FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S COLONIAL ANCESTORS

Their Part in the Making of American History

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With Portrait Frontispiece and Charts

BOSTON
LOTHROP, LEE, & SHEPARD CO.

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PRINTED IN U. S. A.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1901 I became interested in the genealogy of the Roosevelt family by coming into possession of a number of documents dated mostly between 1720 and 1780. Among them were some Roosevelt items which I found did not relate to any direct ancestor of President Theodore Roosevelt. With the exception of one letter which a cousin of the President wished for, the papers were laid away.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt became a prominent Presidential possibility early in the winter of 1931–32, I found on investigation that the Roosevelt items related to one of his direct ancestors. When his lineal descent from the founder of the family in America had been traced, it was noticeable that the maiden names of most of the wives indicated that they belonged to prominent old families. Tracing back their lines led to still more interesting and noted persons and events. Becoming still more interested, I determined to make, as far as possible, a complete list of Franklin D. Roosevelt's ancestors, reaching to those who crossed the Atlantic to settle in the New World, America.

It is a most interesting and varied list, both as to location and occupation, comprising many people of great ability and prominence in colonial history.

Besides the Dutch, German, Swedish, and Huguenot

ancestors who came to New Netherland, and the English ancestors who followed when it became New York, there are men prominent in the early settlement of Plymouth Colony, Boston and Massachusetts Bay Colony, Connecticut River Valley, New Haven, New London and Norwich, Rhode Island, and Long Island.

It must be distinctly understood that this work has been written wholly without the knowledge of Franklin D. Roosevelt, or of any of his family, or of any person in any way connected with him. It has been written without bias, endeavoring to give all interesting facts found regarding a list of ancestors that the reader will find of unusual prominence and variety.

Comparison of the ancestry of President Theodore Roosevelt with that of his fifth cousin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, shows very little in common except the name.

Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt, the founder of the family in America had only one son, Nicholas.

These two men, their wives, and the Kunst family are the only American colonists from whom Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt, are both descended.

Johannes Roosevelt, son of Nicholas, was an ancestor of President Roosevelt, and another son of Nicholas, Jacobus, was a forefather of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt's grandfather, Cornelius Van Schaack Roosevelt, was almost wholly of Dutch blood.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's grandfather, Isaac Roosevelt, was of a mixture of Dutch, English, German, Swedish, and French blood.

The ancestors of his other three grandparents were mostly of English descent. One of them had a little and another had a considerable amount of French blood, while the third was one-quarter Scotch.

In narrating the history of Franklin D. Roosevelt's ancestors, mention will be made of the following persons and events. Only his direct ancestors are in this list, which is only a partial one:

A leading Revolutionary patriot of New York. A lady whose funeral President Washington declined to attend. His wife and child captured by the Indians and held for ransom. A Dutch ancestor who lived in Narragansett Bay years before English ancestors and their friends became the first settlers on Rhode Island. The leading merchant and shipowner of New York City in colonial times. A man taken from his bed by raiders and carried across Long Island Sound. A magistrate who freed an Indian who had killed a white man, and why. An official who sent to Gov. Stuyvesant for hard liquor as the only article which would induce men to do needed work, and for French wine with which fittingly to entertain visiting dignitaries. An ancestor unjustly sentenced to death by a court, of which another ancestor was a member, narrowly escapes being one of the first martyrs to British tyranny in America. One who gave land to Indians still used by them as a reservation. One who was born in Africa and married the daughter of a Puritan minister. An official whose house was threatened by a mob. One of the four "Old Planters" who lived four years at Cape Ann and Naumkeag be-

fore Endecott came in 1628. A man honored by the poet Whittier for his hospitality to persecuted Quakers. The leader of the citizens who stormed a fort and took a Royal Governor prisoner. A prisoner at Quebec who risked his life to warn the authorities at Boston of a proposed attack by French and Indians on the settlements in Maine. A prisoner in the Bastille. A man who disobeyed his king in order to keep his word with his enemies. The officer who conducted the final campaign of the Pequot War. A founder and benefactor of Harvard College. One who was washed overboard from the *Mayflower* in a storm, but miraculously rescued. An officer who asked to be shot at instead of a man acting under his orders. A member of a court which found a woman guilty of slander in accusing another woman of being a witch. The most noted schoolmaster in colonial times. A sea captain, well used by pirates. One of those named in, and who procured, the famous Connecticut Charter in 1662 which was later hidden in the Charter Oak. Some of those who first entered Plymouth Harbor and landed on Plymouth Rock, after a seemingly miraculous escape from death. The man who, fortunately for them, dissuaded the New Haven colonists from moving to the Delaware River. One who had a son, a daughter, and a son-in-law killed by the Indians. A member of the jury which acquitted the only person ever tried for witchcraft by the Plymouth Colony Court. A young man who was "warned out of town" and who returned and bought three principal industries and other property. A member of a court

that sentenced three white men to death for killing an Indian. A leading officer in the famous "Falls Fight." A father and son, besides two brothers of the younger man, who were slain by the Indians at "Bloody Brook." A woman who was made a widow by the Indians twice in two years. Seventeen barrels of powder, stored in an officer's house, blew the house to pieces as a visitation of God for two reasons, according to Gov. Winthrop. The most intellectual and famous woman in America in the seventeenth century banished by a court of which two other ancestors were members. A widow, five of her children, and her son-in-law killed by the Indians, also one daughter taken captive and held for years. A commanding officer treacherously ambushed and wounded by Indians, after being besieged three days, finally died of his wound. Had been disarmed years before by the same colony for which he died fighting. The only two members of a legislature who voted against a death penalty for Quakers. The author of a history of New England which was printed in London in 1654. A judge, only fourteen miles from Salem, who during the witchcraft delusion dismissed all suspects brought before him. The man who outwitted Governor Andros on an April 1st, enabling the Reverend Increase Mather to go to England. A Scotch merchant who made a mistake in expecting to sell wigs in North Carolina but became President of the Governor's Council in that province. Mobbed and followed home, his wig borne on a pole. Two members of the first colonial legislature that took action against negro

slavery. Two governors over alien people. Two acting governors of the Province of New York. Assistant governors of Plymouth Colony and also of Massachusetts Bay Colony, merchants, ministers, soldiers, sea-captains, pioneer farmers in frequent danger of Indian attacks, *Mayflower* passengers; in fact, a cross section of colonial history extending from New England to North Carolina, and from Quebec and Acadia to Africa and the West Indies.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, born at Hyde Park, N. Y., January 30, 1882, is the son of James Roosevelt and his second wife, Sarah Delano. He was named Franklin Delano in honor of his mother's uncle, Franklin Hughes Delano.

James Roosevelt, born, 1828, at Hyde Park, N. Y., Union College, '47, Harvard College, '52, was a prominent and successful business man. He was the son of Isaac Roosevelt and his wife, Mary Rebecca Aspinwall.

Isaac Roosevelt, born, 1790, at New York City, lived later at Hyde Park. He was the son of James Roosevelt and his wife, Maria Eliza Walton.

Mary Rebecca Aspinwall, born, 1809, at New York City, was the daughter of John Aspinwall and his wife, Susan Howland.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's maternal grandparents were Warren Delano and his wife, Catherine Robbins Lyman.

Warren Delano born, 1809, at Fairhaven, Mass., became one of the leading merchants of New York City, living much of the time with his family in China and

later on at his estate at Newburgh on the Hudson. He was the son of Captain Warren Delano, born, 1779, and his wife, Deborah Church.

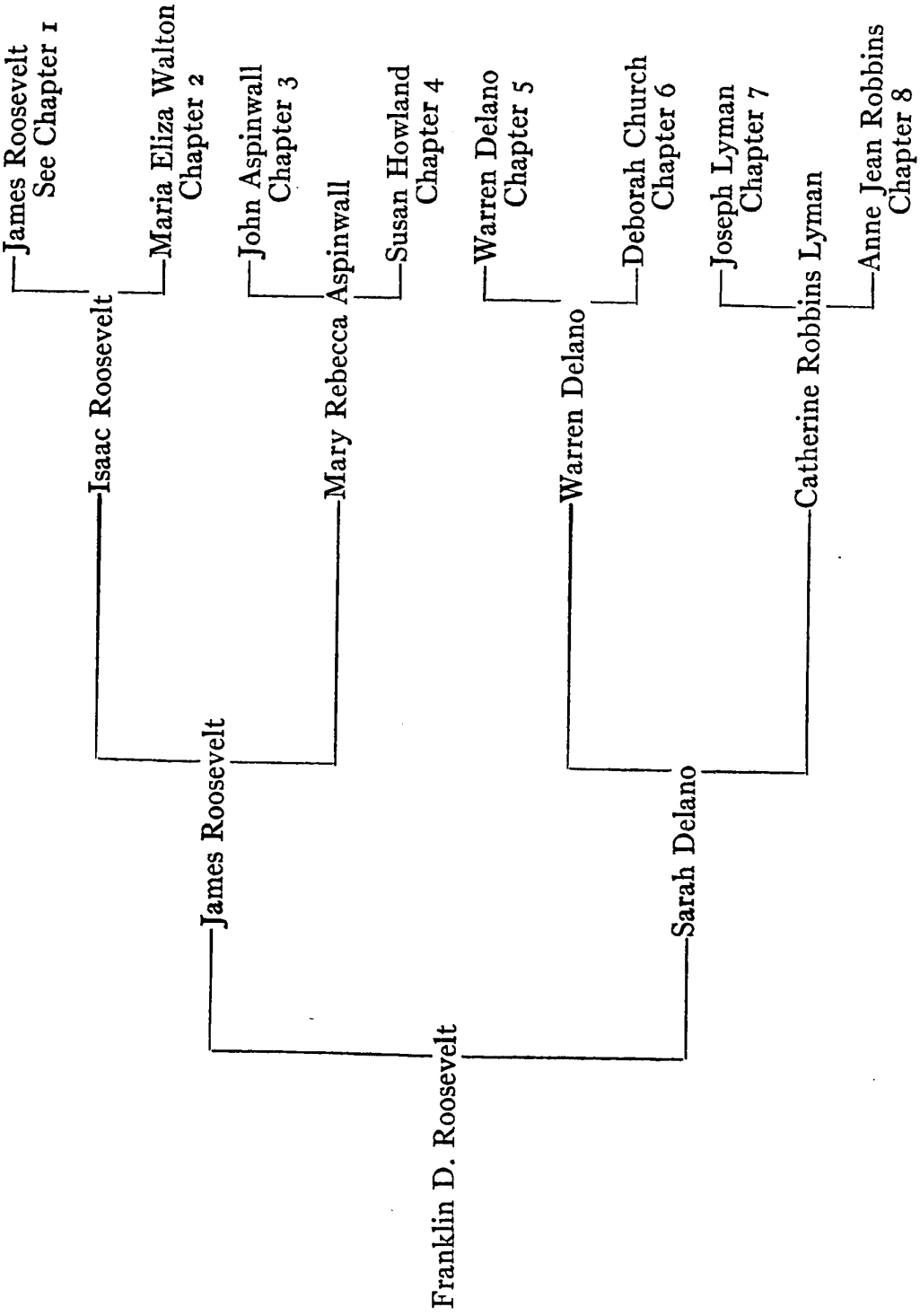
Catherine Robbins Lyman, born, 1825, at Northampton, Mass., was the daughter of Judge Joseph Lyman and his wife, Anne Jean Robbins.

This account of Franklin D. Roosevelt's parents and grandparents has been very brief for two reasons. A book already published tells quite fully about them. The purpose of this work is limited to an account of his colonial ancestors down to and including his great-grandparents. A chapter will be devoted to the ancestors of each of the eight great-grandparents, starting with the first one in each family to cross the Atlantic, and tracing the line down to the great-grandparent.

ALVIN PAGE JOHNSON.

January, 1933,
Swampscott, Massachusetts.

Parents, Grandparents and Great-grandparents of Franklin D. Roosevelt



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S COLONIAL ANCESTORS

CHAPTER I

THE ROOSEVELTS

SOME DUTCH, GERMAN, SWEDISH, AND HUGUENOT SETTLERS IN NEW NETHERLAND.—A PATRIOT OF THE REVOLUTION.—AN EARLY DUTCH PIONEER.

NEW AMSTERDAM in 1649 was the most cosmopolitan port in America. Henry Hudson, an English sea captain, in the Dutch vessel, *Half Moon,* had discovered the Hudson River, while trying to find a short way to India, in 1609. The next year the Dutch sent a ship to Manhattan Island to trade with the Indians. In the autumn of 1613, Captain Adrien Block's ship, the *Tiger,* was burned at the island. He and his crew built a "yacht" less than fifty feet long and of about sixteen tons. In this little vessel, the dauntless Captain Block sailed through Hell Gate into Long Island Sound, exploring the Connecticut and other rivers, touched at Block Island, and continued around Cape Cod to "Pye Bay," as he called it, between Nahant and Swampscott.

In the meantime another Dutch captain had entered Delaware Bay. In 1621, the Dutch West India Company was chartered. This company took over the trade which had been conducted by private parties, and in 1623 sent over the first colonists, about thirty families, mostly Walloons. Many Germans, Danes, Norwegians, and a few Swedes came with the Dutch during the first forty years.

About 1640, Governor Kieft had begun to invite English families from New England to settle in New Netherland. In 1642, George Baxter, an Englishman, was appointed official interpreter. About 1660, it is said that eighteen different languages were spoken in New Amsterdam, as it was called until 1664, when the English captured the city and changed the name to New York.

The year 1649 is mentioned again because it was probably in that year that Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt with his wife Jannetje came to New Amsterdam. They were members of the Dutch Reformed Church, as have been many of their descendants, including President Theodore Roosevelt, who visited the little village in Zeeland, Holland, that Claes came from, when he made his tour of Europe after retiring from the Presidency.

In the Dutch surnames, "Van" means "from," and the next word is the name of the place, therefore, "Rosenvelt" indicated a certain village in Zeeland.

"Claes" is Dutch for "Nicholas." The middle name, written on the records "Martenszen," signified that his father's given name was Marten. The spelling of the surname was soon changed to Roosevelt and the "Van"

omitted. Roosevelt, or Rosenvelt, means "field of roses."

Nicholas Roosevelt, born in New Amsterdam in 1658, son of Claes Martenszen and Jannetje Van Rosenvelt, moved about 1680 to Esopus, now Kingston, on the Hudson River, where in 1682 he married Heyltje Jans Kunst. She was the daughter of Jan Barentsen Kunst who came to Kingston about 1660.

Nicholas Roosevelt while living at Esopus carried on quite a lucrative fur trade with the Indians, with whom he was on friendly terms. Soon after 1690 he returned to New York City, where he carried on business and was an alderman.

Jacobus (James in English) Roosevelt, born 1692, son of Nicholas and Heyltje (Kunst) Roosevelt, married in 1713 Catharina Hardenbroeck. He was a large landowner. He bought the "Beekman Swamp," so-called, for £100. This became the tannery district and later on the leather district of New York City.

The author has a deed which was signed May 25, 1745 by James Roosevelt and Gerardus Hardenbrook (his brother-in-law) as executors of the will of Sarah Hardenbrook, widow, all of New York City, conveying to Hendrick Wilse 398 acres of land in Somerset County, New Jersey, which she had bought in 1729 from John Woertman. With it are two plans of the land, showing a disputed boundary line, and also a long letter written in Dutch by Teunis Post, the owner of adjoining land, regarding the disputed bounds, and addressed to "Mr. Jacobus Rosevelt, Mercht in New York." The colo-

nists of Dutch descent clung to their language even later than that. There was no college in the Province of New York until 1754, when King's College (now Columbia) was founded.

In 1767, James Roosevelt laid the corner-stone of the new Dutch Reformed Church of which he was senior elder.

Isaac Roosevelt, born 1726, son of Jacobus or James Roosevelt and Catharina (Hardenbroeck) Roosevelt, became one of the leading citizens of his native city. He owned one of the first sugar-houses in New York. His advertisement in 1772 stated that he had moved from his house on Wall Street to that of his late brother Jacobus Roosevelt, Jr., near the sugar-house and opposite to William Walton's on Queen Street, where he could supply his customers as usual with "double, middling, and single refined loaf sugars, clarified, muscovado, and other molasses, etc."

At the outbreak of the Revolution in 1775, Isaac Roosevelt was elected from New York City as a member of the Provincial Congress. He and Abraham Walton were appointed a committee to organize a force of 3000 men in New York City, and later he and three others were appointed a "Council of War" to advise the commanders of the troops in all matters.

After the British left Boston in March, 1776, and it became known that they would attempt to take New York, ammunition for the Americans was gathered as fast as possible. There being a shortage of lead for bullets, all citizens who had lead window weights were

requested to turn them over to the authorities. Isaac Roosevelt was one of those who did so. When the British captured New York City, Isaac Roosevelt abandoned his property there and moved with his family to Dutchess County, where his wife's people, the Hoffmans, lived. In the 6th Regiment of Dutchess County Militia, he was enrolled as a member.

His service to his country was continuous during the war. He was a member of the Convention which drafted the State Constitution, and later was a member of the State Senate from 1777 to 1783 when peace was declared. During some of this time he was one of the senators appointed as Governor's Council which issued commissions to privateers and attended to other important duties. When the State of New York appealed for money in 1780, Isaac Roosevelt was one of those who complied. During the war, the Legislature met at Kingston, Poughkeepsie, and Albany.

When, finally, the Revolution had ended and the patriots of New York City were allowed to return to their homes, Isaac Roosevelt came back and prepared to resume business.

The British agreed to have all their troops out of the city by noon on November 25, 1783. Isaac Roosevelt was among those who that afternoon welcomed General Washington and his victorious soldiers as they marched down the Bowery, then the only road leading into the city.

When the British lowered their flag at the Fort, they pulled down the halyards, knocked off the cleats, and

greased the pole, expecting in this way to prevent the Americans from hoisting and saluting their flag before the British were out of sight and hearing. However, the patriots secured nails and a hammer, and a young sailor renailed the cleats and finally, well greased himself, reached the top of the pole and rove the halyards. Quickly the Stars and Stripes were raised, and a salute of thirteen guns fired; all before the British fleet had left the harbor.

That evening Isaac Roosevelt attended the dinner given by Governor Clinton to General Washington and his officers. The dinner was at Fraunce's Tavern, where, early in the following December, General Washington made a farewell address to his officers when he resigned his commission.

The State of New York also gave another dinner early in December at Cape's Tavern, the old De Lancey mansion, to the French Minister and General Washington, one hundred and twenty being present. This dinner was in charge of Isaac Roosevelt, his wife's first cousin, Egbert Benson, and two others. They approved the bill for £156–10s.

Isaac Roosevelt continued active in political affairs, being chosen a member in 1788 of the State Convention called to ratify the Constitution of the United States He was the second president of the Bank of New York.

In 1789, while still a member of the State Senate, Isaac Roosevelt's wife died, and in the diary of President George Washington under date of Nov. 14, 1789 is the following entry:

"Received an invitation to attend the funeral of Mrs. Roosevelt (the wife of a Senator of this State), but declined complying with it, first, because the propriety of accepting an invitation of this sort appeared to be very questionable, and secondly (though to do so in this instance might not be improper), because it might be difficult to discriminate in cases which might thereafter happen."

New York City was at that time the capital of the new nation, and Washington had been living there as President since April 30.

Isaac Roosevelt's wife, above mentioned, was Cornelia Hoffman, born, 1734, at Kingston, N. Y., and married in 1752.

James Roosevelt, born, 1760, son of Isaac and Cornelia (Hoffman) Roosevelt, was a successful merchant in New York City and, like his father, was called on for public service both as a member of the State Assembly and as an alderman. He married, in 1786, Maria Eliza Walton, as stated in the Introduction.

Jan Barentsen Kunst

The use of surnames or family names was to a great extent neglected in the early Dutch records. A patronymic was usually used without the family name.

Jan Barentsen Kunst's surname was not at first used in the records. His patronymic, Barentsen, and his partnership with a Carsten Clausen make it seem probable that he was a son of Barent Jansen, who owned

land on the West side of the Hudson River and died before 1647.

Kunst is distinctly a German surname, and Barent was a German first name at that time.

Jan Barentsen Kunst was frequently in court, but never as a defendant. From 1653 to 1656 he brought a number of suits to collect debts due him personally or with his partner.

Specie was little used at that time. Payments were mostly made by barter. Wampum and beaver skins were sometimes legal tender. In one case, 76 florins and 5 skepels of wheat being due, partial payment had been made of 1 skepel of peas and half a can of brandy. In another case, the defendant wished to pay in beaver skins instead of wampum, as first agreed.

The Dutch were the first to adopt the use of the Indian money, wampum, which was made of shells, and from them the Pilgrims and other English settlers learned to use it in trading with the Indians.

Jan apparently made a voyage to Holland and returned in the *Gilded Beaver* in May, 1658, bringing a workman with him.

In 1663, he sold his half-interest in a house and lot extending from Stone to South William Streets in New Amsterdam.

He was a witness in 1659 in a lawsuit regarding pay for building a bridge at Esopus, and must have about that time settled there, as in 1663 he was listed as owner of a lot next to the churchyard in what is now Kingston.

In 1663, he married at Kingston Jakemyntje Cor-

nelis, he being described as a house-carpenter, a widower, and from "Alckmaer in Nort Hollant." He was no doubt born either in Germany or in North Holland of German parentage.

In 1670, Jan Barentsen Kunst was listed as owner of over twenty-four acres of land at Kingston and as then living at Hurley, a new settlement near by.

Heyltje Kunst, daughter of Jan Barentsen and Jakemyntje (Cornelis) Kunst, married, in 1682, Nicholas Roosevelt, as stated under "The Roosevelts."

The Hardenbroecks

This German family came from Elberfeld on the Wipper River, sixteen miles east of Dusseldorf in Rhenish Prussia.

Adolph Hardenbroeck was probably the first to come over. He was in Bergen on the west side of the Hudson before 1662, as in that year he signed a petition with other inhabitants regarding the bounds of Bergen and Comunipaw, and in 1665 he took the oath of allegiance at Bergen, New Jersey. A good authority states that he was the father of Johannes, who came over in 1664.

Margaret Hardenbroeck, probably Adolph's daughter, married for her first husband Pieter Rodolphus de Vries, a wealthy merchant of New Amsterdam, in 1659. He soon died, and the wealthy widow married, in 1662, Frederick Philipse, a member of a family which had been driven from Bohemia by religious persecution. Margaret (Hardenbroeck) Philipse was a shrewd business

woman, and the Philipse fortune grew fast. About the time that a fine house in New Amsterdam and the so-called castle on the Hudson at Tarrytown had been built, she died leaving two sons, Frederick and Adolph. Her husband had become Lord of the Philipse Manor, an immense tract of land on the Hudson River north of Manhattan Island. At his death he left part of the property to his son Adolph, and part to his grandson Frederick, the son Frederick having died. Adolph, having no children, left his share to his nephew Frederick, whose son Frederick became the third and last Lord of the Manor of Philipse and who married a daughter of Charles Williams, as will be told in the next chapter.

Abel Hardenbroeck with wife, child, and servant, Casper Ovencamp, came in the *Hope* in April, 1662.

Johannes Hardenbroeck with wife and four children came in the *Faith* in January, 1664.

The Dutch, German, and Scandinavian Lutherans, while allowed to have Lutheran churches in Holland, were not allowed to have any in New Netherland, therefore they generally joined the Dutch Reformed Church. In a list of members of the Dutch Reformed Church in New Amsterdam in 1686, the name of Urseltje (Ursula) Duytman, widow of Johannes Hardenbroeck, appears The Dutch church records are of great value to genealogists, as married women were always mentioned by their maiden names. She and her husband had become members of the church in 1666. In 1665, a list of householders in New York City shows that Abel and Johan Hardenbrook (as the name was later spelled) were liv-

ing side by side on the "Prince Graft" (Beaver Street).

In 1700, among the officers of the militia in New York City, Jon. Hardinbrooke is listed as ensign of a "Foot Company" (infantry). In 1701 Jo. Hardenbrook signed a petition to the King, and in 1702 he signed an address to Lord Cornbury, the Governor.

This second Johannes Hardenbroeck was doubtless one of the children who came in 1664 with Johannes and Ursula (Duytman) Hardenbroeck. He married in 1686, at New York, Sara Van Laer, and became later on a member from New York City of the General Assembly of the Province of New York, as shown by an act passed by that body, December 12, 1722:

"An act for paying E. Wilson, J. Van Horn, A. Gouveneur and Sarah the Widdow or Relict of Johannes Hardenbroek deceased for serving in the General Assembly. These are late members for the City & County of New York who have never been paid as the rest of the members have in other Countys."

Catharina Hardenbroeck, born 1694, daughter of Johannes and Sara (Van Laer) Hardenbroeck, married in 1713 Jacobus Roosevelt, as stated under "The Roosevelts."

Stoffel Van Laer

Stoffel Van Laer came to New Amsterdam in the *Faith* in February, 1659, when nineteen or twenty years old. In February, 1660, he married "Catharina Jans, Uijt den

Hage." "Van Laer" as a surname shows that Stoffel was born in Laer, near Munster, in Germany. The words, "Uijt den Hage" mean from the Hague in Holland. "Jans" means that her father's first name was Jan. In other records, the wife's maiden name is given as Boots and Boudt. In February, 1664, subscriptions were called for by the Dutch authorities to a loan for the purpose of fortifying the city against the English. Stoffel Van Laer subscribed 200 florins.

In October, 1664, soon after the English took possession of New York, Stoffen Van Laer together with Abel and Johannes Hardenbroeck took the oath of allegiance to the King of England. In June, 1665, as a witness of the first hostile acts during a riot of English soldiers and residents, he testified that he was a "Burgher of this city aged 26." He was a merchant, dealing in wheat, butter, furs, rum, tobacco, etc. The English listed the inhabitants by streets in 1665, and he was listed as Stoffel (Christopher) Van Laer on Broad Street.

Sara Van Laer, daughter of Stoffel and Catharina (Boots or Boudt) Van Laer, married Johannes Hardenbroeck, as just stated under "The Hardenbroecks."

The Hoffmans

Martinus (Martin) Hoffman was born at Revel on the southern shore of the Gulf of Finland, about 1625. He came to New Amsterdam about 1657 and going up the North River to Esopus, settled there. He was the founder of the noted Hoffman family of New York.

The family tradition that he had been an officer in the army of the famous King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, can hardly be correct, as the King was killed in battle, 1632. Quite likely his father had been an officer in the Swedish army and had settled at Revel after the Swedes conquered it. At any rate, Martin Hoffman was of a military nature, for in 1658 when the Indians became threatening in the vicinity of Esopus, and the garrison of soldiers stationed there had orders not to attack the Indians except in defense of the fort, Martin Hoffman led the settlers against the Indians, driving them away. For this he was reprimanded by the officials, but the people living about Esopus praised him for doing as he did.

Soon after this, he moved to New Amsterdam, later to Albany, and finally returned to Esopus, then Kingston. He was owner of a small vessel, and by trade a saddler.

Martin Hoffman, wishing to help his Swedish neighbors, in 1672 received permission to visit the Swedish settlers at Delaware Bay to raise money to build a Lutheran church at Albany.

He married, in 1664, Emmerentje de With. The records show that she was from Esens, near the North Sea in East Friesland, Germany. Her brother Tjerck was the founder of the noted De Witt family.

Captain Nicholas Hoffman, born 1680, son of Martin and Emmerentje (deWith) Hoffman lived in Kingston. He bought from Anthony Crispel in 1707 the lot of land at the northwest corner of Kingston with a stone build-

ing on it. On this spot, which was the most exposed in Kingston, he built a large stone house which could be used as a garrison house or fort against any Indians attacking Kingston. This historic house was badly damaged when the British cannonaded and barbarously burned the town in 1777. The house was afterwards rebuilt in somewhat different shape, and, containing as it did some of the charred original beams, became one of the most historic buildings in the Hudson River Valley.

Captain Nicholas Hoffman served in the militia of Ulster County, whose duty it was to protect the settlers against the Indians who went on the warpath whenever France and England were at war.

Captain Nicholas Hoffman married Jannetje Crispel in 1704.

Colonel Martin Hoffman, son of Captain Nicholas and Jannetje (Crispel) Hoffman, was born in 1707, and in 1733 married Tryntje Benson.

Colonel Martin Hoffman moved across the Hudson River into Dutchess County, near Red Hook, on land which his father, Captain Nicholas Hoffman, had owned. He increased his holdings, becoming a large landowner, and in 1755 he owned ten negro slaves. This was more than were held by any other man in that part of Dutchess County. Negro slavery continued in New York long after that. In 1799, a law was passed which brought it to a gradual end in 1827.

Colonel Martin Hoffman commanded the Dutchess County militia for many years and brought it to a high

state of efficiency. This training was of value during the Revolution to many who, as young men, had served under him.

Colonel Hoffman also held many civil offices, being a judge for some years. He died in 1772.

Cornelia Hoffman, born, 1734, daughter of Col. Martin and Tryntje (Benson) Hoffman, married in 1752 Isaac Roosevelt. She was the lady whose funeral President Washington declined to attend, as stated earlier in this chapter.

Anthony Crispel

Anthony Crispel was one of many Huguenots who fled from France into Germany, from there to Holland, and then to New Netherland. He came over in the *Gilded Otter* in 1660, a number of years after the Dutch government made the holdings of the Dutch West India Company into a Province and gave to it a coat of arms, a shield having on it a beaver. This was most appropriate, as the fur trade had been the most profitable industry in the colony.

Anthony Crispel evidently was looking for fertile land to till, and therefore located at Esopus with its rich lowlands.

June 19, 1663, the Indians raided that vicinity, killing many settlers and taking twenty-three women and children prisoners to be held for ransom. Among the prisoners were the wife and child of Anthony Crispel. For-

tunately, on September 5th a force of soldiers and settlers took the Indians so completely unawares that all the prisoners were rescued. The surprise was so complete that one woman started to flee with the Indians, but her husband, seeing her, called her by name and threatened to shoot her. The prisoners had been well treated in expectation of ransom.

Other Huguenots soon followed Anthony Crispel to Esopus and prospered there.

Having bought from the Indians a tract of about 144 square miles of land lying southwest of Kingston, as Esopus was later called, Anthony Crispel and eleven other Huguenots petitioned Governor Andros in 1677 for a grant of that property. The "patent" was promptly allowed. There was much fertile meadow land and, with the exception of Anthony Crispel, the new owners moved there and called the place New Platz, after the part of Germany in which most of them had found shelter. Here they had their own church, spoke and kept their records in the French language for a couple of generations. Another Huguenot community, New Rochelle, not being isolated, parted sooner with the French tongue.

Anthony Crispel remained a resident of Hurley near Kingston, marrying for his second wife Petronella Le-Man, or DeMon, in 1680.

Jannetje Crispel, born, 1686, daughter of Anthony Crispel and his second wife Petronella, married in 1704 Captain Nicholas Hoffman, as just stated under "The Hoffmans."

The Bensons

Dirck Benson was a native of Sweden. He went to Holland, and about 1645 married Catalina Berck at Amsterdam. They came to New Amsterdam in 1648. He was a carpenter and builder. In 1649 he bought land northeast of the Fort, and in 1650 bought on the east side of what is now Broadway below Wall Street. About 1654 he moved to Beverwyk (Albany) and built the new church there that year. Four years later he loaned the church 100 guilders.

Samson Benson, born, 1652, son of Dirck and Catalina (Berck) Benson, was a potter. He moved to New York in 1696, where he established a pottery. He lived on William Street below Maiden Lane. He married in 1673 Tryntje Van Deursen.

Robert Benson, born, 1685, son of Samson and Tryntje (Van Deursen) Benson, married Cornelia Roos in 1708. Cornelia's father, Johannes Roos, died in 1695 when she was only seven years old so she was cared for by her grandfather Gerrit Janse Roos.

Robert Benson's descendants were many of them noted patriots of the Revolution, and since that time many of the Bensons have been prominent men in New York City and State.

Tryntje Benson, born, 1712, daughter of Robert and Cornelia (Roos) Benson, married in 1733 Colonel Martin Hoffman, as stated in this chapter under "The Hoffmans."

The Van Deursens

Abraham Pietersen Van Deursen belonged to a family that moved to Haarlem, Holland, from the little village of Deursen in the Province of Brabant. He was baptized in Haarlem in 1607, and at Haarlem, in November, 1629, he married Tryntje Melchiors. As there are no birth records of any of their children there, they probably soon after marriage embarked for New Netherland.

As stated at the beginning of this chapter, Captain Block in the little yacht *Onrust* (in English, "Restless"), had made various discoveries to the eastward of New Amsterdam. The Dutch West India Company claimed all between New France on the north and Virginia on the south. The English had however explored, claimed and settled some of this territory, so the Dutch did not attempt to enforce their claim east of Martha's Vineyard and Narragansett Bay.

The Dutch records in 1654 complain of the manner "in which the English are said to have encroached Westerly below Cape Cod, on the Dutch limits, absorbing Rhode Island, Block Island, Martin's Vineyard, Sloop's Bay, howbeit possession had been taken thereof, for the Company in the year 1636 by one Abraham Pietersen of Haerlem, on the Island of Quetenes, situate in front of said bay" etc.

What the Dutch called "Sloop's Bay" is the West Passage to Narragansett Bay, and the island that Abraham Pietersen Van Deursen occupied as a trading post is now

called Dutch Island. The ferry from Saunderstown to Jamestown passes close by the island.

In 1664 the Dutch records mention "the possession which one Abraham Petersen of Haerlem, still living, hath on the Island Quetenesse, in Narricanse Bay, situate near Rhode Island, and again on another island above and about the Pequoit River, still called by the English themselves 'The Dutchman's Island.' "

The Dutch, before they were crowded out of New England by the English who in 1630 began to arrive in increasing numbers, had trading posts at Dutch Island (just referred to), Block Island, two fortified trading posts on the south shore of the Narragansett Indian country, in what is now Charlestown west of Point Judith, and also a fortified trading post on the Connecticut River called by the Dutch Fort Hope where Hartford was afterwards settled.

Abraham Pietersen Van Deursen, no doubt, was one of the Dutch traders who visited the Pilgrim trading post at Aptucxet, at the head of Buzzards Bay. This place was frequently visited by the Dutch, commencing with the official visit of De Rasières in October, 1627.

It is evident that after the trading post in Narragansett Bay was abandoned Abraham Pietersen Van Deursen moved to Visscher's Island, later called Fisher's Island, near New London. Still later when the Dutch had been crowded out of Connecticut he settled in New Amsterdam and was appointed the official miller.

Abraham Pietersen Van Deursen came from Holland earlier than any other Dutch ancestor of Franklin D.

Roosevelt. That he was a man of extraordinary courage, tact, and ability is shown by the fact that he was in charge of such an isolated and dangerous trading post as that at Dutch Island, and later on of another almost as exposed.

He became one of the leading citizens in New Amsterdam being in 1641 elected one of the "Twelve Men" who tried to advise Governor Kieft in his administration of the affairs of the colony. In 1643, Governor Kieft was considered in need of control as well as advice and the "Eight Men" were elected and continued in office until 1647, Abraham Pietersen Van Deursen being a member of this most important body also.

In 1658 he was given a permit to build a water mill on the "Fresh Water." This was a stream emptying into the East River near the present James and Cherry Streets. About this time he commenced to manufacture groats, which until then had been imported from Holland. At various times he leased bouweries (farms) belonging to the Company. In New Netherland the miller was often licensed as an innkeeper for the convenience of farmers who were waiting for their grain to be ground, so this position he sometimes held. Evidently believing in the adage, "first come, first served," he was complained of by an agent of the company, whom he kept waiting in turn. The authorities ordered him thereafter to grind the grain belonging to the company at once, and not in turn. This is the only charge ever made against him on the records.

He owned considerable property on Manhattan Island.

Isaac Roosevelt — Jacobus Roosevelt ——		Nicholas Roosevelt ——	Claes M. Van Rosenvelt		
			Jannetje		
		Heyltje Kunst	Jan B. Kunst		
			Jakemyntje Cornelis		
	Catharina Hardenbroeck	Johannes Hardenbroeck	Johannes Hardenbroeck		
			Ursula Duytman		
		Sara Van Laer	Stoffel Van Laer		
			Catharina Boots or Boudt		
Cornelia Hoffman	Martin Hoffman	Nicholas Hoffman	Martin Hoffman		
			Emmerentje de With		
		Jannetje Crispel	Anthony Crispel		
			Petronella Le Man		
	Tryntje Benson	Robert Benson	Samson Benson	Dirck Benson	
				Catalina Berck	
			Tryntje Van Deursen	Teunis A. Van Deursen	Abraham P. Van Deursen
					Tryntje Melchiors
				Helene Roberts	
		Cornelia Roos	Johannes Roos	Gerrit J. Roos	
			Cornelia		

CHART FOR CHAPTER I
ANCESTORS OF
JAMES ROOSEVELT

In 1665 he was taxed one guilder a week for the support of the British soldiers. At that time he was living on the "Heere Straat," now Broadway, a short distance below Wall Street.

Teunis Abrahamsen Van Deursen, born about 1631, son of Abraham Pietersen Van Deursen, moved when a young man to Beverwyk (Albany) where he was granted a lot in 1658. About 1677 he moved to Claverack. He married, about 1653, Helene Roberts. Most of the family spell the name Van Deusen. Some have kept to Van Deursen, and others spell the name differently.

Tryntje Van Deursen, born about 1654, daughter of Teunis Abrahamsen Van Deursen, married in 1673 Samson Benson, as just stated under "The Bensons."

CHAPTER II

THE WALTONS

THE LEADING FAMILY OF MERCHANTS IN COLONIAL NEW YORK. —A GOVERNOR ON THE DELAWARE AND HIS PROBLEMS.—THE DEATH SENTENCE.

WILLIAM WALTON was made a "Freeman" of the City of New York in 1698. On September 7th of that year, he married Maria Santvoort, and the records of the Dutch Reformed Church describe him as an unmarried young man, native of New York.

His father may have been the Thomas Walton of Staten Island who was arrested July 8, 1689 and imprisoned for saying that if he had two hundred men he would retake the fort from Leisler. Imprisonment evidently was fatal, as December 12, 1689, Captain Thomas Lawrence of Long Island was appointed to value his estate.

Captain William Walton was a most enterprising young man. He bought land on the East River, where he had busy shipyards. His vessels became noted for speed. Many were sailed under his ownership, sometimes under command of one of his sons. He carried on an extensive and profitable commerce with the West Indies and the Spanish colonies at Florida and South

America. At one time he had a contract to furnish all the supplies for the Spanish garrison at Fort St. Augustine, Florida.

Whenever war broke out with France, some of his vessels would be fitted out as privateers and harry French commerce. The family became so wealthy that the Waltons frequently underwrote or insured the ventures of other merchants. Captain William Walton was sometimes called "Boss Walton." The word "boss" had already been transplanted from the Dutch language into common use by the English-speaking people of New York. In his case it signified leadership in business, not in politics. For the latter, he probably had no time.

He died in 1747, leaving two sons, Jacob and William, and a name which continued until the Revolution to represent the leading family of merchants and shipowners in New York.

In 1752, the son William built the finest house in the city, on Queen Street (later Franklin Square), with elegant grounds extending to the East River. Much of the material and carving for this palatial mansion was imported. During and after the "Seven Years War," which ended in 1763, many British naval officers were entertained there. They and other English officials and merchants carried back to England glowing tales of the elegant banquets, and cited this luxury to show how prosperous the colonists were and therefore able to bear heavy taxes. When the Bank of New York was founded in 1784 it commenced business in the Walton mansion.

Jacob Walton, baptized 1703, son of William and

Maria (Santvoort) Walton, married in 1726 Maria Beekman, who died in 1794, aged 90 years. He was in business with his brother William, but did not survive his father very long, dying in 1749. His brother William, having no children, took a great interest in Jacob's sons, and two of them were taken into business by him.

Abraham Walton, son of Jacob and Maria (Beekman) Walton, married in 1766 Grace Williams. He was a brewer, having what was known as the "Rutgers Brewery." He had for many years a country residence called "Pembroke" at Mosquito Cove (name changed in 1836 to Glen Cove), Long Island. The Reverend Leonard Cutting, rector of St. George's Church at Hempstead, went to "Pembroke" a number of times to baptize the Walton children. He had been professor of Latin and Greek at King's College (now Columbia), New York, but this entry in his record of baptisms shows that he believed in phonetic spelling:

"April 18, 1769. At Musceto Cove, Maria E. daughter of Abraham and Grace Walton of New York City."

At the beginning of the Revolution, Abraham Walton was an ardent Whig, or patriot. In 1775, he and his neighbor in New York City, Isaac Roosevelt, were members of the Provincial Congress. In that year, he and other members of the Congress signed a letter to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Council of the City of London saying, "All the horrors of civil war will never compel America to submit to taxation by Parliament."

When, however, the British captured New York City,

Abraham Walton and many other wealthy merchants stayed in the city, took the oath of allegiance to the King, and were pardoned for their former connections with the Americans. As Long Island was all under British control, Abraham Walton thought it safe to occupy "Pembroke" during the warm months. In 1779, a French fleet arrived off Sandy Hook, and a Long Island Tory who had been active in robbing patriotic farmers on the island suddenly became convinced that this French fleet would capture New York, and it would be well for him to change his colors at once. Accordingly, one night he and his followers surrounded "Pembroke," broke down the door, stole what silver plate and money they could find, took Abraham Walton from his bed, and escaped with him to Connecticut. After the war, Abraham Walton and nearly all those who had remained in the city to protect their property and had not borne arms against the Americans were pardoned and allowed their full property rights. For a number of years before he died, in 1796, he lived at 269 Water Street.

Maria Eliza Walton, born, 1769, daughter of Abraham and Grace (Williams) Walton, married James Roosevelt, born, 1760, as stated in the Introduction.

Jacob Santvoort

Jacob Abrahamsen Santvoort, came in the *St. Jean Baptist* in 1661. One authority says he was a German, but the Dutch Reformed Church records state that he was from Vianen, which is near Utrecht in South Hol-

land, and his surname is not German. He married however, for his second wife, in 1677, Magdaleetje Van Vleck from Bremen in Germany.

Jacob Santvoort had a tannery and prospered. He was one of those who contributed to the forced loan ordered by Governor Colve in 1674. He and his wife were both listed as members of the Dutch Reformed Church, living on High Street. The name was later often written Santfort, Santford, etc.

Maryken, otherwise Maria or Mary Santvoort, born 1678, married in 1698 William Walton, as stated under "The Waltons." "Madame Mary Walton" widow of the founder of the noted Walton family died in 1768, almost ninety years old.

The Beekmans

The Reverend Gerardus Beekman belonged to a family in Cologne, Germany, noted both for learning and commercial ability. He was rewarded by King James the First of England for his services in connection with the translation of the Bible for the so-called "King James Version."

His son, Hendrick Beekman, settled at Hasselt, Holland, where he was Secretary of the city and also was in charge of the arms and ammunition stored in the magazines of that and a neighboring city.

Hendrick Beekman married for his second wife Mary Baudertius, daughter of the Reverend William Baudertius, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Zutphen.

Their son, William Beekman, born in 1623 became the founder of the noted Beekman family of New York.

As a young man, William Beekman took an active part and held office in both church and civic government. He came to the attention of Peter Stuyvesant, who induced him to accompany him to New Netherland when Stuyvesant went there to take office as director general or governor.

They sailed on Christmas morning 1646, and did not arrive at New Amsterdam until May, 1647, taking a favorite course with the Dutch at that time, down the coast of Europe, past Madeira, to the Canary Islands, then across with the trade winds to Curacao, where Stuyvesant had been governor when he lost his leg fighting the Portuguese. There was much suffering and sickness owing to the tropical heat on board the *Princess*, and William Beekman took an active part in ministering to the sufferers.

The colony at that time was in anything but a flourishing condition. Managed as it was by agents of the Dutch West India Company, not by the Dutch government, it was conducted as a money-making enterprise, and not successfully. The wars with the Indians had devastated many of the small settlements and cost hundreds of lives.

William Beekman married in 1649 Catarina de Boogh, the very beautiful daughter of Frederick de Boogh of Albany, who came from Amsterdam and was captain and owner of a Hudson River trading vessel.

On February 2, 1653, when, under a charter granted

in Amsterdam, New Amsterdam became a city, Stuyvesant relieved the citizens of the bother of electing most of the officials by making up a list himself and appointing them, being in fact the first "Boss" of the City. He made some good appointments, among them being young William Beekman.

The next year, Beekman was appointed a commissioner to supervise fortifying the city. A great part of this work consisted in building a wall 2340 feet long across the island where Wall Street now is located. This was a high palisade of posts and planks with a few stone watch-towers.

In 1658, William Beekman was appointed by Stuyvesant to take charge for the West India Company of the colony on Delaware River which Stuyvesant had captured from the Swedes in 1655. Beekman had many duties to perform, being judge, collector of customs, and in general, the chief officer in charge of about everything in the northern part of the colony. The southern portion was controlled by officials of the City of Amsterdam, with whom Beekman had much trouble most of the time.

The Swedes and Finns who remained in the colony were mostly industrious farmers who had been sent over between 1638 and 1655 by the Swedish West India Company, which had the distinction of founding the only colony in America in which slavery was prohibited.

Beekman showed tact in dealing with the Indians. Shortly after three Indians had been killed, one of the settlers was slain. Demand was made on the Indians that the guilty party be surrendered, which was done.

The culprit was, however, released by Beekman, with a warning against further hostile acts. Beekman's reason was that no whites had been ever arrested for the murder of the three Indians.

In a letter to Governor Stuyvesant, Beekman complained of the scandalous way in which the Indians were supplied with liquor at New Amstel, now Newcastle, by the traders controlled by the City of Amsterdam. He said the town was often full of drunken Indians all day. His residence was at Altona, now Wilmington.

In 1661, Beekman wrote to Governor Stuyvesant that he wanted to get some corn planted for the use of the garrison, and requested that some brandy or distilled liquor be sent to him, "as it is easier to obtain workmen for liquors than for any other wares."

In the same year a Quaker refugee from Maryland was brought before Beekman, who took him to task for showing him no respect. The Quaker said that it was against his conscience to acknowledge the authorities in any way. To this Beekman replied that it was against his conscience to tolerate such people, but that as long as he kept "still and no more followers of that sort arrive" he might remain.

Part of the time that he was at the Delaware colony during 1658 and 1659, Beekman was governor of the entire colony. He never equalled the record, which probably has never been broken in legal history, which was made by Governor Printz, a lieutenant colonel of the Swedish army who was governor of the colony when Governor Winthrop sent Captain Nathaniel Turner to

the Delaware River with a letter complaining of the treatment received by two Englishmen in the summer of 1643. Captain Turner arrived in January, 1644, and Governor Printz said the matter would be attended to at once. Accordingly, in order to determine if Governor Printz were guilty of Governor Winthrop's charges, a court was convened. Governor Printz as prosecuting attorney examined the witnesses against Governor Printz as defendant, and, after doing so, refused to press the charges, so Governor Printz as judge discharged the complaint against himself, and everybody was or had to be satisfied. At least, Captain Turner and others signed a statement to that effect.

The grant of land in 1632 to Lord Baltimore under which Maryland was colonized had its easterly bounds on Delaware River, Delaware Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean, extending from the fortieth degree of north latitude to a point on the coast due east of the mouth of the Potomac River. The Dutch, during the first part of Beekman's stay on the Delaware, were therefore often disturbed by the claims of the Maryland authorities. One Fall, especially, the threat came from Maryland that, when the tobacco and other crops had been harvested, instead of hunting wild turkeys and other game, a force of men would be recruited who would proceed to drive the Dutch into the Delaware. However, when they heard that Governor Stuyvesant had sent a small reinforcement of soldiers at Beekman's request, they changed their plan, and no blood was shed by the rival claimants. Later, Lord Baltimore was made to admit the justice of the

claims of the Dutch, who had discovered and also made the first settlements on the Delaware.

During the latter part of Beekman's administration, relations with the Marylanders became quite amicable, and a boundary was proposed between the two colonies to be located very close to the present north and south boundary line between Delaware and Maryland.

In 1663, Beekman, having received news of an intended friendly visit of Charles Calvert, heir of Lord Baltimore, wrote to Governor Stuyvesant that "here on the river not a single draught of French wine is obtainable," and asked that some be sent "to treat the nobleman with." In August, Calvert and a suite of almost thirty arrived and were hospitably entertained for a few days.

Later that year, the Dutch West India Company sold its interest in the colony to the City of Amsterdam which became sole owner. This ended William Beekman's service of over five years on the South River, as the Dutch called it. His tact and good judgment had made a fine record for him. The City of Amsterdam's officials, in spite of the jealousies that had existed, considered him "an honest and polite man" with whom they could "live in friendship," and offered him a large grant of land if he would remain as a private citizen. Beekman's record being so good, Governor Stuyvesant appointed him as schout (sheriff and attorney-general) at Esopus on the North River. This place, now Kingston, was at that time the most important settlement on the Hudson River between New Amsterdam and Albany. It was about halfway up the river, well located for the fur trade with

the Indians, and also had near it a large area of very fertile land which supplied more grain than the entire colony could consume, the surplus being shipped to the West Indies.

William Beekman was the most important official on the river, his jurisdiction extending from the Highlands of the Hudson, on the south, to Catskill, on the north. He had held this office less than a year when New Amsterdam was captured by the English. Colonel Cartwright proceeded up the Hudson to proclaim English authority, and at Esopus he was entertained by William Beekman whose official position was continued. Four years later, Beekman entertained Governor Nicolls and his successor Governor Lovelace.

About 1682, Beekman obtained a grant of land on the east side of the Hudson across from Esopus and, calling it Rhinebeck, settled many German families there.

In 1672, William Beekman moved to New York City, where he was a large landowner. Beekman Street and William Street mark the location of some of his holdings.

A daughter of William Beekman married Governor Stuyvesant's son. The Beekman family has been noted for ability and liberality. William Beekman died in 1707, and, evidently inheriting some of the religious spirit of his two ministerial grandfathers, in his will wrote, "The same advice that Joseph gave to his brethren I leave among you all": "keep faith and a good conscience always; for a good name is better than riches and honors."

His son, Gerard Beekman, born 1653, died 1723, was

educated as a doctor and practised both on Long Island and in New York City. He lived some of the time at Flushing, Long Island.

When the news of the overthrow of King James II arrived, the people rose and put Captain Jacob Leisler in control of the government of the colony. None of the justices in the city would administer the oaths to Leisler and his assistants, so he sent for Dr. Beekman, who had favored his party, and was sworn into office by Gerard Beekman. His administration was able and honest. He personally bought the land for the Huguenots to found New Rochelle. Later Dr. Beekman was one of his council when Leisler became lieutenant governor. When, finally, Governor Sloughter arrived at New York with his commission from King William and Leisler was preparing to resist by force, Dr. Beekman went to the Fort to endeavor to persuade him to surrender peaceably.

Jacob Leisler, who was a German born in Frankfort, his son-in-law Milburn, Dr. Beekman, and five others were tried for treason and sentenced to death. The sentences of death imposed on Dr. Beekman, and the five others were changed to imprisonment. It was afterwards admitted that Leisler was right in not turning over the government to a lieutenant governor who arrived ahead of Sloughter and who could show no commission.

Leisler and his son-in-law were executed. The Reverend Cotton Mather of Boston called it judicial murder. The chief justice at the trial was Dudley, from Massachusetts. Petitions to Governor Sloughter for pardons were

of no avail. After seventeen months imprisonment, Dr. Beekman was in 1693 pardoned by Governor Fletcher.

Dr. Beekman's connection with the Leisler faction did not prevent his ability from being recognized by Governor Bellomont, who made him a colonel, and he was for many years elected to the governor's council. When Lieutenant Governor Ingoldsby was recalled, Gerard Beekman acted as governor until Governor Hunter arrived.

Besides his property at Flushing, Long Island, Gerard Beekman bought a large tract of land in New Jersey on Millstone River, not far from the land belonging to the Hardenbrook estate. He spent much of his time on his country estates, evidently not caring to live in the city all his life. He married in 1677 Magdaleen Abeel, born 1661 [redacted], daughter of Christopher Abeel, who, born in Amsterdam, 1621, and made an orphan by the plague in 1633, had come to Albany in 1647, and married Neiltje Jans Croon in 1660.

Maria Beekman, born, 1704, daughter of Gerard Beekman and Magdaleen (Abeel) Beekman, married in 1726 Jacob Walton, as stated early in this chapter.

Charles Williams

When Colonel William Cosby arrived in August, 1732, to take office as Royal Governor of the Province of New York, he brought with him from England as his private secretary a young man of fine education. This young man, Charles Williams, born about 1700, was appointed

by Governor Cosby, soon after their arrival, to the position of Naval Officer of the Port of New York. This important office he filled over forty years, until his death in 1773.

At the time of the Stamp Act excitement, 1765 and 1766, the discharge of his sworn duties made him very unpopular with the "Sons of Liberty." When it was learned from the "Sons of Liberty" in Philadelphia that clearance papers had been issued by the New York port officials on stamped paper, the New York members of the patriotic organization made a demonstration against Charles Williams and another official. They were about to wreck the Williams residence when they learned that it was owned by another party. Otherwise, Charles Williams was held in high esteem as an efficient officer, a respected citizen and a vestryman of Trinity Church.

One of his daughters, Elizabeth, married for her second husband Colonel Frederick Philipse, last Lord of the Philipse Manor.

Another daughter, Grace Williams, married Abraham Walton, as stated under "The Waltons" in this chapter.

Abraham Walton —— Jacob Walton —— William Walton

Maria Santvoort — Jacob A. Santvoort

Magdaleentje Van Vleck

Maria Beekman Gerard Beekman — William Beekman

Catarina de Boogh —— Frederick de Boogh

Magdaleen Abeel Christopher Abeel

Neiltje Croon

CHART FOR CHAPTER II
ANCESTORS OF
MARIA ELIZA WALTON

Grace Williams Charles Williams

Sarah Elizabeth

CHAPTER III

THE ASPINWALLS

AN "OLD PLANTER" OF CAPE ANN.—AFRICA, BARBADOS, ACADIA, QUEBEC, AND THE BASTILLE.—ROMANTIC SHELTER ISLAND.—MANORS OF LONG ISLAND.

THIS noted family of New York merchants had its American origin in Peter Aspinwall who was born in England about 1612. He came to Boston and settled at Dorchester, near by, in or before 1645. About 1650 he moved to Muddy River, now Brookline, where in 1660 he built a substantial house which remained standing until a few years ago. He was married in 1662 to Remember Palfrey of Reading by Governor John Endecott. She was his second wife.

Joseph Aspinwall, born, 1673, son of Peter and Remember (Palfrey) Aspinwall, went to sea when a very young man and had an adventurous career, mostly in the West Indies. He was sometimes both captain and owner, and was taken prisoner by the French more than once. He was a prisoner at Port Royal, Acadia, in 1690, when the New England colonists captured that place, his brother Samuel being with them as a lieutenant. In 1700, he married at New York Hannah Dean, daughter of Christopher Dean, who had died in 1689. Captain Aspinwall for some years made his home in New

York, where in 1711 he contributed money to complete the steeple of Trinity Church. He kept store for a time at Saybrook, Conn., was burned out, and petitioned the Legislature of Connecticut for reimbursement for some Connecticut paper currency which was destroyed in the fire. About 1714 he came to Dedham, Mass. and in 1740, when he was 67 years old, wanted the Massachusetts authorities to enlist him as pilot of an expedition being fitted out against the Spaniards in South America.

John Aspinwall, born, 1705 or 1706, son of Captain Joseph and Hannah (Dean) Aspinwall was the founder of the famous Aspinwall family of New York merchants and shipowners. He went to sea as a young man, and became a wealthy merchant. He was a vestryman of Trinity Church, 1756–60. In 1766 he married Rebecca, daughter of William Henry Smith. Soon after that, he retired to his estate at Flushing, Long Island. Captain Aspinwall died in New York in 1774.

John Aspinwall, born in New York, 1774, continued his father's business as a shipowner and merchant, and in 1803 married Susan Howland. This marriage allied two of the leading families of merchants in New York. (See the Introduction.)

Peter Palfrey

In 1623 the Reverend John White and some merchants of Dorchester, England, called the "Dorchester Adventurers," sent over settlers to Gloucester on Cape Ann. Peter Palfrey came over either that year or in 1624.

Peter Palfrey was one of the four men who, when the fishing and trading settlement at Gloucester on Cape Ann was abandoned in the fall of 1626, moved with their cattle along the coast to Naumkeag. The others after being at Gloucester since 1623 or 1624 went back to England. These few brave men, under the leadership of Roger Conant and many miles away from the Pilgrim settlement at Plymouth, risked the danger of living thus exposed to savage Indians for nearly two years. Then in 1628 John Endecott and a few families arrived to prepare for the large number of people that the newly chartered "Company of the Massachusetts Bay" expected to send over in 1630.

The "Old Planters," as Conant, Palfrey, and the others were called, who were living in what is now Salem, near the bridge to Beverly, were disposed to question the right of the new company to take possession of a region to which they considered that they had a prior claim. This matter was settled amicably, and in commemoration of this peaceful adjustment the town was named "Salem," a Hebrew word meaning peaceful. Peter Palfrey moved to the present site of the Essex House on Essex Street.

About 1631, Conant, Palfrey and two others formed a company to trade in furs with a "truck house to the Eastward," probably on the coast of Maine or Nova Scotia. In 1638 one of the partners named Dike was lost on Cape Cod coming from the "Eastward."

Peter Palfrey was chosen as a deputy from Salem to the First General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Housekeeping had its problems then as now.

The Quarter Court at Salem in 1637 records that "Jane Wheat, servant unto Peter Palfrey, had not only wronged her neighbors in killing their poultry, but being convict of lying, loytering, and running away from her master, was whipped."

Peter Palfrey moved to Reading, about ten miles inland, in 1652, and died there in 1663.

Remember Palfrey, baptized, 1638, daughter of Peter Palfrey, married Peter Aspinwall, as just stated under "The Aspinwalls."

The "Tangier" Smiths

The city of Tangier, on the coast of Africa at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, was captured by the Portuguese in 1471. When King Charles the Second of England married Catharine of Braganza in 1662 the King of Portugal gave the cities of Tangier and Bombay to the English King as Catharine's dowry. A few years later Colonel William Smith, who had been a page at the Royal Court, was appointed Governor of Tangier. While stationed there he bought a blank book bound in Morocco leather.

This book is still in existence. The first entry is a record of his marriage, "26 Nov., 1675," to "Martha Tunstall of Putney in Surrey" at the "Protestant Church" in Tangier. Following this entry are others, births and deaths of his children, and later on other family records entered by his descendants.

His wife commenced in the back of the book to enter

her recipes for cooking, such as "Superexcellent Cack," "Pickell Cow Cumbers," how to "Frickassee a Rabbitt"; for sickness, "A shure remedy for ye Janders," and "for a greate pane in ye head"; also aids to beauty, "a paist to make ye hands white and smooth," etc., etc. No wonder she was noted as an efficient mistress of a large household. Probably some of the recipes could not be improved on to-day.

While Colonel Smith was Governor of Tangier, the English built a mole to improve the harbor. This mole they destroyed before abandoning the city to the Moors in 1683. In January of that year Colonel Smith was in London, having left Tangier late in 1682. His stay there had been a hardship, as the place was constantly besieged by the Moors.

"9, June 1686," there is an entry of the birth of a daughter Hiberniae, at Yanghall, Ireland, and on "25 Aug. 1686" a pathetic entry of the death of this infant on board the *Thomas,* ending, "who had the ocean for her grave." The family arrived in New York in September and the next year Colonel Smith bought Little Neck, now Strong's Neck, near Setauket on Long Island. This was made possible by the assistance of Governor Dongan, a close friend, who had also been stationed at Tangier, and who appointed him a member of his Council. He kept on increasing his holdings of land in Brookhaven, and in 1693 Governor Fletcher erected his estate to a manor called "St George's Manor," and also made him colonel of the militia.

When in 1691 Governor Sloughter went into office he

appointed Colonel William Smith as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province. Consequently he was a member of the court, presided over by Chief Justice Dudley, which tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death Dr. Gerard Beekman, along with Jacob Leisler and six others.

If Governor Sloughter had not commuted the sentence of death pronounced by that court on Dr. Beekman, Maria Beekman could not have been born. Isaac Roosevelt, born, 1790, would not have existed, therefore no Franklin D. Roosevelt would now be living.

We must therefore bless the memory of that unpopular man, Governor Sloughter, for at least one act of justice and mercy.

When Colonel Fletcher became Governor in 1692 he removed Dudley as Chief Justice and appointed Colonel Smith to that position.

In 1698 Lord Bellomont was appointed Governor. He removed Colonel Smith as Chief Justice, but allowed him to remain as a member of the Council of the Province. Lord Bellomont admitted that Colonel Smith "had more sense and was more gentlemanlike than any man whom he had seen in the Province, but that did not make him a lawyer, and he really knew very little about law with all his legal pretensions."

He owned a whaling station, manned by Indians, taking about twenty whales each season. The oil was sent to England, also pitch and other products of his woodland.

In 1700, Colonel Smith deeded a tract of land on the

south side of Long Island at Poosepatuck Creek to the Indians. This is still occupied by their descendants, being one of the two Indian reservations on Long Island.

Lord Bellomont, although an aristocrat, was inclined to side with the Leisler party. The Province was bitterly divided in politics, as the execution of Leisler had made him a martyr in the estimation of his followers. Lord Bellomont complained to the English government that most of the available land had been granted in huge tracts, thus creating a class of wealthy landowners, with their tenants, indentured servants, and negro slaves. He said there was little inducement for settlers to come to the Province on account of these conditions. His predecessor, Governor Fletcher, had been very lavish in making large grants of land, and Governor Bellomont endeavored to have some of the grants cancelled.

In 1699, Governor Bellomont wrote to the Board of Trade at London stating that Colonel Smith owned fifty miles on the beach, that his land extended across Long Island from north to south, and on it stood a limitless number of pine trees suitable for pitch, etc.

When Governor Bellomont died, "5 March 1701," Colonel Smith, being President of the Council, claimed and exercised the duties of governor until the new governor, Lord Cornbury, arrived.

Lord Cornbury, in 1702, reappointed Colonel Smith as Chief Justice. Both Colonel Smith and Dr. Gerard Beekman were members of the Council at the same time for many years, under different governors. As Chief

Justice, Colonel Smith was dignified and impartial. That was admitted by those of the opposite party.

In his inventory appear "3 Turkey-work carpets," also a "Turkey scimiter £5–10s," probably brought from Tangier; a "blunderbuss" and some pistols; 3 swords, £8; wearing apparel £109; 16 razors; coach cushions and harness, £40; velvet side saddle, £10; silver plate, £150; etc. It is said that Colonel Smith brought over the first private coach in the Province of New York.

His son, Henry Smith, born, 1679, though not so prominent as Colonel William Smith, was a talented man, becoming a judge. In the "Tangier Book" appears the following entry:

"Charlestown in New England, Jan. 9, 1704–5. This day being Monday I, Henry Smith borne in the Royall Citty of Tanger in Affrica was Joyned in holy wedlock, to Anna Shepard of Charlestown in the County of Middlesex by the Reverend Mr. Cotton Mather, & Col. John Phillips."

The next item is that of the death, as the Manor of St. George's, on the 18th day of the next month of Colonel William Smith.

William Henry Smith, born, 1708, was the son of Henry and Anna (Shepard) Smith. He also lived at the Manor of St. George's in Brookhaven, Long Island, and also became a judge. In 1732 he married Margaret Lloyd. Their daughter, Rebecca Smith, married Captain John Aspinwall in 1766 as stated at the beginning of this chapter.

The Shepards

This family bore an appropriate name. The founder of the family in New England was a minister, three of his sons were ministers, and later generations also furnished gifted preachers to the community.

Reverend Thomas Shepard, born in Northamptonshire, 1605, graduated at Cambridge, 1623, married Margaret Touteville, and came to Boston in the *Defence* in 1636. He and his followers settled at once at Newtown, as Cambridge was then called. His wife had taken a bad cold on the voyage and died very shortly from it. He at once became noted as one of the best-educated and most talented preachers in the Colony, and probably Cambridge was so named, after Cambridge, England where he had attended college. Cotton Mather stated that Harvard College was established at Cambridge by the General Court out of respect of and through the influence of the Reverend Thomas Shepard. A strong element in the northern part of the Colony almost succeeded in having Harvard College located between Salem and Marblehead. Not a robust man physically, Reverend Thomas Shepard died in 1649.

When Anne Hutchinson was first brought to task for her unorthodox opinions, the Reverend Thomas Shepard was inclined to be lenient towards her, but as a member of the Church Synod he was in full accordance with the others when she was excommunicated.

Reverend Thomas Shepard, son of the above-mentioned, was born in London in 1635 while his parents were

being sheltered there until an opportunity came for them to cross the ocean to New England. After graduating from Harvard, 1653, he married Anne, daughter of Captain William Tyng, in 1656, and became the minister of the church at Charlestown. He visited the sick during one of the frequent epidemics of small-pox which occurred in those days, and died of that disease in 1677. He wrote the "Election Sermon" of 1672, considered a masterpiece of its kind, for the "Artillery Company."

President John Quincy Adams was a descendant of Anna Shepard, born, 1663, daughter of Reverend Thomas Shepard, 2nd, and her husband, Daniel Quincy.

Reverend Thomas Shepard, son of Thomas, 2nd., and third of that name, born, 1658, graduated at Harvard, 1676, ordained as pastor of the Charlestown congregation, 1680, married Mary (Anderson) Lynde, widow of Thomas Lynde and daughter of John Anderson of Boston, in 1682, and died in 1685 at the early age of 27 years.

Their daughter Anna, born the year her father died, is the bride mentioned later in the "Tangier Book."

Captain William Tyng

William Tyng probably came to Boston in the summer of 1638 in the *Nicholas*, which was chartered by him in London. He became at once one of the leading men in Boston, living where Adams Square is now located, having a "house, garden, close, great yard, and little yard before the hall window." This house he bought in 1639 of William Coddington, who had been banished and had

gone to Rhode Island with the Hutchinsons. It is said to have been the only brick house in Boston at that time.

He was Deputy from Boston to the General Court six years, and after moving to Braintree in 1648 was Deputy from that town three years and Captain of its military company. He had joined the "Artillery Company" in 1638 and been its ensign.

For over four years Captain Tyng served as Treasurer of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The General Court of 1644, of which Captain William Tyng, Captain John Johnson (see Chapter 7), and Captain Edward Johnson (see Chapter 8) were members, voted it "not fit to deprive the Indians of any lawfull comfort which God alloweth all men by use of wine," and that it should be allowed them for "needful use and refreshing."

Captain Edward Johnson said of Captain Tyng, "being endued by the Lord with a good understanding."

Captain Tyng died in 1653, leaving the largest estate in the colony.

His daughter Anne, born, 1640, married Reverend Thomas Shepard (the second), as stated under "The Shepards."

The Lloyds

James Lloyd was born about 1651 at Bristol, England, being the third son of Sir John Lloyd. He came to Boston when a young man, and in 1676 he married Grizzell Sylvester who owned part of Horse Neck, later

called Lloyd's Neck, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. In the course of a few years the remainder was bought, and James Lloyd and his wife became the sole owners of Horse Neck, which was a very desirable tract of land of about three thousand acres. In the early times in the colonies, the islands and necks, as the peninsulas were called, were considered valuable for two reasons. The sheep and cattle were protected against wild animals, and, roads being few and poor, it was much easier and cheaper to transport produce by water than by land.

James Lloyd built a residence at Lloyd's Neck, and in 1685 the property there was made a manor under the name of the "Manor of Queen's Village." It is said to have been the first manor in the Province of New York. The owners of the manors had certain rights and privileges regarding exemption from taxes etc. It was an attempt by the Royal Governors of the Province of New York to plant a feudal system in America. The manorial rights were abolished about 1790, shortly after the Revolution.

In 1693, James Lloyd died in Boston, with which place he had continued to be connected both socially and in a business way, his second wife being Rebecca, daughter of Governor Sir John Leverett of Massachusetts.

Henry Lloyd, born in Boston, 1685, son of James and Grizzell (Sylvester) Lloyd, evidently as a young man carried on the mercantile business of his father, as in 1707 he was sending goods to London and Madeira, but mostly to Jamaica. He joined the "Artillery Company" in 1703. About 1708 to 1710 he was exporting goods

from Newport, Rhode Island, where his mother's uncle, Francis Brinley, was a leading merchant. In 1708 Henry Lloyd married Rebecca Nelson of Boston, and in 1711, having bought the rights of his stepmother and the other heirs, he settled down for the rest of life at the Manor of Queen's Village, Long Island, where he died in 1763, aged 78 years.

Henry Lloyd, like his father-in-law, Captain John Nelson, was an Episcopalian. He had a pew, however, in the Congregational Church at Huntington, Long Island. Taking offense at a sermon and at other happenings, he ceased attending that church and, as there was no Episcopal church in Huntington until 1750, he with his family frequently sailed across the Sound and worshipped at the Episcopal church at Stamford. A son lived there and was a warden of the church, so a family visit was also made. In these days we do not realize the time and pains which the people then took to attend church.

Margaret Lloyd, born, 1713, daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Nelson) Lloyd, married William Henry Smith, as stated near the end of the sketch of the "Tangier" Smiths.

Captain Nathaniel Sylvester

The same year that Charles the First was beheaded, Giles and Mary (Gascoigne) Sylvester with their six children went from England to Holland where the father died. Their stay in Holland was short.

The island of Barbados was at that time a prosperous English colony, exporting to England and to New England sugar, cotton, tobacco, and indigo. The widow and her children decided to settle there. The family all made Barbados their home except one son.

Evidently Nathaniel Sylvester did not care to live in a tropical climate and, as there evidently was in England a young lady with whom he was in love, it is quite probable that when he made a voyage from Barbados to New England in 1651 he was looking for a desirable location for a home.

One spot had already been considered as of the finest by James Farret, a Scotchman, who came to America as agent and attorney for another Scotchman, the Earl of Stirling to whom Charles the First had granted Long Island and other islands lying south of New England. Farret was to sell land for the Earl and for his services he was to be allowed 12,000 acres. Farret after due and canny deliberation decided that Shelter Island of only 8,000 acres, together with a small island near by, was preferable to 12,000 acres on Long Island, and accordingly became the owner of Shelter Island. Stephen Goodyear, a merchant in New Haven, bought the island, which was still occupied by the Indians, in 1641, but never settled there. He tried to sell it to the New Haven Colony but failed to do so. Evidently, in 1651, when Nathaniel Sylvester and his brother Constant with two other men from Barbados wanted to buy the island he was quite willing that they should do so, for he sold it to them for 1600 pounds of "good merchantable muscovado

sugar." That was just five acres of land for each pound of sugar.

Nathaniel Sylvester then went to England, where he married, in 1652, Grizzell daughter of Thomas Brinley, who had been Auditor General of the Revenues of King Charles the First. The newly married couple soon sailed for Barbados, together with the bride's brother, Francis Brinley, who became a wealthy merchant in Newport, R. I., and her sister Anne, with her husband Governor William Coddington of Rhode Island.

After being entertained at Barbados by Constant Sylvester, the party sailed for Newport. Within a few miles of their destination, the vessel was wrecked on the rocks of Conanicut Island and much of the household goods lost. Proceeding in a shallop with their servants, the bridal couple finally reached Shelter Island. The island was also bought from the Indian chief, he agreeing to take, and keep, all the Indians' dogs off the island. Deer hunting was a favorite sport of the Long Island Indians, and their dogs, which were large and savage, were a nuisance to the early settlers, as they frequently killed sheep and young cattle.

During the period 1656 to 1661 when the Quakers were being persecuted in England and her colonies, Shelter Island lived up to its name. Its Indian name is variously stated to mean "island sheltered by another island," or "sheltered fishing place."

John Rouse, a son of one of the men who bought Shelter Island in 1651, and Christopher Holder, each minus an ear as punishment for being Quakers, were for a time at

the island. Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick, immortalized by Whittier's poem, ended their days under the protection of Captain Nathaniel Sylvester.

Mary Dyer, banished from Massachusetts, like many of her sect, seemed to prefer persecution to protection, and on her return to Boston, was, in accordance with her sentence, hanged on Boston Common. When banished, she was forbidden to return under pain of death, but in spite of that she remained at Shelter Island only a short time. George Fox, the founder of the sect, was entertained by Nathaniel Sylvester.

In 1673, the Dutch regained New York, and at once asserted their authority over all of Long Island. Originally, the Dutch and English had both claimed Long Island. The Dutch settled only at the western end of the island, and the English controlled the eastern end. A treaty was made at Hartford in 1650 between Governor Stuyvesant and the Connecticut authorities whereby Long Island was divided and the eastern townships were considered part of the Connecticut Colony. When the Dutch officials reached Shelter Island, Nathaniel Sylvester gave his allegiance to the Dutch government, but the other owners, not being resident there, were declared alien enemies and their ownership forfeited as such. Then the Dutch authorities deeded the whole of Shelter Island to Nathaniel Sylvester, he giving his bond for the payment of £500. Soon after that, it became evident to the Dutch that the English would soon retake New York. A vessel with fifty soldiers was at once sent to Shelter Island. The armed force landed,

surrounded the Sylvester residence and did not leave until the £500 had been paid in provisions.

Two of Captain Sylvester's daughters were considered very handsome. The family frequently attended church at Southold, being rowed there in a barge by six negro slaves. A young Huguenot, Benjamin L' Hommedieu, seeing Patience coming to church one pleasant Sunday, fell in love with her. They were married and had some noted descendants. The other beauty, Grizzell, became engaged to Latimer Sampson of Oyster Bay. This young man was attacked by quick consumption and, knowing his end was near, made a will leaving all his property at Horse Neck and elsewhere to his betrothed, Grizzell Sylvester. She some years later married James Lloyd, as stated at the beginning of the account of the Lloyds in this chapter.

Shelter Island was later made a manor.

On the monument in the old graveyard at Shelter Island, Nathaniel Sylvester is described as "First resident proprietor of the manor of Shelter Island. Loyal to duty, faithful to friendship. The soul of integrity and honor, hospitable to worth and culture, sheltering ever the persecuted for conscience sake." He died in 1680.

Captain Sylvester had much timber cut on the island and made into staves, etc. for hogsheads for sugar. This lumber he shipped to Barbados in his own vessels. One of his daughters, on being asked if she were not proud of her father's vessels, land, and wealth, replied that she was prouder of the fact that she could spin.

Captain John Nelson

John Nelson, born in England in 1654, was the son of Robert Nelson and his wife Mary Temple, daughter of Sir John and sister of Sir Thomas Temple.

Sir Thomas Temple came to Boston by 1663, as in that year he leased Deer Island from the Town of Boston. He bought Noddle Island, now East Boston, in 1664, and sold it in 1671 to Colonel Shrimpton for £6000. He lived on Ship Street, now North Street, and was a member and trustee of the Second or North Church.

John Nelson, who was his favorite nephew, came to live with him when a boy, and in 1671 when only seventeen went on a voyage to Nevis in the West Indies as supercargo of his uncle's ketch, *Pelleran*.

In 1672, Sir Thomas Temple gave £100 towards an endowment fund for Harvard College, that being one-eighth of the amount raised in Boston. That same year he sold his Boston residence and went to London, where he died in 1674, leaving to John Nelson, who was with him at the time, all his rights and property in Acadia, now Nova Scotia, that Oliver Cromwell had granted to him. Sir Thomas Temple claimed that he had spent £16,000 for buildings, wharves, and forts while Governor of Acadia, and that when Charles II abandoned Acadia to the French, all this money was a loss.

John Nelson returned to Boston, where his uncle's will was probated. In 1680 he joined the Artillery Company, and by 1689 had become a leading man in the town. On April 18th of that year he was one of the

fifteen who demanded that Governor Andros surrender the government and fortifications to the local officials. Andros refused and withdrew to the fort. The soldiers, knowing that resistance was useless, deserted the lower battery. Then the citizens, led by Captain John Nelson, stormed the fort and took Andros prisoner.

When Sir William Phips captured Port Royal, Acadia, in 1690, he brought the French governor to Boston as a prisoner. The Frenchman was lodged at Captain Nelson's house and well treated. There were only a few hundred white people in all of Acadia at that time, so Phips left no garrison at Port Royal.

In 1691 the Massachusetts Bay Colony appointed Captain Edward Tyng to act as Governor of Acadia. Captain Nelson sailed from Boston with him to trade with the inhabitants and attend to his claims there, not knowing that a French force had retaken Port Royal.

Captain Nelson had almost reached Port Royal when the French commander, Villebon, on his way from that port to take St. John on the opposite side of the Bay of Fundy, took him prisoner. As Captain Nelson was considered by the French a dangerous enemy to be at large, on account of his claims which he was trying to have the English government make good, he was taken as a prisoner to Quebec.

Count Frontenac, Governor of the French colonies in North America, had learned of the hospitable treatment of Maneval, the captured Governor of Acadia, at Captain Nelson's house in Boston and accordingly had Captain Nelson as a guest at his residence in Quebec.

Captain Nelson, in connection with his claims and trade in Acadia, had acquired a knowledge of the Indian dialects as well as the French language, and therefore frequently acted as interpreter when Indian chiefs called on the Governor. In this way he became friendly with a chief who told him about an expedition of Indians which was soon to go overland to the coast of Maine and, in conjunction with a French force due to arrive by water, attack and destroy the settlements at Wells, the Isles of Shoals, and those on the Piscataqua River.

Captain Nelson at once proceeded to bribe two Frenchmen to go to Boston taking with them two Dutchmen and two Englishmen who wished to leave Quebec, and most important, a letter warning the Governor of Massachusetts of the impending attack. The letter reached its destination. The two Frenchmen were by some means captured by the French, taken to Quebec, and executed before the eyes of Captain Nelson, who expected to share their fate. He was sent to Paris and imprisoned in a dungeon in the Castle of Angouleme. In 1694 he was transferred to the Bastille, and three years later was released for a short period on parole, surety for a large amount being furnished by a French friend of Captain Nelson's. He went to London to bring certain matters to the attention of King William III. While there, peace was declared and the King then refused to allow him to return to Paris. The King's attitude was that England and France being no longer at war, Captain Nelson could no longer be considered a prisoner by the French. Captain Nelson however would not break his word of honor

and perhaps cause a financial loss to his bondsman, so he managed to reach Paris and give himself up inside the allotted time. He was of course immediately set at liberty. One French writer called him a "fort galant homme."

When, in 1698, he returned to England, he was in trouble for some time on account of his disobedience to King William's order.

Governor Hutchinson in his "History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay" says of Captain Nelson, "Mr. Nelson was a gentleman of good family, and near relation of Sir Thomas Temple, an enemy to the tyrranical government of Andros, but an Episcopalian in principle, and of a gay free temper, which prevented his being allowed any share in the administration after it was settled, although he was at the head of the party which demanded the surrender of the fort."

He was one of the largest contributors in 1689 when King's Chapel, the first Episcopal church in Boston, was built, and served it as vestryman and warden, which shows his standing among those of his own faith.

Captain Nelson, in 1682, bought a house and large lot of land on Hanover Street, between Elm and Court Street being the next property up the hill from the residence of his wife's family the Tailers.

Captain Nelson married Elizabeth Tailer, daughter of William Tailer, a Boston merchant.

Their daughter, Rebecca Nelson, born in Boston 1688, married in 1708 Henry Lloyd, as stated earlier in this chapter under the heading "The Lloyds." By a curious

coincidence, Captain Nelson lived at Long Island in Boston Harbor much of his time during the latter part of his life. He owned the island, which was conducted as a large farm, while his daughter Rebecca and her husband lived on Long Island, New York.

A number of his letters to his son-in-law, Henry Lloyd, are in existence.

In May, 1717, while Captain Nelson's daughter Margaret was at Lloyd's Neck on a visit, he wrote to Henry Lloyd wishing her to return home, but not all the way by water, as a pirate had recently taken several vessels. He advised crossing the Sound to New London, but on no account to come farther by water than Rhode Island (meaning Newport).

In January, 1720, he wrote of the severe weather, and said he went up to Boston from Long Island "with a horse" (probably in a sleigh).

Over a hundred years later, in 1844, Boston Harbor again froze over in the same manner, and the merchants subscribed money and had a channel cut through the ice so that the Cunard steamer could leave port for England.

The title page of a pamphlet printed in [redacted] by F. Draper reads as follows: 1735

"A sermon delivered at Christ-Church in Boston, Nov. 28, 1734, on the occasion of the death of John Nelson, Esq. which was on the 15th of that month, and of Mrs. Elizabeth Nelson his consort, which was the 25th of October preceding, by Timothy Cutler, D. D."

In this sermon, Reverend Dr. Cutler said Captain Nelson was "universally affable, courteous, and hospit-

able," and that he "closed a life of fourscore and one years fearing God, and calmly and quietly trusting in His mercy."

It is seldom that historians write novels, but John Nelson's life was so filled with adventures that Samuel Adams Drake, appreciating this noble and picturesque character, in 1879 wrote "Captain Nelson, a Romance of Colonial Days," which was published by Harper and Brothers, New York.

Lieutenant Colonel Israel Stoughton and William Tailer

Israel Stoughton, born in England about 1580, came in the *Defence,* 1632, and settled at Dorchester, where on the Neponset River he built the first mill near Boston for grinding grain by water power.

He was one of the incorporators of Harvard College in 1636, and in his will bequeathed 200 acres of land to it. His son William, who became Governor of Massachusetts, was a most generous benefactor of the college. Stoughton Hall was given to the college by him.

The first serious trouble with the Indians was in 1637, when the Pequots massacred settlers at Wethersfield and carried away two girls. The Connecticut settlements sent a force of men against them under Captain Mason, and the Pequot fort on Mystic River was taken and burned. The Pequots were the most warlike tribe in New England, and the Massachusetts Bay and

Plymouth colonists realized that the tribe must be wiped out or else the other tribes would also attack the whites. Massachusetts Bay put Captain Israel Stoughton at the head of one hundred and twenty men to go to the aid of the Connecticut forces. Going by water, Captain Stoughton arrived at Pequot Harbor, now New London, in June. The Narragansetts, asked by the Pequots to become allies, had refused, partly on account of an old feud between the tribes and partly owing to efforts of their friend Roger Williams. They therefore allied themselves with the whites, and some of their warriors joined with Captain Stoughton's force in surrounding a large number of Pequots near Pequot Harbor and taking eighty captives. Most of the Connecticut men were now guarding their settlements, but forty men joined Captain Stoughton, and the remainder of the Pequots were pursued westward. On July 13th most of the remaining Pequots were killed or captured in what is now Fairfield. The two girls were rescued unharmed and the squaw who had sheltered them was, with her children, taken charge of by Governor Winthrop. The destruction of the Pequots was so complete that the other tribes remained at peace with the whites for nearly forty years.

Israel Stoughton held many high positions, being at various times Assistant to the Governor and also captain, in 1642, of the "Artillery Company," the oldest military organization in America, now called the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," with its armory over historic Faneuil Hall.

In 1640, a commission of four men was appointed to settle the disputed bounds between Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. Plymouth sent Governor Bradford and Edward Winslow, while Massachusetts Bay sent John Endecott and Israel Stoughton. Both Winslow and Endecott became governors in 1644. That same year Captain Stoughton made his second trip to England, which he had revisited in 1643. He was made lieutenant colonel in Rainsburrow's regiment in the Parliamentarian Army. Colonel William Rainsburrow had also recrossed the Atlantic. He had been living in Charlestown, and in 1639 joined the "Artillery Company." John Leverett of Boston also went to England and was a captain in the same regiment. On his return to Boston, where he also was a member of the "Artillery Company," he became the last of his years Governor of the Colony. Lieutenant Colonel Israel Stoughton died in 1645 at Lincoln, England.

As an Assistant to Governor Winthrop he was a member of the court which, in 1637, found Anne Hutchinson guilty and banished her from Massachusetts Bay.

Rebecca Stoughton, a daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Israel Stoughton, married William Tailer a Boston merchant.

William Tailer, whose son of the same name became Lieutenant Governor, lived at the southwest corner of Hanover and Elm Streets. He died "much lamented" in 1682, and later his widow let the house to Governor Andros.

In 1699, Lord Bellomont wrote to the Lords of Trade

John Aspinwall—Joseph Aspinwall — Peter Aspinwall

Remember Palfrey—Peter Palfrey

Hannah Dean — Christopher Dean

Rebecca Smith—Wm. Henry Smith—Henry Smith — William Smith

Martha Tunstall

Anna Shepard — Thomas Shepard — Thomas Shepard — Thomas Shepard

Margaret Touteville

Anne Tyng — William Tyng

Mary Anderson — John Anderson

Margaret Lloyd — Henry Lloyd — James Lloyd

Grizzell Sylvester — Nathaniel Sylvester

Grizzell Brinley

CHART FOR CHAPTER III
ANCESTORS OF
JOHN ASPINWALL

Rebecca Nelson — John Nelson

Elizabeth Tailer — William Tailer

Rebecca Stoughton — Israel Stoughton

in London, "There is a very good house plot where Sir Edmund Andros lived, in the best part of the town."

Elizabeth Tailer, daughter of William and Rebecca (Stoughton) Tailer, married Captain John Nelson, as stated under "Captain John Nelson."

CHAPTER IV

THE HOWLANDS

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH IN MID-OCEAN.—THE TRAGEDY ON THE KENNEBEC RIVER.—WHEN STARVATION FACED BOSTON.—PIONEERS OF SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT.

IN Governor Bradford's History of Plymouth Colony is the following account of the first event in John Howland's life that is recorded:

"In a mighty storme, a lustie yonge man (called John Howland) coming upon some occasion above ye grattings, was, with a seele of ye shipe throwne into ye sea; but it pleased God yt he caught hould of ye top-saile halliards, which hunge over board, & rane out at length; yet he held his hould (though he was sundrie fadomes under water) till he was hald up by ye same rope to ye brime of ye water, and then with a boat hooke & other means got into ye ship againe, & his life saved; and though he was something ill with it, yet he lived many years after, and became a profitable member both in church & comone wealthe."

Certainly a providential escape from death saved one of their strongest young men to be of future service to the colony.

Finally the *Mayflower* was anchored safely in what is now called Provincetown Harbor, and the famous "Com-

pact" was drawn up and signed by forty-one of the passengers.

Among the signers were John Howland, twenty-seven years old and unmarried, and John Tilley, who was accompanied by his wife and their daughter Elizabeth, a girl of about fourteen years.

Bradford says, "John Tillie and his wife bothe dyed a little after they came ashore; and their daughter maried with John Howland, and hath issue as is before noted." The previous entry was the fact of this marriage, and that about 1650 the couple had ten children living.

John Howland and John Tilley were members of the third exploring expedition from the *Mayflower*. The spray froze on their clothes "like unto coats of iron." Two days later they were attacked by Indians about dawn on the shore of Eastham. They called the place "First Encounter." That evening they narrowly escaped being wrecked in the breakers after losing the mast and rudder in a heavy gale with rain. Finally they reached a sheltered position at an island where they went ashore and lighted a fire. This island was later named Clark's Island after the mate from the *Mayflower* who was in charge of the shallop. The expedition returned after a week's absence. John Howland had again escaped a watery grave and lived to be eighty years of age. John Tilley's early death was probably due to this ordeal.

The Plymouth colonists during the first few years did not make much progress in paying off the debt that was incurred in coming to Plymouth. In 1627, eight of the

leading men in Plymouth, together with four friends in England, agreed to manage the trade of the colony for a term of years, paying something on the debt each year until it was cancelled. This they succeeded in doing. John Howland must have advanced rapidly in the estimation of his fellow colonists, for he was chosen one of the eight "Undertakers," together with such older and prominent men as Elder William Brewster, Governor Bradford, Edward Winslow, and Thomas Prence. (Both the latter were afterwards governors.)

In order to trade conveniently with the Dutch, and with the Indians living south of Plymouth, a trading post was established in 1627 at Aptucxet, near the head of Buzzards Bay. A reproduction of this building was completed in 1930 with money contributed by members of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. It stands on the original foundation. At this historic spot it is very likely that Abraham Pietersen Van Deursen, the Dutch ancestor mentioned in Chapter I, and John Howland met and traded, little dreaming that about three hundred years later a descendant of theirs would be President of a nation of over one hundred million people.

John Howland was one of the assistant governors, 1633–5. The fur trade proved to be the most profitable venture and the trading post on the Kennebec River was put in charge of John Howland during 1634. While there he ordered a trader, Hocking, in a vessel belonging to Lord Say and Sele, who had extensive interests in New England, not to pass up the river as the Plymouth Colony had a grant to that region.

Hocking defied him, and anchored above the Plymouth traders where he could intercept the Indians as they came down the river to trade. Howland ordered some men to go in a canoe and cut the cable of Hocking's vessel so that the current would take it down the river. Hocking seized a gun and aimed at the head of one of the men. Howland shouted, asking Hocking to aim at him, as the men in the canoe were merely obeying his orders. Hocking, however, fired, killing Talbott, dropped his gun, and seized a pistol, intending to shoot another man. By this time Howland's "barke" was near Hocking's vessel, and a friend of the victim fired killing Hocking. The name of this friend is not mentioned in the old records. This affair caused quite a lot of trouble between the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies. John Alden, who was present, was arrested in Boston on his way home, but released on bail. The Massachusetts and Plymouth authorities met at Boston and agreed "they could not but lay the blame and guilt on Hocking's own head," and so the matter ended.

On Burial Hill there is a fine gravestone of slate, in the old style, in memory of John Howland.

Besides his two brothers, Henry and Arthur, who came over in 1621 or 1623, and became Quakers, he left two other brothers in England, George and Humphrey. Humphrey, citizen and draper, died in London, 1646, leaving bequests to his three brothers in New England.

Captain Joseph Howland, son of John Howland, married, in 1664, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Southworth, and resided in Plymouth. He was a large land-

owner and active in military affairs. His father-in-law, Captain Thomas Southworth, willed to him his rapier and belt. Pilgrim Hall stands on part of his town lot.

Nathaniel Howland, son of Captain Joseph Howland, married in 1697 Martha, daughter of James Cole. She died in 1718, according to her gravestone on Burial Hill, Plymouth. Nathaniel Howland was a yeoman, meaning at that time a farmer who owned his land.

Captain Nathaniel Howland, son of Nathaniel Howland and Martha (Cole) Howland, was born in Plymouth, 1705.

He was for some years a sea captain, living at Boston, where he married, 1739, Abigail daughter of John Burt and widow of Richard Lane.

Joseph Howland, son of Captain Nathaniel Howland, born in Boston 1749, moved to Norwich, Connecticut, where in 1772 he married Lydia Bill. At that time, Norwich was a thriving seaport, with a larger population than either New London or New Haven. Joseph Howland became a prosperous merchant, owning at one time fifteen to twenty vessels and trading largely with the West Indies. He lived in New York much of his later years, and died at Norwich in 1836. His daughter Susan, born 1779, married, 1803, John Aspinwall, as stated in Chapter III.

The Southworths

Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, widow of Edward Southworth, came to Plymouth in 1623 and was married

very soon after her arrival to Governor Bradford, to whom she had become engaged through correspondence. She was considered "a lady of extraordinary capacity and worth." Her two sons, Constant and Thomas Southworth, did not arrive in Plymouth until 1628, when they became members of Governor Bradford's family.

Captain Thomas Southworth was born in Leyden, Holland, 1616, his father and mother being members of the Pilgrim congregation which found a haven for some years in that city. In 1641 he married Elizabeth, sister of Reverend John Reynor, who was the pastor of the Plymouth church at that time.

Captain Southworth took an active part in all the affairs of both church and state. When Elder William Brewster died, he was considered a possible successor to the office of ruling elder, and Thomas Cushman was assisted in that office by him. He was made Lieutenant in 1648, and Captain in 1659. In 1654 and 1655 he was in charge of the trading station on the Kennebec River.

In 1643, the four colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven formed a confederacy called "The United Colonies of New England." This league, formed mostly for mutual offence and defence, was managed by eight commissioners, two chosen by each colony, and lasted over forty years, until the colonies were deprived of their rights and Andros appointed as Royal Governor of all of them.

Captain Thomas Southworth was one of the Plymouth Commissioners of the United Colonies for five terms.

In 1664 he was appointed one of the two Commissioners who were to confer with a Royal Commission from London.

About this time King Philip was forming his plan for an Indian league of tribes, and in 1667 Captain Southworth was sent on a mission to King Philip to investigate rumors of these hostile plans. His opinion on legal matters was considered valuable. There were very few lawyers in the colonies at that time.

Captain Southworth was also an Assistant Governor a number of years. In 1661, the Court, consisting of Governor Prence and the Assistants, including Captain Southworth, and without a jury, heard the evidence in a case of slander. William Holmes of Marshfield complained that Dinah Silvester had said that his wife was a witch and had been seen by her in the form of a bear. At the trial Dinah was asked "what manor of tayle the bear had." She replied she could not "tell, for his head was towards her." Dinah Silvester was found guilty of slander and sentenced to "either bee publickly whipt or pay £5 to said William Holmes, or in case she make public acknowledgement and pay costs to William Holmes." She signed a confession of her spiteful falsehood.

Captain Thomas Southworth and his associates were men not deceived by the delusion regarding witchcraft which disgraced the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He died in 1669, "much lamented by all sorts, sects, and condition of people."

Elizabeth Southworth, daughter of Captain Thomas

and Elizabeth (Reynor) Southworth, married, in 1664, Captain Joseph Howland, as just stated under "The Howlands."

The Coles

James Cole married Mary Lobel in England, in 1624. Her father, Mathieu Lobel, born in France, was physician to King James I, and also one of the most noted botanists of that time. The lobelia is named for him, he having discovered its medicinal virtues.

James Cole with his family settled first at Saco, but in 1633 moved to Plymouth. In 1637 he volunteered to fight the Pequots.

He lived on what is now called Cole's Hill in the center of Plymouth, and kept the inn. Both he and his wife were great lovers of flowers.

James Cole, born in London, 1625 or 1626, was son of James and Mary (Lobel) Cole. He succeeded his father as innkeeper, which in those days was an occupation licensed only to those of good standing, and he also owned much land.

Judge Sewall in his diary, March 8, 1698, wrote "get to Plymouth about noon and stop at Cole's. This house was built by Governor Winslow and is the oldest in Plymouth."

James Cole married Mary Tilson in 1652, and their daughter, Martha Cole, born, 1669, married Nathaniel Howland, as stated earlier in this chapter under "The Howlands."

The Burts

William Burt and his wife Elizabeth were residents of Boston late in the seventeenth century. There their son John was born in 1692.

John Burt became an expert silversmith. In 1738 he made a fine silver beaker for the First Church in Lexington, of which Reverend John Hancock, grandfather of the famous "Signer" and Governor of the same name, was pastor. Other pieces of his work are owned by Harvard College and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

He married, in 1714, Abigail Cheever, and their daughter, Abigail Burt, born, 1718, in 1739, as widow of Richard Lane, married Captain Nathaniel Howland, as already stated in this chapter under "The Howlands."

Three of John Burt's sons were silversmiths in Boston. Another son, Reverend John Burt, died as a result of the bombardment of Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1775. He had been such an ardent patriot at the outbreak of the Revolution that when the British returned in 1777 and burned most of the town, the Burt residence was the first house they set fire to.

The Cheevers

Ezekiel Cheever was born in London, 1614, and came to Boston in the fall of 1637 in the *Hector* with Davenport, the Eatons, and others who founded New Haven the next year. In the spring of 1638 he was teaching Latin, etc. in his house at New Haven, and when a free

school was established there in 1641 he was chosen as master. He lived at the corner of Grove and Church Streets, was one of the twelve men chosen in 1639 to rule the affairs of both church and state in the New Haven Colony, and occasionally preached. In 1649 he disagreed with the church authorities, and therefore moved to Ipswich, December, 1650, and became master of the "Ipswich Grammar School" until November, 1661, when he moved to Charlestown and taught there nine years. He was in 1670 chosen head master of the "Free School" in Boston, which is now famous as the "Boston Latin School." All four of these schools taught Latin and prepared students for college.

Ezekiel Cheever, probably while in New Haven, wrote a Latin text-book called the "Accidence." It was printed in eighteen editions, the last being in 1838, nearly two hundred years after the first edition. This book was used at Harvard College nearly all that time. Cotton Mather entered Harvard at the age of twelve, having been one of Ezekiel Cheever's pupils, and graduated at sixteen.

Reverend Cotton Mather wrote of his death, "died in Boston, Aug. 21, 1708, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, after he had been a skillful, painful, faithful schoolmaster for seventy years." A former pupil said "that he wore a long white beard, terminating in a point; that when he stroked his beard to the point, it was a sign to the boys to stand clear." The funeral was attended by the Governor and nearly all the people of note near Boston. Hutchinson says, "having been the schoolmaster of most

of the principal gentlemen in Boston," he was honored.

He married, in 1652, Ellen sister of Captain Thomas Lothrop of Beverly, who was killed at Bloody Brook, September 18, 1675, with most of his company. She was his second wife.

Reverend Thomas Cheever, son of Ezekiel and Ellen (Lothrop) Cheever, born, 1658, Harvard College, 1677, preached at Malden and Chelsea. He died in Chelsea in 1749, aged 91, the oldest surviving graduate of Harvard College. He married Sarah, daughter of James Bill of Pullen Point, and their daughter, Abigail Cheever, married John Burt, as stated under "The Burts."

The Bills

John Bill died in Boston in 1638, leaving a widow, Dorothy (Tuttle) Bill.

James Bill, born in England about 1615, lived at Pullen Point, now Winthrop, then a part of Boston. He and Deane Winthrop, son of the Governor, owned nearly all the land there. His gravestone is in Copp's Hill Burying Ground. His daughter Sarah, born about 1658, married Reverend Thomas Cheever, as stated under the heading, "The Cheevers."

Philip Bill, born in England about 1621, is supposed to have been a brother of James Bill and also a son of John Bill, who died in 1638. Philip Bill in 1660 was living at Pullen Point and in 1663, at Ipswich. John Winthrop, the younger, had obtained a large grant of land on what was called the Pequot River, later the

Thames River, and was inducing settlers to go there and settle near him. Being the founder of Ipswich, he doubtless knew Philip Bill and that probably is the reason that Philip Bill left Ipswich and settled in what is now Groton, Conn., where he died in 1689. He lived at or near Allyn's Point.

Samuel Bill, born about 1665, son of Philip Bill, lived also in that part of New London which is now Groton. He married Mercy, daughter of Richard Haughton, an early settler of New London.

Captain Samuel Bill, born about 1690, son of Samuel and Mercy (Haughton) Bill, became a sea captain. In Long Island Sound he was hailed one day by a strange vessel. On boarding it, he was astonished to find a very large crew, all well armed. He asked the reason, and the strange captain replied that in "these times you never know who you may fall in with and it is best to be well prepared." The stranger said they had been a long time at sea and wished to know of a secluded spot where the vessel could be beached, caulked, and other repairs made. Captain Bill knew of an inlet near the mouth of the Connecticut River with a good hard beach. The two vessels went there. Then the pirates took Captain Bill's sails and rudder. With Captain Bill's vessel safely beached, the other vessel was also beached and attended to. In a few days the strangers departed, after giving back the rudder and sails. It was very lucky that Captain Bill's vessel did not contain a valuable cargo, and that the loss of a few days was the only hardship the pirates caused him.

Captain Ephraim Bill, born, 1719, son of Captain Samuel Bill, moved to Norwich, Conn., where he became a leading citizen. He was a very prominent man during the Revolution. In 1775 he was in charge of the construction of a battery at Waterman's Point. He was appointed military and marine agent of the State of Connecticut, taking charge of prize ships, etc. In 1776, he went to Saybrook and superintended the fitting out of the ship of war *Defense,* 14 guns, and later the building of the *Oliver Cromwell.* Both of these vessels took many prizes into Boston in 1776 and 1778.

In 1746 Captain Ephraim Bill married Lydia, daughter of Captain Joshua and Hannah (Perkins) Huntington, and their daughter Lydia Bill, born, 1753, married Joseph Howland, as stated in the first part of this chapter.

The Huntingtons

Simon Huntington, with his wife, Margaret (Baret) Huntington, and their children, left England in 1633. The father died of smallpox during the voyage, and was buried at sea. From him the noted Huntington family of Connecticut is descended. The widow was in Roxbury, near Boston, in 1633. In 1635, she married Thomas Stoughton, a brother of Captain Israel Stoughton, of Dorchester, and about 1640 the family moved to Windsor, Conn.; the sons of Simon Huntington moving from there to new homes soon after reaching manhood.

Simon Huntington, son of Simon and Margaret

(Baret) Huntington, was born in England about 1629. When a young man he moved to Saybrook, where he married Sarah Clark in 1653. He was one of the first settlers of Norwich in 1660, where he was elected to the legislature and was otherwise a useful citizen.

Simon Huntington, born, 1659, son of Simon and Sarah (Clark) Huntington, was, like his father, a valuable man in Norwich. His house, being centrally located, sheltered the town's magazine, which in 1720 contained a half-barrel of powder, 31 pounds of bullets, and 400 flints. He married Lydia, daughter of John Gager, in 1683.

John Gager was son of Doctor William Gager, "right goodly man and skillful chyrurgeon," who lived only a few months after coming in the fleet with Winthrop, in 1630. Governor Winthrop wrote November 29, 1630, that he had lost twelve of his family, and among them mentioned "Mr. Gager, wife, and two children," and later in his will John Gager was a beneficiary. John Gager settled in New London near John Winthrop, the younger, but moved up the river to Norwich, which was at the head of navigation, in 1660.

Captain Joshua Huntington, born, 1698, son of Simon and Lydia (Gager) Huntington, became a noted merchant of Norwich, starting in business at the age of nineteen and becoming the largest exporter and importer of goods in the town. Returning ill from New York, he died in 1745 of yellow fever, which at that time often got a foothold in New York. He married, in 1718, Hannah Perkins.

Their daughter, Lydia Huntington, born, 1727, married Captain Ephraim Bill, as stated under "The Bills."

John Clark

John Clark came to Boston as early as 1632 and settled in Newtown, now Cambridge, where he had a house and lot of two or three acres at the east corner of Brattle and Mason Streets. He also appears to have owned a lot near Reverend Thomas Hooker's house in what is now the Harvard College Yard.

When the Reverend Thomas Hooker and his flock left Newtown, May 31, 1636, for the Connecticut River Valley, as will be told in Chapter VII, John Clark and his family were included. They founded Hartford, and the next year were threatened with destruction by the Indians.

Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, always kept on friendly terms with his Indian neighbors and cannot be said to have been prejudiced against them. As told under "Israel Stoughton" in Chapter III, Roger Williams probably saved the colonists of New England from a terrible disaster by his influence with the Narragansetts. Of his trip to them he wrote, "three days and nights my business forced me to lodge and mix with the bloody Pequot ambassadors, whose hands and arms, methought, reeked with the blood of my countrymen, murdered and massacred by them on Connecticut River, and from whom I could not but nightly look for their bloody knives at my own throat also."

The Pequots, among other artrocities, had seized two men who were sailing down the Connecticut River and horribly mutilated them. "Their bodies were cut in two lengthwise, and the parts hung up by the river's bank. A man who had been carried off from Wethersfield was roasted alive." When thirty people had been killed, the Connecticut River towns, Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, which contained only two hundred and fifty men, decided that they could not wait for aid from Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth but must attack the Pequots at once.

Fortunately, Captain John Mason, who had served with distinction in the Netherlands, had moved to Windsor. With ninety men he made a successful attack on the Pequots, as will be told under "Captain John Plumb" in Chapter VII. This campaign, although in May, was in very hot weather. Only two whites were killed, but more than twenty were wounded, and many had to be carried to the fleet. According to the record:

"Our commons were very short. We had but one pint of strong liquors among us in our whole march, and when it was empty, the very smelling to the bottle would presently recover such as fainted away, which happened by the extremity of the heat."

John Clark was one of the brave men under Captain Mason. He and others were allotted additional land in "Soldiers' Field" at Hartford for their services.

About 1645 or 1646, John Clark moved to Saybrook, where a fort had been built at the mouth of the Con-

necticut in 1635. In 1647, the Connecticut authorities appointed Captain Mason and John Clark to have charge of enlarging and completing the fort. In 1654, he and Captain Mason were authorized to enlist or press men for an expedition to Narragansett.

John Clark was often a deputy to the General Court, but his most prominent civic service was as one of the committee of nineteen who petitioned the King for a charter. In 1662, Charles II gave Connecticut the most liberal charter granted to any of the American colonists, extending also its boundaries to include the New Haven Colony. This was the famous charter which was taken from the table in front of Governor Andros, when the candles were blown out, and hidden in the "Charter Oak" at Hartford.

Neither King nor Parliament could alter the laws enacted by Connecticut. While all the other colonies except Rhode Island adopted State constitutions at the time of the Revolution, Connecticut's charter was not cast aside, so great was the regard of the people for it. Connecticut was governed under this charter until 1818.

This charter was also considered valuable because, while the northern boundary was fixed at the southern boundary of Massachusetts, about forty-two degrees north latitude, and the southern boundary was the forty-first parallel, these two bounds extended west to the Pacific Ocean. Accordingly, before the Revolution, Connecticut people unfortunately settled in the Wyoming Valley and were the victims of a dreadful massacre. After the Federal Government was formed, a tract of

land in northeastern Ohio, bounded on the south by the forty-first parallel and on the north by Lake Erie, and extending for one hundred and twenty miles west of Pennsylvania, was granted to Connecticut. All claims to other land were relinquished in favor of the United States.

John Clark's name appears on this charter which is preserved under glass at the State Capitol at Hartford. The charter made him one of the magistrates of the colony.

About 1662 or 1663, John Clark moved to Norwich for a short time and established a church there. In 1665, he moved to Milford on Long Island Sound, where his brother George lived and became Ruling Elder. He died in 1674. His will is signed "John Clark," although on the records his name was generally spelled "Clarke," as was usual then.

His daughter, Sarah Clark, married Simon Huntington in 1653, as stated under "The Huntingtons."

The Perkins Family

The first winter that the settlers of Boston experienced was almost as trying as the terrible first winter of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

Prince in his "Annals of New England" wrote this:

"As the winter came on, provisions are very scarce (in the Massachusetts Bay) and the people necessitated to feed on clams and muscles, and ground nuts and acorns; and those got with much difficulty in the winter

season. Upon which people grew much tired and discouraged; especially when they hear that the governor himself has his last batch of bread in the oven. And many are the fears of the people that Mr. Pierce, who was sent to Ireland for provisions, is either cast away or taken by the pirates. Upon this a day of fasting and prayer to God for relief is appointed (to be on the sixth of February). But God, who delights to appear in the greatest straits, works marvellously at this time; for on February 5, the very day before the appointed fast, in came the ship Lion, Mr. William Pierce master, now arriving at Nantasket, laden with provisions. Upon which joyful occasion the day is changed, and ordered to be kept (on the 22d) as a day of thanksgiving. Feb. 8 the Governor went aboard riding at Long Island. 9th the ship comes to an anchor before Boston, where she rides very well notwithstanding the great drifts of ice. And the provisions are by the governor distributed to the people proportionable to their necessities."

Captain Edward Johnson (see Chapter VIII) wrote regarding this famine. He puts these words in the mouth of a mother: "Yet methinks our Children are as cheerefull, fat, and lusty with feeding upon those Mussells Clambanks and other Fish as they were in England with their fill of Bread."

The *Lion* had sailed from Bristol, England, December 1, 1630, with twenty passengers among whom were Roger Williams and also John Perkins with his wife and five children. After leaving Bristol the *Lion* doubtless went to Ireland and the much-needed provisions were put on board, accounting for much of the time between December 1 and February 5.

John Perkins was two years at Boston. While there, the General Court gave him the exclusive right to the water-fowl at Noddle's Island, now East Boston, and Pullen Point, allowing him to catch them with nets as well as shoot them. In 1633, the Perkins family moved to Ipswich. John Perkins owned large tracts of land on the river in the eastern part of the town.

Jacob Perkins, son of John Perkins, born in England 1624, married in 1648 Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Lovell of Ipswich, who had been at Salem as early as 1640. Jacob Perkins was a farmer and was called Sergeant Jacob. Fire was greatly dreaded by the early settlers as many of the houses were thatched with rushes or coarse straw. Early one afternoon in August, 1668, a servant girl went on the roof to see where the pigs were. She had been "taking tobacco" and had the pipe in her hand, and, thinking the ashes were cold, emptied her pipe on the thatch and climbed down. Looking back from a field she saw the roof in flames. The house was burned down. Sergeant Jacob built another house and one Sunday afternoon three years later, a number of the neighbors being there to discuss the sermon as usual, the house was struck by lightning. Sergeant Jacob "had his waistcoat pierced with many small holes, like goose-shot, and was beaten down as if he had been dead."

No one could be blamed for this second calamity, but the servant girl was imprisoned until it could be determined whether she set fire wilfully or not.

Jabez Perkins, born, 1677, son of Sergeant Jacob, went to Norwich, Conn., where he married Hannah Lothrop

in 1698. He bought a large tract of land north of Norwich in what is now Lisbon, and, like John and Sergeant Jacob, was a prosperous farmer.

Hannah Perkins, born, 1701, daughter of Jabez and Hannah (Lothrop) Perkins, married Captain Joshua Huntington, as before stated.

The Lothrops

Reverend John Lothropp, as he spelled it, was born in Yorkshire, 1584, educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, when he was made B.A. 1605, and M.A. 1609. Becoming a minister, his gifted sermons won him many followers, so that in 1632, when the Puritans were being persecuted in England, he was arrested and imprisoned for about two years. His wife died during that time.

He left England with his family in the *Griffin,* and probably on the voyage was troubled by the religious opinions of Anne Hutchinson, freely expressed.

He arrived in Boston in September, 1634, and went at once to Scituate, where some of his flock had already settled. They hastened to build a house for him before winter set in. "The walls were made of poles" (probably now considered logs) "filled between with stones and clay, the roof thatched, the chimney of rough stone, the windows of oiled paper, and the floors of hand-sawed planks."

Some of the Scituate people were not fully in accord with Reverend John Lothropp's ideas, so in October, 1639, the crops having been harvested, he and his friends

with their household goods, produce, and live-stock moved down the coast and founded Barnstable. There, in 1644, a house of proper construction was built for him. The frame still stands, supporting the building now used as the Barnstable Public Library.

Reverend John Lothropp died in 1653. In his will he disposed of his books as follows: "To each child one book, to be chosen according to their ages. The rest of my library to be sold to any honest man who can tell how to use it."

Samuel Lothrop, came over with his father, Reverend John Lothropp. He married, in 1644, Elizabeth Scudder, sister of John Scudder, an early settler of Barnstable, and a few years later moved to Pequot Harbor (New London), where in 1649 he with John Winthrop and Thomas Minor were appointed as Judges. In 1657, the Narragansetts besieged Uncas at a Mohegan fort at Niantic, and would have taken it if Samuel Lothrop, Richard Haughton, and some others had not reinforced Uncas. In 1690, Samuel Lothrop married for his second wife Abigail Doane, the daughter of Deacon John Doane of Eastham, Cape Cod. She died in 1735, in her 104th year.

Samuel Lothrop, born, 1650, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Scudder) Lothrop, was a leading townsman of Norwich. He married, 1675, Hannah, daughter of Deacon Thomas Adgate, an early settler of Saybrook and a founder of Norwich. Their daughter, Hannah Lothrop, born, 1677, married Jabez Perkins, as before stated.

Joseph Howland —	Nathaniel Howland —	Nathaniel Howland —	Joseph Howland —	John Howland	
				Elizabeth Tilley —	John Tilley
			Elizabeth Southworth	Thomas Southworth	
					Alice Carpenter*
				Elizabeth Reynor	
		Martha Cole	James Cole	James Cole	
				Mary Lobel*	
			Mary Tilson		
	Abigail Burt	John Burt	William Burt		
			Elizabeth		
		Abigail Cheever	Thomas Cheever	Ezekiel Cheever	
				Ellen Lothrop	
			Sarah Bill	James Bill	John Bill
					Dorothy Tuttle
Lydia Bill	Ephraim Bill	Samuel Bill	Samuel Bill	Philip Bill	John Bill
					Dorothy Tuttle
				Hannah	
			Mercy Haughton	Richard Haughton	
				Katherine	
		Hannah			
	Lydia Huntington —	Joshua Huntington —	Simon Huntington —	Simon Huntington —	Simon Huntington*
					Margaret Baret
				Sarah Clark	John Clark
			Lydia Gager	John Gager	William Gager
		Hannah Perkins	Jabez Perkins	Jacob Perkins	John Perkins
				Elizabeth Lovell	Thomas Lovell
			Hannah Lothrop	Samuel Lothrop	Samuel Lothrop — John Lothrop
					Elizabeth Scudder
				Hannah Adgate	Thomas Adgate

CHART FOR CHAPTER IV
ANCESTORS OF
SUSAN HOWLAND

* NOTE. — On these charts only the names of those who crossed the Atlantic are given. For that reason the name of Alice (Carpenter) Southworth's husband is not given nor the name of Mary Lobel's father. Simon Huntington's name is entered because he was buried at sea after sailing for America.

CHAPTER V

THE DELANOS

THE TRUE STORY OF THE "LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS."—ROBERT CUSHMAN, THEIR "RIGHT HAND" IN ENGLAND.—ISAAC ALLERTON'S BUSY CAREER.

ONE day in November, 1621, the Pilgrims at Plymouth saw a small vessel entering the harbor. Thinking it probably an enemy of some sort, perhaps a pirate, the alarm gun was fired to bring in all the men away from the village. Instead of foes, friends numbering thirty-five were added to their small number.

Philippe De la Noye was one of the thirty-five who arrived on the *Fortune*. He was born in Leyden, Holland, 1602, of French parents, who had him baptized in the Walloon Church in 1603. This young man's mother is said to have been a kind neighbor of the Pilgrims and he cast his lot with them. He married Hester Dewsbury of Duxbury, 1634. In 1637, he volunteered to fight the Pequot Indians. He did much surveying in the Colony, and died in Bridgewater in 1681.

Lieutenant Jonathan Delano, son of Philip Delano, as the name was soon spelled, was born in Duxbury, 1647, and married Mercy Warren in 1678.

King Philip's War in a little over a year's time, June,

1675 to August, 1676, cost the colonists the loss of nearly a thousand lives, thirteen towns destroyed, six hundred buildings burned, and it was seen that King Philip himself must be killed or captured really to end the war.

The other tribes had been defeated, and King Philip had retreated to his own section at and about Mount Hope. The task of defeating King Philip was entrusted to Captain Benjamin Church of the Plymouth Colony. With a force of only eighteen whites and twenty-two friendly Indians, Captain Church fulfilled his mission and the war ended. One of the brave men under Captain Church on this expedition was Jonathan Delano, who married Mercy Warren, a cousin of Captain Church two years later. After the war, Jonathan Delano settled at Dartmouth, having rights to 800 acres of land there which had been granted to his father. He was made a lieutenant in 1689.

Thomas Delano, born 1704, son of Jonathan and Mercy (Warren) Delano, lived also in Dartmouth, where he married Jean Peckham in 1727.

Captain Ephraim Delano, born, 1733, son of Thomas and Jean (Peckham) Delano, lived also in Dartmouth. He was a sea captain, and married Elizabeth Cushman in 1760.

Captain Warren Delano, born, 1779, son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Cushman) Delano, like his father was a sea captain. He married Deborah Church in 1808, and lived in Fairhaven, which was a part of old Dartmouth until 1787 and then until 1812 a part of New

Bedford. When the British attack on Fairhaven was about to take place in June, 1814, Captain Warren Delano took his three children, Warren, nearly five years old, Frederick, three, and Franklin, almost a year old, in his chaise and drove to a farm at Long Plain, where the children would be safe and left them for the night. Some farmers had so many children brought from Fairhaven and New Bedford that the little ones had to sleep on the stairs that night. The baby, Franklin, lived to be eighty years old, dying in France in December, 1893, and for him his grandnephew, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was named.

Captain Warren Delano, born, 1779, is mentioned in the Introduction.

The Warrens

Richard Warren signed the "Compact" in the cabin of the *Mayflower* with forty other passengers when that famous vessel reached shelter in Provincetown Harbor. He was not a member of the Leyden congregation, but was from London, as were a few other passengers.

The Pilgrims brought with them, for use after the *Mayflower's* return, a small shallop of about 15 tons, which was stowed between decks. This shallop was taken on to the beach and repaired and caulked, this taking over two weeks as it had been used by some as sleeping quarters.

This little shallop left the *Mayflower* on Wednesday, December 16 (new style), 1620. A northeast storm

had just ended, and a spell of fair weather was expected. The members of this third exploring expedition were twelve of the "Signers," two of whom were mariners, and six of the *Mayflower's* men (Mate Clarke in command, another mate who had been on the New England coast before, the master gunner, and three seamen), eighteen in all. That night they went ashore and camped near Great Meadow Creek, Eastham. Thursday, some explored the land while the shallop went to Wellfleet harbor and returned, and that night they camped again on shore not far from the camp of the night before.

Before dawn Friday morning they heard hideous cries, and arrows fell among them. Both sides stood their ground. One Indian stood behind a tree distant about half musket range. "He stood 3 shot of a musket, till one taking full aime at him, and made ye barke or splinters of ye tree fly about his ears, after which he gave an extraordinary shrike, and away they went all of them." Although some coats, hung up to dry, were shot through and through by arrows, no one was wounded. The arrows were gathered up and later sent to England.

On Friday, they coasted along to the westward, and in the middle of the afternoon a gale sprang up with snow and rain. Their rudder broke in the heavy sea and two men with much difficulty steered the shallop by using each an oar. Then their mast broke in three pieces and the sail went overboard nearly capsizing them. The pilot (Mate Copin) admitted that the shore was not familiar to him, and he and Mate Clarke were about

to run the shallop ashore, with the tide and wind, in "a cove full of breakers." As it is told:

"But a lusty seaman which steered, bad those which rowed, if they were men, about with her, or ells they were all cast away; the which they did with speed. So he bid them be of good cheere and row lustily, for ther was a faire sound before them, and he doubted not but they should find one place or other wher they might ride in saftie. And though it was *very darke*, and rained sore, yet in ye end they gott under ye lee of a small iland."

Some went ashore and "with much adoe got fire, all things being so wett." This was most welcome and fortunate, "for after midnight ye wind shifted to the northwest, and it frose hard."

Saturday was a fair sunny day and, finding they were on an island and therefore could not be surprised by Indians, they rested, oiled their muskets, and dried their clothes. On Sunday they observed the Sabbath.

Monday, December, 21, after cruising around Plymouth Harbor, making soundings, and finding it fit for shipping, they noticed a large rock standing alone on the long expanse of sandy beach. This rock, at high tide, evidently made an ideal landing-place. They "marched into ye land, and found diverse cornfields, and little running brooks, a place (as they supposed) fit for situation; at least it was ye best they could find, and ye season, and their present necessitie, made them glad to accepte of it." The hill would make a good location for a fort for defense against Indians. They returned to the

Mayflower across Cape Cod Bay after an absence of a week.

The quotations just made are from Governor Bradford's History. As he was one of those who made that perilous trip (the dangers, and miraculous escapes from death can be realized only by one familiar with that coast in winter), we have his evidence that the outstanding hero was a seaman whose good judgment and coolness can never be fittingly honored.

Richard Warren, as well as John Howland and John Tilley, was one of those in the nameless shallop, saved by an unknown seaman, who first landed on "Plymouth Rock."

Richard Warren's wife and their five daughters joined him in 1623, arriving in the *Anne*.

He died in 1628, having borne "a deep share in the Difficulties and Troubles of the first Settlement of the Plantation of New-Plimouth." His widow never married again, which was then unusual.

In 1653, Mrs. Warren was one of the purchasers of a large tract of land, later the town of Dartmouth on Buzzards Bay. She died in 1673.

"Mistris Elizabeth Warren an aged widdow aged above 90 years," "haveing lived a Godly life Came to her Grave as a shok of Corn fully Ripe."

Nathaniel Warren, son of Richard and Elizabeth Warren, was born in Plymouth in 1624 or 1625. He was a member of the General Court, and in 1645 married Sarah Walker, a granddaughter of Jane Collier. Their daugh-

ter, Mercy Warren, born 1658, married Lieutenant Jonathan Delano, as before stated.

The Peckhams

John Peckham is said to have been an ordained clergyman in England, at one time chaplain to the Earl of Hertford. His religious views changing, he left the clergy and probably came to Boston with Sir Henry Vane in 1635, and in 1638 was at Newport at the southerly end of Rhode Island. Many of Governor Vane's friends were banished from Boston in 1637 because of their opinions being at variance with those of the Puritan element in control of the government of Massachusetts Bay Colony. John Peckham was an active member of the Baptist colony at Newport, and in 1648 was one of the ten men who formed the church.

He lived in that part of Newport now called Middletown.

Stephen Peckham, son of John, born in Newport, settled in Dartmouth after King Philip's War. He bought land there in 1679 from Colonel Seth Pope. His farm was partly in what is now New Bedford.

Jean Peckham, born 1703, daughter of Stephen, married Thomas Delano, as before stated.

The Cushmans

Robert Cushman was a leading man among the Pilgrims at Leyden and took a prominent part in founding the Plymouth Colony.

The Pilgrims had fled from religious persecution in England to Amsterdam, Holland, in 1607 and 1608, and in 1609 moved to Leyden. In a few years they realized that in time their descendants would be absorbed by the Dutch, and an impending danger was that their young men might soon be enlisted in another war between Holland and Spain which was expected to start in a few years.

In 1617, Robert Cushman and John Carver were sent to London to obtain a grant of land from the Virginia Company, and toleration of their religion from King James I. Cushman and Carver finally succeeded in obtaining the grant, and the King gave his word that they would not be molested, but would not put it in writing under seal. The Pilgrims wisely considered his word as good as his bond.

In 1620, Robert Cushman was sent to London to charter a vessel for the voyage and he obtained the *Mayflower*, of 180 tons, for that purpose. When it was discovered that the *Speedwell*, of 60 tons, was not seaworthy, some of the Pilgrims had to be left behind. Robert Cushman, being ill at the time, was left in charge of these people.

When the *Fortune* arrived at Plymouth in November, 1621, as described at the beginning of this chapter, Robert Cushman was one of the passengers. After a short stop of about two weeks, Robert Cushman returned to England on the *Fortune* taking some lumber, beaver and other skins, and sassafras to sell for the Colony. On the voyage the *Fortune* was taken by a French vessel,

robbed of its cargo, and then allowed to proceed to England.

Robert Cushman died in England in 1625. Bradford wrote of him "as their right hand," and the news of his death, which reached Plymouth in April, 1626, was a great shock, as he was expected to return to Plymouth on the vessel which brought the sad news.

Thomas Cushman, born about 1608, came with his father, Robert Cushman, in the *Fortune*. He was left by his father with Governor Bradford and brought up under his care, and later that of his excellent wife, Alice (Carpenter Southworth) Bradford.

Thomas Cushman was elected ruling elder of the Plymouth church when Elder William Brewster died in 1649, and continued to hold that office until his death in 1691. His original gravestone is on Burial Hill, near the site of the old Fort and the present Cushman monument. He married in 1635 or 1636 Mary, daughter of Isaac Allerton. She was born about 1616 and died in 1699, being the last survivor of the *Mayflower* passengers.

Eleazar Cushman, born 1657, son of Thomas and Mary (Allerton) Cushman, lived in Plympton, and married, in 1688, Elizabeth Coombs.

James Cushman, son of Eleazar and Elizabeth (Coombs) Cushman, married, 1722, Sarah Hatch and lived in Dartmouth. His home was still standing in 1855, about four miles north of New Bedford. Their daughter Elizabeth, born, 1739, married Captain Ephraim Delano, as before stated under "The Delanos."

Isaac Allerton

On the fourth day of November, 1611, the records of Leyden, Holland, show the marriage of Isaac Allerton, tailor from London, to Mary Norris.

They arrived at Plymouth in December, 1620, with the other *Mayflower* Pilgrims, bringing their three children, one of whom Mary, who married Elder Thomas Cushman as before stated, was destined to outlive all the others who came with her. The mother, Mary (Norris) Allerton, was one of the many who died that fearful first winter.

Governor Carver died in April, and William Bradford was chosen Governor and Isaac Allerton, Assistant Governor. In 1626, Allerton was sent to England as agent for the colonists to deal with the London stockholders to whom they were indebted. He returned in the Spring of 1627 with news which caused the colonists to meet and put the business of the Colony in the hands of eight "Undertakers," as told in the beginning of Chapter IV, under "The Howlands."

Isaac Allerton was chosen one of the "Undertakers," and made a number of trips to England for them. It was claimed that he was more diligent in attending to his own affairs that those of the Colony, and finally he left Plymouth in 1631. He then engaged in fishing at Marblehead and had a trading station on the Maine coast, employing at one time eight vessels.

He, with men employed by him, occupied a large build-

ing at Marblehead. About midnight in September, 1633, a tailor, who was working late in the house, discovered that the thatched roof over the oven had taken fire. This early alarm enabled Allerton to save some of his goods, but the house burned down.

March 4, 1635, the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony voted "for his removall from Marble Harbor"—"or otherwise to be dealt withall." In May, Allerton sold all his property in Marblehead to his son-in-law, Moses Maverick, and did not tarry "to be dealt withall." The reason for this is not of record.

Isaac Allerton soon became a very busy merchant in New Amsterdam, where he had a storehouse on the East River enclosed by a high fence on the land side near where Fulton Market now stands and a stone dwelling house near Beekman Street on a hill, both north of the "Wall." Governor Kieft had made liberal trade regulations and also welcomed English colonists whose religious views were not acceptable in New England. His harsh dealings with the Indians, however, caused the disastrous war in 1643. The citizens of New Amsterdam became so alarmed at the outbreak that they elected the "Eight Men" (two of whom were English, Allerton being one) to advise with, but really control the governor. They unwisely voted to make war on the Hudson River Valley Indians. Many settlers lost their lives. Then they sent Allerton to New Haven to get that colony to come to their aid. New Haven, which never had an Indian war, naturally refused.

In 1644, Captain Nathaniel Turner of New Haven

and Isaac Allerton were both on the Delaware trading with the Swedes. Allerton sold a pair of millstones, a Dutch bushel measure, and 14 bushels of barley for seed. The Swedes evidently were planning to brew some beer.

In 1647, Ex-Governor Kieft wanted Governor Stuyvesant to prosecute Isaac Allerton and others for libel, they having charged Kieft with neglecting the proper defence of the colonists in the war in 1643.

About 1651, Allerton evidently became a resident of New Haven, where he had a fine large dwelling house, continuing for some years to live part of the time in New Amsterdam.

In 1651, the Dutch sent a large force of ships and men to the Delaware to build a fort and establish a trading post. The Dutch made a bargain with an Indian chief for some land near what is now Newcastle, and an agreement was drawn up, signed, and witnessed. The Indian claimed that the Swedes had never bought this land, and if the Dutch would agree to keep his gun in repair and give him corn whenever he was "empty" they could have the use of the land. Isaac Allerton was one of the witnesses.

In 1654 the news reached Boston that a fleet was being fitted out in England to capture New Amsterdam. Isaac Allerton heard of this and at once notified Governor Stuyvesant, who could not hope to resist such an attack. However, peace was declared and it was ten years before an English fleet arrived.

In 1655, Allerton was in May on the Delaware, where he sold the Swedes a hogshead of French wine, 26 cups

and saucers, 100 pounds of butter, 40 pairs of shoes, 23 undershirts, and some hops, etc.

Earlier that same year the Swedes had been much disturbed by rumors that New Haven was about to send over three thousand people to make a settlement on the Delaware. They at once sent an officer of the Swedish colony to protest against such an invasion of their rights. New Haven merchants had done considerable trading with the Indians on the Delaware, and thought it a more favorable spot for a settlement than New Haven, and the authorities of New Haven made all arrangements for this removal of part of, or perhaps nearly all their people.

The Swedish officer met Vice-Governor Goodyear of New Haven, the man who four years earlier had sold Shelter Island (see "Nathaniel Sylvester"), at Isaac Allerton's residence in New Amsterdam. Isaac Allerton acted as interpreter. The New Haven people had evidently been under the impression that the Swedes were settled on the Delaware merely as traders, but Allerton convinced Goodyear that the region was held under grant of the Swedish government. He had seen Governor Printz's commission, bearing the royal seal of Sweden, and also other official documents. New Haven abandoned the project, and later in the same year Governor Stuyvesant annexed "New Sweden" to New Netherland by force.

While Governor Stuyvesant was conquering "New Sweden" the so-called "Peach War" occurred at New Amsterdam and vicinity. This lasted three days, resulting in a hundred settlers being killed, one hundred

and fifty taken prisoner, besides many small settlements and farms destroyed. It was caused by a Dutch official, Van Dyck, who finding an Indian squaw stealing peaches in an orchard killed her. Isaac Allerton was evidently not popular with the Indians. His house was north of the "great wall" (now Wall Street) and he complained that they subjected him to "great insult."

In 1659, Isaac Allerton's busy life ended at New Haven. His will mentioned debts due in Barbados, Delaware Bay, and Virginia. His son Isaac purchased the homestead in New Haven from the creditors. This Isaac, Junior, was a son of Isaac Allerton's second wife, Fear, daughter of Elder William Brewster. Isaac Allerton, Jr., moved to Virginia. His daughter Sarah married Hancock Lee, and his granddaughter Elizabeth Lee married Zachary Taylor. Their grandson, General Zachary Taylor, became President.

Mary Allerton, born about 1616, daughter of Isaac Allerton, Senior, and half-sister of Isaac Allerton, Jr., married Elder Thomas Cushman, as before stated.

Degory Priest and the Coombs Family

The same day that Isaac Allerton was married in Leyden, his sister Sarah, widow of John Vincent of London, was married to Degory Priest, from the same place.

Degory Priest came in the *Mayflower* without his family, and with his brother-in-law, Isaac Allerton, signed the "Compact."

He died the first winter, as did half the passengers.

His widow, Isaac Allerton's sister, married again and, with her new husband, came over in the *Anne* in 1623, bringing Degory Priest's two little daughters.

In 1630 one of the daughters, Sarah Priest, married a Frenchman, "Mr. John Combe" who had been in Plymouth for some time.

John Coombs, as he was called, acquired quite a lot of property and died in 1645, leaving two or more children. Francis Coombs, son of John, kept an inn at Middleboro, and in 1680 a French boy, said to have been a survivor of a wreck, was put under his care, which seems quite appropriate as Francis was the son of a Frenchman. This waif, who was called Peter Crapo, became the founder of a noted family of New Bedford and vicinity.

John Coombs of Boston, who married Elizabeth Barlow, widow of Thomas Barlow, was probably another son of John and Sarah (Priest) Coombs. He died in 1668, and his widow married for her third husband John Warren of Boston.

Elizabeth Coombs, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Barlow) Coombs, born in Boston 1662, and living in Plymouth in 1687, married Eleazar Cushman in Plymouth in 1688, as stated under "The Cushmans." This couple were evidently second cousins, one degree removed. The evidence that Elizabeth (Coombs) Cushman was a grandchild of John Coombs of Plymouth, while circumstantial and awaiting further proof, is strong.

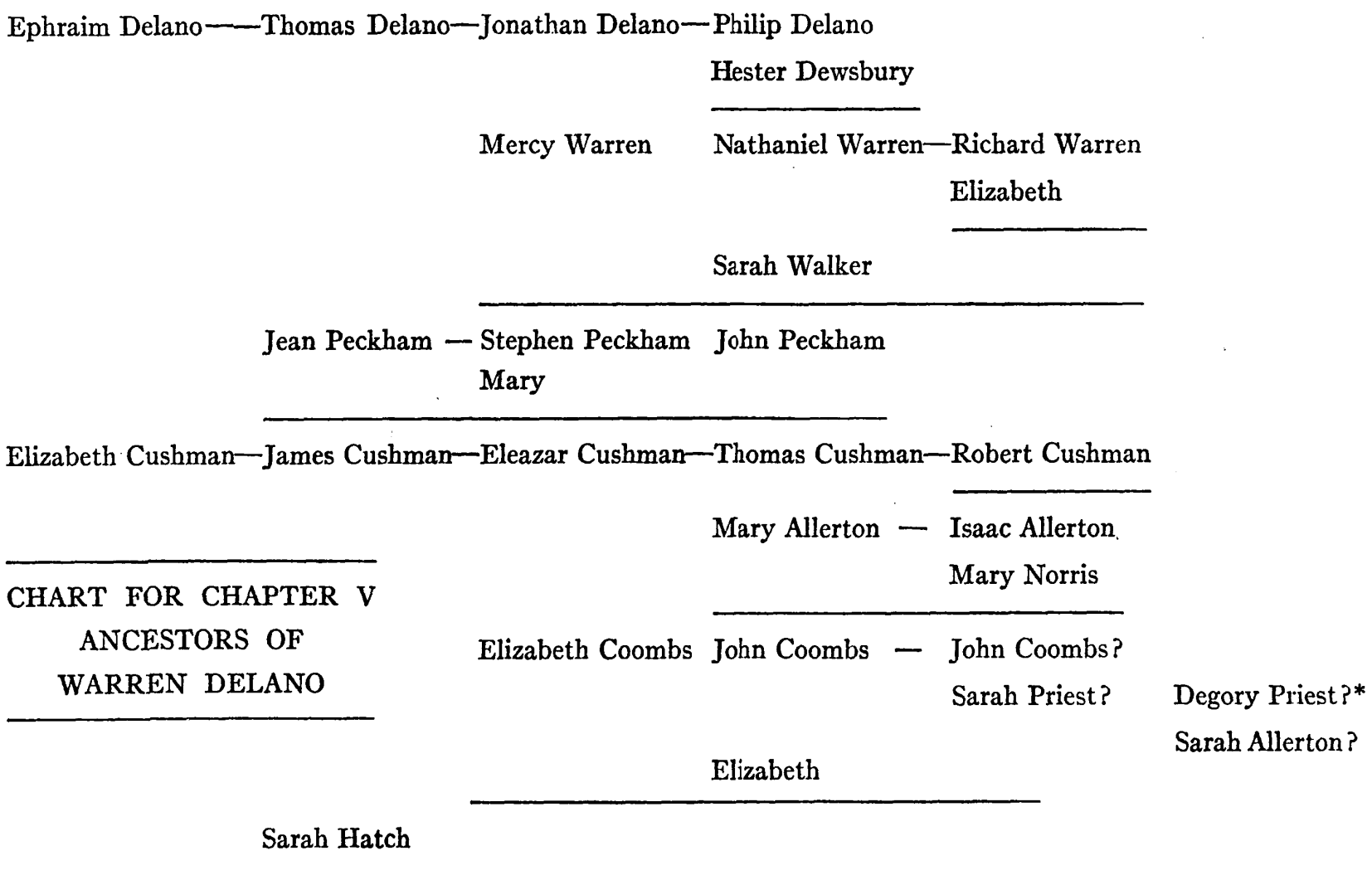


CHART FOR CHAPTER V
ANCESTORS OF
WARREN DELANO

* NOTE. See end of chapter for explanation of question marks.

CHAPTER VI

THE CHURCH FAMILY

PLYMOUTH COLONY COURT'S JUSTICE TO AN ACCUSED WITCH, TO INDIANS, AND TO THEIR VICTIMS.—EARLY SETTLERS OF PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS BAY, CAPE COD, "OLD DARTMOUTH," AND RHODE ISLAND.

RICHARD CHURCH, a young man about twenty-two years of age, came to Boston in 1630, and went to Plymouth in 1631, where he volunteered for the Pequot War in 1637. Soon after coming to Plymouth he made a gun carriage for the cannon at the fort, and with another man built the church. He also bought a half-interest in a corn mill at Hingham. He married, in 1637, Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Richard Warren, of the *Mayflower,* and wife Elizabeth.

Joseph Church, born in Plymouth, 1638, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Warren) Church, and brother of the famous Indian fighter, Colonel Benjamin Church, married at Hingham in 1660, Mary Tucker, who was the daughter of John Tucker an early settler of Hingham. Joseph Church was a builder, and on account of a crippled hand his father left a double portion of the property to him. In 1680, he moved to Little Compton then in the Plymouth Colony, but later annexed to Rhode Island.

His military rank was that of ensign, and in 1690 he was a deputy. He lived on a farm which his father had bought from Governor Winslow. It was later called "Old Acre Farm" and is still owned by descendants of the family. At the time of his death he evidently had an Indian boy held in servitude for a certain number of years, as in his will is this item: "To indian boy Amos ½ of 15 acre lot if he served his time out."

Joseph Church, born 1663, son of Joseph and Mary (Tucker) Church, married at Little Compton, in 1688, Grace Shaw daughter of Anthony Shaw, and was an extensive landowner there.

Negro slaves were valuable at the time of his death, as the one he owned was entered in the inventory at £50, a large sum at that time.

Nathaniel Church, born, 1693, son of Joseph and Grace (Shaw) Church, married, in 1717, Innocent Head, daughter of Henry Head, a prominent citizen of Little Compton, and later moved to Dartmouth.

Captain Caleb Church, born, 1728, son of Nathaniel and Innocent (Head) Church, was a sea captain and lived for a time at Chilmark, on Martha's Vineyard, but returned to Dartmouth. He married Mercy Pope in 1751.

Captain Joseph Church, born 1752 son of Captain Caleb and Mercy (Pope) Church, was also a sea captain and lived at Fairhaven. He married Deborah Perry in 1777.

Deborah Church, born, 1783, daughter of Captain Joseph and Deborah (Perry) Church, married in 1808

Captain Warren Delano, as mentioned under "The Delanos" in Chapter V.

Anthony Shaw

Anthony Shaw married in 1653, at Boston, Alice, daughter of John Stonard. How long he lived in Boston and when he moved to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, are both unknown. He became a "freeman" at the latter place in 1669, buying a house and land there for £40 and 300 good boards. Philip Tabor, an enterprising builder, evidently considered boards as good as money when he sold the property to Anthony Shaw.

Spelling was not generally very exact in those days. About a hundred and fifty years later, when the three R's were the foundation of a common-school education, spelling became an exact science, and spelling bees were a frequent source of excitement, amusment, and proficiency in that useful accomplishment all over New England.

A coroner's jury, of which Anthony Shaw was a member, made a report in 1684 regarding the suspicious death of an Indian slave:

"You being of this Corroners Inquest for our Soverryn Lord and Kinge you shall well and truly make dillegent Inquirie how and in what manner a Indian hoo is found deead in the Towne of Portsmouth on Rodch Island came to his death and made A true Retiurn of your vardit thereon unto the Corrone"—"Upon Indian lad of Widow Fish he being found dead in ye woods—wee find—that

he murdered him selfe being found upon the ground with a walnut pealling hanging over him upon A lim of A tree."

When Anthony Shaw died in 1705, an item in his inventory was a "negro man £30."

Rhode Island, the leader in New England as regards religious freedom, had in colonial times the largest number of slaves in proportion to its population, and was most dilatory in freeing them after the Revolution.

Grace Shaw, born, 1666, daughter of Anthony and Alice (Stonard) Shaw, married Joseph Church, Jr., as just stated under "The Church Family."

The Popes

Thomas Pope, born about 1608, arrived in Plymouth in 1633 or earlier, and volunteered for the Pequot War in 1637. He married Sarah Jenney in 1646, and about 1670 went to Dartmouth, where he settled on the east side of the Acushnet River.

Dartmouth suffered severely in King Philip's War. Increase Mather wrote in describing Indian warfare in King Philip's War:

"Dartmouth did they burn with fire, and barbarously murdered both men and women; stripping the slain whether men or women and leaving them in the open field. Such, also, is their inhumanity that they flay off the skin from their faces and heads of those they got into their hands and go away with the hairy scalp of their enemies."

Thomas Pope's family lost three members in July, 1675, when Dartmouth was raided. His son John and his daughter Susannah, with her husband Ensign Jacob Mitchell, were killed. Their children had been sent to the garrison-house the day before. In June, 1676, three captured Indians were found guilty and executed for the murder of the three victims.

Thomas Pope died in Dartmouth in 1683, and the inventory of his estate shows that he owned an Indian girl slave. After both the Pequot War and King Philip's War, the captured Indians were made slaves and sold, mostly to Barbados and other islands in the West Indies. Some of the women and girls were kept in slavery by the colonists as house servants.

During King Philip's War, ammunition was very scarce and valuable. The Plymouth Colony made a law, effective during the war, that no gun should be fired except at an Indian or a wolf.

Any man going to meeting (as going to church was called), unarmed, was subject to a fine.

Colonel Seth Pope, born 1648, son of Thomas and Sarah (Jenney) Pope, married Deborah Perry, daughter of Ezra Perry of Sandwich, whose wife Elizabeth was daughter of Thomas Burgess, who arrived in Salem in 1630 and was one of the original settlers of Sandwich.

Colonel Seth Pope was a most industrious and enterprising man. The towns in New England were in a way close corporations. The original settlers were generally the proprietors of all the land, some of it often held in common. If a town needed a blacksmith, a tailor, a

carpenter, or a man of any trade lacking in the community, the desired person would be invited to settle there, and often a grant of land would be made to him. If, however, an uninvited man moved into a town he was generally "warned out." This did not mean that he was driven out, but it was merely a legal notice that if he ever came to want, no aid would be extended to him.

When he was a young man, Colonel Pope was "warned out" of Sandwich. He took it rather seriously, and telling the town fathers he would some day return and buy out the town, he moved across Buzzards Bay, where he became in time a magistrate and large landowner, doing an extensive lumber business, and shipping the product in his own vessels.

In 1679, the Plymouth Colony paid him for expenses and time used in returning to Indians guns which had been taken in King Philip's War. These were guns that had been taken from friendly Indians on Cape Cod as a precaution.

About 1700, he went to Sandwich and bought a grist-mill, a fulling-mill, a weaving shop, and other property, fulfilling to a great extent his prophecy made when "warned out" years before.

In 1677 occurred the only trial for witchcraft held in the Plymouth Colony Court. It was charged that Mary Ingham of Scituate had by the "healp of the divill" caused a girl, Mehitable Woodworth, to fall into violent fits, and "in a way of witchcraft or sorcery" had afflicted the girl with severe pains, etc. This case was tried

before a jury of which Seth Pope was a member, and the verdict was "Not guilty."

In 1661 the court had found a woman guilty of slander in accusing another woman of being a witch, as told under "The Southworths" in Chapter IV. The results of these two, and only, trials concerning witchcraft in the Plymouth Colony Court show clearly that both the magistrates and the people of that colony were of superior mentality and not so superstitious as most people at that time.

Colonel Seth Pope lived in Sconticut Neck, now a part of Fairhaven, where he had a block-house and grist-mill, etc. Pope's Beach was part of his land.

Captain Lemuel Pope, son of Colonel Seth and Deborah (Perry) Pope, was born in Dartmouth in 1696 and inherited much of his father's property in that town, where he was captain of the militia.

He married in 1719 Elizabeth Hunt.

Mercy Pope, born 1730, daughter of Captain Lemuel and Elizabeth (Hunt) Pope, married Captain Caleb Church, as stated under "The Church Family."

Assistant Governor John Jenney

John Jenney had been a brewer in Norwich, England, and, like many other persecuted persons, he fled to Rotterdam and from there to Leyden, Holland, where in 1614 he married Sarah Carey. They, with their three children, came over in the *Little James,* a small pinnace of only 44 tons, in the summer of 1623. He established a

corn-mill in Plymouth, and was Assistant Governor of Plymouth Colony, 1637–1640.

In 1638, John Jenney, being an assistant governor under Governor Thomas Prence, was one of the magistrates before whom three white men were tried for the murder of an Indian. Four servants in Plymouth ran away from their masters. When near Providence they came on a lone Indian who was returning from a trading trip to Boston. One of the men ran his sword through the Indian, whom they robbed and left for dead. The Indian made his way to his tribe, the Narragansetts, some of whom captured the murderer and two of his companions and took the prisoners to the authorities at Rhode Island. Roger Williams, in the meanwhile, took a physician and visited the wounded man, who died soon after. As it was claimed that the crime was committed in the Plymouth Colony, the prisoners were taken there and tried before a jury.

Roger Williams was a witness at the trial. The verdict was "Guilty," and the three men were hanged in the presence of many Narragansett Indians, proving to them that Roger Williams was right in telling them that the white men would see that justice was done. This act and the fact that the year before their dreaded enemies, the Pequots, had been conquered by a small force of settlers convinced the Indians that the settlers were quite as well disposed to be just in cases where the Indians were wronged as they were to punish the Indians when settlers were barbarously massacred.

Sarah Jenney, daughter of John and Sarah (Carey)

Jenney, married Thomas Pope in 1646, as mentioned under "The Popes."

The Hunts and Thomas Richards

Enoch Hunt was one of the early settlers of Weymouth. He returned to England, where he died about 1656.

Ephraim Hunt came to Weymouth about 1637 with his father, Enoch Hunt.

A few years later he married Anna Richards, daughter of Thomas Richards, a leading citizen of Weymouth. Another daughter, Mary Richards, became the wife of Governor Thomas Hinckley of the Plymouth Colony. Thomas Richards came over in the *Mary and John* in 1630, and settled first at Dorchester.

Colonel Ephraim Hunt, born, 1650, son of Ephraim and Anna (Richards) Hunt, married, about 1678, Joanna Alcock. He was a captain in the Canada Expedition of 1690. This attempt to take Quebec failed, and the colonial soldiers from New England and New York suffered many hardships. During Queen Anne's War, 1701–1713, Ephraim Hunt served as colonel against the Indians, who were causing much trouble at one time around Groton.

Colonel Hunt also served from 1703 until his death in 1713 as a councillor to Governor Joseph Dudley.

A grant of land at Huntstown, now Ashfield, was made to his heirs in 1736 in recognition of his services in the wars.

Elizabeth Hunt, born 1697, daughter of Colonel

Ephraim and Joanna (Alcock) Hunt, married in 1719 Captain Lemuel Pope, and died in Dartmouth in 1782.

Dr. Palgrave and the Drs. Alcock

Wyman, the leading authority on the history of Charlestown, states that Richard Palgrave was the third of the first thirteen inhabitants in 1629. Others say that Dr. Richard Palgrave came in the fleet in 1630 and settled in Charlestown, as did another doctor, William Gager, a friend of Governor Winthrop, whose early death in Charlestown is mentioned in Chapter IV under "The Huntingtons." Dr. Palgrave died in 1656, and his widow Anne died in 1668, aged 75 years, after having returned to Roxbury from a visit to England which she made after the death of her husband. She outlived her daughter Sarah three years.

Dr. George Alcock arrived with the fleet in 1630, and after living a short time in Dorchester was, in 1632, one of the founders of the church and town of Roxbury. He was a deacon of that church from its beginning until his death in 1640, when he "left a good savor behind him; the poore of the church much bewailing his losse." His wife was a sister of Reverend Thomas Hooker, the founder of Hartford, Connecticut. Dr. George Alcock made two trips back to England, and on one of them brought back to Roxbury his son John.

Dr. George Alcock was a member of the General Court which in 1637 banished Anne Hutchinson.

Dr. John Alcock, born in England 1627, was edu-

cated in accordance with the will of his father Dr. George Alcock. He graduated from Harvard College in 1646, and probably studied medicine abroad as the title, "M.D.", which was accorded him, was not granted in America at that time. He taught school at Hartford for a short time, probably living with his uncle Reverend Thomas Hooker. After living in Roxbury a while, he moved to Boston. He owned land in Roxbury, Dorchester, Marlboro, Stow, and Scituate.

He and fifteen others, in 1660, bought Block Island from John Endecott and his three partners. Dr. Alcock's daughter Anna with her husband John Williams of Boston and others from Massachusetts settled Block Island, which by the charter granted Rhode Island in 1663 became a part of that colony.

Dr. John Alcock married, in 1648, Sarah Palgrave, daughter of Dr. Richard Palgrave. She evidently inherited a genius for medicine, for she was spoken of after her death in 1665 as being "very skilful in physick and chiurgery, exceeding active, yea, unwearied, in ministering to ye necessities of others. Her works praise her in ye gates."

Dr. John Alcock died in Boston in 1667, and in his will remembered the church in Roxbury, of which his father had been one of the founders, by leaving to it £3 "to buy them a good wine bowl." This surname was later generally spelled Alcott.

Joanna, daughter of Dr. John and Sarah (Palgrave) Alcock, was born in 1660, and married Colonel Ephraim

Hunt, as stated under the preceding heading, "The Hunts."

The Perry Family

Among the early settlers of Sandwich, the town on Cape Cod nearest to Plymouth by water or land, appeared a widow Sarah Perry and also Ezra, Edward, Margaret, and Deborah Perry, all four, according to family tradition, children of Sarah Perry.

Ezra Perry, born about 1625, has already been mentioned in this chapter under "The Popes."

Edward Perry, born about 1630, stated in writing in 1689, "I have been in the Province of New England fifty years," which would make 1639 the year the family came over. In 1638 and 1639 there were many arrivals from England, as the Civil War was pending and many wished to escape the despotic reign of Charles I before hostilities commenced.

Edward Perry and many other people in Sandwich became Quakers. About 1653 he married Mary Freeman, daughter of Edmond Freeman, Assistant Governor of Plymouth Colony for many years, and only the simple Quaker ceremony was performed at the Freeman residence. For his refusal to have the ceremony performed by a magistrate, the courts fined him annually a large amount for some years. The Plymouth Colony, although it passed laws against the Quakers, never enforced them so harshly as did the Bay Colony. Even

when the laws against Quakers were in force, Edward Perry held office in the town. After that period he was elected to many important positions of trust. At one time he and three others were in charge of the whale fishery of the town. Whales at that time were quite common in Cape Cod Bay.

Edward Perry, through his Quaker descendants in Rhode Island, was an ancestor of General Nathanael Greene, considered, next to Washington, the most efficient general in the Revolution, also of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie in 1813, and his brother, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, who opened Japan to commerce in 1853.

Edward Perry was fined £50 for publishing a "Warning to New England," and also fined for writing a "Railing letter to the Court of Plymouth." The spirit evidently moved him to broadcast his Quaker ideas, and his fines were the heaviest imposed in Plymouth Colony.

Samuel Perry, born 1666, son of Edward and Mary (Freeman) Perry, married Esther Taber in 1689 and lived in Sandwich. He and his descendants, and also his uncle Ezra Perry and his descendants, were not Quakers. Samuel's Quaker brothers moved to Rhode Island.

Ebenezer Perry, born 1706, son of Samuel and Esther (Taber) Perry, married Abigail Fessenden, and moved to that part of Rochester now Wareham. Abigail Fessenden was evidently a relative, but not the daughter of Reverend Benjamin Fessenden of Sandwich, who came from Cambridge.

Doctor Samuel Perry, born 1731, son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Fessenden) Perry, married in 1754 Susannah Swift, and lived in Dartmouth.

Their daughter Deborah Perry, born 1754, married Captain Joseph Church, as stated under "The Church Family."

Assistant Governor Edmond Freeman

Edmond Freeman, born about 1590, left London with his family in May, 1635, in the *Abigail.*

We read that "Many new inhabitants appear in Lynn in 1635; among them worthy of note was Mr. Edmond Freeman who presented to the colony twenty corselets or pieces of plate armor." Similar armor was worn by Captain Myles Standish and other Plymouth men as a protection for the body against arrows.

These new arrivals needed more land than was available at Lynn, and Edmond Freeman went to Plymouth to find a suitable location for them. In April, 1637, Edmond Freeman and nine other residents of Lynn applied to the Plymouth Colony for a grant of land sufficient to support sixty families, which was secured, and, being immediately joined by others from Plymouth and Duxbury, the first town on Cape Cod was settled at Sandwich by Edmond Freeman and his associates.

Edmond Freeman was granted more land than any other of the fifty-eight proprietors, and in 1640 was elected Assistant Governor of Plymouth Colony, holding that position for seven consecutive years. He was a

brother-in-law of John Beauchamp, a stockholder in the company which loaned money to the Pilgrims when they came in 1620. John Beauchamp and three others in England coöperated in England with the eight "Undertakers" appointed in Plymouth. (See "The Howlands," Chapter IV.) The Plymouth Colony paid its last debts in 1646; an honorable record made in spite of many adverse circumstances. During all this time, Edmond Freeman acted as John Beauchamp's agent.

In 1642, Edmond Freeman was complained of for lending a gun to an Indian. Selling guns, liquor, or even horses to the Indians was at that time forbidden in Plymouth Colony. The neighboring Indians were soon converted to Christianity, and one was allowed a horse to cultivate his land. In 1655, the Indians complained that their cornfields had been damaged by horses, and Edmond Freeman was appointed to adjust the amount.

Edmond Freeman was lenient towards the Quakers when they were being persecuted. In 1659, for his refusal to aid the "Town Marshall" in proceedings against the Quakers he was fined ten shillings, and his son-in-law, Edward Perry, was fined twenty shillings for "abusive speech" to the marshal. In 1676 he was requested to assist in recruiting sixty friendly Cape Indians to reinforce the towns more exposed to King Philip. In 1679, he was appointed a judge.

Edmond Freeman lived west of the village, near the junction of the new State highway and the old highway.

"Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman died February 14, 1675–6,"

and her husband selected a boulder shaped like a pillion, which was dragged by oxen to her grave. Then Edmond Freeman selected another boulder, resembling a saddle, and requested his sons to mark his resting-place with it when he passed on. These boulders now bear handsome bronze tablets. Usually couples who rode to meeting or on journeys used only one horse, the wife sitting on a pillion back of the saddle. In 1682, Edmond Freeman died aged ninety-two. His two sons married daughters of Governor Prence, granddaughters of Elder William Brewster.

Mary Freeman, youngest daughter of Edmond Freeman, married Edward Perry, as just stated under "The Perrys."

John Masters and the Tabers

John Masters could not have been a young man when he came over in 1630, for Governor Winthrop wrote this regarding him in 1631:

"The governor and some company with him went up by Charles River about eight miles above Watertown, and named Beaver Brook because the beavers had shorn down divers great trees there and made divers dams across the brook. Thence they went to a great rock, upon which stood a high stone, cleft in sunder, that four men might go through which they called Adam's Chair, because the youngest of their company was Adam Winthrop. Thence they came to another brook, greater than the former, which they called Masters Brook, because the eldest of their company was one John Masters."

Masters Brook became later Stony Brook, above Waltham. John Masters lived at Watertown, and later in 1633 moved to Newtown, now Cambridge, living near Brattle Street, where for a while he kept the inn. In 1631, he was the pioneer of marine engineering in this country. He made a channel twelve feet wide and seven feet deep from the Charles River to Newtown.

He and his wife Jane both died in December, 1639, leaving a daughter Lydia, wife of Philip Tabor.

Philip Tabor evidently was a man of means and good standing. He was made a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in October, 1630, also at Watertown in 1634.

The General Court of 1633, "for defense of this colony, and upon the free offer of some gentlemen lately come over to us of some large sums of money," voted to build a floating fort, forty by twenty-one feet in size, and asked for further subscriptions. Philip Tabor's gift was two hundred four-inch planks.

He was frequently moving from one town to another to engage in business as a carpenter and builder. When Yarmouth was first settled he went there and for two years was Deputy to the General Court of Plymouth Colony 1639 and 1640.

Thomas Mayhew of Watertown bought the island of Martha's Vineyard in 1641, and the next year many Watertown people were among those that settled there. Philip Tabor moved there and lived at Pease's Point, Edgartown, but evidently his business enterprises were many, as in 1651 he and his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Masters, helped build the Mill Dam at New London.

In 1654, Philip Tabor was chosen one of the four magistrates to govern Martha's Vineyard.

In 1656 he was living at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, which he represented for three years at the General Court of the Union of the Rhode Island Colonies. In 1664, he lived in Newport. In 1667, he was in Providence, where his danghter Lydia was living with her husband, Pardon Tillinghart, the noted Baptist minister, builder of the first wharf in Providence, and, as a merchant, the founder of a wealthy and noted family.

Philip Tabor and Roger Williams appeared as witnesses before "his Majesties Court of Justices sitting at Newport for the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" in 1671 against a party charged with "speaking and writing against his Majesties gracious Charter to his Colony." The smallest State in the Union has the longest name. Quite generally called Rhode Island, the official name is "State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." The Charter referred to, and granted in 1663, united two separate colonies, Rhode Island and Providence, each unwilling to take the name of the other.

This charter, like that of Connecticut, was very liberal and no State constitution was adopted to supersede it until 1842.

Philip Tabor died in what is now Tiverton, R. I., in 1672, having lived in more places than Isaac Allerton or any other of the ancestors of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Thomas Taber (as he spelled it), baptized at Yarmouth, 1646, son of Philip and Lydia (Masters) Tabor,

married, 1667, Esther Cooke of Dartmouth and settled in that place. His brother Philip married her sister, Mary Cooke.

Captain Thomas Taber was another of the sufferers in King Philip's War, his house being burned. After the war he built a stone house at what is now the village called Oxford, opposite the northern part of New Bedford. He held many town offices and was captain of the militia.

Esther Taber, born 1671, daughter of Captain Thomas and Esther (Cooke) Taber, married, in 1689, Samuel Perry of Sandwich, as stated under "The Perry Family."

The Swifts

William Swift came from England probably in 1630 or 1631, and was at Watertown in 1634. Sandwich, on Cape Cod in the Plymouth Colony, was mostly settled by families from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, some from Watertown, and in 1637 William Swift sold his property in Watertown and moved to Sandwich, where he died about 1643.

William Swift, son of the first William Swift, lived in Sandwich, where he died in 1706.

Jirah Swift, born 1665, son of the second William Swift, married, in 1697, Abigail Gibbs. They moved to that part of Rochester which is now Wareham, where he died in 1749, aged 84.

Deacon Jirah Swift, born 1709, son of Jirah and Abigail (Gibbs) Swift, married, in 1730, Deborah Hathaway.

Their daughter Susannah Swift, born 1734, married, in 1754, Dr. Samuel Perry, as stated under "The Perry Family."

The Hathaways

Arthur Hathaway first appears in 1643 at Marshfield, then being old enough and able to bear arms. In 1652, Arthur Hathaway married Sarah Cooke, and before 1660 they moved to Dartmouth and lived in what is now Acushnet, near the Fairhaven line. He took an active part in town affairs, being selectman for years, a magistrate, drillmaster, and large landowner. He lived to be about ninety years of age, dying in 1711, "very weak of body."

Jonathan Hathaway, son of Arthur and Sarah (Cooke) Hathaway, married in 1701 Susannah Pope, a daughter of the Colonel Seth Pope mentioned under "The Popes." They also lived in Dartmouth on the southern part of his father's land, near the present Fairhaven boundary, and their daughter Deborah Hathaway, born, 1711, married in 1730 Deacon Jirah Swift, as stated under "The Swifts."

The Cookes

Francis Cooke was born about 1583 near Scrooby, where the Pilgrims later held their meetings at the home of William Brewster.

Francis Cooke, however, left England before the

Pilgrims did, as he was married in Leyden, Holland, in June, 1603, to Hester Mahieu, who like Philippe De la Noye was of French blood, being a Walloon. Apparently Francis Cooke was the first Englishman to move to Leyden, as neither of his marriage witnesses was English. Probably when so many of his old neighbors were in Amsterdam after 1608 and he found they wished to leave that city, he, knowing conditions in Leyden, suggested that place to them.

In Bradford's "The names of those which came over first, in ye year 1620 and were by the blessing of God the first beginners and (in a sort) the foundation of all the Plantations and Colonies in New-England: and their families," there is listed, "Francis Cooke, and his sone John. But his wife & other children came afterwards."

Francis Cooke signed the "Compact," but as John was only about ten years old, his name does not appear. Francis Cooke's wife and his other children arrived in the *Anne* in 1623.

The first experience the Pilgrims had with the Indians at Plymouth was an incident in which the Indians were unseen by the settlers. Myles Standish and Francis Cooke were working in the woods one day, and at noon left their tools and went home. When they returned to the woods, the tools were not there. Later on, Samoset had the Indians return the tools.

Francis Cooke moved from Plymouth village to Rocky Nook, now in Kingston, and died there in 1665.

John Cooke, the lad who came on the *Mayflower* with his father, Francis, became quite prominent as a young

man, holding many town offices, and being of a studious mind he was better educated than most of those who grew to manhood during the hardships of life which prevailed in the early period of Plymouth.

He and his father bought land in what is now Tiverton, R. I., and in 1662 he and his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Warren, were sent to Rhode Island to represent Plymouth in an attempt to settle the disputed boundary between the two colonies.

John Cooke married in Plymouth, in 1636, Sarah Warren, oldest daughter of Richard Warren.

As a young man in Plymouth, he was active in military affairs, volunteering in 1637 for the Pequot War. He was also part owner of the first vessel built at Plymouth, and from 1638 was Deputy for Plymouth at the General Court for many years.

The cattle and sheep of the settlers were easy victims of the wolves, and unless kept in an enclosure had to be guarded. In 1642, the General Court had twenty-seven wolf traps constructed and watched. Town bounties were frequently voted, and in 1650 the General Court voted "to pay fifteen shillings to every one who should bring in the head or skin of a wolf, and that any Indian who would kill an old wolf should receive two coats, and for a young wolf an axe or hatchet." John Cooke agreed to furnish the needed coats.

He lived at one time around 1650 on North Street, Plymouth, and to the time of his death continued to own property in Plymouth.

In 1652, he was one of those who purchased Dart-

mouth, but it is not known in what year he settled there. This tract of land, bought from Massasoit and his son Wamsutta by John Winslow and John Cooke for themselves and the other thirty-two associates, included the present towns of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, and the city of New Bedford. This made more than 3200 acres for each shareholder.

John Cooke was living in what is now the northern part of Fairhaven before 1660. He was a Deputy to the General Court many years, and held other offices. He built a garrison house for protection against the Indians, and it was certainly needed in 1675, as told in this chapter under "The Popes." Dartmouth was so laid waste by King Philip's War that the court of Plymouth for a time granted the town exemption from taxes. The court hinted however that the devastation was perhaps a visitation of God "to chastise their contempt of his gospell." Dartmouth, being peopled mostly by Quakers, for many years had no church. John Cooke, who was of the Anabaptist belief, preached often at his own house or at other houses.

John Cooke, before settling permanently at Dartmouth, apparently was located for a time at Tiverton, for in 1668 the Plymouth Colony ordered him to maintain a ferry between Dartmouth (then extending west to the Sakonnet River) and Rhode Island.

His wife's nephew, the noted Colonel Benjamin Church, in July, 1676, shortly before his final campaign against King Philip, wrote of camping at the "ruins of John Cooke's home."

About a mile south of the spot where John Cooke was probably buried there stands at Poverty Point, Fairhaven, a boulder with a bronze tablet:

"SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

JOHN COOKE

WHO WAS BURIED HERE IN 1695

The last surviving male Pilgrim of those who came over on the *Mayflower*. First white settler of this town. The pioneer in its religious, moral and business life. A man of character and integrity, and the trusted agent for this part of the Commonwealth of the Old Colonial Civil Government of Plymouth."

Sarah Cooke, daughter of John and Sarah (Warren) Cooke, married Arthur Hathaway in 1652, as just stated under "The Hathaways."

Her sister, Esther Cooke, married Thomas Taber in 1667, as stated under "John Masters and the Tabers."

Franklin D. Roosevelt is therefore descended by two lines from the last surviving male passenger on the *Mayflower*, as well as by one line from the last surviving female passenger, Mary (Allerton) Cushman.

"THE WARRENS" AGAIN

Richard Warren, already mentioned under the heading, "Richard Warren," in Chapter V, was thus spoken of by Nathaniel Morton:

Joseph Church — Caleb Church — Nathaniel Church

Innocent Head
Mercy Pope — Lemuel Pope

Elizabeth Hunt

Deborah Perry — Samuel Perry — Ebenezer Perry

Abigail Fessenden
Susannah Swift — Jirah Swift

CHART FOR CHAPTER VI
ANCESTORS OF
DEBORAH CHURCH

Deborah Hathaway

Joseph Church ——	Joseph Church ——	Richard Church	
		Elizabeth Warren —	Richard Warren
			Elizabeth
	Mary Tucker	John Tucker	
Grace Shaw	Anthony Shaw		
	Alice Stonard	John Stonard	
Henry Head			
Seth Pope	Thomas Pope		
	Sarah Jenney	John Jenney	
		Sarah Carey	
Deborah Perry	Ezra Perry		
	Elizabeth Burgess	Thomas Burgess	
Ephraim Hunt	Ephraim Hunt	Enoch Hunt	
	Anna Richards	Thomas Richards	
Joanna Alcock	John Alcock	George Alcock	
		—— Hooker	
	Sarah Palgrave	Richard Palgrave	
		Anne	
Samuel Perry	Edward Perry		
	Mary Freeman	Edmond Freeman	
		Elizabeth	
Esther Taber	Thomas Taber	Philip Tabor	
		Lydia Masters ——	John Masters
	Esther Cooke	John Cooke	Francis Cooke
			Hester Mahieu
		Sarah Warren	Richard Warren
			Elizabeth
Jirah Swift	William Swift	William Swift	
Abigail Gibbs	Thomas Gibbs	Thomas Gibbs	
	Alice Warren	Nathaniel Warren—	Richard Warren
			Elizabeth
		Sarah Walker	
Jonathan Hathaway	Arthur Hathaway		
	Sarah Cooke	John Cooke	Francis Cooke
			Hester Mahieu
		Sarah Warren	Richard Warren
			Elizabeth
Susannah Pope	Seth Pope	Thomas Pope	
		Sarah Jenney	John Jenney
			Sarah Carey
	Deborah Perry	Ezra Perry	
		Elizabeth Burgess—	Thomas Burgess

"Grave Richard Warren, a man of integrity, justice, and uprightness; of piety and serious religion; a useful instrument during the short time he lived, bearing a deep share of the difficulties and troubles of the Plantation."

Nathaniel Warren, son of Richard, whose daughter Mercy married Lieutenant Jonathan Delano, had another daughter, Alice, who married, in 1674, Thomas Gibbs of Sandwich, whose father, Thomas Gibbs, was one of the early settlers of that place.

Abigail Gibbs, daughter of Thomas and Alice (Warren) Gibbs, married, in 1697, Jirah Swift.

Elizabeth Warren, sister of Nathaniel and daughter of Richard Warren, married Richard Church.

Sarah Warren, another daughter of Richard Warren, married John Cooke.

One of Sarah (Warren) Cooke's daughters, Sarah, married Arthur Hathaway, and another daughter, Esther, married Thomas Taber, as just stated under "The Cookes."

This makes five lines by which Franklin D. Roosevelt is descended from Richard Warren.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's great-grandfather, Captain Warren Delano, was, as his given name indicated, a descendant of Richard Warren. Captain Delano's wife, Deborah Church, was a descendant of Richard Warren by four lines. Their son, Warren Delano, born 1809, grandfather of Franklin D. Roosevelt, was well named, being a descendant of Richard Warren by five lines.

CHAPTER VII

THE LYMANS

THE FIRST OVERLAND "WESTWARD HO" TO THE CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.—BLOODY BROOK.—THE NARRAGANSET SWAMP FIGHT.—THE GREAT FALLS FIGHT.—LIQUOR AND SLAVERY.

RICHARD LYMAN married Sarah Osborne in Essex, England. They left England in the same ship, the *Lion,* that the Perkins family (Chapter IV) came in, but on a later voyage. Sailing late in August 1631, the *Lion* was ten weeks crossing the Atlantic. Among the passengers was the Reverend John Eliot, who became the famous "Apostle to the Indians." Those on the *Lion,* having been on short rations on account of the long voyage, were at once the recipients of great hospitality.

The crops had been bounteous and much game was being shot that fall, so the newcomers feasted on venison and wild fowl, and in honor of their safe arrival another day of "Thanksgiving" was appointed, November 11.

Richard Lyman settled at Roxbury, but soon was one of those who, hearing of the fertile land of the Connecticut Valley, determined to go west to greater opportunies.

He and a few others, with their cattle, made the journey overland in October, 1635. Richard Lyman was

especially unfortunate for "going towards winter, his cattle were lost in driving, and some never found again." In spite of hardships and misfortune, for it was a hard winter, the Connecticut River freezing over earlier than usual, thus preventing provisions and household goods from reaching the settlers by water from Boston, Richard Lyman and his family spent the winter at the Connecticut River valley.

When summer came and Reverend Thomas Hooker and the people from Newtown arrived, Richard Lyman joined them and became one of the founders of Hartford. Reverend John Eliot wrote that Richard Lyman had "much affliction" after he left Roxbury, and was "sick and melancholly," and that he died in 1640. From him all the Lymans are descended; a family which has furnished many noted men to the nation.

Lieutenant John Lyman, born 1623, son of Richard, married in 1655 Dorcas Plumb of Branford, Connecticut, and after living there a short time moved to Northampton.

When King Philip's War opened with the massacre at Swansea, the frontier towns on the Connecticut River were in great danger. Captain William Turner was sent from Boston with a large company of men to help garrison and protect them. In May, 1676, the Indians attacked Hatfield and drove off about seventy cattle. The local authorities and people were menaced by the same fate as that of Deerfield and Northfield.

Then a most daring military night raid was planned, which proved to be the turning point of the war. It was

learned that a large force of Indians were camped on the east side of the Connecticut River at the "Great Falls," catching the salmon then running up the river. Captain Turner, recovering from illness and not yet well, was to command the expedition, with Samuel Holyoke as lieutenant, and John Lyman and a man from the Bay as ensigns. About a hundred and forty men volunteered, half of them some of Turner's soldiers from the Bay, and the other half residents of the valley towns.

The start was made the evening of May 18, 1676, from Hatfield. The men, all mounted, rode past Bloody Brook, where Captain Lothrop and his men, the "Flower of Essex," had been ambushed and annihilated, through the ruined and deserted town of Deerfield, and then forded the Connecticut River below the usual place which they felt sure would be guarded by Indians. It proved that they were both correct and lucky. At the time they crossed the river there was a heavy thunder-storm, during which the Indians heard noises down the river, but thought moose were crossing. The troopers left their horses with a few men at the foot of the hill near the Indian camp and, climbing the hill in the darkness, waited on the farther side for dawn to break. The Indians had been feasting on salmon, and beef from the Hatfield cattle, and felt so secure that they had posted no sentries.

At the first glimmer of morning light, the whites softly made their way into the camp and, at a signal, fired into every wigwam. The surprise and rout were complete. The Indians thought at first that their old enemies the

Mohawks were on them. They ran to their canoes or jumped in the river; some went over the falls to their deaths. The colonists then destroyed everything of value in the camp, particularly two forges which had been set up by Indian blacksmiths in order to mend guns. A pig of lead, for making bullets, was thrown into the river, and then they went back to their horses. They reached them just in time, as a large force of Indians from another camp were just attacking the guard.

Now the battle was to get back to Hatfield, twenty miles away. Captain Turner was soon killed. Then Holyoke and Lyman, one with the advance, the other with the rear guard, fought their way through to Hatfield. Almost forty men were lost in the retreat, but the Indians lost over three hundred in all, and it was such a crushing blow to them that the Massachusetts tribes lost heart. After that the "Great Falls" were called "Turner's Falls."

Lieutenant John Lyman was a victim of an epidemic of "agues and fever" which raged in the valley for about two years, dying in 1690.

Lieutenant Benjamin Lyman, born 1674, son of Lieutenant John and Dorcas (Plumb) Lyman, lived all his life in Northampton, where he, like his father, took a leading part in military affairs, serving as an officer in Queen Anne's War. He married, in 1698, Thankful Pomeroy, and died in 1723.

Joseph Lyman, born, 1699, son of Lieutenant Benjamin and Thankful (Pomeroy) Lyman, married Abigail Lewis in 1727, and lived also in Northampton.

Captain Joseph Lyman, born, 1731, son of Joseph and Abigail (Lewis) Lyman, took an active part in the Revolution. He was a member of the Northampton Committees on Correspondence and Inspection in 1774; and in 1775 and 1776 of the Committee on Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety. With his company, he was stationed at Fort Ticonderoga five months, July to December, 1776. He, like the earlier Lymans, was a farmer and stock raiser, prospering on the fertility of the valley. He married, in 1756, Mary Sheldon of Northampton.

Judge Joseph Lyman, born, 1767, son of Captain Joseph and Mary (Sheldon) Lyman, Yale College, 1783, lived for a while at Westfield, but returned to Northampton, where he became Judge of Common Pleas and of Probate, and Sheriff of Hampshire County, from 1816 to 1845. He married, for his second wife, Anne Jean Robbins, as stated in the Introduction.

Captain John Plumb

Captain John Plumb settled first at Dorchester, and being a vessel owner no doubt transported goods and provisions from there to the Connecticut River when the towns on it were settled. He located at Wethersfield, below Hartford, and was made customs collector and was called the ruler of Wethersfield. This place felt the first fury of the Pequots in 1637. (See "Lieutenant Colonel Israel Stoughton," at end of Chapter III.)

The three Connecticut towns, Hartford, Windsor, and

Wethersfield, at once appealed to Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colonies for aid. Not waiting for it, however, ninety men were enlisted under command of Captain John Mason, who, like Captain Plumb, had lived in Dorchester.

This little army left Hartford in three vessels ("pink, pinnance, and shallop"), one or more of which were owned and commanded by Captain Plumb. They were accompanied by the Indian chief Uncas and about sixty of his Mohegans in canoes.

The civil authorities had ordered Captain Mason to land his men at Pequot River, in the midst of the hostiles. This was the first, and unfortunately not the only, time in American history that commanding officers have been hampered by advance instructions from men not competent in military affairs. Captain Mason was an experienced officer. He knew that if he attempted to disembark there, he would probably be repulsed by a much larger number of warriors. His plan was to attack when and where least expected. At Saybrook, he called his officers together and broached the matter to them. The others were loath to disobey the original order. Finally, it was agreed that the chaplain, Samuel Stone, an assistant to Reverend Thomas Hooker, should pray during the night for divine guidance. The next day the chaplain reported that the Lord of Hosts favored Captain Mason.

Leaving the fort at Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, that morning the little fleet sailed eastward past the Pequot River, now the Thames River,

at New London, and landed that evening beyond Point Judith.

Captain Mason's strategy succeeded. He marched back to the westward, surprised and destroyed the principal fort of the Pequots five miles from what is now Stonington, and then marched to Pequot Harbor, which he reached just as the little fleet was casting anchor. The fleet took the wounded to their homes.

Captain Plumb moved to Branford on Long Island Sound in 1644, when it was settled by people from Wethersfield.

Dorcas Plumb, daughter of Captain John Plumb, married Lieutenant John Lyman. (See "The Lymans.")

The Pomeroys and Henry Woodward

Eltweed Pomeroy from Dorset came over in 1630 in the *Mary and John,* and was a "Freeman" in Dorchester in 1632, and one of its first "Selectmen" in 1633.

Reverend Cotton Mather wrote, "Massachusetts soon became like a hive overstocked with bees, and many thought of swarming into new plantations." This was written regarding the early settlers, when only a few thousand people had arrived.

Eltweed Pomeroy went to Windsor on the Connecticut River, which at first was called Dorchester, as it was mostly settled by people from that town, in 1635 or 1636. His provisions and furniture went by water, probably in Captain Plumb's vessel, and the cattle were driven overland. He was a blacksmith, but especially an armorer

and gunsmith. His anvil is still owned by a descendant. He moved to Northampton in 1671, and died there 1673.

Medad Pomeroy, born, 1638, son of Eltweed Pomeroy, was in 1659 invited to move to Northampton, as that town needed an expert at his trade, which was the same as his father's. He married Experience Woodward, daughter of Henry Woodward, who came to Northampton in 1659 from Dorchester.

In 1663, Henry Woodward was appointed quartermaster of the "Troop," the first unit of cavalry in the valley, and is also said to have practised medicine. He was accidently killed at the upper corn-mill in 1685. He kept the inn, 1665 to 1681, near where Smith College Hall of Music now stands.

Medad Pomeroy is said to have been in the "Falls Fight" under Captain Turner. If so, it must have been his special duty and pleasure to destroy the Indian forges. He held important legal offices, being "Clerk of the Writs," and later a judge. At one time he held six different positions.

Thankful Pomeroy, born, 1679, daughter of Medad and Experience (Woodward) Pomeroy, married Lieutenant Benjamin Lyman. (See "The Lymans.")

The Lewis Family

After the Pilgrims and Puritans crossed the Atlantic, they made their settlements on the coast. As more people came, new settlements were made, and most of the transportation was by water for many years. As early

as 1634, the settlers in Newtown (now Cambridge), Watertown, and Dorchester complained that they were overcrowded, and a few venturesome souls like Richard Lyman, with their cattle, started for the Connecticut River valley, late in 1635, through the woods. Their experience was disastrous. Some stayed, and others were ten days getting back to their former homes.

The first emigration of any size and success was that from Newtown, May 31, 1636. That was the real precursor of those later journeys of the pioneers towards the West, which finally extended American influence and civilization across the continent to the Pacific Ocean.

When Reverend Thomas Shepard (see "The Shepards" in Chapter III), with his flock, arrived early in 1636 and settled in Newtown, Reverend Thomas Hooker and those of his parish who wished to move westward to the Connecticut Valley sold their real estate to the newcomers, and, about a hundred in number, with a hundred and sixty head of cattle, commenced their historic journey, which is described in these words:

"They subsisted on the wild fruits and the milk of their cows. Fish and fowl were plenty; and as they usually tarried a short time on the banks of the little lakes, their young men on such occasions, busied themselves in taking game. Occasionally a huge bear would cross their path and hurry off. The deer, which were plenty in those days, would snuff up the breeze which told of the advancing column, and fly far off into the deep forests. Now a wolf or panther, more bold than the other inhabitants of the wild, would loiter, as if to dispute the passage of the adventurers, until the noise of the herd, or the shouts

of the herdsmen, or the ominous crack of firearms, admonished them to retire. The females who were ill, or too feeble to endure the journey on foot, which was through a perfect wilderness for more than a hundred miles, were borne in litters upon the shoulders of the young athletic men. In the evening, as they came together, and set their watch to keep off the beasts of prey, or prepare to guard against any incursions of the Indians, the prayers of that little congregation went up into the arches of heaven to the Almighty's footstool.

"The whole journey occupied nearly a fortnight and during their march they had no shelter but the broad canopy above, or such as the branches and boughs of the trees afforded."

At last they arrived safely at the broad and beautiful Connecticut River valley, where they purchased from the Indian Chief Sunckquasson land where Hartford now stands.

William Lewis and his wife Felix came in the *William and Francis,* in 1632 and settled at Newtown, now Cambridge.

In Cambridge, he lived at the northwest corner of Winthrop and Holyoke Streets.

They went with Reverend Thomas Hooker in 1636 to Hartford, and the names of William Lewis, Richard Lyman, John Clark, and William Holton are on the "Founders' Monument" at Hartford.

William Lewis lived in Hartford, on Main Street, the second lot north of the "Meeting House Yard."

He and some other residents of Hartford obtained permission to make a settlement on the Connecticut River

in Massachusetts above Northampton. He was one of those who were sent to lay out the lots, his being in the southeast part of the town. In 1659 the settlers came from Hartford and founded Hadley. William Lewis was its Deputy three years, and a member of the "Troop." He later moved to Farmington, Connecticut, where he died in 1683, "at a great age."

Captain William Lewis, son of William and Felix Lewis, was born in England. He was one of the Hartford settlers who in 1640 founded Farmington where he was made captain in 1674, serving soon after in King Philip's War. He was the first Recorder of the town, and died in 1690.

He married for his second wife, in 1671, Mary Cheever. She was born in New Haven, in 1640, and was a daughter of Ezekiel Cheever (called by Cotton Mather "the civilizer of his country") and his first wife, whose maiden name is unknown. Mary Cheever was a half-sister of Reverend Thomas Cheever. (See "The Cheevers" in Chapter IV.) She lived to be 88 years old.

Her son, Ezekiel Lewis, brother of Nathaniel, assisted his grandfather, Ezekiel Cheever, master of the Boston Latin School, for a few years during the latter part of Ezekiel Cheever's life.

Captain Nathaniel Lewis, born, 1676, son of Captain William and Mary (Cheever) Lewis, lived in Farmington. He married, in 1699, Abigail Ashley.

Their daughter, Abigail Lewis, born, 1701, married Joseph Lyman, born, 1699, as stated under "The Lymans" at the beginning of this chapter.

The Ashleys

Robert Ashley settled first at Roxbury, but left there with Pynchon and many others and was an early settler of Springfield, being there as early as 1638, and was the fifth largest landowner. He married, in 1641, Mary, the widow of Thomas Horton, whose lots were the third ones south of his land. His house lot was at the northwest corner of Main and State Streets, extending to the river. A wood lot opposite extended up State Street to Spring Street, and there was a meadow lot across the river. Later on, much more land became his.

Inns, in early New England, were kept only by men of high character and good standing, duly appointed by the town authorities. Robert Ashley kept the inn for some years in Springfield. In 1655 he received the following notice from the town commissioners:

"Whereas it is famously known how the Indians abuse themselves by excessive drinking of strong liquors whereby God is greviously dishonored, and the peace of this Plantation in great danger to be broken; and Whereas you have noe Lycence formally and according to Law to sell eyther wine or strong waters to English or Indians. These are therefore to will and require you uppon your perill that you henceforth forbear to sell eyther wine or stronge waters to any Indians, though for selling to the English wee would not restrayne you, but doe allow thereof."

In 1660, Robert Ashley resigned as innkeeper and moved across the river, locating his home on a hill at what is now Riverdale, West Springfield.

David Ashley, born in 1642, son of Robert and Mary Ashley, married in 1663, at New Haven, Hannah Glover, the daughter of Henry Glover of New Haven. In 1667, David Ashley moved to Westfield on land belonging to his father. The colonial authorities in March, 1676 sent a letter from Boston advising the people of Westfield to abandon their homes and return to Springfield. David Ashley was one of a committee of three appointed to draft a protest against it. Westfield was not abandoned but a palisade was built to protect it. David Ashley built a mill and was Town Clerk.

In 1712, during Queen Anne's War, his house was one of those in the town that were converted into forts or garrison houses.

The gravestones of David and Hannah Ashley are among the oldest in the Westfield Cemetery, being dated 1718 and 1722.

Abigail Ashley, born, 1681, daughter of David and Hannah (Glover) Ashley, married Captain Nathaniel Lewis of Farmington, Connecticut.

Thomas Woodford and the Sheldons

Thomas Woodford came in the *William and Francis,* and settled in Roxbury in 1632. About 1633, he married Mary Blott, who also came to Roxbury in 1632. They were early settlers at Hartford, he being granted land there in 1639.

Mary Woodford, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Blott) Woodford, married, in 1653, Isaac Sheldon.

Isaac Sheldon was at Windsor, Connecticut, as early as 1652. Both Isaac Sheldon and his father-in-law, Thomas Woodford, moved to Northampton about 1654.

Deacon Thomas Sheldon, born, 1661, son of Isaac and Mary (Woodford) Sheldon, was elected deacon of the church at Northampton in 1702, and held that office until his death in 1725. He gave to the church a massive silver communion service, which it still has. He married, in 1685, Mary Hinsdale.

Benjamin Sheldon, born, 1697, son of Deacon Thomas and Mary (Hinsdale) Sheldon, was a farmer and lived in Northampton. He married, in 1723, Mary Strong, and their daughter, Mary Sheldon, born, 1732, married Captain Joseph Lyman, as stated under "The Lymans" at the beginning of this chapter.

The Hinsdales

Deacon Robert Hinsdale settled first at Dedham. While there he became a member of the "Artillery Company" in Boston, which, while composed mostly of Boston men, had some members from the other towns who were men of both standing and military experience. In 1645, Robert Hinsdale signed a petition for a free school in Dedham, to be supported wholly by the taxpayers. This is claimed to be the first school of that kind. When, in 1651, Medfield was settled by Dedham people, he moved there and was one of the first board of selectmen elected. About 1667, he moved to Hadley, and a few years later, when 8000 acres at Pocumtuck (Deer-

field) were granted to thirty-two Dedham men, he, his son Samuel, and three others were the only Dedham men that settled there. He became deacon of the first church in Deerfield. His wife was Ann Woodward, daughter of Peter Woodward, another early settler of Dedham.

Samuel Hinsdale, born about 1641, son of Robert and Ann (Woodward) Hinsdale, married in 1660 Mehitable Johnson. In 1664, he signed the famous "Medfield Memorial" regarding the charter, which the colonists feared was to be taken from them. Like his father, he became a prosperous farmer in Deerfield, where he extended his holdings until he owned one-twelfth of the 8000 acre grant.

Then came a great calamity to Deerfield and the Hinsdale family in particular. King Philip's War broke out and Deerfield was one of the most exposed settlements. Attacks made in the late summer of 1675 nearly destroyed Deerfield, Northfield, and Hadley. One company of soldiers marching to relieve Northfield were defeated, thirty-six killed and their heads stuck on pointed stakes placed by the side of the road. It was seen that Deerfield would have to be abandoned. A number of thousand bushels of grain had been harvested. Captain Lothrop of Beverly, with the best-drilled company in the colony, called the "Flower of Essex," volunteered to escort a wagon train from Deerfield to save the grain.

Seventeen Deerfield men drove the wagons, and on the morning of September 12, 1675, while they were fording Muddy Brook, Captain Lothrop was so sure that

no Indians were near that some of the soldiers had placed their guns on the wagons and were picking wild grapes by the roadside. In an instant the scene changed. Attacked and fired on by about seven hundred Indians, all but eight men were killed. Every one of the seventeen Deerfield men were killed, and eight Deerfield women were made widows.

Among the slain were Deacon Robert Hinsdale, his son Samuel Hinsdale, and two other sons. Four men in one family, and four widows by the name of Hinsdale. Rightly was it called that "black and fatal day" "the sadest that ever befel New England." Muddy Brook ever since has been Bloody Brook.

The firing was heard down the valley, and other soldiers coming up, under Major Treat of Connecticut, by their tactics dispersed the Indians, and the next day the sixty-four victims were buried in one grave. The Massachusetts Bay soldiers in this war distrusted the friendly Indians and very seldom used them as scouts and guides. Probably they had good reasons, as many so-called converted Christian Nipmucks fought the whites. The Connecticut troops, however, as in the Pequot War, were always accompanied by Indian scouts, generally Mohegans, old enemies of both the Pequots and the Narragansetts, and consequently were never ambushed.

Samuel Hinsdale's widow Mehitable married, in 1676, John Root, who was killed by the Indians in September, 1677, making her again a widow.

The havoc wrought in New England by this awful war which lasted a little more than a year can hardly be

imagined. Thirteen towns were totally destroyed, and many others attacked and damaged. On the coast, such towns as Weymouth, Scituate, and Plymouth were attacked and homes burned. Almost a thousand white people lost their lives out of about sixty thousand in all New England, but the colonists asked no aid from England. They did not want English troops on their soil, and that was a hundred years before they finally fought to drive English soldiers from Lexington and Concord. New England had by a hard struggle won a war, unprovoked on the part of its people, a war of self-defense against an enemy whose object was the utter destruction of the white settlers.

Mary Hinsdale, born, 1665, daughter of Samuel and Mehitable (Johnson) Hinsdale, married in 1685 Thomas Sheldon.

The Captain John Johnson Family

Captain John Johnson came in 1630 and settled at Roxbury, from which town he was elected a Deputy to the first General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1632. He may have been a kinsman of Isaac Johnson, the husband of Lady Arbella, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. Isaac Johnson was one of the original purchasers of the grant of land extending from three miles north of the Merrimack River to three miles south of the Charles River and Massachusetts Bay, and extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. He was the heaviest investor in the company and had been in

college with and knew William Blackstone, who had settled on the west slope of Beacon Hill, near the Common, in 1626 and who in the summer of 1630 was the only white man living at Boston when the Puritans landed at Charlestown, which they found not suitable to accommodate them all. William Blackstone, knowing Isaac Johnson, consented to relinquish his rights, and most of the settlers moved over the Charles River and settled in Boston, but as Isaac Johnson and his wife Lady Arbella both died that fall, the leading part he took in the settlement of Boston is ignored, and a monument recently erected on the Common represents William Blackstone greeting John Winthrop, when, naturally, that other leader, Isaac Johnson, the friend of Blackstone, was the first to shake his hand and exchange greetings.

Another daughter of the Earl of Lincoln married John Humphrey, who, like Isaac Johnson, was a leader in promoting the settlement at Massachusetts Bay. John Johnson named two of his sons Isaac and Humphrey, both born in England. The fact that he at once took a leading part in public affairs also is evidence that he was in some degree related to Isaac Johnson the founder.

In 1638, the second-oldest incorporated body in America, other than a governmental unit, was chartered by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, of which John Johnson was a member. This charter was to the "Military Company of the Massachusetts," commonly called the "Artillery Company," and now the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," referred to under "Israel Stoughton" in Chapter III. Among

those who formed the company were some who had belonged to the "Honourable Artillery Company" in London, a similar organization and still in existence.

John Johnson joined the "Artillery Company" in 1638, and was its first clerk, serving as such three years. In 1637, those who were disarmed in Roxbury as being active followers of Anne Hutchinson were ordered to deliver their arms to John Johnson.

In 1644, John Johnson was appointed surveyor-general of arms and ammunition for the Colony, which office he held until his death.

The next year his house caught fire. He was not at home at the time. The neighbors rushed in and saved many of the movables. Suddenly and fortunately they remembered, just in time, that powder was stored in the house, and fled to a safe distance. When the seventeen barrels of powder exploded, the flaming embers were thrown high in the air, and some were carried by the strong south wind clear to Boston. If the wind had been northerly, the whole town of Roxbury would have been burned, as Captain Johnson's house was at the extreme north end. People in the surrounding towns thought an earthquake had occurred. Governor Winthrop wrote of this event, and concluded that the loss of the powder was a judgment of God for two reasons: First, the Colony had been dilatory and still owed for the powder. Second, they had lately refused to send some of the powder to Virginia when it was badly needed on account of a war with the Indians, and also a similar request from Plymouth had been ignored.

The Puritan colonists made slaves of some of the Indians captured during the Pequot War, but did not readily accept negro slavery, which was early introduced at Barbados, where white labor was not suitable to the climate.

In 1645 and 1646, the General Court took action regarding some negroes brought by a Captain Smith and sold to a Mr. Williams. One was an interpreter, probably kidnapped. In 1645, the Court, John Johnson, and Edward Johnson (see Chapter VIII) being members, ordered that the slaves which had been "fraudulently taken and brought from 'Ginny' by Captain Smith's confession be sent to Barbados at once." In 1646, the Court with the same two Johnsons as members ordered, "ye negro interpreter with others unlawfully taken (at ye charge of ye country) sent to his native country of Ginny and a letter with him of ye indignation of ye Corte thereabouts," thus taking "ye first oportunity to bear witness against ye haynos and crying sinn of man stealing."

After having taken an active part in the affairs of Roxbury, John Johnson died in 1659. The town record of his death calls him, "Surveyor General of all the armes."

Humphrey Johnson, son of Captain John Johnson, married Ellen (or Elenor) Cheney, daughter of William Cheney, in 1643.

William Cheney was in Roxbury before 1640. In 1645 he was one of the subscribers who pledged an annual payment to found and support the "Roxbury Free School," now called the "Roxbury Latin School." He

became one of its trustees. In 1655, he with John Johnson and four others were authorized to build and operate an undershot mill.

About 1650, Humphrey Johnson moved to Scituate, and later to Hingham, from which place he enlisted in the company commanded by his brother, Captain Isaac Johnson, in the expedition sent out in December, 1675, against the Narragansetts. When it became known in November that this powerful tribe had become allies of King Philip, it was deemed necessary to attack and crush them at once. Governor Winslow of Plymouth Colony was put in command of an army of about one thousand men from Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, as well as Plymouth. Their objective was a strong Indian fort on a knoll of about six acres in the midst of an immense swamp in what is now South Kingstown, R. I.

We find this description:

"The fortification was formed by high pallisades, encircling the whole of the elevated land. The pallisades were encompassed by a thick and almost impenetrable hedge of fallen trees, with their branches pointed outward, of almost a rod in width. The common entrance into this fort, was by passing along the body of a tree, which had been thrown over a body of deep water, which could be done only in single file. This tree was guarded also by a block house. Inside the fort were over two thousand warriors armed with bows and arrows, muskets and tomahawks."

The night of December eighteenth, 1675, the army camped in a field "without other blanket than a moist

fleece of snow." Some houses near by, where they planned to obtain shelter, had been burned by the Indians. Early on the afternoon of the nineteenth, the swamp was reached and an immediate attack made. Captain Isaac Johnson, whose company led the attack, was among those slain in the first onslaught, which was repulsed by the Indians. While repeated attacks were being made at the entrance of the fort, the Connecticut soldiers found a path leading to the other side of the fort and were able to scale the palisade by climbing on the shoulders of men standing against it. This strategy turned the tide of battle, and after three hours' hard fighting, much of it hand to hand, the surviving Indians fled. The colonists lost eighty men killed, including six out of ten captains, and had one hundred and fifty wounded. Over a thousand Indians had been killed. The fort was burned, and bearing their wounded and many muskets which had belonged to Captain Lothrop's men who were slain at Bloody Brook, the little army made a night march in a howling storm, to Wickford, where they could find shelter for the wounded.

Humphrey Johnson, when engaged in this battle, no doubt was anxious to avenge the death of his son-in-law, Samuel Hinsdale, at Bloody Brook, three months before, and after the first attack, the death of his brother Captain Isaac Johnson.

Humphrey Johnson was a farmer and lived at Liberty Plain, South Hingham.

Mehitable Johnson, daughter of Humphrey and Elenor (Cheney) Johnson, was born in Roxbury in 1644, and

married Samuel Hinsdale, as just stated under "The Hinsdales."

Thomas Ford and the Strongs

Thomas Ford, like Thomas Richards, was one of those mentioned as being of middle age, of good substance, and with a grown-up family, who sailed from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, in the *Mary and John* with about one hundred and forty other passengers, including John Strong, who married Thomas Ford's daughter Abigail in December of that year. The voyage was a long one, and when the ship reached Nantasket Captain Squeb refused to proceed up the bay to the Charles River. The passengers were obliged to land at Nantasket. After a few days spent in exploring the shores of the harbor, they decided to settle north of the mouth of the Neponset River, and named the place Dorchester. After living in Dorchester a while, John Strong moved to Hingham, and from there to Taunton, from which place he was a Deputy to the Plymouth Colony Court three years, 1641–4.

John Strong, Captain John Mason, Captain Israel Stoughton, and two others were appointed by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony to "superintend and bring forward the settlement" of a town on the Connecticut, which, as before stated in this chapter, was at first called Dorchester, and later Windsor. John Strong after living in Taunton a few years moved to Windsor, to which place his father-in-law, Thomas Ford,

had gone with its original Dorchester settlers and had been their Deputy to the General Court for a number of years.

Still the urge for more land and better opportunities for their large families was leading people to make new settlements, as it in fact continued for two centuries and more to cause the colonists and their descendants to spread over the vast area of the United States.

In 1659, John Strong moved on for the last time to the new town of Northampton, where he again carried on a farm and a tannery. He was made elder of the church, and was a leader in the town's affairs.

Sergeant Ebenezer Strong, born, 1643, son of Elder John Strong, married, in 1668, Hannah Clapp. She was a daughter of Nicholas Clapp, an early settler of Dorchester, and his wife (his cousin) Sarah Clapp, a sister of the noted Captain Roger Clapp, who commanded the "Castle," the site of the present Fort Independence, guarding the entrance to Boston Harbor, for many years.

Ebenezer Strong carried on the same industries that his father had, and also became an elder. On December 19, 1675, a baby less than three months old, belonging in his family, was killed during an Indian attack on the town.

Ebenezer Strong, born, 1671, son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Clapp) Strong, also carried on a tannery and farm. When he died, he owned an Indian slave and a negro boy. He married, in 1695, Mary Holton.

Their daughter, Mary Strong, born, 1701, married Benjamin Sheldon.

One of the Strongs moved to Long Island. A descendant, Judge Selah Strong, married a daughter of William Henry and Margaret (Lloyd) Smith, and became the owner of Little Neck, the name of which since then has been Strong's Neck. (See "The Tangier Smiths," Chapter III.)

The Holtons

Deacon, also Sergeant, William Holton, probably the William "Hailton" who came in the *Francis* in 1634, aged 23, was one of the first settlers at Hartford, and in 1653 was one of the eight men who petitioned for permission to settle at Northampton. He moved there as one of its founders, became its first magistrate and deacon, also Deputy to the General Court. Deacon William Holton seems to have been away ahead of the times, for it is recorded that he made "the first motion in town meeting to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks, and was the first commissioner to the General Court in Boston in that temperance effort." Earlier in this chapter, under "The Ashleys," it can be seen that the Springfield authorities gave no license to sell "strong waters," but still did not object to the sale of same to the white settlers. Probably Deacon Holton was considering mainly the effect of liquor on the Indians. He lost two members of his family in King Philip's War, his youngest son, Thomas, and his son-in-law, Joseph Baker.

Thomas was killed, March 14, 1676, during an Indian raid on Northampton. The main part of the town was

protected by a palisade, and the Indians were repulsed after they had killed four men and a girl.

William Holton's house was the only one inside the palisade that was burned.

William Holton, son of Deacon William Holton, lived in Northampton, and later in Lebanon and Hartford, Conn. He married in 1676 Sarah Marshfield of Springfield.

Their daughter, Mary Holton, born 1680, married Ebenezer Strong, Jr.

The Marshfields and Samuel Wright

Thomas Marshfield was another passenger on the *Mary and John,* who on May 30, 1630, was put ashore at Nantasket after a voyage of two months and ten days, along with the other settlers of Dorchester. He went also with many others to Windsor, and settled there as a farmer.

Samuel Marshfield, son of Thomas Marshfield, married, in 1652, Hester Wright, daughter of Deacon Samuel Wright of Springfield.

Samuel Wright's first three lots in Springfield were similar to Robert Ashley's, his house lot being located at about what is now the northwest corner of Wilcox and Main Streets.

Samuel Wright moved, in 1656, to Northampton, where he sometimes acted as minister. Deacon Wright had a son killed and a grandson crippled for life in King Philip's War.

Joseph Lyman	Joseph Lyman	Benjamin Lyman	John Lyman	Richard Lyman	
				Sarah Osborne	
			Dorcas Plumb	John Plumb	
		Thankful Pomeroy	Medad Pomeroy	Eltweed Pomeroy	
			Experience Woodward	Henry Woodward	
	Abigail Lewis	Nathaniel Lewis	William Lewis	William Lewis	
				Felix	
			Mary Cheever	Ezekiel Cheever	
		Abigail Ashley	David Ashley	Robert Ashley	
				Mary	
			Hannah Glover	Henry Glover	
Mary Sheldon	Benjamin Sheldon	Thomas Sheldon	Isaac Sheldon		
			Mary Woodford	Thomas Woodford	
				Mary Blott	
		Mary Hinsdale	Samuel Hinsdale	Robert Hinsdale	
				Ann Woodward	Peter Woodward
			Mehitable Johnson	Humphrey Johnson	John Johnson
				Elenor Cheney	William Cheney
	Mary Strong	Ebenezer Strong	Ebenezer Strong	John Strong	
				Abigail Ford	Thomas Ford
			Hannah Clapp	Nicholas Clapp	
				Sarah Clapp	
		Mary Holton	William Holton	William Holton	
				Mary	
			Sarah Marshfield	Samuel Marshfield	Thomas Marshfield
				Hester Wright	Samuel Wright

CHART FOR CHAPTER VII
ANCESTORS OF
JOSEPH LYMAN

Samuel Marshfield moved to Springfield about 1648. He kept the inn for a time, succeeding Robert Ashley, and was Deputy to the General Court three years.

Sarah Marshfield, born, 1653, daughter of Samuel and Hester (Wright) Marshfield, married William Holton, Jr., as just stated under "The Holtons."

CHAPTER VIII

THE ROBBINS FAMILY

THE "SONS (AND DAUGHTERS) OF LIBERTY."—A SENSIBLE JUDGE.—THE TRAGIC STORIES OF ANNE HUTCHINSON AND HER SON, CAPTAIN EDWARD HUTCHINSON.—A PURITAN APRIL-FIRST JOKE ON GOVERNOR ANDROS.

RICHARD ROBBINS and his wife Rebecca were at Charlestown by 1639, and later at Cambridge. He was a farmer and lived on the south side of the Charles River, but the last of his life was passed in the town.

Nathaniel Robbins, son of Richard Robbins, married Mary Brazier and lived in Cambridge.

Nathaniel Robbins, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Brazier) Robbins, was born in 1677, and married Hannah Chandler and lived in Charlestown and Cambridge. At that time, Charlestown extended inland many miles, and Cambridge included Arlington, Lexington, Newton, etc. He had a farm in what became Lexington in 1713.

Thomas Robbins, born, 1703, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Chandler) Robbins, married Ruth Johnson of Woburn in 1723 and lived in Lexington. Two of his sons took part in the Battle of Lexington, being members of Captain Parker's company of "Minute Men." Thomas Robbins was a farmer.

Reverend Nathaniel Robbins, son of Thomas and Ruth (Johnson) Robbins, was born in 1726, graduated at Harvard College in 1747, and in 1751 was ordained as minister of the church at Milton. He remained with that church until his death in 1795. His salary was a stated sum of money per year and twenty-five cords of wood, which gives an idea of the quantity of wood needed in those days for cooking and heating purposes in a fair-sized house.

It was said of him, "Such candor and liberal sentiments were the more deserving of praise, since in the first periods of his ministry such a spirit and temper were not common."

In 1769, the "Sons of Liberty" had already been organized in Massachusetts, foreign cloth as well as tea was being boycotted, and the spirit of the women as well as the men was thoroughly aroused against unjust taxes and restrictions on trade. An example of this spirit was shown at the parsonage of Reverend Nathaniel Robbins:

"Ecomimy and Industry hath so impressed the minds of the Country Young Ladies that it hath not only become the Fashion to Cloath themselves in their own Manufactory, but they are Ambitious that their Ministers should set the laudable example. May 18, 1769 at 7 o'clock 75 wheels in all 83 till sundown Spun 460 skeins. 60 weight of the Flax was raised by Rev. Robbins. It depends on the Frugality of the fair Sex to save a decaying state."

In 1772, he preached the "Election Sermon" for the "Artillery Company." In 1788, Reverend Nathaniel

Robbins was a member of the State Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution.

That same year a new church was built, and Reverend Nathaniel Robbins was presented with a new horsehair wig and a black gown to wear at the dedication.

Reverend Nathaniel Robbins married, in 1757, Elizabeth Hutchinson. Their son, Edward Hutchinson Robbins, born, 1758, graduated at Harvard College, 1775, and admitted to the bar in 1779, was a most talented young man. In 1779, he was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He served as Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts nine years, commencing 1793, a record length of time. He was Lieutenant Governor, 1802 to 1807, and then became Judge of Probate until his death in 1829. He was appointed chairman of the commission which built the State House, Bulfinch the architect being a member.

Lieutenant Governor Edward Hutchinson Robbins, son of Reverend Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Robbins, married, in 1785, Elizabeth Murray.

Their daughter, Anne Jean Robbins, born 1789, married Judge Joseph Lyman, as stated in the Introduction and also in Chapter VII under "The Lymans."

The Chandlers

William Chandler was in Roxbury by 1637, probably earlier. He died of consumption after a year's illness, and his widow Annis, a sister of Dr. George Alcock,

previously mentioned, married for her second husband John Dane, whose granddaughter Mary Dane married her son, William Chandler, Jr. For her third husband, she married John Parmenter, who, when he died in 1671, left her in his will "the use of my warming pan as long as she remain my widow." The church records give in 1683 the fact of her death as his widow as follows, "Old Mother Parmenter a blessed saint."

William Chandler, born about 1633, the son of William and Annis (Alcock) Chandler, married, in 1658, Mary Dane. He moved to Andover, where he kept the inn at the sign of the "Horse Shoe."

Their daughter, Hannah Chandler, born, 1673, married Nathaniel Robbins.

The Danes

John Dane and his first wife followed their son to New England. John Dane was granted a house lot in Ipswich in 1639. His second wife was Annis (Alcock) Chandler, widow of William. They lived in Roxbury, where John Dane spent his last years.

Doctor John Dane, as he was called in his later years, son of John Dane and born about 1615, learned the tailor's trade when a boy. He came alone and settled in Roxbury.

He wrote a quaint account of some of the events in his life entitled, "A Declaration of Remarkabell Provedenses in the Corse of my Life." In it he tells of finding

a gold piece in the lining of a coat when he was a boy, and how he overcame the temptation to keep it.

As he states it: "My first cumin was to Roxburey. My father and mother hasten after me as sone as they could." He also tells of his journey to Ipswich when he decided to move there. He walked "when there was no path except what the Indians had made—sometimes in it sometimes out of it but God directed my way."

Ipswich had been settled but a short time when John Dane arrived, and probably a tailor was needed. Later, he mended bodies instead of clothes, dying in 1684, "John Dane, chirugeon."

He married Eleanor Clark, and their daughter, Mary Dane, born, 1638, married William Chandler, Jr., as just stated under "The Chandlers."

The Captain Edward Johnson Family

Captain Edward Johnson was a cautious man. He came alone to Massachusetts Bay and looked over the various towns before deciding to bring his family and make a new home for them in New England. Returning to England, he engaged passage for them from Sandwich in June, 1637, being listed as "Edward Johnson, of Canterbury, joiner, and Susan his wife, 7 children, 3 servants." He settled at Charlestown, which at that time extended far back into the country. In 1640 it was proposed to make a new settlement about nine miles inland. Edward Johnson surveyed the land, made a plan

of it, and was made clerk at the first meeting of the proprietors of what became in 1642 the town of Woburn. He continued as town clerk until his death in 1672. He was one of the twenty-four men who in 1637 applied for a charter for the "Artillery Company," which was granted the next year.

He continued to own property in Kent, England, all his life, disposing of it in his will.

In 1645 and 1646, he was a member of the General Court which ordered stolen negro slaves sent back, as told under "The Captain John Johnson Family" in Chapter VII.

When Captain John Johnson of Roxbury, called by Captain Edward Johnson "an undanted Spirit," died in 1664, Captain Edward Johnson was appointed to succeed him as "Surveyor-General" of all the arms of the colony. In 1643, a force of about forty volunteers was sent to Narragansett Bay to arrest Samuel Gorton and his followers. Edward Johnson was third in command, being "Ensign." The prisoners were brought before the Governor by the company, which, as a salute, fired "three vollies of shot, and so departed to the inn," where the governor "had appointed some refreshing to be provided for them above their wages." He was made captain of the Woburn "Train Band" (militia) and was Deputy to the General Court almost every year from 1645 until his death.

Captain Edward Johnson, in 1661, was appointed one of a committee of twelve to consider means to preserve the charter of the colony, and in 1664 he was appointed,

with Ex-Governor Bellingham, Major General Leverett, and Captain Thomas Clarke to hide and safeguard the charter.

Captain Edward Johnson is best known in history as the author of a book published in London in 1654, entitled "A History of New-England," better known as the "Wonder Working Providence."

He mentioned two captains of trainbands as being from Kent, and modestly says that the Woburn trainband is commanded by "another Kentish Captain," not mentioning his own name.

It has been stated in print that Captain Edward Johnson was a half-brother of Isaac Johnson, one of the principal founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The fact that no mention of any kinship with either Isaac Johnson or John Johnson is contained in the "Wonder Working Providence" can easily be accounted for by the extreme modesty of Edward Johnson in not mentioning himself in the book, except as stated in the above paragraph, and then only indirectly.

Some quotations from his book (the reprint has about 275 pages) follow: "The Lord has been pleased to turn all the wigwams, huts and hovels the English dwelt in at their first coming into orderly, fair, and well-built houses; well furnished many of them, with orchards filled with goodly fruit-trees and garden flowers." He warns the enemies of New England that its men are "experienced in the deliverences of the Lord from the mouth of the lion and the paw of the bear."

Major William Johnson, son of Captain Edward John-

son, born about 1630, succeeded his father as town clerk and was deputy eight years. For three years, 1684–6, he was one of the Assistants to Governor Bradstreet. The governor and assistants acted as the supreme court of the colony. He was on the Council of Safety in 1689, and when Governor Andros was deposed in that year, Governor Bradstreet and his Assistants were reinstated in office and continued until the "Royal Charter" arrived in 1692. He was not deluded during the witchcraft excitement. Suspects were brought before him as magistrate at Woburn, but he decided the charges not sustained, and held none of them for the higher court.

Major William Johnson married, in 1655, Esther Wiswall. Her father, Thomas Wiswall, was in Dorchester as early as 1635. He moved to "Cambridge Village," later called Newton, when a church was formed there in 1664, being made "Ruling Elder." He lived near Wiswall's Pond, now called Crystal Lake.

William Johnson, eldest son of Major William Johnson, inherited some of the nine hundred acres of land his father owned, and lived as a farmer in Woburn.

He married Esther Gardner, born, 1659, daughter of Richard Gardner of Charlestown and Woburn, who married, in 1651, Anna, widow of Thomas Blanchard.

Richard Gardner's gravestone in Woburn, dated 1698, gives his age as 79.

Ruth Johnson, born about 1703, daughter of William and Esther (Gardner) Johnson, married Thomas Robbins of Lexington, as stated in "The Robbins Family" at the beginning of this chapter.

The Hutchinsons

William Hutchinson was born at Alford, England, 1586, and in 1612 married Anne Marbury, whose father was the minister there. In 1634, he with his family came to Boston in the *Griffin*. He was a well-to-do merchant, with his residence on a lot at the corner of what is now Washington and School Streets. The lot extended up School Street to what is now City Hall Avenue. Governor Winthrop's house was nearly opposite on Washington Street, so he could not fail to notice the gatherings at the Hutchinson residence. William Hutchinson was a deputy in 1635 and 1636, and acted as auditor of the financial accounts of the colony. He took a leading part in the government of Boston, and was granted a large tract of land at Mount Wollaston. In 1636, he was a contributing founder of the Boston Latin School.

Anne Hutchinson, his wife, became at once very well liked by the women of Boston. As the oldest of a family of twenty children, and the mother of fourteen, her advice was often sought, and she was always ready to assist in cases of illness. On Sunday afternoons the men were in the habit of meeting and discussing the morning sermon. Soon the women were meeting at the Hutchinson residence to hear Anne Hutchinson give her views of the sermon. Mr. Wilson's sermons did not suit her. Those of his assistant, Mr. Cotton, and of her husband's brother-in-law, Mr. Wheelwright, were to her liking. Soon the Reverend Mr. Wilson was complaining of her criticisms and errors. The meeting soon held twice a week, be-

gan to be attended by men as well as women. Her enthusiasm and ready control of both thought and language no doubt exceeded the abilities of any of the ministers. Doubtless her knowledge of religion was inferior to theirs, but her self-confidence and personal magnetism soon gave her a following of most of the people of Boston. Governor Sir Harry Vane became an ardent advocate of her beliefs. The points at variance between the views of the orthodox clergy led by Reverend Mr. Wilson and those of Mrs. Hutchinson must have been almost as abstruse as the "Einstein Theory," for Governor Winthrop wrote "no man could tell except some few who knew the bottom of the matter where the difference lay."

Governor Hutchinson in his history written later said:

"The town and country were distracted with these subtleties." She believed "that it was the dwelling of the Holy Spirit in the believer's heart which made a person acceptable to God; and that the external and formal indications of piety might appear where this inward spirit was not experienced; and that the great end of the religion revealed in the Scriptures, was not so much to make our conduct correct, as to include us under a covenant of grace, by imparting to our souls the Holy Spirit of God."

Anne Hutchinson's views were in advance of her time, and she, like many others, had to suffer for them.

Governor Vane was not anxious for a second term, but the friends of toleration persuaded him to be a candidate for re-election in May 1637. The election was held in a field in Cambridge, and was addressed by the Reverend

Mr. Wilson from the bough of a tree, shaded from the hot sun. It resulted in the election of John Winthrop as governor. Feeling ran high, the sergeants at arms who had escorted Governor Vane to the election threw down their halberds and refused to escort Governor Winthrop back to Boston, where no welcome was accorded him. Sir Harry Vane sailed for England in August, took a very prominent part in the affairs of England, and was beheaded in the reign of King Charles II, 1662.

That same month, August 30, 1637, a synod was called to determine the controverted points. Reverend Mr. Wheelwright was tried and banished. The trial of Anne Hutchinson was held early that winter in the Cambridge meeting-house before a court of about forty members. Interest was intense. Crowds attended in spite of severe weather. Anne Hutchinson, described by one historian as "a woman of thirty-six or seven years," was about forty-six and a grandmother. She was not awed by the Court, and said the Lord would deliver her from them as he delivered Daniel from the lions. Two other ancestors of Franklin D. Roosevelt were members of this Court: Israel Stoughton, as an assistant governor, and Doctor George Alcock, as a deputy from Roxbury. Governor Winthrop pronounced the sentence of banishment, but, as it was winter, committed her for a time to the custody of Joseph Welde. At his house in Roxbury she was frequently visited by the ministers in an endeavor to get her to recant, but her views became even more obnoxious to them, so that in March, 1638, she was brought before the church in Boston and questioned from

ten in the morning until eight in the evening. She was then excommunicated. Reverend John Wilson proclaimed the sentence. The Reverend Thomas Shepard was a member of this Synod. (See Chapter III.) Thus one ancestor voted to excommunicate another ancestor.

In the meantime her husband and William Coddington, who had also been banished, had arranged through Roger Williams to purchase from the Indians an island in Narragansett Bay called Aquidneck, now Rhode Island. The price was two hundred and forty feet of white wampum, twenty hoes, and ten coats.

The Hutchinsons, William Coddington, and many of their followers settled at the northern part of the island at Portsmouth. At first Coddington was judge, as they called it, instead of governor, and William Hutchinson was Treasurer. In about a year Coddington moved to what became Newport, and William Hutchinson became the leader at Portsmouth. Later, the two settlements united under Governor Coddington, with William Hutchinson as an assistant.

In 1640, the Massachusetts Bay Colony sent a committee to Rhode Island to investigate their harboring an excommunicated person. William Hutchinson told them, "he was more nearly tied to his wife than to his Church and that he thought her to be a dear saint and Servant of God." The Massachusetts Bay Colony kept trying to extend its bounds to include Rhode Island, so when William Hutchinson died in 1642, his widow thought it unsafe to remain there.

About 1640, Governor Kieft began to encourage the settlement in New Netherland of English people, many coming from New England to escape the intolerance of religious opinions not acceptable to the authorities, and others merely to engage in more profitable ventures. Taking advantage of a large grant of land to them at Pelham Neck and vicinity, Mrs. Hutchinson with her family of six children and her son-in-law and some other families went in 1642 and settled there. The next year, Governor Kieft provoked the most disastrous Indian war in the history of New Netherland. The little settlement at Pelham Neck was approached one day by some apparently friendly Indians "after their customed manner, outwardly friendly, but a moment later, once they had gained the inner threshold, the tomahawk was bespattered with the blood of this unfortunate woman." Captain Edward Johnson wrote his history of New England only a few years after this dreadful massacre. According to his account, the Indians, who lived not far away and who had been at Mrs. Hutchinson's home before, called to her and asked that her dogs be tied, claiming a dog had just bitten one of them. As soon as the dogs were tied and the family deprived of those faithful guardians that doubtless instinctively knew the hostile thoughts of the savages, the murders were committed. The whole family were killed, including her son-in-law, except her daughter Susanna, about ten years old. Some neighbors on the next neck to the south were killed. The Dutch authorities ransomed the child a few years later with a fund kept for that purpose from her mother's estate,

and sent the girl to relatives in Rhode Island, where she married.

Anne Hutchinson's house stood on the neck between Pelham Bay and Eastchester Bay, into which empties the Hutchinson River. After the massacre, this neck was called by the Dutch Annes Hoeck (Anne's Neck or Point). Later, when it became part of Thomas Pell's manor, it was called Pell's Neck, and later Pelham Neck. Formerly a part of Pelham, it is now included in the "Borough of the Bronx," a part of New York City. Fortunately this historic site is included in Pelham Bay Park, which is more than twice as large as Central Park. The beautiful Hutchinson River Parkway will always be a memorial to her name.

Some of Anne Hutchinson's enemies seemed to think her end a judgment of God. It had been remarked that the last home of Anne Hutchinson was conveniently located, being "neare a place called by seamen Hell Gate."

This ends the story of the most intellectual woman of her century in all America.

Captain Edward Hutchinson, son of William and Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson came to Boston in the *Griffin* in 1633, a year before his parents arrived. In 1636 he contributed to found what is now called the "Boston Latin School," and that same year went back to England and married Catherine Hamby of Ipswich. Returning to Boston, he was in 1637 among those disarmed along with other adherents of his mother. He went to Rhode Island early in 1638 with his parents, where he signed the "Portsmouth Compact," under which Rhode

Island was first governed. He, however, did not stay at Portsmouth but returned to Boston, where he, together with others who had been disarmed, became members that year of the "Artillery Company," when its charter was granted. He became its captain in 1658.

In 1642, it was rumored that the Narragansetts were plotting a war against the settlers. Edward Hutchinson and John Leverett, afterwards governor, were sent to Narragansett Bay to interview the Chief Miantonomoh, who "carried them apart into the woods, taking only one of his chief men with him, and gave very rational answers to all their propositions." The Chief promised to visit Boston, which he did, and convinced the governor that the rumors were false.

Captain Edward Hutchinson was a merchant and lived near Fort Hill; his land being now Oliver Street; close by was his wharf. In 1675, the Indians burned a mill belonging to him at Berwick, Maine, probably a sawmill. In 1659 he became Captain of the "Troopers," as the cavalry were called. When King Philip's War broke out, Captain Edward Hutchinson at once was called on for important missions to so-called friendly Indians. In August, 1675, with some soldiers, he went to confer with some Indians near Brookfield, against the advice of some Christian Natick Indians. They rode into an ambush, several were killed, Captain Hutchinson wounded, but guided by the Naticks they reached a fortified house at Brookfield. Here they were besieged three days. The well could only be reached under fire from the Indians. Burning arrows were used by the Indians in attempts to

set the house afire. Finally Major Willard arrived and raised the siege. Captain Hutchinson was taken to Marlboro, where he died of his wound. "Thus he, who, with his mother, was persecuted, poured out his blood in the service of that uncharitable country."

He was more liberal towards the Quakers than all but one of his fellow deputies in 1658, and consequently neither was re-elected the next year. (See "Major Thomas Clarke," following.)

Colonel Elisha Hutchinson, born, 1641, son of Captain Edward and Catherine (Hamby) Hutchinson, joined the "Artillery Company" in 1670 and was its captain four years. In 1688, he was sent to London to represent the Colony in some negotiations with King James II. He commanded an expedition against the French and Indians in Maine in 1692, and in 1699 became colonel of the Suffolk regiment. He served as an assistant governor from 1684 to 1686. He introduced the French method of salt-making from sea water about 1696. Colonel Elisha Hutchinson was a very tall man, active in military, mercantile, and public affairs. He was appointed to the Council with the Governor 1692, and continued in that office until his death in 1717.

The most noteworthy incident in Colonel Elisha Hutchinson's life was the prominent part he took in introducing paper money as currency. Specie was scarce, and trade was conducted mostly by barter and credit. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was put to great expense during King William's War in fitting out soldiers against the French and Indians.

To pay some of this expense, the Colony in 1690 and later issued paper money. This was four years before the Bank of England issued its first notes, and was the first issue in America. These notes were receivable by the Colony in payment of taxes, etc. The Massachusetts Bay Colony made other issues during the war. All were duly paid.

Elisha Hutchinson was one of a committee of three who signed some of the notes in February, 1691. He and his associates introduced in America what is now most necessary to modern business.

Colonel Elisha Hutchinson married for his second wife, in 1677, Elizabeth, daughter of Major Thomas Clarke and widow of John Freke. After the death of Major Clarke, they lived in the Clarke mansion on North Street.

Colonel Edward Hutchinson, born, 1678, son of Colonel Elisha and Elizabeth (Clarke) Hutchinson, also joined the "Artillery Company" in 1702 and was its captain three years. He also was a prominent man in public affairs. Greatly interested in free schools, he and his half-brother Thomas gave a schoolhouse to the town of Boston in 1719. In 1711 they gave two silver alms basins to the Second Church. He was Treasurer of Harvard College from 1721 till his death in 1752, and was Judge of Probate 1745 to 1752.

Colonel Edward Hutchinson married in 1706 Lydia, daughter of Colonel John Foster.

Elizabeth Hutchinson, born 1731, youngest daughter of Colonel Edward and Lydia (Foster) Hutchinson, mar-

ried Reverend Nathaniel Robbins. (See "The Robbins Family," at the beginning of this chapter.)

Major Thomas Clarke

Thomas Clarke first appears on the records as being in Dorchester in 1636, moving to Boston in 1645. In 1631 he is said to have joined the "Honourable Artillery Company" of London, so it was to be expected that in 1638 when the "Artillery Company" was chartered in Boston that he would become a member. He was captain of that organization in 1653 and 1665, and commanded the Suffolk regiment in 1651. For five years he was Speaker of the House and was Assistant Governor 1673–83.

The first money coined in the English colonies was minted at Boston in 1652. The General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Captain John Johnson, Captain Edward Johnson and Major Thomas Clarke being members, authorized the coinage of this famous "Pine Tree Shilling" and smaller denominations. Thomas Clarke was appointed one of a committee of four to administer the oath of office to John Hull, the mint master, and also to supervise the operation of the mint so that the fineness of the silver would be unquestioned.

In 1664, he and Mr. Pynchon were sent to New York to attend the transfer of the Dutch colony of New Netherland to England.

In 1664, when the commissioners of King Charles II came to Boston and threatened to annul the charter of

the Massachusetts colony, the charter was entrusted to him and three others for safekeeping (see "The Captain Edward Johnson Family").

He was a wealthy merchant, and more liberal in his ideas than most of his contemporaries, being one of those who were disarmed in 1637 at the time of the Hutchinson excitement.

In 1658, he and Captain Edward Hutchinson were the only two Deputies who voted against the death penalty for Quakers who returned to the colony after being banished.

He, like Sir Thomas Temple, was both a member and trustee of Reverend Increase Mather's church, the Second or North Church.

Major Clarke was buried March 19, 1683, with military honors. At a church meeting in Dorchester, April 29, 1683, "John Minot came forth voluntarily and acknowledged his sin in being too much overcome with drinking on the day of Major Clarke's funeral."

In the olden times in New England funerals were made much of. Judge Sewall's "Diary" makes frequent mention of them. Food and drink had to be furnished, as many came long distances. The towns were careful about spending money, but in that same year the town of Woburn paid for three quarts of rum at a pauper's funeral. When the minister died the next year, fourteen gallons of wine were consumed, costing £2 9s.

Major Clarke lived on North Street, south of Fleet Street, and owned also land and a wharf opposite on the water side of North Street. This wharf was later owned

by John Hancock, and in 1768 became famous as the place where Hancock unloaded from his sloop *Liberty* a cargo of wine without paying duty. He was defended by John Adams when prosecuted by the English government.

In 1674, Major Clarke contributed towards the purchase of a font of type for Harvard College.

Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of Major Thomas Clarke, married Colonel Elisha Hutchinson, as just stated under "The Hutchinsons."

Colonel John Foster

John Foster came to Boston in 1678 or earlier. He was a wealthy merchant, and became one of the leading citizens of the colony. He joined the Artillery Company in 1679. In 1686 he became one of the Council under Governor Joseph Dudley, whose short administration of less than seven months as the first Royal Governor of Massachusetts was terminated late in December by the arrival of his successor, Sir Edmund Andros. They were the first governors appointed by the King. Their predecessors had been elected by the colonists.

The people were so unjustly treated by Governor Andros that they decided to send the Reverend Increase Mather to England to intercede for them to the King. Governor Andros was determined that the Reverend Mather should not go, and had him kept constantly under guard.

Colonel Foster was a parishioner and close friend of the minister, and was equally determined that the Reverend Mather depart for London. One cool spring evening, a strong westerly wind blowing, the Colonel donned his great red cape and made a call on his minister. The Reverend Mather, who was about the same size as the Colonel, later in the evening put on the Colonel's wig, hat, and cape, and with Colonel Foster's cane in hand left the house. A boat was waiting, he was rowed to a vessel which, with the favorable breeze, was well out at sea the next day. A bundle was left at the parsonage the next morning and, attired as he came, Colonel Foster, to the astonishment of the guard, emerged from the door. He thus outwitted Governor Andros and enabled Reverend Increase Mather to render great service to the colonists by his efforts in England. The Puritans were not without a sense of humor, and thought it appropriate that the escape was made April 1, 1686.

Governor Andros became still more tyrannical and unpopular, and on April 4, 1689, when the news reached Boston that Prince William of Orange had landed in England, there was great excitement.

On April 18, 1689, Boston was swarming with armed men, many from the surrounding towns.

The captain of the frigate *Rose* was seized and, with other officers, imprisoned. Ex-Governor Simon Bradstreet, Colonel John Foster, Captain John Nelson, and twelve other leading men of Boston signed and sent the following letter to Governor Andros, who had retired to the fort:

"At the Town House in Boston: April 18th, 1689.

Sir: Ourselves as well as many others the Inhabitants of this town and places adjacent, being surprised with the People's sudden taking to Arms, are driven by the present Exigence and Necessity to acquaint your Excellency, that for the Quieting and Security of the People inhabiting this Country from the immenent Dangers they many wayes lie open and are exposed unto, and for your own Safety; We judge it necessary that you forthwith Surrender, and Deliver up the Government and Fortifications to be preserved, to be Disposed according to Order and Direction from the Crown of England, which is suddenly expected may arrive, Promising all Security from violence to your Self, or any other of your Gentlemen and Souldiers in Person or Estate: or else we are assured they will endeavor the taking of the Fortifications by Storm, if any opposition be made.

To Sr. Edmond Andros, Knight."

Andros refused to surrender. Then, headed by Captain Nelson, the colonists stormed the fort and took Andros prisoner, as told in Chapter III under "Captain John Nelson."

Colonel Foster, who had been living at the head of Foster Street on Charter Street, in 1686 bought land on Garden Court and Fleet Street, the back land extending to what became Hanover Street, and later built one of the finest mansions in Boston. His widow, his second wife Abigail, daughter of Captain Hawkins, left the mansion to Thomas Hutchinson, son of her sister Hannah and also son-in-law of Colonel Foster. Governor

Thomas Hutchinson resided there, after his father Thomas died, until 1765, when the mansion was sacked by a mob during the Stamp Act excitement.

When the new charter, secured mostly by the efforts of Reverend Increase Mather, arrived in 1692, and Sir William Phips was appointed Governor, Colonel John Foster was appointed on the Governor's Council and continued as a member until his death in 1711.

In 1690, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, wishing the union with Massachusetts to continue, elected him its representative.

He married Lydia Turell. One of their daughters, Sarah, married Thomas Hutchinson and was the mother of the noted last Royal Governor, Thomas Hutchinson, author of a history of New England.

Another daughter of Colonel John and Lydia (Turell) Foster, Lydia, born about 1687, married, in 1706, Colonel Edward Hutchinson, as stated under "The Hutchinsons."

Elder William Colbron and Captain Daniel Turell

In August, 1629, at Cambridge, England, William Colbron, with Isaac Johnson and ten others signed the "Cambridge Agreement," pledging themselves to go personally and establish a colony at Massachusetts Bay in 1630. William Colbron came as he agreed. He was chosen a deacon in place of Dr. Gager who died in September 1630 (see "The Huntingtons," Chapter IV), and later Ruling Elder and Deputy. Although a friend

of Mrs. Hutchinson, he was neither disarmed nor deprived of office.

William Colbron, or as it was spelled later Colburn, lived at the north corner of Washington and Boylston Streets, his lot extending beyond Avery Street. His pasture land was on Washington Street from near Pleasant Street to Castle Street. He was one of the contributors to the founding of the Boston Latin School in 1636. His daugher, Mary Colbron, married Daniel Turell as her second husband.

Captain Daniel Turell was a blacksmith, but especially an anchorsmith, living near the harbor. In 1649, the town ordered him to "erect his wharfe for ye highway before his house." In 1659, the town bought some of his back land for the purpose of beginning "Copp's Hill Burying Ground." He joined the "Artillery Company" in 1660, became its Lieutenant in 1676, was Captain of Militia in 1683, and held town offices. Captain Turell and a partner built and sold the famous house on North Square later occupied by Paul Revere.

In 1687, he sold a house and lot at the west corner of Charter and Salem Streets to Sir William Phips, who became Governor in 1692 when he brought over the Royal Charter. Charter Street was so named in honor of Phips, his residence being on it. It was said that the old charter was at one time hidden in Colonel John Foster's house near by. If so, the selectmen had two reasons for naming the street in 1708, Charter Street.

Lydia Turell, born, 1660, daughter of Captain Daniel

and Mary (Colbron) Turell, married Colonel John Foster, as just stated under "Colonel John Foster."

James Murray

James Murray was born in Scotland in 1713. Well educated and with a stock of goods, he sailed for Charleston, South Carolina, in 1735. From there he immediately went to Brunswick, on the Cape Fear River, in North Carolina, and commenced his career as a successful merchant. He was disappointed, however, in finding practically no demand for wigs. The settlers were mostly a rough and ready lot of pioneers, and wigs were slow sellers. In 1744 he returned to Scotland and married his cousin, Barbara Bennet. After staying in Scotland and England five years he returned to North Carolina by way of Boston, where he left his wife and daughter to stop a while with his sister. He had changed his residence to New Town, later Wilmington, also on the Cape Fear River. He found negro slaves a good investment, and had a plantation called "Point Repose." Being a friend of the Governor, he was Collector of the Port for a while. For a number of years he was a member of the Governor's Council, and in 1762 was President of that body. His wife died in North Carolina in 1758.

In 1765, James Murray decided to move to Boston, where his sister was married to a prosperous merchant. Naturally, having associated in North Carolina mostly with the Royal Governors and their subordinates and friends, he sided with the British authorities at Boston,

and became very unpopular with the patriotic element. On one occasion, at a time when feeling was running high, he went to the Town House against the advice of his friends, who had to escort him home after he had been jostled by the crowd. He was minus his wig, which was borne, in a disheveled condition, on a pole by one of the unfriendly escort which followed him. He bought a large farm at Brush Hill in Milton, where he resided part of the time. In 1774, with some other residents of Milton, he signed a letter of condolence addressed to Governor Hutchinson, who was about to leave Boston. The patriots of Milton demanded an apology from the signers. The first apology not being satisfactory, a second apology was written and accepted. During the siege of Boston, James Murray remained in the town.

James Murray's elder daughter had married, in 1769, Reverend John Forbes, a Scottish clergyman whose church was at St. Augustine, Florida, then under English rule. She, with her unmarried sister Elizabeth, went to the Brush Hill farm during the Revolution. The Forbes family has furnished many prominent men to Massachusetts and the nation.

While Boston was besieged, an epidemic of small-pox broke out. James Murray in a letter written December 15, 1775, said, "Our three Negroes are now in the 9th day of the Eruption, walking about the Town." He was sanguine that reinforcements would be sent and that Massachusetts would be subdued. The "Journal of Occurrences in Boston 1759–1778," kept by Mr. Boyle

of Boston, who lived at Hingham during the siege, contains these entries in 1776:

"*March 5,* Last Night the Continental Troops took Possession of two large hills in Dorchester, about a Mile from the South part of Boston—These Hills the Enemy must dispossess us of, or quit the Town.

"*March 11.* Bombardment all this Night.

"*March 17.* This Morning (Sunday) the whole British Army consisting of about 7000 Men—took Refuge on Board their Ships, which by 12 o'clock had all fallen down to Nantasket Road.

"About One o'clock several of the Select-Men came out at the Lines, and acquainted General Washington that the small-Pox was in many Places in the Town, and that it would not be prudent for Persons who had not had the Distemper to venture in:—Whereupon a Detachment from the Continental Army of about 1500 Men, (who had had the Small-Pox) were ordered in."

General Washington had the small-pox at Barbados while on a visit there when a boy, so he felt safe to enter Boston at the head of his soldiers.

"*March 18.* This Morning at 7 o'clock set out for Boston, arrived in Town at 11 o'clock, found all my Interest there safe. Many Persons have had all their Effects either plundered or destroyed by the Enemy. About 120 of the Inhabitants of Boston who have steadily adhered to the King's Government, had gone off with the Troops. 'Tis conjectured the British Army is destined for Halifax."

Among the Loyalists who left Boston was James Murray, who resided at Halifax his few remaining years.

He made trips to New York and Newport while the British held those places, hoping to see his daughters, but the parting in 1775 was final, as he died in 1781 before peace was declared.

Elizabeth Murray, born in North Carolina in 1756, daughter of James and Barbara (Bennett) Murray, married, in 1785, Edward Hutchinson Robbins, as stated under "The Robbins Family" at the beginning of this chapter.

Edward H. Robbins—Nathaniel Robbins — Thomas Robbins —— Nathaniel Robbins—Nathaniel Robbins — Richard Robbins

CHART FOR CHAPTER VIII
ANCESTORS OF
ANNE JEAN ROBBINS

					Rebecca
				Mary Brazier	
			Hannah Chandler	William Chandler	William Chandler
					Annis Alcock
				Mary Dane	John Dane —— John Dane
					Eleanor Clark
		Ruth Johnson	William Johnson	William Johnson	Edward Johnson
				Esther Wiswall	Thomas Wiswall
			Esther Gardner	Richard Gardner	
				Anna	
	Elizabeth Hutchinson	Edward Hutchinson	Elisha Hutchinson	Edward Hutchinson	William Hutchinson
					Anne Marbury
				Catherine Hamby	
			Elizabeth Clarke	Thomas Clarke	
		Lydia Foster	John Foster		
			Lydia Turell	Daniel Turell	
				Mary Colbron	William Colbron
Elizabeth Murray	James Murray				
	Barbara Bennet				

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL REVIEW

INTERMARRIAGES.—PRESIDENTS AND THE *Mayflower*.—HARVARD COLLEGE.—THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—VICTIMS OF THE INDIANS.—GERMAN, FRENCH, AND SWEDISH ANCESTORS.

THE interesting and extraordinary happenings in the lives of Franklin D. Roosevelt's colonial ancestors which were listed in the Introduction have all been mentioned in the eight preceding chapters, as well as many others which it is hoped were also of interest.

This book has been written with an endeavor to make it as interesting as possible. It has not seemed necessary to encumber its pages, and tire the reader, with hundreds of references to the books and records which have been consulted. For the same reason, the day and month have been omitted when stating most of the dates.

The incidental telling of American history has been needful in order to provide either an explanation or a background for the brief sketches of some of the ancestors.

The number and prominence of Franklin D. Roosevelt's ancestors who were more liberal than their contemporaries and ahead of their time is extraordinary. His similar attitude may well be considered hereditary.

The reader has no doubt noticed the great age attained by many of the ancestors mentioned, also that Franklin D. Roosevelt is descended from both the last surviving male and female *Mayflower* passengers.

INTERMARRIAGES

2–4–8–16–32–64–128–256–512–1024

The figures printed above show the number of different people a person has as ancestors in each of the last ten generations, provided there have been no intermarriages of cousins of any degree. As Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt was only seven generations back of Franklin D. Roosevelt, it follows that if all the first-comers had been only that number of generations back, one hundred and twenty-eight would be the number. In Chapters IV, VI, and VIII there are some first-comers who are three generations farther back. If they had all been as far removed, one thousand and twenty-four would be the number. It probably never happens that there are no intermarriages in that number of generations.

A most interesting series of intermarriages occur in Chapter VI. Deacon Jirah Swift, born, 1709, married Deborah Hathway, born, 1711. They were third cousins from Richard Warren.

Their daughter, Susannah Swift, married Dr. Samuel Perry. They were third cousins from John Cooke.

Their daughter, Deborah Perry, married Captain Joseph Church. They were fifth cousins from Richard

Warren and also second cousins, one degree removed from Colonel Seth Pope.

Their daughter, Deborah Church, married Captain Warren Delano. They were third cousins, two degrees removed, from Nathaniel Warren.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's father and mother were sixth cousins, both being descendants of Ezekiel Cheever, the famous schoolmaster.

The reader probably knows that Franklin D. Roosevelt married his fifth cousin, one degree removed, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, a niece of the late President Theodore Roosevelt. Her line back is Elliott born, 1860; Theodore, 1831; Cornelius Van Schaak, 1794; Jacobus, 1759; Jacobus, 1724; Johannes, 1689; Nicholas, 1658; Claes Martenzen Van Rosenvelt, the founder of the family.

PRESIDENTS AND THE *Mayflower*

Mr. George Ernest Bowman, Secretary of the Massachusetts Society of *Mayflower* Descendants, compiled and published in "Pilgrim Notes and Queries," March, 1914, page 46, a list of "Presidential *Mayflower* Descendants." This list has had no additions since. It included five Presidents.

John Adams and his son John Quincy Adams were descendants of John Alden.

General Zachary Taylor was a descendant of Elder William Brewster, and of Isaac Allerton.

General Ulysses Simpson Grant was a descendant of Richard Warren.

William Howard Taft was a descendant of Francis Cooke.

When the name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is added to the above list, with five lines of descent from Richard Warren, two lines from Francis Cooke and John Cooke, and also descended from John Tilley, John Howland, and Isaac Allerton by one line each, the *Mayflower* passengers will again be honored.

Both of Franklin D. Roosevelt's parents were *Mayflower* descendants.

His father, James Roosevelt, was a descendant of two of the signers of the famous "Compact," John Howland and John Tilley, both of whom were members of the third exploring party, which made the first landing on "Plymouth Rock," and also from two other passengers, John Tilley's wife and his daughter Elizabeth.

His mother, Sarah (Delano) Roosevelt, is a descendant of at least three of the "signers," Richard Warren, also one of those who first landed (by five lines), Francis Cooke (by two lines), and Isaac Allerton, and also probably from a fourth "signer," Degory Priest. She is also descended from three other passengers, John Cooke (by two lines), and Isaac Allerton's wife, and his daughter Mary.

Harvard College

Many of Franklin D. Roosevelt's forefathers were connected with the two oldest incorporated bodies in America, other than govermental units such as towns.

Harvard College was incorporated in 1636.

Lieutenant Colonel Israel Stoughton was a founder and benefactor.

Reverend Thomas Shepard, the first, was most influential in having the College located at Cambridge, named for Cambridge, England, where he and most of the Puritan ministers had attended college.

Ezekiel Cheever prepared pupils for Harvard College, and wrote a textbook which was used there for many generations.

Colonel Edward Hutchinson was Treasurer of Harvard College.

Dr. John Alcock, 1646; Reverend Thomas Shepard, the second, 1653; Reverend Thomas Shepard, the third, 1676; Reverend Thomas Cheever, 1677; Reverend Nathaniel Robbins, 1747; and Lieutenant Governor Edward Hutchinson Robbins, 1775, comprise the list of graduates.

It is fitting that three generations of Roosevelts, commencing with Franklin D. Roosevelt's father, have graduated from Harvard College, with which ten of his forefathers were connected.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company

The "Military Company of the Massachusetts" was incorporated in 1638. It was generally called the "Artillery Company" and later the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Its armory is now in Faneuil Hall, that historic structure rebuilt on the site of the

original building given to the town of Boston by Peter Faneuil, a French Huguenot, born in New Rochelle, New York.

Thirteen of Franklin D. Roosevelt's forefathers were members of this organization, five of them becoming its captain.

Reverend Thomas Shepard, 2nd, and Reverend Nathaniel Robbins preached "Election Sermons" for it, but were not members. The following held actual membership:

Lieutenant Colonel Israel Stoughton, one of the twenty-four who signed the petition for its charter in 1637, became its captain.

Captain Edward Johnson was also one of the signers, in 1637.

Captain John Johnson, one of those who granted the charter, became its first clerk.

Deacon Robert Hinsdale, member while at Dedham, was killed at "Bloody Brook."

Captain Edward Hutchinson, became its captain, and was killed in King Philip's War.

Colonel Elisha Hutchinson, became its captain.

Colonel Edward Hutchinson, became its captain.

Major Thomas Clarke, became its captain.

Captain Daniel Turell, became its lieutenant.

Colonel John Foster.

Captain William Tyng, became its ensign.

Captain John Nelson.

Henry Lloyd.

Victims of the Indians

Many of the ancestors mentioned were victims of the Indians, four losing their lives, others had relatives killed and property destroyed.

Anthony Crispel's first wife and child were captured in 1663, but fortunately rescued, near Esopus on the Hudson River.

Thomas Pope lost a son, a daughter, and her husband, killed in 1675 in old Dartmouth, Plymouth Colony.

Deacon Robert Hinsdale and his son Samuel Hinsdale, and also two of Samuel's brothers, were killed at "Bloody Brook" in 1675. Also Ezekiel Cheever's brother-in-law, Captain Thomas Lothrop.

Samuel Hinsdale's widow married again, and lost her second husband John Root, killed by the Indians in 1677.

Humphrey Johnson's brother Captain Isaac Johnson was killed at the "Great Swamp Fight" in 1675.

Ebenezer Strong lost a baby, killed by the Indians at Northampton in 1675.

Deacon William Holton lost a son and a son-in-law, killed by the Indians at Northampton in 1676.

Deacon Samuel Wright had a son killed and a grandson crippled for life in King Philip's War.

Anne Hutchinson, five of her children, and her son-in-law were killed, and a daughter captured by the Indians in 1643, within the present limits of New York City.

Captain Edward Hutchinson was mortally wounded by the Indians in 1675, near Brookfield.

German, French, and Swedish Ancestors

Professor John O. Evjen's work, "Scandinavian Immigrants in New York, 1630–1674," has been of great assistance. He went over the ground thoroughly, and added quite a list of German immigrants, stating that it seemed strange that the historians who have written about the early Germans in America had neglected these pioneers in New Netherland, especially as Jacob Leisler was a German, and very prominent in the early history of New York.

It has been, therefore, quite a satisfaction to me that the research put into this work has brought to light the fact that the famous De Witt family of New York is of German origin.

It had been noted by others that the record regarding Tjerck Claessen de With stated that he was from "Grootholt in Zunderlandt," neither of which places could be identified.

The record of the marriage of Martin Hoffman, widower, by the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in New York, May 16, 1664, describes the bride as "Emmerentje de With j. d. Van Esens in Embderlt." which means "young unmarried woman from Esens in Embderlandt." This locates her birthplace as Esens in Germany, twenty-six miles from the nearest city, Emden, hence the word Embderlandt.

If Emmerentje's brother Tjerck had been Dutch, the names of the town and province where he was born would surely have been entered in such a way that one, if not

both, could be identified. Not being Dutch, it is not strange that his answers were not properly understood, and the names of unfamiliar places were incorrectly spelled in the record.

This discovery increases the German element in Franklin D. Roosevelt's ancestry to nearly as much as the Dutch element, which is remarkable, considering the comparatively small number of Germans in the colony.

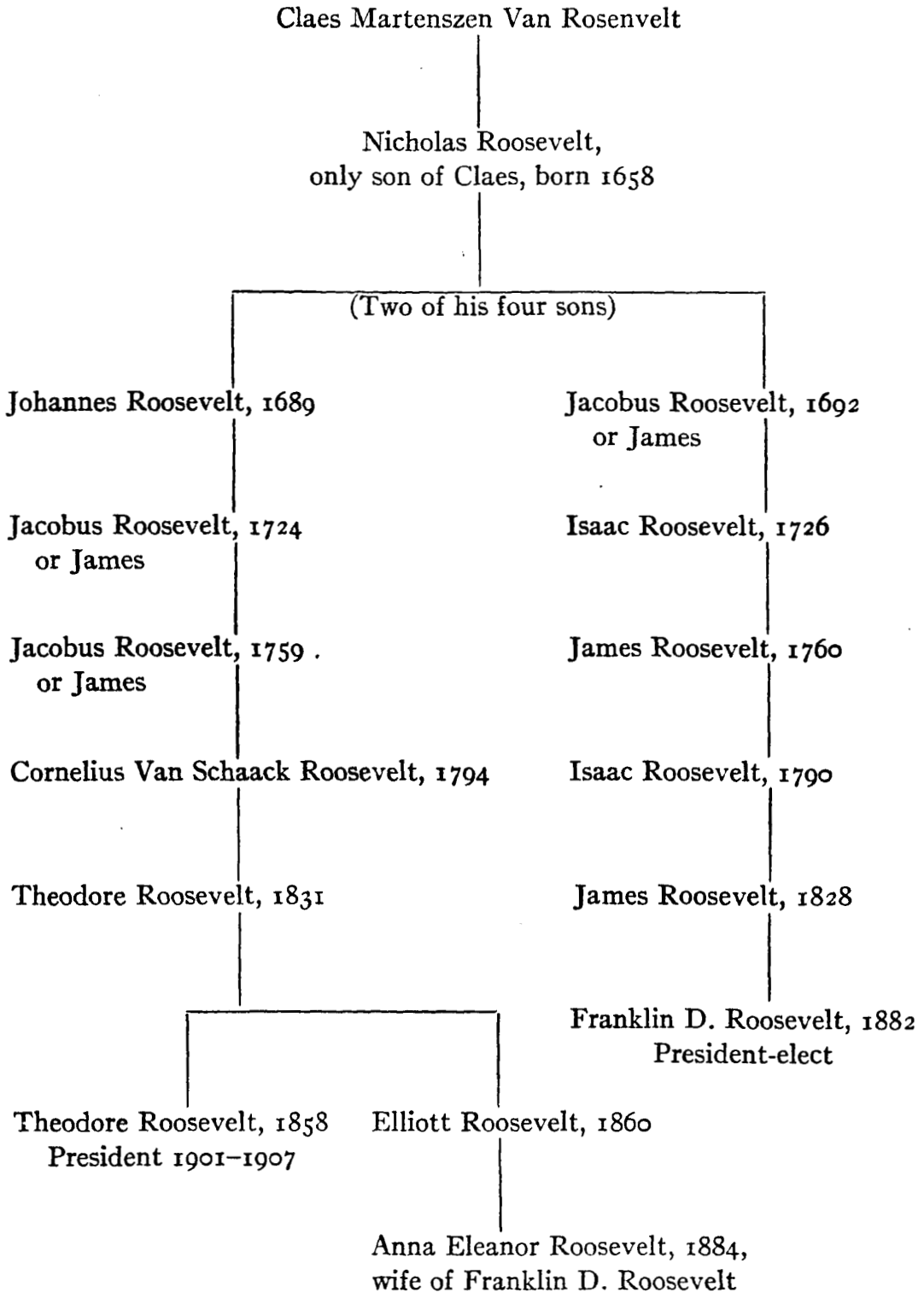
Isaac Roosevelt, born, 1726, who was one of the most active American patriots in New York during the whole period of the Revolution, was at least one-half German by blood, as three of his four great-grandfathers were German, as well as at least one of his great-grandmothers.

Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the first President descended from some of the small number of German settlers who came to New Netherland while it was under Dutch rule.

He will also be the first President with any considerable amount of French blood, being descended from Philippe De la Noye, Anthony Crispel, Mary Lobel, the wife of James Cole, John Coombs, and by two lines from Hester Mahieu, the wife of Francis Cooke. This is remarkable, as the number of French among the early settlers was very small.

The fact that Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the first President descended from any of the early Swedish settlers is another instance of the wide variety of people from whom his descent is traced.

Chart showing lines of descent of Theodore Roosevelt, President 1901–1907 and President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt.



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A Distinguished Line

When Franklin Roosevelt's original American ancestor, Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt, came to America about 1649, the other hundred and twenty-seven of his progenitors in that generation who were then treading this globe were scattered far and wide on both sides of the ocean. Mostly they were as ignorant of one another's existence, both men and women, as you and I are of the Bulgarian peasant toiling in his native village today who, for all we know, may be with us ancestor in common of some President of the United States to take office in the year 2533. These forbears of Franklin Roosevelt, as Alvin Page Johnson has traced them in his book on "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Colonial Ancestors," were of many racial stocks—Dutch, French, Finnish, Scotch and English. Some were already numbered among the settlers in the great wilderness of the American Continent; others had not yet broken the ties that bound them to the old home. But it is curious to note how the trait of distinction is continually cropping up in individuals all along the Roosevelt line. The strain of the Plymouth Colony is strong in him, for he traces back to Richard Warren, John Howland, Isaac Allerton and John Tilley of the Mayflower company, and to Thomas Southworth, stepson of Governor Bradford. Among his ancestors in the Massachusetts Bay Colony were Peter Aspinwall, one of the first settlers of the Muddy River district, now better known as Brookline, and Anne Hutchinson. Another, of about the same remove, was the great French physician, Mathieu Lobel, personal physician to King James II after he was driven into exile. The family line is starred with the names of magistrates, soldiers, merchants, colonels of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company—men and women who made goodly contributions to the seething American melting pot but wholly unaware that destiny was having a finger in the business to draw out of it a President for the great republic of the West.

Roosevelt's Ancestors in Cambridge Church

By Alvin Page Johnson

Author "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Colonial Ancestors"

Those who are interested in the three hundredth anniversary of the First Church in Cambridge will be greatly surprised to learn that a number of the ancestors of President Roosevelt were connected with the early history of that church.

Rev. Thomas Hooker, its first minister, was a collateral ancestor, as his sister, the wife of Dr. George Alcock, was a direct ancestor of the President.

Rev. Thomas Shepard, who succeeded Hooker as minister, was a direct ancestor of Franklin D. Roosevelt, as well as of John Quincy Adams.

Two of Hooker's congregation who went with him to Hartford were also direct ancestors of the President. Their names, John Clark and William Lewis, appear with Hooker's name on the "Founders' Monument" at Hartford. Both became prominent men.

Another one of the President's ancestors, who attended the church under both Hooker and Shepard, was John Masters. Still another, Richard Robbins, worshipped there under Shepard.

The leading part which Rev. Thomas Shepard took in having Harvard College located at Cambridge is well known, and there his son, Thomas, and his grandson, Thomas, from both of whom the President is descended, were educated for the ministry.

The first meeting-house in Cambridge was the scene of a great historic trial. There, late in 1637, at a meeting of the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, three more of the President's direct ancestors appeared on the scene, one being the famous Anne Hutchinson, as defendant. She was found guilty by a court of which two ancestors of the President were members. Israel Stoughton, as an assistant to the governor, took a leading part in the trial. Dr. George Alcock, as a deputy from Roxbury, was another member of the court, whose verdict resulted in the banishment of Anne Hutchinson.

Early the next year, at a synod held in the First Church, in Boston, Thomas Shepard being one of the ministers present, Anne Hutchinson was formally excommunicated from the church.

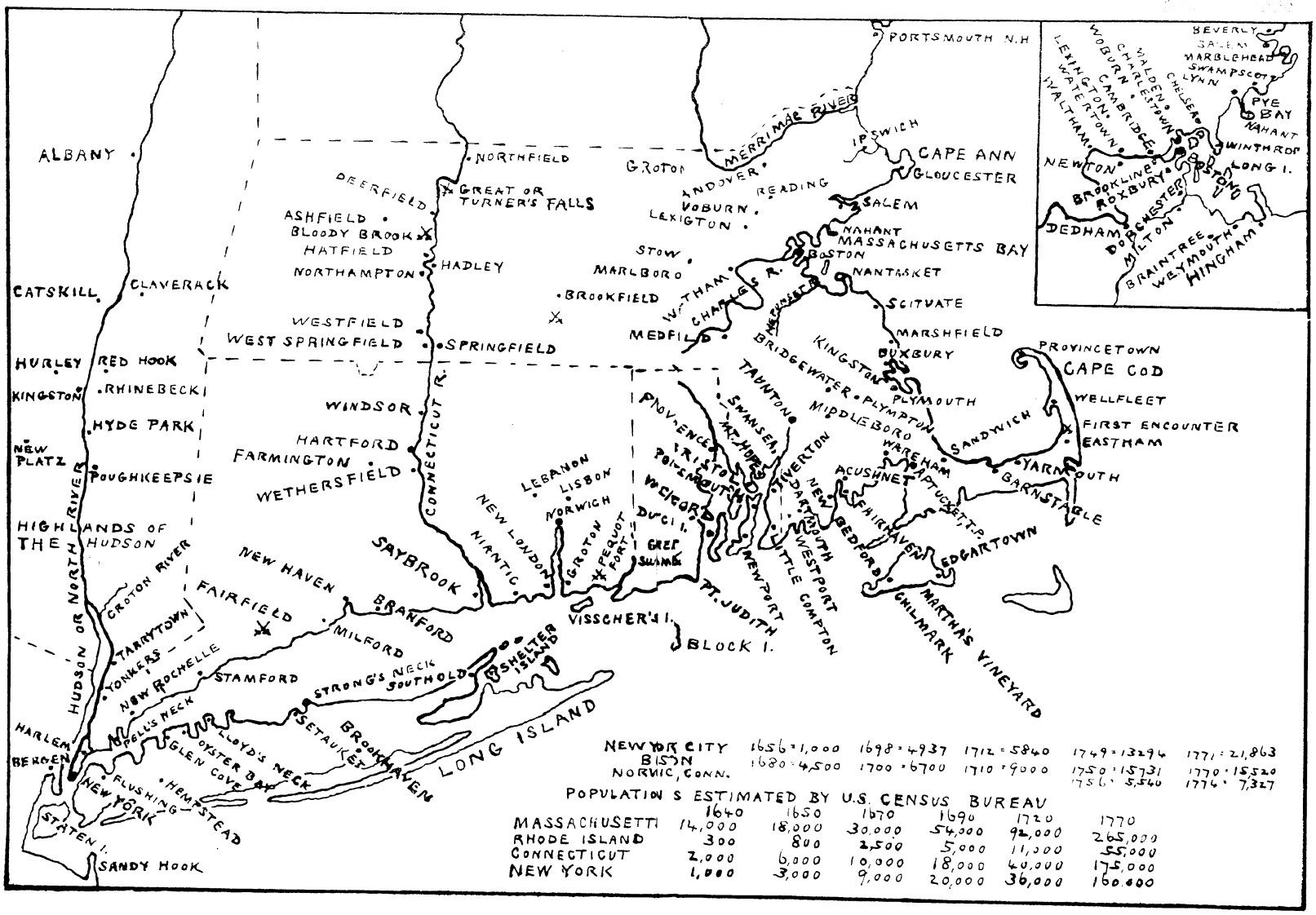
Rev. Thomas Shepard married, for his second wife, a daughter of Thomas Hooker, but she was not the mother of Thomas Shepard, 2nd, the President's ancestor; he was a son of Thomas Shepard's first wife, who died soon after her arrival in America.

Lieut. Col. Israel Stoughton was one of the founders of Harvard College and, like Rev. Thomas Shepard, greatly interested in it, leaving to it a generous bequest in his will. His son, Governor William Stoughton, was also a most liberal benefactor of Harvard College, which, on account of its location, the great influence that Thomas Shepard exerted over its being established in Cambridge, and the fact that for many generations its main purpose was to furnish New England with an educated ministry, may well be considered the child of the First Church in Cambridge. So it seems quite fitting that the modern Harvard University has been attended by three generations of Roosevelts, commencing with the President's father.

While it is generally known that the President's mother is of New England blood, the President's father, James Roosevelt, had much of the same ancestry. In fact, Rev. Thomas Shepard and Lieut. Col. Israel Stoughton, both so prominent in founding Harvard College, were ancestors of the President's father, James Roosevelt, while Anne Hutchinson, whom they banished and ex-communicated, was an ancestor of the President's mother.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY,

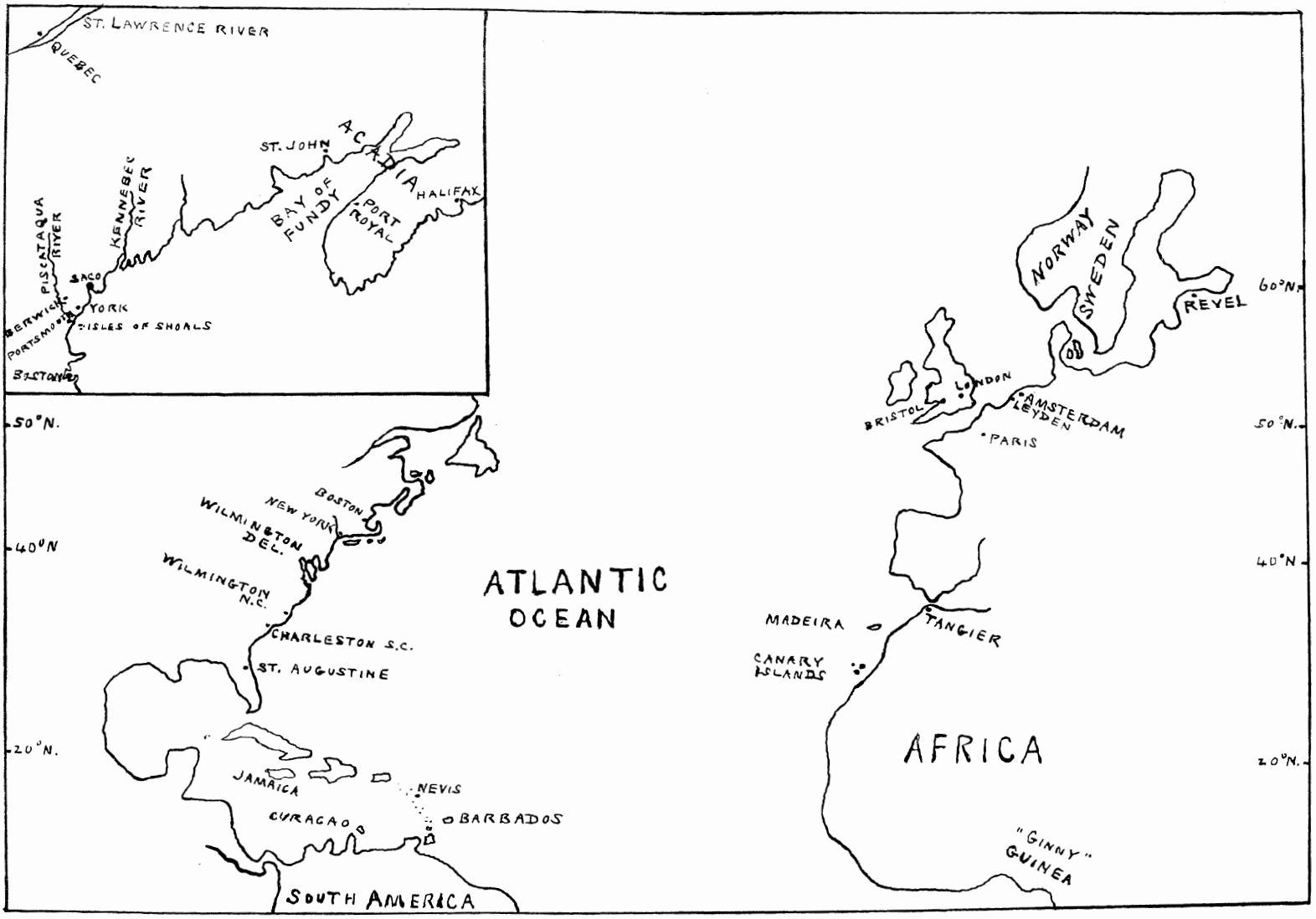
OCTOBER 7, 1933



NEW YORK CITY	1656 = 1,000	1698 = 4937	1712 = 5840	1749 = 13294	1771 = 21,863	
BISON	1680 = 4,500	1700 = 6700	1710 = 9000	1750 = 15731	1770 = 15,520	
NORWICH, CONN.				1756 = 5,540	1774 = 7,327	

POPULATION S ESTIMATED BY U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

	1640	1650	1670	1690	1720	1770
MASSACHUSETTS	14,000	18,000	30,000	54,000	92,000	265,000
RHODE ISLAND	300	800	2,500	5,000	11,000	55,000
CONNECTICUT	2,000	6,000	10,000	18,000	40,000	175,000
NEW YORK	1,000	3,000	9,000	20,000	36,000	160,000


ST. LAWRENCE RIVER
QUEBEC
ACADIA
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX
BAY OF FUNDY
PORT ROYAL
KENNEBEC RIVER
PISCATAQUA RIVER
SACO
YORK
ISLES OF SHOALS
BERWICK
PORTSMO
BOSTON
50°N.
40°N
20°N.
NEW YORK
WILMINGTON DEL.
WILMINGTON N.C.
CHARLESTON S.C.
ST. AUGUSTINE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
JAMAICA
NEVIS
CURACAO
BARBADOS
SOUTH AMERICA
NORWAY
SWEDEN
REVEL
60°N.
BRISTOL
LONDON
AMSTERDAM
LEYDEN
PARIS
MADEIRA
TANGIER
CANARY ISLANDS
AFRICA
"GINNY"
GUINEA