont in 1839; he married in 1778 Priscilla Tomson (1760-1842), daughter of John Tomson and Lydia Wood (see end line of Note 431 above).

He served for eleven days at the Lexington Alarm; re-inlisted May 1, and served three months and eight days; and again for the year of 1777; lived at Middleboro, Massachusetts, where their first three children were born; moved to Lyme, New Hampshire in 1780. According to material sent by his descendant H. Colleen Christiansen of Salt Lake City, Utah, who visited Lyme in 1992, they "were accompanied by Priscilla's brother John Thomson and family. The journey was made by horse and wagon. While on the way a severe snowstorm was encountered, which occasioned the travelers great discomfort and many anxious moments." Since John Tomson, Jr. had bought land and buildings in Lyme in 1773 and built a new house on the site in 1776, it seems likely

that he returned to Massachusetts for a visit, if not for the express purpose of aiding his sister and her family in the move.

The Sturtevants lived on the east end of Lot 11, West of West Street – a little north of the Hanover line on present New Hampshire Route 10. Lemuel was a farmer and housewright and "claimed to have built the first wheeled cart that was ever run in New Hampshire, a vehicle having 'black wheels,' embracing in its construction a large amount of timber and no iron." He became deacon of the Congregational Church at Lyme: "… and was familiarly called 'Deacon Sturtevant for the rest of his days.'" In 1790 he had two males over sixteen, five males under sixteen, and three females in the household, but who the other male over sixteen was is unknown to date. He moved to Barton, Vermont with his wife and ten children on March 16, 1799, after having built a house there the previous year with the help of his two oldest sons and Joseph Skinner, a Lyme neighbor

he'd hired to help him.
Mrs. Christiansen's data said "He was a very active and energetic man, of great strength and endurance. It is related that 'on the day he was sixty years old he stripped off his shoes and stockings and taking hold of one great toe, jumped the other foot through and back sixty times without stopping or letting go of his hold, a feat that but few young men can perform even once.' In spite of his health and strength, his last years were attended with much infirmity."
Also, she wrote that "Mrs. Priscilla Sturtevant was a remarkably vigorous, active woman. Besides carrying on the work of the household, she did the carding and weaving for the family. She possessed a strong mind, a studious nature and a remarkable memory. It has been written of Lemuel and Priscilla: 'He was an esteemed and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while she was one of the holy women in the membership of the Congregational Church. This mother in Israel was gifted with a strong mind of much argumentative ability and studious nature, given to hospitality, and delighting to minister to the temporal wants of the saints. Her house became much frequented by ministers of the Gospel and other servants of the Church who always found abundant provisions for their bodily refreshments for which she expected to amply repaid by their expounding some knotty passage of scripture gleaned and garnered from such occasions.'"
The first three children of Lemuel Sturtevant and Priscilla Tomson were born at Middleboro, Massachusetts; the following children were born at Lyme, New Hampshire; and the last two at Barton, Vermont.
1. Cyril, born 1779; died 1866; married Lucy Benton (1786-1864); baptized at Lyme, New Hampshire, 1782 (Tichenor's 1947 typescript transcribed Lemuel's name as Samuel.
2. Lemuel, born 1781; died 1863; married Zelpha Cory; baptized at Lyme, 1782 (see Tichenor note above); went to Barton, Vermont with his parents.
3. Priscilla, born 1782; died 1822; married Page Dean; she was baptized at Lyme in 1783.

4. Jairus, born 1784; died 1867; married Joanna Dodge.
5. Mary, born 1786; died 1849; married in 1811, Joshua S. Woodman (1789-1865); she is named Polly in the baptismal records.
6. Ezra Thomson, born 1788; died 1872; married Lucy Merritt (1791-1861), who died at Barton, Vermont.
7. Cyrus, born 1789; died 1864; married in 1816, Phebe Wyman (1787-1863); she was born at Cornish, New Hampshire; he died at Lebanon, New Hampshire; he was baptized at Lyme in 1790.
8. Huldah, born 1791; married J. Johnson; she died at Barton, Vermont; she was baptized at Lyme in 1796.
9. Lucy, born 1793; died 1843; married Richard Newton; died at Barton, Vermont; baptized at Lyme.
10. Isaac.
11. Bryant.
12. Sarah, born 1797; died 1878; married Jeremiah Leavitt (1797; died 1846, Bonaparte, Iowa); they had Thomas Rowell, born in Quebec 1834; died Alberta, Canada, 1891; married (1) 1857 Ann Eliza Jenkins (born in Nauvoo, Illinois,

1841; died Alberta, Canada, 1904). They had Edwin (1875-1951) who married Julia Pitcher (1883-1904) who had LaVern (1902-1965) who married James Prince and had H. Colleen (1930-) who married a Christiansen and gave dates on her line in 1992 and 1993.
13. Deborah, born 1799; married a Dean; baptized at Lyme, New Hampshire, 1800.
14. Lydia, born 1802; died 1871; married Jesse Island.
This records also say: "Phebe [may be referring to #7 Cyrus's wife Phebe] married Daniel Baker (1820-), son of Samuel Ward and Lucy Conant Baker.
"Charles A. [Sturtevant?], married Lizzie N. Lamphere and had Perry, born Lyme 1880."
Thetford, Vermont Cemetery records show:
Hercules Sturtevant, 1740-1811[140]
Horace Sturtevant, 1776-1810
NOTE 433 Orford, Grafton, New Hampshire. Cemetery inscriptions.
Mary B., wife of Isaac Fisk, died March 12, 1878, age 70 years [born 1808].
Isaac Fisk, died September 26, 1874 [rest of the tombstone is sunken into the earth; I removed part of the sod to see if the lettering was still readable {2008 trip} but, alas, it has crumbled into the dust, never to be retrieved in this life. LDP] These may be related to Esther Fisk on our Parker line.
[140]Hercules married Mary and had James (1803-1824), and Polly (1810-1831).

NOTE 434 Frances Ann Johnson, *The History of Monroe, New Hampshire, 1761-1954* (published 1955). [See PFRC Document 875 for more complete information on some lines of Bedell and Mason families. LDP]
Page 28, Elijah Lyman, Esquire; Gideon Lyman, Esquire; Elisha Lyman, and Elias Lyman are in a list dated November 10, 1761, from the original Charter of Lyman. There are no Parkers, Bedels, or Fisks in this list.
As stipulated in the above charter, the sixty-four grantees of the new town were expected to clear their lots, plant crops, and establish homes. But as things turned out, some of the grantees never even saw their lands nor tried to claim them, and the first ones who did come found danger still lurking in the valley. During four years, according to a report of 1765, only two brave souls ventured to settle their claims, and they were soon driven away by Indians. Even with the war ended, the northern frontier still had its wandering and protective natives.
Renewed Charter. Because of such danger, Lyman's first grantees failed to meet their obligations and were faced with the loss of their charter. But Abraham Thompson of Connecticut, agent for the original grantees, obtained an extension of time for them. On July 20, 1769, a second charter was granted, this time by New Hampshire's new and last royal Governor, John Wentworth, nephew of Benning Wentworth. In the same year, Dudley Coleman ran the boundary line between Littleton and Lyman at 50° West. That same year Colonel John Hurd of Portsmouth received a grant in what is now Monroe township between the Lyman Plain and Barnet, thus dividing Monroe from Lyman.
Page 31, Lyman Lots. Lyman originally covered an area of six square miles and was divided into sixty-four lots that each contained about 320 acres.
Indian Claims. It is interesting to remember that while Governors Benning and John Wentworth were handing out charters, and proprietors were settling on their lots, certan remnants of Indian tribes still considered the upper portion of the Connecticut valley to be their homeland. One such group was a band of Coos Indians who had escaped St.

Francis in 1759. For generations their ancestors had hunted and fished in the Coos or Pine Tree country of northern New Hampshire, built their wigwams of skin and bark, raised corn, squash, pumpkins, and beans on the level intervals, and sped their light canoes up and down the quiet stretches of the Connecticut.

After the French and Indian wars, a few of the remaining Coos wandered back to the river valley. They came in peace, but they must have felt bitter toward the white settlers who were taking possession of their lands; for now they were homeless and deprived of their natural ways of living.

Finally, in 1796, Chief Philip consented to sign a deed relinquishing the rights of his tribe to "the Coos Country." By surrendering this area, which included Lyman township, he

and his few remaining people were to receive in exchange, protection and care for the rest of their days.

Genealogy Records of Lyman and Monroe, New Hampshire

Page 417, Bedell

The name is spelled Beatle, Bedle, Beadle, Bedell and Bedel. Volume III, New Hampshire Genealogy has this: The Bedells settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Amesbury, Salisbury and Newbury. Robert Bedell, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, January 5, 1675, was the son of Robert Bedell and Martha. His second son was Colonel Timothy Bedell of Revolutionary War fame.

From *History of New Hampshire*, by Stackpole; McClintocks' *History* (published 1889); New Hampshire Historical Society papers; works of Judge Edgar Aldrich, late of Littleton; from Judge Chandler E. Potter, Military Historian, the following items of Colonel Bedell's history are compiled.

Timothy Bedell was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1740; and died at Haverhill, New Hampshire, February, 1787. The D.A.R. erected a monument there on May 29, 1915 to a "Soldier-Pioneer-Patriot."

Colonel Bedell had a great influence on early New Hampshire history and during a thirty year period "exercised a vast and almost controlling influence in matters both civil and military in New Hampshire settlements above Hanover." He served scouting against Indians, 1754-1763; was with General Johnson at Crown Point, 1755; with William Stark's company of Rangers in a second expedition against Crown Point, 1756; Lieutenant at Halifax, 1757; Lieutenant under General Jeffrey Amherst, capture of Louisburg, 1758; Lieutenant under General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, 1759; under Amhert, conquest of Isle Aux Noix, St. Johns, Chambly and Montreal, 1760; guarded the western frontiers with Amherst, 1761; went to Havana with the Royal Provincials, in a six week siege and taking of Havana, Cuba, and Morro Castle; appointed a Captain in 1762; remained in service until peace was declared between England and France. Some records show him as a Major-General after the Revolution.

Timothy Bedell was an active member of the Provincial Congress at Exeter, 1775; was Colonel for 2,000 men organized as rangers for defence of the United Colonies of America. Generals Washington and Lafayette both credited him with much valor and he fought with Generals Gates and Schuyler. He was said to have raised more troops for service in the Revolution than any other New Hampshire man and also contributed largely from his own property and means.

He was tall and spare, light complexioned, and in his forty-seven years performed much

service for his state and the colonies. He was one of the original grantees of Haverhill, Bath, both in Grafton County, New Hampshire, and of Newbury, Vermont.
478
His son, Moody, at eleven or twelve, was an orderly on expeditions with his father; later he was in command of the 11th Regiment of U.S. Infantry, War of 1812; in recognition of bravery, became a General. Moody Bedell and two other men were given a deed to what is now the town of Pittsburg by King Philip of the St. Francis Indians in 1796. As the territory developed, the treaty became invalid according to state government and the Indians lost their guarantee "to hunt and fish therein forever."
Moody Bedell at one time owned more than half the township of Bath (maybe some of what is now actually Monroe), large holdings in Burlington, Vermont and Plattsburg, New York, and in Haverhill. In later years, "through no fault of his own," he was reduced to poverty. He was twice married, (1) to Ruth Hutchins; (2) to Mary Hunt. There were nine children by each marriage. One of the youngest of these, grandson of Timothy, became General John Bedell of Civil War fame. He was twice Democratic candidate for governor; died in Bath, February 26, 1875. In later years the Bedells were Republicans. For children of Timothy and son Moody, see pages 475-476 of Haverhill Town History.
Moody's son Jacob was brought up by Captain Nathaniel Merrill of Haverhill. He came to the "Bedell Homestead" in Bath on the present Monroe line in 1810, to care for land of Mr. Merrill; bought it in 1818, and it remained in the family until 1916. He married Sukey (or Anna) Gould. Children: 1) William, born October 31, 1796; 2) John Adams, born 1800; 3) Moody, born 1802; 4) Mary Jane; 5) James G., born January 14, 1810; 6) Merrill Soper, born in Bath, 1816; 7) Jacob, born 1818; 8) George, died young; 9) Amos, died young.
The genealogy of this line of the Bedell family has been copied by me and forms part of the PAF file on the Bedells. This family lived in Bath (now Monroe).[141] LDP.
Page 541 Mason Family
Samson Mason was a soldier in Cromwell's Army. He immigrated to Rehoboth, Massachusetts; married Mary Butterworth. He had thirteen children and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 18, 1676. His wife died August 29, 1714.
Peletiah Mason, eleventh son of Samson Mason and Mary Butterworth, was born April 1, 1669; died 1763; married Hephzibah (Hepsibah) Brooks, May 22, 1694. They had eleven children.
John Mason, son of Peletiah Mason and Hepsibah Brooks, was born October 4, 1716; died March 29, 1763; married Zerviah Ormsby, October 26, 1738. She died August 24, 1777. He was a pastor for many years of the Baptist Church in Swansea, Massachusetts.
[141]This may be a possible explanation as to the birthplace of our Susa Bedel, who is said to have been born in "Bath," but may have in fact been born in Lyman or Monroe. One of his children was a Susan, not ours, showing – as elsewhere – the use of the name in the Bedell family.
479
Perez Mason, son of John Mason and Zerviah Ormsby, was born April 9, 1747; died March 17, 1825; married Martha Barney. She was born February 18, 1754 and died March 13, 1823, daughter of Joseph Barney and Lois Martin. Perez served as a private in Colonel Jonathan Chase's Regiment in New Hampshire, which went to reinforce the Continental Army at Ticonderoga, May, 1777. He moved to Grafton from which he served in the Revolutionary War. About 1800 he moved to Lyman with his family. He and his wife are both buried in North Monroe.

Children: 1) Parley, born July 24, 1774; 2) Perez, born May 30, 1776; died 1777; 3) Reuben, born July 27, 1778; married Mary Hibbard; their following children were born at Lyman, Grafton, New Hampshire: Eliza, born November 25, 1803; Martha, born January 26, 1805; Philena, born and died 1808; Mary, born January 18, 1809; Reuben, born 1810; died 1811; Moses H., born December 2, 1812; 4) John, born March 16, 1780; died November, 1825; 5) Joseph, born October 10, 1781; 6) James, born July 30, 1783; 7) Candace, born July 6, 1785; 8) Martha [our ancestor], born June 7, 1787; 9) Paris, born May 21, 1789; 10) Lois, born February 23, 1792; 11) Hale, born February 6, 1794; 12) Experience, born February 14, 1797; 13) Philena, born March 21, 1799; married December 25, 1817, Erasman Day of Littleton.

The descendants of Parley (#1 above) are given through several generations. They are included in the Lyman PAF file.

NOTE 435 Bedel Family. Also spelled Bedell, Beadle, Beedle, Beetle, etc. [For complete document see PFRC, Document 876]. The notes here are for trying to establish the lineage of Susa Bedel, born about 1762, of Pepperell, Middlesex, Massachusetts;[142] who died January 29, 1837 at Lyman, Grafton, New Hampshire, and buried at the Center Cemetery, just up the road south from the Town Hall. She is the mother of Mirriam Parker who married her first cousin Zadock Parker, both from Lyman.

Susa's birthdate, about 1762, puts her in the first generation of those Bedel who came out of Massachusetts and first settled in Bath and Haverhill. No obvious connection has been made to where she fits into the family, but notes will be made as we proceed with this analysis.

Descendants of Robert Beadle of Salisbury, Amesbury and Newbury, Massachusetts

Robert Beadle age is determined from when he took the oath of allegiance at Newbury in 1656. He was given as age 26 [born in 1630; this disagrees with Savage below, who says he was born in 1642; but Savage may not be right as to his parentage]. He was a farmer and lived in Newbury first in 1664; in Salisbury a short time about 1666; then in Newbury until 1679, when he moved to Amesbury, where in died in 1683. The inventory of his estate is dated December, 1683, and his widow, Martha Beetle, was appointed administratrix of his estate on September 30, 1684. He had married Martha before 1666.

[142]Purported to have been born at Bath, Grafton, New Hampshire (but as noted above – footnote 140 – both Lyman and Monroe were once considered part of Bath in some of their areas).

Savage[143] says that Robert was probably the son of Robert of Weathersfield and New London, Connecticut, who may have removed to Newbury in 1650. Stiles[144] has this to say of Robert Beadle:

"Robert Beadle of Weathersfield, an early settler, stole gunpowder from Mr. Blackman of Stratford, two sacks from Widow Foote; two sacks from Thomas Willis, a blanket from Richard Mills, and a sack from Thomas Tracy; the court ordered that he restore double for each theft, be severely whipped and branded in his hand on the Wednesday, December 12, 1644; and for his loathsome demeanor on the 5th day of March, 1644, he was ordered to be severely scourged and kept in the house of correction for two weeks longer, and then again whipped and be then bound to appear at every Quarter Court, and be whipped, until the Court see some reformation in his conduct. In March 1645, William Latham was charged, by the desire of Mr. Robins, in his inventory of debts, one pound and fourteen shillings for having delivered Robert Beadle at Fisher's Island, by order of the Court. On the 17th day of May, 1649, he and Cary Latham were named to appear at

the Court for having suffered an Indian to escape, who had been committed to them for safekeeping."
Savage (1:152) places this person as of New London, Connecticut, 1648, and says "had perhaps been at Weathersfield, where Hinman (*Connecticut Settlers*) ranks him among the first settlers there; had Robert, born 1642, and removed 1650 to Newbury, Massachusetts, a good riddance for the Connecticut Colony."
Note: While the foregoing description of Robert Beadle of Weathersfield and New London is not very flattering, to say the least, Savage may be, and possibly is, right in saying that he was the father of Robert of Amesbury and Newbury. However, Savage is not always reliable and he may have been mistaken in this instance, for there were other Bedels in America at that time. There were Beadles in Salem, Massachusetts, who may have been relatives of Robert, but none of whom was his ancestor. There was a Joseph Bedell who embarked for Virginia, July 27, 1635, in the ship *Primrose*; also a Joseph Beedle, who married at Plymouth, Massachusetts, October 28, 1636, to Rachel Dane of Plymouth; and a Joseph Beedle who was one of the appraisers of the estate of John Barker of Northfield, Massachusetts, December 17, 1652. Although his name is not spelled the same, these three Josephs may have been one and the same person, and possibly the father of our Robert Beadle
In York, Maine Deeds, book 1, part 2, page 11, there is reference to Robert, who might have been the father to our Robert and he might also have been the Robert from Weathersfield.
The late General John Bedel of Bath, New Hampshire, attempted to trace his ancestry back to William Bedell, but was unable to do so. The Rev. William Bedell was a noted

143James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England showing three Generations of those who came before May, 1692 of the Basis of Farmer's Register*, (4 volumes).
144*Ancient Weathersfield, Connecticut*, Volume II, page 52.

scholar and prelate of the English Church, who became Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, County Cavan, Ireland, where he died during the Irish rebellion of 1641, leaving two sons and a daughter. There appears to be no records showing that the sons came to America, but they may have done so. For an account of the life of Bishop William Bedell (1571-1642) see *Dictionary of National Biography*, volume 4; also Dr. Rees' *New Encyclopaedia or Universal Dictionary*, or any other good reference.
Children of Robert Beadle and Martha; first born Salisbury; the rest in Newbury:
1) Mary, born July 31, 1666, in Salisbury; married William Sargant, Jr., April 6, 1689.
2) Thomas, born April 30, 1668; died 1735, Amesbury.
3) Elizabeth, born November 22, 1669.
4) Judith, born March 29, 1671; died July ?0, 1673.
5) Hannah, born April 29, 1673; died November 13, 1678.
6) Robert, born January 5, 1675 (see below).
7) Judith, born March 18, 1676; died March 22, 1676/1677.
8) John, born April 23, 1678; died January 4, 1679.
9) Isabel, born ?; married George Martin of Amesbury, April 5, 1706.
Robert Beadle (#6 above), son of Robert Beadle and Martha of Newbury, was born as noted. He married Anna Carr of Amesbury, November 11, 1702. He was a laborer and farmer and lived in Amesbury until sometime between 1740 and 1750, at which time he and his sons moved to Salem, Massachusetts, where he died in 1754, or later, as he

deeded land to his sons in February of that year.
Children of Robert Beadle and Anna Carr, all born in Amesbury, Massachusetts:
1) Martha, born November 10, 1703; married Israel Young of Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 21, 1724/1725.
2) John, born November 2, 1705; died July 20, 1706.
3) Anne, born May 12, 1707; probably married Caleb Hobs, Jr., October 31, 1739.
4) Jacob, born May 29, 1709; married March 8, 1738/1739, Mary Dorrington of Amesbury. After his marriage he lived for a short period in Amesbury and then in Salem, New Hampshire. He was a farmer, and in 1760 served as a private in Captain John Hazen's company of Colonel John Goffe's regiment of 800 men, raised by the Province of New Hampshire for the expedition for the invasion of Canada. He entered the service March 10, 1760 and died at Albany, New York, November 18, 1760. Mary Bedel, widow of Jacob Bedel, was appointed administratrix of his estate April 30 1761.[145] Jacob and Mary had at least six children, namely:
Joshua, born probably at Amesbury, July 10, 1740; Naomi, born 1742; Jacob, born 1745; Joseph, born 1748; Ruth, born 1751; and Richard, born 1753. The last five were probably born in Salem. Joshua, Jacob, and Richard settled in Bath, New Hampshire before1775, and all three entered the Revolutionary War from Bath. Joshua also served with his father

[145]See probate records, 22:83, in the office of the Secretary of State, Concord, New Hampshire.

in Colonel Goffe's regiment in 1760. The names of Jacob and Richard do not appear on the records after February 6, 1776, the date on which both enlisted as privates in Captain Samuel Young's company, of Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment, raised by order of Congress for the invasion of Canada. A part of this regiment was under the command of Major Butterfield, was surrendered to a force of British and Indians at a place called "The Cedars," a few miles from Montreal, on May 19, 1776. Possibly Jacob and Richard both died in the service during this campaign. Joshua also served in Captain Young's company of the above regiment, and from April 8, 1778 to April 1, 1779, in Captain Timothy Barron's company of Colonel Timothy Bedel's 4th regiment. He died in Bath, January 3, 1825.
5) Mary, born November 21, 1711, mother of Colonel Timothy Bedel, born 1737; and of Daniel Bedel, who died in Bath about 1814/1815; Colonel Timothy Bedel died in Haverhill, New Hampshire, February 24, 1787.
Note: Either one of these men could potentially have been the father of Susa Bedel, born in 1762, at Bath. Also, either of Joshua, Jacob, or Richard Bedel, noted above, could have been her father.
6) Robert, born November 2, 1714.
7) Judith, born September 30, 1718; married Rowland Rideout, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 13, 1739.
8) John, born May 1, 1721 (see below).
9) Timothy, born July 31, 1724; married (1) April 8, 1746, Elizabeth Kelley [vital records of Salem, New Hampshire]; he married (2) March 7, 1751, Dorothy Heath. He had seven children, namely: Dorothy, born 1747; Abel, born 1749; Timothy, born 1751; Hope, born 1753; Mary, born 1755; Jarrius, born 1758; and Marriam, born 1760. He lived in Salem, New Hampshire and on March 6, 1760 enlisted as a private in Captain John Hazen's company of Colonel John Goffe's regiment. He was discharged November 13, and died November 27, 1760, at Albany, New York. Daniel Beaslee was appointed administrator

of Timothy Bedel's estate, on April 2, 1761.[146]
John Beadle (#8 above)
NOTE 436 Information from Lyman, New Hampshire. Soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War and who subsequently lived for a time, at least, in Lyman. Some of them enlisted from other towns, and no doubt some, who enlisted from Lyman, died in other places, but these men are nearly all buried in town.
Robart Barkley, Hamelton Marden, John Millen, Eli Hoskins, Captain John Barber, Noah Moulton, Joshua Thornton, Solomon Parker, Jr., Asa Parker, Samuel Parker, Annis Merrill, Colonel Azariah Web, Oliver Hand, Jonathan Moulton, William Clough, William Martin, Solomon Parker, Sr., Captain Ebenezer Sanborn, William Miner, Abial Knapp.
[146]Probate records, 22:67, office of the Secretary of State, Concord, New Hampshire.

NOTE 437 Michael Kammen, *Colonial New York: A History*. The information copied is in reference to the history of James Guinall (1744-1777).
Page 372, In 1777 the scene of action shifted upstate. One the military side Burgoyne invaded New York from Quebec on June 1. A series of actions during July went largely in England's favor: the conquest of Ticonderoga, Skenesborough, and Fort Anne. The brutal murder of Jane McCrea by Burgoyne's Indian allies on July 27, however, did much to galvanize the Mohawk Valley farmers into action. General Schuyler found that recruiting became easier, and his army swelled in size. In August, though, Horatio Gates replaced the unpopular Schuyler as commander. For three weeks, from August 4 to 22, Colonel Barry St. Leger besieged the Americans in Fort Stanwix on the Mohawk River. On the sixth, a relief force of militia under General Nicholas Herkimer got caught at Oriskany in an ambush by Indians and Loyalists under the Mohawk chief Joseph Brant. Herkimer and his men held their ground bravely. [James Albert Guinall was killed on April 7, 1777.][147] A force led by Benedict Arnold soon arrived to support Colonel Gansevoort and Herkimer's militiamen, and St. Leger abonded his siege.
By August Burgoyne's supply problems had become serious, but he decided to press on toward Albany anyway. On September 13, he crossed to the west side of the Hudson and engaged the entrenched position prepared by Horation Gates at Bemis Heights. Six days later, Burgoyne was checked at Freeman's farm by General Daniel Morgan and Colonel Henry Dearborn. On October 3, General Clinton began to move up the Hudson in order to make contact with Burgoyne. He took Forts Clinton and Montgomery on the sixth, sent the fleet up to Kingston (which he burned on the thirteenth), but felt too insecure to continue on to Albany and beyond. Clinton returned to New York City for reinforcements and Burgoyne was lost. Between October 7 and 13 his substantial force of fifty-seven hundred men was repulsed at Bemis Heights, retreated to Saratoga, and was surrounded. On October 17, 1777, his army surrendered, pledging not to fight again.
NOTE 438 *The Bloodied Mohawk*, chapter called Mohawk Valley Partisans. The Quackenboss individuals noted below are related to us, but only Peter J. Quackenboss is our direct lineage on the Robison pedigree. Their pension applications are full of information on the area in which our relatives lived and of some of the events they experienced during the Revolutiony War.
Page 526, Abraham D. Quackenboss, RWPA [Revolutionary War Pension Application] #16688. He married in the home of John Van Eps, across the river from Caughnawga in Glen Township, Montgomery County, New York, on March 1, 1771, to Caty Wemple, a

granddaughter of John Van Eps. He died on May 20, 1812 from injuries he sustained in a house fire. He served at Fort Plank as a first lieutenant in Captain Jacob Gardiner's Company of the Mohawk District Regiment of Militia. George Stine states in July of

[147]Family records show his death at April 7, 1776, but as he died in the Battle of Oriskany, the date must be 1777. James had an unborn child, Cornelia Guinal, for whom his dying thoughts were expressed and are recorded in his personal history. Cornelia was the wife of Joseph Robison and they are the ancestors of our Robison lineage.

1777 he marched to the relief of Fort Stanwix by way of Canajoharie, Fort Plain, Fort Plank, Fort Herkimer and Fort Dayton, and while thus engaged they were involved in the Battle of Oriskany. Stine also states in August of 1778 he marched under the command of Quackenboss to Fort Plain, and remained there for two weeks before being ordered on to Fort Plank for two weeks. Abraham Covenhoven states in mid-September of 1776 their company was mustered at Auris Kill and marched westward to Fort Ehle and from thence to Fort Plank where they remained for a few days, before marching on to Fort Stanwix. Covenhoven states they made a similar expedition up the Mohawk again in 1777 to relieve the Fort Herkimer garrison. Covenhoven states he was called "…out under the command of the said Lieutenant Abraham D. Marched to Fort Plain at the mouth of the Otsquago Creek on the Mohawk River…. Adam Miller states Lieutenant Quackenboss in August of 1778 marched the men of his company to Fort Plain for fourteen days, and then on to Fort Plank for a fifteen-day tour. Isaac Covenhoven states he served at Fort Plank with Quackenboss. His file also contains depositions by John McGraw, Lewis Pruyne, William Wallace, Frederick Sammons, Samuel D. Quackenboss and William Forgason.

Abraham J. Quackenboss, RWPA #W16688. He was born in 1760. He married, per the records of the Caughnawaga Reformed Church of Montgomery County, New York, on July 6, 1782, Caty Hoff. He died on March 7, 1835. Caty was born on September 27, 1763. He states his father's house was located in Glen Township, Montgomery County, New York and was burnt by the British resulting in the loss of his birth record. Abraham states "…that sometime the latter part of the year 1776 or the fore part of the year 1777 this deponent marched from the now Town of Glen to Johnstown under command of Captain Evert Van Eps who had the charge of a company of ninety men; Colonel Frederick Fisher commanding the regiment, to oppose the British forces commanded by Sir John Johnston. The American forces took from the British a large quantity of arms and munitions of war and brought them down to the Mohawk River near one Dockstader and had guard over them during the night: That the same evening some of the American forces were ordered to march to Canajoharie to disarm a man by the name of Cook or Cuck, an American Tory, who kept a store near Canajoharie Village: That Captain Van Eps with his company including this deponent marched to Canajoharie on the south side of the Mohawk River and took from Cook a number of guns and some ammunition and some deer skins of the Indian dress and then returned to the town of Glen a little below Caugnawaga on the south side of the River.

"…At the time of the Battle of Oriskany he was ordered to guard some of the army's horses and baggage and was thus not engaged in the battle. He states Captain Jacob [page 527] Gardinier was severely wounded in the Battle of Oriskany. He also states that in 1779 he was ordered to assist in weighing all the flour in the then Town of Charlestown, which then included all of the present towns of Charleston and Glen as well as a part of

the Town of Root; and report the weight of the same which exceeded one pound per person in each family to an officer name Van Horne so that it would be known what amount was available for usage by the Public Store. At the time of the Battle of Turlough, he marched under Captain Garret Putnam to Canajoharie and from thence to Bowman's

Creek and then on to Turlough, arriving just as the battle concluded. Just prior to the Battle of Johnstown, he was sent out on express to notify some American troops at Flat Creek, a little southeast of Canajoharie that the British were at Warrensbush. He went on to fight in the Battle of Johnstown and states he fired fourteen rounds in the foray. He states he was once sent on an express to Fort Plain. William Wallace states he and Quackenboss fought in the Battle of Johnstown. His file also contains depositions by Garret Newkirk and Lewis Pruyne.

Daniel Quackenboss, RWPA #S9463. He was born in Schaghticoke Township, Rensselaer County, New York, on August 27, 1760, a brother of John Quackenboss. He served as a private in Captain [Thomas] Brown's Company of the Hoosack and Schaghtecooke [as is] District Regiment of Militia. He states he served in the Schoharie Valley and was stationed at Cherry Valley when the Battle of Oriskany was fought.

David Quackenboss, RWPA #S23379. He was born in Charlestown Township, Montgomery County, New York in 1760. He served as a corporal in Captain Jacob Gardinier's Company of the Mohawk Valley Regiment of Militia. He also served in Captain Robert McKeen's Company of Lieutenant Colonel Willett's Regiment. David states he and Peter Quackenboss were taken by the enemy while stationed at Canajoharie and the day following their capture a skirmish was fought between Lieutenant Colonel Willett and the enemy. His file contains depositions by Abraham Quackenboss, Abraham Van Dusen, and John Wood. [The Peter Quackenboss mentioned here may be our ancestor, or the other Peter below; neither of their files indicates that they were captured.]

Isaac Quackenboss, RWPA #S11275. He was born in Saratoga Township, Saratoga County, New York in 1761. He served as a private in Captain Jacob Lansing's Company of the Schenectady District Regiment of Militia. He served several tours in the Schoharie Valley during the war, once serving as a substitute for Captain Jacob Lansing's cousin, Jacob Lansing. He states he was serving at the Middle Schoharie Fort in July of 1778, when two men deserted the fort. Isaac states the Lower Schoharie Fort included the Schoharie Stone Church. In 1781 he enlisted in Captain Joseph Harrison's Company of Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willett and served as an express rider for Mr. Willett. Isaac states that about the last of July 1781, he went "…from Albany to Fort Plain and Canajoharie from thence to Bowman's Kill from thence to Cherry Valley on a scout from thence back to Bowman's Kill where he with the whole Company abandoned the Post…" Quackenboss fought in the Battle of Saratoga. Jocob Van Wort states he served with Isaac in Captain Jacob Lansing's Company.

John Quackenboss, RWPA #S23858. He was born in the City of Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York, on August 8, 1750, a son of Isak and Rebecca (Groot) [page 528] Quackenboss. He served as a sergeant in Captain Thomas B. Banker's Company of the Schenectady District Regiment of Militia. John states he once served a four week tour at Fort Plank. Ensign Cornelius Z. Van Santvoord of Captain Abraham Oothout's Company of the Schenectady District Regiment of Militia states that he served a tour at Fort Plank with John and while there, they pursued a party of Indians and took

some of their baggage. His file also contains depositions by Gershom Van Derheyden, Simon A. Groot and John Felthousen.

John Quackenboss, RWPA #18160. He was born in the City of Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York, on August 19, 1750. He married in the home of the Reverend Barent Vrooman in the City of Schenectady, on August 20, 1780, to Alida Onderkirk, a sister of Peter Onderkirk. He died on October 5, 1814. He served as a private in the Schenectady District Regiment of Militia. His widow states that he served as a private and as a laborer in the Quartermaster's Department early in the war. She also states he was frequently out to perform duties in the Schoharie Valley forts and other defensive places along the Mohawk River. John served a tour in Captain John A. Bradt's Company of Ranger at Fort Plain. He also served a tour in Captain Jacob Clute's Company of Batteaumen. Peter Onderkirk states they took part in the pursuit of Captain Walter Butler and Major John Ross under the command of Captain Jellis Fonda. His file also contains depositions by Hermon Peters, John Onderkirk, Christopher Ward, Henry H. Peek, Bartholomew Clute and John J. Schermerhorn.

Nicholas Quackenboss [one of our ancestors], RWPA #W11096. He was born on Decembr 9, 1750, a son of John Quackenboss. He married on April 8, 1777, Magdalena Collier [or Collin], who was born on March 19, 1761. He died in Glen Township, Montgomery County, New York on April 21, 1830. He served as a sergeant in Captain Jacob Gardinier's Company of the Mohawk District Regiment of Militia, and fought in the Battle of Oriskany. Abraham Covenhoven, Isaac Dovenhoven and Jacob Covenhoven state they served at Fort Plank with Nicholas during the war. His file also contains depositions by John J. Quackenboss, Lewis Pruyne, John McGraw, George Stine and Adam Miller. His file contains a discharge granted to Thomas Kessler, dated Fort Rensselaer, July 24, 1782, which is signed by Deputy Quarter Master Nicholas Quackenboss and Quarter Master Lieutenant M. Trotter. His file contains many other personal papers.

Peter Quackenboss. In November of 1779, he was in the command of a detachment which was ordered to Fort Plant. On their arrival at the fort, they were there collectively placed under the command of Captain Lawrence Gross and Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Clyde. Later in November of 1779, Ensign Quackenboss marched with a detachment of twenty-five men to reinforce the garrison at Fort Herkimer, but due to severe weather the detachment was forced seek shelter in an abandoned house for the night, then returned to Fort Plank where he remained until December 1. In May of 1780, they were again divided into three classes, and two men were taken from each class to serve for two months. The others were discharged. Anthony Ehle also states he served with Peter at Fort Plank in 1779 (Peter Van Alstine, RWPA #S14762).

On March 6, 1733/1734 a Peter Quackenboss leased from the Reverend Petrus Van Driesen and his wife Eva all of his lands on the north side of the Mohawk River at Long Flatts, beginning on the east bank of the mouth of the Mill [page 529] Creek and extending to Yodedunascare Creek and into the woods to a place near the house of Arent

Potman; said tract contained thirty acres of lowland and 300 acres of woodland. The lease was said to be for the term of the lives of Peter Quackenboss and his wife Neeltje (Glen-Sanders Microfilm, reel 1).

Note: This last Peter Quackenboss is not the same as the subject of this petition. This last paragraph refers to our Peter Quackenbush, born about 1678, who married Neeltje Marinus. The other Peter may be a grandson. LDP

Peter J. Quackenboss, RWPA #R8538. He was born in Glen Township, Montgomery County, New York in 1754. [He is a later generation than our Peter just mentioned in the note above, possibly a grandson.] He states his home near Caughnawaga was destroyed by the enemy while he was serving at Fort Plain in May of 1780. He served as a private in Captain Jacob Gardinier's Company of the Mohawk District Regiment of Militia, and states the new blackhouse at Sacondago was named Fort Fisher. Concerning the events of the first week of August 1777, he states "…That some time about the first of August 1777 This deponent was marched from the Town of Glen to Oriskany in the County of Oneida in Captain Gardiners Company of Militia to oppose the Tories of General St. Leger. Captain Gardiner's Company including the Regiment Commanded by Colonel Frederick Fisher marched on the south side of the Mohawk River as far as the Indian Castle a little above Fort Plain and then joined the forces Commanded by General Herkimer and near the place General Herkimer Commanding took a number of Tories and left them at Fort Dayton, with a guard to take care of them And continued on his march crossed the Mohawk River at Herkimer near the West Canada Creek and continued up the Mohawk River near Utica and then recrossed the River and passed up the South Side of the Mohawk River through Whitestown and Camped near Oriskany Creek. And on the next day about Nine O'Clock in the morning the Battle commenced between the Forces under the Command of General Herkimer and the British. Herkimer's forces were surrounded by the British by falling in Ambush and suffered considerably. General Herkimer became Mortally Wounded: Captain Gardinier was wounded having been pierced in two places with the Bayonet near the hip joint. Colonel Cox and Captain Davis both died of their wounds. And one Peter Covenhoven was shot with a Ball near the knee – After the Battle the American forces returned down the Mohawk to Montgomery on the same Routh as they had advanced - …" At the time of the Battle of Turlough, he marched under Captain Garret Putnam to Turlough via Canajoharie and Bowman's Creek, arriving just after conclusion of the battle. He took part in the killing of the Loyalist Yerry Cuck (a mulatto), and the taking of John Zail in whose home Cuck was found. His file contains depositions by Myndert B. Wemple, William Forgason, Cornelius Newkirk, William Wallace, and Nicholas A. Gardinier.

NOTE 439 The following notes are taken from a package of letters and family group material found at the Montgomery County, New York, Department of History and Archives. For the complete collection, see PFRC, Document 876.

488

Query from Lorraine Sheehan, 14616 Farm Pont Ct., Centreville, Virginia, 20120, dated March 8, 2001; received March 13, 2001. Addressed to Montgomery County Department of History & Archives, P.O. Box 1500, Fonda, NewYork 12068-1500.

I am studying my family's genealogy, and I discovered one branch of my family spent time living in Montgomery County, New York and other nearby counties (mostly during the 1700's.) My great-great-grandmother, Matilda Robison, was born in Charleston, now Glen, Montgomery County, New York. Apparently her parents and paternal grandparents were also born there. Her maternal grandmother was born in Fonda, New York. Most of the information about Matilda and her family comes from basic family stories and from

the Mormon Family Search website. This is what I know about Matilda Robison. [Matilda Robison was born March 1, 1811; died February 19, 1894; married Thomas Rice King, December 28, 1831. She was the daughter of Joseph Robison and Cornelia Guinal and a sister to Joseph Robison who married Lucretia Hancock, our direct line. LDP]
About 1815, she and her family moved to Tunkannock, Luzerne, Pennsylvania. She married Thomas Rice King in 1831 in Cicero, Onandago, New York. Many members of the King family and the Robison family were Mormons, and in the 1840's and 1850's, traveled west to Ohio, Illinois, and then on to Salt Lake City, Utah. After a few years they moved south and founded Mormon cities in southern Utah.
Obviously, I am looking for information about members of her family who lived in Montgomery County and nearby counties. For instance, what did her father and grandparents do for a living and any other interesting information about her parents, grandparents, and other family members. Apparently her grandfather, James Guinal, died in the Revolutionary War. You might have more information about him. I have also seen his name spelled Chenelle and Quenelle.
By the way, Matilda's children all left the Mormon Church. Therefore, I am not Mormon, but the Mormon people are very much a part of my heritage.
Note: on April 18, 2001, Mildred Rathburn responded to the above query as follows:
Dear Ms. Sheehan, in response to your inquiry of November 13, I must say it has been difficult to verify your records. Since so many names were involved, I've concentrated on just two: Robison & Guinall. Starting with Matilda, I was unable to verify her birth in Montgomery County, which is not to say she wasn't born here. Joseph Robison was in Montgomery County in the 1810 census with two males under ten, one male ten to sixteen, one male sixteen to twenty-six; one female under ten and two females ten to sixteen. The index does not show older females, so Matilda could have been born a year later.

The surnames Robison, Guinal and Collier do not appear in the Montgomery County Will Index. A Joseph Robison was mentioned in New York in the Revolution as a member of the Tryon County Militia as an enlisted man in Colonel Frederick Fisher's Regiment. The Oriskany Roster lists James Gueenall as an enlisted man, not an officer, but does not say where he was from; nor that he was wounded, captured or killed. He was also listed as a ranger. So many fought and died in that battle and so many were not named as participants, it is not unusual to find a name not counted as a casualty.
In the enclosures you will find a page from the Dutch Reformed Church, Clavarack, that records the marriage of John Robberson and Janneke Decker.
In the Reformed Church of Oak Hill, Greene County, page 36, I found a Mary Robison and her husband Asa Starkweather, as parents of a child Jane, born November 10, 1913. I include this because in Schoharie County Will Abstracts, I found Letters of Administration granted to Asa Starkweather of Broome County, for James Robison, deceased, of Broome (Asa was listed as his son-in-law, dated January 31, 1821. I thought at first it was your James, but you have his death date as 1774. If James died in 1774, he was only thirty-four years old, not impossible of course, and had he lived to 1821, he'd have been eighty-one; also not impossible.
I found some interesting items in our family files, one of which was a pedigree chart from

Carrie P. Robison Despain of Idaho and I suspect this would be the source of the Mormon records. Also, in those files, the enclosed family group sheet may be of interest. In the Reformed Dutch Church of Fort Plain, I found the marriage of Joseph Robison to Cornelia Queenald, photocopy enclosed. The Dutch Reformed Church of Clavarack contained the John Roberson-Janneke Decker marriage, photocopy enclosed. The Dutch Reformed Church of Caughnawaga (Fonda) contained the James Queenal-Machtel Collier marriage. The Zion Lutheran Church of Loonenburg contained the birth of James Robison on March 2, 1740.

Note: on the Carrie P. Robison Despain pedigree, showing her descent from Franklin Alonzo Robison, Joseph Robison, Joseph Robison and Cornelia Guinal, James Robison and Margaret Adams and James Albert Quenell and Matilda Collier, and on the Collier line Matilda being the daughter of Johannes Collier and Magdalena Quackenbush. A comment on the pedigree says: Our family tradition given by Joseph V. Robison is that the first Robison in New York came from England and married a Dutch girl and the young Robisons grew up speaking Dutch before they spoke English. I think these are them: James Robbersen from old England married Wyntjen Clearwater of Marbletown, Ulster, New York, March 2, 1712. they had a son John, born March 20, 1720, who married Jenneke and had a son Oosterhout, January 16, 1740. John and his wife Jenneke had a son James, born October 19, 1740. This was from the Dutch Reformed Church records of Columbia, New York. Is Margaret his wife?

490

[For additional information on this lineage, see *My Children's American Ancestry*, by Lucretia Lyman Ranney, last section, pages 2 to the end.] [PFRC, Book 6a]; [also PFRC, Document 895].

NOTE 440 The following notes are found in the family files at the Montgomery County Department of History and Archives. For the complete collection, see PFRC, Document 877.

The first pages are regarding an unknown Collier woman alleged to have married one Thomas Powell, he born February 3, 1729 and to have had issue, and gives several generations of descent from that marriage, which is not important to our family. Notes at the end of the letter are written in the hand of William M. Collier, National Bank of Auburn. He says: In order to determine what Collier woman married Thomas Powell, Sr., fuller information as to residence of the parties is desirable. She may have been a granddaughter of Jurrian 2 [numbers refer to his generations], through one of his sons, Jochem 3 or Cornelis, or she may be an unrecorded daughter of Jurrian 3 or Jacob 3, sons of Michael 2, although there is no record showing that either of them married; or she may have been a daughter of Johannes 3 or Isaac 3 (son of Michael 2) who settled in the Mohawk; but this is very doubtful.

Mr. Provost's memo is interesting in its suggestion that the father of Thomas Powell who married the Collier woman *may* have been the son of an earlier Powell, whose widow in 1683 sold land in the Kinderhook to Jurrian 2 Collier….

Note regarding this memo of William M. Collier: This is a very valuable memo as to certain of the children of Jurrian 2 Collier, supplementing other notes by Mr. Provost on the same branch of the Collier family. As to the descendants of this Jurrian 2, he is the *recognized authority*.

NOTE 441 The following is a synopsis of several records found in the family files at the

Montgomery County Department of History and Archives. For the complete collection, see PFRC, Document 877.
Caljer: Calyer: Collier: Colyer:
The descendants of Jochem Caljer and his wife Magdalena Waele.[148] Reprinted from the Monograph on the Colyer Family in volume two of *Colonial Families of Long Island, New York and Connecticut*, by Herbert Furman Seversmith, M.A., for William Miller Collier, 1946.
Page 713: #58, Jacob 4 Collier, provisionally considered to have been the son of Johannes or Jan Collier [our John Collier – LDP], by his wife Machdeltje Quachenbosh
[148]Jochem Collier and Magdalena Waele are the 10th Generation from Lyman D. Platt, as follows: Lyman D. Platt, Allie Lyman, Edward Partridge Lyman, Adelia Robison, Joseph Robison, Cornelia Guinal, Matilda Collier, John Collier, Michiel Collier to Jochem and Magdalena.

[Jacob being a brother to our ancestress Matilde Collier – LDP] He was born not later than 1740 and probably before; and was presumably living March 8, 1799, when Jacob Collier and his wife were sponsors at the baptism of Jacob, son of Johannes Collier. There are no documents to prove when he died or who the heirs were. He was a resident of Montgomery County; and served in the War of the American Revolution. He was a minute man in Colonel Frederick Fisher's regiment; served in the battle of the Mohawk Valley; and the gun he carried in the various campaigns is stated to be still in the family. He married Mary Van Alstyne in the Stone Arabia Dutch Church, September 25, 1761 and had baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church at Stone Arabia, or Caughnawaga, the following issue:
76. Johannes or John married (1) Susanna Mabie and (2) Mary Hoeway.
77. Catherine married Andrew Wessels.
78. Neeltje married Hendrick Spohr.
79. Cornelis born March 18, 1772, baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church May 12, 1772; no further record.
80. Petrus married (1) Catherine Van Alstyne; (2) Mary Van Valkenburgh; and (3) Sarah Baldwin.
81. Jannetje married Abraham Spoore or Spohr.
82. Isaac married Christina Van Valkenburgh
And provisionally assigned here:*
83. Magdalena or Helena, married Nicholas Quackenbush.
*Note by William M. Collier: Throughout the Monograph, Mr. Seversmith calls this man Jacobus. In all the many references to him, that I have seen, in records and histories and lineage books, he is called Jacob. I do not find Jacobus used by any of the Colliers of the Mohawk Valley or Otsego or Cortland or Green or Columbia counties. It was common among the Long Island Colliers, however.
Colliers, by Seversmith (continued): note on Magdalena:
It is useful to quote from the MSS of William Miller Collier relative to the problems of the genealogical connections of this Jacob Collier and his daughter (as alleged) Magdalena:
As Johannes 3, married Machtel Quackenbosh in 1727, there is every reason to suppose that they had children born before their son Peter in 1738/1739. One of these may have been a Jacob 4, and his wife Mary Van Alstyne…. The records show that this couple named their eldest son John; and their eldest daughter (according to the Quackenbush

family records and traditions), Magdalena or Helena Magdalena (therefore, Lena, doubly interpreted). Considering the Dutch custom of giving to the first son and daughter the names of the father's parents, this is quite strong evidence that this Jacob was the son of Johannes 3 and his wife Magdalena. Corroboration will be found in the fact that he was
492
married in 1761 in the Stone Arabia Reformed Dutch Church, where the widow of Peter Collier was married in 1763; and there Isaac 4 Collier married Rachel Quackenbush in 1765. As this Isaac and Peter were sons of Johannes 3 the probability is that Jacob was also. Amy Angel Collier, lately deceased, wife of Gilbert Montague, an eminent New York lawyer, was a descendant of this Jacob Collier; and in her ancestral line which she gave to professor Theodore F. Collier several years ago, she stated that this Jacob was the son of Johannes 3. So, despite the absence of any record of his birth or baptism, or any reference to his parents, I, William M. Collier, believe he was the son of Johannes.
This Jacob Collier was sponsor at the baptism of Jacob 5 (son of Isaac 4). Moreover, Cornelia, widow of Peter Collier and Machtel Collier (possibly the wife of James Quienaal) acted as sponsors for children of Jacob of the present connection. As Isaac, Peter and Machtel were children of Johannes 3, it serves further to reinforce the postulate that Jacob 4 Collier was also a son of Johannes and Machdeltje (Quackenbosh) Collier.
[Mr. William M. Collier then discusses the connections of Magdalena or Helena considered the daughter of Jacob Collier and Mary Van Alstyne.]
It has been frequently asserted that Jacob Collier had a daughter Magdalena who married Nicholas Quackenbosh. The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has approved this pedigree several times…. I find no record of the birth of any such child of Jacob 4, but there is considerable circumstantial evidence to support the claim, with however, some circumstances so highly exceptional, if she were, as some assert, the first born child of Jacob and his wife Mary, and was born about 1761/1762, that such circumstances throw some doubt upon the alleged connection and on this account further explanation would seem to be required.
The question is of importance, because if Jacob 4 had such a daughter it not only clears up some doubtful questions as to various Magdalena Colliers, actual or hypothetical, but also furnished strong inferential evidence that Jacob 4 Collier's mother was a Magdalena, [because of Dutch naming customs – LDP] and thus corroborates the conclusion that he was the son of Johannes, whose wife was Machdeltje Quackenbush.
NOTE 442 The following is a synopsis of several records found in the family files at the Montgomery County Department of History and Archives. For the complete collection, see PFRC, Document 877. For a complete history of the Collier family in America, refer to PFRC, Document 888, which is a study of the family by William Miller Collier.
Dutch Reformed Church, Stone Arabia, Town of Palatine, Montgomery County, New York.
September 25, 1761: Jacob Collier married Maria Van Alstine.
Neeltje, baptized September 13, 1761, daughter of John Scott Quackenbosch and Elsje Staats; sponsors: Melchert Van Deusen and Neeltje Quackenbush.
493
Neeltje, born August 20, 1779, daughter of Peter H. Quack and Susanna Bradt; sponsors Cornelius Van Alstyne and Neeltje Van Alstyne. Note. The above couple had a daughter, Rachel, born February 12, 1775. At that time the father was given as Peter J Quack.

Johannes, born July 13, 1764; parents Jacob Collier, Maria Van Allsteen; sponsors: Martein Von Allsteen and Anatje.
Catharina, born December 21, 1766; parents Jacob Collier, Maria Van Allsteen; sponsors: Catharina and William Quackenbush.
James Queinal and Lena Van den Werken, married March 13, 1769.
Elizabeth, born July 15, 1802, daughter of Peter Cornue and Jane Queenall; sponsors Herman Ehl and Elizabeth Ehl. [The parents were married at the Dutch Reformed Church in Fonda May 13, 1790.]
Dutch Reformed Church, Caughnawaga (Fonda), Montgomery, New York.
Cornelius, born March 18, 1772; parents Jacob Collier, Maria Van Alstine; sponsors: Rulef Van de Werken and Cornelia Van de Werken.
Petrus, born November 29, 1775; parents Jacob Collier, Maria Van Alstine; sponsors Nicholas Quack; Machtel Collier.
James Quienall married Machtel Collier, April 7, 1776.
Jannetje, born May 18, 1778; parents Jacob Collier and Maria Van Alstine; sponsors: Vincent Quack, Jannetje Quack.
Albert Gainal acted as sponsor in baptism of Wyntje Van Alstine, daughter of Cornelius J. Van Alstine & Marigrieta Lenardson, August 13, 1790.
Joseph Robertson and Cornelia Robertson [another form of Robison] acted as sponsors for baptism of James Miller, son of Jacobus and Mactild Miller, March 20, 1794.
Volume 2, page 30: Wyntie, born October 11, 1799, daughter of Albert Genall and Neelte Quackenbush; no sponsors given.
John Crum married Sarah Robinson July 11, 1802.
Richard Robinson and wife Moria Service had son Richard, born August 11, 1774.
Albert Genall and Neelte Quackenbush had a child Wyntie, born October 11, 1799.
Robert Robertson and wife Margaret White had son John, born September 26, 1776.
494
Richard Robinson and wife Mary Service had son Richard, born August 11, 1774.
Peter Robinson married widow Catrina Martin, December 1814.
Dutch Reformed Church, Fort Plain, Town of Minden, Montgomery, New York (formerly Reformed Calvinist Church of Canajoharie).
Joseph Robertson and Cornelia Quenald, married January 1, 1794. [Note: Cornelia = Nelly and Neeltje.]
New York Marriages
Thomas Guinnell and Milleson Haight (Marriage Bonds, Volume XXVII, page 52).
First Settlers of Albany
Joseph and Susanna Robinson; child Maria, *oud* nine weeks, baptized June 19, 1763.
John Robinson and Geertje Van Petten; child David, born April 10, 1784.
William Robinson, married June (?) Jaranah/Elhanah Fryer, December 9, 1789. Children: Jane, born March 16, 1789; James, born June 16, 1795; and Elizabeth, born March 25, 1797.
New York State Archives, *New York in the Revolution*, by Berthold Fernow, Volume 1 (Albany, New York: 1887).
Page 294: Levies and Militia – Tryon County (Montgomery County):
Brigadier General Nicholas Herkeimer, September 5, 1776
Brigade Major, John Frey

Marinus Willet, Colonel Commandant of Tryon County Militia, April 10, 1782.
1st Battalion (Canajoharie) – 7th Company – 2nd Lt. James Guinall
New York in the Revolution as Colony and State, by James A. Roberts, comptroller, published Albany, New York, 1898.
Page 272: Lists and Indexes
Sundry persons who Service is evidenced by manuscripts on file in the Comptroller's Office, but whose names are not found on the papers of any of the regular organizations: Pensioners and Applicants for Pensions: Lt. James Guenall.
495
NOTE 443 Oneida Historical Society, *Memorial of the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1877* (Utica, New York: Ellis H. Roberts & Co., 1878).
Pages 18-19
This celebration makes our hills and streams teachers of virtue. It gives new interest to the course of our river and our valley. For, henceforth, they will recall to our minds more clearly the events of the past. Every spot noted for some stirring act will hereafter, as we pass them by, remind us of the deeds of our fathers. The old churches and homes built when Britain ruled our country, and which were marred by war when this valley was desolated by torch and tomahawk, will grow more sacred in our eyes. Their time-worn walls will teach us in their silent way to think of suffering, of bloodshed, of ruthless ravages, more dreadful and prolonged than were endured elsewhere during the revolutionary struggle.
We are this day bringing out the events of our country in their true light. Historians have done much and well in making up the records of the past. But their recitals have not yet become, as they should be, a part of the general intelligence of our people. Views are distorted by local prejudices. Events are not seen in their due proportions or with proper perspectives. This is mainly due to the neglect of its history by New York. There is a dimness in the popular vision about this great center, source and theater of events which have shaped the civilization, usages and government of this continent. This is not only a wrong to our State, but to our Union. It has left the annals of other sections disjointed from their due relationships to the great body of our traditions. This want of an understanding of the affairs of New York has been to the history of our country what the conquest by Britain of its strongholds during the revolution would have been to the American cause. It has broken its unity. It has made a broad field of separation between its paths, which has made it difficult to get clear conceptions of its unity and its central sources.
Appendix to Historical Address. 1. The Name Oriskany (page 58). The orthography of Oriskany has been settled by custom contrary to Indian euphony. St. Leger writes it Oriska; Colonel Willett changes the initial to Eriska; Captain Deygart (Clinton manuscripts) write Orisco. In London documents (Colonial History, volume 8, page 690) we find Oriske.
In a "Chorographical map of the Province of New York," London, 1779, is Ochriscany Patent granted to T. Wenham & Co. In a map of 1790, this becomes Ochriskeney (Documentary History of New York, volume 1).
In his League of the Iroquois, L. H. Morgan gives the Indian derivation, showing that the name comes from the Mohawk dialect. In the several dialects the form is as follows:

Seneca dialect, O-his-heh; Cayuga, O-his-ha; Onondaga, O-his-ka; Tuscarora, Ose-hasekeh;
Oneida, Ole-hisk; Mohawk, Ole-his-ka; the significance in each case being "the
496
place of nettles." The last syllable of Oriskany is a termination signifying a stream, the same an *ana* or *anna*.

3. Building of Fort Stanwix (page 63). The building of Fort Stanwix in 1758, is recorded in *Documentary History of New York*, volume 4, page 323, and a topographical map is given of the country between the Mohawk and Wood Creek, from an actual survey in November, 1758. General Abercrombie's order to General Stanwix to erect the fort is there preserved.

Page 46

Those who came here [the Mohawk Valley] were not greatly influenced by the causes of emigration at present. It was not poverty which forced the first settlers to come. Europe was for generations given over to wars which had their origin in religious hate, and which were continued for various dynastic and political considerations….

Among the most notable instances of cruelty in war during the seventeenth century, was the desolation of the Palatinate by the armies of Louis XIV [it is from this region that many of our ancestors came – LDP]. The traveler who walks through the ruined castle at Heidelberg beholds, perhaps, the only witness now remaining of the rapacity with which the French king laid waste not only the palace of the monarch, but also the cottage of the peasant. Driven from their homes, some of the people of the Palatinate came to America, and settled in the valley of the Mohawk, to which they may have been led because of its resemblance to their own land of beautiful rivers and fertile valleys. But, I have been told that they were induced by the Dutch magnates to settle on the Mohawk, because it was in the Indian country, and they would protect the other colonies to the east, and that they were best suited to such a service because they were accustomed to having their homes pillaged and burned. From whatever cause, they settled here on the outposts. They were [page 47] well placed; for here they dealt the first blow at the most formidable expedition which England organized for the conquest of the colonies.

I will not weary you by going into a detailed account of the battle. But, you will pardon me if I indulge a kinsman's pride, and dwell a moment upon the conflict which raged here a century ago.

Herkimer and his men [our Quinal, Collier and Quackenbush relatives among them – LDP] were ambuscaded by the Indians. That was a favorite device in Indian warfare. It was in such a conflict that Braddock fell, and the young Washington won his first laurels. It had generally been successful. But it did not succeed with those sturdy Germans. True, that then as always, there were some who irresolute and cowardly took to flight. But most, although they were simple farmers without military training, not only stood their ground, but quickly adapted themselves to the occasion, adopted the Indians tactics, posted themselves behind trees, and fought with such skill and endurance all through the summer day, that the Indians, to use the language of one of their chiefs, had enough and did not want "to fight Dutch Yankee any more."

497

You Germans who hear me, you have abundant reason for pride. No more important battle has ever been fought in this country. Nowhere, with an opportunity for escape,

have troops endured so severe a loss; never has a battle which begun with disaster been turned into victory more complete. And this was a German fight. The words of warning and encouragement, the exclamations of passion and of pain, the shouts of battle and of victory, and the commands which the wounded Herkimer spake, and the prayers of the dying [including James Albert Guinal's for his yet to be born daughter] were in the German language. I say you may well be proud of it, for it is the contribution which men of your race have made to the work of American independence.
Page 58
Historical Address: Battle of Oriskany: Its Place in History
By
Hon. Ellis H. Roberts
The fault attaches to each of us, that the share of the valley of the Mohawk in the events which gave birth and form to the American Republic is not better understood. Our prosperity has been so steady and so broad that we have looked forward rather than backward. Other states, others parts of the country, have been recalling the scenes which render their soil classic, and from the end of the century summoning back to men and the deeds of its beginning. A duty long neglected falls upon those whose lot is cast here in central New York. These hills and these valleys in perennial eloquence proclaim the stown of prowess and of activity…. The privilege of this hour is to revive the memories and to celebrate the heroism of the Battle of Oriskany….
Page 59 The Situation Before the Battle
In the autumn of 1777 it was clear that the American colonies were fighting not for rights under the British crown, but for free and separate life. The passionate outburst of 1775 had discharged their thunder and lighting. The guns of Lexington had echoed round the world. The brilliant truths of the Declaration had for a year blazed over the battlefields of the infant nation. They had been hallowed by defeat; for Montgomery had fallen at Quebec, Sullivan had met with disasters at Flatbush, the British occupied New York, and Washington had retreated through the Jerseys, abandoning Long Island and the Lower Hudson. Sir Guy Carleton had swept over Lake Champlain, fortunately not holding his conquest, and Burgoyne had captured the noted stronghold Ticonderoga. But the nation had also tasted victory. In the dread December days of 1776, Washington had checked the tide of despair by his gallant assault at Trenton, and General Howe had been forced to concentrate his army against Philadelphia. Boston had seen its last of the soldiers of George the Third. Better than all, the states were everywhere asserting their vitality. Far off Tennessee indignant at his use of Indians in war, had taken sides against the British king. Georgia had promised if Britain destroyed her towns that her people would retire into the forests. The splendid defence of Fort Moultrie saved Charleston and proved
[page 60] South Carolina's zeal for the republic which it was afterwards to assail.
498
Virginia had furnished many of the civil leaders and the commander-in-chief to the republic, and had formally struck the British flag which had floated over its state house. If Maryland hesitated, New Jersey joined hands with Pennsylvania and New York, and all New England had pledged itself to the contest which it had begun. In New York as well as in other states, a state constitution had been adopted, and George Clinton had been inaugurated as governor at the close of that disastrous July. The tide of battle surged wildest in that critical summer in Northern New York. So in trying hours the blood

courses most swiftly at the heart. Great results were expected. The British fleet sailed up the Hudson. A British general, a favorite of the muses, and in after years notably fortunate,[149] came down Lake Champlain to meet the fleet at Albany. A column formidable in its elements and led by a commander chosen by the king for the prupose, was to come from the north and west to complete the irresistible triad. Tory bands were ravaging the country southward in Schoharie and towards Kingston. Cause of alarm there was to the patriots; ground of confidence to the invaders. The war hung on the events in this field; and the scales of destiny inclined to the side of the king….

Chatham had two years before "rejoiced that America had resisted," and told the ministers they could not conquer America, and cripple as he was he cried out: "I might as soon think of driving the colonies before me with this crutch;" but in the next spring he still clung to the hope that Britain would yet prevent separation. The insolence of Lord North had shattered the unanimity which King George boasted the Declaration had produced, and Fox had said if the dilemma were between conquering and abandoning America, he was for abandoning America. The citizens of London had appealed to the king to stop the "unnatural and unfortunate war." General Howe had already written to his brother (April 2, 1777) "my hopes of terminating the war this year are vanished." In Britain, wise men had learned that the war would be desperate. In America the magnitude of the contest was felt. The alliance with France had been diligently sought, and LaFayette had arrived and been appointed major general, while Kalb's offer had not been accepted. More than one general had been tried and found wanting in capacity, and the jealousies of the camp were working mischief. The financial burdens weighed heavily, and paper money had begun its downward career. Criticism of Washington's slowness was heard, and speculators were making profit from the country's necessities. Bounties had been offered and the draft employed for raising troops. The loyalists were making the most of the hardships. The land was rocking in "times that try men's souls." The earlier part of the military campaign of 1777 had not been propitious to the patriots. The darkness rested especially on New York. Burgoyne had penetrated from Canada to the Hudson with the loss of only two hundred men….

Page 64

The garrison consisted of seven hundred and fifty men. It was composed of Gansevoort's own regiment, the Third New York, with two hundred men under Lieutenant Colonel Mellon of Colonel Wesson's Regiment of the Massachusetts line. Colonel Mellon had

[149]General Burgoyne before the war sat in Parliament. He was agreeable and clever as a dramatic poet. He became commander-in-chief of the British forces in Ireland.

fortunately arrived with a convoy of boats filled with supplies, on the second of August, when the enemy's fires were already in sight only a mile away. This was the force with which Ganesvoort was to hold the fort.

The British advance appeared on the second of August. The investiture was complete on the fourth. The siege was vigorously prosecuted on the fifth, but the cannon "had not the least effect on the sod-work of the fort," and "the royals had only the power of teasing."

Page 65 St. Leger's Invasion

The corps before Fort Stanwix was formidable in every element of military strength. The expedition with which it was charged, was deemed by the war secretary at Whitehall of the first consequence, and it had received as marked attention as any army which King George ever let loose upon the colonists. For its leader Lieutenant Barry St. Leger had

been chosen by the king himself, on Burgoyne's nomination. He deserved the confidence, if we judge by his advance, by his precautions, by his stratagem at Oriskany, and the conduct of the siege, up to the panic at the rumor that Arnold was coming. In the regular army of England he became an ensign in 1756, and coming to America the next year he had served in the French war, and learned the habits of the Indians, and of border warfare. In some local sense, perhaps as commanding this corps, he was styled a brigadier. His regular rank was of lieutenant colonel of the thirty-fourth regiment. In those days of trained soldiers it was a marked distinction to be chosen to select an independent corps on important service. A wise commander, fitted for border war, his order of march bespeaks him. Skillful in affairs, and scholarly in accomplishments, his writings prove him. Prompt, tenancious, fertile in resources, attentive to detail, while master of the whole plan, he would not fail where another could have won. Inferior to St. Leger in rank, but superior to him in natural powers and in personal magnetism, was Joseph Brant – Thayendanegia – chief of the Mohawks. He had been active in arraying the Six Nations on the side of King George, and only the Oneidas and Tuscaroras had refused to follow his lead….

Page 68

The statement that two thousand Canadians accompanied St. Leger as axe men, is no doubt an exaggeration; but, exclusive of such helpers and of non-combatants, the corps counted not less than seventeen hundred fighting men. King George could not then have sent a column better fitted for its task, or better equipped, or abler led, or more intent on achieving all that was imposed of it. Leaving Montreal, it started on the nineteenth of July from Buck Island, its rendezvous at the entrance of Lake Ontario. It had reached Fort Stanwix without the loss of a man, as if on a summer's picnic. It had come through in good season. Its chief never doubted that he would make quick work with the Fort. He had even cautioned Lieutenant Bird who led the advance, lest he should risk the seizure with his unaided detachment. When his full force appeared, his faith was sure that the fort would "fall without a single shot." [Colonel Claus had so promised the Indians]. So confident was he that he sent a dispatch to Burgoyne on the fifth of August, assuring him

500

that the fort would be his directly, and they would speedily meet as victors at Albany. General Schuyler had in an official letters expressed a like fear.

Page 69 The Patriot Rising in Tryon County

St. Leger was therefore surprised as well as annoyed by the news that the settlers on the Mohawk had been aroused, and were marching in haste to relieve the fort. He found that his path to join Burgoyne was to be contested. He watched by skillful scouts the gathering of the patriots; their quick and somewhat irregular assembling; he knew of their march from Fort Dayton, and their halt at Oriskany. Chief Brant told him that they advanced, as brave, untrained militia, without throwing out skirmishers and with Indian guile the Mohawk chief chose the pass in which an ambush should be set for them. The British commander guarded the way for several miles from his position, by scouts within speaking distance of each other. He knew the importance of his movement, and he was guilty of no neglect.

The Ambuscade. From his camp at Fort Stanwix, St. Leger saw all, and directed all. Sir John Johnson led the force thrown out to meet the patriots, with Butler as his second, but Chief Brant was its controlling head. The Indians were most numerous; "the whole

corps," a "large body," St. Leger testifies. And with the Indians he reports were "some troops."

NOTE 444 Hugh P. Donlon, *Outlines of History: Montgomery County, State of New York* (Silverline, Amsterdam, New York: Noteworthy Company, 1973).

Page 8

The Frontier Moved West. Apparently unaffected by either the border warfare or outcome of the international diplomacy, was a lone settler along the Mohawk. He was Heinrich Frey, a Swiss who had come across the seas in 1688, and had received a grant of 100 acres in the Schoharie area from the colonial governor during the year following his arrival. Frey explored a bit and decided that he preferred the Mohawk Valley.

He bought land from the Mohawks in what became the Palatine Bridge section, and erected a log cabin that also served as a trading post. His survival in the 1689 wilderness that included remoteness from the recognized frontier, Schenectady, forty miles away, dangers from wild animals, and frequent French and Indian war clashes short distances away, provides a highly interesting chaper in valley annals. Frey, during twelve war years, offered an outstanding and enduring example of Swiss neutrality. In 1739 his log cabin was replaced by a stone house. By that time there were some valley neighbors.

Fort Hunter Built

Among pledges made to the Mohawks during their 1710 visit to London, was guarantee of protection against the French. This promise was fulfilled in construction of a fortification at the junction of the Mohawk and the Schoharie in 1712. It was built by 501

Schenectady workmen at a cost of 1,000 pounds and the military installation was named after Provincial Governor Robert Hunter, who had carried out orders of Queen Anne. The squared enclosure which had 150-foot sides and 12-foot log walls enclosed a twostory

blockhouse and little stone chapel. The queen sent over a communication set for use by the Episcopal chaplain who came from Albany to hold services at the fort, an expression of gratitude included naming the little house of worship as "Queen Anne's Chapel." Close by Fort Hunter were 300 acres of farmland and on this church property (glebe) was constructed later a stone structure designated as "Queen Anne's Parsonage."

For the Mohawks at the nearby Lower Castle, Fort Hunter was a mixed blessing. The garrison, although small, offered a feeling of confidence for the red men still mindful of the destruction of the French raiding parties, but the apprehensive Mohawks paid a costly price – their home, their hunting grounds and their freedom. Most white men who came to the valley were looking for land, and these included even the fort's commander, Lt. John Scott, who purchased 1,500 acres for himself. In 1725, another 1,000 acres extending along the river to present Fultonville, went to Scott's son. The squeeze was on and there was little the Mohawks could do about it. Security was, as usual, an expensive luxury.

Chapter 6. Years of the Revolution. The tenseness increased steadily and it passed out of the rumor stage about August 1, 1777, when Nicholas Herkimer, in command of the Tryon County Militia, received warning that close to 2,000 "Christians and savages" were being massed at Oswego for descent upon the Mohawk Valley. The next information, a few days later, established that the invading army, under an experienced British officer, Colonel Barry St. Leger, had invested Fort Stanwix (Rome) after having

moved supplies by way of Oneida Lake. Stanwix was under the command of Colonel Peter Gansevoort, a young Albany resident, who had served under General Montgomery. He had a garrison that consisted of about 650 men.

Defense strategy decided upon was based on concerted attack upon arrival of the Provincial Militia under Herkimer, as it came to the assistance of Stanwix defenders, at which time Gansevoort's men would make sortie from the fort. Gunfire was to signal time for the joint attack on the invading forces. The plan possibly would have been effective had the participating units been experienced and disciplined. But these were valley farmers and not trained soldiers, and the man leading them was facing multiple problems. The Provincial forces moving westward along the valley had not reached Oriskany before near-mutiny set in.

Herkimer ordered a halt for reconnoitering and to await the Stanwix signal, but officers under him pressured for an immediate advance. The strategy controversy reached bitterness in which there was suggestion that perhaps the militia leader might be a coward, or even a Tory. The challenges were a sensitive point because the general's brother, Hanyost Herkimer, colonel of the Kingsland and German Flatts regiment, had a

short time previous defected and gone to Canada. Many families were being divided by political leanings.

Ambushed at Oriskany. Stung by the taunts and possibility that the militia might even continue under different leadership, Herkimer gave an order to advance. The force continued to about two miles west of Oriskany where the road led through a heavily wooded ravine. Here the Canadian invaders had prepared an ambush. It was an enemy of many components, including Iroquois and "Johnson's Greens," former Mohawk Valley residents uniformed and led by Sir John Johnson. The county militia as they passed through the ravine offered excellent targets and it seemed for a time that the 700 men trapped at Oriskany might be annihilated.

General Herkimer, shot in the leg and unhorsed early in the battle, was a tragic loss but he encouraged his grimly fighting farmers for five hours as they grouped and regrouped, taking terrific punishment, but inflicting also. Any and all weapons came into use as ammunition ran short or when there was no time to reload – musket butts, hatchets, knives, bayonets and clubs. The Indians with the St. Leger forces had little liking for bayonet fighting and as time went on their retreating cries gave courage to victims of the ambush.

Finally came the gun signal from Stanwix where the besieged garrison was about to emerge from the fort and attack the St. Leger camp. Faced with the prospect of having to fight front and rear, the invaders withdrew from the ravine and continued investment of the fort. August 6, 1877 had been a costly day for both sides and losses had been nearly equal according to available information. For the valley militia, 150 were killed [including our James Albert Guinal] and the same number was wounded, giving some idea as to what independence was going to cost. General Herkimer was carried by litter to his home near Little Falls where he died ten days later. Many homes along the valley were similarly in mourning.

The Might-Have-Beens. The British, Loyalists and their red-skinned allies had little cause for satisfaction as they headed back to Canada after a long siege of Fort Stanwix. St. Leger continued efforts to induce Gansevoort to surrender until August 22, but the fort

held out. When word was received that additional Provincial forces were coming west along the valley under command of General Benedict Arnold, it was generally realized that the first prong of the British pincers strategy, toward conquering Mohawk Valley, had been blunted. Had the Stanwix attack and also the other British planned moves been successful, The Revolution would have been crushed as far as the New York province was concerned.

Fortunately for the Tryon County settlers, St. Leger had not been in accord with a suggestion of Sir John Johnson, that the baronet take about 200 men and a "sufficient" number of Indians who would ravage the upper part of the valley. The commander overruled on grounds that the Johnson units could not be spared from the siege, but the idea had merit. Recruitment for the Oriskany expedition had left much of the valley

unprotected. During later years of the war, Johnson was able to demonstrate clearly the effectiveness of hit-and-run terrorism.

The winter of 1777-1778 was a gloomy one in the Mohawk Valley as well as at Valley Forge and elsewhere in the colonies. Although Oriskany had thwarted invasion from the west, and surrender of 6,000 of the British at Saratoga on October 17th had relieved the principal threat from the north, the advantage seemed only temporary. Years of suffering loomed along the Mohawk Valley frontier.

NOTE 445 Addresses and References from 2008 trip to the Mohawk River Valley.

Amsterdam Free Library, 28 Church Street; phone 842-1080.

Fort Plain Museum, 389 Upper Canal Street, Fort Plain; phone 993-2527; Fort Plain was the Revolutionary War fort who headquartered the defenses of the western front.

The last battle of the Revolutionary War was fought at Johnstown on October 25, 1781.

Schoharie Crossing: State Historical Site, 129 Schoharie Street, Fort Hunter.

Fort Hunter Free Library, 351 Main; phone 829-7248

Fort Plain Cemetery Association; phone 993-4692

Fort Plain Free Library; phone 993-4646

Glen Reformed Church, Main, in Glen; phone 922-7731

Town of Glen, Town Clerk's Office, 7 Erie Street, Fultonville; phone 853-3633

Montgomery County Department of History and Archives, Old Court House, Fonda; phone 853-8186. Fort Johnson is at Fonda.

NOTE 446 Gunthwaite Chapter, D.A.R., *Old Landmarks of our Neighborhood; How to Find Them: Lisbon, Sugar Hill, Franconia, Landaff, Lyman*.

Page 64 Lyman

Lyman, although it lies high in the hills on the west bank of the Ammonoosuc and seems to be the most remote region of this neighborhood, was actually settled as early or earlier than any of the surrounding territory. In the spring of 1754 two men were sent out with John Stark as their guide to explore the upper part of New Hampshire. This party was turned back by Indians but another came staunchly on their trail and on Saturday, June 29, 1754, probably the first white men camped in what is now Lyman. It was formally surveyed in 1760 in the reign of King George III. Mr. E. B. Hoskins in his interesting *Historical Sketches of Lyman, New Hampshire*, from which I have the privilege of being able to quite freely, says, "The town was divided into what were called "rights," of about 328 acres. By following [page 53] "the line of right," running east from the Parker Hill

Road between the farms once owned by Isaac D. Miner and Harrison Porter, nearly to the top of the hill one can find cut into the smooth surface of the solid ledge the "Broad Arrow," the King's mark, showing the corner of the four "rights." A stone is also buried at the other corner in the middle of the Parker Hill road, with the "Broad Arrow" cut on it. Other "rights" corners are known, but the one on the ledge is certain to be correct."
Mr. George Foster, for many years Town Clerk of Lyman, recalls that when he was a boy he was working in a hay field near this ledge. One of the men said to him while they were resting, "Come on, let's go and look at the Arrow." They climbed up through the field and found the mark. Although he has been back there many times since to look for it, he has never been able to see it again. Query – is this magic or has moss overgrown the stone? At any rate it would be an interesting search to look for and locate this "Broad Arrow" today.
The old Charter still exists, dated 1761, and is headed regally, "Lyman George The Third By the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, & To all persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting."
It goes on to say, "That all white and other Pine Trees within the said Township, fit for Masting Our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that Use, and none to be cut or felled without Our special License for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Right of such Grantee, his Heirs and Assigns, to Us, our Heirs and Successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any Act or Acts of Parliament that now are, or hereafter shall be enacted."
No sooner were the few settlers engaged in clearing their farms than they began to be distressed by the tax situation. By 1779 they were sending in a petition which reads as follows: [page 54] "Petition for Abatement of Taxes, 1779, to the Honorable the Representatives and Council of the State of New Hampshire –
"The Petition of the Selectmen of the Township of Lyman in the County of Grafton and State aforesaid – Sheweth that Your Petitioners being Inhabitants of said Town – In the Year 1776 we were only Eight in Number and Taxed 12-6. In the Year 1777 being the like Number and Taxed £60.15s.8d, also the like Number in the year 1778 and Taxed £121.11s.8d. In those Years we were not a sufficient Number to Incorporate or call Town Meetings so we could not possibly have Constables Collectors &c but at this present Time are Eighteen in Number and Taxed £369.10s.0d. for the payment of which all our Live and Trading Stock will not be sufficient to satisfy the same. We own we have been delinquent in the Payment of the above Taxes not from any Disrespect to the State but from the Poverty which those few Inhabitants endured at that Time we are and will be always willing to Assist the State in every thing, great Part of Us having been in the Service, Ten out of the Eighteen for these Three Years past have paid Taxes for their Poll for which they can produce Certificates from other Towns and States, The Consequence will be the Poor People of this Town must of Course fall a sacrifice with every thing they Possess and be brought to Entire Ruin if they are Obliged to Answer the above Demand.
505
Therefore we Your Honours Petitioners hope you will take the same into you Wise and Serious Consideration and grant such Relief in the above Request as in your Wisdom may seem most meet And your Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall Ever Pray &c
Nathan Hodges, Thomas McConell, Solomon Parker, Selectmen"
At one time there was a threat that their Charter would lapse as they had not fulfilled all

the requirements. They had a sound alibi, however, which they stated in "a petition for extension of the Charter to His Excellency, John Wentworth." It reads: "that your petitioner & [page 55] his constituents obtained of the Late Governor of said Province, a Charter for the said Township of Lyman, and have proceeded to survey & allot the same and have also made some Settlements thereon but your petitioners have been greatly impeded in their progress by the unexpected Divisional Line, making Connecticut River the Boundary between the province of New York & New Hampshire, as your petitioners were Proprietors in several Towns on the western Side of said river on which they had made great Improvements, that this sudden & unexpected Determination threw them into great consternation, and they have been greatly harassed by the Governor of New York, which with other expensive Discouragements, they have been unable to bring forward the Settlement of said Township so soon as they expected, but are determined to make a progress therein on the Ensueing Spring."

The original Township of Lyman was so extended that the western edge reached the bank of the Connecticut River on the other side of a high range of hills. It was later divided and the Town of Monroe was created. That accounts for a thoroughly documented controversy that arose in 1790 over a question of a ferry across the Connecticut to the town of Barnet on the opposite shore. The selectmen of Lyman were thoroughly aroused and here is what they had to say –

"Petition Relative to a Ferry, 1790, State of New Hampshire, Lyman, December 13, 1790. To the Honorable General Court of said State to be convened at Concord on the first Wednesday of January next –

"Humbly sheweth the Selectmen of Lyman aforesaid – that we Your Petitioners & Remonstrants are informed that a Petition has been preferred to Your Honorable Body by Jacob Hurd of Bath, wherein he prayed for the exclusive priviledge of Keeping a Ferry over Connecticut River at the South westerly Corner of said Hurd, and as it appears to Your Petitioners that the said Town of Lyman have, in their Corporate Capacity, not only a Greater claim to a Grant of the said priviledge than the said Hurd, but a more equitable claim than any [page 56] other person, or Corporation, we pray that the exclusive priviledge of opening & forever hereafter keeping a Ferry over Connecticut River at the place mentioned in said Hurds aforesaid petition, & also any other Ferry or Ferreys against any part of said Lyman as occasion may hereafter require, may be granted to the Selectmen thereof for the time being, for the use & benefit of said Lyman under such regulations as to Your Honors may appear most proper; and Your Petitioners will pray.

506

Joseph Dexter, Lemuel Parker, selectmen of said Lyman."

These fascinating documents and others like them are in the State Library at Concord. I think they give a vivid picture, between the lines, of the life and problems of the early settlers.

Lyman started and remained an agricultural community, although many of the later Lisbon industries had their beginnings on the hill. Mrs. Carl Hoskins says "In 1790 the population of Gunthwaite was 147. At this period Lyman is given as having 202, Landaff 292, while Littleton had only 96. In other words, you never can tell. It was the coming of the railroad that finally made the centers of population change so and stopped the progress of the outlying districts. Until 1853 these outlying towns were quite as busy places as Lisbon Village, but that year the railroad came. The New York Herald remarked

oracularly, 'No railroad should ever be constructed farther into the mountains than Littleton.'"

It was rich farming land and after the log cabin era the settlers built themselves fine substantial houses, some of which still remain. They did have one dominating industry, starch manufacture, and one reason for this was the number of ponds, meaning water power, in the district. A chain of ponds, Long Pond, Round Pond, Dodge Pond, Cowen Pond, and Young's Pond, comes down from the very top of the mountain. At one time they were well filled with trout, but these were killed by the introduction of pickerel. Mr. Hoskins says, "In early times the citizens contributed a sum of money and hired Johnnie White, an old peddler from Newbury, Vermont, to bring up some [page 57] pickerel which were placed in Young's Pond, which soon found their way into the other ponds."

Mr. Foster remembers these starch mills at work. The potatoes they used were the California variety, enormous foot-long affairs, unfit for human consumption. The big mill on Dodge Pond ran until about 1875 when, as Mr. Foster puts it, "the bottom fell out of the starch market."

The gold mines which supplied the ore for Lisbon's boon were also located in Lyman. During the 40's and 50's a little hamlet grew up in the north end of the town and became known at Tinkerville. Here Mr. Foster lived and here he attended school. It was one of the seven schools in Lyman district….

Methods of transportation remained primitive in Lyman until a late period. Mr. Foster remembers, because he went on them, the long winter expeditions by pung-sleigh (a big box on runners) filled with produce, drawn by horses, down through the Crawford Notch to Portland, Maine, and back again. Frozen hogs, butter, cheese, poultry, furs, sheep pelts, and all articles of country produce, were carried in this way to market. Taverns were numerous along the way, and on the road to Portland there were many travelers that filled these taverns and rested and fed their horses.

507

Another jaunt was running the Connecticut River. In early times the timber and lumber of the upper Connecticut was taken down the river in rafts. They started from "the Landing" at Haverhill and [page 58] ran down to Hartford, Connecticut. The saw mills in Lyman and the towns north of Haverhill would saw out their lumber in the spring, and during the summer it was hauled down to the landing with horse and ox teams. It was bound into a great raft, with shingles, clapboards, and lighter articles piled on top. These rafts were worked down through by the river men. They were a rough, hard lot of fellows used to exposure and danger. Usually, they would remain during the summer in the vicinity of Hartford, working upon farms, and returning in the fall, walking the entire distance.

Mr. Hoskins gives an interesting picture of the "domestic and social" life, as he terms it, of the early days. "The houses were fitted up with furniture made of wood from the forests. Dishes were made of wood and pewter. Brooms were made of hemlock and ash. The food was good. Meat was plenty and eaten in large quantities. Very few potatoes were used. Luther Hoskings was heard to say he could remember when, if a farmer raised two or three barrels of potatoes, he wondered what he could do with them. The most common food was bread made of rye and Indian meal, which was usually eaten in milk. Tea and coffee were rare. Tea was frequently made of sage, and much liked by the older people. Coffee was made from burnt bread crust, also from corn, beans and roasted wheat.

"Paring bees and huskings were social occasions. Muster-day was a great event in early times, and people far and near met on that occasion. The great sport for young men at all gatherings of this kind was wrestling, which at that time was quite a science. They would frequently wrestle all day at musters and town meetings.
"Church-going was rather social in its character. Two sermons were delivered each Sunday, one in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon. People would carry their dinner or lunch, and while eating at noon, they were very social. They would talk over the news, and the men would get out of doors, on the sunny side of the church, and sometimes make a trade on the sly. This was known as 'horse sheding.' In winter time a great deal of visiting was done, but it was considered neither polite, nor good manners, to visit during haying [page 59] time, but in winter people would hitch up and with sleighbells
jingling, drive to the home of some friend in the evening. The time would be spent pleasantly till about 10 o'clock, when the good housewife would go and prepare a supper. Meats would be cooked, biscuits made, and the whole meal served hot.
"Quilting bees were very frequent. The ladies would meet at the home of some neighbor by invitation, in the afternoon and make quilts till night, when supper was served. Later the young men would join the party, and the time would be spent in dancing and playing games till a late hour. The great social events for the young people were the balls, held in the winter time. Very elaborate preparations were usually made for these affairs. They would usually send to Corcord and have invitations printed, and the companies were intented to be very select. The dance would commence at two o'clock in the afternoon. They would dance through the afternoon and continue till daylight the next morning." …
508
Page 60
The topography of Lyman is relatively simple, although the district, like that of Landaff, is criss-crossed by a network of good, bad and indifferent roads. The hills are so lovely and the far-off views of the White Mountain range so dramatic that it is well worth while to take time to explore it thoroughly. Up many of these back roads there can still be found some ancient houses, though, as is sadly the case everywhere, the majority of them have been destroyed by fire….
Lyman's main street was where the stores were, but where now only the grange, town hall, cemeteries and Church still exist. Tinkerville was once at the northern end of the main road and if one continues in the northerly direction, eventually one comes down near Ogontz Lake, formerly called Young's Pond, nearby which is Mormon Hill. It was near this pond in 1830 that three Mormon missionaries held their meetings for several years at the house of Parker Stickney. Hence came the name of Mormon Hill for the locality. Mr. Hoskins says, "At last, James Parker, Phineas Parker and wife, all of Littleton; and Zadoc Parker and wife of Lyman, emigrated to Salt Lake City. They all remained in Utah throughout their lives. These people were frequently heard from by their friends and relatives in the Lyman, Littleton, Lisbon area, and none of them ever practiced polygamy."
The church still standing on the main street was the scene in the early 1800's of the last witchcraft trial in New England. Witchcraft had long since gone out of fashion in Massachusetts, but traces of it lingered on in these high valleys. Mr. Hoskins says that at this time there were several believers in the occult science in town. It was rumored that

one girl would walk around the sides of the room without touching the floor with her feet and perform other singular antics understood only by witches. But the case that led to the trial was that of William Eastman, a believer, and Mrs. Adam Gibson, whom he accused….
It is comforting to know that in New Hampshire, contrary to the usual Salem verdict. Mrs. Gibson was not burned at the stake. She was completely exonerated and Mr. Eastman had to give her $14.00 and pay costs….
NOTE 447 Rev. Charles A. Downs, *History of Lebanon, New Hampshire, 1761-1887* (Concord: Rumford Printing Co., 1908). The original is at the West Lebanon Library. Parts photographed by Lyman D. Platt during trip to New Hampshire in 2008.
Index for Griswold: Elizabeth P.; John: 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 41-45, 56, 61, 66, 72, 76, 102-104, 146, 151-152, 161, 226, 313, 314; Rev. John: 409; Joseph: 226; Major: 90; Oliver: 28, 35, 37, 41.
Lyman's Bridge. The following action was taken in the New Hampshire senate, January 9, 1794: A vote granting the prayer of the petition was brought up, read and concurred in, by Ebenezer Brewster, for the exclusive privilege of building a bridge over the
509
Connecticut River anywhere between the mouth of White River and two miles north of Mink Brook.
Page 32
At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Lebanon in the province of New Hampshire, at the house of Mr. Charles Hill in said Lebanon, October 23, 1769, the following votes were passed: 1) Choose Mr. Charles Hill moderator to govern said meeting; 2) Voted to choose a committee relative to the second article respecting laying out the governor's lot and seeing what lotted and improved lands it covers and to make those persons a meet compensation that said Governor's lot covers; 3) Choose Mr. Charles Hill, Lieutenant John Griswold [our ancestor], and Levi Hyde for a committee for the above mentioned purpose; voted a tax of six shillings lawful money on each proprietors right to be laid out for completing of the road that goes up and down the river between the great interval and Plainfield line and if any of the aforesaid sum be left, to pay the proprietors debts.
Page 33
At a town meeting warned on Tuesday the 13th day of March, 1770, were passed the following votes: Charles Hill, moderator for said meeting; Silas Waterman, town clerk; Charles Hill, Silas Waterman, Captain John Wheatley, selectmen; Nathaniel Hall, Constable; Zacheus Douner, Joseph Martin, tithing men; Levi Hyde, Lieutenant John Griswold, fence viewers; Hucken Storrs, leather sealer; Lieutenant Nathaniel Porter, Rufus Baldwin, surveyors of highways; Johnathan Dana, key keeper of pound; Major John Slapp, Aaron Storrs, committeemen to examine the selectmen accounts; Silas Waterman, treasurer.
Page 35
At a town meeting legally warned on March 12, 1771, for the choice of town officers for the year ensuring, the following votes were passed: Mr. Charles Hill moderator of said meeting; voted that John Wheatley, Esq., Charles Hill, and Silas Waterman be selectmen for the year ensuing; Silas Waterman, town clerk; Oliver Griswold, constable; Bela Turner and William Downer, tithing; Lieutenant Porter and Lieutenant John Griswold,

surveyors of highways; Charles Hill, Lieutenant John Griswold and Joseph Martin, fence viewers; Huckens Storrs, leather sealer; voted to dissolve said meeting.
At a town meeting legally warned on Tuesday, March 19, 1771, the following votes were passed: Lieutenant John Griswold moderator of said meeting. Voted to take into consideration the request of Doctor Eleasor Wheelock, president of Dartmouth College that one mile and a half of land in breadth and three miles in length of the township of Lebanon in the northwest corner thereof be incorporated with other land into a town or parish, pursuant to said request.
510
Page 41
At a town meeting legally warned and held on March 9, 1774, the following choices of town officers were made and the following votes were passed: that Deacon Nehemiah Estabrook be moderator; Deacon Nehemiah Estabrook, John Wheatley, Esq., and Charles Hill, selectmen for year ensuing; Silas Waterman, town clerk and treasurer; Hezekiah Waters, constable; Azariah Bliss, Joseph Martin, James Fuller, Samuel Estabrook, tithing men; Charles Hill, John Griswold, Joseph Martin, fence viewers; Lemuel Hough, leather sealer; Lemuel Hough, Jedediah Hebbard, Oliver Griswold, Samuel Estabrook, surveyors of highways; Charles Hill, Huckins Storrs, Lt. John Griswold, haywards; sums of money were voted to different persons.
Page 42
Voted among other things to allow the account of John Griswold for service done to said propriety £1.13s.0p.
Page 43
At a town meeting held on January 15, 1775, were then passed the following votes: Nehemiah Estabrook, moderator; whether the town would build a grist mill in said town resolved in the affirmative; voted a committee to look out a place to sit said mill and make report to said town; names of committee: Lt. John Griswold, Mr. Azeriah Bliss, and Ensign Hezekiah Waters; voted the sum of thirty pounds lawful money for the support of schools in said town. A committee chosen for the above said purpose: Captain Bela Turner, Lt. John Griswold, Lt. Jedediah Hibbard, John Wheatley, Esq., and Major John Slapp; a report of the committee appointed by the town of Lebanon to divide said town into districts for the benefit of schools and to make an equitable distribution of £30 granted by said town for the support of the said schools to the several districts aforesaid. The divisions are then indicated. [Page 44] The committee suggests that collectors be appointed to each district to collect the aforesaid sum.
At the annual meeting March 14, 1775, the town officers were chosen as follows: Lt. John Griswold was chosen with Deacon N. Estabrook and John Wheatley, Esq. to be the selectmen for the year following.
Page 45
Tithing men: Charles Saction, John Lyman, Abiel Wills, and Nathaniel Porter, Jr.; fence viewers: Lt. John Griswold, Joseph Martin, and Ensign William Dana; school committee: Captain Bela Turner, John Wheatley, Esq., Lt. Levi Hyde, Lt. John Griswold and Major John Slapp.
511
It was at this time the difficulties with England had led to the Revolutionary War. In May of 1774, the provincial assembly had, by circular letters, requested the towns send

deputies to hold a convention in Exeter in July of that year.
Page 56
The following persons are known, upon indisputable evidence, to have been in Lebanon by 1767: Aaron Storrs, Charles Hill, Asa Kilbourn, William Downer, Levi Hyde, William Dana, John Wheatley, Silas Waterman, Jedediah Hibbard, Samuel Meacham, Oliver Davison, Joseph Dana, Elijah Dewey, Jesse Cook, James Jones, Huckins Storrs, Sr., and Huckins Storrs, Jr., Joseph Tilden, Joseph Wood, Sr., John Griswold, Jedediah Dana, Samuel Storrs, John Slapp, Nathaniel Hall, Nehemiah Estabrook, Samuel Estabrook, Nathaniel Storrs, Jonathan Dana, Zalmon Aspenwall, James Hartshorn, and John Bennet. There were others in the town, but they have not been absolutely identified.
Page 61
In September 4, 1771, the town voted to remove the meeting house from near the burying yard westerly in Mr. Hill's pasture, near the road that leads to the sawmill. This, as I understand it, would be but a short distance, some rods, west of Mrs. Alden's. Major Slapp, Silas Waterman and Huckins Storrs were appointed a building committee, and were directed to erect, enclose and lay a floor in the house by the 1st day of October, 1772.
But at a meeting held November 7, 1771, they voted to "transpose" the meeting house from Mr. Hill's pasture to the Clay Pit about fifty rods westerly of the spot before agreed upon. This locality was on the north side of the Mascoma, near Hubbard Bridge. Silas Waterman and Huckins Storrs were dropped from the building committee and Azariah Bliss and John Wheatley were put in their places. December 2, 1771, they voted to raise a tax to build a meeting house on the spot last agreed upon.
January 7, 1772, they voted to build on the field of Jonathan Dana, and to "transpose" the meeting house from the Clay Pit to this new locality, which was, I think, on the river, below West Lebanon. Major John Slapp, Charles Hill, Lieutenant John Griswold and Silas Waterman were selected as the building committee this time.
Page 66
In 1772 the town was seeking some method to settle the southwest corner of the township. They had disagreed on this throughout 1771. They appointed Aaron Storrs, Nehemiah Estabrook, John Griswold, Jedediah Hibbard, and Nathaniel Porter a committee to ascertain the southwest corner of the town and run the south line. They were also directed to give fair warning to all who were trespassing upon land which they claimed, to depart, and if they refused to do so, then to prosecute them to the extent of the law.
512
Now the charter fixes the southwest corner of the town at eighteen miles from the northwest corner of Charlestown. The committee resolved to measure from that monument to ascertain the southwest corner. They employed Jonathan Freeman of Hanover as a surveyor and David Woodward, James Hutchinson and Samuel Haze as chainmen. The measurement was duly made and Mr. Freeman returned the results to the proprietors who, On February 10, 1775, voted to accept the bound established by him. But the matter was not settled yet. Three years later, March 24, 1778, the dispute appears again, and now new parties appear – Enfield and Grantham, all anxious to ascertain their true corners and lines. They appoint Elisha Ticknor, Jedediah Hibbard and John Griswold a committee to join committees from the other towns to settle the dispute. The report of

the committee was adopted and the line between Lebanon and Plainsfield established, September, 1778. Lebanon, notwithstanding the gallant fight made, lost in the battle. Land which the proprietors claimed and had occupied, fell into Plainfield, and they were obliged to make the occupants compensation for their loss.
Page 203
October 21, 1795, the Vermont Legislature passed an act incorporating Ebenezer Brewster, Rufus Graves of Hanover and Aaron Hutchinson, Esq., with those who should become proprietors with them, a corporation under the name of The Proprietors of the White River Falls Bridge, by which act they were invested with the exclusive privilege of building a bridge or bridges over the Connecticut River anywhere between the mouth of White River and the lower part of White River Falls on the Connecticut River.
Page 204
The above-named persons conveyed all their interest in this corporation to Elias Lyman of Hartford, Vermont: Brewster, January 21, 1801; Graves same date; Hutchinson, January 29, 1803 to Elias and Justin Lyman, who had then become associated in business.
A bridge was built over the Connecticut by the Lymans on the site of the one now known as Lyman's bridge, about the year 1802 or 1803. No reference whatever is found on the town records relative to this bridge.
Proprietors. At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Lebanon, April 3, 1768, the following votes were passed: 1) Choose Captain John Wheatley to be moderator to govern said meeting; 2) Choose Lieutenant John Griswold to be a committee man for to view a certain Tract of land that Mr. Joseph Tilden requests for service done on the highway….
NOTE 448 Referring to the Mohawk River Valley.
Charleston, a section of Montgomery County that today ranks fifth in area and lowest in population, had a promising start on March 12, 1793, when it was set up as a township.
513
Prior to that date the area had been part of the Mohawk District that extended from the easterly county line to The Noses. Division of the south side section of this district in 1793 created the towns of Florida and Charleston. Both units were of considerable size, but during the thirty years following Charleston was reduced to less than one-half its original acreage. This was due to other divisions that established the towns of Glen and Root in 1823, political surgery so drastic that it left Charleston as the only town in the county not bordering on the Mohawk River.
Town of Glen. The early history of that section which became the Town of Glen was written in area records that long preceded establishment of the township on April 10, 1823. There were important happenings there even before the formation of the county and also later when it was part of the original Mohawk District that extended from the easterly county line to The Noses. Glen resulted from a 25,267 acres division of Charleston and it was named after Jacob Saunders Glen, a prominent settler.
Another note says: the towns of Charleston, Glen and Root had land origins in the Corry Patent, a 25,000 acre grant in 1737. First settlers seemed to have reached a kind of Promised Land where leases were secured by annual rentals of a shilling an acre. This was commonly known as a "three-life" agreement pertaining to that number of generations. It was quite complicated and never fully understood until the third

generation of the Clarke family explained it.
As early as 1722, patents in what is now Glen were received by John Scott, an officer at Fort Hunter, for lands between Aurie's Creek and present Fultonville. Neighboring families included the Quackenboss brothers whose trading post flourished until the outbreak of the Revolution when many of the Indian customers left for other parts. More settlers were building homes on both sides of the winding Schoharie that divides Glen and Florida and newcomers were also making clearings along Aurie's Creek, a stream named after a legendary Mohawk whose hut was supposed to have sheltered the last of his tribe in that area.
Beginnings of the Town of Glen were not auspicious. Back in 1750 when John Evart Van Epps settled after acquiring 900 acres, the marshy land was referred to as "Van Epps Swamp." A store opened by the first John Starin in 1810 was probably the earliest business challenge to the unfavorable environment, and it was the building of the Erie Canal that brought change in the economic picture. The inland village of Glen which had forged ahead lost rating as attention was focused on the new community – Fultonville, named after the steamboat inventor Robert Fulton.
Burtonsville. Historic research is difficult because many records pertaining to Charleston, Root and Glen were lost in the 1867 fire. Archival significance may be noted from the fact that lost records had been stored in the back of the Oak Ridge Grocery that went up in smoke. According to most accounts, however, it was the southerly section of Charleston – the area of Burtonsville – that showed earliest development. Here, in 1785, a few years after the Revolution, Judah Burton was operating the first saw mill and the
514
first grist mill on a site about a mile upstream from the present Burtonsville. Settlements were of comparatively short duration because the Schoharie offered formidable opposition to any kind of permanency. A day or two of rain and the peaceful creek was turned into a raging river. Mills, stores and homes and even entire settlements were subject to change almost overnight. A previous name for Burtonsville was Mudge Hollow, this designation as a result of a hotel operated by Abram Mudge.
NOTE 449 Royden Woodward Vosburgh, editor, *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Caughuagua now the Reformed Church of Fonda in the village of Fonda, Montgomery County, New York*. Volume 1. Transcribed by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.
NOTE 450. Ken D. Johnson, *The Bloodied Mohawk: The American Revolution in … Fort Plank…* by Picton Press.
NOTE 451. Unreference note from a book found during the 2008 trip.
Brewster: Patience Brewster was the daughter of William Brewster III (born Scrooby, England 1566/1567, who came to New England on the *Mayflower* with his wife, who was probably Mary Wentworth, daughter of Thomas Wentworth and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Wentworth. Mary died April 27, 1627 at Plymouth; he died there April 10, 1644).
He was the spiritual leader of the Pilgrims in the New World of North America. He was the son of William Brewster II, born in England in 1535, who married first Mary Smythe, daughter of William Smythe of Stainforth, England.
William Brewster II was the son of William Brewster, who married before 1528, Maude Man, sister of Christopher Man.

NOTE 452 Alice Doan Hodgson, *Thanks to the Past: The Story of Orford, New Hampshire* (Orford: Historical Fact Publications, 1965).
Page 332. The accompanying illustrations show the transformation of the place [a house built in 1856 by Asa Blood]. The change in customs between then and now is graphically expressed by Grandma Moody (Mary Fisk Hannaford Moody) at the spinning wheel and her sister, Aunt Tie (Clarenda Fisk Sheldon), enjoying a pipe. Grandma Moody's son-inlaw,
Josiah Archer, was for many years Orford's chief of police and for thirty-eight years he served as Sexton.
In the appendix of the book there is a page in which the founders of Orford's first church are listed, dated August 27, 1770. None appears to be related.
515
Page 442. Orford Census, 1771.[150] I include it here so as to not have to think later that the Fisk family were there early.
A list of the inhabitants and others in the Township of Orford with their Families and ages.
Family 1: Israel Morey, Esquire; wife Martha Palmer Morey; Israel Morey, Jr., age 11; Samuel Morey, age 9; Moulton Morey, age 6; Martha Morey, age 4; and Darius, an infant, age ½.
Family 2: John Mann and wife Lydia Porter Mann; John Mann, age 6; Solomon Mann, age 3; Jerrad [Jared] Mann, age 1.
Family 3: William Marston and wife; Huldah Marston, age 17; William Marston, age 19; Jno. Marston, age 15; Peter Marston, age 11; Deborah Marston, age 9; Betty Marston, age 7; Olive Marston, age 3; Josiah Marston, an infant, age ¾.
Family 4: Thomas Sawyer and wife; Ichabod Sawyer, age 21; Abel Sawyer and wife, age 19 [Abel married Nancy Strong February 14, 1780]; John Sawyer, age 16; Ruby Richardson, an hired girl, age 16 [sister of James Richardson who bought John Mann Junior's farm in 1822].
Family 5: Benjamin Baldwin, Jr. and wife Lydia Peters Baldwin, cousin of John Mann; Andrew Peters Baldwin, age 12; Lydia Baldwin, age 9; and Betty Baldwin, age 7; [Page 423] Benjamin Baldwin, age 4; Theophilas Baldwin, age 2.
Family 6: Ebenezer Baldwin and wife; Abigail Baldwin, age 7; Ruymah Baldwin, age 5; Ebenezer Baldwin, age 3; Patty, an infant, age ½; and an hired woman.
Family 7: Ichabod Palmer and wife and 1 son.
Family 8: Jno. Woodward and wife; Theodore Woodward, age 11; Phebe Woodword, age 3; Uriah Woodward, age 5; son Woodward, age 2.
Family 9: Noah Dewey and wife.
Family 10: Noah Dewey, Jr., and wife; Samuel Dewey, age 13; Olive Dewey, age 10; Elias Dewey, age 8; Ezra Dewey, age 6; Charles Dewey, age 4; Darius, an infant, age 2.
Family 11: James Calkins and wife; Rhoda Calkins, age 14; Samuel Calkins, age 8; Frederick Calkins, age 6; Cyrus Calkins, age 4; Enos Calkins, age 1¼.
Family 12: Constant Bliss and wife.
[150]This census is found in the Town Papers, New Hampshire, Volume IX, 1638-1784.
516
Family 13: Eldad Post and wife; Eldad Post, age 13; Aaron Post, age 11; Daniel Post, age 6; Russell Post, age 4; Hannah Post, age 15; Sibbel Post, age 2; Mary, an infant.
Family 14: Daniel Tillotson and wife Mary Sawyer Tillotson [Page 424]; child Tillotson,

age 1; hired child, age 9.
Family 15, Clement Emery & wife.
Family 16, Samuel Phelps & wife Lydia Morey, sister of Israel Morey; Oranda Phelps, age 6; Samuel Phelps, age 5, Bridget Phelps, age 2; Lydia, an infant.
Family 17, Jno. Wood and wife; Reuby Wood, age 16; Comfort Wood, age 14.
Family 18, Joel Phelps, son of Samuel Phelps and wife.
Family 19, Edward Sawyer, son of Thomas Sawyer and wife.
Family 20, Experience Cross & wife; Hitty Cros, age 11; Bethuel Cross, age 6; Oliver Cross, age 1.
Family 21, Shubel Cross and wife Hepzibah Sawyer, daughter of Thomas Sawyer; Joseph Cross, age 2; Lydia, an infant.
Family 22, Linsford Morey, father of Israel Morey and 2nd wife Mary.
Family 23, Jonathan Derby and wife; Jona Derby, age 18; Ezra Derby, age 14; Levinah Derby, age 12; Lydia Derby, age 9; Lucy Derby, age 6; Elizabeth and Apollos (twins), age 4; Samuel Derby, age 1½.
Family 24, Jeremiah Post and wife, Anna Cogswell Post, later Spooner.
Family 26, Jonathan Sawyer, son of Thomas Sawyer and wife.
Single men: Rev. Mr. Obadiah Noble; Abraham Palmer; Jacob Marston; Gillam Bliss (a transient man); George Wilson (a transient); John Wright (a transient); Daniel Butterfield (a transient); Jno Crosby for Jno Weeks; Giles Tiffany (a transient); Nathan Dewey; Jno Morey, son of Linsford and Mary Morey.
This ends the research notes from the 2008 trip to New York and New Hampshire by Lyman and Karen Platt.
NOTE 453 St. Mary's Parish, Oldham, Lancashire, England, 1558 to 1825 (microfiche 6803295 #5). The following data is in the order of given name, surname, christening date, relationship, parents or other data.
517
Edmond Platt, October 27, 1559.
Platt, June 20, 1647, son of John Plate.
James Platt, February 17, 1610, son of James Platt.
Sarah Platt, November 16, 1634, daughter of James Platt.
James Platte, April 3, 1636, son of James Platt.
Elizabeth Platt, October 30, 1636, daughter of John Platt.
Isaac Platte, January 20, 1639, son of John Platte.
Francis Platt, May 15, 1647, son of Francis Platt.
Mary Platt, October 31, 1650, daughter of John Platt.
Martha Platt, October 31, 1650, daughter of John Platt.
Martha Platt, March 4, 1655, daughter of Francis Platt.
Anne Platt, March 27, 1658, daughter of George Platt.
Alice Platt, December 12, 1658, daughter of Francis Platt.
James Platt, March 24, 1661, son of George Platt.
James Platt, August 11, 1661, son of James Platt.
George Platt, April 1662, son of Francis Platt.
Ann Platt, May 3, 1663, daughter of Francis Platt.
Francis Platt, November 15, 1663, son of James Platt.
Martha Platt, July 16, 1665, daughter of Francis Platt.

Mary Platt, June 14, 1668, daughter of James Platt.
Mary Platt, November 21, 1669, daughter of James Platt.
Martha Platt, September 23, 1683, daughter of James Platt.
John Platt, July 31, 1686, son of James Platt and Elizabeth.
Jane Platt, November 25, 1688, daughter of James Platt.
Ann Platt, July 28, 1689, daughter of George Platt and Ann.
Isaac Platt, October 11, 1691, son of George Platt and Ann.
Elizabeth Platt, February 19, 1692, daughter of James Platt and Elizabeth.
Martha Platt, February 18, 1694, daughter of George Platt and Ann.
John Platt, August 21, 1696, son of George Platt.
James Platt, February 1, 1698, son of James Platt.
George Platt, November 13, 1698, son of George Platt (see bur. or death November 11, 1711.
Penninah Platt, May 4, 1699, daughter of James Platt.
Anna Platt, December 29, 1700, daughter of James Platt.
James Platt, October 19, 1701, son of George Platt.
George Platt, October 19, 1702, son of James Platt.
Alice Platt, September 17, 1704, daughter of George Platt.
Mary Platt, December 17, 1704, daughter of James Platt.
Francis Platt, December 22, 1706, son of George Platt.
Abraham Platt, March 8, 1710, son of George Platt.
Elizabeth Platt, May 8, 1713, daughter of Jno. Platt.
Anne Platt, May 29, 1715, daughter of John Platt.
Mary Platt, June 2, 1717, daughter of John Platt.
James Platt, October 25, 1719, son of John Platt; see bur. or death entry Dec. 27, 1719.
Patience Platt, April 30, 1721, daughter of John Platt.

Hannah Platt, August 23, 1724, daughter of George Platt and Catheron; see burial or death March 11, 1725.
Isaac Platt, September 12, 1725, son of James Platt and Elizabeth.
James Platt, May 1, 1726, son of George Platt and Catherine.
Anne Platt, May 23, 1727, daughter of James Platt and Elizabeth.
Hannah Platt, April 20, 1729, daughter of George Platt and Catherine; see burial or death June 26, 1730.
Mary Platt, May 13, 1730, daughter of John Platt and Mary.
Sarah Platt, March 5, 1732, daughter of John Platt and Mary.
George Platt, September 9, 1733, son of George Platt and Mary.
Mary Platt, December 25, 1733, daughter of James Platt and Martha.
James Platt, December 1, 1734, son of James Platt and Mary.
Mary Platt, December 1, 1734, daughter of James Platt and Mary.
Mary Platt, July 13, 1735, daughter of Thomas Platt and Anne; see burial or death August 21, 1736.
James Platt, April 6, 1735, son of John Platt and Mary.
Robert Platt, December 14, 1735, son of James Platt and Anne.
John Platt, October 5, 1737, son of Peter Platt and Mary.
James Platt, November 20, 1737, son of Francis Platt and Elizabeth.

John Platt, June 12, 1738, son of John Platt and Mary; see burial or death March 3, 1739.
Sarah Platt, April 15, 1739, daughter of Peter Platt and Mary; see burial or death April 21, 1744.
Anne Platt, November 1, 1741, daughter of John Platt and Mary.
James Platt, February 28, 1742, son of Peter Platt and Mary.
Mary Platt, June 6, 1742, daughter of Thomas Platt and Alice.
John Platt, July 29, 1744, son of John Platt and Mary.
Jacob Platt, June 30, 1745, son of James Platt.
Sarah Platt, May 29, 1748, daughter of Thomas Platt and Alice.
Francis Platt, October 8, 1749, son of James Platt and Betty.
John Platt, January 6, 1750, son of Francis Platt and Anne.
John Platt, December 9, 1750, son of Thomas Platt.
Anne Platt, February 16, 1752, son of Francis Platt and Ann.
James Platt, December 6, 1752, son of Francis Platt and Anne.
Mary Platt, July 28, 1754, daughter of James Platt and Betty.
James Platt, September 27, 1754, son of Peter Platt and Betty.
Betty Platt, October 24, 1756, daughter of James Platt and Betty.
Samuel Platt, April 1, 1757, son of Peter Platt and Betty.
Robert Platt, May 9, 1757, son of Thomas Platt and Margaret.
Mary Platt, February 5, 1758, daughter of John Platt and Sarah.
Jenny Platt, April 6, 1759, daughter of Peter Platt and Betty.
John Platt, May 20, 1759, son of Thomas Platt and Margaret.
Hannah Platt, May 4, 1760, daughter of Thomas Platt and Ellin.
Anne Platt, January 23, 1761, daughter of Peter Platt and Betty.
Hannah Platt, June 14, 1761, daughter of John Platt and Sarah.
James Platt, October 24, 1761, son of Charles Platt and Anne.

Daniel Platt, May 16, 1762, son of Edmund Platt and Betty.
Mary Platt, October 23, 1763, daughter of James Platt and Dorothy.
John Platt, May 2, 1764, son of Edmund Platt and Betty.
Betty Platt, September 16, 1764, daughter of Charles Platt and Anne.
John Platt, February 2, 1765, son of Peter Platt and Betty.
Mary Platt, February 2, 1765, daughter of Peter Platt and Betty.
James Platt, March 17, 1765, son of Abraham Platt and Martha.
Anne Platt, April 9, 1765, daughter of James Platt and Dorothy.
Joseph Platt, September 15, 1765, son of James Platt and Betty.
John Platt, January 21, 1766, son of Charles Platt and Anne.
John Platt, September 7, 1766, son of James Platt and Dorothy.
John Platt, October 12, 1766, son of Robert Platt and Anne.
Peggy Platt, December 7, 1766, daughter of Abraham Platt and Martha.
Samuel Platt, August 16, 1767, son of Jacob Platt and Anne.
John Platt, September 11, 1768, son of James Platt and Betty.
Isaac Platt, September 11, 1768, son of James Platt and Betty.
Sarah Platt, January 15, 1769, daughter of John Platt and Deborah.
Alice Platt, December 28, 1770, daughter of Peter Platt and Betty.
Betty Platt, April 14, 1771, daughter of James Platt and Dorothy.

Hannah Platt, August 1, 1773, daughter of Daniel Platt and Mary.
Hannah Platt, March 20, 1774, daughter of James Platt and Dorothy.
James Platt, May 1, 1774, daughter of Peter Platt and Anne.
Anne Platt, August 31, 1774, daughter of John Platt and Betty.
Sarah Platt, March 5, 1775, daughter of Francis Platt and Mary.
John Platt, June 18, 1775, son of Robert Platt and Peggy Platt.
Molly Platt, September 10, 1775, daughter of John Platt and Betty.
John Platt, February 11, 1776, son of James Platt and Betty.
James Platt, March 10, 1776, son of John Platt and Betty.
Samuel Platt or Broadbent, July 12, 1776, son of James Platt and Anne Broadbent.
Daniel Platt, November 17, 1776, son of Francis Platt and Mary.
John Platt, January 18, 1778, son of Peter Platt and Anne.
James Platt, May 24, 1778, son of James Platt and Dorothy.
John Platt, February 21, 1779, son of John Platt and Betty.
John Platt, February 21, 1779, son of Francis Platt and Mary.
Ann Platt, December 17, 1780, daughter of James Platt and Sarah.
Peter Platt, January 28, 1781, son of John Platt and Betty.
Betty Platt, February 28, 1781, daughter of Peter Platt and Ann.
Robert Platt, June 22, 1781, son of Francis Platt and Mary.
Mary Platt, April 28, 1782, daughter of Peggy Platt.
Betty Platt or Jackson, November 20, 1782, daughter of James Platt and Ann Jackson.
Thomas Platt, April 4, 1784, son of John Platt and Betty.
Edmund Platt, June 27, 1784, son of Peter Platt and Ann.
James Platt, November 14, 1784, son of Joseph Platt and Mary.
Edward Platt, February 19, 1786, son of Peter Platt and Ann.
Samuel Platt, September 3, 1786, son of Joseph Platt and Mary.

Betty Platt, December 31, 1786, daughter of Francis Platt and Mary.
Fanny Platt, January 31, 1787, daughter of Mally Platt.
William Platt, June 1, 1788, son of Joseph Platt and Mary.
Isaac Platt, January 4, 1789, son of Francis Platt and Mary.
Thomas Platt, May 3, 1789, son of Thomas Platt and Mary.
Sally Platt, November 15, 1789, daughter of Peter Platt and Ann.
Mary Platt, December 6, 1789, daughter of John Platt and Betty.
Jane Platt, September 12, 1790, daughter of Thomas Platt and Mary.
Alice Platt, May 13, 1792, daughter of John Platt and Betty.
Phillis Platt, June 17, 1792, daughter of Thomas Platt and Mary.
Betty Platt, March 10, 1793, daughter of John Platt and Mary.
James Platt, April 21, 1793, son of John Platt and Jane.
Betty Platt, February 28, 1794, daughter of Thomas Platt and Mary.
James Platt, September 27, 1795, son of John Platt and Mary.
James Platt, January 6, 1797, son of Thomas Platt and Mary.
John Platt, September 17, 1797, son of Joseph Platt and Mary.
William Platt or Taylor, October 29, 1797, son of John Platt and Betty Taylor.
Ann Platt, November 15, 1797, daughter of John Platt and Mary.
John Platt, January 4, 1799, son of Joseph Platt and Fanny.

John Platt, June 16, 1799, son of James Platt and Betty.
Hannah Platt, April 6, 1800, daughter of John Platt and Mary.
Joseph Platt, May 11, 1800, son of James Platt and Mary.
William Platt, March 6, 1803, son of James Platt and Mary.
Mary Platt, June 19, 1803, daughter of James Platt and Betty.
Watts Platt, June 17, 1804, son of James Platt and Mary.
Mariah Platt, March 9, 1806, daughter of James Platt and Mary.
James Platt, July 27, 1806, son of James Platt and Betty.
James Platt, October 26, 1806, son of John Platt and Ann.
John Platt, January 17, 1808, son of Peter Platt and Betty.
Mary Platt, December 11, 1808, daughter of James Platt and Mary.
Peggy Platt, January 29, 1809, daughter of James Platt and Mary.
Ann Platt, March 18, 1810, daughter of Peter Platt and Betty.
Alice Platt, August 12, 1810, daughter of Thomas Platt and Mary.
Betty Platt, March 15, 1812, daughter of Mary Platt.
Hannah Platt, August 30, 1812, daughter of Peter Platt and Betty.
Joseph Platt, October 11, 1812, son of James Platt and Betty.
James Platt, August 28, 1814, son of Peter Platt and Betty.
Thomas Platt, March 31, 1816, son of Thomas Platt and Mary.
Thomas Platt, September 1, 1816, son of Peter Platt and Betty.
Sarah Platt, July 6, 1817, daughter of Thomas Platt and Mary.
Alice Platt, September 6, 1818, daughter of Peter Platt and Betty; see burial or death September 14, 1818.
Mary Platt, February 7, 1819, daughter of James Platt and Betty.
Alice Platt, November 28, 1819, daughter of Peter Platt and Betty.
John Schofield Platt, July 15, 1821, son of Thomas Platt and Mary.
521
Peter Platt, May 26, 1822, son of Peter Platt and Betty.
Ann Platt, June 16, 1822, daughter of James Platt and Betty.
James Lees Platt, July 6, 1823, son of Hannah Platt.
James Platt, September 21, 1823, son of Thomas Platt and Mary
John Platt, April 18, 1824, son of James Platt and Betty.
NOTE 454 Judy J. Stebbins, *Guide to the Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph, 1822-1829.* (Willoughby, Ohio: Genealogical Research Co., 1982). Neswpaper Abstracts with Indexes. I have selected only those notices that pertain to our family or are pertinent to early LDS history. LDP
Friday, July 7, 1826. #1524, page 3, colume 1: Account of the 4th of July celebration in Painesville, which includes a list of all the toasts. Edward Partridge's name is mentioned. #1528, page 3, column 3: Letters still in the Mentor Post Office as of July 1, 1826, by D. Kerr, postmaster. Rhoda Lyman is mentioned.
July 27, 1827, page 3, column 4: Edward Partridge prints a notice for the people to pay their debts that they owe him.
October 5, 1827, page 3, column 3: Edward Partridge has a letter in the post office at Painesville, Ohio.
February 29, 1828, page 3, column 5: maple sugar for sale by Edward Partridge.
February 29, 1828, page 4, column 3: furs for sale by Edward Partridge.

February 29, 1828, page 4, column 5: property for sale by Edward Partridge.
April 18, 1839, page 3, column 5: Kirtland has 636 people, 106 families, 2,000 Mormons who are evacuating the area.
NOTE 455 Genealogical notes taken during the Western Association of Leavitt Families Memorial Trek, 2003.
John Leavitt died February 17, 1852, Cambria, Hillsdale, Michigan.
Lucy Rowell Leavitt, wife of John Leavitt, died in Iowa, near the Platte Rivers July 23, 1858. Indications are that she died at Morrisburg or Norrisburg, but that name has not been identified on any map to date.
Lyman Leavitt and Ellen Brown lived until May 1863 at Oak Lawn, near Chicago, at which time they started west.

Rebecca Leavitt, sister of John Leavitt, married Franklin Chamberlain. One of their sons lived with them for many years, and until 1880, in Oak Lawn then moved to California in the late 1800's.
Trader's Point, also called Council Point, was where the Leavitt lived on the Missouri River, just south of Kaneville, Iowa. In 1852, Peter A. Sarpy operated the first flatboat ferry there. It would sometimes end up a mile below where they started. In 1853 he began operating a steam ferry.
Trader's Point and St. Mary's Ferry were opposite Bellevue, Nebraska. The marker on Allis Road, marking where Trader"s Point is, in 1935 had a sign 3x3 feet (metal) with "Mormon Trail" indicated. It fell down in 1937. From Frank Wolksa, Hwy 370 (Bellevue Road).
DeLisle French Cemetery, East side of Allis Road (originally opposite the second house on the west side of Allis Road) in 1952 was washed out. There were 100 graves there. The coffins were reburied in a common grave at Glenwood.
There is an Indian Cemetery on Applewood Road, west of the hog farm log cabin on the ridge south of the road.
Excerpt taken from 3-ring binder kept at the Visitor's Center, Kanesville Tabernacle and Winter Quarters: Kanesville Cemeteries: The Mormons in 1846 arrived here on their way to Utah and started a burying ground where the Fairview Cemetery is now located on the high bluff northeast of Council Bluffs on Oakland Avenue West. In 1848 they established a cemetery at Council Point, west of Lake Manawa.
NOTE 456 Notes on Glady Perkins Tomney Lyman's family.
Aunt Glady is buried in Blanding. Her first husband, Michael Philip Tomney is buried at the City Cemetery in Salt Lake City. The son Otis, born January 29, 1913 in Monticello, died in Richfield, Utah, September 24, 2003. His first wife was Mary Jane Irby. He married (2) Audruff L. Haggard. He retired to Circleville, then moved to Marysvale, where they lived until her death in 1991. He married (3) Ester Christensen in 1992. He left two sisters, Iris McCoy and Elda Grover, both residing with his only niece Kelly Sobczak in New Mexico. His funeral was September 29, 2003, at 1:00 p.m. He is buried in the Marysvale Cemetery.
Iris' children are all dead except Kelly Sue Sobczak with whom she lives.
Elizabet Thor (Kirt's wife) married September 20, 2003, in Salt Lake City, to James Wilbor Cecil.
NOTE 457 Bart Anderson, *Senior Sampler*, Friday December 15, 2000, page 6. "My

Favorite Stories: Early Mormons and Ouija Boards."
523
Except for a few historians, most Utahans did not know that the Ouija Board was a part of 1880s Utah culture. A movement known as "Spiritualism" swept the Utah Territory. Many good Mormons were caught up in talking with the dead. William Godbe, a member of the Seventies Quorum, and a good friend of Brigham Young, became the out-spoken leader of the cause. Eventualy others, such as Apostle Amasa Lyman, Sara Pratt (Orson Pratt's first wife), Orson Pratt, Jr. (St. George's first postmaster) and Frederick Walker (one of the merchant and bank Walker Brothers) would become involved. The comments of Mormon leaders were not confined to Salt Lake City. In distant Parowan and Beaver, two hundred miles south, church leaders were upset by the inroads of Ouija Boards and spiritualism was making within the flock. President William H. Dame declared that "many members of the local School of the Prophets were tinctured by 'spirits.'" At the mining town of Iron City there were many spiritualists. "Spiritualism was pretty well accepted," remembered one Iron City citizen. Perhaps the unusually high incidence of spiritualism in southern Utah was due to Apostle Lyman's preaching in the area.
It all started in the year of 1848. Something unusual happened back in New York. Two sisters, Kate and Margaret Fox, contacted the spirit of a dead peddler; became instant celebrities and started a national obsession that spread all across the United States and Europe. It was the birth of modern Spiritualism. The whole world, it seemed, was ripe for communication with dead. Spiritualist churches sprang up everywhere, and persons with special gifts or the "pipeline to the other side" were in great demand. These unique individuals were designated as "mediums" because they acted as intermediares between spirits and living people. The medium and attending sisters would rest their fingers lightly on a table and wait for spiritual contact. Soon the table would tilt and move and knock on the floor in a code to represent the different letters of the alphabet. Entire messages from the spirits could be spelled out in this way.
Another less noisy method was a form of spirit writing employing a small basket with a pencil attached to one end. The medium simply had to rest a hand on the basket, establish contact, and the spirit would take over, writing the message from the Great Beyond. The pencil basket quickly evolved into a more sophisticated tool, the planchette. This was a small heart-shaped table with two rotating casters underneath. A pencil at the apex formed the third leg. Legend has it that the inventor of the device was M. Planchette, a French medium, but no information on such a person exists and the fact that the word "planchette" in French means "little plank" suggests a translation error rather than an actual person.
The evil of the board came to light in the 1930s when a fifteen-year-old girl, Mattie Turley, murdered her father. The mother was also involved, for she wanted to leave the father for another man. "The Ouija board told me to do it so that Mama can be free to marry a handsome cowboy, that's all that happened," the 15-year-old testified at her trial. "Mother told me the Ouija board couldn't be denied and that I would not even be arrested for doing it." Both mother and daughter were convicted of murder.
524
In 1956, a wealthy Connecticut woman named Helen Peck left nearly her entire $180,000 estate to John Gale Forbes, a name her Ouija board had spelled out in 1919. The only problem: there was no John Gale Forbes. A court-ordered search failed to turn up a single

person by that name in the entire United States.
At the time of World War I, the IRS collected a 10% tax on every game sold in the United States and the Fulds family (who manufactured the Ouija board until 1967, when they sold the rights to Parker Brothers Manufacturing), didn't want to pay. So they declared the Ouija board to be a "scientific instrument" that didn't qualify for the tax. They fought the case all the way to the Supreme Court and lost.
Satan can quote Scripture for his purpose and Satan uses a vacant mind as a dumping ground.
NOTE 458 Ferral Leavitt Jones, a granddaughter of Jeremiah Leavitt IV and Mary Ellen Huntsman, had a son Russell Lorin Jones, born September 17, 1948, St. George, Washington, Utah, who married in 1972, in Siagon, Viet Nam to Ut-thi-pham, born in South Vietnam.
Ferral's other children are Melvin Royce Jones who married Christine Bennion; and Kevin Vaughn Jones.
Other notes from interview with Ferral. Louise Vinnie Leavitt's daughter Louise's daughter Donna Curry is a nun in Italy.
Grant Leavitt, who lives in Moab, Utah is a son of Josiah Thomas Leavitt, son of Jeremiah Leavitt III.
Leona Leavitt married Roy Arban and lives in South Ogden.
Leavitt reunions were held in Gunlock from 1981-1989. Gerald and Missha Holt have the complete transcripts of those reunions.
NOTE 459 Kannaraville Cemetery.
Diantha Allen, daughter of Daniel and Mary A. Allen and beloved wife of William Shanks Berry, born in Nauvoo, December 19, 1839; died July 14, 1873.
J. Elton Platt, July 27, 18??; died January 7, 1900.
Walter Lysle Platt, born November 5, 1900; died April 24, 1973; wife Alice Campbell, born February 7, 1903; died March 31, 1969.
Rulon and Roland Hottel, sons of Robert F. Hottel and Rebecca, born April 13, 1933; died April 14, 1933.

Vernon Platt, born January 26, 1917; died July 25, 1940.
Mary Wilhelmina Berry, born August 16, 1874; died July 6, 1960; husband John William Platt, born January 17, 1858; died March 11, 1943.
John M. Petty, born September 11, 1866; died March 25, 1868, at Kanarra.
NOTE 460 Travis family of Inchfield, Walsden, Todmorden, Lancashire, now of Yorkshire, England. Lancashire Publication B N 3, Volume 71.[151]
Travis of Inchfield migrated thither, from Blackley, Lancashire, near Manchester, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Father Travis (the friend and correspondent of John Bredford, the Martyr), was minister of Blackley Chapel in the reign of Edward VI.
Page 460, George Travis of Blackley, Lancashire; wife Elizabeth, purchased Inchfield, Walsden, Lancashire from Sir John Bryon, before 1587, including a house, and also a walk milne near the river Roche. This passed by inheritance to his son George Travis while his father lived. In 1599, father George Travis died intestate; 1605, mother

[151]Mary M. Hedin, writing to Rulon B. Platt, 12168 S. 1700 W., Riverton, Utah, says: I am enclosing some family group sheets. I hope you will compare with your information on the Platt and Travis pedigree charts if you have them. My husband spent a fruitful four days in Preston, Lancashire, England Library a year ago, to clear up some of these sheets. There are a few of James and Margaret Platt's family we could not

find birth or christenings for, but have them from 1782, which helps a lot. Some marriage dates are still missing; also there are a few records coming in the library now and then which are helping also. I have given you call numbers where information is found here so some time when you want to check and see if I am right, you can do this. Wills are one source in clearing up a pedigree and that is what I have used on this Travis line, as well as other lines I am working on. Hope this meets with your approval. Have sent some of this to your sister Verna Platt Davis at Kannaraville, Utah.

Further reference: from 134 C Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 15, 1977. Dear Brother Platt, since you called me some wooks ago, I have received a letter from Vernon Platt in Pennsylvania (c/o Somerton Spring Swin Club, 50 Bustleton Pike, Fasterville, Buck County, Pennsylvania 19047). In talking to Sister Green, she thought you may like to correspond with him. I am enclosing some information he sent me, about his late father, Robert M. Platt, a son of James Platt ande Martha Mellor, of how he built the Somerton Resort, and now he and his sons run. His letter states "undoubtedly you are a relative of mine (cousins), but my knowledge of the many wonderful Mormon relatives in Utah often stirs my desire to know them really. Thank you for writing me to get information on my side of the Platt family. Here it is apology for taking so long to do it (five years). Recently on several trips to England I have investigated the Platt History of England in the Oldham area; with exciting results. Consequently, I have become interested in the Platt Genealogy."

I have written to him telling him about you, and the Benjamin Platt family and you were going to write his history. Now if you write him he may have taken pictures, and will give you some history of the family in England. I will send him the Platt Pedigree, along with the family group sheets of the Platt family. From his family information he sent me, he and his wife joined the Society of Friends in 1950. This may be a chance to teach him the gospel in time. His father and his sister Mary knew the gospel but their pride and money kept them from joining the Church. Vernon was born May 8, 1911; he is sixty-one years old. I hope this will be of interest to you. Sincerely, Mary M. Hedin.

526

Elizabeth died. The administration of the estate is found in F Cheshire 3, part 853.I3889; inventory only (twenty items from the back).

George Travis, son of George Travis and Elizabeth, born in Blackley, Lancashire, married Mary. He built a home in Higher Fold, Inchfield in 1631 (over the door of which is G-T 1631 M). She died April 7, 1679. His will was proved February 4, 1650/1651. He bequests Inchfield, Walsden to son John; Whitaker to son Joseph.

John Travis, christened March 5, 1625; marries Elizabeth of Inchfield; left his property to his only son George, and a legacy to his daughter Dorthey (200 pounds). His will was proved October 31, 1652; he died at Todmorden. His wife Elizabeth married a second time to John Gibson, November 20, 1654.

George Travis, son of John and Elizabeth, married Mary Crosley, February 12, 1667 at Todmorden. Will was probated July 10, 1686 (F Cheshire 3, part 1058.I3889. He had two sons, John and George and two daughters. He gave Inchfield to his son John; daughters received a legacy of money; George being ten years old when his father died, received his when he became of age. Mary died before George and he married to a women named Grace.

George Travis, son of George Travis and Mary was sent as a youth to Crompton, Lancashire to become an apprentice to a family of Quakers by the name of Hall, to learn the art of loom making or joiner; they lived at Whitefield, a village situated on a hill between Milrow and High Crompton. He married the old master's daughter, Ann Hall, January 22, 1710, she being six years younger than he. In Ann's father's will (F Cheshire 3, part 73.I3889) probated 1726, she received 1/3 part of his estate.

In "Local Notes and Gleanings" (Lancshire I L e) Volume 1, by Giles Shaw, page 123 there is the following:

The respectable family of Travis: George Travis of Heyside, yeoman, died February 23,

1739, age 62; buried in Altar Tomb near the southwest corner of the chapel.
Here lyth the ashes of one deeply learned;
In Mysteries deep of the noble art;
The strongest reasons were by him discerned;
No epitaph can speak his true desert;
In analyticks, he was deeply skilled. Despising Fame,
He led a rural life.
To pride a stranger with each virtue filled;
A friend to peace; an enemy to strife. [see Note 472 below]
He was a mathematician of considerable attainment. He was descended of Travises of Inchfield in Rochdale parish; who descended thither from Blackley in the parish of Manchester in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He was progenitor of Travis of Shaw and
527
Royton, Lancashire. He was the father of ten children; six being alive at the time of his death. His wife, Ann Hall, died March 28, 1763, age 80 years. The will George Travis of Royton is found at F Cheshire 3, part 119.I3889.
One of the Travis having a taste of genealogy traced the family to Heptonstall, Yorkshire; thence to France and Germany, without ascertaining anything respecting their origins. We suspect Spain or Portugal would be their likely origin as the name comes from the Spanish "Travas," which refers to horses and leads to the conclusion that the founder of the family followed that vocation.
George Travis, son of George Travis and Ann Hall married Esther Crompton, December 26, 1752. Their daughter Margaret (Peggy) Travis married James Platt, September 16, 1779. Their son Thomas Platt married Sarah Standring about 1815 whose son Benjamin married Mary Greaves.
NOTE 461 Shaw Chapel Parish Registers (FHL Film 261784), Register 2: Baptisms, Weddings, and Burials.
Page 7, October 17, 1714, Joseph, son of George and Anne Travers (?) [question mark in entry].
Page 3, Sarah, wife of Edmund Greaves, Cots, buried May 9, 1810.
Page 8, April 15, 1716, Myles, son of John and Alis Greave or Rodes.
Page 8, August 12, 1716, James, son of Georg and Anne Travera (?).
Page 11, November 10, 1721, Benjamin, son of George and Anne Travis, Heyside.
Page 13, November 3, 1723, Anne, daughter of John and Mary Kershaw, Sholver.
Page 21, December 2, 1730, William Crompton, single; Margaret Nield, single woman; married.
Page 28, December 28, James and Mary, son and daughter of James and Mary Platt of Garside. Note: 1st Platt entry.
Page 28, July 13, 1735, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Ann Platt.
Page 31, June 28, 1736, Esther, daughter of William and Margret Crompton, Arrowgate.
Page 34, February 25, 1738/1739, Hannah, daughter of William and Margret Crompton.
528
Page 56, December 13, 1741, George, son of John and Hannah Travis, Heyside. Note: This is the first Travis entry for children other than George and Ann. This George is the Reverend George Travis, vicar of Eastham and rector of Handley. LDP.
Page 57, June 6, 1742, Mary daughter of Thomas Platt and Alice Platt, Whitefield.

Page 64, June 30, 1745, Jacob, son of James Platt, Beeson Hill, Slackcoat or Slade. Note: this is possibly the 4th child of our James Platt – LDP.
Page 72, July 24, 174?, Edmund, son of Edmund and Anne Greave or Roades, of Sholver-Hey; clothier.
Page 73, November 6, 1748, Bettey, daughter of James and Mary Taylor, Hangg Chatter, Middleton parish; weaver.
Page 74, Nathan, son of Edmund Greaves, Shore Edge, buried April 29, 1801.
Page 77, April 8, 1750, James, son of James and Mary Taylor, Hangg Chatter, Middleton parish.
Page 77, July 8, 1750, James, son of Edmund and Ann Greave, Shore Edge; woolen weaver.
Page 78, December 9, 1750, John, son of Thomas Platt, Whitefield, laborer.
Page 82, May 24, 1752, John son of James and Mary Taylor, Hangg Chatter, Middleton parish.
Page 85, July 22, 1753, Sarah, daughter of James and Mary Taylor, Hangg Chatter, Middleton parish.
Page 85, August 19, 1753, William, son of Thomas and Hannah Heap, Sholver. Note: first Heap entry.
Page 86, December 29, 1753, Hannah, daughter of George and Esther Travis, Moss Hey.
Page 8 [89], Esther, wife of George Travis, Laneside, buried January 26, 1763/1764.
Page 8 [89], John, son of George Travis, Laneside, buried March 23, 1763/1764.
Page 91, May 20, 1755, Esther, daughter of George and Esther Travis, Moss Hey.
Page 91, Nathan, son of Edmund Greaves, Shore Edge, buried April 16, 1766.
Page 92, December 28, 1755, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Anna Heap, Sholver.
529
Page 93, Edmund, son of Edmund Greaves, Shore Edge, weaver, buried June 18, 1789.
The registers for 1757, 1758 and 1759 are missing. No Thomas Taylor, son of James and Mary Taylor appears, nor does Mary.
Page 100, Edmund, son of Edmund Greave or Roades, baptized at home, from Shore Edge, aged one year, July 4, 1749.
Page 107, John, son of Edmund Greaves, Jr., weaver, Shore Edge, buried September 16, 1777.
Shaw Chapel Parish Register, Volume III, Baptisms January 6, 1760 to September 26, 1784 [FHL Film 261784].
Page 9, August 9, 1761, Margaret, daughter of George and Esther Travis, weaver, Moss Hey.
Page 17 [8], November 16, 1762, Robert, son of James and Mary Taylor, weaver, Sholver.
Page 25 [11], January 26, 1764, John, son of George and Esther Travis, weaver, Laneside.
Page 36 [15], July 30, 1765, Mary, daughter of James and Mary Taylor, weaver, Sholver.
Page 66 [27], February 27, 1770, James, son of James and Mary Taylor, weaver, Sholver.
Page 86 [34], August 16, 1772, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Stock, cordwainer, High Crompton.
Page 106 [41], September 11, 1774, Malley, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Stock, cordwainer, High Crompton.

Page 121 [45], January 28, 1776, Thomas, son of Edward and Esther Duckworth, Blacksmith, Shaw.
Page 143 [52], October 26, 1777, Mary, daughter of Edward and Esther Duckworth, Blacksmith, Shaw.
Page 164 [58], January 31, 1779, Malley, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Stock, cordwainer, High Crompton.
Page 195 [66], February 11, 1781, Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Stock, cordwainer, High Crompton.
530
Page 223 [74], August 18, 1782, Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Mary Stock, cordwainer, High Crompton
Page 246 [80], January 7, 1784, Sarah, daughter of James and Peggy Platt, weaver, Crompton Moor.
Page 257 [83], July 11, 1784, James, son of William and Mary Standring, Blacksmith, Shaw.
Shaw Chapel Parish Register, Volume IV, Baptisms October 5, 1784 to December 31, 1796 [FHL fFlm 261784].
Page 6, July 31, 1785, Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Stock, Low Crompton.
Page 10, April 9, 1786, James, son of James and Peggy Platt, weaver, Crompton Moor.
Page 23, February 10, 1788, Isaac and Rebecca, son and daughter of James and Peggy Platt, weaver, Whitehall.
Page 40, October 22, 1790, Joseph, son of James and Peggy Platt, weaver, Whitehall. Note: Rebecca does not appear.
Page 69, May 11, 1794, Thomas, son of James and Peggy Platt, weaver, Whitehall.
Page 81, October 2, 1796, Benjamin, son of James and Peggy Platt, wollen weaver.
Shaw Chapel Parish Register, Volume V, Baptisms January 1797 to 1812 [FHL Film 261784].
Page 10, August 18, 1799, Robert, son of James and Peggy Platt, born July 19, 1799, Whitehall.
NOTE 462 Wesleyan Methodist Church, Shaw, Lancashire, England (Items 5 & 6), Batch C8675-1, page 20 of printout.
Rebecca Greaves, born September 28, 1816, daughter of James Greaves and Mary; note: no other children of this couple given in printout.
NOTE 463 Register of Baptisms, etc., at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel near Shaw/Oldham, in the township of Crompton, 1816-1837 (FHL Film 560903, Item 1), page 4.
Rebecca, the daughter of James and Mary Greaves, born September 28, 1816, cotton weavers in the township of Crompton in the Parish of Oldham. W.E. Miller.
531
NOTE 464 Parish Register Transcripts, Chapelry of Shaw Chapel, Lancashire, Church of England (Norman Collection, Salford, England; FHL Film 223726: christenings 1704-1756 1760-1828; burials 1704-1756, 1759-1828; marriages 1704-1709, 1727-1752).
Page 89, August 18, 1754, Edmund, son of Edmond and Anne Greaves, Crompton. Note: no other children 1755 and to May 1, 1756; registers missing to January 1760; no more children to January 1756, for Edmond and Anne Greaves.
NOTE 465 Wills and Administrations of Estates, Lancashire, England, 1558-1857 (FHL

Film 88863).
No apparent wills for Heaps, 1761-1780. Volume H-O, 1786:
William Heaps of Clitheroe, mercer, administration, 1786 [this could be Susan Heaps' father].
John Heap, of Bentbrow in Oldham, shoemaker, 1786.
Anne Heaps of Clithero in the parish of Whalley, Lancashire, England, Diocese of Chester, grocer, and Nicholas Bailey of Clithero, taylor, and James Heaps of Clithero, taylor; William Heaps, late of Clithero, mercer and grocer, deceased. Ann Heaps X her mark, signed by James Heaps, probably a brother of deceased, Anne Heaps, January, 1786.
NOTE 466 Whalley Parish Register Printouts (P-557-1, 557-2, christenings; 557-1 marriages; FHL books 942.72 B4l, volume 7, volume 74).
Susan Heaps does not appear in Whalley Parish, no do any of the above-mentioned Heaps (1653-1833). There are no Thomas Standring family members either.
NOTE 467 Wills and Administrations of Lancashire, England, 1558-1857, Church of England, Diocese of Chester, Consistory Court (FHL Film 88911). Note: the next three entries might be brothers, sons of George Travis and Ann Hall.
William Travis, of Heyside, parish of Oldham, yeoman, 1798; wife Deborah.
NOTE 468 Same as above.
John Travis, of Heyside, parish of Oldham, yeoman, 1800. He was part owner in Clough Mill, near Todmorden; wife Margery; children: Ann, Mary, Joseph, John, Sarah, Deborah, Benjamin, George, William, Dorothy, James and Edmund; brother Joseph; sonin-
law James Cocker.
NOTE 469 Same as above.

George Travis, of Mumps (outskirts of Oldham), yeoman, 1794; wife Mary; note: this is not our George.
NOTE 470 High River, Alberta, Canada, September 10, 1977. I went to the town hall. They informed me that High River is the municipal district of Foothills #31.
Alberta is an area of lovely rolling hills and wide prairies with the Rocky Mountains to the west. The railroad runs to the north of Brant, which has five big grain elevators; cold winds; the prairie to the south as far as horizon there are few trees.
High River Cemetery Record, Highwood Cemetery #192: Sarah Rosette Platt, plot 5, range 7, reinterred from Frankburg, Alberta, June 7, 1947; Thomas Platt, plot 6, range 7, died December 10, 1956, age 87; buried December 15, 1956.
At the cemetery itself, near the north end of the last row is the tombstone which reads: P Platt: in Memory of Sarah Rosette, beloved wife of Thomas Platt, born February 19, 1877; died February 27, 1927 and Thomas Platt, born October 9, 1869; died December 10, 1856.
NOTE 471 Miscellaneous note on England – reference has been lost.
From one end of England to the other, Yorkshiremen are looked upon as being keener than other people; more eager in pursuit of their own interests; more sharp and more selfish… they, like the people of Lancashire, are just the very reverse of being cunning and selfish; be they farmers or be they what they may, you get at the botton of their hearts in a minute. Everything they think soon gets to the tongue, and out of it comes heads and

tails as fast as they can pour it.
Beverly, which was formerly a very considerable city with three or four gates, one of which is yet standing, had a grand college, built in the year 700 by the Archbishop of York. It had three famous hospitals and two friaries. There is one church, a very fine one… it is still a very pretty town; the market large; the land all round the country good; and it's particularly famous for horses; those for speed being shown off here on market days at this time of the year. William Colbert (1763-1835), Rural Rides.
In 1500 England had slightly more than 3,000,000 people.
The scenery of the hills bordering Yorkshire and Lancashire is not grand; it's romantic; it's scarcely striking. Long, low moors, dark with heath, shut in little valleys, where a stream waters here and there, a fringe of stunted copse. Mills and scattered cottages chase romance from these vales; it is only right up deep in amongst the ridges of the moors, that Imagination can find rest. Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855), Introduction to the Poems of Emily Bronte.
533
In Lancashire, 1698, Manchester looks exceedingly well at the entrance, very substantial buildings, the houses are in very loftly but mostly of brick and stone, the old houses are timber work, and in the center a very large Church all stone stands so high that walking around the churchyard you can see the whole town. Celia Finnes (1662-1741)
NOTE 472 Notes and Gleanings: Oldham and Neighbourhood (FHL Book 948.72/02 H2sha).
Page 122, Saturday, January 22nd, 1887. Some Account of the Shaw Chapel and its Association.
The graveyard, which is intersected with four footpaths, is a short field's distance from the village, and is prettily surrounded with grassy meadows. There is a small building, probably the hearse house, in the northeast angle of the yard. There are about a dozen altar tombs; otherwise, with a single exception of an upright slab, the gravestones are all placed on a horizontal position. The oldest inscription remaining is dated March 1728/1729. The next in point is inscribed thus: "Here Resteth the Body of James Clegg, of Shaw Side, Batchelor, who Departed this Life ye 22nd day of September, in the 74th Year of His Age, Anno Dom. 1729." Either Mr. Clegg must have prided himself in so long enjoying a state of single-blessedness, or, otherwise, celibacy must have been locally rare in those times thus to warrant notices of it on a gravestone. Near the west end is a massive table-tomb commemorating one Archibald Leitch, who died in 1768, with a quaintly ornamented headpiece. The sculptor has represented a dead man rising from a tomb and bursting or throwing off his cere clothes at the sound of a couple of trumpets, blown by a fat-cheeked angel on each side. One of the most noteworthy inscriptions appears on a large stone slab reared against the west end of the vestry, and transcribed to the memory of "William Travis, of Shaw, Clerk of this Chapel seventy years, who died May 18th, 1846, in the 89th year of his age."
The repugnance to reposing on the north side of a church is manifest here as elsewhere, and we did not observe a single stone, save a fragment lying carelessly under a spout. It was inscribed to the memory of "Alice, wife of John Buckley, [who] died December 25, 1768." Many of the memorials show a fondness for Biblical Christian names, one [Page 123] of the stones we casually noticed commemorating a Jacob, James, Isaac, Abraham, John, Patience, Isaac, Ann, and we think, Jane, the latter only, strictly speaking, not of

Scriptural origin. Many of the stones display verses and rhymes, the outpouring of the rustic mind. One of recent day declares that: "Death's darts are sudden; here's an instance plain; Alive and well – but in a moment slain."
The person so commemorated must have had Christian sympathies, as from an inscription lower down we find that one of his children, who died in childhood, was baptized by the name of Feargus O'Connor, after the chartist agitator. One of the stones commemorates Joseph Taylor, of Shaw, schoolmaster, who died in January, 1856, in his seventy-seventh year. The pedagogue seems to have been a utilitarian, or otherwise his executors were, inasmuch as he rejected the "y" used in the spelling of the surname of his
534
ancestor, John Taylor. There is one epitaph, apparently a parody or paraphrase on that of Shakespeare, in remembrance of Mary, daughter of Samuel Beckwith, of Greenfield, "carpenter of this chapel," who departed this life November 1st, 1804, in the twelfth year of her age: Let no rude hand with spade prepare, To dig the dust that's buried here, But let it rest on this its bed, Until the graves give up their dead."
A few words will not be out of place concerning the very respectable family of Travis, one of whom, George Travis, of Heyside, yeoman, died February 23, 1739, aged sixtytwo years, and is buried in an altar-tomb near the southwest corner of the chapel. The inscription, or horizontal stone, has a floral border, with a "death's head" in the centre. He is thus eulogized: [see Note 460; some little of that information, and the inscription are omitted here].
[Page 124] One of his sons, the Rev. Benjamin Travis, was nominated incumbent of Royton in September, 1760, which living he held till his death in October, 1774. Another of his sons, John Travis, Esq., of Heyside, Royton, was father to the Rev. George Travis, who in 1756 was a pupil in the Manchester Free Grammar School, subsequently Archdeacon of Chester, vicar of Eastham, and rector of Handley. He was well known to the learned divines of his day as an accomplished scholar, and published some controversial letters to Gibbon, the historian, which were dedicated to Dr. Beilby Portens, Bishop of London, and to Miss Deborah Travis, now Mrs. Knyvett. The vocalist is of this family. One of the present chapel officials is a grandson of the Rev. Benjamin Travis, and amongst other matters, he stated that one of the Travises, having a taste for genealogy, traced the family of Heptonstall in Yorkshire, and thence went to France and Germany … [see Note 460].
A family bearing the local name of the hamlet (Shaw) was resident here in 1370, and another using the name of the township (Crompton) has been located here from time immemorial. The Cockers are also of ancient standing in the township, and one of them – the Rev. John Cocker, B.D., of Bank – was for many years fellow, tutor, and bursar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, but now lives a private and retired life at his native place. Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, who has written several valuable treatises on painting, and contributes occasionally to some of [Page 125] the leading magazines of the day, is a native of Shaw, and is descended on his mother's side from the Cocker's. Other ancient families still resident include the Milnes, Wilds, &c.
For more than a century and a quarter the inhabitants of Shaw and its vicinity have been noted for their love of vocal music. Not only was considerable attention devoted to the chapel choir, but it was once customary for some of the more wealthy to have private concerts in their houses. A musical society was established in the hamlet of Shaw on the

6th of January, 1740, and held its centenary in 1840, and though still existing, is in great jeopardy of being run out, inasmuch as we have been informed it has dropt down to a single member! In the heyday of its prosperity its annual meetings were held in February, and latterly in December, in the form of a miscellaneous concert in the church schoolroom….
535
NOTE 473 James Butterworth, *An Historical Descriptive Account of the Town and Parochial Chapelry of Oldham* (Oldham: J. Clark, 1817).
Page v … I infer that it was formerly a bleak, unhospitable, and uncultivated place, the resort of refugees or poor labourious peasants, who lived as in primitive ages, by the sweat of their brow; for in the most early [earliest] period I can trace, it is noted for its rough inhabitants, who were chiefly coal miners. Few families of distinction appear to have resided here earlier than about the reign of Charles I, except the chief proprietors of the land: the Cudworths, the Radcliffes, and the Byroms, and I am thence led to conclude, before that period, it contained but few inhabitants.
Page 2, Crompton is the least cultivated of the four townships, but this may be easily accounted for, as it mostly consists of a mass of rugged hills and valleys, some of which will scarce admit at all of culture…. Royton is nearly all upon the flat, if we except a part of Oldham edge, and is generally very rich land.
Page 5, Timber may said to be remarkably scarce here, but that defect is wonderfully and abundantly supplied by the vast quantity of coal found in every part of the parish: indeed a great number of the inhabitants derive their subsistence and employ from the digging of them, the sale of which has raised many of the first adventurers in that business to a state of opulence.
Page 6, The manufacture of hats, particularly in the town itself, has been carried on to a wonderful extent; … The manufacture of the stronger cotton goods has risen to the zenith of perfection in this parish; such as the strong velveteens, cords, and other substantial fustians. I conceive that in Royton, Crompton, and their neighborhood, the best fustians that ever were manufactured in any part of the United Kingdom, have been produced.
Page 88, Whetstone-hill, formerly the residence of the Kershaws, of which family Mrs. Harrop, of Copsterhill, is a descendant. There is an old mansion…
Page 110, Heyside was formerly the residence of the family of the Shaws; …
Page 140, Dogfords Brook.
NOTE 474 Platt Ancestors who were living in 1817:
5th Generation:
Thomas Platt 1794-1870
Sarah Standring 1794-1846
Richard Stock 1807-
Rebecca Greaves 1816-
Peggy Travis 1761-1830: probably resided at Snipt Croft, Crompton all the time
Thomas Standring 1765-xxxx: all children baptized at Saddleworth, Yorkshire
Susan Heap 1771-
536
6th Generation:
James Stock 1767-
Hannah Kershaw 1769-

James Greaves 1787-xxxx; living at Scarr Cuts in 1841
Mary Duckworth 1791-xxxx; died before 1841.
7th Generation: possibly some of this generation were still living.
Directory of the Town and Neighbourhood of Oldham, 1817, pages 186-211
Oldham:
Page 189, James Butterworth, post office, Manchester Street, Oldham.
Page 190, George Bentley, Jr., weaver, West Street, Oldham; William Bentley, butcher, West Street, Oldham; George Bentley, glass & earthenware dealer, Henshaw Street, Oldham.
Page 191, James Butterworth, ironmonger, Yorkshire Street, Oldham; Robert Butterworth, tin plate worker, Yorkshire Street, Oldham; James Chadwick, hatter, West Street, Oldham; James Chadwick, cotton manufacturer, West Street, Oldham.
Page 192, Robert Chadwick, Cockhouse-fold; John Chadwick, deputy constable, Cockhouse-fold; Robert Chadwick, Black Swan, Botton-of-m.; John Fitton, shoewarehouse,
Manchester Street.
Page 193, Thomas Greaves, bookkeeper, Manchester Street; James Garlick, house painter, Manchester Street; James Greaves, manufacturer, Botton-of-m.; Mrs. Ann Heap, innkeeper, Manchester Street; James Heap, innkeeper, Cheapside; John Hilton, cotton manufacturer, Botton-of-m.; James Hilton, Red Lion, Botton-of-m.; Abraham Hilton, cotton manufacturer, Botton-of-m.; John Hilton, waste dealer, Botton-of-m.
Page 195, Samuel Kershaw, draper, Cheapside; John Kershaw, dealer in clothes, &c.
Page 196, John Nield, hat manufacturer, Hanover Street; William Nield, hatter, Fountain Street; John Nield, Hope & Anchor, Henshaw Street; Thomas Nield, attorney, Chapel Street.
Page 197, James Platt, cotton manufacturer, Manchester Street; John Radcliffe, hat manufacturer, Bank; Mary Ann Radcliffe, milliner, Manchester Street; D. Radcliffe, bookkeeper &c, West Street; Jacob Radcliffe, hat manufacturer, Bank; Daniel Radcliffe, hat manufacturer, Bank; Henry Radcliffe, hatter, Spring Street; Miss Radcliffe, milliner, Henshaw Street; Robert Radcliffe, blacksmith, Parliament Street.
537
Page 199, James Taylor, clog maker, Manchester Street; James Taylor, Esq., hat manufacturer, Manchester Street; Mary Taylor, Spread Eagle Inn, Manufacturer Street; Joseph Taylor, skewer maker, Bloom Street; Thomas Taylor, blacksmith, King Street; John Taylor, barber, Chapel Street; John Travis, grocer & chandler, Church Street; John Travis, Jr., Yorkshire Street; Abraham Taylor, heald-knitter, &c., Chapel Street; M. Travis, tallow chandler, Bottom of m.; John Travis, shoekeeper, Botton-of-m.; Benjamin Taylor, cotton manufacturer, near Vineyard.
Page 208, Edmund Fitton, surgeon, Royton; Thomas Kay, manufacturer, Royton.
Page 209, Benjamin Stock, Lower Heyside.
Township of Oldham:
Page 201, Philip Ashton, innkeeper, Roundthorn; Ann Ashton, cotton manufacturer; Cowhill.
Page 202, Joseph Greaves, innkeeper, Hollinwood.
Page 203, John Taylor, manufacturer, Gladwick; John Taylor, Sr., corn manufacturer, Primrose 6; John Taylor, Jr., corn manufacturer, Primrose 6.

Township of Crompton
Page 204, Ann Ashton, Duke of York, Shaw; James Crompton, gentleman, Howridings; Abraham Crompton, Esq., High Crompton; Abel Crompton, Esq., Higher Rist-croft.
Page 205, B. J. Greaves, White Lion, Jubilee; J. Heap, near Dogforts-brook; Abraham Hilton, vet-surgeon, Whitefield; James Hilton, vet-surgeon, Whitefield; John Kershaw, Crompton-fold; Daniel Nield, manufacturer, Shaw-edge; James Nield, manufacturer, Littlewood; Joshua Radcliffe, manufacturer; High Crompton, Joseph Radcliffe, High Crompton; Hugh Shaw, manufacturer, Laneside; John Travis, spinner, Shaw; Edmund Travis, tallow chandler, Shaw; John Taylor, yeoman, Shaw; William Travis, clerk of Shaw Chapel; Benjamin Travis, manufacturer, near Shaw; Henry Taylor, near Pastures; J. Taylor, farmer, Whitefield; Widow Travis, carrier, Beal-hay; George Travis, Littlewood.
Township of Royton
Page 208, John Chadwick, manufacturer, Royton, Thomas Chadwick, manufacturer, Royton, Edmund Fitton, surgeon, Royton; Ottiwell Kershaw, near Heyside; John Kay, manufacturer, Royton; Thomas Kay, manufacturer, Royton.
Page 209, Benjamin Stock, Lower Heyside; James Taylor, clogger, near Heyside; William Taylor, surgeon, Royton; John Taylor, manufacturer, Royton; William Taylor, cotton manufacturer, Royton; Edmund Taylor, manufacturer, Royton; Travis …,
538
innkeeper, Haggate-Lane; Benjamin Travis, manufacturer, near Royton; George Travis, manufacturer, near Royton; John Travis, manufacturer, near Royton; John Travis, manufacturer, Thorpe; Mr. Taylor, a farmer, Thorpe; Ralph Taylor, Sr., Thorpe Clough; Ralph Taylor, Jr., Thorp Clough.
Township of Chadderton
Page 210, Thomas Ashton, manufacturer, Cowhill; Philip Ashton, shoekeeper, Chadderton-fold; Richard Ashton, Thompson Lane.
Page 211, T. Taylor, Bowling Green Inn, Hollinwood; John Taylor, grocer; William Taylor, grocer, Hollingwood.
NOTE 475 Saddleworth, Friar Mere, St. Thomas Bishop Transcripts, 1784-1825 [FHL Film 1545804, Item 2].
Page 1, August 29, 1784, Betty, daughter of Joshua and Peggy Broadbent, Barn. January 9, 1785, Molly, daughter of Robert and Mary Platt, Castleshaw.
Page 3, July 19, 1788, Hannah, daughter of James and Betty Platt, Wham.
Page 4, February 23, 1789, John, son of John and Sarah Platt, Castleshaw.
Page 6, June 28, 1789, Hugh, son of John and Ann Kershaw, Roodington. October 18, 1789, Mary, daughter of John and Betty Platt, New Tame.
Page 7, May 7, 1790, Unice, daughter of Samuel and Ann Platt, Delph.
Page 9, February 8, 1791, James, son of James and Martha Radcliffe, Summerhill.
Page 11, January 8, 1792, Samuel, son of John and Ann Kershaw, Rooding[ton].
Page 12, March 11, 1792, John, son of Joseph and Peggy Broadbent, Grange.
Page 13, May 6, 1792, Sarah, daughter of John and Betty Platt, Slack.
Page 14, October 5, 1792, Sarah, daughter of John and Nanny Kershaw. February 15, 1793, William, son of John and Betty Platt, New Tame. February 17, 1793, Samuel, son of James and Martha Radcliffe, Summerhill.
Page 16, September 26, 1793, Thomas, son of Thomas and Mary Platt, Warrockhill.
Item 1 (see above), Dobcross, 1787-1837, 1832-1842 (Rochdale).

Items 2-3, Friar Mere, 1784, 1788-1825, 1826-1841, 1843-1846.
Item 4, Lydgate, 1788-1845.
539
Todmorden, St. Mary: 1625, 1628, 1631-1632, 1671-1672, 1678, 1681, 1690, 1700, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710-1711, 1713, 1715-1769 except 1743, 1770-1799, 1800-1832.
NOTE 476 Several notes.
Rulon and Lois Woodbury, Cedar City, 315 South, 300 West; 435-586-4283. She is a Perkins, Martha Urie's daughter.
Magazine article from London: 1982 or 1987, Perkins, who went to Malaysia for sixtyfive
years, owned a rubber plantation. In January 2000, Mark, who works for Dow Chemical, went to Malaysia; found Roland's death date; yacht club; no death certificate; died in March 1994.
Dot Smith, Pleasant Grove, has Elaine Perkins Walton's Aberdare records.
Ed Ryan died at the Sandy Regional Medical Center.
Ken Child's mother is Catherine Childs.
Cemetery Records, Bunkerville and Overton, Nevada: FHL Film 1597556, Item 12.
Elder John Prince of Hull, Massachusetts [FHL Film 1429796].
Robert Wheaton [FHL Film 1597619, Item 8].
A Sketch of the Descendants of Jared Bourn who Settled Boston about the year 1630 [FHL Microfiche 6004169].
NOTE 477 While on an outing with the Petty Sisters in about 2002, we went to Cainesville to see where their family, the Behunins, had lived. In a store east of the old town site, we found a book, *Beneath the Casing Rock: The George Smith Rust Family* (Provo, Utah, Stevenson Books, 1981).
Pages 226-227, Amasa Mason Lyman, Jr. stopped by to visit the Rusts. He was Francis Marion Lyman's brother. He always referred to himself as the black sheep of the Lyman clan. He had lived in Cainesville for several years but the family moved back up country
NOTE 478 "The First Company to Enter Salt Lake Valley," *Our Pioneer Heritage*, Volume ?, pages 594-595. Orrin Porter Rockwell – Scout.
In 1849 he was sent in company with Amasa Lyman and Jedediah Grant to learn the possibilities of Utah Valley stock raising….
NOTE 479 Anthon H. Lund, editor, *Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine*, Volume 21 (1930), pages 84-85.
540
Lucy Mack, wife of Joseph Smith, Sr.
Solomon Mack
Ebenezer Mack
John Mack married Sarah Bagley
Sarah Colby
Anthony Colby) not
Thomas Colby married Beatrice Felton) proven
Mary Garnon
Sir Richard Garnon
Augustine Garnon
Thomas Garnon

Elizabeth Brandon
Elizabeth Wingfield
Elizabeth Goushill
Elizabeth Fitz-Alan Henry Plantagenet md Maud Chaworth
Richard Fitz-Alan married Elizabeth Bohun; also Eleanor Plantagenet
William de Bohun married Elizabeth de Badlesmere
Elizabeth Plantagenet
Edward I and Eleanor of Castile
Joan of Dammartin
Marie of Ponthieu
Alice of France
Louis VII of France
1910, page 87, Phebe Leavitt, wife of Wyer Leavitt, born July 26, 1796 in Clairmont County, Vermont; died April 6, 1850, Salt Lake City.
NOTE 480 Lewis Clark Walkinshaw (1874-1939) *The Andrew Ralston Annals* [FHL Microfiche 6047437. Also included Adair, Crabb, Davis, Dodds, Ferrin, Huntsman, Jones, Lewis, Walkinshaw, Waltermyer, Westland, and others. Vol. 1 #1 (September 1930); Vol. 1 #2-3 (January & July 1931); Vol. 1 #4-6 (January, August, October 1932); Vol. 1 #7 (November 1933); Vol. 1 #8-9 (July and October 1934); Vol. 1 #10 (July 1935); Vol. 1 #11-12 (July and December 1936); Vol. 1 #13 (July 1938); Vol. 2 #2 (November 1941);
Newsletter for the interchange of genealogical data and history of the Ralston families in America. Some focus on the descendants of Andrew Ralston (1753-1827), who immigrated from Scotland and settled at Sunbury, Pennsylvania. He served with Pennsylvania troops in the Revolutionary War, and later moved to Jefferson County, Ohio, near Bloomfield (now known as Bloomingdale).
NOTE 481 Robert Foss Hansen, *Our Huntsman Family on the Susquehanna Frontier* (Salt Lake City: R. Hansen, 1996) [FHL Book 929.273 H927] [FHL Film 1750815, Item 29].
541
John Huntsman was born in Pennsylvania about 1800. He married Deborah Snyder and they became early converts to the Mormon Church. He died in Iowa as the Saints moved west. Members of his family settled in southern Utah, and other places. Historical background on his ancestors while they lived in northeast Pennsylvania before the founding of the Church.
NOTE 482 Elaine Justesen, *Huntsman Heritage* (Salt Lake City: E. Justesen, 1991) [FHL Book 929.273 H927] [FHL Film 1598079, Item 8].
The earliest known ancestor, James Huntsman, was born about 1714, possibly in Germany. He had three children: John (born about 1736); William (born about 1738), who was living in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania in 1795; and James (born about 1740), who married Deborah Massey in 1770 and who died in 1844 in LaGrange County, Indiana. First record found concerning James is the 1790 census where he was living in Buffalo Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. Also living there were John and William Huntsman. Later generations lived in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and elsewhere. Includes journals of missionary experiences of Gabriel Huntsman (1830-1907), 1856 Iowa; Toronto, Canada, and 1871-1872, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana.

Gabriel Huntsman was born in Perry, Richland, Ohio and died in Fillmore, Millard, Utah. He was the son of James Huntsman and Mary Johnston. He married Eunice Emma Holbrook (1838-1906) in 1855. She was born in Caldwell County, Missouri.
NOTE 483 Notes taken at Fillmore during the 2003 Amasa Mason Lyman Reunion.
The property at 25 East 300 North, Fillmore, was part of the property owned by Amasa Lyman. It still has an apricot tree on it that he planted. Petersons bought the property from Amasa's wife. It included ground from main street back to the mountains on the east. The house was considered haunted and remained vacant for some time after 1877 when Amasa died.
Amasa purchased a city block with eight lots. It included the present park and the hill (known at one time as the Bushnell property). Five wives eventually ended up owning fifteen lots. Cornelia felt she was left out, but Amasa felt she was better off with Paulina. Eliza got the brick house in Fillmore.
Amasa built a log house in the park area at the foot of the hill for Cornelia's sons Lorenzo and Henry.
Priscilla Turley didn't get her house built in Beaver. She left the Church over political issues.
Amasa belonged to the Legislature of Deseret. In 1864 he took Cornelia to the legislative session with him and she stayed with Eliza R. Snow for some time after that.

He owned a lot in Washington City, Utah. He convinced Chief Toquerville to stay in the area.
Amasa told John D. Lee that Brigham Young had told him to "go back to Fillmore, plant turnips, raise your families and stop dividing the Church." William Clayton felt that jealousy was a big part of Brigham's and Amasa's relationship. He indicated that would pass and the true friends of Joseph Smith would be known for their integrity.
Louisa Maria Tanner's family remained active for the most part. Francis Marion Lyman brought his mother back into activity after Amasa died.
Amasa kept forty-one pocket diaries, but kept nothing during the years 1860-1864 as he was severely depressed. There are only two discourses in the *Journal History of the Church* during 1860-1864; possibly he was on probation during that time. Amasa wrote a hymn that was included in the early hymn books.
In 1866, Bishop John Murdock asks for those in attendance at the meeting in Beaver to speak what they wished. John Hughes, the high priest group leader spoke, supporting Amasa's position. Then Daniel Tyler arose and said in part: "Hell is full of doctrine like that. Ex-bishop Farnsworth put an end to the discussion. Daniel Tyler replaces John Hughes as the high priests group leader. This comes from a letter by Emerson Lyman. At the time Amasa was excused for his false teaching but taught it again; four Apostles challenged him; he recanted; preaches orthodoxy; gets sick; goes back to Fillmore; preaches false doctrine again; goes back to Beaver and preaches false doctrine again; and expressed there that he was disappointed that he wasn't able to be understood by his friends and the brethren. He was excommunicated in 1867.
Carolyn Ely Partridge. D&C 25; Carolyn was an elect lady. She was baptized by Peter Whitmer when she was eight years old. She was fond of 3 John, verse 4: I have no greater joy than to known that my children walk in truth.
NOTE 484 None of the Mountain Meadows Massacre participants were handcart

pioneers, even though many of them lived in Southern Utah.
NOTE 485 Robert Hunter Sturtevant, *Descendants of Samuel Sturtevant* (Waco, Texas: R. H. Sturtevant, 1986). [FHL Microfiche 6049961]; [FHL Book 929.273 St97]. Samuel Sturtevant (1618/1624-1669) immigrated during or before 1639/1640 to Plymouth, Massachusetts, probably from England and possibly from Rochester, Kent, England. He married Ann (Anna, Hannah) Lee (?) about 1644.
NOTE 486 John Booker, *A History of the Ancient Chapel of Birch in Manchester Parish* (Manchester, England: Chetham Society, 1859) [FHL Book 942.7 B4c, Vol. 47; PFRC Book 216]. Birch is on the south-southeast outskirts of old Manchester in the Rusholme township, about two and a quarter miles from the center of Manchester.
543
The material in this book is the oldest that exists on the surname Platt in this part of England. It has not yet been directly linked to our Platt lineage, however. Lyman D. Platt Pages 50-61, The parish of Prestwich-with-Oldham in the Salford Hundred, contains the Oldham Chapelry; Middleton; and Rochdale, each with descriptions of the various places within their boundaries.
Page 1, The township of Rusholme contains the several hamlets of Rusholme, Platt, Birch and Longsight. Page 7, "The marsh of William the Honford," is given as one of the boundaries of the Platt estate some time before the year 1190.
Page 12, The Platt estate within the township of Rusholme was known by its present name as early as the twelfth century. Platt is a work which in the Anglo-Saxon language denotes a place or station, or more precisely a sheepfold. It gave its name to a family seated there for many generations. By a deed undated, but probably executed about the year 1150, Matthew, son of William, conveyed the lands of Platt to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. This religious order had its origin in the taking of Jerusalem by the Crusaders in 1099, when the realease of the Holy City from Saracen bondage was signalized (amongst other deeds of charity) by the restoration of an hospital dedicated about fifty years previously to St. John, and designed for the reception of Christian pilgrims visiting Jerusalem. This hospital, at first but a secular establishment, then became a convent and its members a religious brotherhood. The pilgrims who flocked to Jerusalem from all parts of the world received from the Hospitallers so much kindness in the relief of their necessities and in the furtherance of the devout object of their mission, that on their return to their native land they spread the fame of the fra-
[page 13] ternity far and wide; and so great a religious fervour was excited in its behalf that in all parts of Christendom lands were bequeathed to it, and it increased rapidly in wealth as in reputation.
A branch of this sacred order was, according to Dugdale, first established in England about the year 1100 by Jordan Briset, a knight, who erected at Clerkenwell in the suburbs of London a house or hospital upon which was lavished the liberality of kings and nobles, together with a share of the sequestered revenues of the Templars on their suppression in the reign of Edward II. Amongst these endowments were the lands of Platt, as already intimated, and the bounds of the estate at the time of its transfer to the Knights Hospitallers were as follows: Beginning at the Great Ditch, and following that ditch to its lower extremity as far as the cross which is cut in the tree; thence from the said ditch
[Page 14] as far as Goselache, and by Goselache up the road which passes between Platt and Rusholme; thence along this road as far as the Gore Brook, and alongside the Gore

Brook to the Marsh of William de Honford, and so onwards to the Great Ditch.
Some years later, Garnier de Naplouse, grand prior of the English Brothers of the Knights Hospitallers, made a grant of certain lands in Platt (described as those formerly given to the order by Matthew, son of William) to Richard de la More and his heirs. Others estates were also included in the grant; the considerations specified being that the said Richard

and his heirs should make a yearly payment of four shillings at the feast of St. Michael, and should keep in a state of efficiency on the river Mersey at Runcorn, the vessel which John the constable of Chester, from love to God, had formerly provided for the safe conveyance of those who wished to cross the stream; and that a third portion moreover of the chattels of the said Richard and his heirs in succession, at the death of each, be reserved to the brotherhood for the good of his soul. The date of this deed is 1190;[152] and the grantor took his name from Neapolis or Naplouse in Syria, of which city he was a native. He was a contemporary of Thomas à Becket. From being grand prior of the English branch he became grand master of the entire order on the death of Roger de Moulins, and died at Ascalon, after holding the office for the short space of one year, of wounds received at the battle of Tiberias whilst fighting against the Sultan Saladin.
Richard de la More was succeeded in his newly acquired estate [Page 15] by his son William, upon whose daughter Cecilia, on her marriage with Henry, the son of Gilbert, her father settled one half of the lands of Platt, with remainder to her heirs forever; her husband henceforth assuming the name of Platt, and becoming the progenitor of a family seated there for upwards of four centuries. The other moiety of the estate was conveyed to the Knights Hospitallers through their prior, Elias de Smethton, to Richard, son of Adam de Farneworth, and was successively possessed by him and his son Robert, the latter being seised thereof in the 8 Edward II (1314)….
[This then is likely the origin of our family; but to make the connection may be difficult. However, let us trace as far as we can from the ancient origins: Henry Platt was the son of Gilbert {no surname}.]
By his marriage with Cecilia, Henry del Platt had a son Roger, who in the 17 Edward I (1288) conveyed to Ellen his sister certain lands in Platt, the same which his mother had recovered before the king's justices, - bounded by the Thornditch and the Goselache. The terms of a covenant concluded in 1324 by this same Roger del Platt and Robert, son of Richard del Platt (probably his successor), are still extant. It relates to a partition of lands in Rusholme…. Roger was in turn succeeded by Robert del Platt, whose relationship to his predecessor is not clearly defined, although probably one of the contracting parties in the covenant just recited. He received a grand of land &c. in the 18 Edward III (1344) from Ellen, the [Page 16] daughter of Henry del Platt the younger. This estate is described as being situated in Withington manor and consisting of two messuages, twenty-four acres of arable land and one acre of meadow, being the lands which she recovered in a suit with William, son of Alexander del Bothe. In another deed she is

[152] Platt continued to be held subject to the payment of an annual rent of four shillings until a comparatively recent period. By an indenture made March 20, 1726, between Isaac Green of Liverpool, Gentleman, lord of the manor of Much Woolton, and Charles Worsley of Platt in the said county, Gentleman, the said Isaac Green for the consideration of the payment of six pounds sterling alienates and sells to the said Charles Worsley all that annual rent of four shillings issuing out of a certain messuage in Withington, called Platt, where the said Charles Worsley doth now inhabit and dwell, and which was formerly in the possession of Ralph Worsley, and which had been anciently paid by the said Ralph Worsley, his ancestors and predecessors unto the lord or lords of the manor of Much Woolton for the time being by the name of St.

John of Jerusalem's rent.
545
described as Ellen the younger (*la puisnesse*), the daughter of Henry del Platte the younger, to distinguish her from her namesake Ellen, daughter of Henry del Platt the aforesaid and his wife Cecilia, who also is found a year earlier (1343) devising the lands she had received in 1288 from Roger her brother to Richard, son of this same Robert del Platt. Ellen del Platt the younger was daughter of Henry del Platt the younger, and granddaughter of Geoffrey by his wife Amabilia; she became the wife of Alexander del Bothe. Nothing is known as to the degree of affinity subsisting between the owners of Platt estate and their collaterals Geoffrey and his son Henry the younger.

Robert del Platte makes his will on the fast day of St. Maurus the Abbot (January 15) 1360. Like all documents of that early period, it is very short. He leaves his soul to God, the Blessed Virgin and all the saints, and directs that his body be interred in the cementery at Manchester. He wills that his best beast be led before in body in the name of a mortuary, and concludes by appointing his son John and his wife Loreta his executors, beseeching them to make such a disposition of his goods as may best conduce to the welfare of his soul.

Besides his younger son, John, whom he names as his executor, Robert del Platt left other issue: Richard his eldest son, to whom, as we have already seen, Ellen de Platt devised lands in Rusholme; Robert, a young son; Ellen, the wife of Robert de Milkewalleslade; and Margaret, who was living and unmarried in the 23 Edward III (1349).

Some years before his death, namely in 1349, Robert del Platt had executed a deed fixing the succession to his estates. He limits them in the first instance to Richard his son and heir and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; with remainder in case of [Page 17] failure of issue, to his youngest son John and his heirs; with remainder to his nephew John de Milkewalleslade, the two sons of Robert de Milkewalleslade by his daughter Ellen; with remainder to Robert, son of Adam de Ferneley of Saddleworth-frith; with remainder to William, son of Edward Heth of Saddleworth-frith; with remainder to his daughter Margaret; with remainder to the right heirs of him the said Robert.

[This is the first connection of the Platt estate with Saddleworth in Yorkshire, from whence comes our direct lineage of Platt. It was during this time (1334-1351) that the black death began to ravish England. Sheep and cattle were left to roam at will. People began to starve to death because of food shortages and a lack of the necessary work force to husband the land. The plague returned in 1361, 1362, and again in 1369.]

Quoting from *The Platt Family History* which I revised in 1998, page 12, it says: "The earliest mention found to date of the surname Platt in the area of Saddleworth, is in the year 1334 (the year the Black Plague began), when Cecilia, wife of Warin de Scargill, made claims against Robert de Platte and others for the third part of the manor of Quick as her dower. Quick was part of the Saddleworth area (Quick-cum-Saddleworth being the proper name of the jurisdiction)…."
546
Cecilia being an uncommon name, it is likely that this Cecilia was a Platt and connected to the Platts from Platt; in fact it is likely that the Robert de Platte against whom she made claims is the same Robert del Platte [previous page], who died in 1349, and who fixed the deeds to his succession some years prior to his death. This then, would make the connection between the two families of Platt and show the true origin of our family surname.

Returning to the Birch narration [Page 17]: He was succeeded by his eldest son Richard, whose son John was living in the 14th Richard II (1390), and who it is inferred died shortly afterwards, leaving no issue, having outlived his younger brother Richard. The estates consequently devolved upon Nicholas del Platt as heir to his father John del Platt, the younger son of Robert, in accordance with the succession-deed of 1349.

Nicholas del Platt, on succeeding to the inheritance of his family, re-settled his estates in the 14 Richard II (1390). He limits them to himself and his heirs; with remainder to Alonia his sister, the wife of Geoffrey, son of John Edmundson the clerk; with remainder to Emmota, wife of John del Slade; with remainder to John del Platt the younger, the son of Richard del Platt, the son of Robert del Platt; with remainder to the right heirs of the said Nicholas. Two years later, certain lands were excepted from the succession thus indicated, being then probably held in jointure, one messuage called Goscrofthous with two acres of land, and also another parcel called the Medhap. The occurrence of the name of John del Platt the younger in this deed is not very intelligible, since, had he been then living, or, being dead, had left issue, he or his issue would have had a prior claim to the estates as in descent from an elder son. At the time of executing this deed Nicholas appears to have been either unmarried or without issue, no reference being made therein to any direct descendant. In the 3 Henry V (1415) however he makes a more specific disposition of his lands, entailing them on his son Richard and Katharine his wife and their heirs.

At his death he was succeeded by his son Richard, whose wife [Page 18] Katharine survived her husband, being yet living as his widow in the 28 Henry VI (1449), in which she received from her son, then in possession of the Platt estate, a grant of a house in Rusholme, called Goosecroft House, a garden, a barn, and two acres of land for the term of her life. Richard del Platt made his will September 4, 1439, wherein he commits his soul to Almighty God, the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the saints, and his body to the worms, to be buried in the parish….

He desires that whereinsoever he has done amiss or incurred a debt, a recompense may, if possible, be made. His debts and legacies paid, he wills that the residue and remainder of his personal estate (if any such be found) shall be disposed of by his son and executor, John Platt, for the good of his soul. He gives to the church in which he shall be buried one noble in gold for his interment; to his confessor or soul's physician, John Richebery, he gives three nobles in gold; to Geoffrey Platt, his son, forty nobles; and as to the residue of his estate he gives full power to his executor, John Platt, so to dispose of it as may best consult his soul's welfare. The will was made (as is therein asserted) in

testator's house and in the presence of John Richebery his confessor. He died leaving two sons, John his successor, and a young son named Geoffrey. John Platt, as already stated, was executor of his father's will. He was living in the 12 Edward IV (1472); and six years later his name occurs as one of the bondsmen in the marriage covenant of John Bamford of Bamford, Gentleman. He died sometime between that date and 1489. His wife's name was Constance, who with her husband appears to have been a devout member of the Church…. [Page 20]

Constance Platt survived her husband, and her name occurs associated with that of her son Richard, in a deed dated 5 Henry VIII (1489), confirming to one William Adshead a dwelling house situated in the Milne-gate in Manchester….

Richard Platt, the son and heir of John Platt and Constance his wife, succeeded his father. Of himself and of his further connexions nothing has been ascertained. He was living, as noted, in 1489, and later in 1493. He may have been the father of John Platt who succeeded him in the Platt estate, but this is only conjecture.

John Platt, the next in succession, was living November 20, 1532, when he was named as one of six trustees in a deed of feoffment executed by George Birch of Birch, Gentleman. In the 2 Edward VI (1548) he conveyed to his younger son William a certain messuage near Rusholme Green, and an acre and a half of land called the Croft. He died sometime before the year 1553, leaving Jane [Page 21] his widow (formerly the wife of James Lawrence of Manchester deceased) whose jointure consisted of two messuages and two closes of land, The Hall Field, and The Brucke Field, in Rusholme, in the respective occupation of Margaret widow of Edmund Duncuthley and Ralph Duncuthley. He was succeeded by his elder son Richard, who in the first year of Queen Mary's reign must have become reconciled to the ancient faith, if indeed his forefathers had ever renounced it. In 1555 a participation in the masses, prayers, preachings, fastings, abstinences, watchings, and other labours of the convent of the order of Preaching Friars [Jacobites] of Chester was accorded to him and Annes (probably his wife) by Brother Matthew the prior of that order, as also such masses and prayers for the salvation of his soul after his decease as are customarily offered for the souls of departed brothers and friends. He died June 2, 1593, and was buried the day following at the Collegiate Church, Manchester. His inquisition post mortem was held at Wigan, September 10, 1593, before Thomas Hesketh escheator for the county palatine, Robert Pilkington Esq., James Worthington Gentleman; and Ralph Haughton Gentleman, on the oath of Thomas Lane Esq., Robert Hindley Gentleman, Roger Bradshaw Gentleman, John Dewhurst Gentleman, Thomas Markland Gentleman, William Ascroft Gentleman, Miles Gerrard Gentleman, and Thomas Tarlton Gentleman. The jurors affirm on their oath that the said Richard Platt the day before his death, was seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in one messuage, twenty-eight acres of arable land, two acres of meadow, and ten acres of pasture, within Rusholme in the manor of Withington, and also of one house and garden in Manchester; and that being this seized he had on the 15th day of December 1576 granted a part of the aforesaid lands to a certain Elizabeth Platt, widow, late the wife of John Platt now deceased, by the name of Elizabeth Birch, for the term of her life, which said Elizabeth is yet living and residing

548

in Rusholme. And further they say that on the 4th day of August 1590 the said Richard made his will, in which he gave to Isabella Platt his wife one cottage, fourteen acres of [Page 22] meadow and pasture land, and one field containing half a acre, all in Rusholme aforesaid, to be held for the term of her natural life. And further they affirm that the aforesaid messuage and lands &c. in Rosholme are held and at the time of his decease were held from the Queen as of the late Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England….[153]

The aforesaid Richard Platt died on the second day of June last past and that Edmund Platt is his son and heir, and is, at the holding of this inquisition, of the age of eight years eight months and twenty-seven days; and they say further that the said Richard Platt had no other messuages, lands or tenements. His wife Isabel survived him, and dying in 1617, was buried (November 24) at the Collegiate Church. Of his three children, John, the eldest, married in December 1576 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Birch of Birch,

Gentleman, but died in his father's lifetime, leaving no issue. The estates consequently devolved upon Edmund the younger son, who at his father's death was still in his minority, his guardian being his kinsman Thomas Birch of Birth, Gentleman, as appears from the will of the latter proved at Chester in 1595. He was twice married, having issued by his first wife, who died in January 1618, John his son and heir, Richard his younger son, and a daughter named Isabel. His second wife Joane survived him, and was living a widow in 1633.

Page 23, Edmund Platt was the last of his family who resided at Platt. The estate, at first mortgaged, was in 1625 sold to Ralph Worsley of Manchester, yeoman…. In 1625/1626 he retired to Blackley, where he died shortly thereafter, and all further traces of the family were lost.

[There are documents in the back of this book containing proof of the foregoing information. Most are written in Latin.]

NOTE 487 Note from Leo Lyman: Lyman, I have a letter from Nancy Walker to Brigham Young asking for shoes and provisions which neither Amasa nor Henry Rollins could then provide. I think it was about 1871. [Nancy is the mother-in-law of Amasa and Henry is Nancy's brother. Leo may have been referring to Dionitia. He called her Aunt D. She lived in Minersville and Francis Marion Lyman took care of Dionitia in her later years.]

NOTE 489 Lucretia Lyman Ranney, *Blanding, San Juan, Utah. Blanding City Cemetery Records, September 1908 to December 1948.* Completed a few days before Christmas, 1948. "I spent about six months on this, of course, not working all the time. Copies of

153The order of St. John of Jerusalem had now ceased to exist in this country. In 1539 a bill was brought into parliament to vest in the crown all the property of religious houses. The site of the prior was granted in the 38 Henry VIII (1546) to John Viscount Lisle, and a great part of the church, with the fine bell tower, was blown up in the 3 Edward VI (1549).

this record have been given to the two wards here: Blanding and Grayson, and a copy sent to the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City, Utah."

"The place where a man is buried is sacred to me." Joseph Smith

Introduction

The town of Blanding was settled in 1905, the ward organized in 1908. The name chosen for the new town was Grayson, later, in 1915, it was changed to Blanding. I have used the name of Blanding in these records.

The information for the records has been obtained from vital records, tombstone inscriptions, the immediate family of the deceased, and personal knowledge, for I have been here from the beginning of the town and have watched with pride its growth.

The first person buried in the cemetery was Mead Perkins Lyman, who died September 20, 1908. He was the infant son of Albert R. Lyman and Mary Ellen Perkins. There was a heavy growth of cedar and scrib pine trees where the cemetery is now and the first graves were crowded into the first cleared spot, later when the survey was made some of the graves were found to be in the lanes.

Many people moved away leaving unmarked graves. I have written a great many letters and interviewed a great many people and have made every effort to have the names and dates correct.

I have not been asked to do this; I have taken it upon myself because of the great love I have for the early settlers of the town who made the struggle and gave the best they had

to make the town a desireable place to live, and for the ones following in their footsteps and are "carrying on." Lucretia Lyman Ranney

NOTE 490 Brief Chronology of San Juan County, Utah.

1877, Brigham Young suggested a mission in southeastern Utah just prior to his death.

1878, 100 men called to set up a mission in the region of the four corners.

January 9, 1879, Silas S. Smith called to lead an exploring party to San Juan River.

April 14, 1879, Twenty-five scouts, two of them with families, start from Paragoonah.

May 31, 1879, Scouts reach the San Juan above the mouth of Montezuma Creek, having traveled by way of the Kaibab and Tuba City.

During the summer scouts from Escalante chose a place to cross the Colorado River, known later as Hole-in-the-Rock.

550

August 19, 1879, Scouts start home by way of Green River, leaving two families at Montezuma as a nucleus for a new settlement.

September, 1879, The twenty-three scouts travel 450 miles, went around Moab, Green River, Castle Valley, Salina Canyon and back to Cedar Valley arriving Paragoonah in the late summer or early fall.

October 22, 1879, A company starts with wagons and livestock from Cedar City to find their way straight across the Montezuma.

November 9, 1879, The company, eighty wagons and about 250 people, reach Escalante.

November 15, 1879, They begin arriving at forty-mile spring, twenty miles from the river. Exploring parties sent to find a way on east of the Colorado bring very discouraging reports back to the camp.

In the forepart of December, the company decides by vote to give up and return home. Soon after the 12th of December they reconsider. Jense Nielson says they ought to go on whether they could or not, that with the right kind of "stick at e tooty," they can make it.

December 16, 1879, President Silas S. Smith starts back to get an appropriation from the legislature to build the road, leaving Platte D. Lyman and Jense Nielson in charge.

December 17, 1879, The "four invincible scouts" are sent to find a way to Montezuma, and the men of the camp go on hacking out a way through the Hole.

December 31, 1879, After thirteen days of peril, the four scouts find Montezuma.

January 9, 1880, The four scouts get back to Hole-in-the-Rock.

January 26, 1880, They begin easing the wagons down through the Hole.

April 6, 1880, With rickety wagons, worn out teams, weary of travel and out of provisions, most of the company stop fifteen miles short of Montezuma and the others go on. A log fort is built and the place is called Bluff. Walter Clisbee Lyman visits White Mesa in May or June.

May, 1880, President Silas S. Smith overtakes his company at Bluff, whom he left five months before. He goes on to Montezuma, and on to San Luis Valley, Colorado, and is appointed president of the San Juan/San Luis Stake, with Platte D. Lyman counselor presiding in San Juan; Jense Nielson Bishop of Bluff; Z. B. Decker, presiding priest at Montezuma. San Juan County is named and organized.

551

January 7, 1881, Seven families at Montezuma; something less than thirty families are at Bluff. The Hole-in-the-Rock road is abandoned in the spring; a place is found by Platte D. Lyman farther up the river which becomes known as Halls Crossing.

May, 1881, Early in the month, Smith, Thurman and May are massacred at Piute Springs, east of what is now Monticello. The Indians are pursued to the La Sal Mountains; thirteen white men and one Indian are killed. The people of Bluff have a perilous meeting with the Piutes at Butler Wash.
October 2, 1881, Joseph A. Lyman is shot at Halls Crossing by horse thieves that he and a party from Bluff were pursuing.
March 1882, Platte D. Lyman, Joseph F. Barton and Orin Kelsey, looking for a winter range, get on Elk Mountain, afoot, and explore west of the Wooden Shoes.
April 29, 1882, San Juan Co-op organized; Platte Lyman and Jense Nielson at the head; a store destined to run fifty years. The big stake divided; Silas S. Smith, President of San Luis Stake; Platte D. Lyman, President of San Juan Stake, including corner of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. People of Bluff discouraged with their ditch being washed away. Indians and white thieves taking their cattle and horses; they write the Church leaders asking if they are still required to stay; visited by Church Authorities and urged to carry on; told that the mission is very important.
November 1, 1882, They begin building the "Cribs," working through November and December.
1883, Working all winter on the "Cribs." Thales Haskel visits Bluff.
August 1883, Platte Lyman, Kumen Jones and Hyrum Perkins explore Elk Mountain and get it from the Piutes for a summer range. The people move out of th fort onto their lots.
September 1883, Visit from Francis M. Lyman and John Morgan, encouraging the people to carry on with the mission.
October, 1883, First regular mail service, once or twice a week on horse from Mancos, Colorado.
December, 1883, The water tax amounts to $68.00 an acre for their 700 acres, a total of $48,300.00 for the ditch.
March 10, 1884, Platte D. Lyman discovers what became known as Dandy Crossing, later called Hite, on the Colorado River.
March 15, 1884, The big flood in Bluff.
552
March 28, 1884, Mitchel has trouble with Navajos up the river; one Navajo was killed and two more wounded. The soldiers come from Ft. Lewis. Navajos moved back two miles from the river; afraid of the soldiers; friendly to the people of Bluff.
May 20, 1884, After more floods and the ditch pretty well washed away, the people of Bluff write again to President John Taylor, signing a petition and asking to be released unless help could come right away. Joseph F. Smith and Erastus Snow come from Salt Lake and urge them to carry on with this very important mission.
June 8, 1884, Brother Hyde and Adams' waterwheels are washed down the river; just about everybody in Bluff is ready to leave; awaiting answer from President Taylor.
June 10, 1884, Water two feet higher than ever before; Brother Adams' house in the lower part of town under two feet of water; Mitchel's place entirely washed away; Hydes' place at Rincon in water four feet deep with damage to his goods and household effects.
July 7, 1884, High water in the Colorado carried away all the boats from Halls Ferry. Fight at Verdure; Piutes and cowboys, leads to a fight at Soldier Crossing in White Canyon; two white men killed, two Indians killed. Francis A. Hammond of Huntsville

succeeds Platte D. Lyman as President of San Juan Stake.
July 23, 1884, Bishop Nielson received a letter from the First Presidency urging the people to stay; also a letter from Erastus Snow saying that he and Joseph F. Smith would visit the place on August 3rd. The letter suggested Bishop Nielson as suitable for the president of the stake.
August 1, 1884, Platte Lyman and Thales Haskel went to Montezuma to meet the brethren; they waited until August 4th, but they did not come.
August 6, 1884, A letter from Erastus Snow said their visit had been postponed until September 21st.
August 15, 1884, Joseph A. Lyman with family and mother and sister Lucy, started back to the old settlements.
August 19, 1884, Bishop Nielson and company hunted up Indian Creek with its good water and land, but it was strung out fifteen miles, which would not be safe in that Indian country.
1885, President F. A. Hammond looks for places to start new towns; decides on Indian Creek, North Creek (now Monticello) and White Mesa; beginnings of towns delayed.
May 9, 1887, Amasa Barton murdered by Navajos at Rincon. A hostile army of Navajos comes to Bluff and are won over to friendliness. The beginning of Monticello.

July 4, 1891, Mrs. Jane Walton shot dead in Monticello when a drunken fellow comes into a dance hall.
1893, Gold boom on the San Juan River; McLoyd and Graham begin digging our ancient relics.
1894, Invasion of Colorado Utes; moved out by government orders.
1896, Wind and drought.
1897, Difficulty with the Bluff ditch; with drought and thieves. Bluff people ask again of the authorities what to do. They are visited by three members of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles and urged to carry on with this very important mission.
August 1897, Walter Clisbee Lyman comes from Salt Lake and begins a ditch to take water of Johnson Creek onto White Mesa.
1903, Posey arrested and tried in Bluff. First water brought onto White Mesa.
April 2, 1905, First permanent settlers in what was to become Blanding: Albert R. Lyman, Mary Ellen Perkins Lyman, Irene Perkins, and Casse Lyman.
May, 1905, Latter part of the month, first postmaster sets up post office in a kind of wickiup; mail three times a week from Monticello.
June 4, 1905, First Sunday School held.
June 18, 1905, First Sacrament Meeting held.
June 11, 1905, Six families in town known at that time as Grayson; two of them gone before winter. Joseph A. Lyman is the branch president.
July, 1905, First grain binder on White Mesa, operating in fields.
July 8, 1905, Walter Clisbee Lyman sets up the first saw mill in town.
December 25, 1905, The whole town, four families, eat Christmas dinner at one table.
1906, Four more families come to Grayson; Albert R. Lyman opens the first store (August 6); first dance held (Albert R. Lyman fiddler); Luther Burnham visits Grayson and makes important predictions for it.
June 13, 1907, First meeting house was a tent erected on the public square. The tent

becomes the Grayson Chapel.
554
June 21, 1907, First Primary held; May S. Rogers president; counselors Mary Ellen Lyman and Bessie R. Rogers.
1907, Three more families arrive. First school taught in a tent by Lucretia Lyman in the fall. The sawmill moved to Mud Spring in Bull Dog. Poke and his boy hold up Albert R. Lyman in the street with a gun.
July 19, 1908, Grayson becomes a ward; Hanson Bayles sustained as Bishop, with D. J. Rogers and Hanse Bogh as counselors; W. J. Nix clerk.
September 21, 1908, First death, Mead Perkins Lyman, infant; site for a graveyard selected; frame building begun for school and meetings; people begin arriving from Old Mexico.
April 2, 1909, Public square is cleared of trees and brush by twenty men. The Albert R. Lyman store becomes Grayson Co-op.
October, 1909, Edward Partridge Lyman becomes Grayson's first missionary; sent to Central States. Telephone from Monticello is strung to Grayson and on to Bluff. More people arrive from Old Mexico.
April 15, 1910, Public square ploughed and fenced. Phone line progresses to within four miles of Bluff.
August 10, 1910, Walter C. Lyman's frame house burned to the ground. Phone lines put in Grayson homes. Ben D. Black and sons burn the first brick kiln.
1911, Johnson Creek ditch enlarged. Ed Gallery hired to drill for artesian water. More than sixty families residing in Grayson.
1912, School building erected of brick and stone.
February 1913, Two spies jump Grayson townsite, make much trouble.
April, 1913, Lemuel Burton Redd sets up a bank in the corner of Grayson Co-op.
April 21, 1913, A crew of men open a road into Johnson Creek.
July 24, 1913, In the celebration, Ace Black and Francis Washburn are accidently shot.
November 2, 1913, Governor Spry, Utah's second governor, visits Grayson.
April 14, 1914, It was decided to build a chapel and an amusement hall.
May 10, 1914, Grayson decides to change its name to Blanding. Excavating begun for new chapel and amusement hall. An addition made to frame school house to
555
accommodate the first high school. Horace Argile becomes the first high school teacher and principal. Lower, or Recapture, ditch begun.
May 18, 1914, First automobile comes to town, a Model T Ford, belonging to Francis Nielson. Blanding talks of incorporating as a city.
February 1915, The Poke Indian fight begins in Bluff. It brings General Hugh L. Scott from Washington, D.C.
May 10, 1915, Grayson becomes officially Blanding.
July 1915, Trial of Poke's boy in Denver. Phone line completed early in spring to Bluff. Mail began to be carried in a car instead of on a buckboard.
1916, John Black and sons put up the first grist mill in Blanding. First water system, wooden pipe lines. First town reservoir. Bank building erected. Blanding incorporated as a city, with Walter Clisbee Lyman as the first mayor. Water flows in the lower ditch. 120 families are in Blanding.

1917, Second town reservoir begun. First electric lights; generated at the Black grist mill from six to ten in the evening. L.D.S. seminary begins, with J. B. Harris as the first teacher. Jense P. Nielson starts a cash store. A committee sent to select a townsite at Three Cedars, five miles south of town. Work renewed on lagging chapel basement.
January 1918, Smallpox in Blanding.
March 1918, Petition to postmaster general for through mail from Thompson.
September 1918, 250 pupils in school.
October 1918, Flu; heavy quarantine; no public gatherings.
January 10, 1919, Memorial services for "war dead" Charley Carroll, Melvin Galbraith, and Horace Argile.
February and March, 1919, Flu; no school.
April, 1919, Nielson Brothers give eight acres of land for a high school building.
May 28, 1919, Wayne H. Redd succeeds Hanson Bayles as bishop; Joe B. Harris and Leonard Jones are chosen as counselors.
July 1919, First dance in basement of new chapel.
October 2, 1919, School children haul thirty-one loads of wood for school's winter use.

1920, Blanding's only service station bought by Marvin Lyman from Edward Partridge Lyman. Work begun on the new high school building.
1921, Gover Charles R. Mabey and forty-two men and women visit Natural Bridges on horses.
July 18, 1921, Meeting held to consider making a tunnel through the mountain at a cost of $50,000; road extended up Johnson Creek past Jackson's Camp; tunnel begun later in the summer.
September 1, 1921, Marion Washburn is accidentally shot and killed.
November 7, 1921, Francis Washburn killed in a tip over on Recapture dugway.
December 1921, Hal W. Sherman operating a hospital in what is now the home of J. E. Nielson.
February 16, 1922 to March 12, 1922, Flu; no school; 500 sick people in town. First switchboard set up in Blanding's telephone system. Began holding meetings in the basement of unfinished chapel.
1923, Road open to Elk Mountain.
April 1923, Outbreak of Posey War.
April 23, 1923, Posey found dead.
April 29, 1923, Piutes released from the bull pen.
October 16, 1923, First radio heard in Blanding: little handmade affair at John Black's.
November 25, 1923, On the death of Lemuel H. Redd, Wayne H. Redd becomes stake president.
February 6, 1924, Mildred Bayles drowns in the ditch.
August 10, 1924, Dane Perkins Lyman dragged to death. It is very dry; people are fasting and praying for rain.
September 1924, It rained all night. A few health contracts signed with Dr. H. W. Sherman.
1925, The road extended to the Natural Bridges.
January 20, 1925, Town reservoir dry.

February 1, 1925, Light plant shut down for want of water.
February 13, 1925. At a mass meeting the tunnel project is favored by some, opposed by others.
December 7, 1925, Leonard Jones becomes bishop, with J. D. Rogers and Edward Partridge Lyman as counselors.
May 7, 1926, Elk Mountain road extended down Kigaly Canyon.
May 25, 1926, Governor Dern banqueted in Blanding.
July 18, 1926, Little Meeting begins with 138 children [see PFRC Book 217, *Home Meetings*]. People hauling cord wood to pay for their light bill.
September 1926, Town reservoir stinking; people hauling water from West Water.
November 19, 1926, People decide to have a town park and the children clear eight acres of land in northwest corner of town.
1927, Six weeks quarantine for measles; Bluff ends as a ward.
1928, High Priests dig holes and set posts around proposed park; Blanding bank moved to Monticello.
June 3, 1928, New chapel dedicated.
December 11, 1928, Hanson D. Bayles becomes bishop of Blanding; Daniel Perkins and Marvin Jones counselors; new stone building begun for Blanding co-op.
1929, The school board succeeded in getting Mr. Monson to go ahead with the delayed high school building on the hill. A power plant built in town begins operation under the direction of Lynn F. Lyman.
1930 (or 1931), Piute children living in "dormitory" and attending school; high school building in use; September through December, great shortage of water.
1931, Twenty Piute children, ten boys and ten girls, living at the "dormitory," and attending school. This continued four years.
1932, Special committee sent to the mountain to investigate water sources; nothing done about their recommendations.
February 7, 1933, temperature at seventeen below 0.

February 8, 1933, temperature at twenty-two below 0.
June 18 and June 20, 1934, Mass meetings consider ways and means of getting water. Joseph B. Harris to go to Salt Lake looking for tiling with which to concentrate springs on the mountain. West Water spring cleaned out and pumping plant brings its water into the town system.
September to November 1934, terrible drought; government buying cattle to keep them for perishing.
December 2, 1934, Seminary building completed.
March 3, 1935, Report of murder of William H. Oliver and his grandson.
July 17, 1935, Arrival of the C. C. Camp, taking over what had been appointed as Blanding's park.
July 20, 1935, First talkie movie shown in Blanding, shown in the chapel.
September 3, 1935, Liquor store set up in Blanding; people protest; it is removed.
1936, Still menaced by drought; relations with town and C.C. Camp not pleasant; Church Welfare movement comes to Blanding.
March 1, 1935, High school building burned down.
September 5, 1935, John D. Rogers, bishop; Grant Lyman Bayles, Philip Hurst,

counselors.
1938, Kimmerly vanadium mill begun in Cottonwood. Blanding began having electric power twenty-four hours a day.
September 1938, Latter part of the month, high school began in the new building.
1939, Vanadium mining and milling attracting attention; Shumway brothers shipping ore; George and Philip Hurst set up saw mill in Recapture; Grayson Co-op beomes Parley Redd store.
1940, People making adobes for an addition to the north end of the chapel; work begins on the building; big pilgrimage to Hole-in-the-Rock: forty-three men and forty-three women.
September 22, 1941, C. C. Camp leaves Blanding; more people turn to mines and mining because of the drought; vanadium mill opens in Monticello, giving employment to many men in Blanding.
559
1941 or 1942, Addition to the chapel finished.
January 1, 1943, Blanding's first missionaries to the Navajos, Frank and Hattie Barton.
May 7, 1943, Asa Laws died as a result of falling into hot vat at the Cottonwood Vanadium Mill.
July 19, 1943, Walter Clisbee Lyman, founder of Blanding, died of infirmities due to age.
1944, Blanding Feed Mill began operations; cost $10,600; more missionaries sent to the Navajos.
September 30, 1945, Joseph C. Hunt store opens for business.
1945 or 1946, A ditch was made for water of Dry Wash.
1946, Sitton's store becomes Blanding Mercantile; road is opened from mouth of tunnel over the mountain to Buckboard Flat. Parley Redd Store installed locker plant; San Juan Theater opens for business; President George A. Smith and Elders Spencer W. Kimball and Matthew Cowley visit Blanding in the interest of missionary work among the Indians; active missionary work begins with Indians in San Juan.
April 1946, the ward is divided; William E. Palmer bishop of the Grayson Ward; Grant Lyman Bayles bishop of the Blanding Ward.
November 14, 1946, A school for Indian children opened beyond West Water by Albert R. and Gladys P. Lyman.
1947, Marvin Lyman and Sylvester Bradford take the contract of finishing the tunnel. Blanding is bonded for a pipeline to the mountain.
May 24, 1947, The first meeting house, the frame building, torn down, removed. A tornado passed over Blanding and hail stones ruined many roofs.
July 5, 1947, Opening of Motel Blanding by Jean Blickenstaff.
October 27, 1947, George A. Hurst, Jr. severely wounded in hunting season.
1948, Pipeline laid from the mountain; telephone begins giving twenty-four-hour service; Alma Jones, a missionary to the Navajos, severely hurt when thrown from a horse. Lester Carroll opens a skating rink. Glen and Kline Service Station opened.
1949, The Indian school is absorbed into the County School System; West Side Market begun by Leland Shumway.
560
1950, A sewer system installed for the northeast part of town.
July 2, 1951, Ground breaking for the big recreation hall.

December 27, 1951, Vet Bradford's crew opened the last barrier in the tunnel.
January 2, 1952, First airplane mail service in Blanding.
April 30, 1952, Blanding bought the two bottom second feet of water on the north side of the mountain for $10,000.
June 3, 1952, Grayson Ward put on a $5.00/plate banquet to raise money for the big recreation hall.
June 7, 1952, Water turned into the tunnel.
August 3, 1952, Blanding Ward puts on banquet for the recreation hall.
NOTE 491 Eliza R. Snow Smith Young, "An Immortal." by Albert R. Lyman
January 21, 1804, Becket, Berkshire, Massachusetts into a family of well-to-do Baptists, four girls and three boys.
July 4, 1826, Wrote a requiem for presidents Adams and Jefferson, who both died on the same day, on the fiftieth anniversary of the country.
April 5, 1835, Baptized: "the lamp of intelligence shall be lighted over your path." During the next seven years she was a teacher, worked in the Kirtland Temple, did a lot of writing, suffered great persecutions, moved to Adam-ondi-Ahman, Far West and Quincy.
March 1842, She became the first secretary of the Relief Society in Nauvoo.
June 29, 1842, Married the Prophet Joseph Smith, Jr. Retired from teaching; became known as the "poetess of Zion."
December 29, 1843, Received her patriarchal blessing.
June 27, 1844, Death of Joseph Smith; writes "Praise to the Man;" high priestess of women; recorder of the Nauvoo Temple (1844-1846).
1845, "O My Father."
February 3, 1846, Nauvoo; married Brigham Young (time only); Winter Quarters.
561
1847, Left Winter Quarters for Salt Lake Valley in the 2nd Company.
1852, Appointed high priestess of the Church (old council house); instructed women in the administration of the endowment; first trainer. Eliza and her brother Lorenzo Snow organized the Polysophical Society.
1855, Plans completed for the construction of the Lion House, Eliza's home for thirty years.
1866, Sustained as the general president of the Relief Society, which position she held for twenty-one years.
1869, Became the general president of the Retrenchment Society, which position she held for eleven years.
1872, Filled an assignment to the Holy Land.
August 27, 1877, Brigham Young dies.
1878, Sustained as general president of the Primary Association.
1882, President of the Board of Directors of Deseret Hospital.
December 5, 1887, Died at the Lion House; her beloved brother Lorenzo at her bedside; she was buried by the side of the Brigham Young at his plot just east of the Lion House in the family cemetery.
NOTE 492 Partial list of women and girls who lived in Bluff between 1890 and 1900.
Mary Adams, Margaret Adams, Kistie Adams, Carlie Adams, Effie Adams, Clara Adams, Pearl Adams, Grandma Allan, Jane Alan, Aggie Allan, Lizzie Allan, Annie

Allan, Florence Adams, Myrtle Adams, Harriet Ann Barton, Hannie Barton, Mary Barton, Josie Barton, Issie Barton, Annie Bayles, Emma Bayles, Carlie Bayles, Velyn Bayles, Serena Christensen, Leona Christensen, Tilldie Christensen, Martha Hammond, Hanner Hammond, Amelia Hammond, Mary Jones, May Jone, Mamie Jones, Adelia Lyman, Evelyn Lyman, Mary Lyman, Cretia Lyman, Dolly Lyman, Annie Lyman, Annie Decker, Lillian Decker, Jennie Decker, Lena Decker, Gertrude Decker, Elsie Nielson, Kisten Nielson, Caroline Nielson, Lucinda Nielson, Nettie Nielson, Ida Nielson, Esther Nielson, Lydia Nielson, Herma Nielson, Alta Nielson, Laona Nielson, Jenniveve Nielson, Lucinda Redd, Bell Redd, Vivian Redd, Hortense Redd, Alta Redd, Marriete Stevens, May Stevens, Lestia Stevens, Lettie Stevens, Mira Stevens, Ruby Hancock, ? Hancock, Emma Rogers, Bertha Rogers, Lois Rogers, ? Rogers, Eliza Redd, Lucy Redd, Carlie Redd, Annie Redd, Lula Redd, Hattie Redd, Edith Redd, Marian Redd, Amy Redd, Clisty Hammond, Oliva Hammond, Adalaid Hammond, Babe Hammond, Rachel Corey Perkins, Maggie Perkins Nielson, Ratie (Rachel) Perkins Lyman, Ruth Perkins Jones,

Jannet Perkins, Ann Bayles, Em Scorup, Edna Scorup, Vida Scorup, Allie Scorup, Eliza Ann Edwards, Annie Edwards, Lois Edwards, Maggie Christensen, Sarah Perkins, Lell Perkins, Beatrice Perkins, Sadie Perkins, Gladys Perkins, Ione Perkins, Irene Perkins, Alberta Perkins, Vilate Perkins, Minerva Perkins, Josephine Wood, Emma Wood, Lizzie Wood, Jennie Wood, Kate Wood, Alice Wood, Bernice Wood, Mitia Redd, Susie Redd, Jennie Redd, and Louise Redd.

There were 118 women.

NOTE 493 Partial list of men and boys who lived in Bluff between 1890 and 1900. Francis A. Hammond, Joe Hammond, James B. Decker, Jimmy Decker, Horance Decker, Elmer Decker, Claude Decker, Klar Decker, Afton Decker, Lynn Decker, Pap Redd, Wayne Redd, Ben Redd, Bert Redd, George Redd, Parley Redd, Wiley Redd, Hyrum Perkins, George Perkins, Corey Perkins, Dan Perkins, Sam Wood, Henry Wood, Arthur Wood, John M. Wood, Bud Wood, Roy Wood, Lem Redd, Hardy Redd, Herbert Redd, Charlie Redd, Frank Redd, Jay Redd, Platte D. Lyman, Albert R. Lyman, Edward P. Lyman, Joe Nielson, Ed Nielson, Lyman Nielson, Shirley Nielson, Clisbee Nielson, Willard Butt, Harold Butt, Rie Butt, Hans Bayles, Durham Bayles, Charley Sitzer, Kumen Jones, Leonard Jones, Stanley Jones, Tom Jones, Marvin Jones, Leland Jones, Marion Jones, Joe Barton, Frank Barton, Morgan Barton, Karl Barton, David Edwards, Barton Edwards, Morgan Edward, [one name unreadable], Fletch Hammond, Little Fletch, Frank Hammond, Clyde Hammond, Dill Hammond, Boyd Hammond, West Hammond, John Adams, Ernest Adams, John Allan, Johnnie Allan, Peter Allan, Bob Allan, Monroe Redd, Roe Redd, John Redd, Alton Redd, Thales Haskel, Leland Redd, Frank Hyde, Herbert Hyde, Benjamin Perkins, Leonard Perkins, Will Nix, William Adams, Fred Adams, Jacob Adams, Hyrum Stevens, Walter Stevens, Bertie Stevens, Jense Nielson, Jense P. Nielson, France Nielson, Lisle Nielson, Floyd Nielson, ‘Rie Nielson, Freeman Nielson, Lingo Christensen, Niels Christensen, Heber Christensen, Al Scorup, Charles Goodman, John Larsen, John Rogers, Johnnie Rogers, and Ed Thompson.

Uncle Albert broke the men down as follows (date unknown): living 54; dead 56; living now over 62, 14; about my age 19; about my age still living 12; about my age living over 62, 7; men under 20 at end of that time, 61; over 50 at the end of that time 13; died under

20, 7; died under 40, 15; died under 50, 25.
Now, January 27, 1969, 84% of the males are gone; nineteen are still living. There were fifty of may age or older among the 110 men. Now with the death of Uriah A. Nielson, the last one of those fifty men is dead.
NOTE 494 Graduating Program, May 14, 1928, 7:30 p.m., [Seminary taught by Albert R. Lyman] Singing by the class: "O Happy Home." Prayer: Geraldine Shumway; Song by the Class: "Hole-in-the-Rock." Speech: The San Juan Mission, by Bruce A. Black. Solo: "San Juan," by Joe Fin. Speech: White Mesa by Kenneth V. Palmer. Song by the
563
Class: "Her 'mid the brush and cedar." Speech: Blanding Tomorrow, by Lynn Stevens. Song by the Class: 'What are we planting?" Remarks: Albert R. Lyman. Song by the Class: "My Tommorow." Benediction: John Black.
Graduating Class: Niel Anthon Black, Bruce A. Black, Bruce N. Black, John F. Black, Frankie LaRue Burtenshaw; Bonnie Beth Guymon, Elmer D. Hurst, Merrill Y. Hurst, Barta Jean Lyman, Joseph F. Lyman, Glenalee Palmer, Shirley Palmer, James E. Palmer, Kenneth V. Palmer, Lynn H. Stevens, Geraldine Shumway, Dale Price Shumway, Bonnie Jean Shumway.
NOTE 495 Temple work submitted by Lyman D. Platt during 2008:
Date Source Baptisms Endowments S/P S/S
2/20 Saltillo Census 60 60 10 5
2/21 " 21 21 6 6
2/22 " 19 19 11 4
2/23 " 17 17 9 4
2/26 " 8 8 15 3
2/27 " 10 10 5 2
3/1 " 15 15 9 2
3/2 Behunin Research 17 17 13 3
¾ " 3 3 5
NOTE 496 Early History of Hancock County, Illinois.
Ute Perkins (who became a settler of St. George, Utah) offered his home as the polling place in June 1830 for Hancock County's precinct elections. He was a settler near Horse Lick Grove. After the Mormons arrived it became known as Fountain Green. The population for the whole of Hancock County in 1830 was 483 individuals. *History of Hancock County*, page 4.
NOTE 497 History of Nauvoo, 1839-1846.
The Exodus of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from Missouri in the winter of 1838-1839, if it lacked in comfort, was at least as orderly as could be expected given the dire circumstances in which many families found themselves. Many left with nothing; others managed to save a few of their belongings. A committee to determine the needs of the poor – consisting of Brigham Young, John Taylor, Heber C. Kimball, John Smith, Don Carlos Smith, Theodore Turley and Alanson Ripley – began a family-byfamily
assessment of the situation. After their report was made, another committee of eleven – comprised of William Huntington, Charles Bird, Alanson Ripley, Theodore
564
Turley, Daniel Shearer, Shadrach Roundy, Jonathan H. Hale, Elias Smith, Erastus

Bingham, Stephen Markham and James Newberry – was organized to supervise the removal and to assist the poor. On January 29, 1839, as part of their effort, 214 of the brethren individually convenanted to stand by and assist one another and to dispose of all their available property in assisting the poor. This list is found in the *History of the Church*, volume 3, pages 251-254.

Others also made the covenant, but their names were not recorded. The members of the Church who had already made their way into Illinois, although themselves stripped of almost everything, offered to sell even their shoes and hats to assist the poor. The Saints residing at Springfield, Illinois sent $70.00 to Quincy as their contribution to the removal effort.

The 1839 influx of Mormons brought about a population explosion to the county. In 1840 there were 9,945 residents. This number grew from 15,000 to 30,000 by 1845. The *Sangamon Journal* for February 9, 1841, estimated that there were 3,000 people in Nauvoo at that time.

The early history of some of the families in Nauvoo is both pathetic and marvelous. Morris Phelps and his family after coming out of Missouri had little time to settle before being called on a mission in August of 1839. Sister Phelps found a stable belonging to a Mr. Timmons opposite Nauvoo in Iowa. She worked three days carrying out the manure and then moved into it without a stove and worked for a neighbor for her bread. Shortly thereafter she left her children with Widow Stevenson and spent eight months with her husband and Joseph Morris on the above-cited mission. Upon returning to the old stable she found her children all well.

NOTE 498 1840 Census of Hancock County, Illinois.

In 1838 the Missouri Mormons began leaving the state, crossing the Mississippi to Quincy, Illinois. From there many went to help establish Nauvoo while others spread throughout the county and adjoining counties. Others went to St. Louis and New Orleans. Some chose to stay in Quincy where a branch was set up in 1839 in an old school room near the public square.

The 1840 census of Hancock County, Illinois was taken around the time period of October 31, 1840. It is contained on FHL Film 7642. As no cities were given in the 1840 census it is not easy to arbitrarily divided up the census into cities which shows a consistant pattern of residence. However, I have published a book on the Nauvoo 1842 Census which helps in making comparisons between the two censuses.

NOTE 499 The 1841 Census of Nauvoo's First and Second Civil Wards, taken in March, 1841, at the time the city was divided into four municipal wards by order of the city council. The following is the introduction to that study which I have never published. The index is found in my Nauvoo materials. It should be used in conjunction with the 1842

census to determine individuals who were moving into the city between October of 1840 and March of 1842.

Prior to this study the following material has not been identified as a census, nor has any date been given to when the information was compiled. Its value, however, is great when one considers that it is the first attempt by Nauvoo to take a census. It was taken about six months after the 1840 national census and thirteen months prior to the 1842 census of the city cintained in a book which I published on that census and other materials. Now births, deaths, family movement, population studies, etc., can be analyzed in much more detail

for these families and some more definitive statements made about Nauvoo's population than has heretofore been supposed.
On March 1, 1841 the city council divided the city of Nauvoo into four municipal wards. The first ward consisted of "all the district of country with the city limits, north of the center of Knight Street, and west of the center of Wells Street." [*History of the Church*, volume 4, page 305] the second ward consisting of everything "north of the center of Knight Street and east of the center of Wells Street."
A number of ordinances were passed on March 1st, dissolving the former town plats of Commerce, incorporating them into the first municipal ward of Nauvoo; a surveyor was appointed and ordered to re-survey the city. The former survey had been taken by John C. Mather on September 3, 1839. Only the new first and fourth wards and part of the second ward, excluding Commerce were part of the original survey. These were now incorporated into the city limits. The mayor also gave his views on several other local measures proposed by the council.
NOTE 500 The circumstantial evidence indicating the time that the 1841 census of Nauvoo was taken is as follows: 1) Prior to March 1, 1841, the only ward designations known in Nauvoo were ecclesiastical: upper, middle and lower. This is proof that the census could not have been taken prior to March 1, 1841. Ecclesiastical wards with number designations did not come into being until August 20, 1842, at which time eleven wards were established in the city. 2) The following vital statistical information shows the time frame that the census must be limited to.
Sarah Priscilla Leavitt, daughter of Jeremiah Leavitt and Sarah Sturtevant, who were residing in the second ward, was born May 6, 1841 and she does not appear on the census, so it had to have been taken prior to that date.
Lamoni Alexander, son of Randolph and Maria Alexander, is listed on the 1841 census in the first ward as being new born: ------- Alexander. In the February 1842 census he appears as Lamoni. He was born January 2, 1841, so the census had to have been taken after that date.
Sidney H. Allred, son of Isaac Allred and Lucy (Julia) Ann Taylor, is listed in the 1841 census of the first ward as being newborn also. In the February 1842 census he appears as

Sidney H. Allred; he was born February 6, 1841, so that become the earliest date at which the census could have been taken.
Don Carlos Whitney, son of Newel K. Whitney and Elizabeth Ann Smith, is listed in the 1841 census of the first ward as being newborn also. In the February 1842 census he appears at Don C. Whitney. He was born February 14, 1841, thus pushing the date further into 1841.
This is a minor sampling but shows the probability of the census being taken as indicated. It had to have been taken after February 14 and before May 6, 1841. No dates on other families searched disagreed with this conclusion. It is probably that it was taken in early March as a direct result of the new town divisions. It is not known where the information on wards three and four is, or if it was ever compiled.
This concludes Notes, volume 3.1