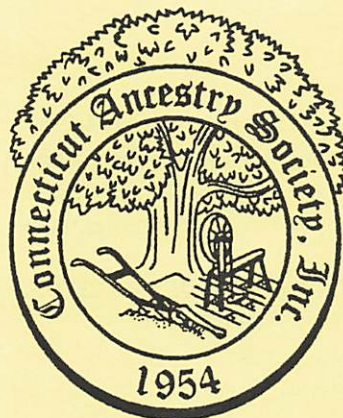


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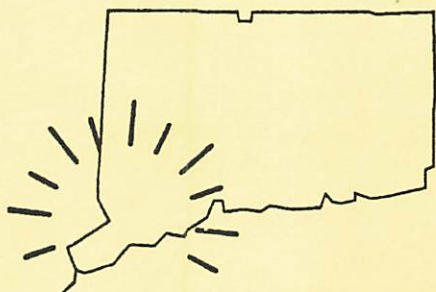
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President's Message

As your new president of Connecticut Ancestry Society, Inc., I would like to take an opportunity to introduce myself. I am Robert A. Locke, Jr., but just call me Rob (my father is Bob). I was born in Stamford, was raised in Darien, and am currently residing with my wife and children in Bethel.

I began my genealogical endeavors at the age of 10, with the nation's Bicentennial and an original edition of "Ye Historie of Ye Towne of Greenwich" by Spencer P. Mead. My grandmother, Marie Ford Jones, was showing me a note in the margin written by her father, Lester Bayeaux Ford, identifying his mother, Caroline Elizabeth Hendrie. I was hooked and my quest had begun. I have discovered over the last thirty years that I am descended from many of the early English families of Connecticut: Timothy Ford, Thomas Hurlbutt, Thomas Hildreth, John Jessup, Jonas Weed, Jeffrey Ferris, Robert Lockwood, Thomas Betts, and others. But I also find ancestral lines to Huguenots, Palatines, Scots, French, Irish, Swedes, and Poles arriving in this area over the centuries. My joy comes from discovering the "history" and curious decisions that my ancestors endured.

In 2002, with my children turning 6 and 4, an urge to revisit and expand my family tree began. I turned to our President Emeritus, my grandfather's cousin's wife, Mary Ann Stewart, for advice. She said that joining a local society would open entire new worlds of research to me. She was right. To be able to meet and discuss genealogy with such knowledgeable people has been very rewarding. I explored the Connecticut State Library for the first time thanks to Harlan Jessup, our Editor. I found new branches to my Weeds (pun intended) thanks to Fred Hart, our Genealogist. Nora Galvin, our Treasurer, recently opened new Irish records in my search for Harpers. Since joining, perhaps most important of all, I have received constant encouragement and understanding from all the Society members. In return for my good fortune, I volunteered to become our first webmaster, and after a couple of years as Vice President, have graduated to become our President.

Our Society's stated mission is to promote genealogical scholarship, preserve source material, and exchange family histories. Allow me to report: Connecticut Ancestry Society is succeeding with its mission. But, as a volunteer organization, we are always looking for additional hands to accomplish more. It might be something as simple as picking up refreshments for an upcoming meeting, or passing out meeting notices to the local libraries, or volunteering to do some transcription work for the journal, or helping with outreach to other genealogical and historical organizations in the area. I want *you* to become more involved with *your* Society. Come and share in the encouragement and understanding I have received, and, while you are here, lend a helping hand. As we begin our new year, please:

- 1 Keep an eye on the meeting notices here in the journal, and come join us.
- 2 Consider signing up for our monthly eNews electronic mail broadcast, by sending me an email, to hear about events scheduled after the journal has gone to print.
- 3 Send me a note, or come visit, to show me how your genealogical research is progressing.
- 4 Submit one idea for a meeting or journal article that would be of particular interest to you.
- 5 Remember, this is your Society, so I challenge each of you to find a friend and get them to join our Society and join the fun.

This is going to be a great year! And, thank you, Aunt Mary Ann, I am having too much fun!

Robert A. Locke, Jr., President
rlocke@ralii.com

Editorial Notes

At the risk of sounding a little boastful, we think this issue of your Journal is one of the best ever—full of significant and interesting genealogical material.

Heading the issue is the continuation of Fred Hart's series connecting all the Fairfield County ancestors of William Weed, this time with Ferris, Tuttle, and Raymond families. After that comes a breakthrough article in which author Howard Hall's English researchers have proven the correct origins, widely misreported in the past, of Francis and Elizabeth Hall of Stratfield, progenitors of a large family in our area. Note that the connections of one branch of this family, through Alexander Hall of Newtown, were documented in our issue of August 2006.

Next is a summary of the two Zachariah Whitmans of Milford, with definition of the particularly complex family of the latter of these with his five married daughters by three wives. Appended to this is an outline of the piratical career of Palgrave Williams, father-in-law to one of these daughters.

A record of early earmarks from the Town of Salem, NY, now Lewisboro and North Salem, comprises a virtual census of the heads of household for that town, separated from Ridgefield by the boundary settlement of 1731. In future issues we hope to publish abstracts of a large number of 18th century land records from the books of this town (rather than in those of the county, as expected for New York deeds). In this, the 75th anniversary year of the CCC, George Hoyt's one-page article may help some to find these interesting records. And in a final page, Anita Lustenberger, abstracts a couple of Westchester County deeds related to early Fairfield County landholdings.

Harlan R. Jessup

This is *your* journal on Connecticut families and Connecticut research. Sharing your knowledge of sources, your genealogical techniques, and the results of your research is what keeps the publication going. Reports on work in progress are encouraged—reader response to such an article may advance your research. Whatever you send is appreciated. We will acknowledge all contributions.

Preferred submission is now as an email attachment using any standard word-processing application to hjessup@charter.net. Or send a hard copy in "camera ready" format by mail to the Editor, Harlan R. Jessup, 25 Taunton Ridge, Newtown, CT 06470. As near as possible, please format as follows:

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- Titles bold and centered in at least 12pt. or 14pt. type followed by author's name and contact information (address and/or email), also centered. Section titles bold on left margin.
- Use a serif font such as Times, Times New Roman, or Garamond, usually 12pt. or 11pt.
- For most text, justification to both left and right margins looks best.
- For family genealogies we prefer either *Register* or *Modified Register* format.
- Sources should be referenced with numbered footnotes (not endnotes).
- Do not number pages except lightly in pencil on reverse of hard copies.

DEADLINE:	July 1	October 1	January 1	April 1
For Issue	#1 August	#2 November	#3 February	#4 May

**ANCESTRY OF WILLIAM WEED
OF STAMFORD AND DARIEN, CONNECTICUT**

PART 13:

FERRIS

Contributed by Robyn G. Weed, Broomfield, Colorado

Compiled by Frederick C. Hart Jr., CG, FASG, Guilford, Connecticut

JEFFREY¹ FERRIS (say 1610 - 1666) = _____ (- 1658)

PETER² FERRIS (say 1634 - 1706) = ELIZABETH REYNOLDS (1634 - 1703)

HANNAH³ FERRIS (say 1667 - 1724) = JOHN KNAPP (1664 - 1749)

FERRIS

As with so many other early Stamford families, we are fortunate to have the biographical and genealogical work on the Ferris family by Paul W. Prindle, FASG, available to us in published form.^[1] Prindle's discussion of the careers of both Jeffrey Ferris and his son Peter is second to none, and cannot be improved upon here. The reader will want to make a complete reference to those biographical compilations.

The Ferris family of Stamford and Greenwich was also studied in detail by a descendant, retired U.S. Navy chaplain Capt. James S. Ferris, whose "A Ferris Genealogy" is available in typescript form.^[2] Capt. Ferris has since passed away, but the present writer had the pleasure of corresponding with him several times and appreciated his helpful and always interested discussions regarding all branches of this Ferris family. Although Jim Ferris was not rigorous about resolving questions regarding these early generations using the primary records, his work on the entire family is by far the most substantial work to date on the later generations of this Jeffrey Ferris clan.

1. **JEFFREY¹ FERRIS** was born in England say about 1610, and died at Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut probably about November 1666.^[3] Various reports circulate on the Internet^[4] giving his birthplace in England in an assortment of places, usually Leicestershire, and some of these give his father as one Richard Ferris, born in 1585. None of these reports has been confirmed or substantiated for this present compilation. As recently as 1981, a group of Ferris researchers including Capt. Jim Ferris himself was conducting research in England to determine Jeffrey Ferris' place of origin, but still without any conclusive or even encouraging results.^[5]

He was married (at least) three times, but none of the marriages seem to have been recorded in Connecticut records. The death of his first (?) wife, probably the mother of all of his children, was recorded at Stamford, but her name has not yet been determined. She died at Greenwich on the 31st day, 5th month (July) 1658,^[6] during the time of the epidemic of what is thought to have been malaria that claimed so many Stamford lives in that time period. The Stamford record of her death is partially lost because the original page is deteriorated, but Donald L. Jacobus

¹ Paul W. Prindle, *Ancestry of Elizabeth Barrett Gillespie (Mrs. William Sperry Beinecke)* (New York: The New York Public Library, 1976).

² James S. Ferris, "A Ferris Genealogy" (5 volumes, typescript, Coronado, CA, 1980), copies at the Ferguson Library in Stamford and other selected repositories.

³ His death was not recorded at Stamford or Greenwich, but his inventory was taken on November 23, 24, 26 and 29, 1666 (Gillespie Ancestors [note 1], 125, citing Fairfield Probate Records, 2: 29.)

⁴ And in Family History Library materials such as the Ancestral File and Pedigree Resource File, both widely available to researchers.

⁵ Letter from Capt. James S. Ferris to Edith Wicks dated 16 January 1981, Edith Wicks Papers, IC-10, Stamford Historical Society.

⁶ Recorded at Stamford, Stamford Town Records, 1: 20, transcription copy, 26.

transcribed the entry in 1933 as “[]ne wife of Jeffrey Ferris.”^[7] No further identification or explanation has been found.^[8]

The Rev. Elijah Baldwin Huntington, Stamford’s first historian, while not naming Jeffrey’s first wife, reported a tradition regarding her that may or may not eventually be confirmed by future researchers:

“Tradition invests the emigration of this [Jeffrey Ferris] family to this country with the hues of romantic adventure – the ancestress, high born, following her plebian lover out into this western world, to share with him here the fortunes which English aristocracy would not allow there.”^[9]

Jeffrey married second, possibly in December 1658,^[10] Mrs. SUSANNAH (NORMAN) LOCKWOOD, born say 1615, the daughter of Richard Norman of Salem, Massachusetts, and widow of Robert Lockwood who died in Fairfield before 11 September 1658 when his inventory was taken.^[11] Robert Lockwood was at Watertown during the period 1634-1646, and the couple must have been acquainted at that time and place. She had 11 children from her first marriage, 10 of whom were living in 1658, and many of them were young enough to move to Stamford with

⁷ Donald L. Jacobus, “Stamford (Conn.) Town Records,” *The American Genealogist*, 10(1933-34): 45.

⁸ I have examined the original record myself at the Government Center, and although there do seem to be possibly two letters remaining of the first name, it is impossible to make them out with any certainty. I hesitate to question Jacobus on this point, but it is a fact that the official transcription of this same record (i.e. as on Connecticut Ancestry Society microfilm #1), made decades before Jacobus, and usually very reliable, leaves the entire first name blank. So does Prindle (Gillespie Ancestors [note 1], 118.) Some earlier researchers, quoted by Jim Ferris without comment in his Ferris Genealogy (note 2), 1: 6, have reported that the first name of his first wife, “Mary _____”, could be determined from her gravestone at the South Beach Avenue Cemetery [*sic* – this should be Sound Beach] in Old Greenwich, and that this stone could be read to give the last two letters of her surname as “...ne,” and some have further speculated based on this that her surname might have been Bowne or Browne or Thorne, based on other associations the Ferris family had with persons of these names. This material may have come from an earlier researcher, perhaps Charles P. Staubach, and was certainly not the work of Jim Ferris himself (Capt. Ferris left the name of Jeffrey Ferris’ first wife blank on his final family group sheets.) Both Capt. Jim Ferris in 1977 (reported in a letter from him to Edith Wicks of 19 May 1977) and myself on 28 Dec 2000 have physically visited this cemetery to see if any trace of this inscription could be found. There is none now, there was none in 1977 or at the time of the transcriptions for the Charles R. Hale Collection at the CSL, and there was none in 1908 when Spencer P. Mead made a complete survey of the Cemetery (actually on Tomac Avenue in Old Greenwich.) There are many burials marked with field stones in this fine old cemetery, and it is possible and even likely that Jeffrey Ferris and his wife(ves) are buried there. But if there ever were gravestone inscriptions for them, they did not survive until the 20th Century. In my opinion, the entire case for a first name of Mary, or first or last name ending in “...ne” is a fabrication based on the questionable reading of the death record by Jacobus, and some kind of a speculation with the Tomac Avenue cemetery in Old Greenwich. A similar fabrication that proposed that she was Anne Milton, sister of the poet, has apparently been disproved completely (Ferris Genealogy [note 2], 1: 6. At this time she is still a complete mystery.

⁹ Elijah Baldwin Huntington, *History of Stamford 1641-1868 including Darien until 1820* (Stamford, 1868, repr. Harrison, NY: Harbor Hill Books, 1979), 31.

¹⁰ The date was provided by Ann E. Ferris, a correspondent of Capt. Jim Ferris, possibly originally from Charles P. Staubach, as reprinted in the Ferris Genealogy. Although it is reasonable, I have not been able to confirm it in the original records.

¹¹ Robert C. Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins / Immigrants to New England 1620-1633*, 4 volumes (Boston: The New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1995), 2: 1334-5. See also by the same author, “Robert Lockwood of Watertown, Stamford and Fairfield: English Ancestry, New England Connections and Children’s Marriages,” *Connecticut Ancestry*, 47(2004 special anniversary edition): 119-30.

her when she married Ferris. Susannah (Norman) (Lockwood) Ferris died at Greenwich on 23 December 1660.^[12]

Jeffrey Ferris' third wife was **JUDITH (FEAKE) PALMER**, daughter of James Feake and widow of Lieutenant William Palmer.^[13] She had four young boys with her when she joined Jeffrey's household. His will set aside ten pounds apiece "to her four children that is to say this four boyes which I brought up and kept."^[14] After Jeffrey's death in 1666, she married as her third husband, John Bowers, and used his name in 1667 when receipting for her share in the settlement of Jeffrey's estate.^[15]

He was in America by 6 May 1635 when he was made a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony,^[16] presumably a resident of Watertown at the time. He joined with other Watertown residents in their establishment of Wethersfield, Connecticut, probably later in that same year of 1635. He recorded his homestead in the Wethersfield land records on 26 April 1641, prior to selling a portion to William Comstock in that same year. He continued to hold land in Wethersfield until 1645, when he disposed of the remainder of his property there to John Deming.^[17] An early Glastonbury historian found by analyzing the Wethersfield Land Records that Jeffrey Ferris owned land in the eastern portion of Wethersfield at Naubuc Farms, on the east side of the Connecticut River at what is now Glastonbury.^[18]

In 1640-1641 he joined with those other members of the Watertown / Wethersfield party who went on to become the founders and settlers of Stamford, and his name appears on most of the surviving lists of the earliest Stamford residents.^[19] He then purchased land in Greenwich from William Hallett and moved there about 1650.^[20] His connections with both Stamford and

¹² Recorded at Stamford, Stamford Town Records, 1: 98.

¹³ For her career see the excellent article by George E. McCracken, "The Feake Family of Norfolk, London, and Colonial America," *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 86 [1955]: 132-48, 209-21, 87 [1956]: 28-30, 104-10, at 86: 210-12.

¹⁴ Will of Jeffrey Ferris, transcription in Gillespie Ancestors (note 1), 126.

¹⁵ Gillespie Ancestry (note 1), 118, 127.

¹⁶ There are two different published translations of this freeman list, and the most accurate seems to be that compiled by Rev. Lucius R. Paige and published as "List of Freemen," the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 3[1849]: 93. It is interesting to note that the names of "Jeffery Fferis" and John Reynolds are adjacent on this version of the list. Also see John Winthrop, *The History of New England From 1630 to 1649*, 2 volumes in 1 (originally publ. Boston: Phelps and Farnham, 1825, ed. by James Savage; repr. Salem, NH: Ayer Publishers, Inc., 1992), 2: 365, which gives the names in a different order, and misspells Jeffrey's name as "Fennis."

¹⁷ Henry R. Stiles, *The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut*, 2 volumes (New York: The Grafton Press, 1904, repr. New England History Press, 1990), 1: 269.

¹⁸ Alonzo B. Chapin, *Glastonbury For Two Hundred Years: A Centennial Discourse* (Hartford: Case, Tiffany & Company, 1853), 160-1, 177. Ferris' homelot, however, was probably always on the west side of the River, with the main Wethersfield settlement.

¹⁹ History Of Stamford (note 9), 14-26.

²⁰ Greenwich Land Records, 1: 168. The earliest Indian deed to Greenwich land, secured by Robert Feake and Daniel Patrick on 18 July 1640 (Greenwich Land Records, 1: 455), contains an added notation that "Keofrum hath sould all his Right in ye above s'd Necke unto Jeffere Ferris, as wittnes under written," and this has led some to believe that Jeffrey was in Greenwich at that earlier date. Paul Prindle admitted to being confused by the notation (Gillespie Ancestry [note 1], 120). I would propose that this annotation was logically added to the record at the time of Jeffrey Ferris' main purchase of Greenwich land from the Halletts in 1650. Elizabeth (Fones) (Winthrop) (Feake) Hallett's marital status was in public question at the time that she and her third husband made this sale in 1650 (see McCracken, "Feake Family," 86: 219, where the Ferris purchase of 1650 is mentioned.) Her second husband was

Greenwich constituted almost a dual citizenship, considering the different jurisdictions that controlled these two towns during their infancy.

Paul Prindle's description of this period in Jeffrey Ferris' life is outstanding for its attention to the political and jurisdictional changes that affected the two towns in their early years. An excellent historical novel by Anya Seton also covers this area and time period in a popular fashion, and makes wonderful reading for any descendants of these early settlers, many of whom are named and described (of course with some literary liberties being taken), including Jeffrey Ferris himself.^[21] One of the most interesting aspects of this entire historical scene has to do with the Feake family, including Judith (Feake) (Palmer) (Ferris) Bowers, Jeffrey's third wife, not repeated here but again treated amply by Prindle, and a central feature of the Seton novel.

According to historian Jeanne Majdalany, Jeffrey Ferris was the operator of Stamford's town mill in the early years, and his sons were probably a great help in this endeavor.^[22]

Paul Prindle transcribed the will of Jeffrey Ferris in full for his book, *Gillespie Ancestors*. The following excerpts provide us with information on his children and grandchildren that cannot be found anywhere else: "...my sonn James Fferris.....my sonn Jonothan Lockwoodmy daughter Mary Lockwood..... her husband Jonothan Lockwood..... my son Peter Fferris his three children..... my sonn Joseps two children....."^[23]

Children of Jeffrey Ferris and his (still unknown) first wife.^[24]

2.
 - i. PETER² FERRIS, b. say 1633, m. (1) ELIZABETH REYNOLDS, m. (2) MRS. RUTH (____) WEED.
 - ii. JOSEPH FERRIS, b. say about 1635, d. between 9 Jun and 24 Jul 1699, m. at Stamford 20 Nov 1657 RUTH KNAPP,^[25] b. 6 Jan 1640/41 at Watertown, MA, dau. of Nicholas and Eleanor Knapp.^[26]
 - iii. MARY FERRIS, b. abt. 1638, d. bef. 31 Jan 1707/08 at Greenwich, m. by 6 Jan 1634(/35?) (1) LT. JONATHAN LOCKWOOD, b. 10 Sep 1634 at Watertown^[27] and d. 12 May 1688 at Greenwich, son of Robert Lockwood

still alive in England at the time and there was no record of a proper divorce. Jeffrey Ferris was certainly aware of two responsibilities of any purchaser: first, to satisfy himself that the title to the property was clear, and second, to place the necessary deeds on the public record. To protect his interest in his major investment of 1650, it would have been a prudent move to ask one of the previous grantors of 1640 (Keofrum) to validate Ferris' purchase of that portion of the sale that was owned specifically by Elizabeth Hallett even if her marriage to William Hallett was in some question.

²¹ Anya Seton, *The Winthrop Woman* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1958.)

²² Jeanne Majdalany, *The Early Settlement of Stamford Connecticut 1641 - 1700* (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1991), 35, 70. I have been unable to find confirmation of Jeffrey's career as a miller in any of the town or land records. The name of Jeffrey Ferris does not appear as a grantor or grantee in *any* Stamford deeds.

²³ Gillespie Ancestry (note 1), 125-6, citing Fairfield Probate Records, 2: 20-1.

²⁴ All information from Gillespie Ancestry (note 1), 127-9 unless otherwise noted.

²⁵ Stamford Town Records, 1: 74.

²⁶ *Watertown Records Comprising The First and Second Books of Town Proceedings...* (Watertown: The Historical Society, 1894), 8. Some references give this date as 5 Jan 1641.

²⁷ Anderson, "Robert Lockwood" (note 11), 129.

- and Susanna Norman,^[28] m. (2) 1696 SGT. THOMAS MERRITT of Rye, Westchester County, NY, having a prenuptial agreement dated 3 June 1696.^[29]
- iv. JOHN FERRIS, b. abt. 1640, d. betw. 9 May 1715 and 25 Feb 1716,^[30] m. (1) MARY JACKSON, dau. of Robert Jackson, m. (2) the widow GRACE (____) PAWLING,^[31] who d. 31 Dec 1716 at Flushing, Long Island, NY. Not mentioned in his father's will but proved by his receipt in the Greenwich Land Records referring to his deceased father Jeffrey Ferris of Greenwich and naming his brothers Peter, Joseph and James Ferris and Jonathan Lockwood.^[32]
- v. JAMES FERRIS, b. abt. 1642, d. possibly abt. 1706,^[33] married and had children including James³ who m. Mary ____.^[34]

2. **PETER² FERRIS** was born say about 1634, place unknown, but possibly in England or Watertown, Massachusetts, and died on 28 September 1706 at Greenwich.

He married (1) on 5 July 1654 **ELIZABETH REYNOLDS**, born 1634 at Watertown, Massachusetts and died at Stamford in 1703, daughter of John and Sarah (____) Reynolds.^[35]

He married (2) at Stamford on 23 or 25 July 1705 Mrs. **RUTH (____) WEED**, widow of Daniel² Weed who died at Stamford in 1697.^[36] She later married John Clapp on 19 January 1707/08.^[37]

Peter Ferris and his brother Joseph and brother-in-law Jonathan Reynolds were among the 12 Greenwich residents who decided to place themselves under the jurisdiction of the New

²⁸ His mother was therefore later to become Mary Ferris' stepmother. For another reliable treatment of the Lockwood family see Harriet Woodbury Hodge, *Some Descendants of Edmund Lockwood (1594-1635) of Cambridge, Massachusetts and his son Edmund Lockwood (c.1625-1693) of Stamford, Connecticut* (New York: Philip V. Lockwood, 1978), 6.

²⁹ Gillespie Ancestry (note 1), 128.

³⁰ Based on the dates of making his will and its proving. The Ferris Genealogy gives an exact date of 5 Feb 1716 at Flushing, NY.

³¹ Her surname was given by Capt. Jim Ferris, but not by Paul Prindle, who left it blank. Jim Ferris also states that she had been his (John's) housekeeper. This probably indicates that Prindle was unaware of Jim Ferris' work, which was probably in progress when Gillespie Ancestry was written in 1976, but was not generally available (in typescript form) until 1980.

³² Gillespie Ancestry (note 1), 128, citing Greenwich Land Records, 1: 173. The receipt was dated 16 July 1705.

³³ A date of death of 6 Nov 1726 is often given for this James Ferris, including by Prindle. But Capt. Jim Ferris pointed out, based on original research by Harriet Scofield, that this date most likely applies to the death of another James Ferris, namely this James' son. See Harriet Scofield, "James Ferris of Greenwich, Conn.," *The American Genealogist*, 26: 230-2.

³⁴ This information also comes from the same TAG article about James Ferris, just cited (note 33). Here again, Prindle was misled into thinking that Mary was the wife of James² Ferris, and appears to have been unaware of the earlier work by Ms. Scofield.

³⁵ Gillespie Ancestry (note 1), 129. Her mother's maiden name must be considered unknown at this time. Capt. Jim Ferris gives her name as Sarah Backus, but without further explanation.

³⁶ Her maiden name and parents' identities have been a puzzle for Stamford area researchers for generations, and the puzzle is not yet solved.

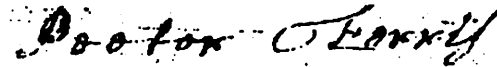
³⁷ Stamford Town Records, 1: 128.

Haven Colony on 6 October 1656.^[38] The exact nature of this transaction is not clear, since the Colony noted that “They are to fall in with Stamford, and be accepted a part thereof.” Apparently there was some kind of a split within the Greenwich community, and it may be presumed that there were others still resident in that town who preferred to remain under the prevailing Dutch control. No boundary changes seem to have resulted from this event.

It does appear, however, that Peter Ferris was a resident of Stamford for most of his career. He held several positions of responsibility in that town over the years,^[39] including being named deputy (representative) to Connecticut General Court (Assembly) in 1667.^[40] All other references to Peter Ferris in Greenwich appear to relate to his son, Peter Ferris Jr.

The names of the children in this family have been confusing for researchers, at least partly because of incompleteness in the records. One of the boundaries in determining Peter’s children has been his father Jeffrey’s mention in his will, made on 6 January 1664, of “my sonn Peter Fferris his three children.” On the surface, this seems to include Joseph, Peter Jr., and either Mary or the second Elizabeth, who was only 4 days old when Jeffrey made his will. The first Elizabeth is known to have died in infancy.

Another boundary on the identification of Peter’s children is his making of two deeds of gift to his loving grandson Jeremiah Jagger on 24 May 1698 and 27 September 1706 (the latter was on the day before Peter died.) This Jeremiah Jagger was not yet 21 years old in 1698, and was therefore the third generation Jeremiah Jagger, born to Jeremiah² Jagger and a daughter of Peter Ferris. Peter Ferris and Abraham Ambler administered the estate of Jeremiah² Jagger in 1690, and Elisha Holly, Daniel Scofield and Peter Ferris took the inventory. The estate’s largest debt (£30) was to Peter Ferris, and Jagger’s heirs were named as (his children) Sarah age 13, Elizabeth age 11, Mary age 7 and Jeremiah age 5.^[41] Therefore the grandson Jeremiah had been born in about 1684, and his oldest sister Sarah had been born in about 1676. Their mother must have been born before say 1656 or so, assuming she was at least 20 when her first child was born. This means (on the basis of age) she could not have been either Mary, born in 1662 or the second Elizabeth, born in 1664. Paul Prindle could only resolve this situation by postulating an earlier, first child for Peter Ferris, born perhaps as early as 1655, and perhaps called Sarah, since she gave her eldest child that name. This daughter would have been living at least as late as 1684 (when Jeremiah³ Jagger was born) and was therefore very much alive when Jeffrey Ferris made his will (in 1664) numbering only 3 children for his son Peter. Prindle solved *this* problem by supposing that Elizabeth (b. 1664) was not the third child named in her



Peter Ferris’ actual signature from the inventory of Jeremiah² Jagger

³⁸ Charles J. Hoadley, *Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven, From May, 1653 to the Union* (Hartford: Case, Lockwood and Company, 1858), 216.

³⁹ Gillespie Ancestry (note 1), 130-1.

⁴⁰ J. Hammond Trumbull, *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, From 1665 to 1678* (volume 2) (Hartford: F. A. Brown, 1852, repr. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1993), 70, spelling his name “Peter Ferret.” The other deputy from Stamford-Greenwich to that session (10 Oct 1667) was Peter’s brother-in-law, Jonathan Reynolds.

⁴¹ Fairfield Probate District Papers, Connecticut State Library, Estate of Jeremiah Jagger of Stamford, 1690 No. 3300, CSL microfilm used.

grandfather's will after all, and that the discrepancy could be explained either by Jeffrey's being unaware of a new grandchild born just 4 days before he made his will, or more likely, that it was due to a specific effect of old style dating, and that Elizabeth had not yet been born.^[42] This compilation accepts that arrangement, since this specific case was in the direct line of Prindle's client's ancestry, and he would have been sure to place the highest importance on getting it right. Capt. Jim Ferris was apparently unaware of this line of reasoning, and did not consider a possible additional daughter for Peter Ferris, born say about 1655. His solution was to place the second Elizabeth as the wife of Jeremiah² Jagger and make her the mother of the four Jagger grandchildren, and in the process he actually telescoped the first two Jeremiah Jagers into one person.^[43] In addition to its misunderstanding of the Jagger family, this proposal is not viable since it requires the improbable situation that Elizabeth (b. 1664/65) was only about 12 years old when the oldest Jagger grandchild was born.

We now turn to the Hannah Ferris who married Capt. John Knapp at Stamford on 10 June 1692. She must have been born before about 1674, assuming she was at least 18 years old when married. She was the subject of queries to the *Hartford Times* and the *Boston Transcript*, but apparently no one has yet conclusively proven her identity. In the only positive answer to these newspaper inquiries, H.S.C. gave the following statement, "Hannah Ferris, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Ferris, married John Knapp June 10, 1692. She died afterwards, leaving two children, Samuel and John (see Spencer P. Mead's History of Greenwich, Conn.)"^[44] Actually she left at least 7 children, Samuel, John, Hannah, Peter, Charles, Deborah, and Moses.^[45] But the real problem here is that S.P. Mead's History does not give this identity for Hannah at all, and as a matter of fact does not even list a Hannah Ferris as a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth.

Other writers have also included Hannah as a daughter of Peter Ferris, but without any real support.^[46] Nevertheless, it does seem reasonable to place Hannah here in this family, probably born sometime after Jeffrey Ferris died in 1666/67. In another *Boston Transcript* query, M.S.R.S. put the issue quite clearly as follows, "She [Hannah] must have been of the third generation of Jeffrey Ferris' family. Was she the daughter of Peter or of Joseph Ferris? Mead's *Greenwich* gives Joseph a daughter Hannah, but as wife of Jonathan Austin. John² Ferris and his family lived too far from Stamford, and James² Ferris was married too late. This seems to leave Peter² Ferris as the only possible father for [the] above Hannah."^[47] Capt. Jim Ferris also placed Hannah in this family, but again without any supporting documentation.

⁴² Gillespie Ancestry (note 1), 134.

⁴³ Capt. Jim Ferris appears to have been confused by the two Jeremiah Jagers in the Stamford records. The earlier one did have a wife named Elizabeth _____, who married Robert Usher in 1659 after Jagger had died – much too early to have been a daughter of Peter Ferris. The correct sequence has been given by Prindle in his Gillespie Ancestors (note 1), 312-8, and has also been covered well by Harry G. Gager in his "Jagger-Gager Genealogy," *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 101(1947): 104-6. Jeremiah Jagger was another of the group that followed the migration route from Watertown to Wethersfield to Stamford.

⁴⁴ *Boston Transcript*, 17 May 1935, answer #250.

⁴⁵ As already discussed in the Knapp segment of this series, Frederick C. Hart Jr., "Ancestry of William Weed of Stamford and Darien, Connecticut," *Connecticut Ancestry*, 50(2008): 151-2.

⁴⁶ Alfred Averill Knapp, *Nicholas Knapp Genealogy* (Winter Park, FL: the author, 1958), 14; Early Settlement (note 22), 160.

⁴⁷ *Boston Transcript*, 26 Jan 1927, question #4575.

There is some important additional evidence that tends to confirm that Hannah Ferris, wife of John Knapp, belongs in this family. First, it is probably significant that they named a child Peter, since the name Peter does not appear earlier in the Knapp line and this may therefore have been in honor of her father. Secondly, on 2 April 1712, the brothers Joseph and Peter Ferris, “sons of Peter Ferris late of Stamford deceased” (and therefore Hannah’s brothers if she were indeed a part of this family) sold a three-acre home lot in Stamford to John Knapp.^[48] It is significant that this land was described as “... whereon Standeth ye new Dwelling house and barn of sd John Knap.” The fact that John Knapp had built his new house and barn on this land while it was still owned by this branch of the Ferris family is strong circumstantial evidence that he had indeed married a daughter of Peter Ferris Sr.

A letter in the Edith Wicks Papers at the Stamford Historical Society claims that the late Virginia Olson (co-author of *Stamford’s Soldiers* and former genealogist of the Stamford Genealogical Society) had told the writer that “Peter & Elizabeth were the parents of Hannah. She [Mrs. Olson] states, ‘Hannah proved by deeds as the daughter of Peter but birth not recorded; married John Knapp 10 June 1692. She died 27 Sept 1724.’ Mrs. Olson also quotes the *Hartford Times* 12/28/1940 as giving reference to the relationship.”^[49]

Although an excellent circumstantial case may be made for Hannah’s placement in this family, it is not yet felt to be conclusive, and she must be placed here in this present compilation with the qualifier, “probably.”

Children of Peter and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Ferris, only 4 recorded at Stamford.^[50]

- i. (probably) _____³ FERRIS, perhaps named SARAH, b. say 1655, m. say about 1664 JEREMIAH² JAGGER.
- ii. JOSEPH³ FERRIS, b. 20th day 6th month (Aug) 1657,^[51] d. 7 Apr 1733, m. MARY HOYT, b. 22 Dec 1664 at Stamford,^[52] dau. of Joshua and Mary (Bell) Hoyt.^[53]

⁴⁸ Stamford Land Records, C: 419. Unfortunately, there seem to be no other deeds between Capt. John Knapp and any of the Ferrises.

⁴⁹ Letter from Harry A. Knapp to Mr. Hulitar dated 17 May 1977. This letter was forwarded to the Stamford Historical Society by Mr. Hulitar, who was trying to obtain proof of Hannah’s ancestry for hereditary society purposes, and had placed a query in *Connecticut Ancestry* on the subject. I have not been able to locate any conclusive evidence of the relationship in the Stamford Land Records. I’ve also checked the *Hartford Times* for the date cited, and found that this reference only includes the marriage of Peter Knapp and Hannah Ferris, but says nothing about Hannah’s identity (*Hartford Times*, 28 Dec 1940, #A-7562, signed A.A.K., perhaps Alfred Averill Knapp, compiler of the *Knapp Genealogy*.)

⁵⁰ All from Gillespie Ancestry (note 1), 134-5, except where noted. Early Settlement (note 22), 160, adds another child, Deborah, d. abt. 1724, who m. Capt. Jonathan Bell on 14 Jan 1701/02. It seems more likely that she was a daughter of James Ferris instead (see Scofield, “James Ferris” [note 33], 26: 232), and she is not listed among Peter’s children by Prindle.

⁵¹ Stamford Town Records, 1: 74.

⁵² Stamford Town Records, 1: 76.

⁵³ See Paul Prindle’s discussion in Gillespie Ancestry (note 1), 134-5 for her identification. The date of their marriage is given as 12 Dec 1686 by Capt. Jim Ferris, but I cannot find this in the vital records, and it is not given by Prindle or in the usually-reliable David W. Hoyt, *A Genealogical History of the Hoyt, Haight, and Hight Families* (Providence: The Providence Press Co., 1871, repr. Somersworth, NH: New England History Press, 1984), 318, that does not mention this marriage at all. The wife of Joseph Ferris is sometimes given incorrectly as Mary Smith.

- iii. ELIZABETH FERRIS, b. 28 day 11th month (Feb) 1659/60, d. 5th day 2nd month (Apr) 1660.^[54]
- iv. PETER FERRIS JR., b. say about 1661,^[55] d. 2 Jan 1736/37, m. (1) 11 Apr 1706 SARAH HOYT,^[56] b. 17 Apr 1674, dau. of Joshua and Mary (Bell) Hoyt, and sister of Mary Hoyt who had married his brother Joseph,^[57] m. (2) 15 Jun 1716 MERCY (BELL) (HOLMES) HOYT,^[58] dau. of Capt. Jonathan Bell and wid. of John Holmes and Samuel Hoyt.^[59]
- v. MARY FERRIS, b. 2 May 1662,^[60] prob d.y. bef. 1664 since only three children were numbered in Jeffrey Ferris' will of that year.
- vi. ELIZABETH FERRIS (again), b. 2 Jan 1664,^[61] n.f.i., but possibly also d.y.
- vii. (probably) HANNAH FERRIS, b. say about 1667, d. 27 Sep 1724, m. CAPT. JOHN KNAPP.

⁵⁴ Stamford Town Records, 1: 98 (both records).

⁵⁵ Not recorded at Stamford. It is given in the Ferris Genealogy (note 2) as 20 June 1661 without a source reference and may or may not be accurate. Prindle pointed out that it could not have been 20 June 1660 as sometimes given (Gillespie Ancestry [note 1], 135.)

⁵⁶ Stamford Town Records, 1: 128.

⁵⁷ Gillespie Ancestry (note 1), 135, and Hoyt Genealogy (note 53), 319, which uses the qualified "perhaps" in regard to this marriage and gives an incorrect marriage for Mary.

⁵⁸ Stamford Town Records, 1: 145.

⁵⁹ Hoyt Genealogy (note 51), 319-20.

⁶⁰ Stamford Town Records, 1: 76.

⁶¹ Stamford Town Records, 1: 76.

**ANCESTRY OF WILLIAM WEED
OF STAMFORD AND DARIEN, CONNECTICUT**


PART 14:

TUTTLE

Contributed by Robyn G. Weed, Broomfield, Colorado

Compiled by Frederick C. Hart Jr., CG, FASG, Guilford, Connecticut

WILLIAM¹ TUTTLE (abt. 1609 - 1673) = ELIZABETH ____ (abt. 1612 - 1684)


SARAH² TUTTLE (1642 - 1676) = JOHN² SLASON (1641 - 1706)

TUTTLE

"For William¹ Tuttle, chiefly known as one of the original settlers of New Haven, the records are unusually complete. There was nothing of special importance in the story of his life except that the multitude of references to his activities gives an unusually complete picture of the career of a typical English yeoman transplanted to a New England town. His story is filled with the small incidents which led to a gradual growth in influence and standing."^[1]

Previous writers have covered the interesting career of William Tuttle in considerable detail. The published literature on the family is substantial, beginning with a massive comprehensive genealogy of "all" descendants in 1883.^[2] A goodly number of surviving records, plus a large number of interested descendants have continued to encourage writers since then. Another ambitious "dictionary" type of presentation appeared in 1968, attempting to document highly condensed notices of the members of all Tuttle and Tuthill families in America.^[3]

Using information from an apparently responsible study of the family performed in England and verified by the College of Arms, Donald L. Jacobus and Edgar F. Waterman presented a clear picture of William Tuttle's English ancestry in 1952.^[4] As is usually the case with the work of this eminent genealogist, Mr. Jacobus' concise summary of the career of William Tuttle and his listing of the Tuttle children is also outstanding.

Paul W. Prindle took particular interest in the Tuttle family for his Gillespie Ancestry in 1976, and his Tuttle segment there is very complete and generally well documented.^[5] Prindle drew heavily upon (and did not add to) the English origins as found by Jacobus and Waterman. But he paid considerably more attention to many of the more delicate details of the Tuttle family history, including an appendix that dealt with several unfortunate incidents titled, "The Transgressions of William⁴ Tuttle's Children."^[6]

Dr. David L. Greene (for many years and still a co-editor of *The American Genealogist*) published an article in 1978 that proved that William Tuttle was one of three Tuttle brothers (John, Richard and William) who emigrated together with their families on the *Planter* in 1635.^[7] Others had reached this conclusion earlier, based only upon the assumption that three

¹ L. Effingham DeForest and Anna Lawrence DeForest, *Moore and Allied Families : The Ancestry of William Henry Moore* (New York: The DeForest Publishing Company, 1938), 532.

² George Frederick Tuttle, *The Descendants of William and Elizabeth Tuttle* (Rutland, VT: the author, 1883).

³ Alva M. Tuttle, *Tuttle * Tuthill Lines in America* (Columbus, OH: the author, 1968). Sources are not cited but this is a very useful book for anyone with ancestry in one of these various lines. The entry for William Tuttle of New Haven is found on page 562.

⁴ Donald Lines Jacobus and Edgar Francis Waterman, *Hale, House and Related Families Mainly of the Connecticut River Valley* (1952, repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1978), 770-5.

⁵ Paul W. Prindle, *Ancestry of Elizabeth Barrett Gillespie (Mrs. William Sperry Beinecke)* (New York: The New York Public Library, 1976).

⁶ Gillespie Ancestry (note 5), 587-95, Appendix J. Prindle's "4" indicated that William was the fourth *known* generation, not the first generation in America or "1" as is used herein.

⁷ David L. Greene, "Origin of John Tuttle of Ipswich, Massachusetts," *The American Genealogist*, 54[1978]: 167-75.

contemporary men with the same surname and all traveling with their families on the same ship must have this relationship. Jacobus and Waterman, based on the materials they had received at second hand from England, could find no proof that John was a brother and therefore assigned him status as a probable first cousin.^[8] Paul Prindle repeated this conclusion, apparently without challenge.^[9] But when Dr. Greene examined the actual will of their father in the English records, he found unmistakable proof that the original suspicion was right and that all three emigrants on the *Planter* with their families in 1635 were indeed brothers – the sons of Simon Tuttle of Ringstead, Northamptonshire.

More recently, two authors that were particularly concerned with a specific branch of William Tuttle's family included much information about the first settler in their accounts.^[10] All of these secondary sources make good reading, but once again, the account by Paul Prindle, including his particular attention to the notorious activities of some of the second-generation Tuttle children, is by far the best available description of the first generation of William Tuttle's family history in America.

The following account will not attempt to duplicate the excellent work already in print, but will summarize the settler's career while concentrating on those aspects of the William Tuttle story that seem to have particular importance for the descendants of his daughter Sarah, wife of John Slason of Stamford. Additional source references have also been included where they seemed necessary and appropriate.

1. **WILLIAM¹ TUTTLE** (*Simon^A, Richard^B, Thomas^C*), son of Simon Tootell / Tootill / Towtill / Tuttell, (etc.) and his wife Isabel Wells, was born about 1609 in Ringstead, Northamptonshire, England.^[11] He died at New Haven, Connecticut in 1673, probably between the dates of 10 March 1672/73 and 27 April 1673.^[12] His inventory was taken in June of that year.^[13] The maiden surname of his wife, **ELIZABETH** _____ is not known.^[14] She was born about 1612^[15] and died at New Haven on 30 December 1684.^[16]

William Tuttle and his young family signed on to the list of passengers on the *Planter*, Mr. Nicholas Travice [Travis], master, bound from London to New England in the spring of 1635, leaving Gravesend on 2 April, 1635, bound for Boston:^[17]

⁸ Hale, *House and Related Families* (note 4), 772.

⁹ Gillespie Ancestry (note 5), 479.

¹⁰ Mary Tuttle Gaylord, *The Tuttlés, Branch of Simon* (Verona, VA: McLure Printing Co., Inc., 1981); and Joyce Bruner Whitman, *Andrew Hall Tuttle (1775-1845) His Ancestry and Descendants* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1985).

¹¹ Greene, "John Tuttle of Ipswich" (note 7), 54(1978): 173-4.

¹² Gillespie Ancestry (note 5), 486.

¹³ Tuttle Genealogy (note 2), 601-2, which reproduces the entire interesting inventory.

¹⁴ Prindle discussed the possibility that she was related to Robert Hill (1615-1663) or to Hill's unidentified first wife (Gillespie Ancestry [note 5], 479.)

¹⁵ Age 23 in 1635, see passenger list below.

¹⁶ *Vital Records of New Haven 1649-1850* Part 1 (Hartford: Conn. Soc. Founders and Patriots of America, 1917), 49.

¹⁷ Gillespie Ancestry (note 5), 479.

“William Tuttle, husbandman	26	[therefore b. abt. 1609]
Elizabeth Tuttle	23	[therefore b. abt. 1612]
John Tuttle	3 ½	[therefore b. abt. 1632]
Ann Tuttle	2 ¼	[therefore b. abt. 1633]
Thomas Tuttle	3 months. ^{18]}	[therefore b. 1635]

The overall list of names of passengers on the *Planter* is extremely important in that it contains the names of the other related Tuttle families as well as such other well-known early Connecticut settlers as William Wilcockson and William Beardsley, and (Mrs.) Eglin Hanford and her daughters Margaret and Elizabeth Hanford,^[19] mother and sisters of the Rev. Thomas Hanford, later to become the first pastor of the settlement at Norwalk, Connecticut.^[20] This was indeed a handsome passenger list and the potential connections between and among these people is typical of Great Migration settlers who migrated together to New England and were associated in various ways thereafter.

William Tuttle settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, while his brother Richard went to Boston proper and John went on to Ipswich. During his first year at Charlestown, William Tuttle was given permission to build a windmill there, and his wife joined the Boston Church shortly afterward on 24 July 1636, as did many other Charlestown families.^[21]

His incentive for joining with the Davenport – Eaton group in the founding of New Haven is not known. For whatever reason, however, he moved with his family to New Haven sometime between his son David’s baptism at Boston on 7 April 1639, and 4 June 1639 when his name appeared as a signer of the Fundamental Agreement of the first planters of New Haven.^[22]

“Will Tottle” was listed in a place of importance (5th on the list even though his estate was not among the highest in value) on New Haven’s comprehensive grand list of planters and their properties and tax rates in late 1640.^[23] This list tells us that there were 7 persons in William Tuttle’s household at that time. Bob Anderson used this fact, coupled with the fact that an additional child was baptized on 22 November 1640, to determine one boundary of the time of making this otherwise undated list.^[24]

With other colonial interests beginning to contend for rights in the Long Island Sound region, the New Haven Colony demanded an Oath of Fidelity be taken by its residents in the summer of 1644 (and afterward until the Colony was absorbed by Connecticut in 1662). William Tuttle was among 28 planters taking that oath on 5 August 1644.^[25]

¹⁸ Peter Wilson Coldham, *The Complete Book of Emigrants 1607 – 1660* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1987), 128.

¹⁹ Complete Book of Emigrants (note 18), 129.

²⁰ Augustus C. Golding, *Descendants of Rev. Thomas Hanford* (Norwalk, CT: the author, 1936), ix.

²¹ Gillespie Ancestry (note 5), 480.

²² Charles J. Hoadley, *Records of the Colony and Plantation of New Haven From 1638 to 1649* (Hartford: Case Tiffany and Company, 1857), 17-8. There are 111 names of male heads of families on this list of a “fundamentall agreement,” of which only 15 (including our William Tuttle) were designated by the respectful title of “Mr.” He was clearly well-regarded at New Haven.

²³ New Haven Colony Records (note 22), 91.

²⁴ Robert C. Anderson, “Focus on New Haven,” *Great Migration Newsletter*, 6(Jan-Mar 1997): 4-5.

²⁵ New Haven Colony Records (note 22), 139.

There are several good printed summaries of William Tuttle's numerous records in New Haven, and they will not need to be repeated here. Of these, the most comprehensive are the Tuttle Genealogy itself (i-x), Paul Prindle's Gillespie Ancestry (478-90), Branch of Simon (85-105), and Moore Genealogy (532-47). From these records most researchers have concluded that William Tuttle was held in high regard for his judgment and fairness; that he was regularly assigned prominent seating positions in the church sanctuary, also indicating high regard in the community (and solid support for the church); and that he often held positions of responsibility having to do with boundaries and personal disputes, but did not seek or fulfill any major elected offices.

He owned a considerable amount of property throughout the greater New Haven area, described in detail in many of the same references just cited. After his death and that of his widow, his homestead property at the corner of College and Chapel Streets in New Haven was sold out of the family by its administrators and in 1717 became the site of the newly organized Yale College, later Yale University. "The Tuttle homestead was the only land owned by the college for nearly 30 years. It was the first of a long series of purchases [by the college] extending through a period of more than a century, which finally bought the whole of the College Square into its possession. In these transfers, descendants of Wm. Tuttle, who at one time or another owned a considerable part of the square, appear as grantors, either directly to the college or to intermediate holders."^[26]

I have not been able to find a concrete reason why three of the Tuttle children married into families from Stamford. Although Stamford was originally part of the New Haven Colony, it was quite well separated by distance, and the towns of Norwalk, Fairfield and Stratford, all part of the Connecticut Colony, lay between Stamford and the nearest New Haven Colony settlement at Milford. Jonathan married Rebecca Bell who had been born in Stamford, Sarah married John Slason who had been born in Stamford, and many of their brother John's children moved to Norwalk and Stamford as well, so his wife Catherine Lane may have been a Stamford girl. Since William Tuttle's brothers both settled in other parts of New England, it may have been Elizabeth (____) Tuttle, William's wife, who was the one who had the Stamford associations. Until her identity can be determined, this curious connection with Stamford families will have to remain a mystery.

William and Elizabeth Tuttle had to deal with more than their share of problems in their children's lives. This heavy dose of family difficulty was glossed over and generally not even mentioned by the 1883 Tuttle Genealogy, probably out of a desire to spare many descendants from embarrassment. Later writers, however, notably Prindle and DeForest, have felt it more appropriate to document these serious problems along with their genealogies, providing readers with a more complete understanding of what we would now call the "family history."

Prindle introduced the subject by discussing a Connecticut State Law that provides for sterilization of individuals who might "produce children with an inherited tendency to crime, insanity, feeble-mindedness, idiocy, or imbecility...", the implication being that William Tuttle's family was somewhat formally considered to be an example of the inheritance of undesirable

²⁶ Tuttle Genealogy (note 2), ii.

character traits.^[27] Prindle then added (without personal commentary) the observation that William Tuttle also shared blood lines with many highly regarded persons, including the Rev. Timothy Edwards and Sir Winston Churchill, and pointed out that the Tuttle Genealogy had estimated that “at least four hundred, or one in twenty-five [graduates of Yale University] are known to be of this lineage or affinity, and so of its professional schools [including two Yale Presidents].”^[28]

Writing a generation earlier than Prindle, Donald L. Jacobus had mentioned William Tuttle’s family as an example in a chapter titled, “Genealogy and Eugenics.”^[29] Jacobus presented evidence that so-called “defective” persons could produce offspring that were perfectly responsible and desirable citizens, and that well-meaning attempts at selective breeding among humans (eugenics) could therefore potentially do as much damage as good. He cautioned that, “There may be the risk that in eliminating an undesirable trait, a desirable trait linked with it may also be ‘bred out’,” and also offered the comforting thought that “I have concluded from my own studies that in the long run nature eliminates the most degenerate human strains.”^[30]

Our immediate interest is in the daughter Sarah, born in 1642 at New Haven. In 1660 (when she was 18 and still unmarried) she was called into New Haven court for “imodest, uncivell, wanton, lascivious manner” in her speech and behavior. Actually, all she was accused of was kissing another man in public (which she denied) and having some fresh words for a newly married couple about what they would do that night (which she did not deny). But she was found guilty and fined 20 shillings, the sentence later reduced by half at the request of her father.^[31]

Except for this questionable instance in New Haven, we have no evidence that Sarah Tuttle could have been considered unsociable or otherwise degenerate in any way. She married John Slason of Stamford in November 1663, moved back to Stamford with him and began her own family with four children being born to them by 1672 (see the Slason Segment of this compilation). On 17 November 1676, Sarah’s younger brother Benjamin Tuttle, age about 28 years, unmarried and living in the Slason household, went berserk about an hour and a half after dark and brutally murdered his sister with an ax in front of her own hearth and in full view of the Slason children. Benjamin confessed to the crime, was found guilty, and was executed by hanging at New Haven on 13 June 1677.^[32] The jury who made the original inquest at Stamford the night of the crime consisted of twelve respected male citizens of Stamford, including (at least) two other ancestors of William⁷ Weed: Henry Smith and Daniel Scofield.^[33] Writing to his friend the Rev. Increase Mather in April 1677, Stamford’s pastor the Rev. John Bishop reported, “An horrid murder committed among us, here at Stamford. A brother killing his own dear sister, *a very good woman that loved him dearly* [emphasis added], ... It was one Benjamin Tuttle...”^[34]

²⁷ Gillespie Ancestry (note 5), 587.

²⁸ Gillespie Ancestry (note 5), 588.

²⁹ Donald L. Jacobus, *Genealogy as a Pastime and Profession* (New Haven: the author, 1930, second edition, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1968), 102-5.

³⁰ Pastime and Profession (note 29), 105.

³¹ Gillespie Ancestry (note 5), 591.

³² All information from Gillespie Ancestry (note 5), 592-3.

³³ Gillespie Ancestry (note 5), 593.

³⁴ “Letters of John Bishop,” *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society* Vol. 8, 4th Series (Boston: the

Children of William¹ and Elizabeth (____) Tuttle.^[35]

- i. JOHN² TUTTLE, bapt. 8 Dec 1631 at Ringstead, Northamptonshire, England, d. 12 Nov 1683, m. 8 Nov 1653 at New Haven, KATHERINE LANE.^[36]
- ii. ANNA / HANNAH TUTTLE, bapt. (as Anne) 20 Jun 1632/33 at Ringstead, d. 9 Aug 1683 at Hartford, Hartford Co., Conn., m. (1) abt. 1654 JOSHUA JUDSON, son of William and Grace Judson of Stratford, m. (2) 10 Dec 1662 at Stratford, JOHN HURD, JR., son of Adam Hurd, d. bef. 20 Dec 1690.^[37]
- iii. THOMAS TUTTLE, bapt. betw. 4 Jan and 1 Mar 1634/35 at Ringstead, d. 19 Oct 1710 at New Haven, New Haven Co., Conn., m. 21 May 1661 HANNAH POWELL, dau. of Thomas and Priscilla (____) Powell, b. Aug 1641, d. 15 Oct 1710.
- iv. JONATHAN TUTTLE, bapt. 2 Jul 1637 at Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass.,^[38] d. 1705 at New Haven, m. ____ REBECCA BELL, dau. of Lt. Francis and Rebecca (____) Bell, b. abt. 1643, d. 2 May 1676 at New Haven.
- v. DAVID TUTTLE, bapt. 7 Apr 1639 at Boston,^[39] d. 1693 at New Haven, incapable.
- vi. JOSEPH TUTTLE, bapt. 22 Nov 1640 at New Haven,^[40] d. Sep 1690 at New Haven, m. 2 May 1667 at New Haven HANNAH MUNSON, dau. of Capt. Thomas and Johanna (____) Munson, bapt. 11 Jun 1648 at New Haven, d. 30 Nov 1695 at Guilford. She had m. (2) 21 Aug 1694 at Guilford Nathan Bradley.
- vii. SARAH TUTTLE, bapt. Apr 1642 at New Haven,^[41] d. violently at the hand of her brother Benjamin 17 Nov 1676 at Stamford, m. 17 Nov 1663 at New Haven JOHN SLASON, son of George and (____) Slason.
- viii. ELIZABETH TUTTLE, bapt. 9 Nov 1645 at New Haven,^[42] date and place of death unknown, m. 19 Nov 1667 at New Haven RICHARD EDWARDS, son of William and Agnes (?Tucker)(Spencer) Edwards, b. 1 May 1647 and d. 20 Apr 1718, both at Hartford, divorced from him by act of the

Society, 1868), 299.

³⁵ Unless otherwise noted all information is from Gillespie Ancestry (note 5), 488-90.

³⁶ She has sometimes been identified as the daughter of John Lane of Milford, but Prindle reported evidence to the contrary, and her parents are still unknown (Gillespie Ancestry [note 5], 490.)

³⁷ Donald L. Jacobus, "Tuttle, Pantry, Judson, Hurd An Important Correction," *The American Genealogist*, 30(1954): 7-10, also Gillespie Ancestry (note 5), 488. This correction explains that she did *not* marry (1) John Pantry, or (2) Thomas Welles Jr., son of Gov. Thomas and Alice (Tomes) Welles, as given in the Tuttle Genealogy (note 2), 1, and in Hale, House and Related Families (note 4), 774. For additional information see Thaddeus B. Hurd, "Hurd Errors – Some Corrections," *The American Genealogist*, 50(1974): 6-9.

³⁸ *A Report of the Record Commissioners Containing Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, 1630-1699* (Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1908), 5. Some sources give the day as 8 July, but this printed record clearly says "2 day, 5 mo."

³⁹ Boston Births (note 38), 8.

⁴⁰ New Haven Congregational Church Records, 1: 10, CSL Index used.

⁴¹ New Haven Church Records (note 40), 1: 11.

⁴² New Haven Church Records (note 40), 1: 13.

- Connecticut General Assembly Oct 1691.^[43]
- ix. SIMON TUTTLE, bapt. 28 Mar 1647 at New Haven,^[44] d. 16 Apr 1719 at Wallingford, New Haven Co., Conn., m. ABIGAIL (____), who d. ____ Aug 1722 at Wallingford.
- x. BENJAMIN TUTTLE, bapt. 29 Oct 1648 at New Haven,^[45] unm., executed 13 Jun 1677 at New Haven for the murder of his sister Sarah.
- xi. MERCY TUTTLE, b. 27 Apr 1650 at New Haven, bapt. there 19 May 1650,^[46] d. aft. 1695, m. 2 May 1667 at New Haven (a double wedding with her older brother Joseph), SAMUEL BROWN, son of Francis and Mary (Edwards) Brown, bapt. 7 Aug 1645 at New Haven, d. 4 Nov 1691 at Wallingford. This was a different Brown family from that of Francis Brown of Stamford, yet the two are often confused with each other.^[47] Mercy Tuttle was the second ax murderer in this family, murdering her son Samuel Brown Jr. at Wallingford on 23 Jun 1691 when she was almost 41 years old and her son only 17. The son died of his injuries 6 days later. There was no question of her guilt, but because of the confusion of law and authority resulting from the removal of Governor Andros in 1689, Mercy somehow escaped execution for this murder and was still living in 1695.
- xii. NATHANIEL TUTTLE, b. 24 Feb 1652/53 at New Haven, bapt. there 29 Feb 1652/53,^[48] d. 20 Aug 1721 at Woodbridge, New Haven Co., Conn., m. 10 Aug 1682 at New Haven, SARAH HOWE, dau. of Ephraim and Ann (Hough) Howe, b. 25 Jan 1654 at New Haven, d. Nov 1743 at Woodbury, New Haven Co., Conn.

⁴³ Charles J. Hoadley, *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut From August, 1689 to May, 1706* (Hartford: Case, Lockwood and Brainerd, 1868), 59.

⁴⁴ New Haven Church Records (note 40), 1: 14.

⁴⁵ New Haven Church Records (note 40), 1: 15.

⁴⁶ New Haven Church Records (note 40), 1: 15.

⁴⁷ See, for example, James G. Brown, "Francis Brown, An Early Settler of Stamford: A Summary and Update of Known Information With Some New Conclusions and Interpretations," *Connecticut Ancestry*, 36(Nov 1993): 53-65.

⁴⁸ New Haven Church Records (note 40), 1: 16.

**ANCESTRY OF WILLIAM WEED
OF STAMFORD AND DARIEN, CONNECTICUT**

PART 15:

REYNOLDS

Contributed by Robyn G. Weed, Broomfield, Colorado

Compiled by Frederick C. Hart Jr., CG, FASG, Guilford, Connecticut

JOHN¹ REYNOLDS (say 1610 -) = (?) SARAH ____ (- ?1657)

ELIZABETH² REYNOLDS (ca. 1636 - 1703) = PETER FERRIS (say 1634 - 1706)

REYNOLDS

1. JOHN¹ REYNOLDS was born in England say about 1610. The date and place of his death are unknown, and there has consequently been considerable speculation about his possible whereabouts during later life (see below.) He may have been the brother of Robert Reynolds of Boston, Watertown and Wethersfield.^[1]

A Sarah Reynolds died at Stamford on 31 August 1657^[2] during the epidemic at Stamford thought to have been malaria. This record (alone) has led earlier researchers to claim that she was the wife of John Reynolds, but the original record does *not* give any relationship or age for her, even though the death was recorded on two separate pages.^[3] Since there is no other Stamford (or Greenwich) record that identifies this Sarah Reynolds, we must leave open the possibility that she was instead a daughter of John Reynolds, or even an early wife of one of his sons. Caution dictates that we refrain from accepting the earlier assumptions of other writers, including the usually careful Paul Prindle, and say only that the wife of John Reynolds *may have been* the Sarah Reynolds who died at Stamford in 1657, particularly since there are so few records at Stamford for John Reynolds himself.

A Sarah Reynolds, age 20 years, was on board the *Elizabeth*, captained by William Andrews, that left Ipswich, County Suffolk, England for New England on 30 April 1634.^[4] Many researchers have speculated that this was the wife of our John¹ Reynolds, who therefore must have come to America himself before that time,^[5] or who was on board the same ship but not listed for some reason.^[6] It is true that the family of Thurston Raynor and his wife Elizabeth were also on board that ship (along with others bound for Watertown), and the Raynors were also involved in the later migrations to Wethersfield and Stamford, as was John Reynolds.

Regardless of whether this was indeed Sarah, wife of John¹ Reynolds in the spring of 1634, it does seem probable that John himself had come at about that time since John "Reynolls" was listed next to Jeffrey Ferris on the list of persons taking the oath of freemen of the Massachusetts

¹ Susan Rogers Clement, *Reynolds Family Association Centennial Collection* (Cullman, AL: The Gregath Company for the RFA, 1992), 729.

² Stamford Town Records, 1:19, 20, transcription copy 25, 26 (two separate entries both give this date although it is sometimes called 21 August).

³ In a highly irresponsible genealogical citation, the authors of the standard Reynolds Genealogy included the parenthetical phrase "(wife of John)" inside their quoted transcription of this record from p. 19 of the Stamford Town Records (Marion H. Reynolds and Anna C. Ripper, *The History and Descendants of John and Sarah Reynolds [1630? - 1923] of Watertown, Mass., and Wethersfield, Stamford and Greenwich, Conn.* [Brooklyn, NY: The Reynolds Family Association, 1924], 21. While this may eventually turn out to be true, it is nevertheless quite irresponsible to circulate a manufactured source citation in support of one's argument without identifying it as speculation.

⁴ Peter Wilson Coldham, *The Complete Book of Emigrants / 1607 - 1660* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1987), 114-5.

⁵ See, for example, Paul W. Prindle, *Ancestry of Elizabeth Barrett Gillespie (Mrs. William Sperry Beinecke)* (New York: The New York Public Library, 1976), 387.

⁶ Jeanne Majdalany, *The Early Settlement of Stamford Connecticut 1641 - 1700* (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1991), 184.

Bay Colony on 6 May 1635.^[7] These two men had very parallel careers at Watertown, Wethersfield, Stamford, and probably Greenwich, and their families intermarried, suggesting a possible relationship reaching back to their origins in England, not yet discovered.

On 14 November 1635, the town of Watertown “Agreed that Daniel Patrick: Brian Pembleton: Richard Bernard: Ephraim Child: Abram Browne: Charles Chaddock: & John Reynolds shall devide to every man his Propriety of Meddow, & upland that is plowable, & the rest to lie common.”^[8]

The exact time of his arrival in Wethersfield is not known, but Wethersfield historians place it in either 1635 or 1636.^[9] On the other hand, Robert Reynolds, possibly his brother, is usually considered to be among the first settlers of Wethersfield in 1635.

John Reynolds was certainly on the list of Wethersfield residents agreeing to settle at Stamford,^[10] and may have gone there early, with the first settlers in 1641 or 1642. However, there are remarkably few records on file for him at Stamford. He had no lands surveyed in 1651 as did so many Stamford citizens, and he was not mentioned as an adjoining landholder in any of the other surveys made at that time except for a single mention of John Holly’s homelot as being “bounded by ye lot *which was John Renoles*” (emphasis added).^[11] This lack of Stamford references has given rise to several speculations about a later career for John Reynolds, including a possible return to Wethersfield and/or to England, etc.^[12] Paul Prindle considered some of these possibilities, and added a few of his own, but without reaching any sure conclusion.^[13] At this point, and without further evidence, we must admit that the place, time and circumstances of John Reynolds’ death are still unknown. Unquestionably, all three of John Reynolds’ (known) children married into Greenwich families.

The Reynolds Family Association sponsored a genealogy of his family in 1924 that included a substantial amount of biographical information on John Reynolds in his various residences in America.^[14] Another recent book about this Reynolds family deserves special mention – the 1990 book *Loyal to the Land* is an outstanding visual production including many illustrations of interest, while doing a creditable job of documenting the early career of John¹ Reynolds and many of his descendants (through his two sons but not through Elizabeth) in the Greenwich area.^[15]

⁷ Lucius R. Paige, “List of Freemen,” *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 3[1849]: 93.

⁸ Watertown Historical Society, *Watertown Records* (Watertown: Fred G. Barker, 1894), 2.

⁹ Henry R. Stiles, *The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut*, 2 volumes (New York: The Grafton Press, 1904, repr. New England History Press, 1990), 1: 29.

¹⁰ Ancient Wethersfield (note 9), 142-8.

¹¹ Stamford Town Records, 1:51, transcription copy 62 (*not* Land Records A: 50-1 as given by Prindle).

¹² Marion Reynolds covered these speculations in some detail in a footnote to his Reynolds Genealogy (note 3), 21.

¹³ Gillespie Ancestry (note 5), 387-90.

¹⁴ Reynolds Genealogy (note 3). Researchers will want to refer to this earlier work for these details of John Reynolds’ life, but a critical approach is advised in accepting the materials and interpretations therein. For example, a court record is cited from the Connecticut Colony dated 1646 that refers to the punishment of a John Reynolds and two other persons, apparently servants, but these all appear to be residents of the Hartford area rather than of Stamford / Greenwich (Reynolds Genealogy [note 3], 18).

¹⁵ Deborah Wing Ray and Gloria P. Stewart, *Loyal to the Land – the History of a Greenwich Connecticut Family*

Known children of John Reynolds, perhaps with a wife named Sarah, order as given by Prindle.^[16]

- i. JONATHAN² REYNOLDS, b. say 1634, d. at Greenwich Jan 1673/74, m. abt. 1656 REBECCA ____, who later married Angel Husted.^[17] She was not Rebecca Sherwood as previously suggested by several authors, and she was not the daughter of Angel Husted, but rather was his wife.^[18]
- ii. ELIZABETH REYNOLDS, b. abt 1636, m. 15 Jul 1654 PETER FERRIS.
- iii. JOHN REYNOLDS, b. say 1639, d. at Greenwich late 1701, m. abt. 1668, JUDITH PALMER, dau. of Lt. William and Judith (Feake) Palmer.^[19] Following the death of William Palmer, Judith (Feake) Palmer married Jeffrey Ferris, the father of Peter Ferris.^[20]

(West Kennebunk, ME: Phoenix Publishing, 1990).

¹⁶ Gillespie Ancestry (note 5), 390.

¹⁷ Gordon L. Remington, "Rebecca Revisited," *The American Genealogist*, 73 (1998): 201-6.

¹⁸ For example, Reynolds Genealogy (note 3), 26; and George E. McCracken, "Rebecca, Wife of Angel² Husted, of Greenwich," *The American Genealogist*, 30 [1954]: 127-8;

¹⁹ Centennial Collection (note 1), 730.

²⁰ George E. McCracken, "The Feake Family of Norfolk, London, and Colonial America," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, 86 (1955): 211.

English Origins of Francis¹ Hall of Stratfield, CT

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In researching descendants of the immigrant Francis Hall for a recent article in this publication, differences were noted in the genealogy literature as to his birthplace and when and how he arrived in New Haven.¹ Additionally, a number of web sources gave his father's name as Gilbert, others as Edward. In various genealogies, both in print and on the web, several places in England were given for his birthplace: Rochester, Hallington, or Rolvenden in Kent, Milford in Surrey, and, finally and correctly, Bulkington in Warwickshire.

Francis Hall was said to be a member of a Puritan group headed by the Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton. John Davenport was the son of Henry and Winifred (Barneby) Davenport, a former mayor of Coventry. He had been baptized by Richard Eaton, vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Coventry, on 9 Apr 1597. In 1624 Davenport was elected as Vicar of St. Stephens on Coleman Street in London, but before he could begin his duties, he was charged with Puritanism by King James I. About 1630, Theophilus Eaton, the son of Richard Eaton and a childhood friend of Davenport from Coventry, moved to Swanne Alley (off Coleman Street) and became a member of the congregation at St. Stephens. Eaton, a merchant, had served as Deputy Governor of the Eastland Company and was a member of a Corporation for "a Plantacon in Mattachusetts Bay in New England." This Corporation received a grant of territory in New England and, on 4 March 1629, received a charter from Charles I that allowed them to negotiate with the Indians for land in New England.^{2,3}

In May of 1637, a group from St. Stephens under the direction of Davenport and Eaton, realizing that the New World offered more freedom to religious dissidents than did the English home country, boarded the ship *Hector* and headed for New England.⁴ Calder in *The New Haven Colony* reports that Francis Hall was a member of this St. Stephens' group, and he is listed as a passenger on the *Hector*.⁵ John Winthrop recorded the arrival of the ship and its passengers in Boston on 26 June 1637.⁶ After remaining almost a year in Boston, Davenport's party reboarded the *Hector* and, on 30 March 1638, sailed to Quinnipiac where the Pilgrims founded the settlement called New Haven.⁷

Francis Hall is listed as a founder of New Haven and an original signer of the Fundamental Agreement of 4 June 1639 for the governance of that City.⁸ If the order of the list reflects the

¹ Harlan R. Jessup, "Ancestry and Children of Alexander Hall, 1800-1856, of Newtown, Connecticut," *Connecticut Ancestry*, Vol. 49, No.1, (August 2006).

² Isabel MacBeath Calder, *The New Haven Colony*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1934 (Hereafter *The New Haven Colony*), pp. 29-30

³ George Dudley Seymour, *Memorials of Theophilus Eaton, First Governor of the New Haven Colony*, New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor, 1938.

⁴ *The New Haven Colony*, pps. 29-30.

⁵ Charles J. Hoadley, *Records of the Colony and Plantation of New Haven*, 1857 (Hereafter *New Haven Colony Records*), p.17.

⁶ Richard S. Dunn, James Savage and Laetitia Yeandle, *The Journal of John Winthrop, 1630-1649*, Harvard University Press, 1996 (Hereafter *Winthrop's Journal*), p. 223.

⁷ *Winthrop's Journal*, p. 251.

⁸ *New Haven Colony Records*. p.17.

timing of the signature, Francis may have signed sometime after the meeting on 4 June. Hoadley states in his history that "... John Clarke being absent when the couent w[as] made, doth now manefest his consent to itt, allso Richard Beach, Andrew Low, Goodmn Banister, Ar[thur] Halbidge, John Potter, Robt Hill, John Brockett and John Johnson, these persons being nott [ad]mitted planters when the couent was made doth now express their consent to itt."⁹ Francis Hall signed the Agreement below the name of the non-admitted planters listed in Hoadley's transcript – planters who, it should be noted, were not listed by Calder as passengers on the *Hector*.

After living in New Haven for about a decade, Francis Hall moved to Fairfield, his dwelling being on the east side of what is now called Beardsley Avenue.¹⁰ According to Schenck's "History of Fairfield," he also owned a farm in Fairfield, called "Hall's Farm" lying southeast of the Newton Square and at Greenlea and "shared the land dividends of the town."¹¹

In 1654 Francis and his wife Elizabeth bought substantial land in Stratford, moving there and becoming one of the proprietors of that town. In 1659 he purchased more land in Stratford. Francis Hall, who reported he only had 10 pounds back in New Haven in 1643,¹² now mentions "... lands at Norwalke, Fayrfeyld, Stratford, Milford, and New Haven with my lands at Stratford, houses, commons belonging to those lands by the water's side in Milford."¹³

Francis was a notable personage of the early colonial era. He was a practicing attorney in Fairfield, was a significant land owner, and was recorded as being the deputy for Stratford in General Court sessions in 1661, 1676 through 1680, and in 1685,¹⁴ serving as deputy to the general court for 13 sessions.¹⁵ He died, probably in Stratford (recorded Fairfield) on 5 Mar 1689/90.¹⁶

The Questions – From Where and When

With the notable exception of Calder's book, *The New Haven Colony*, published in 1934, genealogical literature over the past 100 years has reported that Francis Hall came from the county of Kent in England. According to Schenck, Francis Hall of Kent came to America with his brother William, who settled at Guilford. "He is represented to have been a son of Gilbert Hall of Kent, England & and was himself of Milford, Surrey, Co."¹⁷ David Hall in his book *Halls of New England*, reports that Francis "was the son of Gilbert Hall, who lived in the county of Kent, in the south-east part of England; some claim that he lived in the town of Rolvenden, but the records of that place have been searched without finding the names of father or son. Hall

⁹ *New Haven Colony Records*, pp. 12-13.

¹⁰ Samuel Orcutt, *A History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport, Connecticut*. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1886 (Hereafter *History of Stratford*) p. 121.

¹¹ Elizabeth Hubbell Schenck, *History of Fairfield*, New York, 1889, p. 376 (Hereafter *History of Fairfield*).

¹² *New Haven Colony Records*, p. 92.

¹³ *History of Stratford*, p. 116.

¹⁴ Donald Lines Jacobus, *Families of Old Fairfield*, 1930, vol. 1, (Hereafter *Families of Old Fairfield*), pp. 249-50.

¹⁵ *The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America Register*, 1911. p. 225, by Order of Patriots and Founders of America.

¹⁶ *Families of Old Fairfield*, p. 250.

¹⁷ *History of Fairfield*, p. 375.

and his brother William came from Milford, county of Surrey, in the ship with Rev. Henry Whitfield and his party of immigrants from Kent and Surrey.”¹⁸ The Whitfield party arrived aboard the first ship to enter New Haven Harbor after its settlement and, after disembarking, founded the town of Guilford, some 15 miles up the coast from New Haven.¹⁹

But the best indication as to the English home of Francis Hall can be found in the legal records of the New Haven Colony. Two children, Thomas and John Whitehead, had been placed in the care of Francis Hall by their mother for transport to their uncle George Allcote (Alcott) of Roxbury in Massachusetts. However, George Allcote died on December 30, 1640 before the youths were delivered.²⁰ On 1 December 1641 the General Court of New Haven ruled that Francis had the right to “dispose of the children which he brought out with him until the court had light to dispose otherwise of them, provided that they be well looked unto and well used.”²¹ It is worthwhile to note that the boys were not listed as passengers on the *Hector*. For the next six years, the boys remained indentured to Francis Hall.

In 1647, John Thompson, a Boston lawyer arrived in New Haven and asked the Court that the Whitehead boys be delivered to their uncle, Thomas Allcote (or Alcock), the brother of George Alcott who resided “in the Baye.” Alcott’s sister, Elizabeth Whitehead, wrote Thomas Alcott on 1647, 25, 8 month, concerning her sons John and Thomas Whitehead then with Francis Hall of New Haven.²² Elizabeth Whitehead, then living in Lemington Priors, Warwickshire, wrote that Francis Hall was a neighbor of her “Uncle Darby” in Bulkington (now Bulkington) Parish. The New Haven court eventually ruled that the Whitehead boys should stay in New Haven rather than be sent to their uncle in Boston.²³

If Francis was from Bulkington, a town just seven miles from Coventry, it would explain how he got to know Davenport and/or Eaton and became a member of the congregation formed at St. Stephens in London. It would also explain how Hall became a member of the Davenport/Eaton party, securing a scarce berth on the *Hector* when he was not a stockholder in the venture.²⁴

To summarize, various sources cite different birthplaces for Francis including Hallington and Rochester in Kent,²⁵ Bulkington in Warwickshire,²⁶ Rolvenden and Milford in Surrey. The

¹⁸ David B. Hall, *Halls of New England*, Albany, NY: J. Munsell’s Sons, 1883, p. 72.

¹⁹ Edward E. Atwater, *History of the Colony of New Haven*, Printed for the author, 1881, p. 113, 155 cont.

(Hereafter: *History of the Colony of New Haven*).

²⁰ *New Haven Colony Records*, p. 364.

²¹ *New Haven Colony Records*, p. 60.

²² William Aspinwall, *A volume relating to the early history of Boston: containing the Aspinwall notarial records from 1644 to 1651*, Boston Municipal Printing Office, 1903, pp. 101-102.

²³ For more on the Whitehead boys see James Shepard, “John Whitehead of New Haven and Branford, Conn.,” *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, 55(1901):180-84, and Gale Ion Harris, “Wolston Brockway of Lyme, Connecticut,” *Register*, 162(2008):41-42.

²⁴ *History of the Colony of New Haven*, p. 105. Francis Hall was awarded land on bordering the West Creek when New Haven was divided among the original settlers. This land was granted to those who were not proprietors.

²⁵ See: *Genesis and Lineage of my Ancestors* (Mss A 4054). R Stanton Avery Special Collections Department, New England Historic Genealogical Society

²⁶ Specifically web data by Danny Hall and Wanda Ware DeGidio; the former using data from The Ancestral File of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints website.

questions are where was Francis Hall born and when and how did he arrive in the Colonies? The answers start with his daughter Mary.

Mary Hall – The Child Has the Answers

On 24 March, 1656, John Winthrop, Jr, a doctor and the son of the Massachusetts governor, treated Francis Hall's wife, Elizabeth and his daughter Mary of Fairfield. In a prescription notation on page 13 of his *Journal*, Winthrop reported that Mary was 18 years old.²⁷ This would mean that Mary Hall was born in late 1637 or early 1638.²⁸ With this information, available records in England could be searched for a Francis Hall and daughter Mary with a birth/baptism date during this time period. The list of places searched, which includes all areas mentioned as the possible home of Francis Hall, is contained in Appendix A. Records for William Hall, the alleged brother of Francis, were also sought.²⁹

Although the Hall name was common in 17th-century England, the search revealed only one match for a Francis Hall with a daughter born in 1637 or 1638. That was Francis Hall of Bulkington, Warwickshire, who married Elizabeth Pick, of Birmingham, in 1634. Their daughter Mary, child number three, was baptized on 5 January 1638. Francis and his ancestors were traced back two generations for this analysis:

Francis Hall Family Summary

1. **THOMAS^B HALL**, b. say 1570, buried 26 Mar 1630, St. Peter, Church Lawford, Warwickshire, England, m. Church Lawford, 10 Feb 1589/90, **KATHERINE DALTON**, b. say 1570, buried 22 Jan 1626, St Peter, Church Lawford. Children, baptized St. Peter, Church Lawford:

- i. John, bp. 22 Jun 1589.
- + ii. Edward, bp. 21 Mar 1590, m Elizabeth Kimberley.

2. **EDWARD^A HALL**, bp. Church Lawford, Warwickshire, 21 Mar 1590, son of Thomas and Katherine (Dalton) Hall, m. **ELIZABETH KIMBERLEY**,³⁰ 30 Jan 1612/13 at St. Lawrence, Foleshill, Warwickshire, England. Children:

- i. Martyn (male), bp. 5 Nov 1613, St Lawrence, Foleshill, Warwickshire
- + ii. Francis, b. 5 Feb 1614/15, Bulkington, Warwickshire, m(1) Elizabeth Pick, m(2) Dorothy (Smith) Blackman.
- iii. Joseph, bp. 8 Jun 1617, St. James, Bulkington
- iv. Elizabeth, bp. 2 Oct 1619, St James, Bulkington

3. **FRANCIS^I HALL**, baptized Bulkington, Warwickshire, England, 5 Feb 1614/5, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Kimberley) Hall,³¹ died prob. in Stratford, CT (recorded Fairfield), 5 Mar

²⁷ John Winthrop, *Winthrop's Medical Journal*, p. 13.

²⁸ Dates in "old style" as recorded at the time.

²⁹ The search in England was coordinated by Sarah Talbutt, sarah@roots-in-kent.com.

³⁰ There are two possible baptisms for Elizabeth: 30 Sep 1587, daughter of Henrici Kimberly – Fillongley; and 1 Nov 1592, daughter of William Kimberly – Coleshill.

1689/90,³² m(1) Shackerstone, Leicestershire, 15 Apr 1634, **ELIZABETH PICK**,³³ baptized St. Martins, Birmingham, 27 Nov 1614, daughter of John and Margaret (Leather) Pick, died in Fairfield, CT, 6 Jul 1665, m(2) at Stratford, last of Oct 1665,³⁴ **DOROTHY (SMITH) BLACKMAN**, widow of John Blackman and daughter of Rev. Henry Smith of Wethersfield. Dorothy m(3) early in 1692, Mark St. John of Norwalk, and m(4) Dea. Isaac Moore of Farmington. Francis's children by Elizabeth Pick, first three baptized Bulkington, Warwickshire,³⁵ birth order uncertain for others:

- i. Isabell, bp. Bulkington, 30 Aug 1635.
- ii. Bathshua/Bathsheba, bp. Bulkington, 20 Dec 1636, buried Bulkington.
- iii. Mary, bp. Bulkington, 5 Jan 1638/9, d. Stratford, bef. 28 Nov 1716. Will dated 1 Dec 1714 and proved 28 Nov 1716 names Samuel Hall, son of brother Samuel; cousin Joseph Blackman and his daughter Sarah; cousin Benjamin Blackman and his wife; Josiah Blackman; cousin Adam Blackman; cousin Rebeckah Curtiss; brother Ebenezer Blackman's three sons, Ebenezer, Jonathan and Nathan; cousins William and Abigail Smith.
- iv. Isaac, b. New Haven, m. Lydia Knapp.
- v. Elizabeth, d. at Stratford bef 30 Apr 1694. Inventory 30 Apr 1694; adm. to brother Samuel Hall; on 6 Nov 1694, Samuel being deceased, his widow Susannah appointed to complete the administration.
- vi. Rebecca, d. (recorded Fairfield) 2 Mar 1690[91].
- vii. Hannah, m. Joseph Blackman.
- viii. Samuel, m. (1) Mary _____, m(2) Hannah _____, m(3) Susannah _____.

Elizabeth Pick Family Summary

Once it was verified that Francis Hall's wife was Elizabeth Pick, research was undertaken to see if additional information could be found regarding her family. This research was focused on the fact that Elizabeth owned a house and land in England that Francis sold in 1664. At the time of the sale, Francis gave Elizabeth the following written agreement.³⁶

"Francis Hall of Fairfield does acknowledge to have formerly sold a house and land in England which was in jointure confirmed upon his wife Elizabeth at our marriage in consideration whereof I make over all unto my said wife all my housing and land, within the liberties of Fairfield....."

The Birmingham Archives and Heritage Office were found to hold only a small subset of wills that are dated from 1834 to 1941. The national index of wills commenced in 1835 onwards. The

³¹ Parish register of Bulkington.

³² Except where otherwise footnoted, data is from Donald Lines Jacobus, *Families of Old Fairfield*, for Francis Hall, modified with the results of this research. Comparisons are to be made with Elizabeth Hubbell Schenck, *History of Fairfield*, New York, 1889, and with David B. Hall, *Halls of New England*, Albany, NY: J. Munsell's Sons, 1883.

³³ See below for Elizabeth Pick's family.

³⁴ Barbour Collection of Vital Records, Stratford LR 1:484.

³⁵ Parish registers of Bulkington, Warwickshire.

³⁶ *History of Stratford*. p. 122.

Diocesan Center at Litchfield in Staffordshire and the Archives Office in Leicester were also searched as was the Warwickshire Archives Office. No will or record of land sale was found for the Hall-Pick family. Though no wills or land records were found, the baptisms of Elizabeth and her siblings were found at St. Martin's, Birmingham.

JOHN PICK, b. say 1583, m. **MARGARET LEATHER**, daughter of Richard, bp. 9 Nov 1583, on 30 July 1613, St Martins, Birmingham, England. Children, all baptized at St. Martins, Birmingham:³⁷

- i. Elizabeth, bp. 27 Nov. 1614, m. Francis Hall.
- ii. Henri, bp. 16 June 1616.
- iii. Mary, bp. 22 Jan 1618.
- iv. Isabella, bp. 20 Nov 1622.
- v. Jane, bp. 6 Dec 1623.

William – No Brother of Francis

No evidence was found that would indicate that Francis had a brother William. A William Hall was found in Church Lawford but was easily identified as the son of a Richard Hall and without a daughter named Mary. The William Hall who was said to be the brother of Francis and a founder of Guilford, CT, was reported to be from Stapleton, Kent, and the son of Gilbert Hall of Kent.³⁸ The Parish Register of Hunton, Kent, revealed this William Hall, son of Gilbert, who accompanied the Rev. Whitfield to Connecticut.³⁹

1611	Nov 5 th	Frideswyde dau of Gilbert Hall bapt.
1612	_____ 27 th	Margaret dau. of Gilbert Hall bapt.
1614	Jan 15 th	John son of Gilbert Hall bapt.
1616	Sept 29 th	William son of Gilbert Hall bapt.
1620	Aug 27 th	Margaret the daughter of Gilbert Hall was buried

The Rev. Whitfield was a pastor in Oukley (Ockley), Surrey. He was censured for his preaching and resigned his position as Vicar of Ockley Church and became an itinerant preacher traveling through parts of Surrey and Kent. As was common at the time, he formed a "Clerical Company," gathering around him 25 families of young farmers from Surrey and Kent. This group formed the basis of his congregation for emigration to the New World.^{40,41} William Hall was a resident of this area and, very likely, became a follower of the Rev. Whitfield. He then became a member of the Whitfield group, immigrating with them to New England, and arriving in New Haven in June or July of 1639.

³⁷ Parish registers of St. Martins, Birmingham.

³⁸ Henry Fitz-Gilbert Waters, *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vols. 37-42, 1883-98, p. 238. Hunton and Staplehurst are adjoining parishes and it seems that Gilbert had some of his many children in one parish and the rest in the other. It appears that Gilbert had about 10 children of whom William is the only one known to have lived. Stapleton is a mistranscription of the name Staplehurst. There is no Stapleton parish.

³⁹ Hunton Parish Register 1590-1639.

⁴⁰ William B. Sprague, *Annals of the American Pulpit*, Robert Carter and Brothers, New York, 1857, p. 101.

⁴¹ The Henry Whitfield House literature, Connecticut State Museum.

But when did Francis Hall arrive? On the *Hector* in 1637 or on a ship with William Hall in 1639? The answer may very likely be both.

Mary Hall – With More Answers

When the *Hector* left for Boston in May of 1637, Elizabeth Hall was pregnant, as her daughter Mary was born in the closing days of that year. It is possible that Francis Hall returned to England on a ship in the late summer or early fall of 1637. He knew that the Davenport party was stagnating in the Boston area while a settlement site was located and while the Rev. Davenport was engaged in the synodical inquisition of Anne Hutchinson.⁴² He knew that he was able to return to England and return the following spring. After all, John and Elizabeth Davenport left their infant son in care of a noble lady for future transport to the Colony.⁴³ Francis Hall had reason to be careful through the birth of a new baby, as his previous two children had died shortly after childbirth.

Atwater reports that there were three ships in the Whitfield party that arrived in New Haven in June and July of 1639. One of these ships carried Davenport's child in the care of a nurse.⁴⁴ These same ships could also have brought the late signers of the Fundamental Agreement to New Haven.⁴⁵

If Francis Hall returned to New Haven on the ship that transported Davenport's child and other late signers of the Fundamental Agreement, he would have arrived in June or July of 1639 and signed that Agreement after he arrived. This would explain why he was a late signer even though he first arrived in New England on the *Hector* in 1637.

Summary

Francis Hall was a resident of Bulkington, Warwickshire, just prior to joining the Davenport party on their voyage to the Colonies to in the search for freedom from religious persecution. He arrived in Boston on 26 June 1637. It is believed he returned to England later that same year to be with his wife for the birth of his daughter Mary. On his return voyage to New England in 1639, he brought with him his wife, Elizabeth (Pick) Hall, daughter Mary, and the Whitehead boys, Thomas, age 10, and John age 13. He signed the Fundamental Agreement shortly after his arrival and was allocated land as an original settler of New Haven.

⁴² Alan Heimert & Andrew Delbanco, *The Puritans in America*, Harvard University Press, 1985, p. 218

⁴³ *History of The New Haven Colony*, p. 162.

⁴⁴ *History of The New Haven Colony*, p. 162.

⁴⁵ *New Haven Colony Records*, pp. 12-13

**Appendix A.
List of English Sources Examined**

As noted in the above article, Francis Hall had more often been reported from Kent or from Surrey rather than his correct origins in Warwickshire. In seeking his parentage, sources were examined in each of these counties. Various entries for "Hall" were found, including that of the *other* immigrant William Hall (of Kent). This lists the sources examined and Hall records found, beginning with Francis Hall's correct origins and with the significant records underlined.

Leicestershire Records

Shackerstone Parish Register

Baptisms, burials and marriages 1630-1689

15 April 1634 – Marriage of Francis Hall and Elizabeth Pick

Warwickshire Records

Bulkington Parish Register

Baptisms 1606-1966

Burials 1606-1812

Marriages 1606-1837

Banns 1754-1823

The register from 1610 through 1680 was searched and the following "Hall" entries were found:

Francis son of Edward Hall bapt February 5th 1614/15

Joseph son of Edward Hall was bapt June 8th 1617

Elizabeth daughter of Edward Hall bapt October 26th 1619

William Warner and Janet Hall married October 16th 1631

Isabell Hall daughter of Francis Hall bapt Augt 30th 1635

Clement Hall and Ann Crook married Oct 8th 1636

Bathsuah or Bathsheba Hall daughter of Francis Hall and Elizabeth his wife
bapt December 20th 1636

Joseph Rogers and Elizabeth Hall was married Sept 11th 1638

Mary daughter of Francis Hall bapt Jan 5th 1638/1639

Sarah daughter of John Hall bapt Jan 26th 1638/1639

No marriage was found from 1610-1614 for Edward Hall in the Bulkington Registers.

Church Lawford. The parish register for Church Lawford was searched from 1575-1630. There are no records for this parish prior to 1575.

Baptisms/Burials 1575-1948

Marriages 1575-1812

Banns 1734-1823

Thomas Haule and Katherine Dalton were married Feb 10th 1589/1590

John Roberts and Ann Hawle were married Nov 23rd 1596

Richard Hall and Eliza Philips were married May 18th 1614

Richard Hall and Agnes Mutton Widow were married Nov 9th 1615

William Hall and Mary Sedgely were married Oct 9th 1624

Clement Hall and Mary Nailor were married June 22nd 1621.

John Haule son of Thomas Haule was baptized June 22nd 1589

Edward Haule son of Thomas Haule was baptized March 21st 1590

William Haule son of Thomas Haule was baptized Aug 25th 1594

John Hawle son of William was baptized July 4th 1596

Thomas Haule son of Thomas Haule was baptized Sept 13th 1601

Barbara daughter of Richard Hall was baptized Feb 1st 1614

Joan daughter of Richard Hall was baptized March 8th 1615

Frankton Parish – 1550 on

Wolfhampcote Parish – 1550 on

Flecknoe Parish – 1550 on

Coleshill

Baptisms 1538-1812

Burials 1538-1812

Marriages 1538-1754

Fillongley

Baptisms 1538-1922

Burials 1538-1812

Marriages 1538-1754

Foleshill St. Lawrence

Baptisms 1564-1913

Burials 1565-1812

Marriages 1538-1754

Banns 1538-1754

St. Martins Parish Registers

Baptisms, burials and marriages

1555-1630

Leamington Priors Parish Register Transcripts (the Whitehead boys sent with Francis Hall)

John Whitehead baptized 19th Nov 1626 father Henry Labourer.

Thomas Whitehead baptized 6th May 1628 father Henry Labourer.

Thomas Whitehead buried 16th May 1628 father Henry Labourer.

Thomas Whitehead baptized 26th April 1629 father Henry Labourer.

Elizabeth Whitehead baptized 13th March 1630 father Henry Labourer

Jane Whitehead baptized 10th March 1632 father Henry Carpenter

Henry Whitehead baptized 11th June 1635 father Henry Carpenter

Henry Whitehead buried 25th Sept 1635 father Henry Carpenter
Henry Whitehead buried 4th Sept 1636 Widow Whitehead

Kent Records

Parochial Court of Canterbury Wills

Will of Gilbert Hall clothier of Staplehurst 1653

Will of William Hall of Wittersham 1703

Egerton 1569-1640 (DCb/B1/84) at Canterbury Cathedral Archives

Ivenden parish register transcripts

Marriages 1558-1641

Burials 1558-1640

Baptisms 1560-1640

Rolvenden parish register transcript

Marriages 1558-1641 (none)

Burials 1558-1641 – 27th Dec, June wife of Thomas Haales

Baptisms A handful of baptisms was noted before 1560 but no Halls. The register proper starts in 1560, and there were no Hall baptisms to 1641.

Staplehurst parish register transcript 1600-1695

There were no Hall entries until:

1602	Aug 27 th	ye first baptised Marie ye daughter of Ruben Smeede and married Steven Fuller and Marie Haule
1621	June 15 th	baptised Suzanne and Siluestra daughters of Gilbert Hall
1623	January 3 rd	buryed Mersy the daughter of Gilburd Hale
1624	April 9 th	The Visitation was held at Faversham and the church Wardens for the following year are Richard Sleyney and Gilbert Hall
1624	October 1 st	Visitation held at Sittingbourne Richard Sleyney and Gilbert Hall being the Churchwardens.
1624	Nov 21 st	Baptised Richard the sonne of Gilbert Hall
1625	March 22 nd	buried the weedoue Hale (<i>Widow Hall</i>)
1626	24 th Aug	Baptised James the sonne of Gilbert Hall
1628	April 6 th	baptised Samuell the son of Gilbert Hall
1629	Feb 13 th	Baptised Thomas and Ann sonne and daughter of Gilbert Hall and then buried another child all 3 borne at one birth
1629	Feb 18 th	Buried Thomas and Ann ye children of Gilbert Hall
1631	April 17 th	Baptised Elizabeth daughter of Gilberd Hall
1632	April 7 th	Baptised Jane the daughter of Gilbert Hall
1638	21 st Jan	Buried Siluestra the daughter of Gilbert Hall
1638	Feb 21 st	Buried Fridswid (Friswith) the wife of Gylbert Hall
1638	28 th Feb	Buried Susannah the daughter of Gilbert Hall
1638	March 5 th	Buried Richard Sonne of Gilbert Hall
1638	March 16 th	Buried John the sonne of Gilbert Hall
1654	July 20 th	Buried Gilbert Hall clothier An Ancient man.

1668 June 9th Buried Elizabeth Hall

Hunton parish register 1590-1639

1606 unreadable

1610 unreadable

1611 Nov 5th Frideswyde dau of Gilbert Hall bapt

1612 [] 27th Margaret dau of Gilbert Hall bapt

1614 Jan 15th John son of Gilbert Hall bapt

1616 Sept 29th William son of Gilbert Hall bapt

1619 Aug 16th John Allen and Dorothy Allen married

1620 April 12th John Allen clothier was buried

1620 Aug 27th Margaret the daughter of Gilbert Hall was buried

Probate accounts- Indexes checked

Rochester Consistory Court

Rochester Archdeaconry Accounts

Rochester Peculiar Court

Parochial Court of Canterbury

Consistory Court of Canterbury

Archdeaconry Court of Canterbury

Archdeaconry and Consistory Court unregistered Wills

Rochester St Nicholas

No registers survive before 1624

1624 Mary y daughter of Quhard (Richard?) Hall was baptised the 16th Jan

1624 John the son of Anthonie Hott (Hall?) was baptised 3rd April

1625 Anthonie the Son of Francis Rawle (Hall) was baptised the 20th November 1625.

Rochester St Margaret's

No registers survive before 1639

Strood St Nicholas parish registers 1570-1600

Cuxton St Michael All Angels 1620-1640

Hunton St Mary 1590-1639

Fairfield 1600-1610

Leeds Maidstone parish register 1570-1590

St. Stephens, Coleman Street, London 1600-1610, 1625-1639

Willesborough Baptisms 1540-1640

1544 William Hall 28th April

1544 Robert Hall 26th July

1546 Elizabeth Hall 26th Nov

1549 Joane dau of Wm Hall Nov 3rd

1549/50 William son of Thomas Hall 21st Feb

1555 Richard Hall Oct 2nd

1555 Gabrielle Hall Jan 27th

- 1555/6 Joane Hall 28th Jan
 1557 Joane Hall daughter of Richard July 7th
 1557 Robart Hall Feb 20th
 1563/4 Sarah Hall dau of William Feb 12th
 1564 Catherine dau of Richard Hall April
 1566 Joan Hall dau of William ... July
 1567 Robert son of Richard Hall May 18th
 1573 Elizabeth dau of John Hall Nov 12th
 1577 John? Hall sonne of John Hall April 25th
 1579 Ursula Hall aughter of John Hall Sept 10th
 1584 Robert Hall sonne of Gregory Hall May 3rd
 1592 Jane Hall Jan 29th
 1594 Elizabeth Hall Oct 28th
 1597 Robart son ofthe younger March 27th
 1598 John son of John Hall the younger Nov 25th
 1602 Edmund son of John Hall March 2nd
 1603 Edmund son of John Hall Jan 9th
 1604 Margaret dau of John Hall Aug 12th
 1605 William son of John Hall March 2nd
 1605 William son of Gregory Hall Nov 14th
 1607 Ursula dau of John Hall Nov 5th
 1609 Henry son of John Hall April 26th
 1614 Francis son of John Hall 16th August
 1621 Edward son of John Hall 24th June
 1622 Jane dau of John Hall 14th April
 1622 Elizabeth dau of John Hall.. Aug
 1634 James son of Andrew and Jane Hall 5th? Aug

Shadoxhurst Ss. Peter and Paul (P332/1/1) 1538-1640

- 1544 Mary Hall was baptised, can't read date
 1595 possibly Margaret Hall
 Disappointing as much was unreadable

Ashford St. Mary 1570- 1639

Hothfield Baptisms 1570-1640

- 1572 Rallfe the son of John Hall Feb. 1571
 1586 Thomas son of William Hall. July
 Two unreadable but they were definitely not Francis
 1593 William son of William Hall 23rd June
 1593 Robert son of Robert 23rd Sept

Cuxton St. Michael 1600-1640

- 1620 The 23rd day of July Elizabeth the daughter of John Munday was baptised. The same day John the son of Nicholas Hull/Hall was baptised.
 1621 Mary daughter of William Hull 1621

Snodland All Saints 1600-1640

Much of the baptism register is unreadable.

The only entry found that may possibly have been Hall was:

1628 Baptised was the dater of William Hull, Elizabeth Hull (Yull) theAprill

The burial pages were easier to read and there were no burials from 1559-1640

Cranbrook — 1558-1650 a transcript with index showed a Hall family in residence but search showed no Francis and all children were the children of Ralphe Hall.

Wouldham – 1600-1640

There is a gap in the baptism register from 1565-1622

In 1626 and 36 there were 2 Hills entries one baptism and one marriage. No Francis or Gilbert

Thorpe's Registrum Roffense printed in 1769 notes all the Monumental inscriptions in the churches of the Diocese of Rochester.

St Nicholas Rochester In the south aisle

On a brass plate fixed in the south wall is this inscription

“Under this playte lyeth buried the body of Thomasen Hall The daughter of William Watts of this cittie and wife unto Robart Hall alderman and mayre of the citey of Rochester and lyved with him xxvii years is an honest matron and had by him vii childer and continued 30 years a widow and deceased the xxxday of August anno domini 1575 Her children deceased before her all except William Hall who gave this monument”

Frindsbury

On a grave stone near the north door is the following inscription

“.also here lies th body of Elizabeth wife of Morgan Hall of Maidstone daughter of the above named Henry and Eliz Kidwell who departed this life March 25th 1723 in the 51st year of her age

Bexley Church

“Here lyeth the body of Helen Hall, the first wife unto Justinian Champensis esquier and was the only daughter of Thomas Hall Gentleman which Thomas Hall was a sonne of Roger Hall of London merchant and unto Margaret Mirfine which was the eldest of 3 daughters and heires to Sir Thomas Mirfine of London Knight by whom the said Justinian had issue, Henry, Ales and Ellizabeth. She died 11th day November 1568

Sources in Surrey**Milford in Surrey 1600-1610****Sources in Staffordshire**

Lichfield Wills – For Kimberly wills

The Two Zachariah WHITMANs of Milford, Connecticut

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Two men named Zachariah Whitman were early residents of Milford, Connecticut. The first of these, an immigrant through New Haven, left no children, and his career and his family are fairly well documented and understood. The second Zachariah was a great-nephew of the first, and his family is much more complex—with six children by three wives. The identity of at least one of these wives has been uncertain, and the matching of children with wives has been widely misreported. The family is outlined both by Donald Lines Jacobus and by Susan Woodruff Abbott in their well-accepted accounts, but neither of these is complete.¹ An earlier genealogy by Charles H. Farnam provides more complete information on the immigrant brothers John and Zachariah Whitman, but his accounts of later families have a number of errors and omissions.² Compounding the problem, there is confusion among the several volumes of early vital records of Milford. They are not available on microfilm, and there are errors in the Barbour Collection's transcriptions of these volumes.

Zachariah WHITMAN, the Immigrant

ZACHARIAH¹ WHITMAN, b. England (perhaps Hertfordshire), ca 1595, d. Milford, CT, 25 Apr 1666,³ m. Chesham, Bucks, England, 10 Jun 1630, SARAH B[R]ISCOE, bp. Chesham, 9 Nov 1606, dau. of Richard and Martha (Turner) Briscoe, buried Milford, 2 Jan 1670[/1].⁴ Child:

- i. Zacha[riah], b. early 1633, apparently died young.

Zacharia Whitman, aged 40, his wife Sara, 25, and son "Zacha:" 2½, sailed on the *Truelove* from London on 19 Sep 1635.⁵ No later mention of this son or of other children has been found. Zachariah was assigned as a fence viewer in Dorchester on 16 Jan 1636. As an abutting landowner he was called "Goodman Whiteman" on 10 Sep 1637, but just a few months later, in a listing of property-owners on 18 Mar 1637[/8], he is styled "Mr. Whiteman," indicating his significant social standing.⁶

Zachariah was allotted land in the "Hertfordshire quarter" of New Haven, but he was signatory to the purchase of Milford lands on 12 Feb 1639 and was first on the list of planters dated 29 Nov 1639.⁷ On 22 Aug 1639 at New Haven he had been moderator of the meeting which ordained Peter Prudden to the Milford pastorate,⁸ and on 27 Jun 1645 he himself was ordained "ruling elder" of the Milford church. In this position he installed Roger Newton as the second minister of the church on 22 Aug

¹ Donald Lines Jacobus, *Families of Ancient New Haven*, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974; Susan Woodruff Abbott, *Families of Early Milford*, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1979 (hereafter Abbott, *Early Milford*).

² Charles H. Farnam, *History of the Descendants of John Whitman*, New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1889.

³ Milford Church Record 1:1, gives death as 25 Apr 166[illeg.]; Farnam (note 3) gives the year as 1663, but Zachariah's will is clearly dated 1666. Unlike the Milford Vital Records described below (note 17), the early church records of Milford are in a single volume which has been microfilmed and which is transcribed as part of the Connecticut State Library's church record collection.

⁴ Milford Church Record 1:2.

⁵ John Camden Hotten, ed., *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality ...*, (1874, reprint Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co.) p. 131. Other passengers whose names follow the Whitmans and are of interest to this article include Rabecca Fenner, 25, Tho: Tibbalds, 20, Thomas Streme, 15, and Jo: Streme, 14.

⁶ *City of Boston, Fourth Report of the Record Commissioners*, vol. 4, Boston: 1880, transcribing Dorchester Records, vol. 1, pp. 25, 30, 35.

⁷ Milford Town Records cited in *History of Milford*, Federal Writers Project, 1939, pp. 3,7.

⁸ Milford Church Record 1:1.

1660.⁹ He was delegate to the general court of the New Haven Colony on 3 Apr 1644, and on 3 Aug 1647 he alienated his house and lands at New Haven to Mr. John Bracey.¹⁰ Sarah, wife of Zachariah, was admitted to the Milford Church on 27 Dec 1640.¹¹

Zachariah's will is dated of 24th of the 2nd month (April), 1666, just a day before his reported death. In it he makes bequests to Zachary Whitman, to "cousins" George Clarke and John Streame, and to Mr. Roger Newton. His (unnamed) wife is residual legatee and executrix, and overseers are "Mr. ffen," Thomas Welsh, Thomas Wheeler, and Richard Plat. The inventory was assessed at £359/12/6, a considerable sum for the time.¹² The bequest to Zachary Whitman, "my brother's son," included a house and land in Milford, but this Zachary apparently never lived there. Rather, he, the Rev. Zachariah of Hull, Massachusetts, conveyed the Milford land to *his* son, Zachariah, by deed of gift in 1708.¹³

Sarah (B[r]iscoe) Whitman was buried 2 Jan 1670/1. Her nuncupative will was recorded 5 Apr 1672, leaving all her estate to "cousins" George Clarke, John Streame, and Zachary Whitman.¹⁴ Thomas Streme, age 15, and John Streme, age 14, sons of Thomas and Elizabeth (Whitman) Streame, had sailed on the *Truelove* with their presumed uncle Zachariah Whitman.¹⁵ The relationship of George Clark is unclear. There were two men of that name in early Milford, George the husbandman and Deacon George the carpenter, and it is not yet certain which is related to Zachariah Whitman.

Zachariah Whitman, the Great-Nephew

1. ZACHARIAH³ WHITMAN (*Zachariah*², *John*¹), b. Hull, MA, ca 1672, son of Zachariah and Sarah (Alcock) Whitman, and grandson of John Whitman, brother of the immigrant Zachariah, d. Milford, CT, before 10 Apr 1752 when his will was probated,¹⁶ m(1) Milford, 6 Jan 1702/3,¹⁷ "Mrs." (indicating social standing, not marital condition) SARAH FITCH, dau. of Samuel and Sarah (Bryan) Fitch, d. 27 Nov 1705;¹⁸ m(2) Milford, 18 Mar 1705/6,¹⁹ DAMARIS (ARNOLD) CARR, dau. of Josiah and Sarah (Mills) Arnold, b. Newport, RI, 19 May 1684, and widow of Francis Carr, d. 1711 or later; m(3) after

⁹ Milford Church Record 1:7.

¹⁰ Charles J. Hoadley, ed., *Records of the Colony and Plantation of New Haven*, Hartford: Case, Tiffany & Co., 1857, pp. 129, 322.

¹¹ Milford Church Record 1:2.

¹² New Haven Probate Court Record vol. 1, part 2, p. 3.

¹³ Milford Land Records 4:44.

¹⁴ New Haven Probate Court Record 1:2:38.

¹⁵ John Camden Hotten, ed., *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality ...*, (1874, reprint Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co.) p. 131.

¹⁶ New Haven Probate Court Record 8:146.

¹⁷ Milford Vital Records OL:55. The early vital records of Milford are indexed in Connecticut's Barbour Collection, but, unlike other such records, they have not been microfilmed, and they are held, not by the town clerk, but in the Connecticut Archives. The records cited in this article include the Old Long Book [OL] which has vital records from 1653 to 1720, Volume 1 (so called) which includes transcriptions from OL and adds records from 1720 to about 1837, and privately-kept death records by Samuel Bryan Marshall [SM] and by Bezeleel Pineo [BP]. One other record, "A Statistical Account of the Town of Milford" is mostly a transcription of other town and church records by Erastus Scranton [ES], minister of the North Milford (now Orange) church. Though this contains some unique records, it is subject to transcription error and is not cited in this article.

¹⁸ Milford Vital Records OL:88.

¹⁹ Milford Vital Records OL:56.

1711, **HANNAH ALLEN**, b. Milford, 6 Oct, bp. 29 Nov 1685,²⁰ dau. of Gideon and Sarah (Prudden) Allen, survived her husband, Zachariah. Children by (1):

- i. Zachariah, b. 23 Oct, d. 1 Nov 1704.²¹
2. ii. Sarah, b. 16 Nov 1705, d. 27 Oct 1740, m. Thomas Welch.

Child by (2):

3. iii. Damaris, bp. 8 Apr 1711, m. Palsgrave Williams, Jr.

Children by (3):

4. iv. Hannah, b. say 1714, m. Joseph Platt.
5. v. Elizabeth, b. ca 1715, bp. 29 Jul 1716, m. Nathan Bryan.
6. vi. Frances, bp. 25 Sep 1720, m. Aaron Fenn.

This Zachariah of Milford, grand-nephew of the first Zachariah, married Sarah Fitch on 6 Jan 1702/3. Their son Zachariah lived only a week in 1704, and Sarah died in November 1705, just a month after the birth of their daughter, also named Sarah.

The following March Zachariah married Damaris Carr, the widow of Francis Carr of Newport, RI, and daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Mills) Arnold. The *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island* says that Francis and Damaris had two daughters.²² Some sources report these to be Damaris and Sarah, but probate records cited below show that Sarah was the only surviving child of Damaris and Francis Carr.

The link of Zachariah of Milford to the Arnold family of Newport was not random. Jonathan Law of Milford, later governor of Connecticut, had married Abigail, sister of Damaris Arnold, on 14 Feb 1704/5. She died 14 Dec 1705 after giving birth to a son Jonathan who was baptized in Milford on 2 Dec 1705.²³ The younger Jonathan named two of his children Benedict Arnold Law and Abigail Arnold Law. Further, in 1719 or soon thereafter, Thomas Tibbals of Milford married another sister, Ann Arnold of Newport.²⁴ Thomas Tibbals was a son of Thomas and Abigail (Stream) Tibbals and grandson of both Thomas Tibbals and John Stream, fellow passengers on the *Truelove* with the first Zachariah Whitman.

The will of Josiah Arnold of Jamestown, Rhode Island, is dated 23 Feb 1721 and proved on 23 Feb 1724/5. In it he names two wives, Sarah and Mary, both deceased, a number of children including Ann Tibbalds [now wife of Thomas], and several grandchildren. Among the grandchildren are Sarah Piggott and Damaras [*sic*] Whitman. Benedict Arnold, a son of Josiah, had no children at his death. His will, dated 15 May 1733 and proved 12 Jul 1733, names children of his brothers and sisters including Sarah Piggott and (the now married) Damaris Williams.²⁵

²⁰ Milford Vital Records OL:42, naming her dau. of Gideon; Milford Church Records 1:21, as dau. of Sarah.

²¹ Milford Vital Records 1:26.

²² John Osborn Austin, *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, reprint Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1969.

²³ Milford Congregational Church Record 1:35.

²⁴ Abbott, *Early Milford*, p. 745.

²⁵ Nellie M. C. Beaman, "Abstracts of Jamestown, Rhode Island, Wills" in *Rhode Island Genealogical Register*, vol. 2, p. 67 (Oct 1979) and p. 166 (Jan 1980).

Sarah Carr married George Piggott at Trinity Church in Newport, RI, on 16 May 1717.²⁶ Soon after that date, as sole surviving child, Sarah (Carr) Piggott with her husband George Piggott sued Stephen Mumford for possession of Francis Carr's estate. Though married, she was called a minor. The Carr genealogy gives 1717 as the death date for Francis Carr, but this must be an error based on the date of his daughter's suit. Since it was his widow Damaris who married Zachariah Whitman, he must have died before March 1705/6.²⁷ Children of Sarah, named in the 1733 will of her uncle, Benedict Arnold, include George, Frances, Sarah, Rebecca, Ann, and Samuel Piggott.²⁸

On 8 Apr 1711 Zachariah and Damaris were admitted to full communion in the church at Milford,²⁹ and on the same day, their three children were baptized. The names have confused some transcribers, but the entry reads, "Aprill 8 – Sarah the daughter of Damaris wife of Zachariah Whitman and Sarah and Damaris the children of Zachariah Whitman."³⁰ The child Damaris must be their daughter together, while the two Sarahs are, of course, Damaris's daughter by her first marriage to Francis Carr and Zachariah's daughter by his wife Sarah Fitch.

Zachariah had three more daughters: Hannah, born about 1714; Elizabeth, baptized 29 Jul 1716; and Frances, baptized 25 Sep 1720.³¹ No birth or baptism record has been found for Hannah, but we can assume she was the first child by his third wife, Hannah Allen, and born perhaps 1714. Hannah is not likely the daughter of Damaris, as the wills of Josiah Arnold and Benedict Arnold, cited earlier, name Sarah (Carr) Piggott and Damaris (Whitman) Williams, but not Hannah. Further, Zachariah had given his wife's name to the first daughters of previous wives Sarah and Damaris. In his will dated 8 Jul 1734 and proved 13 Nov 1734, George Allen mentions his sister Hannah Whitman and her daughters Elizabeth and Frances, noting that they were not yet married.³² Her daughter Hannah is not mentioned in this will, probably because she was married by this time.

Zachariah Whitman's will is dated 24 Aug 1749 and proved on 10 Apr 1752. In it he makes bequests to wife Hannah; to grandchildren Sarah Downs and Thomas, Hannah, Elizabeth, Fitch, Whitman, and Mary Welch, all children of deceased daughter Mary Welch; to unnamed grandchildren, children of deceased daughter Damaris Williams; and to daughters Hannah Platt, Elizabeth Bryan, and Frances Fenn. His three sons-in-law, Joseph Platt, Nathan Bryan, and Aaron Fenn, are named executors. The inventory of his estate was presented to the court on the third Monday of June 1752. It included no real estate and totaled £439.³³

²⁶ James N. Arnold, *Vital Records of Rhode Island, 1636-1850*, Providence, RI: Narragansett Historical Publishing Co., 1898, vol. X, p. 440.

²⁷ Suit cited in Edson I. Carr, *The Carr Family Records*, Rockton, IL: Herald Printing House, 1894, pp. 30,44.

²⁸ Nellie M. C. Beaman, "Abstracts of Jamestown, Rhode Island, Wills" in *Rhode Island Genealogical Register*, vol. 2, p. 166 (Jan 1980).

²⁹ Milford Congregational Church Record 1:24.

³⁰ Milford Congregational Church Record 1:39. The death date of Damaris is given as 27 Nov 1705/06 [sic] by Farnam (note 3) and of about 1709 by Jacobus (note 2). The 1711 church record shows both of these dates to be too early.

³¹ Milford Congregational Church Record 1:41,45. These are correctly transcribed in the Connecticut State Library volume, but the early copy of these records by Erastus Scranton (now cited as "ES" in the Barbour Collection of Vital Records) is erroneous in giving a date of 1710 for Elizabeth and by calling both daughters of Zachariah *and* Damaris. The original records say only "daughter of Mr. Zachariah Whitman" for both.

³² New Haven Probate Court Record 6:149.

³³ New Haven Probate Court Record 8:146,157.

Fourth Generation

2. **SARAH⁴ WHITMAN** (*Zachariah^{3,2}, John¹*), b. Milford, 16 Nov 1705,³⁴ bp. Milford, 8 Apr 1711,³⁵ d. Milford, 27 Oct 1740,³⁶ m. Milford, 2 May 1723,³⁷ **THOMAS WELCH**, bp. Milford, 11 May 1692,³⁸ son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Peck) Welch, d. Milford, 1 Sep 1748. Children, all b. Milford:³⁹

- i. Sarah Welch, b. 21 Apr, bp. 31 Jul 1726, d. New Milford, CT, 12 Apr 1802, m. Jonathan Downs.
- ii. Thomas Welch, b. 30 May, bp. 4 Jun 1727, d. 9 Oct 1782, m. Mary _____. Nine children.
- iii. Hannah Welch, b. 21 Oct 1729, bp. 19 [sic] Oct 1729.
- iv. Elizabeth Welch, b. 31 Apr [sic], bp. 22 Apr 1733, d. 3 Sep 1794, m. Nathan Hine.
- v. Fitch Welch, b. 1 Sep, bp. 7 Sep 1735, d. 12 Oct 1787, m. Martha Clark.
- vi. Whitman Welch, b. 5 Jun, bp. 11 Jun 1738, d. 9 Jun 1776. A clergyman and Yale graduate, he was of Williamstown, MA, in 1763.
- vii. Mary Welch, b. 19 Oct, bp. 17 Sep [sic] 1740, d.y.

3. **DAMARIS⁴ WHITMAN** (*Zachariah^{3,2}, John¹*), b. say 1708, bp. Milford, 8 Apr 1711,⁴⁰ d. prob. Newport, RI, bef 5 Oct 1741, m. **PAL[S]GRAVE (PAUL) WILLIAMS, JR.**, b. Newport, RI, 19 Sep 1704, son of Palgrave and Elizabeth (Vizard) Williams,⁴¹ d. prob. in Jamaica, after 1760. Sons, b. Newport, RI, named in the 1733 will of Benedict Arnold, their great-uncle,⁴² both under age 14 on 5 Oct 1741 when their grandmother, Elizabeth Williams, petitioned the Newport Town Council that Stephen Hookey be made their guardian:⁴³

- i. Palgrave Williams.
- ii. John Williams, grew up in Newport and became a mariner. John Williams had a son, John Whitman Williams, who sold New Shoreham (Block Island) property in 1788 as the heir of the Williams family.

4. **HANNAH⁴ WHITMAN** (*Zachariah^{3,2}, John¹*), b. say 1714, m. say 1734, **JOSEPH PLATT**, b. Norwalk, 9 Sep 1710,⁴⁴ son of Joseph and Hannah (Hanford) Platt, d. Norwalk, bef 15 Mar 1777 when his estate, totalling £1208, was inventoried. Joseph was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1733.⁴⁵ Children:⁴⁶

- i. Elizabeth Platt, b. 22 Sep 1735, m. Norwalk, 2 Jul 1750,⁴⁷ Samuel, b. 1727, son of Samuel and Susanna (_____) Fitch.

³⁴ Milford Vital Records 1:26.

³⁵ Milford Church Records 1:39.

³⁶ Milford Vital Records 1:110.

³⁷ Milford Vital Records 1:76.

³⁸ Milford Church Records 1:25.

³⁹ Births in Milford Vital Records 1:76,81,110; baptisms in Milford Church Records 1:51,53,58,61,69,71. Family outlined in Abbott, *Early Milford*, p. 794.

⁴⁰ Milford Church Records 1:39.

⁴¹ Newport Vital Records (Arnold transcription).

⁴² Nellie M. C. Beaman, "Abstracts of Jamestown, Rhode Island, Wills" in *Rhode Island Genealogical Register*, vol. 2, p. 166 (Jan 1980).

⁴³ G. Andrews Moriarty, "Some Notes on Block Islanders of the Seventeenth Century," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. 105 (July 1951), pp. 178-9. Grandsons "Paligrane" and John Williams named in will of Benedict Arnold. And see the appended "Palgrave the Pirate."

⁴⁴ Norwalk Lane Records 4:2.

⁴⁵ Franklin Bowditch Dexter, *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College*, New York: Henry Holt, 1885, p. 485.

⁴⁶ Platt family data from Augustus C. Golding, *Descendants of Rev. Thomas Hanford*, vol. 1, Norwalk, 1936, and Charles M. Selleck, *Norwalk*, Norwalk: the author, 1896, pp. 213-4.

⁴⁷ Norwalk Land Records 18:31.

- ii. Mary Platt, m. Jedidiah Hanford, son of Haynes and Elizabeth (Ketcham) Hanford.
- iii. Esther Platt, b. 1745, m. Norwalk, 8 Jun 1764, Timothy Fitch, son of Gov. Thomas and Hannah (Hall) Fitch.⁴⁸
- iv. Ann Platt, m. Greens Farms, CT, 5 Mar 1778, Stephen Thatcher.
- v. Susannah Platt, m. Norwalk, 9 Jan 1773, Daniel Hanford, b. 15 Jun 1744, son of Hezekiah and Deborah (Hayt) Hanford.⁴⁹
- vi. Hannah Platt, m. _____ Avery.

5. ELIZABETH⁴ WHITMAN (*Zachariah^{3,2}, John¹*), b. ca 1715, bp. Milford, 29 Jul 1716,⁵⁰ d. Milford, 12 Oct 1802, in her 87th year, m. Milford, 27 Jun 1739, **NATHAN BRYAN**, b. Milford, 11 Dec 1714,⁵¹ son of Richard and Sarah (Platt) Bryan, d. Milford, 28 Feb 1766. Children, b. Milford:⁵²

- i. Nathan Bryan, b. 27 Mar 1741, m. Mary Clark. Removed to New Milford.
- ii. Elizabeth Bryan, b. 28 Apr 1743, d. Herkimer, NY, 29 Oct 1829,⁵³ m. Benedict Burwell. Removed to Woodbury, CT.
- iii. John Bryan, b. 27 Oct 1745, d. 1815, Watertown, CT, m. Abigail Treat.
- iv. Gideon Bryan, b. 29 Dec 1748, d. 1788, unmarried.
- v. Zachariah Bryan, b. 25 Jan 1750. Removed to Washington, CT.
- vi. Benajah Bryan, b. 3 May 1754, m. Lucy Davies of Watertown, CT.
- vii. Isaac Bryan, b. 20 Mar 1755, m. Anna _____. Removed to Oxford, CT.
- viii. Thaddeus Bryan, b. 27 Dec 1757, d. Watertown, CT, 29 Dec 1853, æ 96, m. 1790, Esther Andrew, b. ca 1769, dau. of William and Esther (Marchant) Andrew, d. Watertown, 9 Aug 1849, æ 80,⁵⁴ both bur. Old Cemetery, Watertown.⁵⁵

6. FRANCES⁴ WHITMAN (*Zachariah^{3,2}, John¹*), bp. Milford, 25 Sep 1720,⁵⁶ m. 1746 (as his second wife), **AARON FENN**, bp. Milford, 25 Sep 1709, son of James and Joanna (Prudden) Fenn,⁵⁷ d. Milford, 14 Oct 1778.⁵⁸ Aaron Fenn's will dated 13 Sep 1778 and proved 9 Jan 1779 makes bequests to his wife "Francis," to sons Aaron, Benjamin, and Job, and to daughter Mary Tibbals. His real estate in eleven parcels was valued at £1190 and his moveable estate at £129.⁵⁹ Children of Aaron and Frances:⁶⁰

- i. Mary Fenn, b. 1748, d. 6 Oct 1798, æ 69, m. Lemuel Tibbals, bp. 5 Jun 1740, d. 11 May 1816, son of Josiah and Mary (Terrill) Tibbals.⁶¹
- ii. Aaron Fenn, b. 1750, d. 11 Nov 1822, m. Mary Tibbals, bp. Sep 1751, sister of Lemuel Tibbals who m. Mary Fenn, d. 5 Aug 1746.
- iii. Job Fenn, b. 1751, d. Bridgewater, CT, 1803.

⁴⁸ Norwalk Land Records 18:42

⁴⁹ Norwalk Land Records 18:19.

⁵⁰ Milford Church Record 1:41.

⁵¹ Milford Vital Records OL:78.

⁵² No birthdates found in Milford Vital Records, but the family is outlined with these dates in Abbott, *Early Milford*, p. 129.

⁵³ Abbott, *Milford*, p. 167.

⁵⁴ Abbott, *Milford*, p. 7.

⁵⁵ Hale Collection of Connecticut Headstone Inscriptions, Watertown, p. 48.

⁵⁶ Milford Church Record 1:45.

⁵⁷ Milford Church Record 1:37.

⁵⁸ Milford Vital Records SM:10.

⁵⁹ New Haven Probate Court Record 12:280,301.

⁶⁰ Family outlined in Abbott, *Milford*, p. 253. Abbott's account adds another son, John, citing Milford Land Records, vol. 15. The cited deed, 15:272, dated 25 Feb 1771, is a quitclaim from John Fenn to Aaron Fenn of his rights in the estate which came by will of their father, James Fenn. This John is thus a brother of the older Aaron Fenn, and, b. 1714, he is also noted by Abbott in his proper relationship.

⁶¹ For Tibbals family see Abbott, *Milford*, pp. 750,752.

- iv. Benjamin Fenn, b. Milford, 4 Aug 1756,⁶² d. Middlebury, CT, 11 Dec 1851, "æ 97,"⁶³ m(1) prob. in Milford, say 1782, Abigail _____, b. ca 1760, d. Middlebury, 25 May 1833, æ 73, m(2) Middlebury, 1 Feb 1835, Phebe (Clark) Curtiss, b. Woodbridge, 28 Mar 1772, dau. of George and Sarah (Oatman) Clark, widow of John Curtis, d. Middlebury, 14 Jun 1843, æ 71.⁶⁴ Three children by Abigail: Lois and Abigail who both died young, and Lois (again) who married Elon Clark, of Waterbury, CT, son of Isaac and Hannah (Nettleton) Clark.⁶⁵ Also had an adopted son, Harry Fenn Johnson of Middlebury, parents unknown, who was primary legatee in his will dated at Middlebury on 25 Aug 1843 and proved 15 Dec 1851.⁶⁶

Research for this article was sponsored by William J. Kane of New York City, a descendant of Aaron and Frances (Whitman) Fenn of Milford, who has also discovered a number of the sources cited and has made helpful editorial suggestions.

⁶² Revolutionary War Pension File #S13011.

⁶³ Middlebury Church Record 2:1.

⁶⁴ Both wives and two young daughters buried Middlebury, Hale Collection of Headstone Inscriptions, Middlebury, p. 15.

⁶⁵ George Clarke Bryant, *Deacon George Clark(e) of Milford, Connecticut, and Some of His Descendants*, Ansonia, CT, 1949, pp. 119-120.

⁶⁶ Waterbury Probate Estate Papers #2670.

Appendix: Palgrave the Pirate

Damaris Whitman married her second cousin Palgrave, son of the Palgrave Williams of Rhode Island who was, for a time, a noted "Pirate of the Caribbean." The senior Palgrave was first cousin of the younger Zachariah Whitman through their mothers, Sarah and Anna Alcock, the twin daughters of Dr. John Alcock of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who was instrumental in settling Block Island. Though only remotely related to our families of southwestern Connecticut, his story is worth a summary here.

Palgrave (or Palsgrave or Paul) Williams was born about 1678, probably at Block Island, a son of John and Anna (Alcock) Williams. His father, John Williams, a merchant trading with the Sugar Islands, removed to Newport about 1683 and later became Attorney General of Rhode Island. Palgrave married Elizabeth Vizard and had three children, Palgrave, John, and Abigail.

About 1715, by then a successful goldsmith in Newport, Palgrave Williams left his family and joined Samuel Bellamy in a treasure hunt for Spanish galleons wrecked that year in a Caribbean hurricane. Williams may have financed this venture, which was unsuccessful in its initial purpose. But soon Bellamy and Williams went "on the account" with a pirate crew in the Bahamas. Bellamy, known as "Black Sam" the "Pirate Prince" became captain of the band, and Williams was his quartermaster. In a little over a year the crew, who called themselves "Robin Hood's Men," had captured more than fifty vessels including the *Whydah*, an English slaver on the third leg of its voyage with a huge load of silver, gold, and indigo from the Caribbean, and Bellamy made this his flagship.

After this major capture Bellamy reportedly announced to his men, "Lads, we've gotten enough. It's time to go home." His fleet sailed north, apparently so that Bellamy could visit his lover, Maria Hallett of Eastham, Cape Cod, who had given birth to his illegitimate child. On 26 April 1717 the ships of the fleet were grounded off Cape Cod and wrecked in a violent storm. Bellamy and some 185 of his men lost their lives in the *Whydah* and smaller ships of the fleet. Of nine survivors (including just two from the *Whydah*), six were hanged in Boston, two were spared by the intervention of Cotton Mather, and one, an Indian, was sold into slavery.

The *Marianne*, Bellamy's former flagship with Palgrave Williams now in command, had been separated from the rest of the fleet by an earlier storm. She put in to Block Island so that Williams could visit his remarried mother, Anna Guthrie. While there he reportedly abducted three islanders, George Mitchell, William Tosh, and Dr. James Sweet. Though apparently held for a short time, they were all returned safely to the Island.

Williams was pursued after this episode, but he eluded the authorities for several years. He is reported to have taken the King's Pardon at Nassau in 1718 and/or at Jamaica in 1723. He never returned to Newport, but is said in differing accounts either to have taken a new name, remarried, and died in peace; to have fled to Africa where he sailed with the French pirate, LaBuse; and even to have been hanged in Eastham or in Boston. Curiously, Palgrave's son Palgrave seems also to have abandoned *his* family in Newport before his wife's death in 1747. He also went to the Caribbean and died, perhaps in Jamaica, about 1760.

In 1984 the remains of the *Whydah* were rediscovered by explorer Barry Clifford. Many artifacts, including coins and the ship's bell inscribed *The Whydah Gally - 1716*, have been recovered in an effort which continues to this day. There has been a museum tour of these artifacts, and many of them are on permanent display at a museum in Provincetown.

Earmarks, Salem, NY, 1747–1783

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The town of Salem, established in 1747, consisted of the southern portion of the “Oblong,” that narrow strip of land transferred from Connecticut to New York in 1731. In 1783, with portions of the Van Cortlandt Manor, the town was divided into North Salem and South Salem, later renamed Lewisboro. The volume of town records from the period 1747 to 1783 includes town minutes, a small number of birth records, and the earmarks abstracted here. This abstract was made from a typed transcription made about 1976 by former Town Clerk Marion Blundell with just one or two corrections made by comparison with the original volume. Modern spellings of surnames are shown in [brackets].

Records of families for this early period in New York are rather scarce, and this and a companion volume of deeds should be helpful to researchers. This list of registrants represents a fairly comprehensive list of heads of household for this period, for it was not only full-time farmers who owned a cow or two. A few births recorded in this same volume were transcribed in this journal three years ago [Maureen Koehl, “Births in Lewisboro, New York: 1744 to 1849,” *Connecticut Ancestry*, vol. 48 August 2005, p.29]. And abstracts of early deeds for the town of Salem as recorded in this and a companion volume will be published in later issues of this journal.

Each owner of livestock in the town registered the notches and crops he made in the ears of his cattle and sheep so that strays could be identified and returned to their proper owner. These are typical of the descriptions:

*David Webster his mark is a halpeny [half penny] the fore side of the off Eare
Epenetus How[e] his mark is a Swal[l]ow fork of the near Ear and a Crop of the off Ear
Benjamin Rockwell Junr. his mark is a crop on the off Ear, a Slit in the Crop, a
halfpenny ye under Side the Same & a halfpenny ye fore Side of the Near ear*

Date	Name	Date	Name
1747	Nathaniel Wiatt [Wyatt]	1748	Paul Keler [Keeler]
1748	David Webster		James Walles [Wallace]
	Epenetus How [Howe]		Jacob Walles [Wallace]
	Isaac How [Howe]		James Walles [Wallace]
	[E]Zekiel Canfield		Eli[j]ah Keler [Keeler]
	David Canfield		Jonathan Loockwood [Lockwood]
	Abraham Notrop [Northrup]		Joseph Osbon [Osborne]
	Samuel Croofot [Crofut]		David Hubbel [Hubbell]
	Lot Keler [Keeler]	1748?	Timothy Canfield
	Timothy Canfield	1748?	Epenetus How [Howe]
	Epenetus How [Howe]	1748?	Paul Keeler

Date	Name	Date	Name
1748	James Walles [Wallace]	1756	Eleazer Boutton
	Jacob Walles [Wallace]		Mr. Mead
	Timothy [?]itus		Ebenezer SaintJohn
1749	Beniamin Bishop	1757	Deacon John Bouton
	James Slason		Buckland Williams
	Harvey Wiatt [Wyatt]		Nathan Osborn
	Nathaniel Wiatt, Jr. [Wyatt]		Solomon Osborn
	Samuel Wiatt [Wyatt]		Jonathan Wood
	Hezekiah Wiatt [Wyatt]		Go[u]ld Bouton
	David Wiatt [Wyatt]		John Bouton, Jr.
1750	John Beldin [Belden]		Abraham Smoith [Smith]
	Eben Croofot [Crofut]	1758	Joseph Bishop
	Beniamin Closs [Close]		Ezekiel Hawley
	Justis Giboord [Gibbard]		Abijah Gilbert
	John Osbon [Osborne]		Jabes Hull
	Robert Looockwood [Lockwood]		Nathan Pardee
1751	Joseph Osbon, Jr. [Osborne]		Samuel Suard [Seward]
1751	Benjamin Gilbden [?]	1759	Samuel Coe
	Jonathan Scofield	1760	Matthew Bouton
1752	John Baxter	1761	Israel Chapmen [Chapman]
	Epreim [Ephraim] Coley		Daniel Dick
	Amos Benedict		Pettit Baxter
1753	James Canfield	1762	Benjamin Rockwell
	David Palmer		Nathan Smith
	Elias Palmer	1763	Thomas Hayes
	John [smudged]		Isaac Northrup
	William Walles [Wallace]		Abraham Northrup, Jr.
	Jonathan Walles [Wallace]		Caleb Northrup
	Jonah Kelear [Keeler]		Nathan Rockwell
	Ezara [Ezra] Rundle		John Whitnee [Whitney]
	Solomon Coosnur [?]		David Pardee
1754	Ephraim Gromon [Grumman]		Reuben Taylor
	Ebenezer Gromon, Jr. [Grumman]	1764	Isaac Hayse [Hayes]
	Nathan Weed	1765	Nehemiah Stebbins
1755	Jacob Hait [Hoyt]	1765	Freegift Hayse [Hayes]
1756	Obadiah Wood		Thomas Baxter
	Ezra Boutton		Ephraim Gilbert

Date	Name	Date	Name
1765	Freegift Hayes Thomas Baxter	1777	David Keeler Andrew Mead
1766	Ephraim Gilbert Job Rockwell	1778	John Seward Joseph Truesdell
1767	Jonathan Loder	1779	Joel Bouton
1767	Tomkins Close Joseph Brush George Bartlet Timothy Hodges Abnur Smith Benjamin Close, Jr.	1767	Isaac Northrup Jacob Gilbert Benajah Gilbert
1770	David Pardee David Northrup Job Rockwell	1767	Elisabeth Crowfut [Crofut] Nathan Weed Stephen Rockwell Joshua Pardee
1771	Dr. Benjamin Miller Stephen Gilbert	1768	John Peik Joseph Lockwood, Jr. Abraham Close Thomas Rockwell
1772	Jeremiah Hait, Jr. [Hoyt] Benjamin Hait [Hoyt]		Daniel Bouton Ezekiel Hawley, Jr.
1773	Joseph Smith Thomas Smith	1769	Isaac Benedict Ebenezer Slason John Hayse [Hayes] Richard Brush Henry Slason
1774	[__?__] Whitnee [Whitney] Caleb Hait [Hoyt] Sands Raymond Hezekiah Hait [Hoyt] Nathan Betts	1770	George Bouton
1775	Gilbert Hunt Nehemiah Stebbins, Jr. Nehemiah Olmsted	1779	Nathan Betts Stephen Nrothrup
1776	Abijah Northrup Jeremiah Rusco Josiah Hayse [Hayes] Thom[a]s Allen Hayse [Hayes] Nathan Brundige	1780	Eli Northrup
1777	Benjamin Sherwood Lewis Stebbins Joel Northrup Benjamin Benedict	1782	John Northrup
		1783	Samuel Stevens Matthew Smith

Using CCC Records for Genealogical Purposes

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A little used and perhaps not well known source for genealogy information may be found in the records of those who serve in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the 1930s and 1940s. Created during the Roosevelt administration, the CCC provided employment for many men during those lean years of the Great Depression. There were hundreds of CCC camps around the USA, including twenty-three in the state of Connecticut. Two of these were in Fairfield County in the Danbury area.

Genealogy information to be gleaned from an individual's record includes:

- Name, date and place of birth
- Usual occupation prior to entering the CCC
- Education level
- Name of father and amount of cash allowance sent to him
- Date and place of entry into the CCC
- Upon entry, there was a physical examination which recorded:
 - Vision
 - Height
 - Color of hair
 - Color of eyes
 - Overall health
 - Bones, joints, muscles, and tendons
 - Results of neuropsychiatric examination
 - Hearing
 - Weight
 - Complexion
 - Teeth and gums
 - Genital-urinary system
 - Cardio-vascular system

Upon discharge, the record stated the geographic location of the camp where the individual served. This also included an assessment of his character, dates permitted for leave, and his dates of enrollment and discharge.

The CCC information is maintained by the federal government at the National Personnel Records Center (Civilian Personnel Records) at 111 Winnebago Street, St. Louis, MO 63118-4199. More information on how to get started on genealogical records in the CCC records treasure can be provided by going to <http://www.cccalumni.org> or by calling Mr. Gene Morris of Civilian Records, Textual Archives Services, in College Park, MD, at 301 837-1993. If the CCC member is deceased, it may be necessary to provide a death certificate or an obituary. If the requestor is mentioned in the obituary, this would show a direct connection to the deceased CCC member. The requestor should ask for the Enrollee/Discharge certificate as well as any other records they may have on the CCC member. The service is free.

Connecticut Lands in Westchester County Deeds
Anita A. Lustenberger, CG

The Manuscript section of the Westchester County Historical Society contains some original deeds. Two quitclaims, dated 1797 and 1891 and never recorded, involve Westchester County, NY, residents who inherited land in adjacent Fairfield County, Connecticut. These abstracts are presented with the permission of the Westchester County Historical Society.

Mss. #142

Quitclaim

15 December 1797

Jacob Hoyt of [South] Salem, Westchester County, New York
to Lewis and Samuel Stebbins of Franklin [now Patterson], Dutchess [now Putnam] County,
New York and Joel Bouton and Stephen Jarvis of [South] Salem, Westchester
County, New York

for £50 current lawful money, quitclaim thirty acres of land in Ridgefield, Fairfield County,
Connecticut at a place called the West Mountain, bounded by Joshua Pardee, my own land, the
State Line.

Wit: David Hoit

Hannah Bouton

Jacob Hoyt (seal)

Mss. #132

Quitclaim

28 March 1891

Clark Mead and Stephen S. Mead of Lewisboro, New York, Solomon Mead and Linus Mead of
New Haven, Connecticut, Henry Mead of Orange, Connecticut, heirs of Richard Mead of
Lewisboro, deceased

for \$235. Quitclaim in favor of Anna R. Mead, wife of Theodore H. Mead of New York City, all
their claims to ten acres of land in Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Connecticut.

S: land of Anna R. Mead, and heirs of Joseph Knapp, deceased

E: Hiram J. Kellogg

S: heirs of Joseph Knapp, decd., Amos Mead, heirs of Jacob A. Hull

W: Anna R. Mead and the old State Line

said land being on the West Mountain so called

Wit: D. Smith Sholes

Clark Mead (seal)

Hiram K. Scott [J.P.]

Stephen S. Mead (seal)

Linus Mead (seal)

Wit: Fred. H. Cornwell

Henry Mead (seal)

Chas. A. Hamilton

Solomon Mead (seal)

Ack: Ridgefield, Fairfield County, CT. 28 March 1891 by Clark Mead, Stephen S Mead and
Linus Mead

Ack: New Haven, New Haven County, Ct. 30 March 1891 by Henry Mead and Solomon Mead

Upcoming Events of Interest to Genealogists

CONNECTICUT ANCESTRY EVENTS

LIBRARY TOUR AND BOARD MEETING – Sunday, September 28, 1:00 pm at Wilton Public Library. Curators of the Wilton History Room will introduce us to their fine collection. At 2:00 pm members may join our Society's Board meeting or may continue research in the local collection. RSVP with number of attendees to 203 778-4794 or rlocke@ralii.com.

LECTURE – Sunday, October 26, 2:00 pm at New Canaan Historical Society. **Fairfield County Loyalist Documents and Ghostly Encounters** with Paul J. Bunnell, UE. Mr. Bunnell's talk will focus on the passengers of the Loyalist ship *Union*, many from Fairfield County, who fled to Nova Scotia in 1783 and his ghostly encounter with his Loyalist ancestors. RSVP to 203 778-4794 or rlocke@ralii.com.

OTHER LOCAL AND REGIONAL EVENTS

FAIRFIELD MUSEUM & HISTORY CENTER – www.fairfieldhistoricalsociety.org

October 12 – USING FAMILY HEIRLOOMS TO RESEARCH YOUR FAMILY – Virginia Banerjee.

Attendees will have a chance to speak briefly about an heirloom they bring to the lecture. Fee \$8 for members, \$10 for non-members. Reservations required. Call 203 259-1592.

GENEALOGY ROUNDTABLE second Saturday of each month, 10 to 11 am at Pequot Library, 720 Pequot Ave., Southport. Rod MacKenzie, Betty Oderwald, and Bill Stansfield will help with your genealogical research. Reservations required. Call 203 259-0346.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY – www.rootsweb.com/~nywcgs

September 13 – SLOVAKS ON THE HUDSON – Msgr. Thomas J. Shelley

GENEALOGY CLUB of NEWTOWN – www.rootsweb.com/~ctgcnc/

Meets at Cyrenius H. Booth Library the second Wednesday of each month at 7:00 pm.

September 10 – REV. WAR PATRIOT ANCESTORS FROM TOWN RECORDS, Jolene Mullen.

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY of CONNECTICUT – www.pgscctne.org

October 3-4 – 2008 POLISH GENEALOGY CONFERENCE – New Britain, CT, with Stephen Morse and Dr. Mieczslaw Biskupski.

Notice: Temporary Closing of Ferguson Library's Genealogy Collection

A major renovation of the Ferguson Library's main branch in Stamford requires that the Genealogy Collection in the Stamford Room will be unavailable to patrons for a period of at least one year beginning sometime in October, 2008. This Collection was established as a joint project of the Ferguson Library and the Stamford Genealogical Society (now Connecticut Ancestry Society) a half-century ago and has been maintained as an important resource for CAS members and other Stamford-area researchers ever since. Progress of the project may be monitored at, http://www.fergusonlibrary.org/about_us/renovation.htm.

In preparation for this renovation a large portion of the Stamford Room's collection of genealogical periodicals, infrequently used in recent years, has been discarded. These had mostly been acquired as part of our Society's journal exchange program, and they were listed in our Anniversary Issue of September, 2004 (*Connecticut Ancestry*, vol. 47, pp. 73-79). What remains are the major national and regional journals, acquired mostly by subscription, and a miscellaneous sampling of the exchange journals. For information on the availability of specific journals you may contact the Library or your editor.

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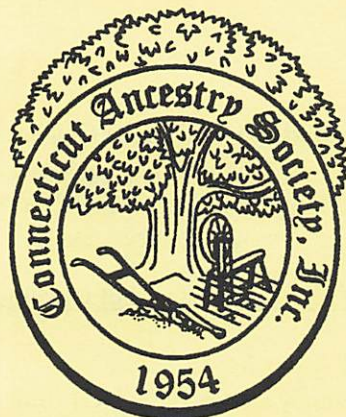
Reel 16: *Stamford Town Meeting Records, Books 1 & 2, 1640-1806*, transcribed ca. 1882; *Stamford Births, Marriages & Deaths, 1641-1852*, Barbour Collection; S. P. Mead, *Abstract of Probate Records for the District of Stamford: 1729-1848*.

Reel 24: *Connecticut Cemeteries 1673-1911*, by William A. D. Eardeley; *Headstone Inscriptions, Town of Stamford*, Hale Collection, S. P. Mead, *Abstracts of Records and Tombstones of the Town of Greenwich*.

Reel 35: S. P. Mead, *Abstracts of Stamford, Conn., Church Records*; S. P. Mead, *Abstract of Darien, Conn., Church Records*; William A. D. Eardeley, *Stamford Congregational Church Records*; *Directory of the Town of Stamford, 1872*; S. P. Mead, *Abstract of Probate Records for the District of Fairfield, 1648-1757*.

JW
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Connecticut



Ancestry

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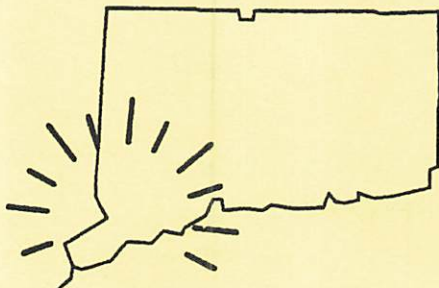
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President's Corner

I wanted to take a few moments of your time to share what has been going on with your Society. In September, we visited the Wilton History Room and received a spectacular introduction to the collection by its curators. Thank you Carol (and Bob) Russell and Scotty Taylor. In October, at the New Canaan Historical Society, Paul J. Bunnell, U.E., arrived to show us important sources in researching one's Loyalist ancestors. Apropos to Halloween, we also learned about being open to serendipity, as Paul recounted ghostly encounters with his Loyalist ancestor. In November, we are discovering the Special Censuses of the United States with our own Nora Galvin.

As we revive regular general meetings, our goal is to have something scheduled at least 10 months out of the year with varied times, places, and content. Over the next few months, we have an upcoming Holiday Party, another Exploration of a Local Repository, a Member Roundtable, and an Ancestor Road Show. Be sure to read these pages and mark your calendars as soon as your journal arrives, or subscribe to our monthly eNews by sending an email to president@connecticutancestry.org.

While we are providing numerous opportunities for the local membership to get together, I am looking for ideas on how to interact more with some of our remote members. First, if any of you are planning a visit to the southwestern Connecticut area, please let me know. If our schedules allow, I would love an opportunity to get a cup of coffee (or glass of soda) and chat about your genealogical endeavors here. Second, we are again participating in the New England Regional Genealogical Conference to be held in Manchester, NH, April 22-26, 2009. Please stop by our exhibitor table and introduce yourself.

Thank you again for your support. It is your annual membership dues that allow us to produce this fine journal, and I hope you enjoy this quarter's edition! And, please, do not forget to brag to your friends and see if they want to join in the fun! The more, the merrier!

Rob Locke

See pink pages in back for events sponsored by

Connecticut Ancestry Society and by others

And don't forget –

Discovering Family Treasures

Tenth NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL GENEALOGICAL CONFERENCE

April 22 to 26, 2007, in Manchester, New Hampshire.

For details and registration form connect to www.nergc.org

Editorial Notes

With descriptions of the Newman, Waterbury, Stevens, and Buxton families, this issue wraps up Fred Hart's series on the ancestry of William Weed. Nearly half of each of the past six issues have been devoted to this important series, and we can thank Fred for new revelations and documentation of nineteen immigrant families in our area.

We all know about the Dutch immigrants to New Netherlands, but most of us seldom think about those few who ended up in Connecticut. One of these, John Outman, came to Stratford about 1720 and left a number of descendants in our area. And we are delighted to publish a very fine article on his Dutch (and German) ancestry by Otto Schutte, working from the Netherlands, and by Henry Hoff, editor of *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*.

Merry Park has transcribed the Civil War letters of her relative Sylvester Fancher who died of disease while serving with the New York Cavalry. After publishing the letters of my own Confederate ancestors I appreciate another reminder that we must never forget this sad time in our nation's history.

And we continue with the early records of Salem, New York, this time with abstracts of land records from the two 18th century volumes now in the vault of the Lewisboro Town Clerk. The names are mostly related to settlers from Ridgefield and other Fairfield County towns.

Long-time members will be saddened to know of the passing of our President Emeritus, Mary Ann Stewart. We can be thankful to her and to so many others for their past leadership of this Society

Harlan R. Jessup

This is *your* journal on Connecticut families and Connecticut research. Sharing your knowledge of sources, your genealogical techniques, and the results of your research is what keeps the publication going. Reports on work in progress are encouraged—reader response to such an article may advance your research. Whatever you send is appreciated. We will acknowledge all contributions.

Preferred submission is now as an email attachment using any standard word-processing application to hjessup@charter.net. Or send a hard copy in "camera ready" format by mail to the Editor, Harlan R. Jessup, 25 Taunton Ridge, Newtown, CT 06470. As near as possible, please format as follows:

- 1 inch margins all sides of 8 1/2 x 11 inch paper.
- Titles bold and centered in at least 12pt. or 14pt. type followed by author's name and contact information (address and/or email), also centered. Section titles bold on left margin.
- Use a serif font such as Times, Times New Roman, or Garamond, usually 12pt. or 11pt.
- For most text, justification to both left and right margins looks best.
- For family genealogies we prefer either *Register* or *Modified Register* format.
- Sources should be referenced with numbered footnotes (not endnotes).
- Do not number pages except lightly in pencil on reverse of hard copies.

DEADLINE:	July 1	October 1	January 1	April 1
For Issue	#1 August	#2 November	#3 February	#4 May

**ANCESTRY OF WILLIAM WEED
OF STAMFORD AND DARIEN, CONNECTICUT**

PART 16:

NEWMAN

Contributed by Robyn G. Weed, Broomfield, Colorado

Compiled by Frederick C. Hart Jr., CG, FASG, Guilford, Connecticut

THOMAS¹ NEWMAN (ca. 1584 - 1660) = MARY ____ (perhaps MOORTON)

└───┬───┘
WILLIAM² NEWMAN (ca. 1610 - 1676) = ELIZABETH ____

└───┬───┘
THOMAS³ NEWMAN (ca. 1643 - 1714) = MARY ____

└───┬───┘
JOHN⁴ NEWMAN (ca. 1686 -) = ABIGAIL WATERBURY (1688 - 1729)

└───┬───┘
SARAH⁵ NEWMAN (1713 -) = JOSHUA SMITH (1714 - aft. 1787)

NEWMAN

1. **THOMAS¹ NEWMAN** (?William^A) made his will at East Towne in New Netherland (later the town of Westchester in Westchester County, New York) on 2 June 1659,^[1] and died sometime in March, 1660, possibly at Stamford, see below. He was born presumably in England, about 1584.^[2] The Rev. Mr. Huntington called him “probably son of William,”^[3] but this may simply have been a deduction based on the name of Thomas’ oldest son.

The name of his wife and mother of his children has been given as **MARY MOORTON**, apparently based on a marriage record for Thomas Newman and Mary Moorton at St. Saviours Church, Southwark, Surrey, England dated 28 September 1607.^[4] No confirmation has been found, however, that this record refers to the same Thomas Newman of Stamford and East Towne. It has also been claimed that he married one Mary Carles, daughter of Joseph Carles,^[5] and this is probably related to the fact that his will mentioned a *granddaughter* named Mary Carles, who married John Archer. The granddaughter could have been his own, or his wife’s, or both of theirs together, and therefore, Catherine Carles is not necessarily a descendant. His will uses the specific phrase “my now surviving wife Mary,” but this does not automatically mean that he was married more than once, or even that he had two different wives named Mary. The will further stipulates that his son William Newman of Stamford was to provide for his widow “in all respects whatsoever as a woman of her age & degree ought to be, during her surviving.” This mention of “degree” could indicate a particular social status, which could lead in turn to a better indication of the widow’s identity.^[6]

His family has not been the subject of any detailed genealogies. In 1969, the *Bulletin of the Stamford Genealogical Society* carried an article by one of its members that gave an admittedly preliminary overview that was “not intended to be definitive, is not documented and probably contains errors.”^[7]

Harry C. W. Melick studied the two early generations in quite a bit of detail, because of the connection with his primary interest, John Archer, the Lord of the Manor of Fordham. His book

¹ Stamford Town Records, 1: 77, transcription copy, 90, Connecticut Ancestry Society microfilm #1.

² The journal (translated from the Dutch) of Captain Lieutenant Brian Nuton/Newton, who visited with Mr. Newman, presumed to be Thomas, in East Towne in Dec 1656, noted that Newman was “a man of 72 years” at the time (E. B. O’Callaghan, *The Documentary History of the State of New-York*, 4 volumes [Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1850], 3: 912-5, at 922.)

³ E[lijah] B[aldwin] Huntington, *History of Stamford, Connecticut, From Its Settlement in 1641, To The Present Time, Including Darien, Which Was One of Its Parishes Until 1820* (Stamford: The Author, 1868; repr. Harrison, NY: Harbor Hill Books, 1979), 59.

⁴ Norman Davis, *Westchester Patriarchs* (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1988), 176. Because of a lack of documentation and explanation of reasoning, this source is considered unreliable on its own, and the conclusions need to be confirmed with other evidence.

⁵ Jeanne Majdalany, *The Early Settlement of Stamford, Connecticut 1641-1700 Including Genealogies of the Stamford Families of the Seventeenth Century* by Edith M. Wicks & Jeanne Majdalany (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1991), 181.

⁶ See further comments and citation regarding the will near the end of this biographical sketch.

⁷ Newman A. Hall, “The Newman Family of Stamford – A Preliminary Genealogy,” *Connecticut Ancestry* (formerly *Bulletin of the Stamford Genealogical Society*), 12[1969]: 25-31.

on the Manor of Fordham is certainly very interesting for its Archer information, but is less than rigorous regarding the Newmans.^[8]

Another Thomas Newman is said to have come to America in 1634 on the ship *Mary and John*, along with his father William, wife Mary, and son John. This Thomas Newman has sometimes been confused with the Stamford man,^[9] but they were entirely different persons. Thomas Newman of Ipswich, the *Mary and John* passenger, was leaving records there in Ipswich during the time that our Thomas Newman was in the Stamford area, and died at Ipswich, Massachusetts in about 1673, leaving a widow Alice, who died 19 November 1679.^[10] Savage said that he left sons Thomas, John and Benjamin,^[11] and these persons are evident in the Ipswich records. Thomas Newman of Stamford mentioned no such people in his will.

Donald L. Jacobus thought it possible that William Newman of Stamford (and therefore Thomas of Stamford) may have been related to one Richard Newman who was in New Haven in 1641, died after 1680, and had children Samuel, John, Sarah and Mercy.^[12] Except for this possible clue, there seems to be no other indication of Thomas Newman's origin, presumably in England.

The lands of Thomas Newman were recorded at Stamford on 1 March 1649/50 as part of a general recording project that took place at that time. His holdings then were the following:^[13]

- One house and home lot containing an acre and a half, bounded by the highway north, Robert Rugg south, butting to the highway east and Jeffrey Ferris west;
- In the North Field 6 acres of upland, bounded by Daniel Scofield and Henry Ackerly on the south, and Henry Smith and William Newman to the north, butting to the highway west and the fence east;
- In the East Field a little island encompassed with [by?] the meadow of David Mitchell on the east and north, and the meadow of Obadiah Seeley to the south and west;
- In the same field, 5 more acres of meadow, bounded by Robert Bates to the south, Richard Ambler to the north, butting to the highway west and the Sea east;
- In Rocky Neck, 2 acres of meadow, bounded by Thomas Morehouse to the south & William Mead on the north, butting to the highway west, and the upland of William Newman to the east;
- In the North Field, 3 acres of upland, bounded by Thomas Morehouse to the south, William Newman north, butting to the highway east and the River west.

⁸ Harry C. W. Melick, *The Manor of Fordham and its Founder* (New York: Fordham University Press, 1950).

⁹ Including by Melick in *Manor of Fordham* (note 8), and perhaps by Huntington in *History of Stamford* (note 3).

¹⁰ Abrahan Hammatt, *The Hammatt Papers – Early Inhabitants of Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1633 – 1700* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1980), 231-32.

¹¹ James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, 4 volumes (Boston, 1860-1862, repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1990), 3: 276.

¹² Donald L. Jacobus, *New Haven Genealogical Magazine*, 6: 1313. (This series was the forerunner of *The American Genealogist*, and was also republished as *Families of Ancient New Haven*.)

¹³ Stamford Town Records, 1: 38, transcription copy, 45. Modern spelling and language have been used in these transcriptions for clarity in the descriptions and the usual words "more or less" have been deleted.

Thomas Newman was one of the Stamford residents who were uncomfortable with the government of their Colony located at New Haven, and apparently had signed a letter that was "very offensive" to the Court at New Haven in 1653. William Newman was summoned to the Court representing his father "in respect of his age," and expressed to the Court that both he and his father were sorry for the disrespectful things they had done, and that it would not happen again. William Newman was not fined, but was required to post a £20 bond to help insure that both he and his father would be more cooperative with the New Haven jurisdiction in the future.^[14]

Possibly because of this political difficulty with the New Haven jurisdiction, Thomas Newman moved to Oost-dorp, or East Towne in New Netherland (later the town of Westchester), some time before 16 March 1656 (probably 1655/56) when his name was listed among the 14 English residents of that place that "voluntarily submitted themselves to the government of the New Netherlands."^[15] At the end of December 1656 an official delegation from Director General Peter Stuyvesant's office visited East Town. The delegation dined at Mr. Newman's home on Sunday 31 December after which the delegation attended church services with the inhabitants of the village. That portion of their journal reads as follows:

"Went to examine the Village somewhat. It is a very stoney place, thickly covered with trees. At noon were invited to dine at Mr. Newman's. After dinner Conrelius van Ruyven went to the house where they assemble on Sundays, to observe their mode of worship, as they have not as yet any clergyman. There I [the journalist, Brian Nuton] found a gathering of about 15 men and 10 to 12 women. Mr. Baly [Bailey] made a prayer, which being concluded, one Robert Basset read a sermon from a printed book composed and published by an English minister in England. After the reading Mr. Baly made another prayer and they sung a Psalm and separated. In the evening we were invited to supper to Robert Basset's, and having taken our leave we went to sleep at John Lord's house: neither he nor any of the members of his family came home that night, which much surprised us."^[16]

The journal goes on to report that John Lord and his family returned in the morning and that they had stayed away overnight in order that the official visitors not be overcrowded in what must have been a very modest home in a wilderness location. It also mentioned that on the following day, 1 January 1657:

"We requested him [meaning John Lord] to have the drum beaten forthwith to get the people together; to which he said, he had given orders to beat the drum, and the majority of the inhabitants being assembled we communicated to them the object of our mission, and that the H^r Director General of N. Netherland had from the six persons named by them elected three as Magistrates for

¹⁴ Charles J. Hoadley, *Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven, From May, 1653, to the Union* (Hartford: Case, Lockwood and Company, 1858), 58-66.

¹⁵ Robert Bolton, *The History of the Several Towns, Manors, and Patents of the County of Westchester From Its First Settlement to the Present Time*, Revised edition, 2 volumes (New York: Chas. F. Roper, 1881), 2: 278. Bolton gives the name on his transcribed list as "Thomas N Newman." Since Thomas used the mark "N" when he signed his own will 3 years later and in good health, this appears to be another case where he signed by mark, and probably confirms that he was unable to write his own name.

¹⁶ Newton Journal, from *Documentary History* (note 2), 3: 923.

Oostdorp, viz. Mr. Newman, Mr. Lord, & John Smith, and exhibited and read to them the commission granted to the Magistrates.”^[17]

His will, made on 2 June 1659 at East Town, is the source of much of the information we presently have on Thomas Newman, and many of its provisions have already been noted.^[18] He called himself, “in good health of body and of sound minde & understanding, yet not knowing how soone my chang may be...” Because we know he was in good health and sound mind it is therefore significant that he signed the will with his mark, a capital letter N, written backwards. It named his wife Mary and son William of Stamford and left legacies to his granddaughter “Katherine Careles alias Archer, the wife of John Archer” (20 shillings), and to “every of his (William’s) surviving children at my decease, the sume of five pounds per piece.” His son William was to be executor, and to receive the entire estate, except for the above provisions for others and his responsibility to care for the widow. The will was witnessed by Richard Mills and Samuel Mills, transcribed and attested under oath by them at Stamford before the town clerk Richard Law on 22 day 12th month, 1660, or 22 February, 1659/60.

Only known child of Thomas Newman:

2 i. WILLIAM² NEWMAN, b. abt. 1610.

2. WILLIAM² NEWMAN (*Thomas*¹) was born about 1610,^[19] and died at Stamford between 18 August and 18 November 1676, the dates of his will and its probate, see below. A wife ELIZABETH ____, for whom we have no further information, was named in his will.

He and his father were both settlers of Stamford during its first year, 1642. They probably did not come from Wethersfield with the majority of the other early settlers, but their place of origin is still unknown.

The lands of William Newman were recorded at Stamford on 1 March 1649/50 as follows:^[20]

- One house and home lot containing an acre and a half, Bounded by William Graves to the east, John Elliot west, abutting the highway north and the meadows south;
- Also another house and house lot, containing 3 acres, bounded by Nicholas Knapp and common land to the north, Henry Ackerly, William Potter and Common Land south, butting to the highway west, and the common east;
- In the North Field, 12 acres of upland, bounded by David Mitchell north, Nicholas Theale south, butting to the fence east, and the River west;

¹⁷ Newton Journal, from Documentary History (note 2), 3: 923.

¹⁸ Stamford Town Records, 1: 77, transcription copy, 90. The will was also presented to the Court at New Haven on 25 May 1663 (New Haven Colony Records [note 14], 486-87.)

¹⁹ The estimate of his birth year is based upon a statement in the New Haven Colony Records that he was “aged about 50 years” in 1660 (New Haven Colony Records [note 14], 380.)

²⁰ Stamford Town Records, 1: 35, transcription copy, 42. The usual words “more or less” have been deleted.

- In the same field, 10 more acres of upland, bounded by Thomas Newman south, Nicholas Knapp north, butting to the highway east, and the River west;
- In the same field, 3 more acres of upland, bounded by the rails [fence] east, Henry Smith and Francis Bell west, Thomas Newman south, Francis Bell north;
- In Rocky Neck, 7 ½ acres of upland, 4 ½ acres of the said parcel is waste land, bounded by Francis Bell to the south, William Mead to the north, butting to William Mead, Thomas Morehouse & Thomas Newman west, Nicholas Knapp east, a highway through the west end of it;
- In the East Field, 4 acres of meadow, bounded by Thomas Hyatt south, Vincent Simkins north, butting Henry Ackerly west, the highway east, with 12 rods fence as it was layed out by [missing];
- In the same field, 6 acres meadow down in the South Field fence belonging [sic.], bounded by Vincent Simkins on the south and north, butting to the highway east, Jeffery Ferris and John finch west;
- In the same field, 2 more acres of meadow, bounded by Daniel Scofield south, Henry Ackerly north, butting to the highway west, and Jonas Weed east.

Difficulties with the Court at New Haven in 1654 (along with his father) have already been described. Just prior to his father's death, on 25 May 1659, the New Haven Court turned to William Newman to settle a dispute that was current in the Colony concerning "wrong done in the sizes of shooes." William Newman of Stamford was said to have been in the possession of an instrument that he had brought from England, that was capable of determining the correct sizes of shoes, and that instrument was ordered to be brought to New Haven to serve as a model for a standard to be made to serve the needs of the entire Colony.^[21] There is no further information on this subject, and we may assume that William either complied, or the illness and death of his father intervened in the completion of this project.

His will was dated at Stamford on 18 August (6th month) and probated on 18 November (9th month) 1676.^[22] He mentioned his wife Elizabeth, and children Thomas, Daniel, "John" (who died before the probate), Sarah, Elizabeth and Hannah. His inventory was taken and filed on the date of probate. Also on the same date of probate, an agreement was made between and among the (remaining) heirs.

Children of William and Elizabeth (____) Newman, only three recorded, order uncertain, but based on the order of naming in probate documents:

3.
 - i. THOMAS NEWMAN, m. MARY _____.
 - ii. DANIEL³ NEWMAN, d. 1695, m. SARAH _____, prob. no children. On the last day of August 1695 Sarah Newman, widow of Daniel Newman, made a distribution agreement with "my brothers Thomas Newman, David Waterbury, Increase Holly and John Holly all of Stamford."^[23] The

²¹ New Haven Colony Records (note 14), 301.

²² Fairfield Probate Records, 3: 18-20. The original papers for this estate have apparently not survived.

²³ Fairfield Probate Records, 4: 127b. The original document has not survived in the estate papers now at the

witnesses were Stephen Holmes and Elisha Holly (no doubt the brother of Increase and John.)

- iii. SARAH NEWMAN, d. aft. 1695 and bef. 1698, m. aft. Jul 1677 LT. DAVID WATERBURY, who d. 20 Nov 1706, and who m. (2) Sarah Weed on 11 Aug 1698.^[24]
- iv. ELIZABETH NEWMAN, b. abt. 1654, d. 5 Dec 1713, m. Stamford 2 Apr 1679 CAPT. INCREASE HOLLY, b. 20 Aug 1643, d. 20 May 1732.^[25]
- v. HANNAH NEWMAN, b. 29 day 11th month (Jan) 1657/58, d. 24 Jan 1712, m. Stamford 2 Apr 1679 JOHN HOLLY JR, b. 3 Nov 1649, d. 22 Sep 1716.^[26] Note that the she and her sister Elizabeth married these two Holly brothers on the same date at Stamford.
- vi. MARY NEWMAN, died 18 day 10th month (Dec) 1659.
- vii. JOHN (called JONATHAN in birth record) NEWMAN, b. 21 Apr 1661,^[27] d. 1676.^[28] On 22 July 1677, the widow Elizabeth Newman and Daniel Newman, Thomas Newman, Sarah Newman, Elizabeth Newman Junior and Hannah Newman made an agreement regarding the estate of John Newman deceased, son of the aforesaid widow Newman, the widow and Daniel Newman being executors of the estate of William Newman and administrators of the estate of John Newman, both deceased.^[29]

3. **THOMAS³ NEWMAN** (*William², Thomas¹*) died at Stamford between 21 May and 2 October 1714, the dates of his will and its probate. No basis has been found for estimating the date of his birth, since none of the dates of his marriage or the births of any of his children seem to have been recorded. Some references give the year of his birth as 1643, but without giving any reasons.

His wife's name was **MARY** _____ as given in his will and the distribution of his estate. We have no further information on her, including whether or not she was the mother of all of his children.

His will was dated at Stamford on 21 May 1714, and mentioned his wife Mary, and his children John, Nathaniel, Jonathan, Thomas, and son in law Daniel Briggs. The executrix was to

Connecticut State Library.

²⁴ Marian G. Banker and Donald Lines Jacobus, "Notes on the Waterbury Family of Stamford, Connecticut," *The American Genealogist*, 27: 241-53, at 242.

²⁵ All from Paul W. Prindle, *Ancestry of Elizabeth Barrett Gillespie (Mrs. William Sperry Beinecke)* (New York: The New York Public Library, 1976), 236.

²⁶ Gillespie Ancestry (note 25), 236.

²⁷ Stamford Town Records, 1: 98. The original volume, viewed at the Stamford Government Center, clearly says "Jonathan" although it appears that he was always known as John in later years. There is a possibility, however, that John and Jonathan Newman were two separate children, with Jonathan dying young, and John living until the summer of 1676.

²⁸ A Finch family genealogist selected this "Jonathan" Newman as the husband of Sarah Finch, rather than his nephew Jonathan³, see below (Claude B. Thummel, "Descendants of Abraham, Daniel and John Finch, of Connecticut" [typescript, Connecticut State Library, 1955?, 285].) This error probably resulted from the fact that this "Jonathan's" birth was recorded at Stamford, and the other's was not.

²⁹ Stamford Land Records, A: 82.

be his wife Mary Newman, and the witnesses were John Holly, James June and Ebenezer Smith. The original will has been preserved, and it can be seen that he signed with a signature, although with a very unsteady hand.^[30] His inventory was taken on 2 September and filed 1 November 1714.

His children were parties to an agreement made on 1 Dec 1729 along with Robert Harris, to build a saw mill "on the Mianus river about eight rods south of Nathaniel Newman's dwelling house."^[31] The agreement was witnessed by John Bell, and signed by Robert Harris, John Newman, Daniel Briggs, Jonathan Newman, Thomas Newman, and Nathaniel Newman (his X mark).

Children of Thomas Newman, based on the order of naming in his will, none of their births were recorded:

4.
 - i. JOHN⁴ NEWMAN, b. say 1686 or earlier, m. (1) ABIGAIL WATERBURY, m. (2) ELIZABETH (CLOSE) FINCH, m. (3) ABIGAIL (GREEN) CLASON.
 - ii. ELIZABETH NEWMAN, b. say 1686 or earlier, m. 24 Nov 1704 at Rye, NY DANIEL BRIGGS.^[32]
 - iii. NATHANIEL NEWMAN, b. say 1689, d. 1772 – 1773, m. (1) SARAH HUSTED, mother of his children Nathaniel, Samuel (called Susannah in Barbour Index), Sarah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Israel all recorded at Stamford. On 26 April 1751, Nathaniel Newman and "Sarah Newman alias Husted his wife" sold rights in the southern Common / Sequest Land to Samuel Hutton, "it being part of a right which did originally belong unto Moses Knapp late of Said Stamford deceased."^[33] He m. (2) REBECCA _____, who was the wife named in his will dated 30 Nov 1772 and probated 2 Mar 1773, along with children Nathaniel, Samuel, Jacob, Isaac, Abraham, Israel, Sarah wife of Enos Reynolds^[34] and Lydia wife of Abraham Rundle. Joshua Smith, his partner and husband of his niece Sarah (Newman) Smith, was a witness to his will and assisted in taking his inventory.^[35] Nathaniel Newman had sold a half interest in his grist mill on the Mianus River near his own dwelling house to Joshua Smith on 14 Oct 1746.^[36] He sold about 12 acres "at Newmans Farms so called" to his son Nathaniel Newman Jr. on 29 Jan 1749/50.^[37] Nathaniel Newman and

³⁰ Fairfield Probate Records, 5: 305, 317. Fairfield Probate Packets, 1714 No. 4474, estate of Thomas Newman of Stamford.

³¹ Stamford Land Records, D: 259.

³² Stamford Town Records, 1: 144, transcription copy, 193.

³³ Stamford Land Records, E: 377. In addition to identifying the surname of Nathaniel's wife for the first time, the stated previous ownership by Moses Knapp probably identifies her as a daughter of Samuel Husted and Sarah Knapp, Moses Knapp's daughter.

³⁴ This was probably her second husband, since this Sarah Newman apparently m. 11 Aug 1748 Zabud June, who d. abt. 1752 (Olsen and Wicks, "Research Problems," *Connecticut Ancestry*, 10: 116.)

³⁵ Stamford Probate Records, 4: 58-61.

³⁶ Stamford Land Records, E: 175.

³⁷ Stamford Land Records, E: 253.

- Joshua Smith jointly sold a right to William Gale to draw water from their mill to use for a fulling mill at the same site, on 13 August 1763.^[38]
5. iv. JONATHAN NEWMAN, b. say 1692, m. SARAH FINCH.
 v. THOMAS NEWMAN, b. say 1700, d. 15 Sep 1743, m. at Stamford 20 Jun 1723 HANNAH JAGGER, b. 12 Aug 1701. He had children Thomas, Jeremiah, Daniel (b. 1728), Hannah, Rebecca and Stephen recorded at Stamford.^[39] The will of Thomas Newman was made on 18 Mar 1743 and probated 7 Feb 1744, mentioning his wife Hannah and four sons and two daughters, but without names.^[40] Jonathan Newman, Timothy White and Benjamin Strong were witnesses. The inventory was taken on 2 April 1744 by Jonathan Newman and Stephen White.^[41] His widow Hannah married (2) 6 Feb 1746/47 Joseph Bishop.^[42] Thomas Newman's estate was distributed to his sons Stephen and Daniel on 16 Mar 1752, their mother Hannah Newman having married Joseph Bishop.^[43]

4. **JOHN⁴ NEWMAN** (*Thomas³, William², Thomas¹*) was born at Stamford say 1686 or earlier. No death record has been found.

He married first, on 29 November 1707, **ABIGAIL WATERBURY**, born 1 July 1688, and died 7 October 1729, daughter of Jonathan Waterbury.^[44] On 28 December 1710, John Newman acknowledged that he had received his portion of the estate of his mother in law Eunice Higginbotham deceased, from his brother in law Jonathan Waterbury (Jr.)^[45] Eunice _____ was the first wife of Jonathan Waterbury who died 14 January 1702/03, and was Abigail (Waterbury) Newman's mother. She had married Richard Higginbotham on 11 December 1707.^[46]

He married (2) at Greenwich on 28 April 1730, **ELIZABETH (CLOSE) FINCH**, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Hardy) Close of Greenwich, and widow of Joseph Finch who died about 1727 in Greenwich.^[47] This Joseph Finch was the brother of the brother of Sarah Finch, who married John Newman's brother Jonathan Newman, see below. These intermarriages and similarity of names requires careful placement and analysis, and confusion seems almost inevitable. Elizabeth (Close) (Finch) Newman appears to have died before 1749/50, when John Newman married again for the third time.

Sometime not long after the death of her first husband Stephen Clason in April 1746, he married (3) **ABIGAIL (GREEN) CLASON**, born in 1685, daughter of John Green Jr,^[48] since on 15

³⁸ Stamford Land Records, G: 280.

³⁹ Stamford Vital Records, 1: 50.

⁴⁰ Stamford Probate Records, 1: 259-60.

⁴¹ Stamford Probate Records, 1: 263-64.

⁴² Stamford Vital Records 1: 54.

⁴³ Stamford Probate Records, 2: 83, Mead Abstracts used, 1: 53.

⁴⁴ Bancker and Jacobus, "Waterbury Notes" (note 24), 27: 242.

⁴⁵ Stamford Land Records, B: 128.

⁴⁶ Bancker and Jacobus, "Waterbury Notes" (note 24), 27: 242.

⁴⁷ Finch Descendants (note 28), 279-80.

⁴⁸ Ronald B. Reynolds, *Bedford Historical Records*, volume 9, "Bedford Genealogy: Descendants of the Original Settlers" (Bedford Hills, NY: the town, 1978), 9: 61.

February 1749/50, John Newman and Abigail his wife sold her dower right in Stephen Clason's estate to (her sons) Stephen Clason and Jonathan Clason.^[49] The witnesses were James June and Benjamin Newman (his X mark.)

Children of John and Abigail (Waterbury) Newman, all recorded at Stamford:

- i. DANIEL⁵ NEWMAN, b. 31 Oct 1708,^[50] m. 27 Sep 1735 SARAH HAIT/HOYT (not yet identified). On 25 Jan 1740/41, John Newman gave two parcels to his beloved son Daniel Newman: one the land on which his now dwelling house stands, bounded southerly by a highway, northerly by the Mianus River and westerly by John Newman's own land (quantity not clear); the second on "the contrary side of the highway" and bounded northerly by the aforesaid highway, westerly by a small brook, southerly by Shelton's land, and easterly by the Mianus River (quantity not mentioned).^[51] Then, on 30 May 1753, Daniel Newman "late of Stamford but now of Bedford in the County of Westchester" sold a portion of the second of these two pieces (the easterly 15 acres on the Mianus River) to Joshua Smith for £30. New York money.^[52] The deed was witnessed by Joseph Bishop and Benjamin Newman (his X mark.)
- ii. JOHN NEWMAN, b. 9 Sep 1710,^[53] m. bef. Dec 1738 MARY HAIT, b. 23 Sep 1708, dau. of Samuel Hait "Smith" and his second wife Mary (Scofield) Weed, dau. of Daniel Scofield and widow of Jonas Weed.^[54] John Newman Junior and his wife Mary released all their rights in the estate of our father Samuel Hait Smith to our brother Jonathan Hait 3rd.^[55] On 24 Dec 1745/46, John Newman Jr. of Stamford sold about 25 acres on the west side of the Mianus River in Stamford to Joshua Smith, the land being bounded by the River, a highway, and "my brother Benjamin Newman's land."^[56]
- iii. SARAH NEWMAN, b. 17 Jul 1713.^[57] prob. m. abt. 1737 JOSHUA SMITH.^[58]
- iv. ABIGAIL NEWMAN, b. 10 Jul 1714.^[59]

⁴⁹ Stamford Land Records, E: 253.

⁵⁰ Stamford Town Records, 1: 129.

⁵¹ Stamford Land Records, D: 418.

⁵² Stamford Land Records, F: 39.

⁵³ Stamford Town Records, 1: 140. "Was on 9 Sept. 1717, 7 years old."

⁵⁴ David W. Hoyt, *A Genealogical History of the Hoyt, Haight, and Hight Families* (Providence: and Boston, 1871, repr. Somersworth, NH: New England History Press, 1984), 319, 334.

⁵⁵ Stamford Land Records, D: 310.

⁵⁶ Stamford Land Records, E: 175.

⁵⁷ Stamford Town Records, 1: 140. "Was on 17 Jul 1717, 4 years old."

⁵⁸ It is not obvious whether it was she or her cousin, Jonathan's daughter of comparable age (b. 13 Jan 1718), who was the wife of Joshua Smith. Two sets of circumstances join with each other to suggest that it was indeed this Sarah: first, as noted above, the early sales of important property along the Mianus River by two of her brothers to Joshua Smith in 1745/46 and 1753, and secondly, the names of Abigail and Eunice among the children of Joshua and Sarah (Newman) Smith – both of which names are found in this Sarah's line and not the other's. In the absence of more substantial evidence, however, this relationship remains only "probable" at best.

⁵⁹ Stamford Town Records, 1: 140. "Was on 10 Jul 1717, 3 years old."

- v. BENJAMIN NEWMAN, b. 22 Jan 1717/18,^[60] m. 20 May 1745 SUSANNAH BANKS.^[61] On 31 Jan 1740, John Newman gave to his son Benjamin Newman for fatherly affection, three parcels of land in Stamford: the first being his homelot of 10 acres, with buildings, orchard, farm, meadows, etc.; the other two pieces were 12 and 7 acres respectively – a handsome estate for a 22 year old bachelor.^[62]

5. JONATHAN⁴ NEWMAN (*Thomas³, William², Thomas¹*) was born at Stamford, probably about 1692, based on the date of his marriage. He appears to have been living as late as 1768, when a Stamford deed refers to Joseph, son of Jonathan Newman.^[63] He has been carried forward here not because we expect he was an ancestor of William Weed, but because his daughter Sarah could possibly be confused with her cousin Sarah Newman, daughter of John and Abigail (Waterbury) Newman, see above.

He married SARAH FINCH at Stamford on 1 Dec 1714. She was the daughter of Joseph Finch and Elizabeth Austin who were married at Stamford on 23 Nov 1664, and she was probably born in Greenwich, but not recorded in either town. On 12 March 1714/15, Joseph Finch, Jonathan Finch, Benjamin Finch, Joseph Reynolds, Jonathan Mead and Jonathan Newman “of Stamford all ye rest of Greenwich,” conveyed half of the homestead of their deceased father Joseph Finch of Greenwich to their brother Samuel Finch of Greenwich.^[64]

Jonathan Newman and Jonathan Newman Jr sold two parcels of land in Stamford near “Lawrence’s Farm” at the Mianus River to Samuel Ferris Jr. of Greenwich on 24 October 1745. The first piece was 12 acres with a dwelling house south of the Mianus River, and the second was about 30 acres, adjoining Jonathan Finch’s land.^[65]

Children of Jonathan and Sarah (Finch) Newman, 4 recorded at Stamford:^[66]

- i. JONATHAN⁵ NEWMAN, b. 15 Aug 1716, m. SARAH AUSTIN at Greenwich 12 Oct 1738.^[67] An interesting notice appeared in *The New-York Mercury* for 8 December 1766, in which Jonathan Newman of Norwalk, Conn. but late of Long Island, refused to pay the future debts of his wife, Sarah Newman.^[68] It is not known how, if at all, this notice applies to this couple, or perhaps even to his parents.
- ii. SARAH NEWMAN, b. 13 Jun 1718, n.f.i.

⁶⁰ Stamford Town Records, 1: 140, exact date given.

⁶¹ Stamford Vital Records, 1: 75.

⁶² Stamford Land Records, D: 419.

⁶³ Stamford Land Records, H: 101.

⁶⁴ Greenwich Land Records, 2: 185, as cited in Donald Line Jacobus, “Source Materials for a Finch Genealogy,” *The American Genealogist*, 19: 189.

⁶⁵ Stamford Land Records, E: 6.

⁶⁶ Stamford Town Records, 1: 105, 140 (first two); Stamford Vital Records, 1: 3 (second two.) Hall, “Newman Family” (note 7) also proposes a son Samuel.

⁶⁷ Stamford Vital Records, 1: 55.

⁶⁸ Kenneth Scott, “Genealogical Data From the New-York Mercury,” *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, 99(1968): 16.

- iii. ELIZABETH NEWMAN, b. 2 Feb 1722/23, m. 13 Jan 1746/47 at Stamford
EZRA JUNE.^[69]
- iv. DAVID NEWMAN, b. 17 Jan 1724/25, m. JOHANNA ____.
- v. JOSEPH NEWMAN, called son of Jonathan Newman in a deed of 1768 already mentioned above. On 10 Feb 1770, Joseph Newman of Stamford sold 25 acres in Stanwich at Lawrence's Farm to Ezra June for £150 New York money. The land was bounded northerly by a highway and by "Smith's land," westerly by the Mianus river, southerly by Stephen Newman, and easterly by the lands of Nathaniel Newman and Whitman Smith. Joshua Smith joined with Joseph Newman as witnesses to a boundary agreement made on 18 Jan 1756 between Joseph's uncles Nathaniel Newman (his N mark) of Stamford and Thomas Newman of Kakiat, Orange County, New York, for land they owned in Stamford near the Mianus River and Lawrences Farm.^[70] Joshua Smith's appearance as a witness in this record was most likely as one who was a resident of the area and familiar with all of the Newman properties – particularly those along the Mianus River where water rights would be important to him in his interests as a miller. I do not believe this appearance as a witness is a sufficient reason to argue that he had married Joseph Newman's sister, Sarah (see the discussion above in connection with her cousin Sarah, daughter of John⁴ and Abigail.)

⁶⁹ Stamford Vital Records, 1: 76. Olsen and Wicks, "Research Problems" (note 34), 10: 117.

⁷⁰ Stamford Land Records, F: 182.

WATERBURY

1. **WILLIAM¹ WATERBURY** probably came to New England with the Winthrop fleet since he and his wife **ALICE** _____ were admitted to the newly-formed church at Boston in the Fall of 1630.^[1] He probably died soon after at Boston prior to 1631, when his wife remarried to Gregory Taylor.

Several previous writers, including Paul W. Prindle who made a detailed study of the family for his *Gillespie Ancestry*, have identified William Waterbury with a specific origin in England.^{[2],[3]} Anderson, however, has expressed caution in accepting this relationship, based primarily on age considerations, and it is also true that no researchers have yet discovered a conclusive link between the Boston church member of 1630 and his presumed ancestral family in Sudbury, England, except for a similarity of given names.^[4] Anderson's caution is therefore reflected herein. In general, English origins have not been investigated for other families in this series, and given Anderson's hesitation it would be inappropriate to begin with this one, even though the previous work by Prindle and others seems so attractive.

The name "Waterbury," with no first name or additional information, appears on a list made by John Winthrop probably in February 1629/30, of names of persons who presumably desired to come to the New World with the Massachusetts Bay Company.^[5] Coupled with the Boston Church record later that same year, this record probably refers to our William Waterbury. There are, however, no other records of William Waterbury in New England, and he is not among the list of persons who became freemen of the Massachusetts Bay. Noting this, Savage summed up the situation by saying in his typical cryptic and abbreviated fashion, "(Waterbury) William, Boston, prob. came in the fleet with Winth. with w. Alice, was adm. of our ch. the first yr. their names being Nos. 35 and (3)6. As no more is heard of either, I conclude they d. soon, or went home."^[6]

A John Waterbury sold land at Watertown, Massachusetts to Robert Pierce on 15 October 1646, and presumably moved to Stamford, where he was first of record in 1650 (see his own

¹ Richard D. Pierce, Ed., *The Records of the First Church in Boston 1630-1868* (Boston: The Colonial Society of Massachusetts, 1961 [vol. 39 of its *Collections*]), 13.

² Paul W. Prindle, *Ancestry of Elizabeth Barrett Gillespie (Mrs. William Sperry Beinecke)*, (New York: The New York Public Library, 1976), 493-96. Prindle's description of the Waterbury origin was that William Waterbury was born in Sudbury, Co. Suffolk, England and baptized there on 12 March 1593/94 as the son of an earlier John Waterbury, born about 1545. William Waterbury had 6 children baptized at All Saints, Sudbury between 1619 and 1629, including an oldest son named John Waterbury, baptized 30 December 1621. It is this John Waterbury that may in fact be the head of the Stamford Waterbury family.

³ William Waterbury is also identified as a passenger in the Winthrop fleet by the usually very careful Charles Banks, who gives Waterbury's origin unhesitatingly as "From Sudbury, Co. Suffolk (Charles Edward Banks, *The Winthrop Fleet of 1630* [Boston, 1930, repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1983], 95.)

⁴ Robert C. Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins - Immigrants to New England 1620-1633*, three volumes (Boston: the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1995) 3: 1939-40.

⁵ John Winthrop, *The History of New England From 1630 to 1649*, edited by James Savage, two volumes in one (Boston, Phelps and Farnham, 1825, repr. Salem, NH: Ayer Company, Publishers, Inc. 1992), 2: 340.

⁶ James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, 4 volumes (Boston, 1860-1862, repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1990), 4: 431.

section below). Savage observed this person, but did not conclude that he was William's son.^[7] All later writers, including Anderson, have, however, concluded that John Waterbury of Watertown and Stamford was indeed William's son.

The relationship between the Waterbury and the Taylor families has been a source of confusion and speculation for genealogists. The most recent scholarship (by Anderson in his *Great Migration Begins*) has concluded that Gregory Taylor married William Waterbury's widow Alice, and that the marriage must have occurred about 1631 since "Gregory and Alce Taylor" had the death of an infant son (Samuel) recorded at Watertown in April, 1632,^[8] and it was known from other records that his previous wife had died before 1630.^[9] Anderson's conclusion was based heavily on the fact that it was "Alce" Taylor who was named as Gregory's wife in the Watertown record, and "Alse" Taylor "wife unto Gregory Taylor" who died at Stamford on 18 August 1657 (Gregory Taylor himself died about two months later, on 24th day, 7th month 1657.)^[10] It is also a perfect fit with the following statement from the New Haven Colony Records, (October Court session, 1657) that "John Waterberey of Stamford desired advice of the court, his father in law and mother are both lately dead at Stamford, and hath left some small estate....[etc.]"^[11] It is well known that the term father in law was commonly used at that time for the relationship we now call stepfather.

Paul Prindle, however, came to a different conclusion in his *Gillespie Ancestry* (the logic was discussed indirectly by Anderson, but not cited). Prindle used the name Achsa for Taylor's wife, based on the writings of Watertown historian Henry Bond (as did Savage for his *Dictionary*), and therefore felt that she was a different person altogether.^[12] This led Prindle to theorize that the Taylor connection must have been due to John Waterbury having married a daughter of Gregory Taylor's. This in turn would require a strained interpretation of John Waterbury's statement to the New Haven Court, including calling his wife's mother by the term "mother," a usage that almost never occurred without giving the "other" surname to identify which mother is being referenced (for example, "Mother Taylor"). Nevertheless, Prindle was convinced that this theory was the most likely situation. In this present account, I have chosen to accept Bob Anderson's theory since it is the best fit with the original records, and therefore reluctantly have had to reject Prindle's alternative.

⁷ First Settlers (note 6), 4: 430.

⁸ *Watertown Records Comprising the First and Second Books of Town Proceedings....etc.* (Watertown: Fred G. Barker, 1894), B.M.D., 3.

⁹ *Great Migration Begins* (note 4), 3: 1802-03, 1939-40.

¹⁰ Stamford Town Records, 1: 19, 20. Jacobus' transcription of these records in *The American Genealogist*, 10: 44-5, gives the wife name as name "Alse," and I have verified that spelling recently in the original itself. For some reason, her first name was left out of the official transcription of these records that is the version on Connecticut Ancestry Society microfilm #1.

¹¹ Charles J. Hoadley, *Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven From May, 1653, to the Union* (Hartford: Case, Lockwood and Company, 1858), 229.

¹² Bond actually read the name in the Watertown Record (probably the birth and death record already cited for Samuel) as "Asca," and then speculated about it meaning Achsa, knowing that that was an actual biblical name (Henry Bond, *Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts, Including Waltham and Weston* [Boston: The New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1860], 601). Many others, including Prindle, eventually elevated this speculation to the level of general acceptance. Anderson has finally clarified the error in Bond's original reading, as well as his interpretation.

Only known child of William Waterbury of Boston and his wife Alice ____:

2. i. JOHN² WATERBURY, b. say 1614 or bapt. 30 Dec 1621, m. ROSE ____.

2. JOHN² WATERBURY (?William¹) was born say about 1614, based upon the marriage of his daughter Rachel in 1659.^[13] However, he may also have been the son of William Waterbury of Sudbury, baptized 30 December 1621. He died intestate at Stamford, Connecticut 31 July 1658.^[14]

John Waterbury sold his house and 8 acres of land at Watertown, Massachusetts to Robert Pearce/Pierce on 15 October 1646,^[15] and presumably moved about that time to Stamford, where he was first of record in 1650.^[16]

His wife's name was ROSE ____ since it was Rose Waterbury who married Joseph Garnsey at Stamford on 11 May 1659.^[17] Many early writers have claimed that she was named Rose Lockwood, and this marriage is often found in the secondary literature. Prindle showed, however, that she could not possibly have been a Lockwood,^[18] and that she was instead probably named Rose Taylor, that is, a putative daughter of Gregory Taylor of Watertown and Stamford.^[19] He was unable to prove this Taylor connection to his own satisfaction, however, and continued to place a question mark before her surname. As already discussed, our present account accepts a different version of the Taylor connection, and so the surname of Rose (____) Waterbury is still completely unknown.

The connection with the Taylor family, however, is a sure link to this Stamford family's connection with the Massachusetts Bay. Gregory Taylor of Watertown, another passenger of the Winthrop fleet,^[20] member of the original Boston Church,^[21] and resident of Watertown, also moved from Watertown to Stamford^[22] where he died on 24 September 1657.^[23] John Waterbury

¹³ Date as proposed by Anderson in *Great Migration Begins* (note 4), 3: 1940. Such a John Waterbury would not very likely be the son of the William Waterbury who was baptized at Sudbury in 1621 (if that person was an infant at the time). Anderson admits that further study is clearly necessary to determine this relationship for certain.

¹⁴ Stamford Town Records, 1: 20, transcription copy, 26.

¹⁵ *Suffolk Deeds, Liber 1* (Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, 1880), 78.

¹⁶ Gillespie Ancestry (note 2), 498.

¹⁷ Stamford Town Records, 1: 74.

¹⁸ Prindle's discussion and rejection of this supposed Lockwood connection is complete in itself, and will not be repeated here (Gillespie Ancestry [note 2], 496-97).

¹⁹ Gillespie Ancestry (note 2), 496-501.

²⁰ Winthrop Fleet (note 3), 93.

²¹ *Great Migration Begins* (note 4), 3: 1802-03; Boston Church Records (note 1), 13. Since his first wife did not join with him, she may have died before this time.

²² In the first issue of his *Great Migration Newsletter* (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1: 8), Anderson observed that John Waterbury and Gregory Taylor were among a group of 8 families that all moved from Watertown to Stamford in late 1645 and early 1646.

²³ Stamford Town Records, 1: 20. The 1657-1658 time period was a sad time for Stamford, since an abnormally large number of persons died, probably due to malaria. John Waterbury, his mother (by then the wife of Gregory Taylor), and Taylor himself were all part of this unfortunate group (see, for example, Jeanne Majdalany, *The Early Settlement of Stamford, Connecticut 1641-1700* [Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1990], 47-8).

had a claim on the estate of Gregory Taylor at Stamford, as already noted, and our interpretation of this claim is that John Waterbury's mother had become Taylor's wife.

On the surface, John Waterbury's lands in Stamford appear to have been inventoried twice in the Town Records during the same time period (ca. 1650) but with almost entirely different contents in the two lists. Paul Prindle briefly summarized both lists and noted that the later list showed "considerable changes from the earlier one."^[24] Upon closer inspection, however, the second list describes a completely new and additional acquisition that had been made in the interim. Both lists are repeated here with more complete detail from the records, except that the spelling and capitalization have been modernized. The first list was made in the month of February but the year is not legible – presumably 1649/50.^[25]

- One house and home lot containing an acre and a half with the out housing on the said lot bounded by William Potts on the east, Jeremiah Jagger on the west, butting to the highway north and David Nichele south
- 14 acres of meadow in the East Field with an acre of upland adjoining to it bounded by David Nichele and Francis Bell on the east, Daniel Scofield "with the rest of those lots in that range" on the west, butting to the highway and William Graves on the north, the sea on the south, with a highway through the said lands also through all those meadows to John Chapman's land
- 5 acres of upland in the North Field bounded by John Chapman on the south, William Mead on the north, butting to the highway west, and Elias Bailey on the east
- Another 2 acres of upland in the North Field bounded by John Mead to the north, John Chapman on the south, butting to John Chapman on the west and the highway on the east
- 12½ acres of waste land in the East Field bounded by John Finch or William Potter on the west, Henry Ackerly on the east, butting to the highway south and "the fence" on the north

The other listing was made in September 1650 as follows, concluding with the statement that the entire list had been purchased from Thomas Morehouse on 6 July 1650.^[26]

- One house with two barns and a home lot containing 6 acres bounded by John Chapman north, George Slason south, butting to the highway west, and the meadow east, with an acre and a rood of meadow bounded by the meadow which was Henry Olinison's on the north, Obadiah Seeley on the south, butting to the creek east, and the rest of the home lots west

²⁴ Gillespie Ancestry (note 2), 498-9.

²⁵ Stamford Town Records, 1: 37, transcription copy, 44-5. The usual words "more or less" have been eliminated.

²⁶ Stamford Town Records, 1: 42, transcription copy, 49-51. The usual words "more or less" have been eliminated.

- ❑ 6 acres of meadow in Rocky Neck bounded by Thomas Newman north, Edward Jessup south, butting to the creek and widow Whitmore west, and the upland of Thomas "Hiat" [Hyatt as opposed to Hoyt or Hait] on the east
- ❑ 14 acres of combined upland and meadow in Rocky Neck bounded by the harbor on the west and south, Thomas Hiat on the east, and the highway west
- ❑ 3 acres of upland in Rocky Neck bounded by John Holly north, the widow Whitmore and Jeffrey Ferris on the south, butting to the rails [fence] west and the highway east
- ❑ 3 acres of waste land in Rocky Neck "lying with Goodman Hunt" bounded by Thomas Hiat on the north, William Mead and John Holly south, butting to the meadow east and west
- ❑ 7 more acres of waste land in Rocky Neck bounded by Thomas Hiat north, Edward Jessup south, butting to Nicholas Knapp east and Edward Jessup west

Several additional later purchases were all recorded on the same page.^[27]

- ❑ 10 August 1650, 4 acres of meadow plus 5 acres of upland in Rocky Neck bounded by John Waterbury [that is, his existing land] on the north and south, butting to the highway east and Jeffrey Ferris west, purchased from the widow Johana Whitmore
- ❑ May 1652, 2 acres in the East Field bounded by Thomas Hunt north, Nicholas Knapp south, to the "cassy" [?] east and John Elliott west
- ❑ [Also May 1652?] 3 acres of upland in the ____ Field bounded by Francis Bell west, Thomas Stevens east, butting to the highway north [south bounds not given]
- ❑ Recorded in 1654, 2 acres of meadow in Rocky Neck bounded by William Mead north, the meadow of the said John Waterbury south, butting to the highway west, the upland that was William Newman's east, purchased from William Newman on [date not legible]

John Waterbury served as Deputy from Stamford to the General Court of the New Haven Colony in 1657 and 1658 (the year of his death).^[28] Prindle assigned an age at death of only "37 or 38 years" in 1658,^[29] but when Anderson's estimate of his birth year is used (1614) then his age at death is a bit more reasonable (44 years). This may be an additional reason for following Anderson's caution about the identity of the William and John Waterburys of Sudbury.

John Waterbury's widow Rose married Joseph Garnsey / Guernsey at Stamford on 11 May 1659, and had a son, Joseph Garnsey Jr., born 30 June 1662.^[30] Waterbury's estate was not settled by the Probate Court until 1669, at which time Joseph Garnsey was appointed administrator, and Mr. Holly and Lieutenant Bell were appointed overseers of the children "and

²⁷ Stamford Town Records, 1: 42, transcription copy, 51. The usual words "more or less" have been eliminated.

²⁸ New Haven Colony Records (note 11), 215, 235.

²⁹ Gillespie Ancestry (note 2), 500.

³⁰ Gillespie Ancestry (note 2), 500, citing Stamford Town Records 1: 74, 76.

their disposals and portions.”^[31] On 14 July 1666 and 10th day 12th month (February) 1668 respectively, Zachariah Dibble for his wife Sarah and John Holmes for his wife Rachel, gave receipts to Joseph Garnsey for their shares in the estate of their wives’ deceased father, John Waterbury.^[32] On 3 July 1674, John, Jonathan and David Waterbury assigned to their father in law Joseph Garnsey their rights to land in Rocky Neck “which our own father Jno. Waterbury deceased bought of Mr. Law of Stamford & is now in ye possession of Jno. Miller of Stamford...”^[33] Then, on 12 February 1684/85, Jonathan and David Waterbury discharged their father in law Joseph Garnsey “forever concerning our portions” of their father’s estate, having received their portions in full.^[34]

Children of John and Rose (____) Waterbury.^[35]

- i. RACHEL³ WATERBURY, b. say abt. 1642, prob. in Watertown, d. bef. 1710, m. at Stamford 11 May 1659 JOHN HOLMES. She apparently had a double wedding with her widowed mother, who married Joseph Garnsey on this same date at Stamford. It is primarily the date of Rachel’s marriage that causes Anderson to hesitate to assume that her father was born in 1621.
- ii. SARAH WATERBURY, b. abt. 1645, either Watertown or Stamford, d. at Stamford 2 September 1712, m. 10 Jun 1666 (1) ZACHARIAH DIBBLE, whom she divorced in 1672,^[36] m. (2) NICHOLAS WEBSTER, m. (3) EDWARD TREHERN.
- iii. JOHN WATERBURY JR., b. abt. 1648, either Watertown or Stamford, d. at Stamford 28 Nov 1688, m. MARY _____, who m. (2) abt. 1689 Jonas Seeley, and who d. at Stamford on 31 Dec 1738.
3. iv. JONATHAN WATERBURY, b. abt 1651, m. say about 1675 EUNICE _____.
- v. LT. DAVID WATERBURY, b. abt. 1655, d. 20 Nov 1706, m. (1 or 2) SARAH NEWMAN, dau. of William and Elizabeth Newman, m. (2 or 3) SARAH WEED, dau. of Daniel and Ruth (____) Weed, who m. (2) Benjamin Ferris, and m. (3) Nathaniel Pond.^[37]

3. JONATHAN³ WATERBURY (*John*², ?*William*¹) was born probably at Stamford about 1651, and died there on 4 or 14 January 1702/03.^[38]

Although his wife is often called “Youné” or “Euni” in the surviving records, her name was EUNICE _____ as given in at least one land record, and she also named a daughter Eunice. Most

³¹ Gillespie Ancestry (note 2), 501, citing Fairfield Probate Records, 2: 39. The inventory of Waterbury’s estate included 92 £. 12 S. 6 d. value of property from the estate of Gregory Taylor.

³² Stamford Town Records, 1: 68, transcription copy, 81.

³³ Stamford Land Records, A: 64.

³⁴ Stamford Land Records, A: 101.

³⁵ Based on the list in Gillespie Ancestry (note 2), 501-2.

³⁶ Early Settlement (note 23), 90.

³⁷ For additional information on these families, see Paul Prindle’s article on Sarah (Weed) (Waterbury) (Ferris) Pond in *The American Genealogist*, 28: 96-8; and Frederick C. Hart Jr., “Reply to Query #9958 – Waterbury / Weed,” *Connecticut Ancestry*, 39[November 1996]: 75-7, which discussed the possibility of an earlier wife for Lt. David Waterbury.

³⁸ Stamford Town Records, 1: 135.

researchers believe that she was Eunice Buxton, daughter of Clement Buxton and his wife, also named Eunice ^[39] Youne Waterbury married Richard Higginbotham at Stamford on 11 December 1707, ^[40] as his second wife, and she died there on 24 May 1710. ^[41]

The widow "Unice" Waterbury (her X mark) made an agreement with her son Jonathan Waterbury on 26 July 1707, in which she promised to "build and completely finish for her sd son a dwelling hous at Noroton so called fourty foots in length & twenty foots in breadth & ten foots between the Joints..." in return for his assignment to her of certain rights to his father's estate. ^[42]

After their father's death, two of the sons in this family, Jonathan Waterbury and Joseph Waterbury, witnessed a deed of 9 January 1712/13 in which Clement Buxton Sr. sold land west of the Mill River to Joseph Smith. ^[43] Since the designation "senior" was used this was probably the Clement Buxton who lived from 1647 to 1724, probably their mother's brother.

Many of the children of this family joined as grantors in a deed to Nathan Selleck on 6 January 1724, in which they conveyed a 1½ acre lot in the "Renkon Hooge" (Runkinheage) division that had been their father's Jonathan Waterbury deceased. ^[44] The grantors were: Jonathan Waterbury, John Newman and Abigail his wife of Stamford, and Benjamin Mead, Moses Ferris and Eunice his wife of Greenwich.

Children of Jonathan and Eunice () Waterbury, births all recorded at Stamford. ^[45]

- i. SARAH⁴ WATERBURY, b. 15 Aug 1677, prob. d. bef. 1724, ^[46] m. 15 May 1700 BENJAMIN MEAD.
- ii. EUNICE WATERBURY, b. 7 Oct 1679, m. MOSES FERRIS.
- iii. ROSE WATERBURY, b. 21 Jan 1681/82.
- iv. RACHEL WATERBURY, b. 28 Aug 1684.
- v. JONATHAN WATERBURY (at last a son!), b. 9 Feb 1685/86, d. 1765, m. 21 Jan 1713/14 SARAH MEAD.
- vi. ABIGAIL WATERBURY, b. 1 Jul 1688, d. 7 Oct 1729, m. 29 Jan 1707/08 JOHN NEWMAN.
- vii. JOSEPH WATERBURY, b. 26 Jan 1691, d. 1751, m. 12 Mar 1718/19 HANNAH FOUNTAIN, daughter of Aaron Fountain, bapt. at Fairfield 5 Jun 1698.
- viii. BENJAMIN WATERBURY, b. 12 Sep 1694, d. 1776, m. 12 Jan 1726/27 MARY MEAD.

³⁹ The name Unice or Unica was common in the Buxton family, but the relationship has apparently not yet been proven.

⁴⁰ Stamford Town Records, 1: 128.

⁴¹ Stamford Town Records, 1: 143. See also Marian G. Banker and Donald L. Jacobus, "Notes on the Waterbury Family of Stamford, Connecticut," *The American Genealogist*, 27: 241-53 at 242.

⁴² Stamford Land Records, B: 175.

⁴³ Stamford Land Records, B: 174.

⁴⁴ Stamford Land Records, C: 469.

⁴⁵ Stamford Town Records, 1: 107 (first 7), 144 ("a son", obviously Benjamin); spouses and other information from Waterbury Notes, 242, 246-48.

⁴⁶ Since she was not named along with her husband in the deed of 6 January 1724, just mentioned.

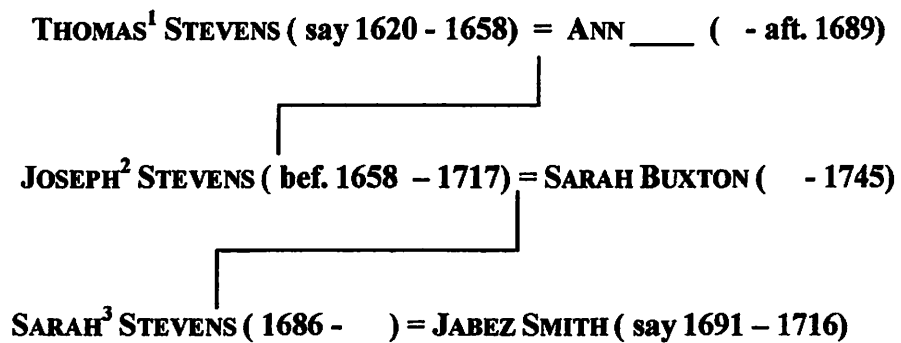
**ANCESTRY OF WILLIAM WEED
OF STAMFORD AND DARIEN, CONNECTICUT**

PART 18:

STEVENS

Contributed by Robyn G. Weed, Broomfield, Colorado

Compiled by Frederick C. Hart Jr., CG, FASG, Guilford, Connecticut



STEVENS

1. THOMAS¹ STEVENS was in Stamford at least by 1649 (probably as early as 1641, see below), and died there on the 19th day, 6th month (August) 1658,^[1] as a relatively young family man. He is often said to have been a close relative, either a brother or son, of a John Stevens, also of Stamford. This seems to be due to the single mention of a John Stevens in the Stamford Town Records, that being a surviving fragment of a legal proceeding in which Abram Ambler Sr. gave bond in connection with an attachment "taken out agst John Stevens, y^e (... words missing....) Fairfield this 21st Aprill 1686."^[2] The Rev. Mr. Huntington placed this John Stevens on his list of the first settlers of Stamford, since he found another record in which _____ Stevens had been granted land on 7 December 1641.^[3] The official transcription of the Town Records does not give the final letter in the first name of this Stevens as "n" as did Mr. Huntington, and in fact does not give any letters at all for that first name. Since there are no other records at all for a John Stevens in Stamford, I believe we may conclude that no such person ever existed in that town (at least before 1686, and then instead more likely in Fairfield, as suggested by the above record fragment).

It therefore seems probable that our subject *Thomas* Stevens was the person granted a house lot in 1641, and that he should be placed on the lists of original Stamford settlers instead of John. Savage apparently came to the same conclusion, since his comprehensive *Genealogical Dictionary* places Thomas Stevens in Stamford in 1641.^[4]

Furthermore, the New Haven Colony Records document an episode at Stamford in November 1643 in which a Thomas "Stevenson," along with George Slason, was assigned to guard a Dutch prisoner overnight, and who was later charged, at a New Haven Magistrates Court on 1 April 1644, with the responsibility for the prisoner's escape.^[5] There are no other records of anyone named Stevenson in Stamford at this time and it is very likely that this situation involved our subject Thomas Stevens instead.^[6]

¹ Stamford Town Records, 1: 20, transcription copy, 26, Connecticut Ancestry Society microfilm #1. An abnormally high number of Stamford residents died during the summers of 1657 and 1658, supposed by some authors to have been the result of an epidemic of malaria (see, for example, Jeanne Majdalany, *The Early Settlement of Stamford, Connecticut 1641 - 1700* [Bowie, MD: Heritage books, Inc., 1991], 47-8.

² Stamford Town Records, 1: 9, transcription copy, 14-5. Although this record appears on a low-numbered page of the Stamford Town Records, it clearly referred to an event of 1686, and must have been recorded at this physical location in the book because there was some available space. There is no reason, therefore, for ascribing this record to one of the "first settlers," who were there over a generation earlier than 1686.

³ Stamford Town Records, 1: 6, transcription copy, 7; Elijah Baldwin Huntington, *History of Stamford, Connecticut From its Settlement in 1641 to the Present Time...* (Stamford: the author, 1868, repr. Harrison, NY: Harbor Hill Books, 1979), 20, 25, 44.

⁴ James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of The First Settlers of New England, Showing Three Generations...*, 4 volumes (Boston, 1860-62; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1965, 1990), 4: 188.

⁵ Charles J. Hoadley, *Records of the Colony and Plantation of New Haven, From 1638 to 1649* (Hartford: Case, Tiffany and Company, 1857), 127-9. The surname appears only once in the record.

⁶ Majdalany assumed the same in her *Early Settlement* (note 1) 12-3. The incident is not covered in Huntington's *History* (note 3). Apparently the case was never prosecuted to a conclusion.

Certainly Thomas Stevens had accumulated several pieces of property in Stamford before the general real estate inventory that was made in 1649-1652 for the Town Records. Although there is no survey of his own lands at that time in the surviving records, he appeared as an adjoining property owner in the descriptions of the lands of at least 9 different neighbors, with the earliest record being that of Thomas Morehouse on the 31st day, 11th month (February) 1649/50.^[7] This accumulation of property confirms that Thomas Stevens must have been in Stamford for a considerable time before 1650, reinforcing the theory that it was he who arrived in 1641, and not some other Stevens individual (and also that he was probably the Thomas "Stevenson" of the Dutch prisoner incident.)

Several very incomplete and imperfect genealogies have been published covering one or more individual lines from Thomas Stevens, and no comprehensive family genealogy is available at this time.^[8] Perhaps the most complete (and very careful) study of the family to date has been published in chart form by Mrs. Halstead. Her chart entitled "Stevens Family" appeared in the New Canaan Historical Society's first *Annual* in 1946.^[9]

Thomas Stevens married at an unknown time and place, ANN _____, who survived him and married (2) sometime after 1658, Francis Holmes, another early Stamford settler. Several writers have reported this relationship, but without documentation. The evidence is contained, however, in the following Stamford Land Records. On 20 December 1686, the brothers Obadiah, Benjamin and Joseph Stevens agreed that their mother, "the widow Homs," would live with her son Benjamin Stevens, with some support being provided by the other two brothers in the form of certain specified gifts of animals.^[10] And, on 1 April 1689, Ann Homs, widow, signing with her X mark, gave "a sartain ox" to her son Joseph Stevens.^[11] Francis Holmes had died at Stamford before 14 February 1675/76 when his inventory was taken.^[12]

None of the children of Thomas Stevens had their births recorded at Stamford. The names of Obadiah, Benjamin and Joseph come from the land records already mentioned. Ephraim Stevens was granted a house lot by the town on 25 February 1668/69,^[13] and died before 1676/77 when his estate was distributed to his brothers and sister, including Obadiah Stevens and Obadiah Seeley, who had married the sister, Esther Stevens. Obadiah Seeley and Obadiah Stevens agreed on 2 January 1676/77 that "our two brothers Benjamin and Joseph Stevens" should have their

⁷ Stamford Town Records, 1: 21-39, transcription copy, 27-46.

⁸ See, for example, Janet Evelyn Savage Cornell and Julia Emeline Savage Hanby, *A Stevens Genealogy* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1992). Although placing Thomas in Stamford by 1641, this recent book seems confused by the possible relationship with John and even an Anthony Stevens, and is based almost exclusively on other secondary sources.

⁹ Vera Colton Halstead, "Stevens Family" chart, *New Canaan Historical Society Annual*, Vol. 1, no. 4(1946), 33.

¹⁰ Stamford Land Records, A: 11.

¹¹ Stamford Land Records, A: 196.

¹² Donald L. Jacobus, *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, 2 volumes in 3 (Fairfield: Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, DAR, 1930, repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1976, 1991), 1: 291. Mr. Jacobus does not mention her earlier marriage to Stevens, perhaps unaware of the land record cited above.

¹³ Stamford Town Records, 2: 23, transcription copy, 231. Also cited in David W. Hoyt, *A Genealogical History of the Hoyt, Haight, and Hight Families...* (Providence and Boston: Henry Hoyt, 1871, repr. Somersworth, NH: New England History Press, 1984), 309.

brother Ephraim's entire estate.^[14] Some writers have proposed a fifth son, a Thomas Stevens Jr., presumably named for his father, who "had land in Stamford in 1670,"^[15] but this appears to be in error. The land record quoted for 1670 actually refers to "y^e land y^t was Thomas Stevens"^[16] (emphasis added), and therefore does not prove a person by that name living in 1670. Both Obadiah and Benjamin had sons named Thomas Stevens, but their father apparently did not, at least not one that survived to manhood.

Thomas Stevens made his will at Stamford on 18 August 1658 (the day before his death), and it was probated at Fairfield on 30 November 1658.^[17] The will mentioned a wife and children, but no names were given. Thomas Stevens signed with his "T.S." mark, which is more than a typical "X" and may indicate some education, and the use of initials perhaps due to extreme weakness at the time of signing. His wife was to receive the entire estate for her benefit in bringing up the children, but if she were to remarry, then the estate was to be divided into thirds, with the wife receiving one third and the children receiving 2/3 as a group, with the eldest son to receive a double child's portion "if he be deserving."

The estate was settled by the Fairfield Probate Court on 14 March 1670/71, with the court naming the eldest son Obadiah Stevens administrator at that time, about 12 years after his father's death.^[18] Obadiah must have been found deserving, since he was granted the full double portion. A summary inventory of the lands held by Thomas Stevens at the time of his death was then placed in the Stamford Land Records:^[19]

- ❑ The home lot and buildings, 1½ acres, bounded by the home lot of John Holmes on the west, Samuel Hoyt on the east and north, and the street south
- ❑ In the East Field, 9½ acres of upland, bounded by John Holmes, John Pettit, the highway, and John Holly, Senior
- ❑ Also in the East Field, 2½ acres of upland, bounded by William Crissey, Richard Hardy, the highway, and John Bishop
- ❑ Also in the East Field, 2½ acres of meadow, bounded by land formerly John Chapman's, William Potter, Peter Ferris, the highway, and "the sea" on the south
- ❑ Also in the East Field, on the way to Shiphan, 2 acres of meadow, bounded by John Green, William Crissey, the highway, and John Miller
- ❑ Also in the East Field, at Shiphan Neck, 3 3/8 acres of upland, bounded by Frances Brown "& his daughter in law, Elizabeth Chapman," William Newman, and the sea on the east and west sides, with a 2-rod highway reserved for the use of the other proprietors
- ❑ In the New Field "in the North of Town at about 3 miles or thereabouts," 6¼ acre of upland, bounded by Clement Buxton, Ephraim Stevens, and the highway

¹⁴ Stamford Land Records, A: 68.

¹⁵ Halstead Chart (note 9).

¹⁶ Stamford Land Records A: 36, dated 7 Dec 1670, cited correctly in the Hoyt Genealogy (note 13), 305.

¹⁷ Fairfield Probate District Records, 2: 58. Also Stamford Town Records, 1: 70, transcription copy, 83.

¹⁸ Stamford Land Records, A: 47.

¹⁹ Stamford Land Records, A: 47. The total was a little over 27 acres.

Children of Thomas and Ann (____) Stevens, probably born at Stamford, although none recorded there, order uncertain:

- i. OBADIAH² STEVENS, b. say abt. 1644, "eldest son," d. 24 Dec 1702, m. 18 Dec 1678 REBECCA ROSE, b. 14 Jul 1657, dau. of Robert Rose and Rebecca ____, 8 children.^[20] Obadiah and Rebecca (Rose) Stevens were the ancestors of most of the later Stevens families of the Stamford area.^[21]
- ii. BENJAMIN STEVENS, b. say 1646, d. at Danbury, Conn. in 1735, m. HANNAH ____, 4 children, head of the Danbury branch of the family.^[22]
- III. EPHRAIM STEVENS, b. say abt. 1650, d. bef. 1676, probably unmarried, awarded house lot by town of Stamford on 25 Feb 1668/69.^[23]
- iv. ESTHER STEVENS, b. say abt. 1654, m. (1) OBADIAH SEELEY, m. (2) MOSES JACKSON.^[24]
2. v. JOSEPH STEVENS, b. say abt. 1657, m. SARAH BUXTON.

2. JOSEPH² STEVENS (*Thomas*¹) was born probably at Stamford say about 1657, probably shortly before his father's death, and died there on 30 March 1717.^[25]

He married SARAH BUXTON at Stamford on 24 June 1680.^[26] She was the daughter of Clement and Unica or Eunice Buxton. Clement Buxton was another of the young Stamford fathers who died in the 1657-58 time period, perhaps from malaria, and his widow Unica married (2) in 1658 Peter Brown, and (3) in 1659 Nicholas Knapp.

Joseph Stevens and his brother Benjamin both participated in the development of the new town inland from Stamford that became Bedford in Westchester County, New York. They were both on the list of original proprietors there on 23 December 1680 (the same year as Joseph's marriage).^[27] Benjamin actually moved to Bedford and stayed there until about 1685, when he moved further inland and back eastward to another new settlement – this time the one at Danbury, Connecticut, where he remained until his death. Joseph was not involved with this second migration to Danbury and in fact probably did not even leave Stamford for Bedford in the first place. On 2 May 1683, the Town of Bedford disallowed the sale of his land there, and his rights were assigned to John Slason instead.^[28]

²⁰ Christine Rose, *Descendants of Robert Rose of Wethersfield and Branford, Connecticut* (San Jose, CA, 1983), 16-8, 31.

²¹ Halsted Chart (note 9).

²² For additional information on this branch see, Frederick S. Stevens, *Genealogy of the Stevens Family From 1635 to 1891* (Bridgeport: J. H. Coggsell, 1891).

²³ Stamford Town Records, 2: 23, transcription copy, 231.

²⁴ Madeline M. Mills and Katherine M. Olsen, *Descendants of Robert Seeley (1602-1667) & Obadiah Seeley (1614-1657)* (The Seeley Genealogical Society, 1997), Obadiah line, 2.

²⁵ Stamford Town Records, 1: 138, transcription copy, 181.

²⁶ Stamford Town Records, 1: 96.

²⁷ Ronald B. Reynolds, "Bedford Genealogy / Descendants of the Twenty-two Original Settlers," *Bedford Historical Records*, volume 9 (Bedford Hills, NY: Town of Bedford, 1978), xv.

²⁸ Bedford Genealogy (note 27), 171.

On 24 December 1714, Joseph Stephens Senior of Stamford gave for fatherly affection to his well beloved son Joseph Stevens, all his real estate in Stamford, including a house and lot of 1 acre, 3 acres in the North Field, and 2 ½ acres in the South Field.^[29] The younger Joseph later sold the "home lott that was my father's" to an adjoining owner, Ebenezer Weed on 4 March 1717, shortly before his father's death.^[30]

Children of Joseph and Sarah (Buxton) Stevens, all births recorded at Stamford.^[31]

- i. JOSEPH³ STEVENS, b. 21 May 1681. He transferred several parcels of land in Stamford with his mother, widow Sarah Stevens, over the period up to 25 April 1730.^[32] No records have been found for him after this time, and no wife or children's names are evident.
- ii. UNICA STEVENS, b. 5 Dec 1683, no further information.
- iii. SARAH STEVENS, b. 27 Jan 1686, d. _____, m. (1) THOMAS SLASON, m. (2) JABEZ SMITH.^[33]
- iv. MARY STEVENS, b. 30 Jan 1691, no further information.

²⁹ Stamford Land Records, B: 234.

³⁰ Stamford Land Records, B: 274.

³¹ Stamford Town Records, 1: 96, 107, transcription copy, 112, 130.

³² Five of these deeds, including the final one on 25 April 1730 (Stamford Land Records, C: 214, 217 (2), 221, 227), were to Ebenezer Brown, indicating a possible family relationship with that person, not yet identified.

³³ Jabez Smith died at Stamford on 23 April 1716, when Sarah would have been only a little over 30 years of age. She may have had a third marriage, as yet unidentified, which could explain why no death record or probate is found for her as a (widow) Sarah Smith.

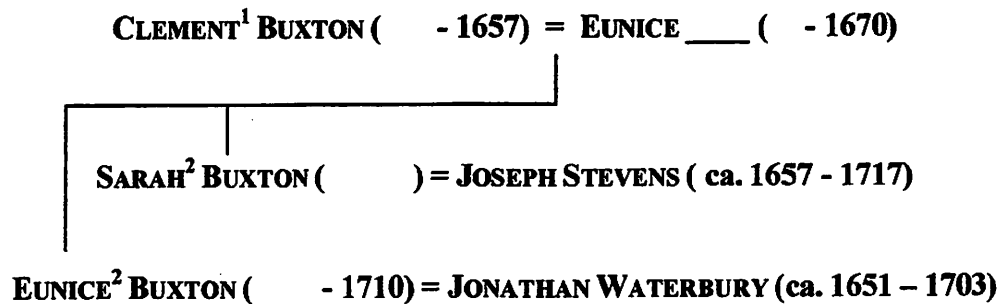
**ANCESTRY OF WILLIAM WEED
OF STAMFORD AND DARIEN, CONNECTICUT**

PART 19:

BUXTON

Contributed by Robyn G. Weed, Broomfield, Colorado

Compiled by Frederick C. Hart Jr., CG, FASG, Guilford, Connecticut



BUXTON

1. CLEMENT¹ BUXTON died at Stamford on 2 August 1657,^[1] one of those Stamford citizens to succumb to the general illness at that time now thought to have been malaria. His parents, and place and date of birth are completely unknown.

His wife's name was EUNICE ____ (also spelled Unica or Uneca or even Unity in the records). After Clement's death, she married (2) at Stamford on 22 July 1658 Peter Brown,^[2] whose wife Elizabeth had also died in the summer of 1657 (21 September), probably another malaria victim. Peter Brown died on 22 August 1658, less than a month after this marriage, and "Unica Brown" then married (3) at Stamford on 9 March 1659, Nicholas Knapp.^[3] She appears to have died at Stamford in early April, 1670. The will of Nicholas Knapp, made on 15 April 1670, probably shortly after her death, after providing for his own natural children, included the following provision for Eunice's daughters: "I give to my two daughters in law [i.e. stepdaughters] viz: Sarah and Unice Buxton all their mothers clothes as a free gift: except one hat and one new petticoat which my will is that they should have owned of their portions: also I will and bequeath unto Unice Buxton the new bible as a free gift [also] My will is that the portions due to my two daughters in law, viz: Sarah Buxton and Uneca Boxton out of the estate of their father Clement Buxton I say that the[i]r portions be currently payd according to their proportion of that inventorie."^[4]

The lands of Clement "Buckston" were recorded in Stamford on 15 March 1650 (probably 1650/51) as part of the general inventory of real estate being made at that general time. His property at that time consisted of the following:^[5]

- One house and home lot of 1½ acres bounded by Richard Law on the east, the highway west, butting to the highway north and Elias Bayley south
- In the North Field, 3½ acres of upland bounded by Edward Jessup on the east, Thomas Morehouse west, butting to the highway and Thomas Morris south, and John Chapman north
- In the same field 3 more acres of upland bounded by a highway north, Thomas Hout [Hyatt?] south, butting to a highway on the west, and Nicholas Knapp, east
- In the South Field 3 acres of upland bounded ... [the original description is not legible] At this point in the transcription there is mention that Cle[ment] Buckston was to maintain 5 lengths of rail [fence] and 5 rods more of fence in ... [place(s) not certain]
- In the East Field 2 acres of meadow bounded by Jonas Weed north, Vincent Simpkins south, butting [to a] highway east and John El[i]ot west

¹ Stamford Town Records, 1: 19, 20 (recorded twice), transcription copy, 26, Connecticut Ancestry Society microfilm #1.

² Stamford Town Records, 1: 74, transcription copy, 87.

³ Stamford Town Records, 1: 74, transcription copy, 88. See the Knapp segment of this series.

⁴ Fairfield Probate Records, 2: 55.

⁵ Stamford Town Records, 1: 37, transcription copy 45. The usual words "more or less" have been eliminated.

- Also in the same field 2 more acres of meadow bounded by () Bates east, Obadiah Seeley & the creek on the west, butting [] to David Mitchell & Richard Law north [other details regarding the south end of Law's property partly illegible], and butting to [] upland on the south

By the time of the 1701 tax assessment list he had accumulated a real estate valuation of 112 pounds that was among the more substantial holdings in the town.^[6]

His inventory was taken on 3 September 1657 by Richard Law and John Holly, and contained 4 bibles and other books in addition to the usual real estate, livestock and household items, probably indicating that he was a literate man. The same inventory also demonstrated that he had shoe-making equipment, and also clothes made of leather.^[7] Jeanne Majdalany studied this inventory in detail as well as those of several others that were recorded in the Town Records, and made the interesting observation that he was, "the only man listed as having a desk and also a wheelbarrow."^[8]

Probable children of Clement and Eunice () Buxton, places of birth unknown:^[9]

- i. ELIZABETH² BUXTON, b. abt. 1639, d. bef. Apr 1711,^[10] m. ROBERT² HUESTIS/HUSTED 9 Jan 1655/56 at Stamford.^[11] They had moved to East Town, later the town of Westchester in Westchester County, New York before 11 Feb 1662 when the inhabitants of that town proposed his name to the Dutch Governor Peter Stuyvesant as one of 6 to be considered for the position of magistrate^[12] and he was apparently so selected.^[13] A year later (24 May 1663) Governor Stuyvesant again selected Robert Huestis as one of the three magistrates for that upcoming year (along with John Barker and Nicholas Bayley.)^[14] Both the Dutch and English jurisdictions

⁶ Jeanne Majdalany, *The Early Settlement of Stamford, Connecticut 1641-1700* (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 1990), 122.

⁷ Stamford Town Records, 1: 89, transcription copy, 104-5.

⁸ Early Settlement (note 6), 55.

⁹ Some authors (including Paul Prindle in his *Ancestry of Elizabeth Barrett Gillespie [Mrs. William Sperry Beinecke]* [New York: The New York Public Library, 1976], 61) also include an unnamed child who supposedly died on 21 August 1657. This may have originated with Mr. Huntington, who included a death with that date for an unnamed Buxton in his *Stamford Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths* (Stamford: the author, 1874), 20. I cannot find any record of a child's death on this date in the records, and I think Mr. Huntington may have been misled by the two entries for the death of Clement Buxton himself on two different pages. Several Stamford deaths were recorded twice in this brief time period, and it may have had something to do with the epidemic we now presume to have been malaria.

¹⁰ Gordon L. Remington, "Robert² Huestis of Westchester County: His Ancestry and Descendants," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, 129[Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 1998]: 1-12, 97-108, 191-206, 276-84, especially at 129: 201-6, and 130[Jan 1999]: 54-60. Remington's treatment of this family is excellent and highly recommended.

¹¹ Stamford Town Records, 1: 55, transcription copy, 67.

¹² Robert Bolton, *The History of the Several Towns, Manors, and Patents of the County of Westchester From Its First Settlement to the Present Time*, Revised edition, 2 volumes (New York: Chas. F. Roper, 1881), 2: 280.

¹³ Remington, "Robert Huestis" (note 10), 129: 201.

¹⁴ Westchester County (note 12), 2:284.

claimed East Town as theirs and later that same year (8 Oct 1663) the Connecticut Colony made Robert "Husted" and 6 other residents of the town freemen of Connecticut.^[15] Robert and Elizabeth Huestis/Husted lived out their lives in Westchester, where he held several positions of leadership in that town.^[16]

- ii. CLEMENT BUXTON, b. abt. 1646 ("aged about 46 years" in 1692),^[17] d. 13 Jan 1724/25 at Stamford,^[18] m. JUDITH _____,^[19] who died before him on 15 Feb 1722/23, also at Stamford.^[20] He was quite active in town affairs, serving various terms in the elected positions of fence viewer, pounder, surveyor of highways, lister, and collector.^[21]

iii. SARAH BUXTON, m. 24 Jun 1680, JOSEPH STEVENS.

iv. EUNICE BUXTON, probably m. (1) JONATHAN WATERBURY and (2) RICHARD HIGGINBOTHAM.

¹⁵ J. Hammond Trumbull, *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut Prior to the Union With New Haven Colony, May 1665*, (volume 1 of the series) (Hartford, 1850, repr. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1992), 1: 412.

¹⁶ Remington, "Robert Huestis" (note 10), 129: 201-5.

¹⁷ Gillespie Ancestry (note 9), 62, 554. Eleazer Slason aged 51 years and Clement Buxton aged about 46 years made a joint statement in defense of Elizabeth Clawson at her witchcraft trial in Fairfield on 6 June 1692. Appendix A of the Gillespie Ancestry (note 9) contains a complete detailed report of this trial which involved testimony by many of Stamford's citizens, and is highly recommended as historical background for this time and place.

¹⁸ Stamford Vital Records, 1: 3, Barbour Collection used.

¹⁹ Although some accounts give her name as Judith Prence, I have not been able to confirm this identity and Paul Prindle said that "The parentage of his wife, Judith, has not been determined" (Gillespie Ancestry [note 9], 62.)

²⁰ Stamford Town Records, 1: 152, transcription copy, 204.

²¹ Gillespie Ancestry (note 9), 62.

The Dutch Ancestry of the Outman/Oatman Family of Stratford, Connecticut

Otto Schutte and Henry B. Hoff

The Outman/Oatman family is fortunate in that there is a good account of the immigrant couple, Johannes and Femmetje (Kock) Outman, in Nathan Grier Parke II, *The Ancestry of Lorenzo Ackley & His Wife, and Emma Arabella Bosworth*, Donald Lines Jacobus, ed. (Woodstock, Vt.: the author, 1960), at pages 157–60. Additional information is online at ca.geocities.com/chuckoatman@rogers.com/oatman.html. As a result, the present article gives only a basic account of the immigrant couple, but a detailed account of the ancestry of Femmetje (Kock) Outman in Amsterdam.¹

JOHANNES¹ OUTMAN was born in Hamburg, Germany, about 1653. As Johannes Outman, born Hamburg, age 25, goldcloth worker, living on the Lindegracht, he married with Amsterdam civil marriage intentions dated 18 November 1678, **FEMMETJE KOCK**, born Amsterdam, age 24, living at the Nieuwe Zijds Voorburgwal.² They were married at the New [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, 6 December 1678. Femmetje Kock was baptized at the West [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, 1 November 1654, daughter of Joost Jans Kock and Annetje Jans Gramsbergen (see **KOCK FAMILY** and **GRAMSBERGEN FAMILY** below). On 28 October 1674 at the Amstel [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, Femmetje Kock witnessed the baptism of Roelof Eisvelt, the son of her aunt, Sara Jans Gramsbergen.

Johannes Outman became a citizen of Amsterdam 20 May 1683, at which time he was a textile worker. He and his family settled in New York City in 1686 or 1687.³ On 6 July 1687 he was made a freeman of New York City,⁴ and on 2 September 1687 he and his wife joined the New York Dutch Reformed Church with certificate from Amsterdam.⁵ However, he was not naturalized until 23 August 1715 (not long before his death) as Johannes Outman, of New York City, merchant.⁶

He left a will dated 8 January 1714, proved 20 March 1715/6.⁷ All his real estate was left in trust for the benefit of his wife Femmetje, with his two sons-in-law, Benjamin D'Harriette and John Smith, as trustees (and executors). After Femmetje's death, son John

¹ Church and civil records of Amsterdam are centralized at the Stadsarchief Amsterdam. All uncited Amsterdam records in this article are there. The Stadsarchief Amsterdam has an online index of Amsterdam baptisms (stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/archieven/archiefbank/indexen/doorprestaties).

² Johannes's parents were dead; he was attended by Lieve Davits. Femmetje's parents were dead; she was attended by her guardian Roelof Zweeris.

³ They witnessed a baptism in Amsterdam on 18 January 1686 which suggests (though does not prove) that they were physically present at the baptism.

⁴ *The Burghers of New Amsterdam and the Freemen of New York, 1675–1866*, Collections of The New-York Historical Society for 1885, 53.

⁵ "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York — Church Members' List," *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 9 (1878):38–45, 72–79, 140–47, 161–68; 59 (1928):69–76, 158–65, 259–66, 372–79 et seq., at 59:73.

⁶ Kenneth Scott and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, *Denizations, Naturalizations, and Oaths of Allegiance in Colonial New York* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1975), 49.

⁷ New York County Wills, 8:454; *Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York*, 17 volumes, Collections of The New-York Historical Society for 1892–1908, 2:164–65; 16:76.

Outman was to have the "dwelling house where I now live." Wife Femmetje was to have all his personal estate. The will also mentions daughter Anne, wife of Benjamin D'Harriette, of New York, merchant.

Femmetje (Kock) Outman made a will as "Phebe Outman,⁸ of New York, widow," dated 27 March 1732, proved 18 April 1732.⁹ She left all her furniture, plate, jewels, and clothes to her daughters Anne, wife of Benjamin D'Harriette, and Judith, wife of Samuel Vincent, mariner. She left her shop goods, merchandise, money, and credits to her son John Outman and his two sisters. Executors were to be her son-in-law, Benjamin D'Harriette, and her good friend Gualtherus DuBois. She died 28 March 1732 and was buried in the New York Dutch Reformed Churchyard.¹⁰

Children of Johannes¹ Outman and Femmetje Kock:

i. ANNA² OUTMAN, baptized North [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, 27 August 1681 (witnesses: Jacobus Victor, Maria Victor);¹¹ died in New York City, 3 November 1739.¹² She married at the New York Dutch Reformed Church, 7 September 1699, BENJAMIN D'HARRIETTE,¹³ who died in New York City, 9 May 1741.¹⁴ A basic account of this couple and their children is already in print;¹⁵ a more detailed account will be given in a forthcoming article in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*.

ii. JOANNES OUTMAN, baptized North Church, Amsterdam, 18 August 1683 (witnesses Paulus Beslin, Anna Kincke);¹⁶ buried in the Carthusian Churchyard, Amsterdam, 18 October 1683.

iii. FRANS OUTMAN, baptized West [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, 15 September 1684 (witnesses: Paulus Besselingh, Anna Kincke); died by 17 May 1693 when his parents had a son François baptized.

iv. JUDITH OUTMAN, baptized New York Dutch Reformed Church 2 March 1688 (witnesses: Stephanus Van Cortlant, Judith Verleth);¹⁷ died before 5 June 1773 (date of

⁸ Phebe was the usual English version of Femmetje.

⁹ New York County Wills, 11:262; *Abstracts of Wills* [note 7], 3:55.

¹⁰ "Record of Burials in the Dutch Church, New York," *Year Book of The Holland Society of New York*, 1899, 139-211 at 183.

¹¹ Maria Victor [born Gramsbergen] was apparently first cousin once removed to Femmetje (Kock) Outman (see GRAMSBERGEN FAMILY). On 18 January 1686 "Johannes Oudman and Femina Cok" witnessed the baptism of Jacobus Victor, son of Jacobus Victor and Maria Gramsbergen, at the Old [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam.

¹² "Record of Burials" [note 10], 160 ("the wife of Benjamin Drojett").

¹³ *Marriages from 1639 to 1801 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam-New York City*, Collections of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 9 (New York, 1940), 91.

¹⁴ "Record of Burials" [note 10], 160.

¹⁵ Nathan Grier Parke II, *The Ancestry of Lorenzo Ackley & His Wife, and Emma Arabella Bosworth*, Donald Lines Jacobus, ed. (Woodstock, Vt.: the author, 1960), 157-58.

¹⁶ No evidence has been found that this couple (who also witnessed the next child) were related to either parent.

¹⁷ *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York*, Collections of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, volume 2 (New York, 1901; reprinted Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Gregg Press, 1968), 184.

probate of her will).¹⁸ She married (1) New York Dutch Reformed Church, 5 June 1708, JOHN SMITH;¹⁹ (2) New York Dutch Reformed Church, 3 December 1717, SAMUEL VINCENT.²⁰ A basic account of Judith and her husbands and her children is already in print;²¹ a more detailed account (including grandchildren and great-grandchildren) will be given in the forthcoming article mentioned above under her sister Anna.

v. JOHN² OUTMAN, baptized (as Johannes) New York Dutch Reformed Church 26 July 1691 (witnesses: Abraham Van de Water, Catherina Rug);²² died between 5 August 1753 (date of will) and 11 March 1754 (date of probate), presumably in Stratford, Connecticut;²³ married (1) ca. 1714 ISABELLA WILLIAMS, daughter of Captain James Williams. On 24 January 1718/9 John Outman petitioned from Greenwich for a divorce on grounds of desertion, stating that he had been married about five years.²⁴ He married (2) Christ Church, Stratford, 31 December 1725, ELIZABETH JANES, born 5 November 1695, daughter of William and Sarah (Clark) Janes. A John Outman married at Christ Church, Stratford, 20 August 1747, Elizabeth (Smith) Bennett,²⁵ but that was the marriage of John³ Outman, as shown by the will of William Smith, dated 24 January 1748/9, mentioning his daughter Elizabeth as the wife of John Outman Jr.²⁶

vi. FRANÇOIS OUTMAN, baptized New York Dutch Reformed Church 17 May 1693 (witnesses: Jacobus Van Cortlant, Catharina Van Cortlant);²⁷ died before 1703 when the census of New York City shows the household of Johannes Outman with one male 16–60, two females, and one male child.²⁸

KOCK FAMILY

JOOST JANS KOCK was born in Amsterdam about 1626. As Joost Jans. Cock, born Amsterdam, age 20, silversmith apprentice, living on the Anjeliergracht, he married with Amsterdam civil marriage intentions dated 6 April 1646, **ANNETJE JANS GRAMSBERGEN**, born Amsterdam, age 22, living on the Nieuwe Leliestraat.²⁹ They were married at the Old

¹⁸ *Documents Relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey: Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, Etc., Volume V, 1771–1780* [New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXXIV] (Trenton, N.J.: MacCrellish & Quigley Co., 1931), 556–57.

¹⁹ *Marriages from 1639 to 1801* [note 13], 110.

²⁰ *Marriages from 1639 to 1801* [note 13], 128.

²¹ Parke, *Ancestry of Lorenzo Ackley* [note 15], 158.

²² *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* [note 17], 204.

²³ Parke, *Ancestry of Lorenzo Ackley* [note 15], 159 (uncited records for John² Outman are from pages 158–60); Fairfield District Probate Estate Papers #4793 (FHL film #1018772).

²⁴ Donald Lines Jacobus, "Connecticut Divorce Records," *The American Genealogist* 32 (1956):155–57 at 155; Fairfield County Superior Court Divorces, Terms 1720–1729 (FHL film #1673219).

²⁵ Stratford Church Records, 1:38, 39 (FHL film #0005799). Parke, *Ancestry of Lorenzo Ackley* [note 15], 158–59, shows the 1747 marriage as the third marriage for John² Outman.

²⁶ Fairfield District Probate, 10:7, and Estate Papers #5991 (FHL film #1018784); Donald Lines Jacobus, *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, 3 vols. in 4 (New Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1930–32; reprint Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1976), 1:574.

²⁷ *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* [note 17], 214.

²⁸ Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan, *Lists of Inhabitants of Colonial New York Excerpted from The Documentary History of the State of New-York* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1979), 33.

²⁹ Joost's parents were dead; he had the consent of his uncle Lamb[ert] [illegible]. Annetje had the consent of her father Jan Heyndrixss.

[Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, 24 April 1646. She was baptized at the New [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, 3 March 1624, daughter of Jan Hendricksz Gramsbergen and Femmetje Stoffels (see GRAMSBERGEN FAMILY). Both Joost Janss Kock and his wife died before 18 November 1678, the date of their daughter Femmetje's marriage intentions with Johannes Outman. When Outman became a citizen of Amsterdam in 1683, the entry referred to Outman's father-in-law as Joost Janss Kock, silversmith, deceased, thus indicating that Kock had also been a citizen of Amsterdam.³⁰

Children of Joost Janss Kock and Annetje Jans Gramsbergen (Femmetje is the only child for whom a marriage has been found):³¹

i. FEMMETJE KOCK, baptized West [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, 1 November 1654 (witness: Jan Hendricksz. Gramberch); married JOHANNES OUTMAN (see OUTMAN FAMILY).

ii. JAN KOCK, baptized West Church 22 April 1657 (witnesses: Jacop Corneliss, Trijntien Cock, Aeltien Gransbergen).³²

iii. HENDRICK KOCK, baptized New [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam 1 August 1660 (witnesses: Jan Hendricksz Gramsbergen, Gerrit Cock, Sara Gramsbergen, Aeltien Gramsbergen).

iv. LAMBERT KOCK, baptized West Church 10 September 1662 (witnesses: Aeltien Gramsbergen, Geertruij Jans).

v. ABRAHAM KOCK, baptized West Church 24 August 1664 (witnesses: Frans Oplam [Palm?], Merrijken Gramsbergen).

GRAMSBERGEN FAMILY

1. HENDRICK JANSZ GRAMSBERGEN (or van Gramsbergen), born say 1570. He married twice but the names of his wives are not known. He died after 30 January 1620 when his son Jan Hendricksz Gramsbergen was attended by "his father Hendrick Jans van Gramsbergen and his father's wife" at the son's marriage intentions.

Known children of Hendrick Jansz Gramsbergen, presumably by his first wife:

2 i. JAN HENDRICKSZ GRAMSBERGEN, born ca. 1598; married (1) FEMMETJE STOFFELS; (2) CHRISTINA DIRCKS.

³⁰ Joost Janss Kock is not mentioned in Elias Voet jr., *Merken van Amsterdamsche Goud- en Zilvermeden* ('s-Gravenhage, 1912), so he might not have been an independent master silversmith.

³¹ The Amsterdam burial index shows several children of men named Joost Kock or Joost Jansz Kok buried between 1663 and 1679. However, none of the burials can be assigned to this family with any certainty.

³² Trijntien Cock and Gerrit Cock (witnesses for the next child) might be siblings of Joost Janss Kock; however, baptisms for this family have not been found, including a search of the online index to Amsterdam baptisms (see note 1).

ii. HENDRICK HENDRICKSZ GRAMSBERGEN. No marriage for him or baptisms of children have been found in Amsterdam records, but based on the fact his four oldest known children named their oldest daughters Engeltje, it would appear that his wife's first name was Engeltje. He died before 8 July 1656 (date of daughter Catrijna's marriage intention), and he was probably the Hendrick Hendricksz Gramsbergen, living on the Elantsgracht, who was buried at the West [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, 1 March 1651. Hendrick's known children,³³ all born in Amsterdam (and all their marriages at the Amsterdam City Hall) were:

(1) *Hendrick Gramsbergen*, born ca. 1626, married 20 February 1650 (with civil intentions dated 4 February 1650),³⁴ *Janneken Volkerts*, born Amsterdam ca. 1625, living on the Rozengracht when she was buried at the North [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, 8 May 1674, daughter of Volkert Hanse, and Trijntje Volkerts.³⁵

(2) *Jan Gramsbergen*, born ca. 1632, married 26 February 1662 (with civil intentions dated 10 February 1662),³⁶ *Janneken Munsterman*, born Amsterdam ca. 1646, daughter of Jan Munsterman and Maria Anna Ernst.

(3) *Catrijna Gramsbergen*, born ca. 1635, married (1) 23 July 1656 (with civil intentions dated 8 July 1656),³⁷ *Sijbrand de Ridder(s)*, born Amsterdam ca. 1631, son of Paulus de Ridder and Anna Sybrants Sijs; Sijbrand was a wine handler when he became a citizen of Amsterdam 12 May 1656. Catrijna married (2) 26 August 1663 (with civil intentions dated 11 August 1663), *Hendrick Bormeester*, born Lubeck, widower of Marretje Jans. He was living on the Kalverstraat near the Dam when he was buried at the Old Lutheran Church, Amsterdam, 30 July 1683. Catrijna married (3) 25 June 1684 (with civil intentions dated 9 June 1684), *Caspar van den Broeck*, born Hamburg ca. 1623, living at the North Side of the Bloemgracht near the Raampoort when he was buried at the Old Lutheran Church 8 December 1687, widower of Ida Volkerts (sister of Janneken Volkerts who married Hendrick Gramsbergen, above).³⁸ He was a ship's captain when he became a citizen of Amsterdam 22 June 1655.

(4) *Jasprina Gramsbergen*, born ca. 1639, living in the Handboogsteeg when she was buried at the Old Lutheran Church 4 February 1695, married 11 March 1657 (with civil intentions dated 24 February 1657), *Robert Baltus*, baptized Lutheran Church, Amsterdam, 12 April 1630, son of Baltus Pietersz. Robert Baltus was a furrier when he became a citizen of Amsterdam 29 October 1657. He was sexton of the Old Lutheran Church when he was buried there 3 December 1678.

(5) *Maria Gramsbergen*, born ca. 1641, married 23 May 1666 (with civil intentions dated 7 May 1666), *Jasper Pfeiffer*, born Amsterdam ca. 1641, merchant.

³³ His daughters Jasprina and Maria did not have immediate relatives attending them at their marriage intentions; nevertheless, the baptismal witnesses for their children were mostly Gramsbergen relatives.

³⁴ Hendrick Gramsbergen, age 24, merchant, was attended by his uncle Jan Heyndrix Gramsbergen. Janneken was attended by her mother Trijntje van Acx ["van Acx" was a variant of her current married surname].

³⁵ Perhaps identical with Trijntje, baptized at the Lutheran Church, Amsterdam, 13 November 1622, daughter of Volckert Hansz.

³⁶ Joan Gramsbergen, age 30, merchant, was attended by his brother Hendrik Gramsbergen. Janneken was attended by her father Jan Monsterman and her mother Anna Ernst.

³⁷ Catrijna was attended by her brother Hendrick Gramsbergen. Sijbrand was attended by his mother Anna Sybrant Sijs.

³⁸ Caspar van den Broeck and Ida Volkerts were married with Amsterdam civil marriage intentions dated 1 March 1653.

iii. SON, who must have been the father of *Maria Gramsbergen*, born Amsterdam ca. 1649, living at the Nieuwendijk when she was buried at the New [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, 9 January 1730, married with Amsterdam civil marriage intentions dated 11 July 1681, *Jacobus Victor*, born Amsterdam ca. 1641, shopkeeper, son of _____ Victor and Maria Pauw, and widower of Judith Sevijn.³⁹ He was living at the Nieuwendijk when he was buried at the New Church 11 December 1705. As indicated in note 11, this couple witnessed the baptism of Anna Outman on 27 August 1681, and their son Jacobus Victor had Anna Outman's parents as his baptismal witnesses in 1686.

2. **JAN HENDRICKSZ GRAMSBERGEN**, son of Hendrick Jansz Gramsbergen, was born in Amsterdam about 1598. He was living on the Lelystraat when he was buried at the West [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, 5 October 1660. As Jan Hendricks, born Amsterdam age 22, hat merchant, living at the Nieuwe Zijds Voorburgwal, he married first with Amsterdam church marriage intentions dated 30 January 1620, **FEMMETJE STOFFELS**, born Amsterdam, age 18, living at the Nieuwe Zijds Voorburgwal.⁴⁰ They were married at the New [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, 6 February 1620. She was born in Amsterdam about 1602, daughter of Stoffel Jans and Anna Harmans.⁴¹ Femmetje was living on the Lelystraat when she was buried at the West Church 27 March 1648. Jan married second with Amsterdam civil marriage intentions dated 15 July 1651, **CHRISTINA DIRCKS**, from Middelburg, living behind the West Church, widow of Pieter Loncken and Lambert Harmans Blau.⁴² They were married at Sloterdijk (just outside Amsterdam) 30 July 1651.

Children of Jan Hendricksz Gramsbergen and Femmetje Stoffels, all baptized at the New [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam:

i. **CHRISTOFFEL JANS GRAMSBERGEN**, baptized 20 June 1621 (witness: Christoffel Jans).

ii. **ANNETJE JANS GRAMSBERGEN**, baptized 3 March 1624 (witness: Jasperijn Hermans); married **JOOST JANSS KOCK** (see **KOCK FAMILY**).

iii. **BARENT JANS GRAMSBERGEN**, baptized 13 April 1626 (witness: Stijntje Jeronimus). As Barent Jansz. Gramsbergen, born Amsterdam, age 24, silk worker, living on the Nieuwe Lelystraat, he married with Amsterdam civil marriage intentions dated 13 May 1650, **JUDITH DASSONVILLE**, born Amsterdam, age 26, living in front of the Workhouse.⁴³

³⁹ Maria was attended by her cousin Catrina Bornmeesters. Only persons marrying for the first time had attendants to attest whether they were minors. Jacobus Victor and Judith Sevijn were married with Amsterdam Church marriage intentions dated 3 January 1671.

⁴⁰ Jan was attended by his father Hendrick Hendricksz van Gramsbergen and his father's wife. Femmetje was attended by her father Stoffel Jans and her stepmother Lijsbeth Pouwels.

⁴¹ As Christoffel Jansz., painter, living at the Oude Zijds Voorburgwal, widower of Anna Harmans, he married with Amsterdam church marriage intentions dated 6 October 1617, Lijsbeth Pouwels, living in the Leliestraat, widow of Anthony Haringhoek. They were married at the New Church 24 October 1617.

⁴² Lambert Harmans Blau and Christina Dircks were married with Amsterdam civil marriage intentions dated 13 December 1647.

⁴³ Barent was attended by his father Jan Hendriks. Judith was attended by Abraham d'Assonville [no relationship given]. Abraham Dassonviel married with Amsterdam civil marriage intentions dated 6 October 1618, Marritje Henrix, and perhaps they were the parents of Judith.

They were married at the Amsterdam City Hall 29 May 1650. A Judith Dassonville had the following children baptized at the Roman Catholic Church "Stadhuis van Hoorn" in Amsterdam (father not named): *Catharina*, baptized 19 April 1656, and *Bernardus*, baptized 13 June 1657.

A child of Barent Gramsbergen was buried at the New Church 21 December 1656, and the oldest son of Barent Gramsbergen was buried there 11 February 1666. However, there was a Barent Willemsz. van Gramsbergen buried in St. Anthony's Churchyard, Amsterdam, 4 April 1674, who could have been the father of these two children.

iv. HENDRICK JANS GRAMSBERGEN, baptized 30 January 1629 (witness: Kunetje Barents).

v. ABRAHAM JANS GRAMSBERGEN, baptized 2 May 1632 (witness: Douwe Egberts). As Abraham Gramsbergen, born Amsterdam, age 24, hat merchant, living on the Rozengracht, he married with Amsterdam church marriage intentions dated 26 February 1656, SUSANNA VERMEER, born Amsterdam, age 19, widow of Harmanus van den Broeck.⁴⁴ She was living on the Singel next to the Doelen when she was buried in the Leidse Churchyard, Amsterdam, 9 July 1664. No evidence of children for Abraham has been found.

vi. SARA JANS GRAMSBERGEN, baptized 2 December 1635 (witness: Aeltje Henrix); living on the Angeliersgracht when she was buried as a widow at the North [Dutch Reformed] Church 2 October 1710. As Sara Gramsbergen, born Amsterdam, age 20, living on the N[ieuwe] Lelystraat, she married (1) with Amsterdam civil marriage intentions dated 19 November 1655, FRANS PALM, born Amsterdam, age 25, bookbinder, living on the Watersteeg. They were married at the New Church 14 December 1655. Frans Palm was baptized at the New Church 7 July 1630, son of Dirck Palm and Jannetje Jans. As Frans Palm, bookseller, living in the Watersteeg in the "Twee Voeten" on the Kalverstraat, he was buried in the Leidse Churchyard 30 May 1673. As Saartje Gramsbergen, widow of Frans Palm, she married (2) with Amsterdam church marriage intentions dated 10 February 1674, JAN ROELOFSE EISVELT, born Schoonhoven [in South Holland, where the intentions were also recorded], living on Oostenburg, widower of Merrichgien Hendricks de Roij and Theuntgie Coenen.⁴⁵ They were married at the New Church 18 March 1674. He was a hiltmaker when he became a citizen of Amsterdam 18 October 1674.

Children of Sara Jans Gramsbergen and Frans Palm were:

(1) *Femmetje Palm*, baptized New Church 1 October 1656 (witness: Aeltje Gramsbergen).

(2) *Dirck Palm*, baptized Old [Dutch Reformed] Church 28 February 1658 (witnesses: Willemijntie van Dieren, Jan Hendr. Gramsbergen); died by 13 January 1664 when his parents had another son named Dirck baptized.

(3) *Joannes Palm*, baptized New Church 18 December 1661 (witnesses: Aaltje Gramsbergen, Laurens Cool).

⁴⁴ Abraham was attended by his father Jan Hendr. Gramsbergen. Susanna was attended by her mother Elizabeth Montigni (who had also attended her at her first marriage intentions dated 14 June 1646).

⁴⁵ Jan Roelofse Eisvelt married first with intentions at Schoonhoven dated 18 May 1657, and second with intentions there dated 10 April 1665.

(4) *Dirk Palm*, baptized New Church 13 January 1664 (witnesses: Marieke Conninx, Steven Madecker).

(5) *Hendrik Palm*, baptized New Church 30 November 1670 (witnesses: Marieke Gramsbergen, Joris Oenes(?), Marieke Conink).

Children of Sara Jans Gramsbergen and Jan Roelofse Eisvelt were:

(6) *Roelof Eisvelt*, baptized Amstel [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, 28 October 1674 (witness: Femmetie Kock).

(7) *Jochem Eisvelt*, baptized North Church 16 February 1676 (witness: Trintie Parles).

(8) *Marieke Eisvelt*, baptized North Church 25 April 1677 (witness: Femmetie Palm).

(9) *Aeltie Eisvelt*, baptized North Church 17 April 1680 (witnesses: Femmetie Palm, Maricke Gramsbergen).

vii. AELTJE JANS GRAMSBERGEN, baptized 15 April 1640 (witness: Annetje Barents); living on the Egelantiersgracht when she was buried at the West [Dutch Reformed] Church, Amsterdam, 6 January 1680.

Otto Schutte is Corresponding Member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society for the Netherlands. Henry B. Hoff, CG, FASG (hbhoff@aol.com) is editor of The New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

Civil War Letters from Sylvester Fancher of Lewisboro, NY

Merry Park
13 Avon St.
Norwalk, CT 06851
mparcque@snet.net

These letters were written by family member Sylvester Fancher of Lewisboro, NY, to his parents during his service in the Civil War. The originals are now in the possession of the author who has transcribed them and has added historical and genealogical notes.

The Family

Sylvester⁶ Fancher was born in Lewisboro on 21 March 1839, son of William Monroe⁵ Fancher and Julia Jarvis Ruscoe. He was employed for a while as a school teacher before enlisting as a private on 13 January 1862 in Company A, 11th Regiment, New York Cavalry. He died of disease at Germantown, TN, on 16 June 1865. He never married nor had any children. Sylvester's brother Cyrus (1841-1864) also served in the Civil War and died while in service. His brother Alvah (1848-1930) never married, leaving only the youngest brother William Albert (1855-1930) to marry and have 2 daughters.

Sylvester's earliest known ancestor, John¹ Fancher first appeared in Poundridge, NY, about the year 1730 together with five of his siblings. The most complete genealogy of the family speculates that they were of Huguenot descent, but this has been disproved by more recent writers.¹ Sometimes titled "Deacon," John Fancher was a seafaring man. On a voyage to the West Indies the crew of the ship were stricken with smallpox, and he nursed them. Later in Poundridge he was frequently called upon to attend to others sick with the disease. He eventually contracted the disease and died if it.

Except for Sylvester's father, all his direct ancestors saw military service for their country. John¹ Fancher (ca 1710-1778) married in 1736 Eunice Bouton (ca 1712-1778). He was elected lieutenant of the trainband of [New] Canaan, CT, in 1756. Of their 10 children:

John² Fancher (1737-1808) married in 1754 Hannah Weed (1737-1823) and served as Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Westchester County Militia. Of their 9 children:

John³ Fancher (1756-1838) married Susanna Munrow (1755-1837) and served nearly two and a half years in the Revolution as an enlisted private. It is family tradition that John Fancher was one of the escorts to march Burgoyne's army to General Washington's headquarters. Of their 10 children:

Seeley⁴ Fancher (1780-1869) married (1) Mary (Polly) Beers (d. 1831) and married (2) Hannah, widow of John Ferris. He was a farmer who served 15 Sep 1812 to 30 Nov 1812 in the War of 1812. Of their 6 children:

¹ William Hoyt Fancher, *The Fancher Family*, Milford, NH: Privately printed, 1947; and Paul Buford Fancher and Alison C. Wallner, *The Fancher Family Origins*, Privately printed, 2003.

William Monroe⁵ Fancher (1816-1903) married Julia Jarvis Ruscoe (1816-1894). Her father Stephen Ruscoe was a descendant of John Ruscoe, an early settler of Norwalk. Her mother was Anna Raymond whose father Sands Raymond served in the Revolutionary War. William was a farmer and a shoemaker. Sylvester⁶ Fancher was the eldest of their 4 sons.

Regimental History

The history of the 11th New York Cavalry is summarized in *New York in the War of the Rebellion*, 3rd ed. Frederick Phisterer. Albany: J. B. Lyon Company, 1912: The 11th cavalry, "Scott's 900," recruited from the state at large, was organized at New York City, where the first ten companies were mustered between December 1861 and May 1862. The regiment left the state on May 5, 1862, and served in the Military District of Washington, until March 1864. During this period it was active in engagements at the Blue Ridge, Va., and Poolesville, Md. It was also engaged at Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, Halltown, Edwards' Ferry, Leesburg and Rockville.

In March 1864 it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf and was engaged at New river, Manning's plantation, Doyal's plantation, Bayou Sara, Jackson, and Clinton, La., and at Brookhaven, Liberty, Franklin and Ocean Springs, Miss. Early in 1865, it was transferred to the Department of the Cumberland and was engaged near Memphis, Tenn., and at Germantown, Miss., in April. The regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies in July 1865 and was finally mustered out at Memphis on September 30, 1865.

Over the course of its service, the regiment lost a total of 1 officer and 22 men killed in action and died of wounds; 2 officers and 319 enlisted men who died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc. It also lost a number of men by drowning, due to the foundering of the steamer *North America* off the coast of Florida on Dec. 22, 1864.

The Letters

*Camp Relief May 1st [1862]
Scotts 900 Staten Island*

Dear Parents – I suppose you are in great anxiety to know whether or not we are dead. I am glad to say that Cyrus and I are in good health. I should like to know how you heard that one or the other of us was dead. Tell Dewitt I was much pleased to hear from him it brought before me the many pleasant times we have had together such as fishing rambling through the woods and fields those scenes are passed but may we pass many an hour in pleasantries in the future. On Saturday night 26th Inst. I was on guard, and I was told that the different companies were called out to suppress an insurrection which broke out in the 78 Regiment of the Eagle Brigade, they were calculating to go away on Saturday, but they would not until they got their pay, they went into a grog shop, and kicked up a row with the dealer. They run the guard by hundreds and roamed at large in the village many beastly drunk cursing and swearing. They torn down the sutters house, our regiment went down on parade not knowing what they were to do. They were dismissed Tuesday. 30 of Co. A and 35 of Co. G were called on as an escort to the 78th. I was among the numbers. we were to be armed with carbines and we expected that they would persist in not leaving and we be ordered to fire. in that event doubtless there would have been a bloody

time. It was by the request of the officers of the 78th that we were to turn out when Colonel Swain came to the Island. He said that we should not go, we are all in tents now. we have boards in some of the tents many have a few boards, Cyrus has a good tent, but there is no stove. there is a stove in my tent. there is 9 in the tent with me they intend 13 who I understand are going to do our own cooking. there has been a great deal of fault about the grub. Two or three weeks ago two men came to our camp who had been all through the armies on the Potomac to explain a law for the soldiers to allot a certain sum of money, each month which must continue while you are in service unless some extraordinary circumstance occur. you can send the money where you please, and change the place you are sending to by notifying the proper officers at pay day. It is done in this way I am going to allot \$10 per month. At pay day I get a check signed by the paymaster, I send that check in a letter to the place where I wish to deposit the money, the person to whom the check is sent signs his name to it, and it is paid to him by the order of the person sending it. the place where these notes are redeemed in at the sub Treasury office in N.Y. These checks have the portrait of Lincoln and the denomination on them similar to these treasury notes. These men told us that these checks would pass as money at the stores or be received at the banks as money. The first pay I get I shall not allot. I allotted the next pay to you W.M. Fancher. You can get the check and take it to the N Canaan Savings Bank with the book and I think you can get credit for the whole sum mentioned in the check, they may take a little from the sum. they told us it would cost us nothing to send the money. if we lost one check and could show that it was lost they would give us another, for these checks are good for nothing till they have been signed by the person to whom they are sent, after you get the check and take it to the bank write to me and let me know how it goes and if you don't want the bother of it send me the name of the treasurer of the Stamford savings bank. What per cent does the N Canaan Savings bank pay[?] Is the bank in good standing among the other banks[?] is there much if any discount on its bills[?] Cyrus has allotted \$12 a month to the Semans Savings bank N.Y. city in Wall St. the rest of the money we get. pay day I shall take Cyrus' money. Cyrus looks better than he did, but the lice have not deserted him yet, I combed some of those long graybacks out of his head. I met him the other day and my attention was attracted to the numerous nits that was on his hair. I asked him if he had any lice. he said no. I went out and fetched out lots of em, but he has learned a little about drill he can do with the others at present. So far as I have had an opportunity of seeing, I thing [sic] he will now just pass in a crowd, but I fear when he gets the horse then there will be sorrowful times, but it will be of no use then, he has never been in the guard house yet he is willing to do every order I believe, he ought always to have been under strict military discipline. Your request that he should be in the same co. with me so that I could better care for him, we shall most likely be together when I am on guard he would loose [sic] as much probably as though he was not with me. the point is here I could not be with him probably if he were in the Co. with me. furthermore one of the sergeants [sic] said he would not transfer a man for him. I was very glad his letter was well written and composed. he would do well to pay a little more attention to spelling as that is one of the prominent beauties of penmanship. tell him I was pleased with but I was very sorry to hear that he had lost his finger I shall write to him as soon as convenient. Write as soon as you can. we may leave in a few days.

Your Obedient Son,
Sylvester Fancher

Thibodaux [Louisiana] May 2d, 1864
 Hd Qrs. Co. A
 11th NY Cav.

Dear Parents, I write to you from the most distant place that was intervened between you and me. I have been sick four days but am better today having taken two large doses of quinine daily. I have had a very severe pain over the eyes extending circularly to the top of my head. I could not put my mind on any single thing more than two minutes at a time. My memory did not serve me at all. I was not excused from duty during this time. We had a doctor from Brashear city once every three days. I received your letter dated March 6th, the 28 Inst. Part of the company got in New Orleans several days before I did so the letter was sent up to Dansonville where this detachment were. Cyrus is at the same place or on some plantation across the river. His company came on a steamer started one day before me. I saw him a short time before he left. Looked hearty and smooth as a seal. He is a straight neat fellow I tell you a fine looking soldier. When in Washington Cyrus came to me and asked me for the watch. We were being paid the same day told me he thought he could get the money. I found he did not get from some cause which I do not know. I asked him for the watch but he seemed very unwilling to do it so I did not take it. I am afraid he has lost it or will loose [sic] it. We in all probability we will not meet again on a pay day but I did all I could for him. He begins to be quite independent listens to the persuasive language of him comrades. I wrote two letters when in New Orleans which you received several days previously I suppose. We are fifty-eight miles from N. Orleans. We are doing picket duty affairs unit. Dept. of the Gulf looks rather dark now. They say that Banks has been defeated up Red river. I don't know much about it. Very seldom I get hold of a paper as there is no paper printed in the town but a small sesesh in French which is spoken by all. There are many rebel prisoners here on parole captured at Vicksburg. I judge the principal part of the people are sympathizers with the rebs at least. In regard to Alva coming into the army I advise him by all means to keep out of the army. If he does not he is ruined for life. There is stealing, fighting (fist fighting) and every vice you can mention. These vices are the natural evils which, laziness, privation and the monotony of Camp life produce. Alva learn some good trade and then you are an independent man. A soldier is a tool in the hands of his officer (in other words a dog). This is from your brother. You must write me as soon as you get this and give me all the news. I hope you are all well and in prosperity. I must now close.

From you son,
 S. Fancher

Direct your letters to S.F. Co. A Scotts 900 New Orleans, LA

Doyals Plantation, LA
 June 20, 1864

Dear Parents I write you a few lines to let you know I am well. Cyrus is very weak and poor yet. a man died from Co. A. 11th Inst. He had the chronic diarrhea some time before, at last the cholera set in and he died in a few hours he was able to walkabout till within two hours of his death. his remains laid in the family burying ground of Doyal. Mother I received a letter from

Eleazer Fancher he says that my state bounty has not yet been collected yet. well it was a great mistake to put it into his hands. I would just as soon have it lie in my trunk but mistake we are all liable to become trapped into. the proper person at that time was the N Y state Agent. he would have gotten that claim without any charge whatever. I now hear that this state bounty has been turned over to the U S paymasters for payment. if Samuel Brown has not got the bounty, I desire that it be taken out of his hands entirely or else he will be playing his honest lawyer tricks over it and there will be a miserable pittance left. I will endeavor to learn something positive about this being turned over to U S paymasters and write you send it to me that I may have it by pay-day. Please answer this question in your next letter. What did the two last sums of money that I sent you by CT. Ex. Co. amount to[?] I sent \$278 dollars. \$70 belonged to Cyrus and the rest to me. into what bank was this money put? How much was put in for each respectively[?] you speak about Eleazer putting my money into the bank. as my money will most likely go into N.Y. city banks I would as soon as have him put it in as any one. In case this is done I shall direct my money to Julia J. Fancher and you can send by him and get it. he can put it into the bank and give you the bank book again. I will pay him for his time and every expense such as espressage [expressage]. I shall write the same thing to Eleazer in answer to his letter.

This from Your Son Sylvester Fancher

Memphis Apr 11/65

Dear Parents, This is to inform you that I have sent \$102.00 this day from Memphis, addressed (William M. Fancher Stamford Fairfield Co., Conn) Please get this money and put it in the bank in NY city or at Stamford as you think most proper and let me know as soon as you have safely deposited what remains after paying all necessary expense attending it. As you know I shall be very anxious to hear from it. You will find the receipt in letter. In case the money should be lost you take this receipt and show it to the Express agent at Stamford and he will look it up by reading this receipt you will see why I send it. In case money is lost the company have to be notified within thirty days from the time it was sent. You see I could not be informed within the time specified in all probability. I wrote to you some time ago to send me three dollars and inquired whether your claim agent had done anything yet toward getting that sixty doll. from Dr. Gray. He is now in the regiment. I wanted to know whether your agent could get it or not. I have been looking for a letter almost every day but have received none as yet. You see I wanted to make another trial on Dr. Gray. But every thing works the wrong way. I believe the money is lost. It was destined to do no one any good but the evil one. My health is good at present and I hope you are enjoying the same. I wish you would write and let me know as soon as you can comply with my request. Take pay for all the time you loose [sic] in attending to the business. I will now close by sending you my best wishes for your happiness and welfare.

*Your Son,
Sylvester Fancher*

*Address (S. Fancher Co. A 11th NY Cav.
Gayoso hospital, Memphis, Tenn)*

**Abstracts of Land Records:
Salem, New York, 1731–1800**

Harlan R. Jessup
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The former Town of Salem, New York, was created in 1747 from that portion of the “Oblong” bordering Ridgefield, Connecticut. In 1783, with added portions of Coutlandt Manor, it was separated into the towns of North Salem and Lower Salem (now Lewisboro). Two books of the early records of Salem include deeds and some vital records in addition to the town minutes and earmarks more typical of the records of other New York towns. The deeds and other land records abstracted here are found both in the book of town minutes (TM) and in the land records (LR). Both original books and typed transcriptions are now found in the office of the Town Clerk of Lewisboro, NY.

The vital records and earmarks from these books have been published in earlier numbers of this journal.¹

Town Minutes Book (TM)

Date: 22 Feb 1757 TM:8
Minutes: Meeting of proprietors of that part of the oblong within County of Westchester at house of Josiah Gilbert, Esqr., chose Abijah Gilbert as clerk. Voted James Brown, Esq., of Salem as their agent for collecting the quit rent.

Date: 4 Mar 1750/1 Recorded: 4 Jun 1751 TM:45
Grantor: Benjamin Close of Salem
Grantee: John Baxter of Greenwich
Consideration: £ 146
Description: 500 acres known as Lot No. 1 of the Oblong
Other: Having obtained this tract from Mr. Henry Kyler [Cuyler] of New York
Witnesses: James Wallace, Jacob Wallace

Date: 12 Dec 1750 Recorded: 27 May 1751 TM:48
Grantor: Benjamin Belding of Salem
Grantee: John Belding of Salem
Consideration: Quitclaim for divers good causes
Description: Two parcels: 68 acres, 3 roods, & 20 poles which I obtained from Nathan St. John, and 85 acres & 27 poles which I obtained from James Slason
Witnesses: Samuel Richards, Epenetus How

¹ See Harlan R. Jessup, “Earmarks, Salem, NY, 1747–1783” in *Connecticut Ancestry*, 51(August 2008):44-46; and Maureen Koehl, “Births in Lewisboro, New York, 1744 to 1849” in *Connecticut Ancestry*, 48(August 2005):29-32.

- Date: 6 Jun 1750 Recorded: 27 May [1751] TM:49
 Grantors: Nathan St. John of Ridgefield
 Grantee: Benjamin Belding and John Belding of Salem
 Consideration: £200
 Description: 150 acres bounded N by land purchased by Benjamin Belding and John Belding of James Slason, E by colony line, S by heirs of Joseph Keeler, W by hwy.
 Witnesses: Mathew Seamore, Stephen Smith
- Date: 27 Mar 1750 Recorded 27 May 1751 TM:51
 Grantor: James Slason of Salem
 Grantee: Benjamin Belding and John Belding of Stamford
 Consideration: £550
 Description: 165 acres bounded N by Epenetus How & heirs of Ebenezer Smith, dec'd., W by Benjamin Heberds & Thomas Rockwell, S. by Solomon Tuttle & heirs of Nathan St. John, E partly by colony line & partly by said How.
 Witnesses: Epenetus How, Stephen Smith
- Date: 8 Jan 1752 Recorded: 29 Jul 1755 TM:54
 Grantor: John Bowton [Bouton] of the east patent in County of Westchester
 Grantee: Benjamin Rockwell of Salem
 Consideration: £249
 Description: 80 acres with dwelling house and barn bounded S. by hwy., E. by Benjamin and Jeremiah Keeler, N. by hwy., W. by James Brown
 Witnesses: John Belding, Benjamin Belding
- Date: 2 Nov 1739 Recorded: 11 Mar 1742/3 TM:56
 Grantor: John Rockwell of Ridgefield
 Grantee: brother Benjamin Rockwell of Ridgefield
 Consideration: £50
 Description: All my right and interest in any lands in the Oblong
 Witnesses: Timothy Keeler, Joseph Osburn
- Date: 30 May 1739 Recorded: 11 Jul 1751 TM:57
 Grantor: David Rockwell of Ridgefield
 Grantee: my brother Benjamin Rockwell of Ridgefield
 Consideration: a valuable sum
 Description: All my right and interest in any lands in the Oblong
 Witnesses: Jonathan Abbott, Junr., Timothy Keeler
- Date: [blank] of [blank] 1753 Recorded 22 Nov 1754 TM:59
 Grantor: Ebenezer Groman [Grumman] of Salem
 Grantee: John Whitnee [Whitney] of Ridgefield
 Consideration: £135
 Description: 43 acres, 3 roods & 21 rods bounded N by Joseph Keeler and Joseph Follet, E by Paul Keeler, S by Paul Keeler & Benjamin Rockwell, W. by hwy.
 Witnesses: Stephen Smith, Joseph Keeler, Junr.

Description: part of the Hove out in Salem lying N of the Long Pond Mountain bounded S on top of said mountain and adjoining land of John Osborn, W by the twenty mile line, N by the heirs of Solomon Wood, dec'd, and Peter Benedict, E by common land

Other: said land being something precarious or uncertain as to title, I bind myself to my son Ezekiel to pay all charges that may arise and to pay for all his buildings and improvements and all damage that may be to him in being molested or turned off any part or whole of s^d farm, with my Son or heirs bearing their equal part of the loss or damage

Witnesses: John Hawley Samuel Hawley

Date: 21 Mar 1761 Recorded 8 Apr 1761 TM:82

From: Richard Nicholls, Depty. Re[ceive]r Genl

To: Abraham Wing

Other: Receipt for £1382/9/5 for the full balance of quit rent due to 8 Jun 1760, Old Style, on the Patent to Thomas Hawley and others for 50,000 acres commonly called the Oblong

Also: a second receipt from Richard Nicholls to Nathaniel Stevenson for £110 which with £15 to be paid by George Clark, Esqr., is in full for 2 years quit rent due to 8 June 1762

Date: 20 Feb 1761 Recorded: 23 Feb 1762 TM:83

Grantor: John Bouton of Salem

Grantee: Gould Bouton of Salem

Consideration: £60

Description: 40 acres bounded N by Sam^{ll} Bishop & Joseph Pardee, W by the twenty mile line, S by John Bouton, E by Amos Benedict

Witnesses: Ezra Bouton, Matthew Bouton

Date: 2 Oct 1765 Recorded: ? TM:117

Signers: Peter Benedict, John Wallace, Benjamin Close, James Wallace, Jesse Truesdell, James Wallace, Junr., Thomas Lownee, Ezra Rundel, Thomas Baxter, Elijah Dean, being proprietors of the land adjoining each side of the ten-mile line in Salem beginning in the west line of the Oblong

Agreement: to abide by the line as it shall be run by Joseph Prindle with a stake and stones at each forty rods

Attest: on 4 Oct I the said Prindle did run such line and set up monuments

Land Records Book (LR) *Note that corners in the original book are badly frayed and page numbers are missing before page 26. The numbers here are those of the typed transcription of these deeds.*

Date: 17 Jan 1754 Recorded: 11 Oct 1754 LR:1

Grantor: Solomon Close of Salem

Grantee: Stephen Brush of Salem

Consideration: £10

Description: 4 acres & 3 roods where Brush's house now stands, bounded by N line of the southern ten-mile tract of the Oblong where met by hwy that runs SW from Peter Benedict's mill then SW on W side of the hwy, etc.

Other: having obtained a certain tract of James Brown of Norwalk
 Witnesses: Joshua Lobdell, John Wallace

Date: 8 Jun 1749 Recorded: 11 Oct 1764 LR:2
 Grantor: James Brown of Norwalk
 Grantee: Solomon Close of Greenwich
 Consideration: £163
 Description: 326 acres near the Land Pond bounded N by Daniel S[h]erwood, W by the twenty-mile line, S by common land, and E by Jonah Keeler, excepting mines and pine trees saved in the letters patent.
 Witnesses: Stephen Brown, Samuel Brown

Date: 10 Mar 1731/2 Recorded: ? LR:3
 Grantor: Thomas Hawley et al
 Grantee: Ebenezer Smith
 Consideration: Division of land by release of said Smith, obliging him to cultivate 3 acres of every 50 within three years, liable for quit rent at 2sh., 6d. per 100 acres.
 Description: 312 acres bounded (in part) by the twenty-mile monument, by the Long Pond, and by Benjamin Benedict, excepting timber trees, stones, minerals, water courses, springs, herbage, and profits accruing therefrom.
 Witnesses: Recompense Thomas, John Rockwell

Date: 18 Jan 1772 Recorded: 2 Sep 1772 LR:4
 Grantor: Ezekiel Hawley of Salem
 Grantee: my son Ezekiel Hawley
 Consideration: natural love and fatherly care
 Description: 83 acres, beginning at a rock in the SW corner of Abraham Brown on the east side of a brook below Barnes Meadow and westerly to hwy. through Salem and N by hwy. to Solomon Wood, dec'd, then E in the line of Wood's land, then S in the line of Abraham Brown.
 Witnesses: Israel Silsbe[e], Benjamin Morehouse

Date: 10 Dec 1764 Recorded: 14 May 1770 LR:5
 Grantor: Jonathan Brown of Rye
 Grantee: John Boutton, Jun^r, of Salem
 Consideration: £145
 Description: 22 acres bounded N by hwy., E by parsonage or common land, S by Ebenezer Grommon [Grumman], W by Grommon and Nathan Weed.
 Witnesses: E[torn] Lockwood, [torn] Bouton

Date: 4 Nov 1768 Recorded: 19 Jun 1772 LR:6
 Grantor: Ebenezer Grommon [Grumman] of Salem
 Grantee: John Bouton [Jun^r] of Salem
 Consideration: £11
 Description: 5 acres bounded N and W by my own cleared land, S and E by John Bouton Jun^r.
 Witnesses: Matthew Dunning, Abram Hayt, John Loder, Jonathan G. Graham

Parker Morse Family Bible
 Transcribed by Mary Maki
 newtowngenealogy@yahoo.com

This family Bible (American Bible Society, 1853) has been donated to the Friends of the Cyrenius H. Booth Library in Newtown. It will be offered to the public in the annual book sale of July 2009 unless claimed earlier by some interested family member.

The family of Parker Morse is found in the Federal Census of Canterbury, Windham Co., CT, in 1820 and in later censuses.

Inscriptions as they appear in the Bible:

Parker Morse and Abigail Cary married October 6, 1798
 James C. Morse and Melissa Larned married September 11, 1824
 Doctr Elijah Dyer married to Abigail Carolyn Morse [no date]
 Mason Morse and Henrietta Safford October 16, 1837 married
 James Cary son of Parker and Abigail his wife born September 20, 1799
 Parker born April 9, 1802
 Charles Thomas born March 24, 1805
 Mason born January 7, 1808
 Abigail Corbin born March 23, 1812
 Abigail Cary, daughter of Mason and Henrietta Morse born March 4, 1840

Parker Morse born December 28, 1770
 Abigail Morse, wife of Parker Morse born January 28, 1774

Doctr Parker Morse died July 18, 1773 age 35 yrs, 9 mo, 22 days
 Lydia Morse, wife of Doctr Parker Morse died April 26, 1803 age 58 years
 Charles Morse, M.D. died September 20, 1836 age 31 yrs

Parker Morse father to Parker and Charles T. Morse died August 27, 1842 in the 72nd year of his age

Abigail, wife of Parker Morse died March 10, 1865 aged 91 years

In Memoriam
Mary Ann (Campbell) Stewart
 by Robert A. Locke, Jr.

On September 1, 2008, our President Emeritus, Mary Ann Stewart, departed this life peacefully and in the company of her family at the Masonic Health Care Center in Wallingford, CT. She was born February 6, 1918, in Williamsport, PA to Walter and Florence (Hunt) Campbell. On August 12, 1937, in South Salem, NY, she married David Livingston Stewart, Jr. (11 Nov 1916–1 May 1990), a cousin of my grandfather (William Henry Jones, Jr., 28 Jun 1908–29 Sep 1989). She has been interred with her husband at the Woodland Cemetery in Stamford, CT. She is survived by their two children, David L. Stewart, III, his wife Carole (Mercer) and Mary Ann (Stewart) Netland, and her husband John; four grandchildren, David L. Stewart, IV, Elizabeth (Stewart) Bridge, Tricia (Netland) Wencel, and Janna (Netland) Lover; four great-grandchildren, Macie and Cloe Bridge, Campbell and Isaac Wencel; and two brothers, Walter and John Campbell. She is predeceased by her husband, David L. Stewart, Jr., and sister, Doris (Campbell) Ackerman.

Mary Ann was involved in numerous organizations as a member of the Methodist Church of Springdale, the Stamford Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Angell Husted Chapter of the Daughters of the American Colonists, the National Society United States Daughters Of 1812, State of Connecticut, and President Emeritus of the Ashlar Village Association.

Of course we knew her best, most recently serving, as President Emeritus of our own Connecticut Ancestry Society. Reviewing past journals, we see her first listed as our President Emeritus in the November 1992 edition, when she moved from her home in Stamford to Ashlar Village in Wallingford, CT. She was Queries Editor for a couple of years before being elected President of our Society at the annual meeting in May of 1989, jumping in as our name was changed from Stamford Genealogical Society to Connecticut Ancestry Society that summer. She was the epitome of the objectives of this Society, as she wrote in her first Presidential column in this journal:

“The Society will be dedicated as always to the objectives stated in our by-laws: To locate, preserve and index public and private genealogical records and make such records and collections available to members and to the general public; to acquire genealogical and historical materials and contribute them to public libraries and historical or genealogical organizations; to encourage and instruct our members in the art and practice of genealogical research and compilation; and maintain and elevate genealogical standards.”

As Bob Ferry, one of our esteemed past Editors, recalls, Mary Ann was a true LADY. She held meetings at her home in North Stamford with grace and good organization. She was not only an effective leader of the Society but a constant help to all members. As editor, Bob appreciated that she was always on the lookout for Connecticut information to share through our journal.

Aunt Mary Ann loved our society and wanted all of us to become ACTIVE members and to brag about the society to our friends, so they can all share in becoming part of this wonderful organization. It was her urging that convinced me to join several years ago. I will always remember a person who shared my passion for genealogy and kept wanting to share that passion with everyone. We will all greatly miss her guidance and joy in genealogical pursuits.

Upcoming Events of Interest to Genealogists

CONNECTICUT ANCESTRY EVENTS

HOLIDAY PARTY – Sunday, December 7, 2:30 pm at the Long Ridge Tavern, 2635 Long Ridge Rd., Stamford, CT. "Sunday Dinner" for the whole Society. Come celebrate the holidays with your genealogical family. An opportunity for us all to break bread, just catch up on 2008, and enjoy the atmosphere of this beautiful historic tavern. There is a cost associated with this once a year event. You will be expected to pay for the dinner and refreshments that you order, and cash does make it easier to settle the bill at the end. This event is open only to Connecticut Ancestry Society members and their spouses and/or guests. Please RSVP with the number of attendees by December 5th to ensure adequate seating to Robert Locke at president@connecticutancestry.org or (203) 778-4794.

January: Date and time TBD (watch our website)

February: Date and time TBD (watch our website)

ANCESTOR ROAD SHOW – Saturday, March 28, 2009, 9am to 1pm at Bridgeport Public Library. Just beginning and don't know where to start? Hit a brick wall after months of research? Need to know where to go on-line or in local repositories? Wondering how to document and record what you are finding? Schedule a half-hour with a professional genealogists for some fresh ideas. Members of the Connecticut Professional Genealogists Council are volunteering their time for free consultations, but donations may be made to the Donna Fund which makes genealogy books available to the public. Public announcement and final scheduling will be a few weeks before the event. For an advance booking call Historical Collections at Bridgeport Public Library, Mary Witkowski or Elizabeth Van Tuyl at 203 576-7417 or mwitkowski@brdgprrpl.lib.ct.us.

OTHER LOCAL AND REGIONAL EVENTS

GENEALOGY ROUNDTABLE second Saturday of each month, 10 to 11 am at Pequot Library, 720 Pequot Ave., Southport. Rod MacKenzie, Betty Oderwald, and Bill Stansfield will help with your genealogical research. Reservations required. Call 203 259-0346.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY – www.rootsweb.com/~nywcgs

December 13 – HOLIDAY PARTY, Special Interest Groups / Study Group Meeting

January 10, 2009 – RETURN of the RING, Mary Hoar.

February 14 – HAUNTINGS of the HUDSON RIVER VALLEY, Vincent T. Dacquino.

March 14 – CITY DIRECTORIES, Toni McKeen.

MIDDLESEX GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY – mgs.darien.org

Meets at Darien Public Library, third Saturday of the month.

GENEALOGY CLUB of NEWTOWN – www.rootsweb.com/~ctgcnc/

Meets at Cyrenius H. Booth Library the second Wednesday of each month at 7:00 pm.

November 12 – FRENCH CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOC. of CT, Raymond LeMaire.

December 10 – Member Round Table

January 14, 2009 – MEDIEVAL GENEALOGY, Timothy Beard.

February 11 – Dan Lynch (topic to be announced).

March 11 – Robert Rafford (topic to be announced).

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Reel 24: *Connecticut Cemeteries 1673-1911*, by William A. D. Eardeley; *Headstone Inscriptions, Town of Stamford*, Hale Collection, S. P. Mead, *Abstracts of Records and Tombstones of the Town of Greenwich*.

Reel 35: S. P. Mead, *Abstracts of Stamford, Conn., Church Records*; S. P. Mead, *Abstract of Darien, Conn., Church Records*; William A. D. Eardeley, *Stamford Congregational Church Records*; *Directory of the Town of Stamford, 1872*; S. P. Mead, *Abstract of Probate Records for the District of Fairfield, 1648-1757*.