



**State of Tennessee
Department of State
Tennessee State Library and Archives**

**Lindsley Family
Genealogical Collection, 1784-2016**

COLLECTION SUMMARY

Creator:

Rose, Stanley Frazer

Inclusive Dates:

1784-2016, bulk 1850-1920

Scope & Content:

Consists of genealogical research relating to the Lindsley family and its related branches. These records primarily contain photocopied research relating to the history of these families. There are two folders in Box 1 that hold information regarding Berrien family membership in the Society of the Cincinnati. Rose also compiled detailed genealogy trees and booklets for all of the family branches.

This collection was kept in the original order in which it was donated.
The compiler also created the folder titles.

Physical Description/Extent:

6 cubic feet

Accession/Record Group Number:

2016-028

Language:

English

Permanent Location:

XV-E-5-6

Repository:

Tennessee State Library and Archives, 403 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville,
Tennessee, 37243-0312

Administrative/Biographical History

Stanley Frazer Rose is a third great grandson Rev. Philip Lindsley (1786-1855).
He received his law degree and master's degree in management from
Vanderbilt University.

Organization/Arrangement of Materials

Collection is loosely organized and retains the order in which it was received.

Conditions of Access and Use**Restrictions on Access:**

No restrictions.

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Index Terms**Personal/Family Names:**

Alden family
Allen family
Allison family
Antrobus family
Berrien family
Betts family
Bickely family
Bishop family

Bloomfield family
Bonnell family
Brown family
Burnell family
Byram family
Chamberlain family
Chandler family
Crane family
Condict family
Cooke family
Culpepper family
Dodd family
Eatton family
Edsall family
Edson family
Fish family
Fletcher family
Forbes family
Freeman family
Gallion family
Harrison family
Hayward family
Howard family
Hubbard family
Keith family
Lawrence family
Lee Family
Lindsley family
Lyman family
Mayhew family
McFaeran family
Mitchell family
Mullins family
Paine family
Parkhurst family
Partridge family
Pearce family
Perkins family
Plum family
Riggs family
Roosa family
Sackett family
Shaw family
Simmons family
Stevens family
Stryker family
Tapp family

Tracy family
Treat family
Ward family
Wardell family
Whitehead family
Woodhull family
Yorke family

Corporate Names/Organizations/Government Bodies:

Society of the Cincinnati

Geographic Names:

Connecticut -- Genealogy -- Sources
New England -- History -- 19th century -- Sources
New England -- History -- 20th century -- Sources
New Jersey -- Genealogy -- Sources
Plymouth (Mass.) -- Genealogy -- 17th century -- Sources

Document Types:

Articles
Copy prints
Genealogical tables
Genealogies (histories)
Pedigrees
Photographs

Acquisition and Appraisal

Provenance and Acquisition:

This collection was donated by Stanley Frazer Rose of Naples, Florida, in May 2016.

Processing and Administrative Information

Preferred Citation:

Linsley Family Genealogical Collection 1784-2016, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Processing Information:

Processing was completed by Kimberly Mills Wires in March 2017. Duplicates were removed and any items not pertaining to the collection were transferred or removed.

Related Archival Materials:

Sadie Warner Frazer Papers, 1894-1974, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Sadie Warner Frazer Papers, Addition, 1941-1986, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Lindsley Family Papers, 1820-1930, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Lindsley-McGavock-Warner Genealogical Papers, 1804-1994, Tennessee State Library and Archives

John Berrien Lindsley Papers, 1822-1897, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Warner-Cartwright-Philip Genealogical Collection, 1791-2016, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Frazer-Murfree Genealogical Collection, 1775-2016, Tennessee State Library and Archives

Washington Family Genealogical Collection, 1833-2016, Tennessee State Library and Archives

CONTAINER LIST

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Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal *Northern* Ancestors:

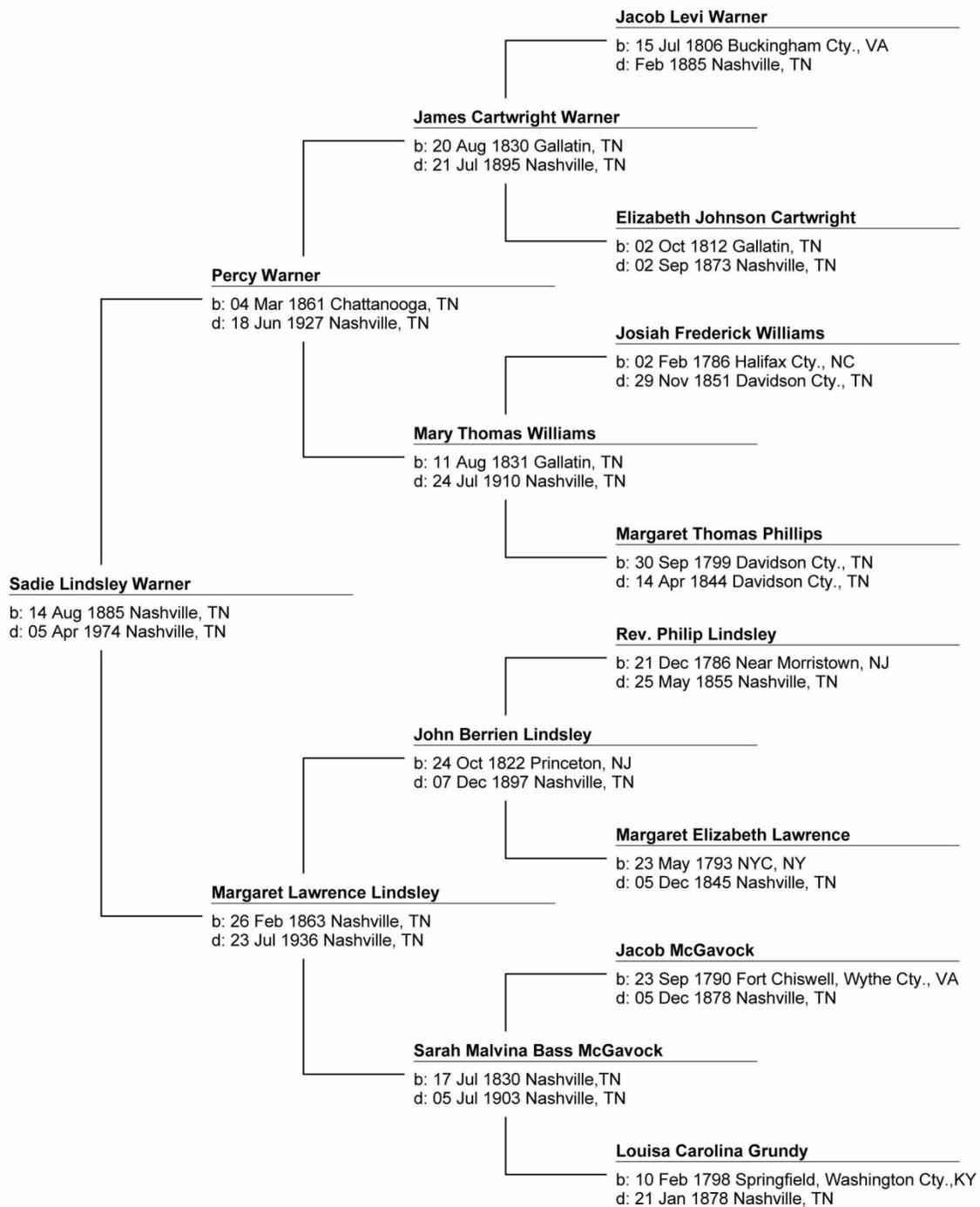
Philip Lindsley's Ancestors

1. New Jersey Ancestors

Byram, Condit, Lindsley

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016



**Sadie Warner Frazer's Ancestors:
 Showing the Connection of her Southern and Northern Ancestors.**

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal *Northern* Ancestors: Philip Lindsley's Ancestors

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7. Hereditary Societies and Military Service in each booklet

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Note on dates: In the 17th century, England used the Julian calendar. In 1752, England switched to the Gregorian calendar (the one we use today). The Julian calendar changed the year on March 25, not on January 1. Therefore some dates are written like February 26, 1610/11 to indicate it was still 1610 on the Julian calendar, but the year was actually 1611 by our modern Gregorian calendar.

COLONY	Native American Name	Initial Name	Year Settled or Incorporated
Virginia			1607
Plymouth Colony			1620
Braintree	Mt. Wollaston		1635
Bridgewater	Titicut		1656
Dartmouth			1652
Dedham			1636
Duxbury	Mattakeeset	Duxburrough	1632
Sandwich	Shaume		1637
Scituate			1638
Massachusetts Bay Colony			1620
Boston	Shawmut		1630
Cambridge		Newe Towne	1632
Hampton, NH	Winnacunnet		1638
Ipswich	Agawam		1633
Lynn	Saugus		1629
Middleboro	Namassakett (Nemasket)	Middlebury Middleborough	1662
Salem	Naumkeag		1626
Watertown			1630
Weymouth	Wessagusset	Wamouth	1622
Connecticut Colony			1636
Branford	Totokett		1643
Derby Plantation	Paugasuck (Paugasset)		1654
Hartford			1636
New Haven	Quinnipiack (Quillipiack)		1638
Guilford Milford Stratford	Mennunkatuck Wepawaug Cupheag		1639
Wethersfield	Pyquaug	Watertown	1635
Rhode Island			1636

New Jersey			1664
Division: East Jersey and West Jersey			1667
Bergen Township		Gemoenepaen	1660
Elizabethtown			1664
Mendham	Rocksiticus (Roxiticus)	Pitney Corner	1722
Newark		New Milford; Milford by the Pesayak. New Ark; New Worke.	1666
Shrewsbury, Monmouth County	Navesink	Midleton upon Nauesink	1665
New York			
Flushing		Vlackebos Midwout Middlewort	1645
Hempstead		Great Plains	1644
Newtown, Long Island Now: Elmhurst, Queens	Mespat	Middleburgh	1652
New York		New Amsterdam	1626
Setauket, Brookhaven, Long Island	Setauket (Setalcot)	Cromwell's Bay Ashford	1655



New England, Adapted from *Huguenot Refugees in the Settling of Colonial America*, Peter Gannon, ed., 1985, facing 102.

Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.

Descendants of Francis Lindsley

1 [1] Francis Lindsley 1600 - 1704
 +Name Unknown
*2nd Wife of [1] Francis Lindsley:
 +Susannah Culpepper
 2 Deborah Lindsley 1656 - 1713
 +John Condict - 1713
 2 [3] John Lindsley 1666 - 1749
 +Elizabeth Surname Unknown
 3 John Lindsley Jr. 1694 - 1749/50
 +Sarah Plum 1698 - 1749/50
 4 Philip Lindsley 1736 - 1820
 +Mary McFaeran 1742 - 1812
 5 Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
 +Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
 6 [2] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
 +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
 7 Adrian Van Sinderen Lindsley 1814 - 1885
 +Eliza Trimble 1819 - 1893
 8 Margaret Lawrence Lindsley 1838 - 1922
 +Col. Ramsey - 1876
 7 Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley 1816 - 1868
 +Julia Stevens - 1883
 7 Name Unknown Lindsley 1818 - 1818
 7 Margaret Lawrence Lindsley 1819 -
 +Samuel Crockett
 7 John Berrien Lindsley 1822 - 1897
 +Sarah Malvina Bass McGavock 1830 - 1903
 8 Louise Grundy Lindsley 1858 - 1944
 8 Dr. Jacob McGavock Lindsley 1860 - 1925
 +Katherine Kline 1866 - 1951
 8 Mary McGavock Lindsley 1861 - 1939
 +Robert C. Kent
 8 Margaret Lawrence Lindsley 1863 - 1936
 +Percy Warner 1861 - 1927
 8 Annie Dickinson Lindsley 1864 - 1958
 +Dr. Carl Warden 1869 - 1918
 8 Randal McGavock Lindsley 1870 - 1870
 7 Eliza Berrien Lindsley 1825 -
 +Rev. James Hoyte
 7 Philip Lindsley 1835 - 1844
 *2nd Wife of [2] Rev. Philip Lindsley:
 +Mary Ann Silliman
 *2nd Wife of [3] John Lindsley:
 +Elizabeth Freeman 1681 - 1772

Sadie Lindsley Warner Frazer's mother, Margaret Lindsley Warner, was descended on her paternal side from ancestors who came to the northern American colonies in the seventeenth century. When Sadie's maternal grandfather John Berrien Lindsley married Sarah McGavock, her Southern and Northern Lines were joined. [See Lindsley, Sadie Warner Frazer's Southern Ancestors]

Her northern Lindsley line traces back to her great grandfather **Philip Lindsley** (b. 1786 - d.1855) who was born near Morristown, New Jersey to **Isaac Lindsley** and **Phoebe Condit**. Through the Lindsley line, her line goes back to the founders of the Connecticut and New Jersey Colonies; her most famous ancestor was Governor Robert Treat of the Connecticut Colony [See Connecticut-New Jersey Ancestors].

Through Sadie Warner Frazer's Condit line, her ancestors trace back to Plymouth Colony—to John Alden and Priscilla Mullins who came on the *Mayflower* [See Plymouth Colony Ancestors].

Lindsley

[See Connecticut-New Jersey Ancestors for ancestry prior to Francis Lindsley].

Francis Lindsley's son, **John Lindsley** (1666-1749), was probably born in Newark, New Jersey Colony where his parents had moved in 1666-1667. He married **Elizabeth _____** who had been born in Morristown, 23 miles west of Newark. They settled in Morristown. John was one of first members and first Elders of the Presbyterian Church that was founded in Morristown in 1738. After Elizabeth's death he married **Elizabeth Freeman Ford** (b. 1681 in Axford, England- d. 1772), whose first husband, John Ford, died around 1722 (when his will was probated). John and his second wife were buried in the Morristown Presbyterian Church Graveyard. He is the oldest person identified in the Morristown Presbyterian Church Graveyard.

John Lindsley's son, **John Lindsley Jr.** (b. ca. 1694-1750), lived his entire life in Morristown. Around 1719, John married **Sarah Plum** (d.1750) [See Plum, Connecticut -New Jersey Ancestors]. John and Sarah Lindsley were buried in the Morristown Presbyterian Church Graveyard. ¹

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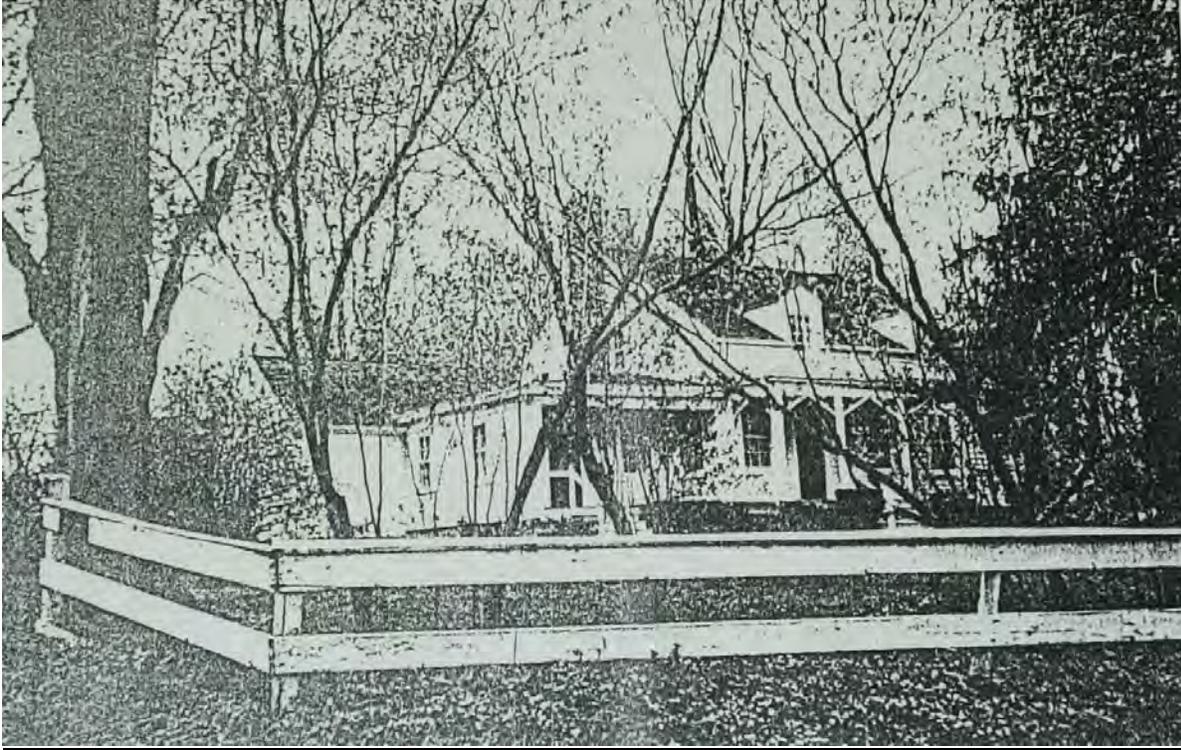
John Lindsley Jr.'s son, **Philip Lindsley** (1736-1820), was born in Morristown and died in Basking Ridge. Philip married **Mary McFaeran** (McFeran, McFarran, McFerrand, McFerrin, McFaren) (b. ca. 1742-1812). She was born in [Morristown], New Jersey Colony to John McFaeran (b. ca. 1698- 1778) and his wife Elizabeth (maiden name unknown) (b. ca.1699-

¹  indicates that a document or photograph related to this topic is included in this booklet.

1778). The family was believed to have had roots in Ireland. Philip Lindsley served during Revolutionary War, in the state militia as soldier and wagoner for Morris County. He built a house in New Vernon, 4 miles from Basking Ridge.  There is no record in the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church Graveyard, but it is believed that they were both buried there.

Philip Linsley's son, **Isaac Lindsley** (b. ca. 1764-1827), married **Phoebe (Phebe, Phobe) Condit** (1768- 1854) [See Condit below; See Bryam below] in 1786. They were both born in Morristown and married there. They had four sons. They moved nine miles south to Basking Ridge, New Jersey Colony where he owned a house.  Both Isaac and Phoebe were buried in the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church Graveyard. 

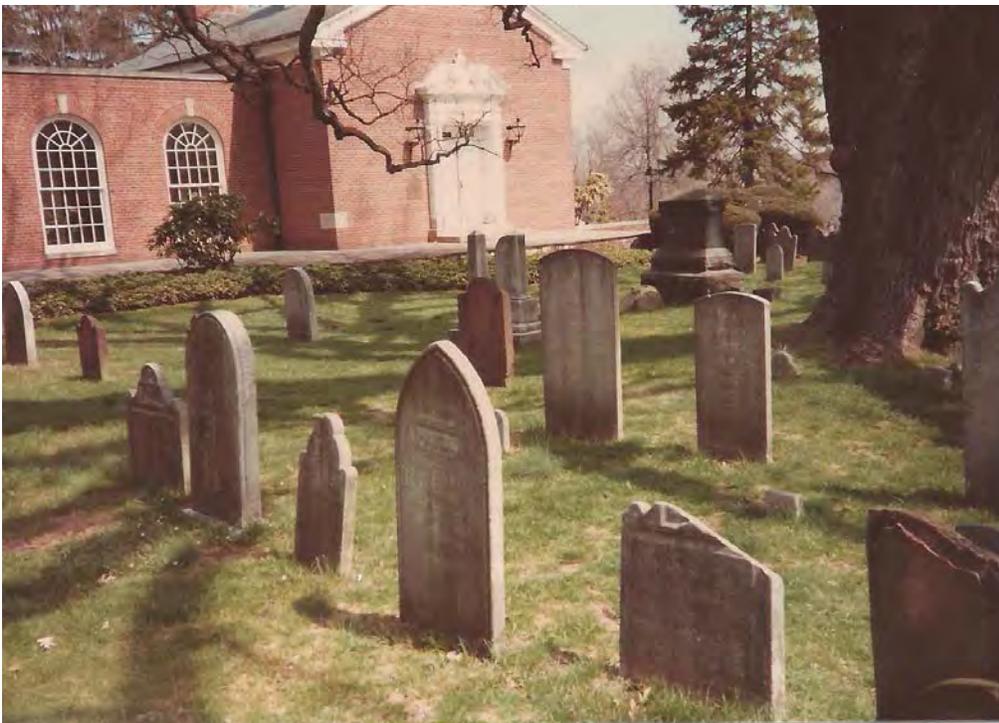
Lindsley Family



House of Philip Lindsley (1736-1820). Probably built in 1763. Lindsley Road, New Vernon, New Jersey Colony.



House of Isaac Lindsley (b. ca. 1764 – 1827), Lindsley Road, New Vernon, New Jersey Colony.



Plot of Isaac and Phoebe Condit Lindsley, Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church Graveyard, Basking Ridge, New Jersey Colony.



Isaac Lindsley (b. before May 1764 - d. 1827) Plot 37. Phoebe Condit Lindsley (1768- 1854), Plot 38.
Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church Graveyard, Basking Ridge, New Jersey Colony.

“Sacred to the Memory of Isaac Lindsley, who died...”

“Sacred to the memory of Phebe, Widow of Isaac Lindsley, who died, Jan 20th 1854, Aged 85 years and 10 months, *Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.*” Vanderbar [signed by maker].



John Lindsley Jr. (1694-1750), Plot 837, Morristown Presbyterian Church Graveyard, Morristown, New Jersey Colony.

“Here Lyes y^e Body of John Lindsly Esq., Dec^d March y^e 9, 1750, In y^e 56^d [year of his Age].”



Sarah Plum Lindsley (b. ca. 1698-1750), Plot 838, Morristown Presbyterian Church Graveyard. “Here Lyes y^e Body of Sarah wife of John Lindsly Esq.^r. Dec^d Jan^{ry} y^e 3^d 1750 in ye 52^d year of her age.”

Note: The face represented the soul, and the wings indicated flight of the soul heavenward.



John Lindsley (1666-1749), Plot 895
Morristown Presbyterian Church Graveyard, Morristown, New Jersey Colony.



Elizabeth Ford Lindsley(1681-1772), Plot 896
Morristown Presbyterian Church Graveyard, Morristown, New Jersey Colony.

“Here Lyes y^e Body of John Lindsly, who Departed this life, Oct. 27, 1749, in y^e 82^d year...”

“Here lies inter'd the Body of y^e Widow Elizabeth Lindsly, formerly widow of John Ford Esq. and Mother of Coll^o Jacob Ford, who died April y^e 21, 1772.”

Condit

Descendants of John Condit

- 1 [2] John Condit - 1713
 - . +Name Unknown
 - 2 Peter Condit 1670 - 1714
 - +Mary Harrison - 1761
 - 3 Peter Condit 1699 - 1768
 - +Phoebe Dodd 1703 - 1768
 - 4 Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
 - +Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
 - 5 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
 - +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
 - 6 [1] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
 - +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
 - *2nd Wife of [1] Rev. Philip Lindsley:
 - +Mary Ann Silliman
 - *2nd Wife of [2] John Condit:
 - +Deborah Lindsley 1656 - 1713

[See Connecticut-New Jersey Ancestors for Condit ancestry prior to Peter Condit].

Peter Condit's son, also Peter Condit (1699-1768), was born in Newark, New Jersey Colony. Peter married **Phoebe** (Phebe) **Dodd** (Dod) [See Dodd, Connecticut -New Jersey Ancestors] (1703-1768), daughter of Daniel Dod and **Elizabeth Riggs** [See Riggs, Connecticut-New Jersey Ancestors], who was born in the New Jersey Colony. Peter and Phoebe moved to Morristown where he was among the founders of the Morristown Presbyterian Church in 1738. Both Peter and Pheobe Condit were buried in the Morristown Presbyterian Church Graveyard. 

*

Peter Condit's son, **Ebenezer Condit** (1736-1777), was born in Morristown, New Jersey Colony. He married **Huldah Byram** (1740-1826) in 1762 in Morristown. Huldah was the

daughter of **Ebenezer Bryam** [See Byram, below] and **Abigail Alden** [See Alden, Plymouth Colony Ancestors] and was born in East Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony. They moved eight miles west to Mendham, New Jersey Colony where the Byram family was living. [See Byram below]

Ebenezer Condit served as a colonel in the New Jersey Militia at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. In April 1777, Ebenezer Condit died of smallpox in the military camp hospital at the Presbyterian Church, Mendham; at that time General Washington was encamped in Morristown. Phoebe Condit Lindsley wrote in her memoirs: "I often times saw Gen'l Washington when he was encamped in Morristown. He sometimes dined with Gen'l Gist of the Maryland Line, who was quartered in my Mother's house. I remember his pleasant face and kind manners."

Ebenezer Condit's widow Huldah Byram Condit died in 1826. They were both buried in the Graveyard of the Hilltop Church (Presbyterian Church chartered in 1745), Mendham. 

Condit Family



Col. Ebenezer Condit (1736-1777)
Graveyard, Hilltop (Presbyterian) Church, Mendham, New Jersey Colony.



Revolutionary War Memorial

“In Memory of
Ebenezer Condit
Who departed this
life the 2^d day of
April 1777, In the 42^d
Year of his Age.”

“A D 1777, In the Old Church on Present Site, A Camp Hospital, For the American Army, Twenty-Seven Soldiers, Died of Small Pox, and lie Buried Here. Erected 1927.” [Ebenezer Condit was one of those soldiers.]



Condit Plot, Morristown Presbyterian Church Graveyard, Morristown New Jersey Colony.



Peter Condict (1699-1768). Plot 376 Phoebe Dodd Condit (1703-1768), Plot 377
Morristown Presbyterian Church Graveyard, Morristown New Jersey Colony.

“In Memory of
Peter Condict
Who died July
10, 1768, in y^e 69th
Year of his age.”

“In Memory of Phebe
Widow of Peter Condit
Who died July
25, 1768 in y^e 65th
Year of her Age.”

Byram

Descendants of Nicholas Byram

1 Nicholas Byram 1610 - 1688
 +Susannah Shaw 1616/17 - 1700
..... 2 Capt. Nicholas Byram - 1727
..... +Mary Edson - 1727
..... 3 Capt. Ebenezer Byram 1692 - 1753
..... +Hannah Hayward 1692/93 - 1761
..... 4 Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
..... +Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
..... 5 Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... +Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... 6 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 7 [1] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... *2nd Wife of [1] Rev. Philip Lindsley:
..... +Mary Ann Silliman

Ebenezer Byram (1692-1753) [See Byram, Plymouth Colony Ancestors] and **Hannah Hayward** [See Hayward, Plymouth Colony Ancestors] (1693-1761) were married in 1714 by Reverend George Whitfield of Boston in Byram's barn in East Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony, after being denied the use of the Bridgewater Church. The followers of Rev. Whitfield who sought a stricter Puritan community, continued to hold services in Byram's barn; they were denounced as "New Lights."

Eliab Byram, son of Ebenezer Byram, was apparently the first Byram to discover Mendham (Rocksiticus, Roxiticus), New Jersey Colony that had been settled around 1722 by James Pitney and was known as Pitney Corner. As a young graduate of Yale (some sources, Harvard Divinity School), Eliab Byram traveled with David Brainerd, who had attended Yale Divinity School, and was a missionary to the Indians. They made frequent trips to Delaware and

stopped in Mendham along the way. They would hold services when there and preached in a little log church.

Eliab Byram was eventually asked to stay on as permanent pastor. At the same time, his father was apparently finding Puritan intolerance in Massachusetts, "intolerable," and prepared to move to Mendham by purchasing, in 1740, a small farm house. When Ebenezer Byram moved from Massachusetts he brought with him a band of hearty men and women of like mind. In Mendham, Ebenezer Byram purchased a farmhouse in 1740. In 1742, he opened and operated the Black Horse Inn; it was located in his farmhouse at the central four corners. His inn was on a main stagecoach stop between Newark and Scranton, Pennsylvania. It later became a tavern; it is still in operation. 

In 1744, Eliab Byram was officially ordained as the church's first pastor which held services in a log cabin. Under Ebenezer Byram's leadership the Hilltop Church (Presbyterian Chartered) was established in 1745. Ebenezer returned to Bridgewater to engage a carpenter for the substantial meeting house. The settlement was given the name Mendham (Mendom, Mendum) in 1749 by the church founders. Ebenezer and Hannah Hayward Byram were buried in the Hilltop Church (Presbyterian Chartered) Graveyard in Mendham. 

Ebenezer and Hannah Byram's son, Ebenezer (1716-1762), was born in Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony. He married Abigail **Alden** (1721-1762), [See Alden, Plymouth Colony Ancestors] also born in Bridgewater, in 1738. Ebenezer and Abigail Byram moved with his parents to Mendham where he ran the Black Horse Inn. He was a magistrate, a judge of the Quarter Sessions and a major of the militia. Ebenezer and Abigail Alden Byram were buried in the Hilltop Church (Presbyterian Chartered) Graveyard in Mendham. 

Byram Family



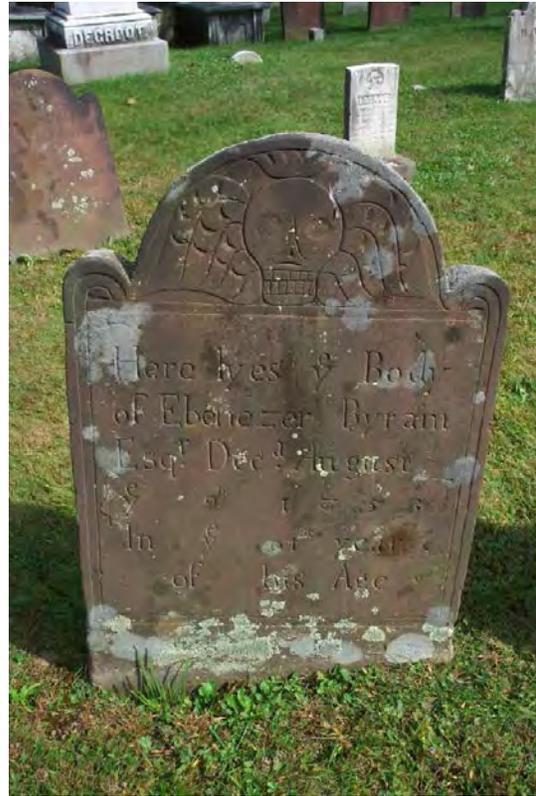
Black Horse Inn, Mendham, New Jersey, 1800. Established by Ebenezer Byram and owned by the Byram family for generations.



Black Horse Inn, Mendham, New Jersey, 2013



Ebenezer Byram and Hannah Hayward Byram
Hilltop Church (Presbyterian Chartered) Graveyard in Mendham, New Jersey



Ebenezer Byram (1692-1753)

“Here Lyes y^e Body
of Ebenezer Byram
Esq^r Dec^d August y^e 9, 1753,
In y^e 61st
of his Age.”



Hannah Hayward Byram (1693-1761)
Hilltop Church (Presbyterian Chartered) Graveyard in Mendham, New Jersey

“Here Lyes Interred the
Body of Hannah
Wife Ebenezer
Byram Who departed
this Life Jan^y 11 1761
In y^e 71st of her age.”



Ebenezer Byram (1716-1762) Abigail Alden Byram (1721-1762)
Hilltop Church (Presbyterian Chartered) Graveyard in Mendham, New Jersey

“Here lies Interred the
Body of Ebenezer
Byram Esq^r Who
departed this life
Sep^r 14 1762 aged
46 Years.”

“Here lies Interred the
Body of Abigail Wife
Of Ebenezer Byram
Esq^r Who departed
this life Oct^r 19th 1762
In y^e 41st of her Age.”

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal *Northern* Ancestors:

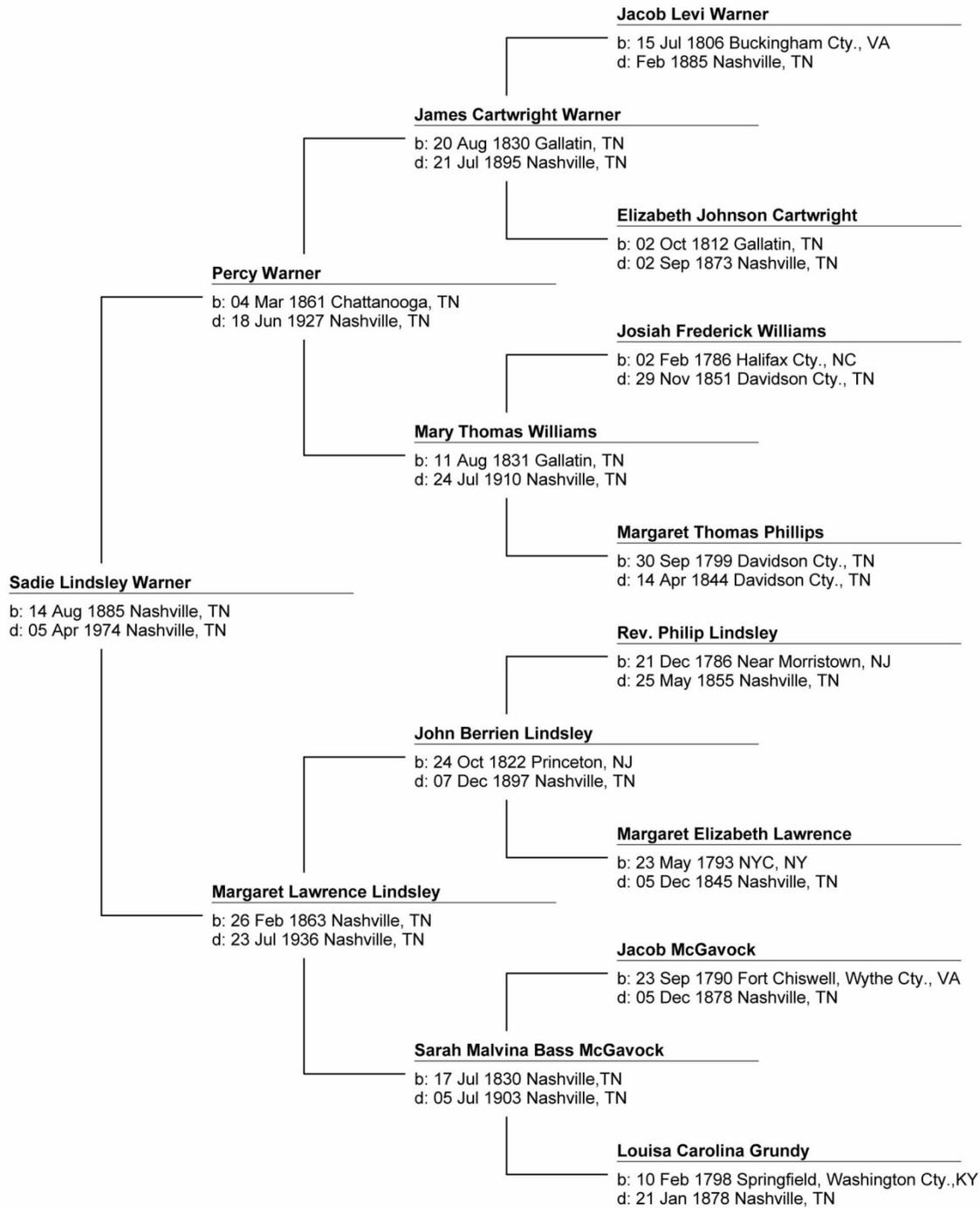
Philip Lindsley's Ancestors

2. Connecticut-New Jersey Ancestors

**Bishop, Brown, Condit, Crane, Dodd, Harrison, Hubbard,
Lindsley, Plum, Riggs, Tapp, Treat, Ward**

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016



**Sadie Warner Frazer's Ancestors:
 Showing the Connection of her Southern and Northern Ancestors.**

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal *Northern* Ancestors: Philip Lindsley's Ancestors

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Note on dates: In the 17th century, England used the Julian calendar. In 1752, England switched to the Gregorian calendar (the one we use today). The Julian calendar changed the year on March 25, not on January 1. Therefore some dates are written like February 26, 1610/11 to indicate it was still 1610 on the Julian calendar, but the year was actually 1611 by our modern Gregorian calendar.

COLONY	Native American Name	Initial Name	Year Settled or Incorporated
Virginia			1607
Plymouth Colony			1620
Braintree	Mt. Wollaston		1635
Bridgewater	Titicut		1656
Dartmouth			1652
Dedham			1636
Duxbury	Mattakeeset	Duxburrough	1632
Sandwich	Shaume		1637
Scituate			1638
Massachusetts Bay Colony			1620
Boston	Shawmut		1630
Cambridge		Newe Towne	1632
Hampton, NH	Winnacunnet		1638
Ipswich	Agawam		1633
Lynn	Saugus		1629
Middleboro	Namassakett (Nemasket)	Middlebury Middleborough	1662
Salem	Naumkeag		1626
Watertown			1630
Weymouth	Wessagusset	Wamouth	1622
Connecticut Colony			1636
Branford	Totokett		1643
Derby Plantation	Paugasuck (Paugasset)		1654
Hartford			1636
New Haven	Quinnipiack (Quillipiack)		1638
Guilford Milford Stratford	Mennunkatuck Wepawaug Cupheag		1639
Wethersfield	Pyquaug	Watertown	1635
Rhode Island			1636

New Jersey			1664
Division: East Jersey and West Jersey			1667
Bergen Township		Gemoenepaen	1660
Elizabethtown			1664
Mendham	Rocksiticus (Roxiticus)	Pitney Corner	1722
Newark		New Milford; Milford by the Pesayak. New Ark; New Worke.	1666
Shrewsbury, Monmouth County	Navesink	Midleton upon Nauesink	1665
New York			
Flushing		Vlackebos Midwout Middlewort	1645
Hempstead		Great Plains	1644
Newtown, Long Island Now: Elmhurst, Queens	Mespat	Middleburgh	1652
New York		New Amsterdam	1626
Setauket, Brookhaven, Long Island	Setauket (Setalcot)	Cromwell's Bay Ashford	1655

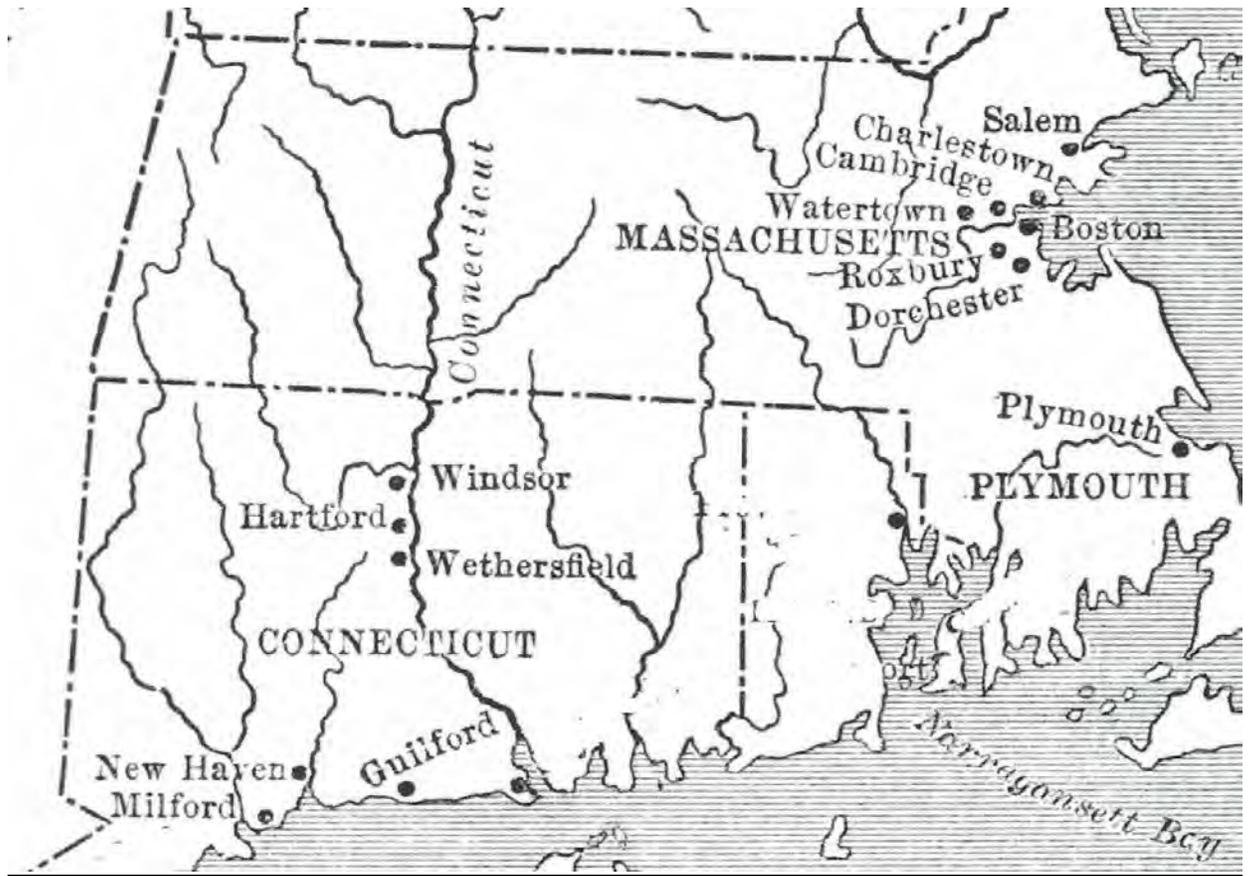


New England, Adapted from *Huguenot Refugees in the Settling of Colonial America*, Peter Gannon, ed., 1985, facing 102.

Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.

Sadie Lindsley Warner Frazer's mother, Margaret Lindsley Warner, was descended from northern lines on her paternal side. Her Northern Lindsley Line began with her great grandfather **Philip Lindsley** (1786-1855) who was born near Morristown, New Jersey to Isaac Lindsley and Phoebe Condit. When Sadie's maternal grandfather John Berrien Lindsley married Sarah McGavock, her Southern and Northern Lines were joined. [See Lindsley in Sadie Warner Frazer's Southern Ancestors]

Sadie Warner Frazer's ancestors in the 17th century were the founding settlers and leaders in the Connecticut Colonies and Newark, New Jersey Colony. Historians and genealogists have been written extensively about her ancestors.



Massachusetts Bay Colony, Connecticut Colony, and New Haven Colony.



Connecticut Colony and New Haven Colony

Residents of the Connecticut Colony probably came to the New Haven Colony settlements by boat on the Connecticut River.

Map adapted from *Crane Chronicles*, by Jo Ann Crane-Coriston, 2000.

Treat

Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.

Descendants of Richard Treat

1 Richard Treat 1584 - 1669
... +Alice Gaylord 1594 - 1669
..... 2 [2] Gov. Robert Treat 1622 - 1710
..... +Jane Tapp 1628 - 1703
..... 3 Samuel Treat 1648 - 1715/16
..... +Abigail Willard 1665 - 1746
..... 4 Eunice Treat 1704 - 1746
..... +Thomas Paine 1694 - 1767
..... 5 Robert Treat Paine 1729/30 - 1814
..... +Sarah Cobb
..... 3 Mary Treat 1651 - 1704
..... +Azariah Crane 1649 - 1730
..... 4 Hannah Crane 1677 -
..... +John Plum 1657 - 1710
..... 5 Sarah Plum 1698 - 1749/50
..... +John Lindsley Jr. 1694 - 1749/50
..... 6 Philip Lindsley 1736 - 1820
..... +Mary McFaeran 1742 - 1812
..... 7 Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... +Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... 8 [1] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... 9 Adrian Van Sinderen Lindsley 1814 - 1885
..... +Eliza Trimble 1819 - 1893
..... 10 Margaret Lawrence Lindsley 1838 - 1922
..... +Col. Ramsey - 1876
..... 9 Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley 1816 - 1868
..... +Julia Stevens - 1883
..... 9 Name Unknown Lindsley 1818 - 1818
..... 9 Margaret Lawrence Lindsley 1819 -
..... +Samuel Crockett
..... 9 John Berrien Lindsley 1822 - 1897
..... +Sarah Malvina Bass McGavock 1830 - 1903
..... 10 Louise Grundy Lindsley 1858 - 1944
..... 10 Dr. Jacob McGavock Lindsley 1860 - 1925
..... +Katherine Kline 1866 - 1951
..... 10 Mary McGavock Lindsley 1861 - 1939
..... +Robert C. Kent
..... 10 Margaret Lawrence Lindsley 1863 - 1936
..... +Percy Warner 1861 - 1927
..... 10 Annie Dickinson Lindsley 1864 - 1958
..... +Dr. Carl Warden 1869 - 1918
..... 10 Randal McGavock Lindsley 1870 - 1870
..... 9 Eliza Berrien Lindsley 1825 -
..... +Rev. James Hoyte
..... 9 Philip Lindsley 1835 - 1844
..... *2nd Wife of [1] Rev. Philip Lindsley:
..... +Mary Ann Silliman
..... *2nd Wife of [2] Gov. Robert Treat:
..... +Elizabeth Powell 1641 - 1705/06

Robert **Treat** (b. ca.1622-1710) was born in Pitminster, Somerset, England, the second son of Richard Treat (b. ca.1584-1669) (Trott, Tratt, Trett, Treete, Treat) and Alice **Gaylord** (1594- d. ca. 1669). Richard and Alice Treat, and their nine children immigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony after June 1637 (when their daughter was baptized in England). Perhaps Richard Treat settled in Watertown, but he was not listed in the records there.

The Treats were strict Puritans and members of the Congregational Church. They left England to establish a Puritan state where Puritan Anglicanism—Congregationalism—could be practiced. They did not leave England to establish a state where people were free to practice whatever religion they wanted. It is incorrect to say the Puritans wanted freedom of religion; they did not. They wanted to be able to practice their own religion (Congregationalism) freely.

Richard Treat seemed to be a man of some education, and his wife could sign her name indicating that she was probably literate. ¹ Between 1637 and 1639, the family settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut Colony, where many settlers of Watertown had moved.  He was granted by the town farm land and purchase more acreage. He built a gristmill that utilized a grinding stone and was powered by windmills. The first ferry could have been owned by Richard Treat as he had considerable assets. In 1642, the General Court appointed Richard Treat and others to superintend the building of a ship and to collect revenue to pay for it; this was the first mention of shipbuilding in the Colony. He was a member of the General Court, a post of honor, from 1658-1663. Richard Treat in 1652 was an ensign (equal to lieutenant) of the newly-formed

¹  indicates that a document or photograph related to this topic is included in this booklet.

militia company in Wethersfield. In 1658, he was one of the thirty-seven members of the First Connecticut Calvary; he was a corporal. From 1658-1665, Richard Treat was an assistant or magistrate of the colony. He was one of the nineteen Patentees of the Charter of the Colony of Connecticut by King Charles II in 1662 and received special privileges. He was referred to as "Mr." His will indicated that he owned considerable acreage, livestock, a gristmill, and houses.

*

Robert **Treat** did not remain in Wethersfield with his parents. Based on his profession as surveyor and letters to officials, he received some education in mathematics and Latin. As a young man, he moved to Milford, New Haven Colony, in 1639. In 1641 Robert Treat, a young surveyor, assisted in the laying out of the land. He returned to Wethersfield and was elected ratemaker (tax collector) there in 1647.

In 1647, Robert Treat married **Jane Tapp** (1628-1703), the daughter of Edmond Tapp, Esq. An anecdote is part of family history: When he was at the Tapp home, Robert took Jane on his lap, and began trotting [dancing with] her. Jane said "Robert, be still that, I had rather be *Treated* than trotted;" he immediately proposed marriage, which was consented to by everyone. According to tradition, they were married at the Tapp house at a spinning bee on Christmas night.

*

Jane Tapp was born in Pitminster, Somerset County, England to Edmund (Edmond) **Tapp** (Tappe) (1578-1653) and Anne [Charde] (d.1673). In 1637 fifteen Hertfordshire families - among them Edmund Tapp of Bennington, Hertfordshire, left England for the Massachusetts Bay

Colony and went with Davenport's group to New Haven, New Haven Colony, in March 1638. In a list of planters dating from before 1641, Edmund Tapp was listed with seven family members, owning considerable land.

Edmund Tapp and a few others purchased land in Milford, New Haven Colony from the Native Americans (Paugusset Indians) on February 12, 1639. The price was six coats, ten blankets, one kettle, twelve hatchets, twelve hoes, two dozen knives, and a dozen small mirrors. Before they moved to Milford, on August 22, 1639, they formed the First Church of Milford; Edmund Tapp was one of the "Seven Pillars" of the Church. In 1639 Edmund Tapp was one of the forty-four church members who were granted the franchise as "free planters," which meant he could "act in the choyce of public officers, for the carrying on of public affayres in this plantation." In the first General Court of the planters on November 20, 1639, it was "voted and agreed that the power of electing officers etc. should be in the church only, and that the persons so chosen should be only from amongst themselves... That five men should be chosen for judges in all civil affairs, to try all causes between man and man, and as a court to punish any offence and misdemeanor." The court then selected Edmund Tapp as a civil judge "to observe and apply themselves to the rules of the written word of God." Edmund Tapp owned a house and about seven acres of land there, and he imported the first cattle from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He had the prefix "Mr." and the suffix "Esq." attached to his name, which indicated that he was a man of importance. Anne Tapp was admitted to the church in Milford in 1642.

The colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven formed a

confederation in 1643; Edmund Tapp was one of the two deputies who were sent by Milford to the General Court in New Haven, and thus voluntarily ended its existence as an independent colony.

*

By 1649 Robert **Treat** and Mary Tapp Treat moved to Milford, which was part of the New Haven Colony. There, with the lands he had purchased and with lands received from his father-in-law, Robert Treat became a holder of extensive properties. He was town surveyor again in 1652, and was a Deputy from Milford to the General Court of the New Haven Colony in 1653. He served as chief military officer of Milford in 1654 and then four more years as Deputy, 1655-59. In 1661, he became captain of the Milford trained band. From 1660-1664, he was appointed as a Magistrate of the New Haven Colony. Robert and Jane Treat's seven (or eight) children were born in Milford. They built a house in Milford. 

In 1662 King Charles II gave a charter to the Connecticut Colony that merged with the New Haven Colony. The merger distressed most inhabitants of the New Haven Colony, but they reluctantly accepted it in 1665. Robert Treat continued serving as magistrate for four more years. Treat served briefly in the General Court of the newly-merged Connecticut Colony.

Members of the former New Haven Colony were displeased with certain parts of the covenants: 1) allowing the baptism of children irrespective of the parents' church membership (Puritans only allowed the baptism of children of church members); 2) allowing non-members to vote on community affairs (Puritans only allowed members to vote). The "elect" Robert Treat

was chairman of a committee charged with finding a new home for those who wanted to leave that intolerant religious environment.

The area they decided to investigate in the New Jersey Colony was in the process of changing its rulers. In 1664 the Duke of York was given a charter to control lands that included the Dutch area of New Netherland (New Amsterdam and parts of the New Jersey Colony) which had been under Dutch control since 1609. By the end of the year a naval blockade by the English of the area caused Governor Peter Stuyvesant to surrender New Netherland to the English. New Amsterdam was renamed New York. The Duke of York granted the New Jersey Colony to Sir George Carteret and John, Lord Berkeley.

In 1665 Robert Treat and Rev. Abraham Pierson accepted the offer to buy about 40,000 acres along the Passaic River. The agent and translator for the transaction was Samuel Edsall [See Edsall, Long Island-Jersey Ancestors]. These lands were sold by the Indians in consideration of "50 double hands of powder, 100 bars of lead, 20 axes, 20 coats, 10 guns, 20 pistols, 10 kettles, 10 swords, 4 blankets, 4 barrels of beer, 10 pairs of breeches, 50 knives, 20 horses, 1,850 fathoms of wampum, 6 ankers of liquor and 3 troopers' coats." The value was \$750—a percentage was assessed on each family that settled in Newark during the first year.

In May 1666, the settlers adopted "The Fundamental Agreement" that stated that only members of the Congregational Church could be accepted as freemen, free Burgers, or Planters. It was signed by several direct ancestors of Sadie Warner Frazer: From Branford: John **Browne**, Jasper **Crane**, Samuel **Plum**, Richard **Harrison**, and John **Ward**, Sr. From Milford, Guilford,

and New Haven: Azariah **Crane**, Robert **Treat**, Francis F. Linle (**Lindsley**), Edward **Rigs**
(Riggs). ☞

Forty-one families left Milford and sailed into the Passaic River in the Colony of New Jersey in May 1666. ☞ Milford by the Pesayak was christened Newark in 1667 in honor of Newark-on-Trent, England where Rev. Abraham Pierson received his ministerial orders. It was also written and pronounced New Worke and New Ark. ☞ Another story was that Rev. Pierson suggested the name New Ark or New Worke to reflect the new purpose of the community.

Each family drew lots for six acre plots in their new home. ☞ In return for Captain Treat's skill and expense in negotiating the purchase of the land, he was allowed to choose the first lot and two additional lots. Perhaps during this time his wife and younger children remained in Milford.

Captain Robert Treat served as the Newark town clerk for a year, and recorded the town minutes for six years. He was selected by the English governor as Newark's delegate (or Burgess) to the New Jersey colonial legislature from 1668 until 1672. Robert Treat and **Jasper Crane** were the Newark representatives that established the boundary between Newark and Elizabeth Town in 1668, and both were Newark's representatives to the Governor Carteret's General Assembly in 1668 and 1671. Captain Treat, along with Sergeant Richard **Harrison**, built a corn (also wheat and rye) mill in 1671; it was used by the settlers and the Indians. ☞

In 1672 at age fifty, Robert Treat returned to the Connecticut Colony, perhaps being requested to do so by his old colleagues. In November 1673, Captain Treat was made second-in-

command of the New Haven forces that were mustering for a war with the Dutch. The Dutch launched a naval attack against Manhattan, New York Colony, to try and win back New Netherlands, New York Colony, during the third Anglo-Dutch War. Manhattan surrendered and the Dutch captured other towns and renamed New York as New Orange. The Treaty of Westminster ended the third Anglo-Dutch War in 1674 with the American-Dutch colonies reverting back to England. From 1673-1676, he was elected as an Assistant to the General Court of the Connecticut Colony.



King Philip's War.

Adapted from James Drake. *King Philip's War*. (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1999).

The year 1675 saw an uprising of several tribes of Native Americans throughout New England, known as King Philip's War after the English name for the Wampanoag Indian chief, Metacomet. The New England Confederation of colonies declared war on King Philip and various Native American tribes, and each colony was required to provide men for a combined force for the battles that took place:

- September 6, 1675, Robert Treat and about a hundred men successfully evacuated the stranded settlers in Northfield, Massachusetts.

- September 18, during the Battle of Bloody Brook (at Deerfield, Massachusetts), Treat's reinforcements drove off the Native Americans who had killed about sixty Colonists.
- October 5, Treat's troops chased the Native Americans away from Springfield, Massachusetts after they had burned many buildings.
- October 16, Treat's troops were in battle at Hatfield, Massachusetts.
- Mid-and-end November, Treat was involved in battles in Rhode Island.
- November 28, Robert Treat was made Major and Commander-in-Chief of the Connecticut forces, which were under his leadership. He was also named second in command of the Colonial Troops.
- December 16, Major Treat's troops were in the Great Swamp Fight in Rhode Island where about three hundred Native Americans were killed, and the Colonists lost a number of officers and about seventy men; nearly one hundred fifty colonists were wounded. Treat had brought three hundred Connecticut soldiers into battle; the troops suffered such losses that he and his troops returned to Connecticut.
- March 14, 1676, after a series of defeats, Major Treat's troops helped drive back the Native Americans at Northampton, Massachusetts.
- August 12, the war ended in August 1676, when King Philip (Metacomet) was killed.
- Major Treat's commanding officer described him as "a worthy Gentleman and discrete and encouraging Comander." 

Captain Treat served as Deputy Governor, Connecticut Colony, 1676-1683; Governor, Connecticut Colony, 1683-1698; and Deputy Governor, Connecticut Colony, 1698-1708. His first wife Jane Tapp Treat died in 1703. In 1705 Gov. Treat married Elizabeth Powell Hollingsworth Bryan. He died in Milford in 1710. Governor Robert Treat and his wife Jane Tapp Treat were buried in the Milford Cemetery.  Governor Treat's great grandson, Robert Treat Paine, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Several of Governor Robert Treat's children remained in Newark. Sarah Treat married Azariah Crane's brother, Jonathan Crane. Mary Treat (b. ca. 1651-1704), married Azariah **Crane** (b. ca. 1649-1730) in 1666.²

² In 1683, the population of Newark was about 450, of which 80 were lot owners.

Settlement of Branford, New Haven Colony

In 1643 Totoket was granted to Mr. William Swaine and others of Wethersfield. The record read thus: 'Totoket, a place fit for a small plantation, betwixt New Haven and Guilford, and purchased from the Indians, was granted to Mr. Swayne and some others of Wethersfield, they repaying the charge which is betwixt 12 and 131, and joyning in one jurisdiction with New Haven and the forenamed plantations, upon the same fundamental agreement settled in October, 1643, which they duely considering, readjlye accepted.'

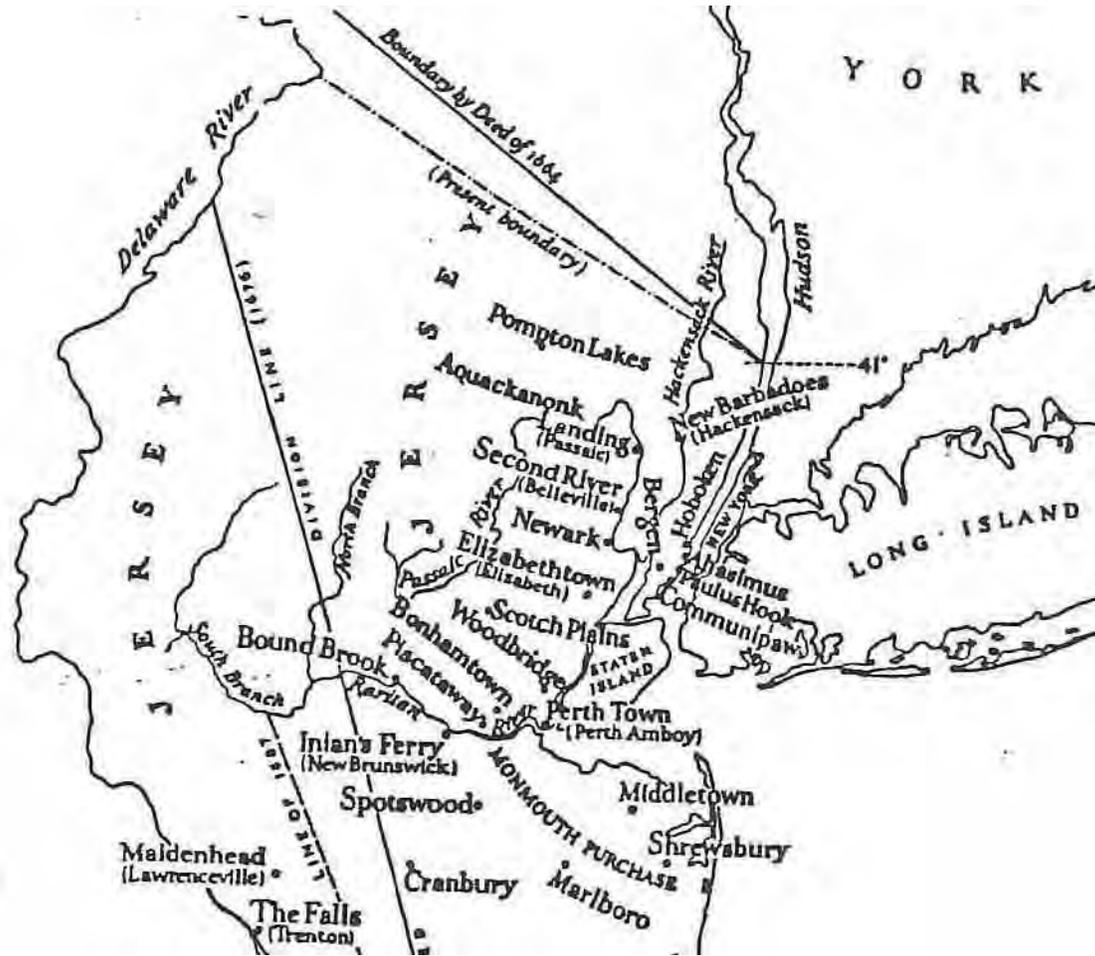
The removal from Wethersfield was the result of divisions in the church there. There were several ministers in the Wethersfield settlement. Each naturally desired to be the minister, and each had his special friends. They had not then learned the more modern policy of leaving each faction to gather around its own choice and support him as well as they could. They could support only one, but which should he be?

Advice being sought from Davenport, of New Haven, and others, a separation was advised. Some went to Stamford; others, and the larger number, came to Branford.

The men who had bought Totoket for a settlement came to occupy their purchase early in 1644. Their names were: [list of direct ancestors of Sadie Lindsley Warner only] John Plum, John Linsley, Francis Linsley, Daniel Dod, Richard Harrison, Samuel Plumb. These were mostly from Wethersfield.

And from New Haven came [list of direct ancestors of Sadie Lindsley Warner only] Jasper Crane. Several had their wives and children with them. These were the first year's inhabitants.

Rev. Elijah C. Baldwin "Annals of Branford," *New Haven Journal and Courier*, 4 parts, July/August 1879.



Residents of the New Haven Colony came to Newark on ships.



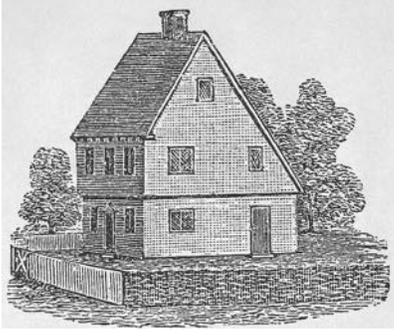
New Jersey Colony



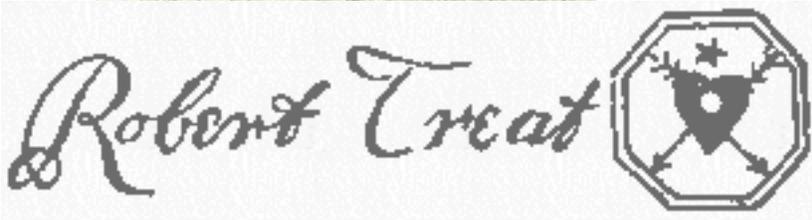
Richard Treat's signature.



Alice Gaylord Treat's signature.



Robert Treat's house, Milford, New Haven Colony.



Robert Treat's signature and seal.



Bust of Robert Treat.

Fundamental Agreement

Signed by the original settlers of Newark, New Jersey Colony

October 30, 1666.

At a meeting touching the Intended design of many of the inhabitants of Branford, the following was subscribed:

1st. That none shall be admitted freemen or free Burgesses [Deut. i-13] within our Town upon Pesayak River in the Province [Exod. xviii-21] of New Jersey but such Planters as are members [Deut. xvii-15] of some or other of the Congregational Churches, nor shall [Jer. xxx-21] any but such be chosen to magistracy or to Carry on any part of said Civil Judicature, or as deputies or assistants, to have power to Vote in Establishing laws, and making or Repealing them or to any Chief Military Trust or Office.

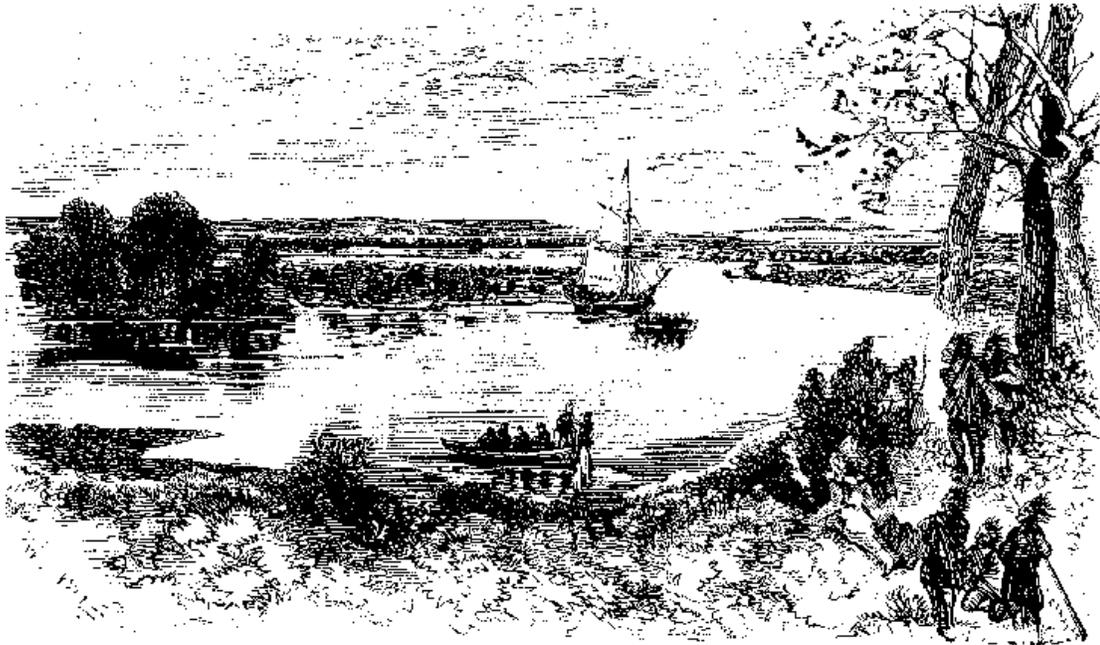
Nor shall any But such Church Members have any Vote in any such elections; Tho' all others admitted to be planters have Right to their proper Inheritances, and do and shall enjoy all other Civil Liberties and Privileges, According to all Laws, Orders, Grants, which are or shall hereafter be made for this Town.

2d. We shall with Care and Diligence provide for the maintenance of the purity of Religion professed in the Congregational Churches. Wherefore unto subscribed the Inhabitants of Branford.

Signatories who were **direct** ancestors of Sadie Warner Frazer:

From Branford, New Haven Colony: Jasper **Crane**, Samuel **Plum**, Richard **Harrison**, and John **Ward**, Sr.

From Milford, Guilford, and New Haven, New Haven Colony: Azariah **Crane**, Robert **Treat**, Francis F. Linle (**Lindsley**), Edward **Riggs**, John **Browne**.



The landing of about thirty settlers in New Milford (later Newark), New Jersey Colony, May 1666.

Woodcut from the frontispiece of *The History of Newark* by Joseph Atkinson, Newark, N.J. 1878.

ROBERT TREAT'S TESTIMONY.

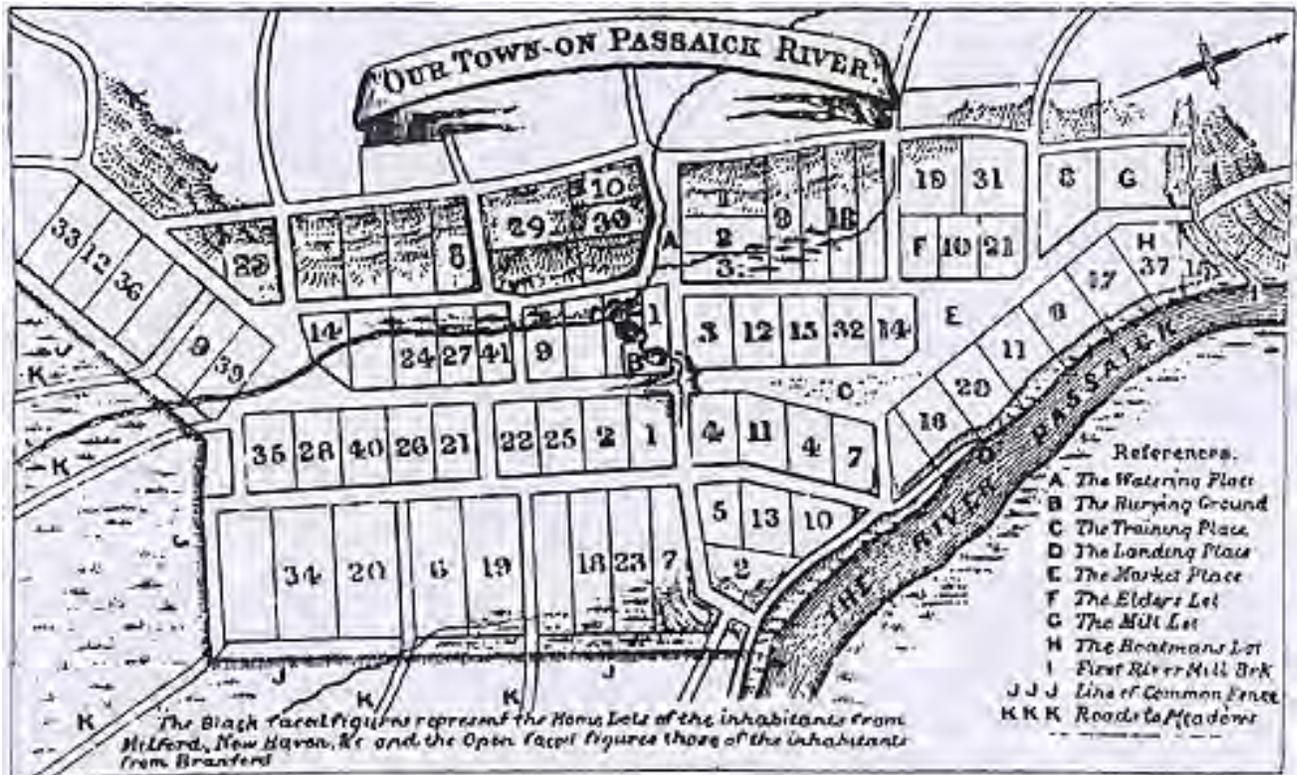
The testimony of Mr. *Robert Treat*, of *Milford*, in New England, aged about sixty-four years; being one of the company that first settled at *Newark*; upon discourse and treatise with the Governor, Capt. *Philip Carteret*, Esq. I expected that the said Governor would have cleared the plantation from all claims and incumbrances, and given quiet possession which he promised that he would do. But no sooner was the company present, got on the place and landed some of their goods, I with others was by some *Hackensack* Indians warned off the ground, and seem'd troubled and angry that we landed [*any*] of our goods there, tho' first we told them we had the Governor's order; but they replied, the land was theirs, and it was unpurchased; and thereupon we put our goods on board the vessels again, and acquainted the Governor with the matter, and he could not say it was bought of them Indians, and I with most of the company were minded to depart; but the said Governor with other gentlemen were loth to let us go, and advised and encouraged us to go to the Indians, and directed us to one *John Capteen*, as I think he called him, a *Dutch* Man, that was a good *Indian* interpreter, to go with us; and I with some others and said *John Capteen*, went up to *Hackensack* to treat with the *Saga* . . . and other *Indian* proprietors of the land lying on the west of *Pasaick* river, about purchasing of said lands, and one *Perro* laid Claim to the said *Pasaick* lands, which is now called *Newark*; and the result of our Treaty was that we obtained of a Body of said *Indians* to give us a Meeting at *Pasaick*; and soon after they came all the Proprietors, viz; *Perro*, and his kindred, with the *Sagamores* that were able to travel; *Oraton* being very old, but approved of *Perro's* acting; and then we acted by the Advice, Order and Approbation of the said Governor, (who was troubled for our sakes), and also of our interpreter, (viz: Mr. *Edsal*), the said Governor approving of them, and was willing and approved that we should purchase a Tract of Land for a Township. And at that Meeting with the *Indian* Proprietors, we did agree and bargain with the said *Indians* for a Tract of the said Land on the west of *Pasaick* River to a place called the Head of the Cove, by the said Governor's Order and Allowance, and upon information thereof seemed glad of it; and I with others solicited the Governor to pay for our purchase to the Indians; which he refused and would not disburse any Thing unless I would Reimburse him again; and a Bill of Sale was made, wherein the purchase of said Land will at large appear. And I can and do testify, that the said *Indians* were duly paid for it, according to Bill wherein we became debtors to the Indians, and not the Governor as I judge; and if any Deed or former Purchase could have been found or made to appear to us in the Day of it, we should not have given ourselves that Trouble and charge; and *Perro* affirmed that he had not sold his Land to any before this time; and not long after, by a Committee from each Town, the Bounds was first settled between the two Towns at the Head of the Cove.

Col. *Robert Treat* personally appeared before me and gave in his testimony upon oath to the Truths of the above said Testimony.

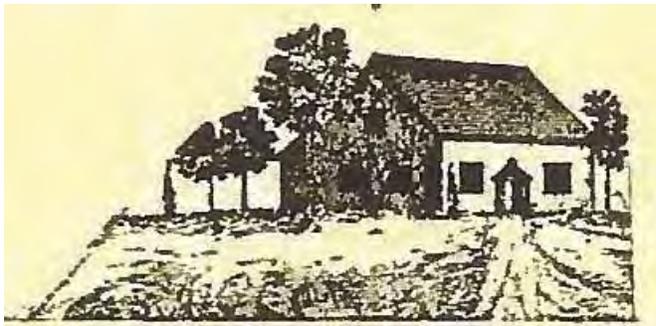
March 13, '87, '88.

RIC. BRYAN.

Narratives of Newark, David Lawrence Pierson, 1917, p.14.



Newark, New Jersey Colony, 1668



Newark Meeting House



Grist stone found near mill site

Robert Treat in King Philip's War, *The Treat Family*, John Harvey Treat, 1893, p.137-140.

The opening of the year 1675 brought upon the colonies at once two direful evils, either of which alone had been a blow severe enough to threaten their existence. These were the one external, the other internal; the first personified in Sir Edmund Andros, the second, in King Philip.

The limits of this sketch will not justify any account of the causes or history of these two perils, save in so far as they are connected with Robert Treat, and as he was the principal actor in King Philip's war. I will relate his part in that without noticing the contemporaneous disputes with Andros till afterwards. The colony of Plymouth was the first to suffer from the Indians in this new outbreak, and the alarm and destruction soon spread to Massachusetts and Rhode Island, while as yet Connecticut was uninvolved, and at liberty to use all her strength against Andros.¹ In the middle of September, however, the commissioners of the United Colonies ordered 1000 men to be raised,² and the Governor and Council of Connecticut commissioned Major Treat as commander-in-chief of the quota of Connecticut. This commission I have ventured to copy at length, for it shows exactly the trust and confidence reposed in him, and with the annexed instructions is of considerable general interest. It is as follows:³

"To Major Rob^t Treat

"You being nominated and appoynted by the Council of Connecticut, August 25, 1675, Commander in Chief of such forces as are sent forth from this Colony to assist and defend o^r confederates of the Massachusetts in the pursuit or prosecution of these Indian enemies that are in open hostility against the English, These are in his Maj^{ty}s Name to will and require you, and you are hereby commissioned to take under your conduct, charge, and government, all the sayd military forces with all such armes, ammunition, provisions and other appurtenances, with all officers and soldiers, to be ordered, martialled managed and disposed of upon all occasions by yourself and the council of war according to the course of military discipline, and according to such instructions as you shall here-with receive and from time to time receive from them till you shall return agayne. You are also hereby impowered wth the counsell of war to use and execute martial discipline upon all offenders and delinquents, as occasion shall be, by fines or other military punishments if need shall require. We doe appoynt your commission officers to be your counsell, whereof yoursoffe is to be president and have a casting voyce. And you or your counsell, or the greater number of them, shall have power from time to time, as a counsell of war, to manage all affayres concerning this present expedition; and you may joyne in counsell with such other of the Gent^ls of the Massachusetts as shall be empowered to joyn in counsell with you, and to take their assistance with you in the pursuit of the enemy; and you are according to your best skill to take all fitting wayes and meanes and opportunities to destroy the enemy; and in want of any officers in your army, you, with your counsell are hereby authorized to make up such defects or vacancies. You are also impowered to use any stratagems of war for advantage against the enemy, and to induce or draw off parties or persons from them upon just and hon^{ble} terms of concession or quarter as you may: provided that great contrivers and murderers be exempted from pardon, and due satisfaction made for other wrongs when proved against them."

To this commission a series of instructions were added, commencing, "Forasmuch as the most holy and just God for our many and great sins hath seen cause to exercise New England, by letting loose the barbarous heathen to commit outrage, murder, and spoyie," and then ordering the Major where to go, and how to cooperate with the "Bay forces." He was especially "to see well to the carriage and behavior of all under" his "command, that it be sober, Christian and comely, both in words and deeds according to the Gospell profession, before the heathen and in the sight of all men; that so the name of our God

¹ Trumbull, Hist., ed. 1797, 1: 343-349. ² *Ib.*, 353. ³ C. C. R., 2: 356-7.

be not dishonoured by ourselves while we are endeavoring to vindicate the same against the heathen's wickedness and blasphemies." He was further to "improve the best of his skill to preserve the lives and limbs" of his soldiers, and to take special care that the Reverend Mr. Whiting (their Chaplain) be "accommodated with the best supplies and in the greatest security."¹

Armed with this commission and with such designs, he took a portion of the quota of Connecticut to the north to assist in the defence of some of the Massachusetts towns. There he arrived in season to render that colony the eminent service of saving the town of Springfield from utter destruction. Deerfield had just been sacked and burned; a body of the best young men from the county, "the flower of Essex," employed in guarding a train of wheat-laden wagons on their way to Hadley had been attacked and barely rescued from destruction by the timely arrival of the Major on his northward march, and the Indians having devastated the regions around these towns, now plotted the destruction of Springfield. Major Treat, after a campaign of hard marching and fighting, now lay at Westfield, fifteen miles the other side of the Connecticut. Informed by a friendly Indian of the contemplated attack, he started at night, but being delayed for want of boats in crossing the river, he was not in season to prevent it. Many houses had been burned, much property destroyed, and several lives lost, for the inhabitants were in no condition to successfully resist, but the arrival of the troops turned the tables. The enemy were routed, and Springfield saved from destruction.

This defeat paralyzed the Indians for awhile, and Major Treat returned home. At the next General Court in October, he appeared before them and laid down his commission. It is not possible to ascertain his reasons for this, but it is most likely that having been appointed only by the governor and council, he was unwilling to serve without the assent of the whole court in whom the charter had vested the government of the militia. They, however, would not accept the resignation, but voted that "having considered the same doe thankfully accept of the good service the Major hath done, and have taken so good satisfaction in the Major's good conduct that they doe desire and order Major Robert Treat to continue his regiment over the forces of this Colony rased for the prosecution of the enemy and do order the continuance of his commission granted as before by the Council."² One would look for a vote of thanks from Massachusetts, as the greatest benefits of the Major's "good service" resulted to them, but it was never given.

At the same session, Oct. 14, he was ordered to Norwich, but intelligence arriving that the danger was over, he was sent instead to the north again.³ On the 19th, 800 Indians attacked Hadley, but Major Treat, by a hurried march, arrived just in time to turn their victory into defeat, and so fearful a chastisement did he inflict upon them that from that time they were unable to carry on the war in the neighborhood, except in small parties, and in a desultory manner, against which the settlers were able to defend themselves.⁴

Major Treat's attention was now directed to another field of conflict by the General Assembly. The Narragansetts in Rhode Island had engaged in acts of amity and friendship toward Philip and his scattered warriors, and of hostility towards the English, in violation of their solemn engagements with the colonies. In order to strike an effective blow at the whole Indian combination, a winter campaign was ordered by the commissioners of the United Colonies. A large army was raised by the three colonies, which rendezvoused at Pettyquamscott in Rhode Island, and started on the morning of the Sabbath, Dec. 19, as soon as it was light, Major Treat with his 450 men from Connecticut, 135

¹ C. C. H., 2: 357. ² *Ib.*, 266. ³ *Ib.*, 264-5. ⁴ *Trumbull*, 1: 352.

more than her quota, forming the rear guard of the expedition. At one o'clock they reached the Indian fort, where were congregated nearly all the Indian forces in that part of the country, the destruction of which was the object of this march, and a principal object of the whole campaign. It was a palisaded enclosure in the midst of a swamp, accessible only by a long log raised five or six feet from the ground, and without artillery. No way was left to gain it but by a charge across that log, and the troops from Massachusetts, in the vanguard, no sooner had arrived, than they threw themselves upon the fort with great spirit. They crossed the log bridge exposed to a murderous fire from within, entered the fort, and had almost gained it, but were finally driven back, so fierce was the fire of the Indians from every side. At this juncture the Major arrived with the Connecticut forces, and sending a handful of his bravest men to discover some other approach, and make an entrance if possible elsewhere, in his turn attempted the perilous charge. There was a block house just inside the entrance to the palisades, which the Massachusetts troops had been unable to pass, but the Major's men succeeded in passing it, though with great loss, and the few who had been sent around having found an entrance by almost impenetrable paths now joining them, they were enabled to attack the Indian defenders in the rear. This added to another vigorous charge from the Massachusetts and Plymouth troops, completely routed the enemy, and the battle ended in their almost entire annihilation. But Connecticut had suffered severely, losing nearly half of all that were killed or wounded in the whole encounter. Four of their five captains were slain, and a large number of their best men. The major was unhurt, but a bullet hole through his hat attested his presence. He is said by the General Assembly to have had "no less than seventeen fair shots at the enemy," and to have been thereby as often a fair mark for them. He was the last to leave the burning fort in the darkness of the winter's evening, and it was to the bravery of his troops, and his forethought in sending a few men to enter elsewhere that the capture of the fort was due.

The large losses of his troops and a due regard to "the lives and limbs" of his remaining soldiers induced him to lead them home in order to recruit, and to place the wounded in more favorable circumstances. Leaving the Massachusetts and Plymouth troops to finish the war, he returned to New London, capturing on his way a number of the enemy,¹ and remained there with his troops for some weeks, with the exception of a visit to Hartford early in January to consult with the governor and council,² and of a visit to Milford, at the same time. From New London, after his return, he writes to the General Court, then in session, and as this is the first letter of his that is now in existence, so far as I know, I have ventured to copy the principal part of it under date of "N. London 23d instant, at night 1675."³

He says "Honord Gentlemen; Through much trouble & difficulty, I am so far got ready as that I intend, God willing, to begin my march tomorrow. The trouble and difficultys wth such commanders, to prepare for my service is almost too hard and heavey for me: and if you had appointed me a victualler of your army, I hope I might have done something at it. Our part of y^e western forces are arrived the last night, and y^e vessall prepared to saile, and I heare wth about 5000 of bread & 20 barrels of beefe and porke, & hog-head of rum, but no wine, and some small necessaries . . . We are fully purposed if weather prevent not to be setting forth this day from N. London. . . . I am for want of clark, commissary & others so little forwarding me, as that I cannot enlarge, but beg yo^r prayers to y^e God of wisdom, courage & strength, to be wth me all that turn the battle to y^e gate

¹ Trumbull, I: 353. ² C. C. R., 2: 391. ³ *Ib.*, 401.

when the Lord shall call thereto. W^{ch} is the prayer, and that y^e Lord would also give a spirit of counsell to them y^t sit in Councell,—from your servant.

Robert Treat.

The army started on the morrow and spent two weeks in effectual pursuit of the enemy, returned to New London and from time to time rendered effectual service in pursuit of the Indians, until in April the greater portion was disbanded, and the remainder under command of Major Talcott aided in finishing the war.¹ Aug. 12, King Philip was slain, and the peril successfully overcome, though with the loss to the colonies of nearly one-tenth of the fighting men, and as large a proportion of the buildings.² An instance of the clemency and magnanimity of Robert Treat is placed on record during this war, and must not be omitted from this sketch. "Daniel Clarke, jun^r," say the records, "being convicted before the Council for notorious reproachful, contemptuous speeches, and threatening of Major Treat, is adjudged by the Council to pay a fine of twenty pound and to be committed to prison there to continue during the Council's pleasure, and was accordingly committed. Daniel Clarke having confessed his fault, and having manifested some signes of repentance and the Hon^o Major Treat having very earnestly sollicitid the Council that they would upon his request release him from imprisonment, it was accordingly granted,"³ and subsequently the fine was remitted at the intercession of Mr. Treat, then Deputy Governor.⁴

The Major's services were now needed at home and upon his return he was elected Deputy Governor, William Leete, the Deputy Governor, having been advanced to the chair of Governor left vacant by the death of Governor Winthrop.⁵ This post he held for the succeeding seven years, serving at the same time in various other capacities, now as judge, or committee, especially in regard to Indian affairs,⁶ now at the request of Northampton to mediate with the Indians for the return of captives and a treaty of peace,⁷ now as the war committee of safety, and twice being sent as commissioner for the United Colonies,⁸ and twice chosen as substitute for those elected.

In April, 1683, Gov. William Leete died, and at the succeeding election Robert Treat was elected his successor. The troubles inaugurated by Andros were now rapidly approaching a climax. Commissioned by the Duke of York, afterward James II, as Governor of all his territory in New England, he claimed jurisdiction over not only New York and part of New Jersey, but more than half of Connecticut.⁹ Once already he had sent an armed force to Saybrook and attempted unsuccessfully to establish his authority,¹⁰ and the colonists had appealed to his Majesty and their Charter rights,¹¹ while he still continued to molest them, particularly in the matter of Fisher's Island.¹² In England meantime many bitter enemies of the colonies were seeking their ruin, while even the king, Charles II, was not at all favorably inclined to their mode of self government, and was particularly incensed by their opposition to the acts of trade and navigation,¹³ and the accession of James was even more to be dreaded than the continued reign of his brother.

I am not aware that Deputy Governor Treat bore any part in the difficulty about boundary lines with Andros, and it was not till after his election as Governor that he took the chief control in the matter. Upon entering the governor's chair, he found the colony in a boundary line dispute about Rhode Island, which he quickly settled,¹⁴ and then turned to New York. Here Governor Andros had been succeeded by Thomas Dongan, and was

¹ C. C. R., 2: 434. ² Trumbull, 1: 367-369. ³ C. C. R., 2: 416. ⁴ *Ib.*, 483. ⁵ *Ib.*, 273. ⁶ *Ib.*, 3: 15, 52, 78, 103, 311. ⁷ Trumbull, 1: 372. ⁸ C. C. R., 3: 76, 98. ⁹ Trumbull, 1: 341, 342. ¹⁰ *Ib.*, 343-344. ¹¹ *Ib.*, 346-347. ¹² C. C. R., 3: 283. ¹³ Trumbull, 1: 373. ¹⁴ *Ib.*, 335.

TREAT, ROBERT (1622?-July 12, 1710), colonial governor, was born at Pitminster, Somerset, England, the second son of Richard and Alice (Gaylard) Treat, or Trott. His exact date of birth is unknown; if his epitaph is correct, he was at least two years old at the time of his baptism on Feb. 25, 1624/25. The family emigrated to America and by 1639 was settled at Wethersfield, Conn., where Richard Treat rose to a position of prominence. Although only a youth, Robert took part in the settlement of Milford in 1639-40. Because many early records of the town and of the New Haven Colony are lost, the first steps in his public career cannot be traced. By 1653 he was being regularly elected deputy from Milford to the General Court of the colony and in the following year was chosen lieutenant and chief military officer of the town. From deputy he advanced to magistrate in 1659 and was annually reelected until 1664, when he declined to serve. In the vain struggle to prevent the absorption of the New Haven Colony by Connecticut under its charter of 1662 Treat took a fairly active part, and, although he represented Milford in the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1665, he remained for some time unreconciled to the union and determined to emigrate. He became the leader of the group from the former New Haven Colony that settled Newark, N. J., and from 1667 until 1672 was deputy from that town to the Assembly of East Jersey. He also served as magistrate and recorder of Newark. But eventually he returned to Milford and was chosen an assistant of Connecticut in 1673. In the meantime his military capacities were gaining recognition. In 1661 he had become captain of the Milford train band and on his return from Newark was promoted to major. In the summer of 1675 he was appointed commander in chief of the Connecticut troops operating against King Philip. Although too far away at the time to prevent attacks upon Northfield and Springfield,

Mass., he took an active part in the defeat of the Indians at Hadley. In the following winter campaign in Rhode Island he again commanded the Connecticut contingent and distinguished himself in the successful attack upon the Indian stronghold. He lacked conventional military training, yet he proved an adept leader in Indian warfare. The colony rewarded his services in May 1676 by electing him deputy-governor, and after the death of William Leete in April 1683 he advanced to the governorship.

His first problem was the settlement of a boundary dispute with New York, which resulted in the loss by Connecticut of the town of Rye. Soon a more serious threat to the colony appeared with the creation of the Dominion of New England. Connecticut refused to admit the validity of the writs of *quo warranto* issued against its charter in 1685 and 1686, and, when Sir Edmund Andros reached New England, Treat followed as long as possible a policy of postponement and delay. But resistance was futile, and at a meeting in Hartford, Oct. 31, 1687, Andros assumed authority over Connecticut. For the second time Treat found a government of which he was an important member absorbed by a more powerful neighbor. Although appointed to the council of the Dominion, he took little part in its administration. Upon the overthrow of Andros at Boston in 1689 Connecticut restored its government under the charter, which, owing largely to Treat's wise management, had never been legally invalidated. He continued as governor until 1698, carrying on the conservative traditions of the colony. In 1692, when Gov. Benjamin Fletcher of New York claimed superior authority over the Connecticut militia, Treat and the Assembly sent Fitz John Winthrop to England to gain recognition of their military independence. The successful accomplishment of this mission brought Winthrop great popularity, and in 1698 he was elected governor. The aging Treat stepped down to the deputy-governorship, where he continued to serve until 1708, two years before his death.

In 1647 or before, he married Jane Tapp, the daughter of Edmund Tapp, one of the leaders in the settlement of Milford. She died in 1703, survived by seven of their eight children. Two years later, on Oct. 24, 1705, he married Elizabeth (Powell) Hollingsworth Bryan, the daughter of Michael Powell of Boston and widow of Richard Bryan, a Milford merchant. Her death occurred in the spring of 1706. According to the standards of seventeenth-century Connecticut, Treat was a wealthy man. He became a large landholder and was an owner or part owner of saw and fulling

mills in Milford. Pious and orthodox, he was highly respected in the community, yet gained a reputation for good nature and humor in personal contacts as well as for firmness and wisdom in public affairs.

[Milford Land Records, I. Town Clerk's Office, Milford, Conn.; *Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven from May 1653 to the Union* (1858); *The Public Records of the Colony of Conn.*, vols. I-V (1850-70); *Records of the Town of Newark, New Jersey*, in *N. J. Hist. Soc. Colls.*, vol. VI (1864); Benjamin Trumbull, *A Complete Hist. of Conn.* (1818), vol. I; G. H. Hollister, *The Hist. of Conn.* (1855), vol. I; H. M. Calder, *The New Haven Colony* (1934); E. R. Lambert, *Hist. of the Colony of New Haven* (1838) with several legendary episodes of Treat's early career; J. H. Treat, *The Treat Family* (1893) with "Life and Character of Gov. Robert Treat" by Henry Champion; G. H. Ford, "Robert Treat: Founder, Farmer, Soldier and Statesman," *Papers New Haven Colony Hist. Soc.*, vol. VIII (1914).]

L. W. L.



Graves of Governor Robert Treat and Jane Tapp Treat. Milford Cemetery, Milford, Connecticut.



Grave of Governor Robert Treat. Milford Cemetery, Milford, Connecticut.

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE
BODY OF COLL ROBERT
TREAT ESQ. WHO FAITHFULLY
SERVD T
HIS COLONY IN THE
POST OF GOVERNOUR AND
DEPUTY GOVERNOUR NEAR
Ye SPACE OF THIRTY YEARS
AND ATT. Ye AGE OF FOUR
SCORE AND EIGHT YEARS
EXCHANGED THIS LIFE
FOR A BETTER JULY 12
ANNO DOM: 1710



Grave of Jane Tapp Treat. Milford Cemetery, Milford, Connecticut.

Crane

Descendants of Jasper Crane

1 Jasper Crane 1602 - 1681
.. +Alice Surname Unknown
..... 2 Azariah Crane 1649 - 1730
..... +Mary Treat 1651 - 1704
..... 3 Hannah Crane
..... +John Plum 1657 - 1710
..... 4 Sarah Plum - 1749/50
..... +John Lindsley Jr. 1694 - 1749/50
..... 5 Philip Lindsley 1736 - 1820
..... +Mary McFaeran 1742 - 1812
..... 6 Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... +Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... 7 Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... 2 [1] Hannah Crane
..... +Thomas Huntington
..... *2nd Husband of [1] Hannah Crane:
..... +Sgt. John Ward, Sr. 1625 - 1694

Azariah **Crane** (b. ca. 1649-1730) was born in the New Haven Colony. His father Jasper Crane (b. ca. 1602- d. ca. 1681) was born in England and married Alice _____ [Leave]. From the Governor Winthrop's Journal of June 26, 1637, "There arrived two ships from London, the Hector" and another ship with a group organized by Puritan Minister John Davenport. Jasper Crane with his wife (probably pregnant) and toddler son came to the New Haven Colony with that group. On June 4, 1639, Jasper Crane, one of the original settlers of New Haven, New Haven Colony, signed the first agreement of all the free planters. He took the oath of fidelity at the organization of the government, together with others in 1639; and in 1644 he was made a

freeman. With Robert Treat he was a member of the general court, and for many years he was a magistrate. In 1644 he was one of the original settlers of Branford, New Haven Colony. In 1651 he was interested in a bog ore furnace at East Haven. He was elected a magistrate in 1658, having held the office of deputy for some years previous to that date.

Jasper Crane was dissatisfied when New Haven Colony was merged with the Connecticut Colony in 1662 and enacted in 1665. He was a leader to the men of Branford just like Robert Treat was to the men of Milford. Jasper Crane led twenty-two families from Branford to Newark in June 1667. He was a signatory of The Fundamental Agreement in 1666 and received a lot in Newark as an original resident. His name is the first of the list of signatures for the original church in Newark in 1667. He was the first president of the town court, a deputy (burgess) to the General Assembly of New Jersey for several years, and in 1668 he was town magistrate (also 1670-1675) and Newark's representative to the General Court. Jasper Crane was on the Newark-Elizabeth Town boundary committee in 1668 with Robert Treat. He and Robert Treat also were Newark's representatives to the Governor Carteret's General Assembly in 1668 and 1671.

Jasper and Alice Crane had eight children. Jasper Crane's will of 1678 mentioned his wife of nearly fifty years. In his will, he bequeathed his "silver bole" to his son, John, who then gave it to Azariah. Azariah bequeathed the bowl to be used by the Church [the First Presbyterian Church of Newark] forever. 

Azariah Crane was the eighth child and sixth son of Jasper Crane. He came to Newark with Robert Treat. He signed the "The Fundamental Agreement" in 1666. He married Mary Treat

in Newark in 1666, and they had ten children. They lived on her father's original home lot in Newark; their descendants lived there until the early 1800s. After Robert Treat returned to the New Haven Colony in 1672, he entrusted his New Jersey and business concerns to his son-in-law, Azariah Crane. In 1691 Azariah Crane was a member of the poor and alms with Samuel **Harrison** and others. Azariah was constable in 1682; deputy to the New Jersey Assembly in 1694; and town surveyor for several years. He was very involved in the First Church of Newark, including the hiring of its ministers. From 1690 to his death he was a church deacon; he carried the title of Deacon.

In 1694 Azariah Crane and his son owned land to the northern section of Newark which was known as Cranetown (Crane Town) and later Montclair. Azariah died there in 1730 at the age of 81. His estate included "a negro man." He was buried in the Old Burying Ground, First Presbyterian Church, Newark.

*



Founders Monument, Fairmont Cemetery, Newark, New Jersey, erected 1889. Newark was totally controlled by the Church until 1733 and the Puritan theocracy was broken up in 1746.



Inscription: Deacon Azariah Crane | left this "silver bowl" | to be used in the Church of Newark forever. | Died November 5th 1730. The maker of the bowl is unknown; it has been remodeled.

Plum

Descendants of John Plum

1 John Plum 1594 - 1648
.. +Dorothy Surname Unknown
..... 2 Samuel Plum 1625/26 - 1703
..... +Hannah Surname Unknown
..... 3 John Plum 1657 - 1710
..... +Hannah Crane
..... 4 Sarah Plum - 1749/50
..... +John Lindsley Jr. 1694 - 1749/50
..... 5 Philip Lindsley 1736 - 1820
..... +Mary McFaeran 1742 - 1812
..... 6 Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... +Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... 7 Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845

The daughter of Azariah Crane and Mary Treat Crane, **Hannah Crane** (b. ca. 1677), married John **Plum** (1657-1710) in Newark in 1695. The first Plum in America was **John Plum** (Plume, Plumb) (b. ca. 1594-1648) who immigrated from Essex County, England to Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony. He may have used his own ship for the voyage. His wife was Dorothy _____. He was in Wethersfield, Connecticut Colony by 1635 or early 1636. John Plum was a member of Captain John Mason's little army that wiped out the Pequot Indians in the Pequot War in 1637; he received a grant of land for that service. He may have owned a ship that was used by Captain Mason. He was a member of the court 1637-1642 and held several town offices. He was referred to as "Mr.," in 1641, showing a higher status. John Plum sold his

property in Wethersfield and moved to the new settlement Branford, New Haven Colony in 1644, where he kept the town books in 1645.

His son, Samuel Plum (Plumbe) (1626-d. ca. 1703) was born in England, immigrated to Dorchester, and moved to Wethersfield and to Branford with his parents. He signed the "Fundamental Agreement" and moved to Newark, New Jersey Colony with his family in 1667. He received a town lot and held town offices from 1674 to 1686: fence-viewer, grand juryman, surveyor, and layer-out of highways, and townsman. He had eight children.

Samuel Plum's son, John Plum (1657-1710), was born in Branford and moved to Newark with his parents in 1667. John and Hannah Crane Plum had five children; John and Sarah were buried in the Old Burying Ground, First Presbyterian Church, Newark. John Plum and Hannah Crane Plum's daughter, Sarah Plum (d.1750), married John **Lindsley**, Jr. and they moved to Morristown, New Jersey Colony [See Lindsley, New Jersey Ancestors].

*

Lindsley

Note: There were various common spellings: Lindsley, Lindsly, Linsley, Lindly, Linley, Lindley, Lindle, Linlee, Linle.

Descendants of Francis Lindsley

1 [1] Francis Lindsley 1600 - 1704
.. +Name Unknown
*2nd Wife of [1] Francis Lindsley:
.. +Susannah Culpepper
..... 2 Deborah Lindsley 1656 - 1713
..... +John Condict - 1713
..... 2 [3] John Lindsley 1666 - 1749
..... +Elizabeth Surname Unknown
..... 3 John Lindsley Jr. 1694 - 1749/50
..... +Sarah Plum 1698 - 1749/50
..... 4 Philip Lindsley 1736 - 1820
..... +Mary McFaeran 1742 - 1812
..... 5 Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... +Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... 6 [2] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... *2nd Wife of [3] John Lindsley:
..... +Elizabeth Freeman 1681 - 1772

The first **Lindsley** in America was Francis Lindsley (1600-d. ca.1704) who was born in England. In July 1639 he and his brother, John, immigrated to New Haven, New Haven Colony. He and John were original settlers in Branford, New Haven Colony in 1644. As his second wife, Francis Lindsley married Susannah (Susanne) **Culpepper** in 1655 in Branford, New Haven Colony. Susannah was probably born in England. Francis and Susannah Lindsley had a daughter Deborah (b. 1656) and a son, John (1666-1749). Deborah Lindsley became the second wife of

John Condit of Newark.

Between 1666 and June 1667, the family moved to Newark, New Jersey Colony. Francis F. Linle signed the Fundamental Agreement with his mark, indicating that he could not read or write. He received a lot as an original settler. He signed the agreement to pay for the pastor's salary in 1687. Francis Lindsley was buried in Old Burying Ground, Newark. John Lindsley served on a jury in Newark in 1700.

Condit

Note: There were various common spellings: Condit, Cundict, Condict, Conditt, Cunditt, Cundit, Conkict.

Descendants of John Condit

1 [1] John Condit - 1713
.. +Name Unknown
..... 2 Peter Condit 1670 - 1714
..... +Mary Harrison - 1761
..... 3 Peter Condit 1699 - 1768
..... +Phoebe Dodd 1703 - 1768
..... 4 Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... +Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... 5 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 6 Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
*2nd Wife of [1] John Condit:
.. +Deborah Lindsley 1656 - 1713

The first Condit in America was John Condit (d. 1713) who was born in Wales. The family was of Norman ancestry according to the monument in the Lewis Condit plot, Morristown Presbyterian Church Graveyard. John's wife died in England. John immigrated to Newark, New Jersey Colony. There in 1676 he married for the second time to Deborah Lindsley, the sister of John Lindsley. John purchased land in Newark in 1689 and 1691.

John Condit's son, Peter Condit (1670-1714), was born in Wales. Peter immigrated with his father to Newark by 1678. Peter was a clothier. There Peter Condit married Mary Harrison in 1695. Mary **Harrison** (d. 1761), the daughter of Samuel Harrison and Mary Ward,

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
Connecticut-New Jersey Ancestors

Bishop, Brown, Condit, Crane, Dodd, Harrison, Hubbard,
Lindsley, Plum, Riggs, Tapp, Treat, Ward

who was born in Branford, New Haven Colony.

[See Condit, New Jersey Ancestors].

Harrison

Descendants of Richard Harrison

1 Richard Harrison 1598 - 1653
.. +Sarah Yorke
..... 2 Richard Harrison Jr. 1622 - 1690
..... +Sarah Hubbard 1625 - 1676
..... 3 Samuel Harrison 1647 - 1724
..... +Mary Ward 1654 - 1738
..... 4 Mary Harrison - 1761
..... +Peter Condit 1670 - 1714
..... 5 Peter Condit 1699 - 1768
..... +Phoebe Dodd 1703 - 1768
..... 6 Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... +Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... 7 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 8 Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845

The first Harrison in the Colonies was Richard **Harrison** (b. ca. 1598-1653). He married Sarah **Yorke**. They were some of the original settlers of the New Haven Colony, emigrating from England in 1640 with their son, Richard Harrison, Jr. (b.ca. 1622-d.ca. 1690). In 1638 Richard Harrison was one of the proprietors of the Totokett Plantation. The settlement was officially established in 1643. Richard Harrison moved there in 1644. It was renamed Branford, New Haven Colony. Richard and Richard Harrison Jr. were made freemen in 1644.

Richard Harrison, Jr. married Sarah **Hubbard** (b. ca. 1625- d. ca. 1676) in Branford. Sarah Hubbard was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut Colony. Her parents were George Hubbard and

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
Connecticut-New Jersey Ancestors

Bishop, Brown, Condit, Crane, Dodd, Harrison, Hubbard,
Lindsley, Plum, Riggs, Tapp, Treat, Ward

Mary **Bishop.**

*

Hubbard

Descendants of Edmund Hubbard

1 Edmund Hubbard 1572/73 - 1645/46
 +Margaret Dewey 1574 - 1649
..... 2 George Hubbard - 1682/83
 +Mary Bishop - 1675
 3 Sarah Hubbard 1625 - 1676
 +Richard Harrison Jr. 1622 - 1690
 4 Samuel Harrison 1647 - 1724
 +Mary Ward 1654 - 1738
 5 Mary Harrison - 1761
 +Peter Condict 1670 - 1714
 6 Peter Condict 1699 - 1768
 +Phoebe Dodd 1703 - 1768
 7 Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
 +Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
 8 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
 +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
 9 [1] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
 +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
 *2nd Wife of [1] Rev. Philip Lindsley:
 +Mary Ann Silliman

The first **Hubbard** in the Colonies was Edmund Hubbard (1573-1646) and his wife Margaret Dewey Hubbard (1574-1649) who were born in England. Their son, George Hubbard (d. 1683), married Mary **Bishop** (d. 1675).

*

Mary **Bishop's** parents John Bishop (b. ca. 1590- d.ca. 1659), and his wife Anne (d. 1676), and several children and grandchildren immigrated to New Haven, New Haven Colony in the ship *St. John* that set sail on May 20, 1639 from England and arrived on September 10, 1639.

John Bishop signed a covenant with twenty-five others on the ship.

COVENANT.

We, whose names are hereunder written, intending by God's gracious permission to plant ourselves in New England, and if it may be, in the southerly part, about Quinnipiac [New Haven]: We do faithfully promise, each to each for ourselves and families, and those that belong to us; that we will, the Lord assisting us, sit down and join ourselves together in one entire plantation: and to be helpful each to the other in every common work, according to every man's ability and as need shall require; and we promise not to desert or leave each other or the plantation, but with the consent of the rest, or the greater part of the company who have entered into this engagement.

As for our gathering together in a church way, and the choice of officers and members to be joined together in that way, we do refer ourselves until such time as it shall please God to settle us in our plantation. In witness whereof we subscribe our hands, the first day of June, 1639.

Within a few weeks of its arrival in New Haven, the family was one of the original settlers of Guilford (Menunkatuck), about 16 miles east of New Haven. John Bishop and three others were in charge of the community—John being a trustee of the community for the purchase of land from the Indians for: "12 coates, 12 fathom of Wompom, 12 glasses, 12 payer of shooes, 12 Hatchetts, 12 paire of stockings, 12 Hooes, 4 kettles, 12 knives, 12 hatts, 12 poringers, 12 spoons, and 2 English coates." Later he was justice of the peace. John Bishop was a farmer and owned a large plot of land. He was made a "freeman" around 1647. He was a founding member of the Congregational Church in 1643 and was a Puritan.

*

Hubbard, continued

Edmond and Margaret **Hubbard** and George and Mary Bishop Hubbard immigrated to

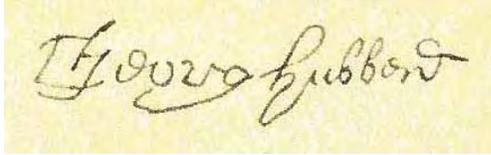
Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1633. George and Mary Hubbard moved next to Wethersfield, Connecticut Colony; Harlan Page Hubbard in 1895 related their history:

May 6, 1635, permission from the General Court of Massachusetts Bay was granted "to the inhabitants of Watertown to remove themselves to any place they shall think meete to make choice of, provided they continue still under this government. ... The occasion of their desire to remove was, for that all towns in the Bay began to be much straitened by their own nearness to one another, and their cattle being so much increased. ... In the summer of 1635 a few explorers from Watertown established themselves where Wethersfield at length grew up.... October 15, 1635, about sixty men, women and little children went by land towards Connecticut with their cows, horses and swine, and, after a tedious and difficult journey, arrived safe there." ... The winter of 1635-36 was a bitterly cold one. Snow and ice surrounded their poorly-constructed habitations, and their furniture and provisions, sent by ships, did not arrive, being frozen up in the Connecticut River; so that they had to subsist that winter upon "acorns, malt and grain."

George Hubbard in Wethersfield was a deputy (burgess) to the Connecticut Legislature. In 1636, the governing commission assigned George to survey the boundaries of Wethersfield and Windsor, Connecticut Colony. In 1638, he also became one of the two Wethersfield residents authorized to trade with local Indians. George Hubbard, and another resident, were the first collectors appointed by the General Court; he collected the excise tax on traded beaver fur skins for the Colonial treasury.

George and Mary Bishop Hubbard moved to Milford, New Haven Colony in 1639 where he was on the list of the forty-four first planters with an allotted lot. He and Mary were admitted to the church in 1644. He owned Charles Island off of Milford at one time. They moved to Guilford, New Haven Colony by 1648 where Mary Bishop Hubbard's parents had settled in 1639. He was a member of the church in 1650; served eight years as a deputy magistrate 1652-1666; was a

deputy to the Connecticut Legislature from 1666-1667; and a judge in 1670. He was buried in Guilford.  George and Mary had at least nine children.



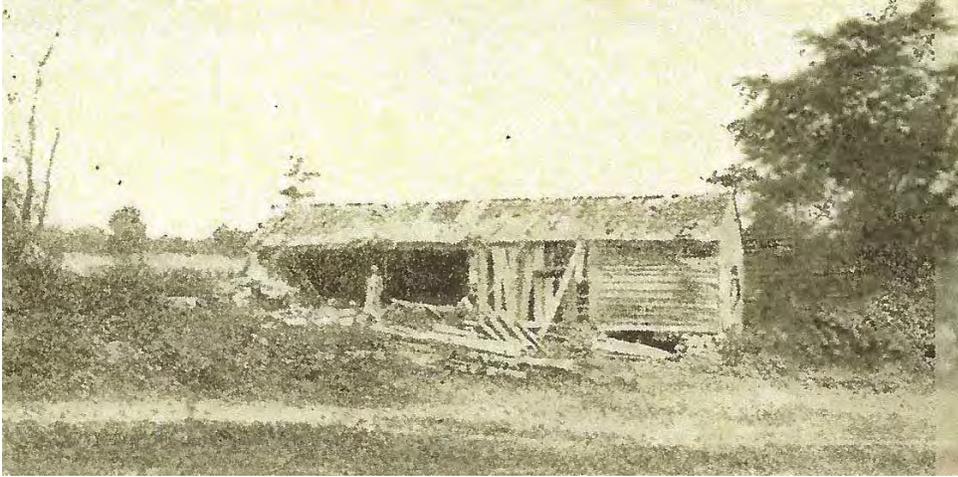
George Hubbard's signature

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Harrison, continued

Richard **Harrison**, Jr. and Sarah Hubbard Harrison and all their children moved to Newark in 1666. He signed the Fundamental Agreement and received an original plot. In 1668, with Deacon **Ward** and Sergeant Edward **Riggs**, he was charged with building the Meeting House where religious services and town business took place.  Robert **Treat** and Richard Harrison built and maintained a Corn Mill, on the Mill Brook in 1670-1671. When Robert Treat left Newark about 1672, Richard Harrison bought his part of the Mill, which he subsequently passed on to his sons in 1683. He owned considerable acreage. He was the first sawyer, selling his building materials to the townspeople. He passed his sawmill on to his children.  Sergeant Richard Harrison was nominated for ensign in 1673 when the town was preparing to defend themselves from an Indian invasion. In 1673 he was a representative to the New Jersey House of Deputies. In 1673 the Dutch launched a naval attack to try and win back New Netherland during the third Anglo-Dutch War, which ended in 1674. In 1673 Richard Harrison took the oath of allegiance to the Dutch. He was elected one of the Town's Men in 1674 and was one of nine members of a committee

allowed to decide town matters without calling a town meeting—a deviation from strict Puritanism. Richard Harrison died in 1691.



Samuel Harrison's sawmill, Newark, New Jersey Colony.

Sergeant Richard Harrison's eldest son, Samuel Harrison (b.ca. 1647- d. ca. 1724), was born in Milford. He married **Mary Ward** (1654-1738), daughter of Sergeant John **Ward** and **Sarah _ [Hill]**.

*

Ward

Descendants of Richard Ward

1 Richard Ward 1588 - 1635
.. +Joyce Trafford 1590 - 1640
..... 2 [2] Sgt. John Ward, Sr. 1625 - 1694
..... +Sarah Surname Unknown
..... 3 Mary Ward 1654 - 1738
..... +Samuel Harrison 1647 - 1724
..... 4 Mary Harrison - 1761
..... +Peter Condict 1670 - 1714
..... 5 Peter Condict 1699 - 1768
..... +Phoebe Dodd 1703 - 1768
..... 6 Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... +Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... 7 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 8 [1] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... *2nd Wife of [1] Rev. Philip Lindsley:
..... +Mary Ann Silliman
..... *2nd Wife of [2] Sgt. John Ward, Sr.:
..... +Hannah Crane

Note: There still exists considerable confusion regarding the Ward family: another Thomas Ward (d. 1684) immigrated to Connecticut and then to Newark, New Jersey Colony. Also, sources differ as to the name of the father and wife of our line's Thomas Ward (d. 1694). Finally, events attributed to our Thomas Ward, could have actually happened to the other Thomas Ward.

The first **Ward** (Warde) in the Colonies was the widow of Richard [or Stephen] Ward (b. ca. 1588-1635). He was born in England and married Joyce Trafford (b. ca. 1590-d. ca. 1640) there. Richard Ward died in 1635 in England, leaving his widow and six sons and a married daughter. His widow "Widow Ward" immigrated to Wethersfield, Connecticut Colony with several of their

sons and their married daughter after 1635. Joyce Trafford Ward died in 1640 in Wethersfield; she signed her 1640 will with her mark. Her son, John Ward (b. ca. 1625-d. 1694), was eleven at his father's death and his immigration. He married Sarah _____ [Hill], the daughter of John Hill of Guilford, New Haven Colony around 1646. [Other sources state that John Ward's wife was Sarah Lyman, the daughter of Richard Lyman and Sarah Osbourne. Richard Lyman and his family came on the *Lyon* in 1631 to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and was an early settler of Newark.]

*

John Ward and Sarah moved to Branford, New Haven Colony about 1646 where Mary Ward was born. John Ward signed the Fundamental Agreement and moved to Newark, New Jersey Colony in 1666 where he was allotted a lot. John Ward was known as sergeant. According to *Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey*, Vol. 1, 1910, p. 203-4:

John Ward was one of the townsmen, 1667-69: a surveyor and layer out of highways, 1668-72: up to 1673 was sergeant, and after 1673 lieutenant of the town: 1673 was burner of the woods and meadows : he was one of the town's magistrates, 1673-74; 1674 was one of the town committeemen; one of the justices of the monthly court, 1675-80; one of the town's deputies to provincial council, 1675- 76: one of town's alternate deputies, or "third men, " to the provincial council, 1680-81. December 12, 1670, the town presented Sergeant John Ward with an extra fifty acres of land in the town as a reward for services, and September 10, 1668, and February 28, 1674, respectively, he was chosen as one of committee to pass on excuses for tardiness and absence from town meetings, and "to carry on the town meetings till a new one is chosen."....

In 1673, when New York and New Jersey were again in the possession of the Dutch, Sergeant John Ward was one of those chosen by the town who treated with the authorities at Albany for the purchase of the Neck, and was one of those chosen to take out in his own name on behalf of the town the patent for it. February 28, 1674, he was one of the three men chosen to go to New York City

and "lay an arrest on the Person and Estate of Nicholas Bayard, who was the attorney of Major Nathaniel Kingsland of the island of Barbadoes and negotiated the interests of his client in the disposal of the Neck." Between August 8, 1673, and March 30, 1677, he was again and again and again placed on committees which had in charge the relations of Newark to the real and the usurping governors, Sir Philip Carteret and James Carteret; and also on the committees which consulted the governor with regard to the chartering and patenting of the town. May 3, 1680, he was one of the committee which petitioned the governor and council for land at Poquannock to replace the land on the Neck and at Acquackononck of which they had been deprived. October 31, 1674, February 5, 1682, and March 25, 1689, he was chosen as one of the special committee appointed to consider and arrange for such things as were necessary for the good and safety of the town, and February 12, 1678, he was a member of the committee which had in charge the quarantine arrangements necessitated by the existence of the small-pox in New York. February 7, 1676, he was one of the committee which went to Woodbridge to confer with the people of Elizabethtown and settle the bounds between the two towns: and March 1, 1677, May 30, 1684, and February 7, 1686, he was on the committee which arranged with the Indians for the purchase, and later regulated the appropriation of the lands at the top of the First or Orange mountain. April 19, 1682, he was one of the committee which looked after the supply of wood for Rev. Mr. Pierson, and February 12, 1683, he was on the committee which arranged for the reseating of the meetinghouse and mending broken seats. The final reference in the town records is his appointment on the committee which made arrangements with Rev. John Prudden to become the successor of Rev. Mr. Pierson as minister of the town. This was in August, 1692, and two years later he died.

*

Harrison, continued

Samuel Harrison came to Newark with his father and received a town lot. He was nominated for ensign in 1673 when the town was preparing to defend itself from an Indian invasion. He was on a surveying committee in 1683. Samuel was on the committee to attend to the needs of the poor. In 1704 he was voted sheep shepherd.

Samuel and Mary Ward Harrison's daughter, Mary Harrison (d. 1761), married Peter **Condit** (1670-1714). Peter Condit was a clothier in Newark. Peter and Mary Condit's son, Peter (b. ca. 1699-1768) married Phoebe **Dodd** (1703-1768) in Newark.

Dodd

Descendants of Daniel Dod

1 Daniel Dod 1615 - 1665
.. +Mary Surname Unknown - 1657
..... 2 Stephen Dod 1654/55 - 1691
..... +Mary Stevens 1656/57 -
..... 3 Daniel Dod 1679 - 1748
..... +Elizabeth Riggs 1681 - 1747
..... 4 Phoebe Dodd 1703 - 1768
..... +Peter Condit 1699 - 1768
..... 5 Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... +Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... 6 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 7 Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845

The first **Dodd** (Dod) in America was Daniel Dod (1615- d. ca. 1665) who was born in Essex, Suffolk County, England and immigrated to Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1640. He and his wife Mary _____. (d. 1657) were original settlers of Branford, New Haven Colony in 1644. Mary died right after giving birth to their sixth child; Daniel Dod died a few years later. They left minor children, and a guardian administered the trust on their behalf.

Daniel Dod's son, Stephen Dod (1655-1691), was born in Branford. Stephen moved to Newark with his siblings around 1667. Daniel Dod, Stephen's brother or cousin, signed the Fundamental Agreement and received an original lot in Newark. In Summer 1673, the Dutch launched a naval attack to try and win back New Netherland during the third Anglo-Dutch War, which ended in 1674. Stephen Dod and his brothers, who were older than 16, were forced to sign

an oath of allegiance to the Dutch government. Stephen then moved to Guilford, New Haven Colony, where in 1678 he married Mary Stevens (b. 1657).

Stephen Dod's son, Daniel Dod (b. 1679-d. ca. 1748), was born in Guilford. His father left him half of all his lands and his house. He moved to Newark (where his aunts and uncles lived) around 1700. There he married Elizabeth **Riggs** (b. ca. 1681-1747) in 1702. In 1707 he quitclaimed his rights to his father's inheritance to his brother. Daniel Dod worked as a surveyor (was known as "The Surveyor"), owned property, and died in "Doddtown," Newark.

*

Riggs

Descendants of Edward Riggs

1 [2] Edward Riggs 1590 - 1671/72
 +Elizabeth Surname Unknown - 1635
 2 Sgt. Edward Riggs 1614 - 1668
 +Elizabeth Roosa 1617 - 1668
 3 Joseph Riggs 1642 - 1689
 +Hannah Brown 1658 -
 4 Elizabeth Riggs 1681 - 1747
 +Daniel Dod 1679 - 1748
 5 Phoebe Dodd 1703 - 1768
 +Peter Condict 1699 - 1768
 6 Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
 +Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
 7 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
 +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
 8 [1] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
 +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
 *2nd Wife of [1] Rev. Philip Lindsley:
 +Mary Ann Silliman
*2nd Wife of [2] Edward Riggs:
 +Elizabeth Wise - 1669

The first **Riggs** ancestor in the Colonies was Edward Riggs (Rigs, Rigges) (b. ca. 1590-1672). In Nazeing, Essex, he married **Elizabeth** _____ [Rooke, Holmes, or Wheeler] (d. 1635). As a family they immigrated and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1633. Within three years, Edward Riggs' wife, one of his two sons, and two of his four daughters died. He married again in 1638 with **Elizabeth Wise** (d. 1669). In 1639, the earliest list of the inhabitants of Roxbury listed Edward Riggs as owning forty acres of land. He owned small parcels of land and a house. Edward signed a deed and his will with a mark. His will opened with the unusual comment: "Edwards Rigges of Roxbury... although very crazy and weak in body...."

His son also Edward Riggs (b. ca. 1614-1668) (usually call "Sergeant Riggs") was born in England and came with his parents to Roxbury in 1633. He married Elizabeth **Roosa** (Rose, Rosa) (b. ca. 1617-1668) who was born in England. They married in Roxbury in 1635 and moved to Wethersfield, Connecticut Colony the same year. Edward Riggs fought as a sergeant in the Pequot War, 1637 during which he "greatly distinguished himself in rescuing his commander and twelve of his companions from an ambush [ambush by the Native Americans]. The bravery of this act is a prominent feature in the history of the campaign." (John Wallace, *Genealogy of the Riggs Family*, 1901.) Sergeant Riggs was also engaged by the Pequots in a swamp near Stratford, New Haven Colony, July 13, 1637:

Some were in danger of the enemies' arrows, that flew thick about them, others were in as much hazard of being swallowed by the miry bogs of the swamp, wherein they stuck so fast, that if Serjeant [sic] Riggs of Roxbury had not rescued two or three of them, they had fallen into the hands of the enemy; but such was the strength and courage of those that came to their rescue, that some of the Indians were slain with their swords, their friends were quickly relieved and drawn out of the mire and danger." (William Hubbard, *A Narrative of the Indian Wars*, 1814, 44-45).

Edward and Elizabeth Riggs moved to Milford, New Haven Colony, in 1640 and were the original settlers of Derby Plantation, New Haven Plantation in 1654/ 1655.  In Derby he owned a house and a farm on "Riggs' Hill."

In 1665, Edward Riggs visited the potential plantation on the Passaic, New Jersey Colony and was on the eleven-member Newark organizing committee with Robert Treat. Newark records noted that they "made choice of friends from Milford and other neighboring plantations, thereabouts from New England." He signed the Fundamental Agreement in 1666. Edward Riggs,

his wife, and children (except Samuel) moved to Newark in 1666; Elizabeth Riggs was probably the only woman there that first summer. He received a lot in town. In 1667 he was among the forty men who subscribed to the articles of the formation of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, New Jersey Colony. In Newark, he helped to build the first Meeting House. Sergeant Riggs was the principal wolf-catcher using his rifle and a wolf pit.

Edward Riggs' son, Joseph Riggs (b. ca. 1642-1689) married Hannah **Brown** (Browne) (b. 1658) in Newark about 1671. In Newark, Joseph Riggs also built part of the first meeting house. In 1674, he was one of the nine delegates to the Provincial Convention in New Brunswick, New Jersey Colony.

*

Hannah Brown was the daughter of **John Brown** (b. ca. 1625- d. ca. 1689) and **Mary Burnell** who immigrated from Hertfortshire, England to the Colonies and lived in Milford, New Haven Colony. With Edward Riggs, he was an original settler and landowner in Derby Plantation in 1654 /1655.  John Brown signed the Fundamental Agreement in 1666 and moved to Newark in 1667 where he received an original lot. Along with several others, he installed the flooring in the first meeting house in 1669-1670. It was 26 feet wide, 36 feet long and fronted on Broad Street. 

The first record made in this book is without date, but from various circumstances there is evidence that it was written in January, 1665-6, when he first obtained the book. This entry gives us important information :

"Item. Mr. Goodyear, Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Gilbert of New Haven hath bargained and sold to

RICHARD BALDWIN,	JOHN BURWELL,
EDWARD RIGGS,	SAMUEL HOPKINS,
EDWARD WOOSTER,	THOMAS LANGDON,
JOHN BROWN,	FRANCIS FRENCH,
ROBERT DENISON,	ISAAC PLATT,

of Milford, a tract of land at a place called Paugasuck, and by these men above named put under New Haven jurisdiction in the year 1655. the bounds of which tract of land is as hereafter followeth, namely. with Naugatuck river west, a small rock south, with a swamp on the east, and a little brook or spring that runs into the Beaver river north."

Town
Order Pagaset inhabitants mett to gether and have made an agreement To Suckcure thare corn wch was as foloeth that thay was to measure: thir fenc to the mouth of the creke that goeth into nogatuck River and Sett So much upon the hill ; and joseph hawkins and john Brown is to measure theirs and sett it upon the hill and if any be wanting of thare meting thay are all of them to joyn together and make it up and then to divide it equally ; thay have all So agreed that every mans yarde Shall be a pound and that any cattle that is found in the meadow without a Soficyent keper Shall be powndabell exsept when the meadow is common ; and it Shall not be layed common wth out a joynt conSent ; and if any Swine come in to it and take the corne the onar of them Shall Shut them up and kepe them up after they have warning tell the meadow is common ; and if any man shall willingly poot in any beast hors or any other beast into the meadow he shall forfitt five Shillings for every Shuch offenc. this agrement is to Stand authentick Tell we See case to alltar itt ;
this agrement was meade this : 4 feb : 1667

John Brown
frances french
Samuell Riges
Ephram Smith
Abell Gun
Josiph hawkins
Edward woster

Agreements in Derby Plantation signed by Samuel Riggs and John Brown.
Derby and Pagassett Records, p. 1 and 10.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal *Northern* Ancestors:

Philip Lindsley's Ancestors

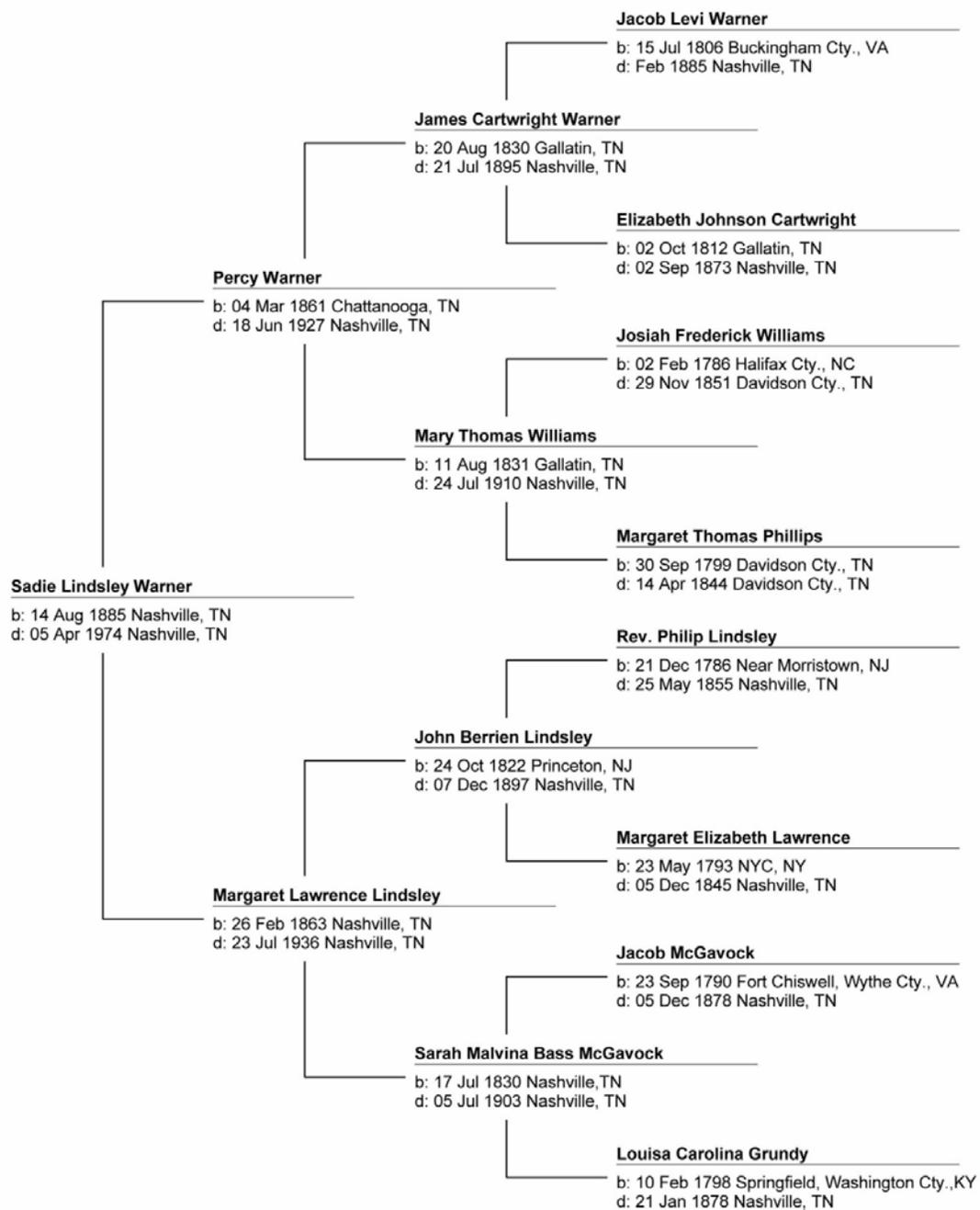
3. Plymouth Colony Ancestors

**Alden, Allen, Best, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes,
Hayward, Howard, Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins,
Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy**

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
 Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
 Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy



**Sadie Warner Frazer's Ancestors:
 Showing the Connection of her Southern and Northern Ancestors.**

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal *Northern* Ancestors: Philip Lindsley's Ancestors

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7. Hereditary Societies and Military Service in each booklet

8. Research and Bibliography in each booklet

Note on dates: In the 17th century, England used the Julian calendar. In 1752, England switched to the Gregorian calendar (the one we use today). The Julian calendar changed the year on March 25, not on January 1. Therefore some dates are written like February 26, 1610/11 to indicate it was still 1610 on the Julian calendar, but the year was actually 1611 by our modern Gregorian calendar.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
 Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
 Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy

COLONY	Native American Name	Initial Name	Year Settled or Incorporated
Virginia			1607
Plymouth Colony			1620
Braintree	Mt. Wollaston		1635
Bridgewater	Titicut		1656
Dartmouth			1652
Dedham			1636
Duxbury	Mattakeeset	Duxburrough	1632
Sandwich	Shaume		1637
Scituate			1638
Massachusetts Bay Colony			1620
Boston	Shawmut		1630
Cambridge		Newe Towne	1632
Hampton, NH	Winnacunnet		1638
Ipswich	Agawam		1633
Lynn	Saugus		1629
Middleboro	Namassakett (Nemasket)	Middlebury Middleborough	1662
Salem	Naumkeag		1626
Watertown			1630
Weymouth	Wessagusset	Wamouth	1622
Connecticut Colony			1636
Branford	Totokett		1643
Derby Plantation	Paugasuck (Paugasset)		1654
Hartford			1636
New Haven	Quinnipiack (Quillipiack)		1638
Guilford Milford Stratford	Mennunkatuck Wepawaug Cupheag		1639
Wethersfield	Pyquaug	Watertown	1635
Rhode Island			1636

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
 Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
 Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy

New Jersey			1664
Division: East Jersey and West Jersey			1667
Bergen Township		Gemoenepaen	1660
Elizabethtown			1664
Mendham	Rocksiticus (Roxiticus)	Pitney Corner	1722
Newark		New Milford; Milford by the Pesayak. New Ark; New Worke.	1666
Shrewsbury, Monmouth County	Navesink	Midleton upon Nauesink	1665
New York			
Flushing		Vlackebos Midwout Middlewort	1645
Hempstead		Great Plains	1644
Newtown, Long Island Now: Elmhurst, Queens	Mespat	Middleburgh	1652
New York		New Amsterdam	1626
Setauket, Brookhaven, Long Island	Setauket (Setalcot)	Cromwell's Bay Ashford	1655

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy



New England, Adapted from *Huguenot Refugees in the Settling of Colonial America*, Peter Gannon, ed., 1985, facing 102.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors

Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy

Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.

Sadie Lindsley Warner Frazer's mother, Margaret Lindsley Warner, was descended from northern lines on her paternal side. Her Northern Lindsley Line began with her great grandfather **Philip Lindsley** (1786-1855) who was born near Morristown, New Jersey to Isaac Lindsley and Phoebe Condit. When Sadie's maternal grandfather John Berrien Lindsley married Sarah McGavock, her Southern and Northern Lines were joined. [See Lindsley, Sadie Warner Frazer's Southern Ancestors]

Sadie Warner Frazer's northern ancestors in the 17th century were the founding settlers and leaders in the Plymouth Colony. Historians and genealogists have written extensively about her Pilgrim ancestors.

Alden

Descendants of John Alden

1 John Alden 1599 - 1687
.. +Priscilla Mullins 1602 - 1679
..... 2 Joseph Alden - 1696/97
..... +Mary Simmons - 1696/97
..... 3 Isaac Alden 1663/64 - 1727
..... +Mehitabel Allen 1663/64 -
..... 4 Capt. Ebenezer Alden 1693 - 1776
..... +Anna Keith 1695 - 1775
..... 5 Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
..... +Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
..... 6 Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... +Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... 7 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 8 Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845

Ebenezer Condit (1736-1777) [See Condit, New Jersey Ancestors], who was born in Morristown, New Jersey Colony, married **Huldah Byram** (1740-1826) in 1762 in Morristown. Huldah Byram was the daughter of **Ebenezer Bryam** [See Byram below; and Byram, New Jersey Ancestors] and **Abigail Alden** (1721-1762). It is through Abigail Alden that our family can be traced back to **John Alden** (Allden, Aldin) and is eligible to be a member of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

From *The Dictionary of American Biography* by Edmund Kimball Alden, 1928. Additional information in []:

ALDEN, JOHN (c. 1599-Sept. 12, 1687), one of the Mayflower Pilgrims, was born in or about 1599. There are no absolute proofs regarding his ancestry. A similar name occurs in Domesday Book, and Aldens have been found from early times in the eastern counties of England. The first definite statement concerning John Alden is the familiar one by Bradford, that he was hired at Southampton as a cooper [someone

who makes wooden staved vessels, bound together with hoops]; this was possibly due to the requirement of an Act of Parliament (1543), which provided that a vessel carrying beer beyond sea should have the services of a cooper, to make good the loss of "barrel-stock." [He signed a one year contract with the Company]. He was one of the signers of the Mayflower Compact,¹ and evidently gained an honorable standing in the community; for in 1627 he was one of the eight bondsmen or "Undertakers," responsible for assuming the colonial debt [from the Merchant Adventurers in England who had financed the *Mayflower* voyage and Plymouth Colony]. In this same year, or possibly a few years later, he removed from Plymouth to Duxbury [with others who were seeking more fertile farm land], acquiring a farm of about 169 acres; and to this grant there was later added one in Bridgewater [1645]. [He was an original proprietor of Middleborough in 1662]. [Miles {Myles} Standish, his neighbor in Duxbury, was his friend and associate; the two were joint arbitrators in disputed claims between the Indians and settlers of Sandwich, and Alden was frequently engaged in determining bounds.

[Alden was a master carpenter]. Alden was employed as an agent for the colony, for example at the trading-post on the Kennebec in 1634. He held various public offices; surveyor of highways ; on the local committee for raising a force against the Indians ; deputy from Duxbury — nearly continuously — from about 1641 to 1649; on the local council of war in 1675; and a member of the colony's council of war in 1646, 1653, 1658, and 1667; treasurer (elected for 1656-58). To the important position of governor's assistant he was first chosen on Jan. 1, 1632/33, and thereafter through 1640-41, and again continuously from 1650 to 1686. Twice he was "deputy-governor," in 1664-65, and in 1677 (following the critical King Philip's War).

Alden married Priscilla Mullens (or Molines), a daughter of one of the Pilgrims, about 1623, or possibly in 1621. [It was probably the second marriage in Plymouth Colony]. Near the site of his Duxbury home a house has been occupied by his descendants from early colonial days, and is now owned by the Alden kindred. [Alden Kindred of America]  According to tradition he was tall, blond with blue eyes, of the Saxon type. Tradition also emphasizes his reputation as a speaker, and

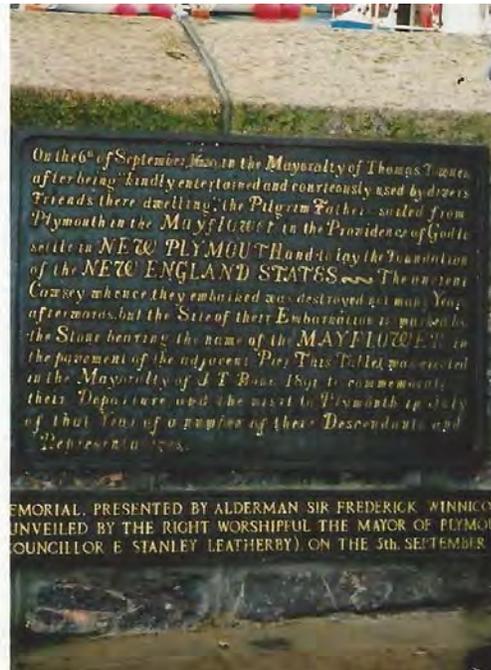
¹  indicates that a document or photograph related to this topic is included in this booklet.

his interest in military matters. The famous story used by Longfellow in the Courtship of Miles Standish is unfounded, except as it rests on Timothy Alden's Epitaphs and Inscriptions (1812-14). Equally without foundation is the claim that Alden was the first of the Pilgrims to land on Plymouth Rock. [Although he did not come over as a Puritan, he probably adopted that religion. He opposed religious tolerance {1646} and led the persecution of the Quakers {1657}].

Alden died in Duxbury, the last surviving signer of the Mayflower Compact, and was buried in the little graveyard in South Duxbury, near his friend [Miles] Standish, but the exact spot has not been identified. There were — according to Bradford — eleven children, from whom are descended the greater number of those who bear the name Alden.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
 Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
 Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy



**PILGRIMS
 WHO SAILED FROM HERE, the BARBICAN, PLYMOUTH,
 IN 1620 in the MAYFLOWER, 180 tons
 Christopher Jones, Master.**

JOHN ALDEN, cooper of HARWICH, the first to step ashore
 JOHN CARVER, merchant of DONCASTER, the first Governor
 KATHRINE, his wife
 DESIRE MINTER
 JOHN HOWLAND and ROGER WILDER, his two man-servants
 A maid-servant
 WILLIAM LATHAM, a boy
 JASPER MORE, a child that was 'put to him'

WILLIAM BREWSTER of Scrooby, Nottinghamshire
 MARY his wife
 LOVE and WRASLING his sons;
 RICHARD MORE, a boy that was 'put to him', and another of his brothers

EDWARD WINSLOW, a printer of Droitwich
 ELIZABETH his wife
 GEORGE SOWLE and ELIAS STORY, man-servants
 ELLEN, the sister of Richard Mors, a little girl that was 'put to him'

WILLIAM BRADFORD, fustian maker of Yorkshire, Governor after Carver for thirty years
 DOROTHY his wife

ISAAC ALLERTON, tailor of London
 MARY his wife
 BARTHOLOMEW his son
 REMEMBER and MARY his daughters
 JOHN HOOKE his servant boy

SAMUEL FULLER, sail-maker, ship's physician and chirurgeon
 WILLIAM BUTTEN of Austerfield, his servant, who died on the voyage

JOHN CRAKSTON of Colchester
 JOHN his son

Captain MYLES STANDISH, a soldier of Chorley in Lancashire
 ROSE his wife

CHRISTOPHER MARTIN of Great Burstead in Essex
 His wife
 SALAMON PROWER and JOHN LANGEMORE his servants

WILLIAM MULLINES, a shopkeeper of Dorking in Surrey
 His wife
 JOSEPH his son
 PRISCILLA his daughter
 ROBERT CARTER his servant

Names of John Alden, William and Priscilla Mullines on monument, Plymouth, England.



The Mayflower September 6- December 21, 1620. 104 passengers (50 men, 20 women, 34 children).

Mayflower Compact

In the name of God Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King James by the grace of God, of Great Brittain, France, & Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.
Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian, and honour of our King & Country, a Voyage to plant the first Colony in the northern parts of Virginia: Do by these Presents solemnly & mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, Covenant, & combine our selves together into a civil Body politick; for the better ordering, & preservation & furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof, to enact, constitute, and frame, such just & equal Lawes, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, & Offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet & convenient for the generall good of the Colony: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape-Cod the eleventh of November, in the year of the raigne of our Sovereign Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fiftie-fourth, Anno Domini 1620.

From Governor William Bradford's history *Of Plymouth Plantation*

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. We, whose names are underwritten, the Loyal Subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Having undertaken for the Glory of God, and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the Honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first Colony in the northern Parts of Virginia; Do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid: And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience.

IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape-Cod the eleventh of November, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Anno Domini; 1620.

Sadie Warner Frazer's ancestors who were Mayflower Compact signatories (among the forty-one adults and free agents) of the Mayflower Compact: John Alden and William Mullins.

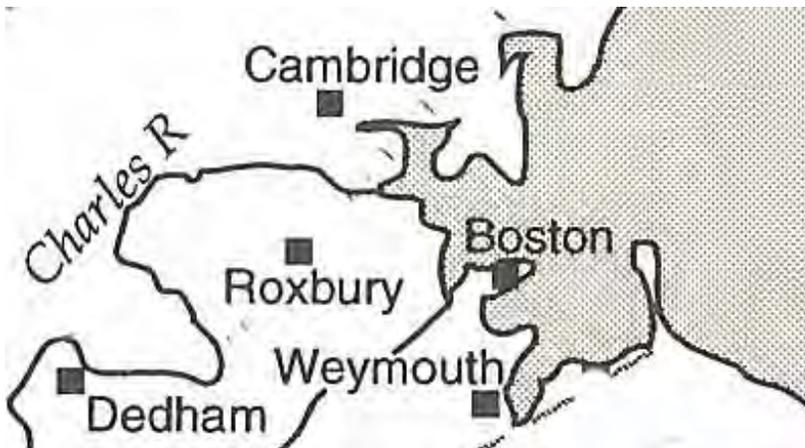
Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors

Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy



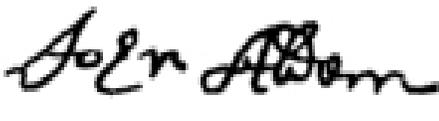
Map of Plymouth Colony

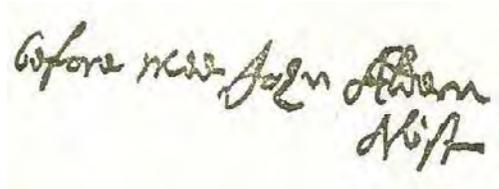
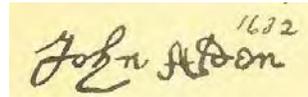


Massachusetts Bay Colony

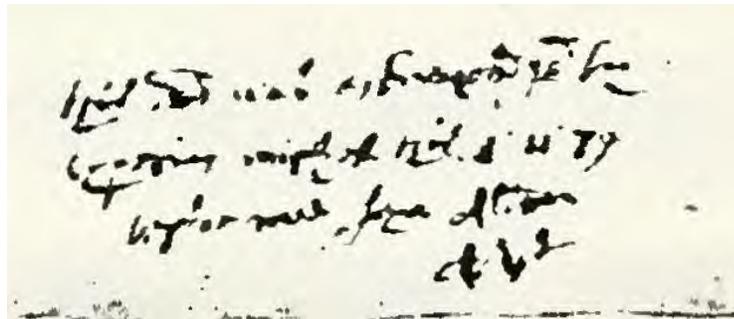
Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy

John Alden's signature: 



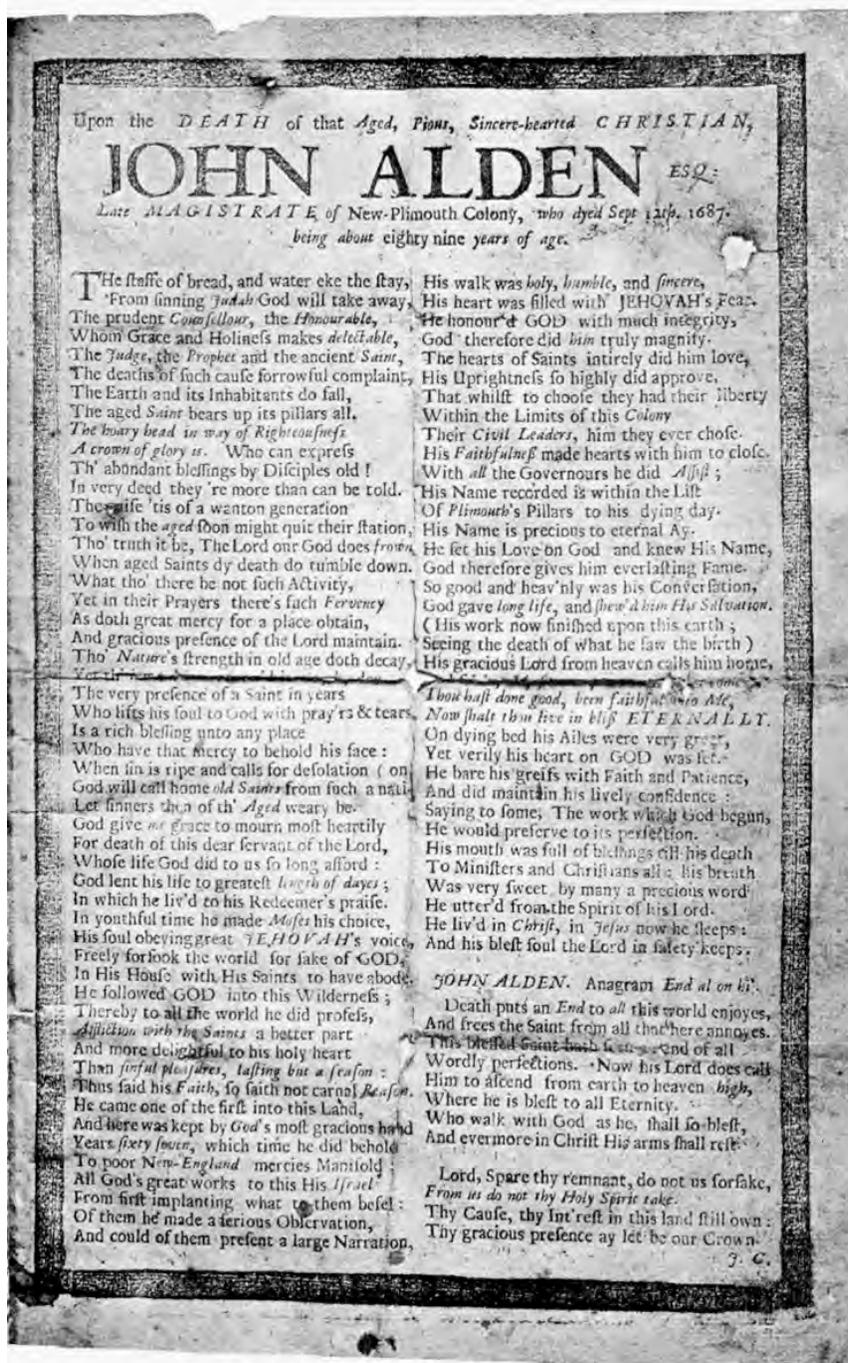
Signature from 1670 deed when he was an assistant governor: "Before me, John Alden Asist."



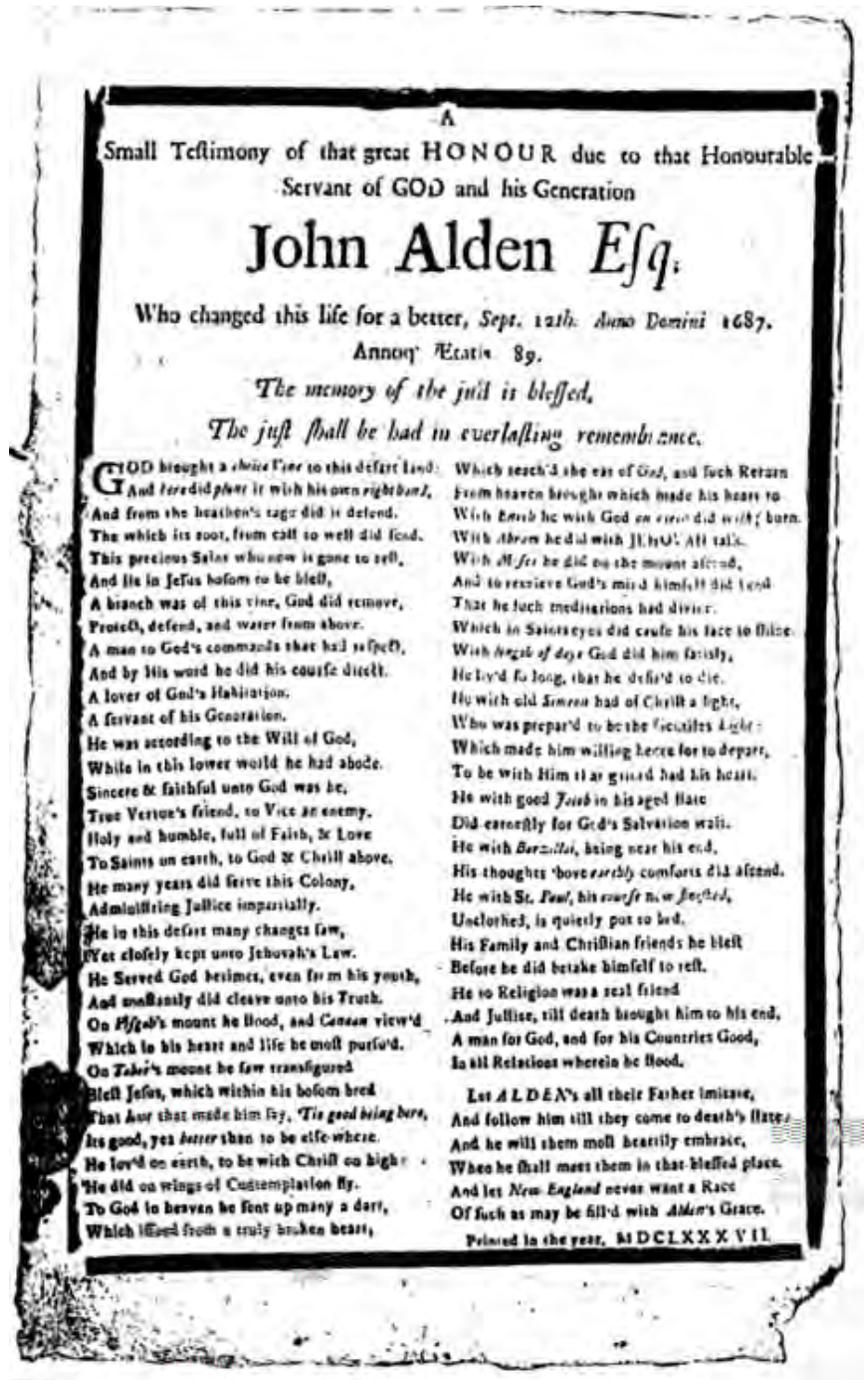
John Alden, Assistant Governor: "This deed was acknowledged by Experienc Michell [See Mitchell] to John Forbes [See Forbes] this : 8 : 11 [January] : 1679 [1680] : before me John Alden Asist."



John Alden's House in Duxbury, now a National Historic Landmark, was built in 1653 (although it could have been started decades earlier). It is run by the Alden Kindred of America and is open to the public as a museum.



Broadside (large printed paper) Rev. John Cotton announcing John Alden's death, 1687.



Broadside announcing John Alden's death, September 12, 1687. He was the last of the original signers of the Mayflower Compact to die.

John Alden died without a will. His son, Lt. Jonathan Alden, was the administrator, and the

inventory was taken October 31, 1687. It totaled £49.17s.6d. His children stated that they had already received their portion of his estate:

Neate Cattell sheep Swine & one horse £13
one Table one forme one Carpit one Cubert & coubert Cloth £15
2 Chaires 3s
3 bedsteds Chests & boxes £15
Andirons pot hookes and hangers 8s 6d
pots Tongs one quart kettle 10s
by brass ware £1 11s
by 1 ads 1s 6d & saws 7s 8s 6d
by Augurs and Chisells 5s
by wedges 5s to Coupers tooles £1 7s
one Carpenters Joynters 1s 6d
Cart boults Cleavie Exseta 13s
dripping pan & gridiorns 5s
by puter ware 1 pound 12s by old Iron 3s £1 15s
by 2 old guns 11s
by Table linen & other linen £1 12s
To beding £5 12s
one Spitt 1s 6d & baggs 2s 3s 6d
one mortising axe 1s
marking Iron a Case of Trenchers with other things 7s
hamen and winch exse 2s 6d
by one goume and a bitt of linnin Cloth 7s
by one horse bridle and Saddle £18 9s
liberary and Cash and
wearing Clothes
by other old lumber 15s

Mullins

Descendants of William Mullins

1 William Mullins 1572 - 1620/21
.. +Alice Surname Unknown - 1621
..... 2 Priscilla Mullins 1602 - 1679
..... +John Alden 1599 - 1687
..... 3 Joseph Alden - 1696/97
..... +Mary Simmons - 1696/97
..... 4 Isaac Alden 1663/64 - 1727
..... +Mehitabel Allen 1663/64 -
..... 5 Capt. Ebenezer Alden 1693 - 1776
..... +Anna Keith 1695 - 1775
..... 6 Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
..... +Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
..... 7 Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... +Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... 8 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 9 Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845

John Alden married Priscilla (Priscila) **Mullins** (b.1602) (Mullens), a daughter of one of the Pilgrims, William Mullins, about 1623, or possibly in 1621. William **Mullins** (b. ca. 1572-1621) was born in Dorking, County Surrey, England. He was a shopkeeper. He married a woman named Alice, who perhaps was the mother of Priscilla.

William Mullins, his wife, and children, Priscilla and Joseph, and a servant, Robert Carter, came on the *Mayflower*. He was perhaps one of the Merchant Adventurers who funded the *Mayflower* voyage. He left a son and a married daughter in England. He brought over 250 shoes and 13 pairs of boots, his profession being a shoemaker. He was accorded the title of "Master" in *Mayflower* entries. He died on 21 February 1621 on board the ship, during the first winter at Plymouth. Alice Mullins, their son, Joseph Mullins, and his servant died between April

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors

Plymouth Colony Ancestors

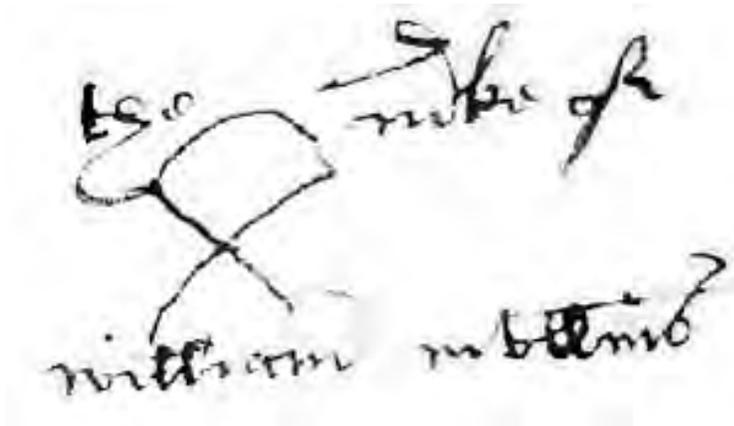
Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy

and November, 1621. Priscilla Mullins was left an orphan and was taken in by the Brewster family.

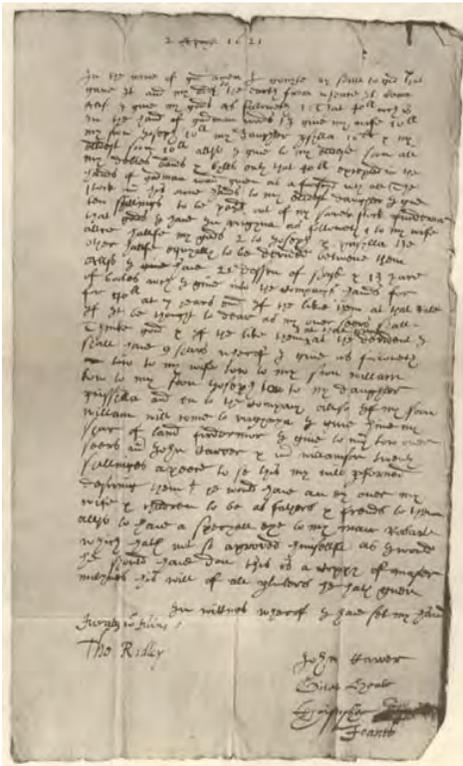
Claims of Huguenot ancestry for William Mullins are entirely unsupported. The surname Molines could have been an English name with Norman origins.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
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Mark of William Mullins



Will of William Mullins, February 21, 1621

Will of William Mullins:

The oral will of William Mullins was probably written February 21, 1621, the day of his death.

The original will has survived, written down by John Carver the day of Mullins' death:

In the name of God Amen: I comit my soule to God that gave it and my bodie to the earth from whence it came. Alsoe, I give my goodes as followeth That Forty poundes in the hand of goodman Woodes I give my wife tenn poundes, my sonne Joseph tenn poundes, my daughter Priscilla tenn poundes, and my eldest sonne tenn poundes. Alsoe I give to my eldest sonne all my debtes, bonds, bills (onelye yt forty poundes excepted in the handes of goodman Wood) given as aforesaid wth all the stock in his owne handes. To my eldest daughter [Sarah Blunden] I give tenn shillings to be paid out of my sonnes stock. Furthermore that goodes I have in Virginia as followeth To my wife Alice halfe my goodes & to Joseph and Priscilla the other halfe equallie to be devided betweene them. Alsoe I have xxj [21] dozen of shoes, and thirteene paire of bootes w^{ch} I give into the Companies handes for forty poundes at seaven yeares and if they like them at that rate. If it be thought to deare as my Overseers shall thinck good And if they like them at that rate at the dividnt I shall have nyne shares whereof I give as followeth twoe to my wife, twoe to my sonne William, twoe to my sonne Joseph, twoe to my daughter Priscilla, and one to the Companie. Allsoe, if my sonne William will come to Virginia I give him my share of land furdernore I give to my twoe Overseers M^r John Carver and M^r Williamson, twentye shillings apeece to see this my will performed desiringe them that he would have an eye over my wife and children and be as fathers and friendes to them; Allsoe to have a speciall eye to my man Robert w^{ch} has not so approved himselfe as I would he should have done.

This is a Coppye of M^r Mullens his Will of all particulars he hathe given.
In witnes whereof I have sett my hande

John Carver, Giles Heale, Christopher Joanes

Goodman Woods (likely a reference to the Wood family in Dorking), and a Master Williamson, who has not been identified. It was witnessed by the *Mayflower's* captain Christopher Jones, the *Mayflower's* surgeon Giles Heale, and Plymouth's governor John Carver.

April 2, 1621 (date of certified copy). The will was carried back to England for probate by the *Mayflower* on her return voyage. William Mullins came to the Colonies sometime after his father's death to claim his inherited land; earliest reference to him was in 1637.

Simmons

Descendants of Moses Simmons

1 Moses Simmons - 1690
.. +Sarah Chandler - 1675
..... 2 Mary Simmons - 1696/97
..... +Joseph Alden - 1696/97
..... 3 Isaac Alden 1663/64 - 1727
..... +Mehitabel Allen 1663/64 -
..... 4 Capt. Ebenezer Alden 1693 - 1776
..... +Anna Keith 1695 - 1775
..... 5 Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
..... +Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
..... 6 Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... +Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... 7 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 8 Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845

John Alden and Priscilla Mullins Alden's son, **Joseph Alden** (d. 1697), was born in Plymouth Colony and moved to Duxbury with his parents. His birth year is estimated by the fact that he was not listed in the May 1627 Division of Cattle (his two older siblings were included). In 1654, he married Mary **Simmons** (d. 1697) who was born in Duxbury.

By his will 1696, Joseph Alden left his eldest son, **Isaac Alden**, property in Bridgewater: fifty acres on which he was living and about seventy acres in various places. He was a farmer. Isaac and Mehitabel Allen Alden had nine children.

*

Moses (Moises, Moyses) **Simmons** (Symons, Symonson, Symonsen, Simonson, Simons) (-d.ca. 1690) was probably born in England. In 1607 the Pilgrims began to go from England to Leiden (Leyden), Holland where the Pilgrim community numbered about three hundred. The first

party of Pilgrims sailed from Leiden on the *Mayflower*. The second party of Pilgrims sailed from Leiden on the *Fortune*. Moses Simmons was among the thirty-five passengers who arrived in Plymouth Colony on November 19, 1621. He is known as a "Forefather"—a person who arrived on one of the first four ships to reach Plymouth Colony. In the 1623 Division of Land, Moses Simmons received a land grant of one acre in Plymouth. For the May 1627 Division of Cattle, Moses Simmons was in the first lot (led by Francis Cooke). He married Sarah **Chandler** sometime after May 1627 (the date of the Division of Cattle).

*

Sarah Chandler (-d. 1675) is believed to be the daughter of Edmund **Chandler** (-d. 1662). Edmund Chandler, probably English, lived in Leiden, Holland where he was a weaver, draper, and pipe maker and was in the Leiden city records (1613, 1615, 1619, 1623, and 1626). He, and probably his wife and children, immigrated before 1633 to Plymouth Colony. Edmund Chandler settled in Duxbury where he was made a Freeman in 1633. He was the Constable, 1636-1637 and Deputy, 1639. He owned various properties in Duxbury; one was next to his father-in-law Moses Simmons. Edmund Chandler was an original proprietor of Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony in 1645.

*

Moses Simmons was a freeman in Plymouth in 1633, a juryman in 1637, and received an additional land grant in 1638. According to *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth, from 1602-1625* by Alexander Young, 1841: "Moses Symonson, because a child of one that was in communion with the Dutch church at Leyden, is admitted into church fellowship

at Plymouth in New England, and his children also to baptism, as well as our own.”

Moses Simmons and Sarah Chandler Simmons moved to Duxbury, 1638/9 where he received a grant of forty acres. He was known as a Planter. He was a freeman; and highways surveyor, 1657. He was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater in 1645. He sold his rights of land there to Nicholas Byram. In 1652 Moses Simmons was a purchaser of a tract later called Dartmouth. According to the deed, “Massasoit and Wamsutta sold to William Bradford, Captain Myles Standish, Thomas Southworth, John Winslow, John Cooke, and their [thirty] associates, for thirty yards of cloth, eight moose skins, fifteen axes, fifteen hoes, fifteen pairs of breeches, eight blankets, two kettles, one clock, two English Pounds in Wampum, eight pair of shoes, one iron pot, and ten shillings, that land called Dartmouth.” Moses Simmons was an original proprietor of Middleborough in 1662, and he owned land in Scituate. In his 1689 will, he left some money to his “daughter Mary, wife of Joseph Alden.”

A descendant of Moses Simmons (and of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins on his maternal line), John Simmons (1796-1870), a wealthy pioneer in clothing manufacturing, left a bequest which led to the founding of Simmons College, a liberal arts women's college, in 1899.

*

Alden, continued

Joseph Alden was a farmer. He was on the list of freemen of Duxbury. He was admitted as a freeman of Plymouth Colony in 1657. Joseph Alden and Mary Simmons Alden moved to East Bridgewater; they had seven children. In 1667, he was on a jury to lay out the highways, and he

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors

Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
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was the surveyor of highways, 1669, 1679, and 1685. In 1679 (and recorded in 1700) John Alden deeded his son, **Joseph Alden**, his share of land within the township of Bridgewater.

Allen
Partridge
Tracy

Descendants of George Allen

1 [1] George Allen 1568 - 1648
.. +Catherine Name Unknown
*2nd Wife of [1] George Allen:
.. +Name Unknown
..... 2 [2] Samuel Allen 1588 - 1669
..... +Ann Surname Unknown - 1641
..... 3 Samuel Allen 1632 - 1703
..... +Sarah Partridge 1639 -
..... 4 Mehitabel Allen 1663/64 -
..... +Isaac Alden 1663/64 - 1727
..... 5 Capt. Ebenezer Alden 1693 - 1776
..... +Anna Keith 1695 - 1775
..... 6 Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
..... +Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
..... 7 Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... +Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... 8 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 9 Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... *2nd Wife of [2] Samuel Allen:
..... +Margaret Surname Unknown

Joseph and Mary Simmons Alden's son, **Isaac Alden** (1664-1727), was born in East Bridgewater. Isaac Alden married Mehitabel (Mehitable) **Allen** (b.1664) in 1685. She was born in Bridgewater, the daughter of Samuel Allen and Sarah **Partridge**.

*

The first **Allen** in the Colonies was **Samuel Allen** (b. ca.1588-1669) who emigrated from Weymouth, England with his wife Ann (d.1641) in 1628.

George Allen (b. ca.1568-1648) emigrated after his son, Samuel. He and his wife sailed from Weymouth, England March 20, 1635. They had 10 sons who emigrated. George Allen was a Puritan.

They settled in Lynn, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635. He and others from Lynn moved to Sandwich, Plymouth Colony in 1637; they were not among the original 10 settlers, but he was among the fifty original land owners. In Sandwich, he was elected Constable, 1638; Surveyor, 1640; and freeman, 1643. He was elected Deputy to General Court, 1642-6. They resided for a short time in Newport, Rhode Island Colony; he was Deputy to General Court 1641-1644.

According to the history of Sandwich, George and his descendants became Quakers.

“Loveing frind Experience Michell my love and my wifes Remembered unto thee and thy wife; I thought it fit to acquaint you with the Death of my * sisters son John whoe Died [*whoe Died* †] att my house on the sixt Day of the weeke being as I Judged the 10th Day of July 1661 hee was sencable untill about two houres before he Died; and Did say oh Lord when shall my Change come; hee was not afraid of Death; hee was with mistris Swift to be cured of his Desease; The Land his father gave him John gave to his brother Willam onely Edward is to have his Choise when they Doe Devid the two shares; his Love hee Remembered to his mother and to his brothers and sisters hee was buried on the last Day of the weeke; I have sent his Clothes by John Smith of Plymouth they wilbee left att John Smithes house of Plymouth; that if there bec an oppertunitie to convey them to his Mother you may know where they are, soe I Rest

youer frind Gorge Allin of Sandwich

postscript : You may send this writing to his mother as you have oppertunitie ;

And Subscribed thuse To his frind Experience Michell of Duxburrow give this ”

1661 Letter from George Allen to Experience Mitchell [See Mitchell].

Samuel Allen (1588-1669) and his wife Ann immigrated from Bridgewater, Somerset County, England to Boston in 1628. He was among the first settlers in Braintree, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635, becoming a freeman that year. He was a sawyer and owned a saw mill. He was also a farmer and owned considerable property in and around Braintree; he bought a house in 1648.

Samuel Allen's eldest son was **Samuel Allen** (1632-1703). Around 1657 in Duxbury Samuel Allen married Sarah **Partridge** (b. 1639). Sarah Partridge was born in Duxbury, daughter of George **Partridge** and Sarah **Tracy**.

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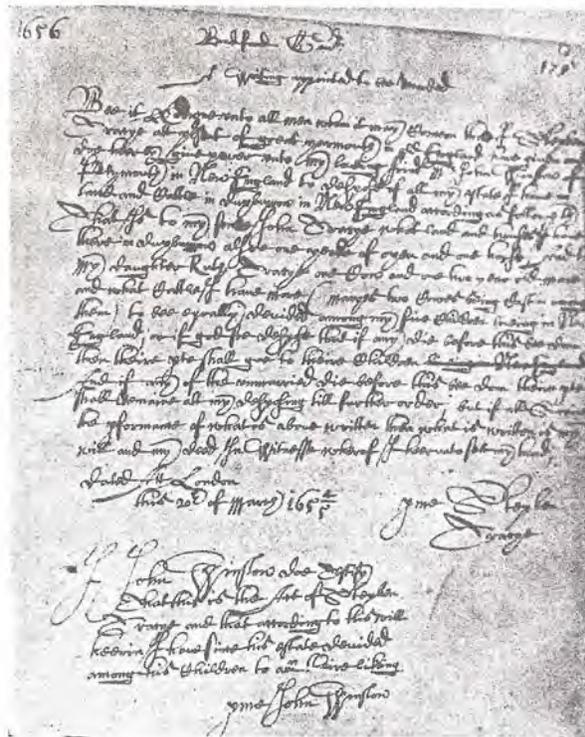
The first Partridge in the Colonies was George **Partridge** (Partrich, Partick, Patrick) (-d. 1695) who was born in Duxbury, County Kent, England where he owned an estate. He immigrated to Duxbury in 1636. He was a tailor. He was granted a house and lot in 1636 and was a juror, 1635-6. He married Sarah **Tracy** in 1638.

*

Sarah Tracy, daughter of Stephen **Tracy** (Tracie) (b. ca. 1596-d. ca. 1655) and Tryphosa **Lee**, was born in Leiden, Holland. Stephen **Tracy** was born in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, England. He probably immigrated with other Puritans in 1620 to Leiden, Holland where he was a weaver. In 1621 in Leiden, he married Tryphosa **Lee**, also born in Great Yarmouth. The family arrived in the Plymouth Colony in July 1623 among the sixty passengers on the *Anne (Ann)* [and the *St. James*]; however, some sources believe that Tryphosa Lee Tracy arrived in 1625. Stephen Tracy

was known as a "Forefather"—a person who arrived on one of the first four ships to reach Plymouth Colony. In the 1623 Plymouth Division of Land (drawn by lots), Tracy was granted three acres (which would support those who believe that his wife came in 1623). In the May 1627 Cattle Division in Plymouth, another daughter was on the list as well.

The Tracy family moved to Duxbury in 1633. Stephen Tracy was a layer out of highways, 1634; constable in 1638-1639; a juror, 1635-1642; and on the Duxbury 1646 (earliest list) of freemen. In 1652, he probably was among those who purchased Dartmouth, Plymouth Colony [See Simmons]. Stephen Tracy returned to Great Yarmouth, England from the Colonies about 1654, became ill, and stayed in England. On March 20, 1655 he gave a power of attorney to John Winslow to divide his property in England among his children in New England. It also divided his property in New England among his children. 



STEPHEN TRACY'S POWER OF ATTORNEY
 P. 179—1656 Bradford, Govr.
 A writing appointed to be recorded—
 Bee it knowne unto all men whom it may Concern that I STEPHEN TRACYE att present of great yarmouth in old England have given and doe heerby give power unto my loving frind Mr. John Winslow of Plymouth in New England to Dispose of all of my estate I have in land and cattle in Duxburrow in New England according as followeth That is to my sonne JOHN TRACYE what lands and houses I hve there in Duxburrow alsoe one yoake of oxen and one horse; And to my Daughter Ruth Tracye one cow and one two year old mare and what Cattle I have more (maryes two cows being cast in amongst them) to be equally Devided among my five children living in New England or if god soe Dispose that if any Die before this bee Donn then their pte shall goe to their Children And if any of the unmarried Die before this bee Donn then their pte shall Remain att my Desposing till further order; but if all Survive the performance of what is above written then what is written is my will and my Deed In witness whwreof I hereunto sett my hand:
 P me STEPHEN TRACYE
 Dated att London this 20th of March 1654-5
 I John Winslow Doe Testify that this is the Act of STEPHEN TRACYE and that according to his will herein I have since his estate Devided among his children to there liking
 P me John Winslow

Will of Stephen Tracy, March 20, 1655

George Partridge and Sarah Tracy Partridge had a large family of at least ten children in Duxbury. They were Puritans. He was on the 1646 list (earliest list) of freemen. He served as Constable, 1646; highway surveyor, 1668, 1677, 1681; and excise officer, 1662. He acquired property granted to his father-in-law Stephen Tracy, and bought other land. George Partridge was one of the fifty-four original proprietors of Bridgewater, 1645; the family did not move there. In 1662, he was one of the original proprietors of Middleboro; they did not move there either. Both George and Sarah signed documents with their marks indicating that they were illiterate.

Will of George Partridge, d. 1695:

On ye 26th day of June in ye year of our Lord 1682. I George Partridge yeoman living in Duxborough being in sound mind and good and perfect remembrance prayed be ye Lord for it make & ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and form following first I commend my soul unto Almighty God my maker and Redeemer and my body I will that it be decently buried and funerall charges paid together with all my just and lawful debts out of my estate.

I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Sarah Partridge all my houses & lands in Duxborough to say uplands and meadows and all my cattell and all my household stuff for her own proper use and behoofe during her natural life on the condition that my wife do as much for my daughter Mercy as we have done for ye rest of our daughters already married and that she give my grand-daughter Bethyah Allen as much as she in prudence shall think fit and if any part of my moveables remain at my wife's decease my will is that it be disposed of by her amongst my children as she thinks meet and fit. I give to my eldest son John Partridge at my decease half my uplands and half my meadow lands lying and being at Middleborough with ye priviledges and appurtenances thereunto belonging to him & his heirs forever.

Item--I give six pounds sterling to my son John Partridge at his mother's decease to be paid in current pay. I give to my son James Partridge the other and remaying half both of my uplands and meadow lands lying and being at Middleborough with ye priviledges and appurtenances thereunto belonging to him after my decease & to his heirs forever.

Item--I give to my son James all my houses and all my lands both uplands and meadow lands in Duxborough and also ye Island at ye Glade with all ye priviledges and appurtenances belonging to ye aforesd lands at his mother's decease to him and his heirs forever if my son James will live in the house with his mother quietly during her life. I do hereby constitute and make my beloved wife Sarah Partridge sole executrix & administratrix of this my last will & testament as witness my hand and seal this 29th of June one thousand six hundred and eighty two.

GEORGE PARTRIDGE [Seal]

In ye presence of us witnesses

ALEXANDER STANDISH

JOSIAH STANDISH

In case that any estate belonging unto me beyond sea should be brought over hither before my wife's decease my will is that she should dispose thereof amongst my children according to her discretion these lines were added before sealing

ALEXANDER STANDISH

JOSIAH STANDISH

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors

Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy

Will of Sarah Tracy Partridge:

I give and bequeath unto my 8 daughters, Sarah Allien, Trephosa West, Elizabeth Allien, Ruth Thacher, Mary Scrif, Rebeckah Fisher, Lidia Bruister, Mercy Coburn, all my linen & woolenclothes etc. My will is that my money should be equally divided between my ten children. Son John to have my great bible as a gift of his father. Ye sheep at ye vineyard are my son James Allein's by bargain.

Son James appointed executor and son Bruister & son John Overseer.

Dated November 28, 1702. Probated October 6, 1708

*

Samuel Allen and Sarah Partridge Allen were early settlers, and he was an original proprietor, in Bridgewater in 1645. Samuel Allen was one of the original proprietors of in East Bridgewater in 1660. He was Senior Deacon, First Church, Bridgewater. He was the second town clerk from 1683-1702; historians were “much indebted for the fullness and perfection of the records.” He also kept the burial records. He was a surveyor; a grand juror to the Plymouth Court, and a representative to General Court, 1683. He was in the Legislature, 1693.

Samuel Allen fought in King Philip's War. The year 1675 saw an uprising of several tribes of Native Americans throughout New England, known as King Philip's War after the English name for the Wampanoag Indian chief, Metacomet. The New England Confederation of colonies declared war on King Philip and various Native American tribes, and each colony was required to provide men for a combined force for the battles that took place. On May 23, 1676, Samuel Allen and other men from Bridgewater fought the Indians and captured seventeen alive and plundered a lot of property. He possibly is eligible to be represented in the Society of Colonial Wars.

*

Keith Forbes

Descendants of Rev. James Keith

1 [1] Rev. James Keith 1643 - 1719
.. +Susanna Edson 1640 - 1705
..... 2 Joseph Keith 1674/75 - 1730
..... +Elizabeth Forbes 1676/77 - 1758
..... 3 Anna Keith 1695 - 1775
..... +Capt. Ebenezer Alden 1693 - 1776
..... 4 Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
..... +Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
..... 5 Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... +Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... 6 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 7 Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
*2nd Wife of [1] Rev. James Keith:
.. +Mary Surname Unknown

Isaac Alden and Mehitabel Allen Alden's son, Ebenezer Alden (1693-1776), was born in East Bridgewater. He married Anne **Keith** (1695- 1775) in 1717 in Bridgewater.

Alden, continued

Captain Ebenezer Alden was a farmer. He and **Anna Keith Alden** had five children. On his gravestone and in a deed of one of his sons, his title was captain. In 1722, he had smallpox, and the family moved out of the house. In 1724 he was one of the Founders of the First Church in East Bridgewater; at his death he was the last surviving Founder. Over the years, they deeded and sold property he inherited and his wife inherited, to his children and other relatives. He was a grand juror at the General Court in 1748/9.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy



East Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony



Ebenezer Alden and Anna Keith Alden (1695-1775)

In memory of
Mrs. Anna, the
wife of Capt.
Ebenezer Alden,
who died the
11th day of January
Anno Domini
1775 aetatis 80.



Capt. Ebenezer Alden (1693-1776)

In Memory of
Capt. Ebenezer
Alden who
died the 31st day
of December
Anno Domini
1776, in his 83d year.

*

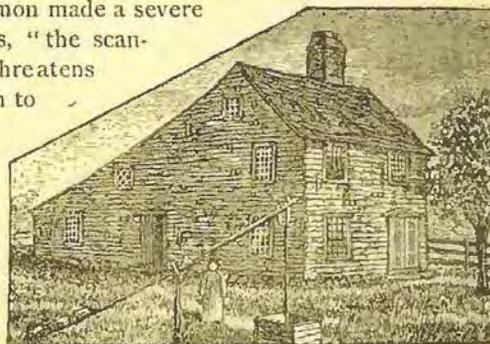
Anne Keith was daughter of Joseph **Keith** (1675-1730) and Elizabeth **Forbes** (Fobes) (1677-1758). The first Keith in the Colonies was Rev. James Keith (ca. 1643-1719):

JAMES KEITH.



HE first minister of Bridgewater was born about 1643, in Scotland across the ocean, was educated in Aberdeen University, and came to Boston about 1662, when probably eighteen years old. He was introduced to the Bridgewater church by Dr. Increase Mather, of Boston, who wrote of him in later years as "that gracious, faithful, humble servant of God," and referred to "his painful" — that is, painstaking or conscientious,— "and patient conduct." He seems to have preached here as merely a "student in divinity." Tradition says he preached his first sermon on "pulpit rock," near the river in the mill meadow just behind the present post-office, from Jer. i. 6,— "Behold, I cannot speak; for I am a child." In 1664 the town voted to settle him, and give him "a purchase right," — that is, a fifty-sixth part of the original grant, equal to what each of the first settlers had,— "and other lands with a house built thereon," probably the house which the town in 1661 had voted to build. It is said to be the house now owned by George M. Pratt above Howard Bridge on the north side of the river (see the plate); but the east half of the house, on the right hand of the front door as one enters, was added in 1678, and the rear afterward changed. The picture below shows the first form of the house and the usual form of houses then. The town-miller, Deacon Edson, lived just across the river; and the young minister soon wooed and wedded the miller's daughter Susanna. In 1673 the town voted that "Mr. Keith, having been some competent time with them, should have the house and lands where he lived, twelve acres, and a whole purchase right," as had been promised in 1664. His salary was £40 (about \$200), half to be paid at Boston in money and the other half at home in produce. In 1667 he was voted an additional grant of thirty cords of wood yearly. In 1681 the salary was raised to £50, and £30 of this to be paid in produce. In 1689 he was allowed £10 in corn instead of the thirty cords of wood.

In 1676 he interceded with the colonial authorities to spare the lives of King Philip's wife and boy, just after the Indian War, and was successful. In 1707 he married a second wife, Mrs. Mary Williams, of Taunton. In 1717, June 4, when seventy-four years old, he preached the sermon at the dedication of the meeting-house in the newly formed South Parish, and in this sermon made a severe reference to the prevalence of drunkenness, "the scandalous and horrible abuse of rum, which threatens ruin unto this land and to this place; a ruin to all our dearest interests, both civil and religious." He died July 23, 1719, aged seventy-six, after fifty-three years' ministry; and his grave is marked by a tomb in the cemetery on South Street near the Tavern Bridge. He left six sons and three daughters, from whom a numerous posterity, scattered in many States, are descended.



The Keith house as it was 1662-1678. From: *The Bridgewater Book*, 1899.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy



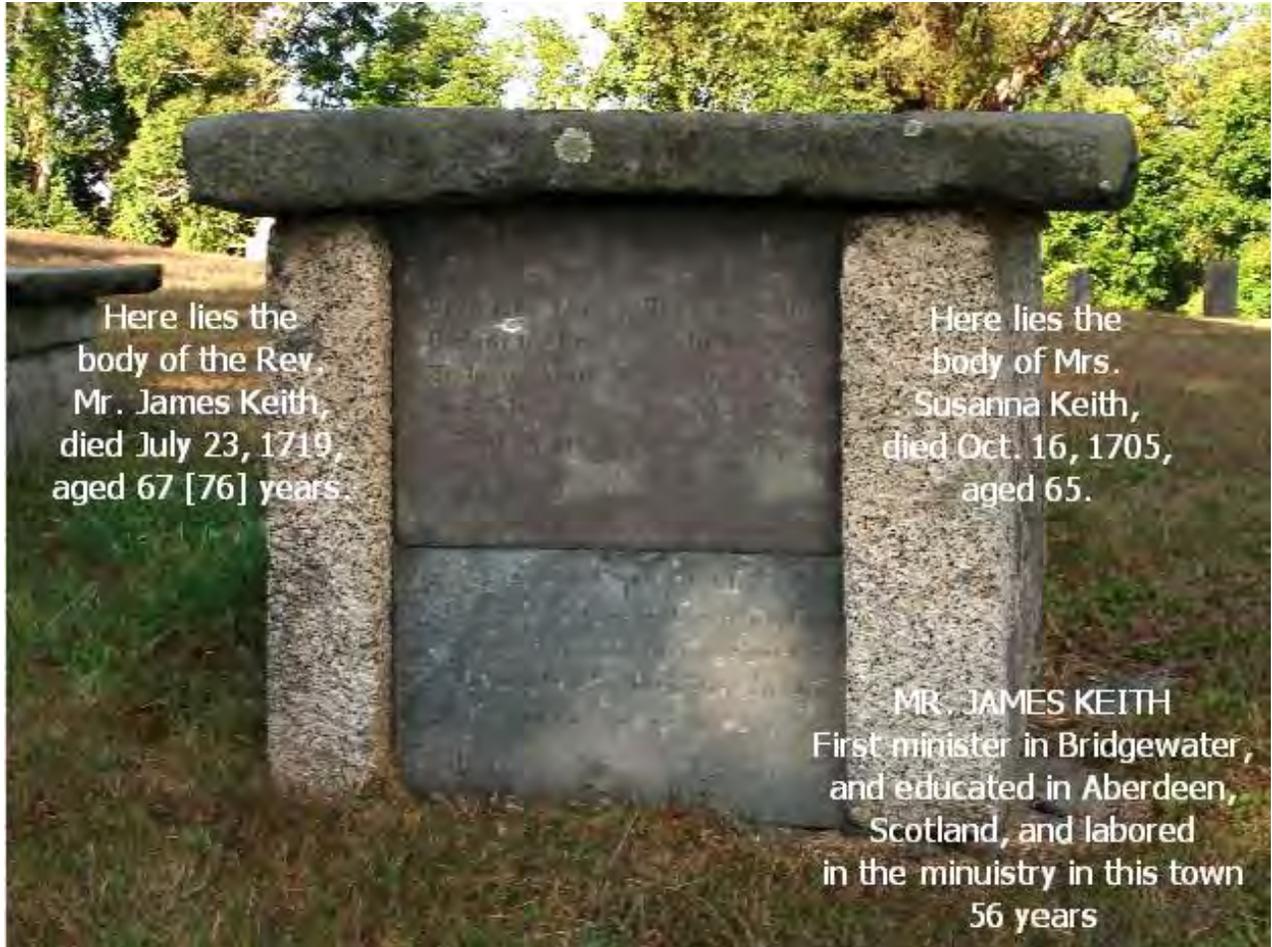
Rev. James Keith's house.



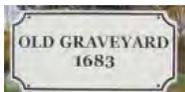
Original attic beams, Rev. James Keith' house.

1.	Apparel,	27	pounds, 13s.
2.	In the new chamber, one feather bed, case of drawers, chairs, tables and looking-glass, . . .	28	do. 16s.
3.	To things in new lower roome, one feather bed with its furniture, two tables, table-cloth, nap- kins, chairs and wheels,	17	do. 5s. 6d.
4.	To the old west roome, one bed, bedding with chairs and chest,	13	do. 15s.
5.	To the old chamber, to lumber,	3	do. 7s. 6d.
6.	To the things in the kitchen, of pewter, iron and brass vessels, with tables and chairs,	12	do. 19s.
7.	To quick stock,	21	do.
8.	To hay, six loads,	10	do.
9.	To library of books,	30	do.
10.	To money,	2	do. 15s.
			167 pounds, 11s.

Inventory of Rev. James Keith, 1730.



Graves of Rev. James Keith (1643-1719) and Susanna Edson Keith (1640-1705).



Old Graveyard, West Bridgewater.

Edson

Descendants of Samuel Edson

1 Samuel Edson 1613 - 1692
.. +Susanna Surname Unknown 1618 - 1698/99
..... 2 Susanna Edson 1640 - 1705
..... +Rev. James Keith 1643 - 1719
..... 3 Joseph Keith 1674/75 - 1730
..... +Elizabeth Forbes 1676/77 - 1758
..... 4 Anna Keith 1695 - 1775
..... +Capt. Ebenezer Alden 1693 - 1776
..... 5 [2] Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
..... +[1] Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
..... 6 [3] Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... +[4] Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... 7 [5] Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +[6] Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 8 [7] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +[8] Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... 2 Mary Edson - 1727
..... +Capt. Nicholas Byram - 1727
..... 3 Capt. Ebenezer Byram 1692 - 1753
..... +Hannah Hayward 1692/93 - 1761
..... 4 [1] Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
..... +[2] Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
..... 5 [3] Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... +[4] Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... 6 [5] Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +[6] Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 7 [7] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +[8] Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845

Rev. James Keith married, ca. 1664 in Bridgewater, Susanna **Edson**, daughter of Samuel Edson. Susanna Edson (1640-1705) was born in Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and was the sister of Mary Edson who married **Nicholas Byram** [See Byram below; and Byram, New Jersey Ancestors].

The first Edson in the Colonies was Samuel Edson (b. ca.1613-d. 1692) who was born in Fillongley, Warwickshire, England. There he married Susanna _____ (b. ca. 1618-d. 1699) around 1637. Early historians stated that Susanna's surname was Orcutt, but current genealogists believe her surname was Bickley.

Samuel Edson and Susanna immigrated in Spring 1638 or Spring 1639 to Massachusetts Bay Colony. In Salem, he was accepted as a resident in 1639 and was granted land. By 1651 he owned sixty-three acres and a house.

About 1651, the Edson family moved to Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony. There were fifty-four original proprietors. Along with Rev. James Keith, Samuel Edson was granted an original share as he constructed and operated a gristmill. Supposedly he ordered the parts for the gristmill from England. ☞ He acquired considerable property and a house in Bridgewater. ☞

From 1664, he was one of first deacons in his son-in-law's father's (Rev. James Keith) Puritan church in Bridgewater. Deacon Edson's wooden pitch pipe is now at the West Bridgewater Historical Society; lore has it that if someone was singing out of tune, he would blow his pitch pipe in his direction.

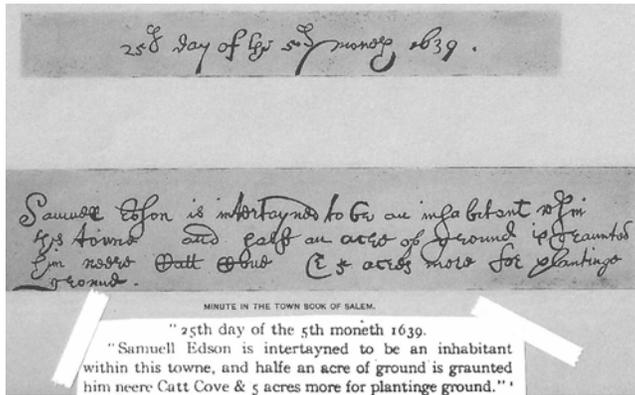
Samuel Edson held many offices in Bridgewater:

- Represented Bridgewater in the General Court at Plymouth, 1676.
- Highway surveyor, 1672.
- On boundary committee, 1680.
- One of selectmen, 1676-1679, 1681-1682, 1684-1686.
- On the Council of War for Bridgewater leading up to and during King Philip's War, 1667-1676.

Samuel and Susannah Edson were buried in the Old Graveyard, West Bridgewater. ☞

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy



Samuel Edson accepted in Salem, 1639.



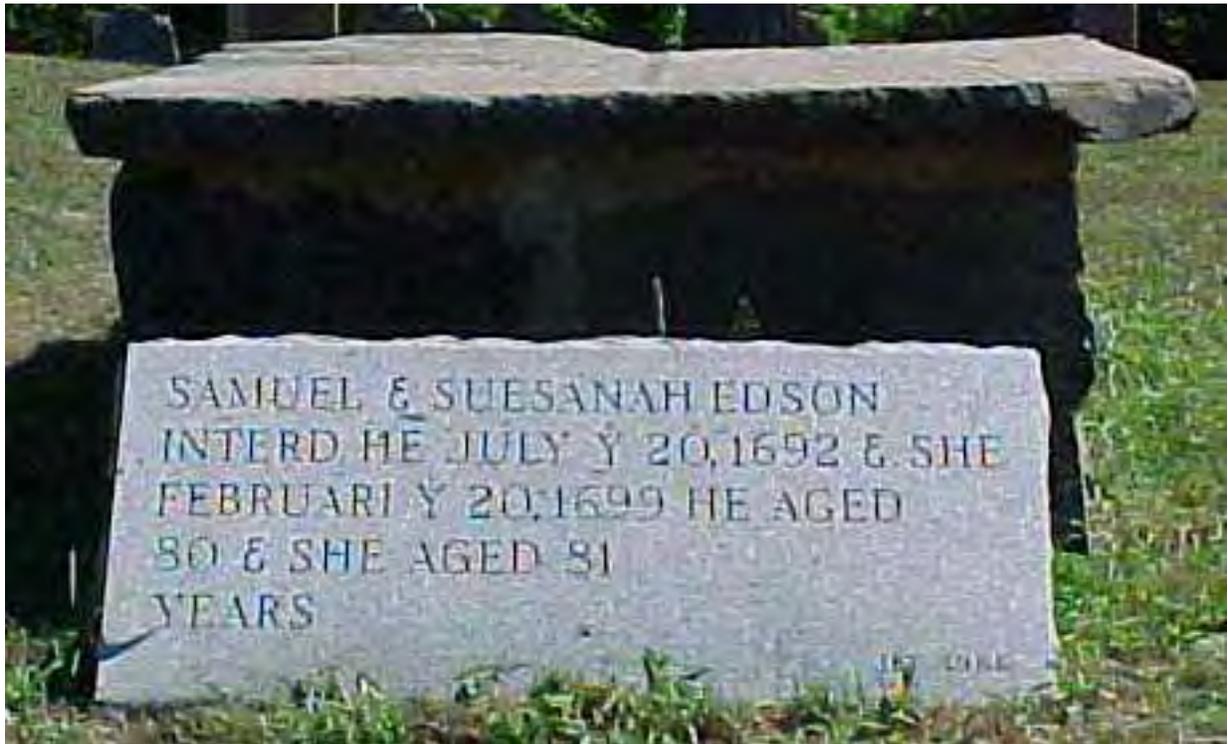
Samuel Edson's house, 1660. It was located by Cat's Cove, Bridgewater.



Millstones from Samuel Edson's first gristmill on the Town River, Bridgewater. Now in a park.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy



Graves of Samuel and Susanna Edson, Old Graveyard, West Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony.
For Samuel Edson, July 20th on headstone is incorrect; July 19th, 1692 is correct.

The Edson Genealogical Association (disbanded in 2007) erected a memorial plaque in the War Memorial Park, Bridgewater (National Register of Historic Places).

ABSTRACTS OF THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASS. PROBATE RECORDS AND FILES

(Continued from page 38)

[WILL OF SAMUEL EDSON, SR.]

[Plym. Co. Prob. 1: 143] "Samuel Edson Sen^r Inhabitant of the Town of Bridgewater" made his will 15 January, 1688/9.

"Having already Disposed of moste of my Lands and a Great part of my Estate to my Children as By their Deeds Doth appear"

I "Bequeath to my Eldest son Samuel Edson my Fowling peece and to my other two sons Joseph Edson and Josiah Edson my musket Sword and Bandaleers."

"to my three sons Samuel Edson Joseph Edson and Josiah Edson to each of them a Draught chaine and also a Logg chain and all my wearing cloaths to be Divided among them."

"to my Loving Wife Susanna Edson all the Rest of my Estate Both Personall and Reall housing Lands Chattels and Cash all within Doors and without whatsoever I have not Otherwise Disposed of to be wholly at her Dispose During her naturall Life and what is Left at her decease and mine Either Housing lands Chattels or Cash : all without Doores to be Equally Divided among my three sons Samuel Edson Joseph Edson and Josiah Edson their heires and Assigns And all within Doores all my houshold Goods and Cash to be Equally Divided among my five Daughters Elizabeth Susanna Sarah Mary and Bethiah their heirs and assignes"

"my Loving Wife Susanna Edson to be my Executrix and my son Samuel Edson and my son Josiah Edson to be Joyned with her as Executors"

"And I Doe . . . desire M^r James Kieth John Kingman Sen^r and Thomas Snell of Bridgewater to be overseers of this my Last Will"

The witnesses were John Field, John Ames and Samuel Kinsley. "John Ames and Samuel Kinsley two of The Witnesses" made oath to the will, at Plymouth, 20 September, 1692.

[p. 144] "The Inventory of Samuel Edson Sen^r who deceased the 19th Day of July 1692" was taken, 29 July, 1692, by Samuel Allen, Sr., and William Brett, and was sworn to by "Samuel Edson and Josiah Edson the Sons of s^d Deceased" on 20 September, 1692. The total was £148, 14s., 8d. The real estate was: "house and Land" £50, and there was £30 in "Silver money".

[There are no original papers in the files.]

Samuel Edson's Will

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors

Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy

Rev. James and Susanna Edson Keith's son was **Joseph Keith** (1675-1730). Joseph Keith was a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1726. He married **Elizabeth Forbes** (Fobes) (1677-1758). They were both buried in the Old Graveyard, West Bridgewater. ☒

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
Plymouth Colony Ancestors

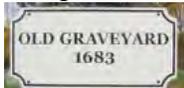
Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy



Joseph Keith (1675-1730).



Elizabeth Forbes Keith (1677-1758).



Old Graveyard, West Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony.

Forbes (Fobes)

Descendants of John Forbes

1 John Forbes 1608 - 1662
.. +Constance Mitchell
..... 2 Edward Forbes 1651 - 1732
..... +Elizabeth Howard
..... 3 Elizabeth Forbes 1676/77 - 1758
..... +Joseph Keith 1674/75 - 1730
..... 4 Anna Keith 1695 - 1775
..... +Capt. Ebenezer Alden 1693 - 1776
..... 5 Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
..... +Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
..... 6 Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... +Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... 7 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 8 Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845

Elizabeth Forbes Keith's parents were **Edward Forbes** and **Elizabeth Howard**.

The first **Forbes** (Fobes) in the Colonies was John Forbes (1608-d. ca. 1662). He was born in Corse, Aberdeen, Scotland and immigrated to Duxbury before August, 1636. In Duxbury he was a proprietor and owned property. By trade he was a tailor. John Forbes married **Constance (Constant) Mitchell** in 1637; she was the sister of Experience Mitchell. [See Mitchell].

The Forbes family settled in Bridgewater where he was an original proprietor in 1645. Two of his sons fought in King Philip's War, 1676; one died during the War.

[THE WILL 'OF JOHN FOBES]

[fol. 5] "Wee whose names are heer underwritten according to our best Remembrance ; Being with goodman ffobes of Bridgewater lying sicke and expecting his Change in Respect of Death of which sicknes hee Died ; willed to some of his Children by name ; soe much of his estate as followeth

Imp^r: to his two sonnes John and Edward his two eldest sonnes sixty acres of land layed out with one share of his meddow equally to bee Devided betwixt them one muskett and his sword to his son John a lesser gun to his son Edward ; a yeerling steer to his Daughter Mary and the Rest to bee Disposed of by his wife ; and Desireth his brother Experience

Michell of Duxburow to bee what help hee could to his wife and Children after his Decease ;

Willam Britt

Arthur harris his marke "

[THE INVENTORY OF JOHN FOBES]

[fol. 6] "July the 31 Ann^o: 1662 The Inventory of the moveable goods of John ffobes of the Township of Bridgewater now Deceased ; and exhibited at the Court held att Plymouth the fift of october 1663 on the oath of Constant Briggs ; sometimes the wife of the said John ffobes ;" was taken by Thomas Hayward, Sr., John Willis, Sr., and William Brett.

John Forbes's nuncupative will (spoken before at least two witnesses), before July 31, 1662. John Forbes's inventory, July 31, 1662.

Mitchell

Descendants of Thomas Mitchell

I Thomas Mitchell
 +Margaret Williams
 2 [1] Experience Mitchell 1609 - 1689
 +Jane Cooke
 *2nd Wife of [1] Experience Mitchell:
 +Mary Surname Unknown
 3 Hannah Mitchell
 +Joseph Hayward 1642 - 1718
 4 Hannah Hayward 1692/93 - 1761
 +Capt. Ebenezer Byram 1692 - 1753
 5 [3] Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
 +[2] Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
 6 [4] Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
 +[5] Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
 7 [6] Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
 +[7] Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
 8 [8] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
 +[9] Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
 2 [10] Constance Mitchell
 +John Forbes 1608 - 1662
 3 Edward Forbes 1651 - 1732
 +Elizabeth Howard
 4 Elizabeth Forbes 1676/77 - 1758
 +Joseph Keith 1674/75 - 1730
 5 Anna Keith 1695 - 1775
 +Capt. Ebenezer Alden 1693 - 1776
 6 [2] Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
 +[3] Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
 7 [4] Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
 +[5] Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
 8 [6] Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
 +[7] Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
 9 [8] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
 +[9] Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
 *2nd Husband of [10] Constance Mitchell:
 +John Briggs

The first **Mitchell** in the Colonies was **Experience Mitchell** (b.ca. 1609-ca. 1689). He was born in England or Leiden, Holland. He was with the Puritans in Leiden, where a brother remained for the rest of his life. Experience immigrated to the Plymouth Colony on the ship *Anne*, arriving in July 1623. Experience was known as a "Forefather"—a person who arrived on one of the first four ships to reach Plymouth Colony.

Since Experience Mitchell was only about fourteen (not considered an adult) in 1623, in the original Division of Property in Plymouth, he was granted an original share with George Morton. In the 1627 Cattle Division he received his share and was listed under Francis Cooke.

Shortly after 1627, Experience Mitchell married Jane Cooke who was the mother of three children who are not Sadie Warner Frazer's direct ancestors. (Jane Cooke, her mother Hester Mahieu Cooke and her siblings Hester and Jacob came on the ship *Anne* in July 1623. Her father Francis Cooke and her brother, John, came on the *Mayflower* in 1620).

Experience Mitchell sold his property in 1631 in Plymouth, and was on the list of Freemen in 1633 and 1637.

Experience Mitchell was an original proprietor of Duxbury. After Experience Mitchell's wife Jane Cooke died, he married Mary with whom he had five children. He moved to Duxbury around 1640, probably with his second wife Mary. He was on the list of men allowed to bear arms, 1643 and was on the earliest list of Duxbury freemen in 1646. He served in the Duxbury Company under Captain Miles Standish. He bought a house and farm in 1650 and bought or was granted other parcels of land over the years. He held many offices:

- Surveyor of highways, 1640, 1658.

- On jury, 1637, 1640, 1644, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1652. On jury for Grand Inquests, 1640, 1659, 1666, 1677.
- Boundary committee, 1654-1655.

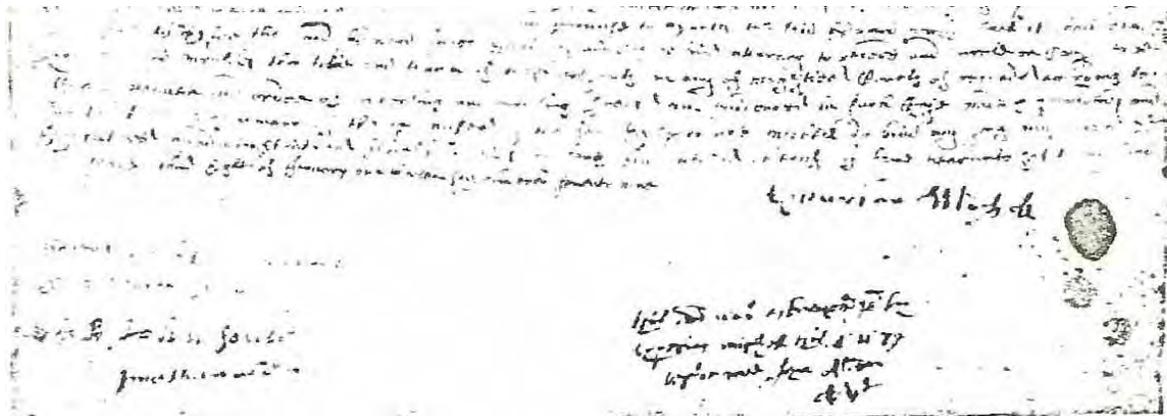
In 1645 Experience Mitchell was an original proprietor of Bridgewater. He sold his share to Thomas Hayward, his son-in-law. He did not move there at that time. Experience Mitchell received land grants in Dartmouth in 1668 but did not settle there. He was an original proprietor, Middleboro in 1677. The family moved to Bridgewater around 1680 with one of his sons. He died there; his wife Mary survived him.

Experience Mitchell's sister was **Constance (Constant) Mitchell** who was probably born in Leiden. She immigrated after her brother. She married Edward Forbes.

(NOTE.—A law was passed by the Colony Court, November 15, 1636, "That every mans marke of his Cattle be brought to the towne book where he lives and that no man give the same but shall alter any other brought by him and put his owne upon them.")

Experience Michell cutt with this mark 

Cattle mark used by Experience Mitchell, 1636.



Deed signed by Experience Mitchell, 1679. It was acknowledged and signed by John Alden as Assistant Governor [See Alden].

[EXPERIENCE MITCHELL'S WILL]

[These are to publish and de]clare to all whom it may concerne that I Exsperience [Mitchell now living in the T]owne of Bridgewater in the Collony of new Plimoth being [through the Mercy of] God of sound Judgment and memory do Ordeine and make [my last will and] Testament in manner following: viz: into the hands of God [I Comend] my sperit beleiveingly Resigneing up my soule into the everlasting armes of Gods mercy father Son and holy spirit: my Body to bee decently Interred at the discretion of my executor and other christian friends: and for my outward estate I do will that after all my Just debts and funerall exspences be paid: my lands and other moveables be disposed of as followeth

Imprimis I give to my Son Edward michell after my deseace all my lands both upland and medow lying in the Towne of Duxborough at the place where I formerly dwelt as appeareth by deed: and if it shall please God so to order that my wife mary michell shall survive me: I Require my Son Edward to take Care of her for her Comfortable subsistance during her life: provided that she will live with him at Bridgewater: but if she rather incline to live at Duxborough: I then Order that halfe the rent of that land at Duxborough shall be to my wife during her life and after my desease my Son Edward shall have the sole dispose of it as to the letting of it out for the house; I akknowledge it to be his: allso the bed and bolster two pillowes on paire of sheets and two Blankets which are at my son Edwards and we made use of; I give them to him after our desease

as for my Son John I have formerly given him his proportion of land and my will is that he rest satissfied therewith, which was foure score acers of upland and foure acers of medow lying at namatakeset within the Township of Duxborough: this is the full of what I intend him as to land only there are severall moveables in his hand at present which are mine: of which one Cow a short Gun and a small Iron kettle I Give unto my Granson Exsperience: and the remainder I give unto my son John as [for my] land lying in the Towne of Middlebery; I give it to my Daughters [Mary Shaw Sa]rah Hayward and Hannah Hayward and to my granson Experience [Mitchell the son of my so]n John, to be equally devided betwene them

[farther I Give to my daughte]r Mary Shaw twenty shillings to Hannah Hayward [orty shillings in Currant] pay: and if my stocke stand I give to my granson Thomas [Mitchell one Cowe and] to my granddaughter mary michell one Cow

Will of Experience Mitchell, December 5, 1684.

I leave the dispose of my granddaughter mary michell with my
 Son Edward and Joseph Bartlet:

as for the rest of my moveables and chattels I Bequeath them
 to my son Edward michell whom I appoint and Ordaine sole
 executor of this my last will and Testament revoking all other
 wills and Testaments Whatsoever Witnes my hand and seale this
 fift of December 1684

Signed and Sealed
 in the presence of
 Thomas Hayward
 John Haward

Experien michell
 (Seal)

Leiu^t Thomas Hayward and Ensigne John Haward the within
 named witnesses appeared before the magistrates of the County
 of Plimouth at Plimouth September the 4th 1689 and made Oath
 that they were present & saw Experience Mitchell deceased above
 named Signe Seal & Declare this Instrument as his last will and
 Testament & that to the best of their understandings he was of
 Disposing mind & memory when he so did.

Attest Sam^l Sprague Clerk

[On the back of the will]

"The within written will is Entered and [Recorded in the]
 County Booke of Wills and Inventoryes: pag[e 44]

p^r Sam^l Sprague Clerk"

"Experience Mitchell his Will: 1684"

[EXPERIENCE MITCHELL'S INVENTORY]

[Plym. Co. Prob. 1:45] A; Inventory of the estate of Experi-
 ence Mitchel of Bridgwater, taken by Ensigne John Haward and
 Thomas Hayward the 14 of May 1689

	£	s	d
Imprimis In Books	00	14	00
In Iron vessels	01	16	00
It; vessels of wood and earth	00	04	00
It, in pewter	01	00	00
It, one Rundlett 2 Glass Bottles	00	03	00
It, 2 Chests one Box with Severall tooles	02	00	00
It, in Bedding boulsters pillows and Covering	06	08	00
It, in sheetes and other linnen	02	10	00
It in 2 Cows and one mare	04	10	00
It, in my Brother Johns hand one Cow } one short gun & a small Iron kettle }	02	12	00
	£	21	17*

*This total is in a different hand.

Will (continued), and Inventory of Experience Mitchell, May 14, 1689.

The son of John and Constance Mitchell Forbes was **Edward Forbes** (1651-1732). He was born in Bridgewater. He was a Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, 1702, 1708, 1711, 1715, and 1722. He served as a deacon in the Puritan Church, Bridgewater when Rev. James Keith (his son-in-law) was serving as minister. Edward Forbes married **Elizabeth Howard** in 1676 in Bridgewater. Elizabeth Howard was the daughter of **John Howard** and **Martha Hayward Howard** and was born in Bridgewater.

Hayward

Descendants of Thomas Hayward

1 Thomas Hayward 1599 - 1681
+Susanne Surname Unknown
..... 2 [1] Joseph Hayward 1642 - 1718
..... +Sarah Brett
..... *2nd Wife of [1] Joseph Hayward:
..... +Alice Brett
..... *3rd Wife of [1] Joseph Hayward:
..... +Hannah Mitchell
..... 3 Hannah Hayward 1692/93 - 1761
..... +Capt. Ebenezer Byram 1692 - 1753
..... 4 [3] Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
..... +[2] Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
..... 5 [4] Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... +[5] Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... 6 [6] Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +[7] Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 7 [8] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +[9] Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... 2 Martha Hayward 1630/31 - 1703
..... +John Howard 1620 - 1700
..... 3 Elizabeth Howard
..... +Edward Forbes 1651 - 1732
..... 4 Elizabeth Forbes 1676/77 - 1758
..... +Joseph Keith 1674/75 - 1730
..... 5 Anna Keith 1695 - 1775
..... +Capt. Ebenezer Alden 1693 - 1776
..... 6 [2] Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
..... +[3] Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
..... 7 [4] Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... +[5] Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... 8 [6] Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +[7] Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 9 [8] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +[9] Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845

The first **Hayward** in the Colonies was Thomas Hayward (Heyward, Howard, Haward, Hobart, Heywood, Heyaard, Heward) (b. ca 1599- d. 1681) who was born in Aylesford, County, Kent, England. He was a tailor and married a woman named Susanna. Thomas Hayward, his wife and five children immigrated in April 1634 from Sandwich, England on the ship *Hercules* to New England. He was a proprietor in Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635; on May 4, 1647 he was selected a freeman.

The Hayward family moved to Duxbury in 1638; he was selected as constable that year and in 1643, he was a freeman, 1646. He was given property by the Court at Plymouth. He was a member of the Duxbury Company of the militia under Captain Miles Standish.

Thomas Hayward and his family were among the first settlers in Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony, around 1651; he was also the eldest settler. He was brought to Bridgewater by Miles Standish. There he was a proprietor and yeoman. In 1665, in a document certifying that he had sold his land in Duxburrough some years before, he stated that he was currently a planter in Bridgewater. He was a freeman in 1670. Per his estate documents of 1678, he owned books and a Bible.

Thomas and Susanne Hayward's daughter, Martha, married John Howard [See Howard]. Their son, **Joseph Hayward** (1642-1718), as his first two wives, married the daughters of Elder William Brett of Duxbury and then an original settler of Bridgewater. William Brett was representative to the Old Colony Court and preached when the regular minister was unavailable.

Around 1682, Joseph Hayward married as his third wife Hannah **Mitchell**, the daughter of Experience Mitchell [See Mitchell]. Joseph Hayward was a freeman in 1670 and was a

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors

Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy

Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1709 and 1710. He and Hannah had eight children. He owned a house in the northern part of Bridgewater, near his father's home. He was deacon in the Church and used the title deacon.

Howard

Descendants of John Howard

1 John Howard 1620 - 1700
.. +Martha Hayward 1630/31 - 1703
..... 2 Elizabeth Howard
..... +Edward Forbes 1651 - 1732
..... 3 Elizabeth Forbes 1676/77 - 1758
..... +Joseph Keith 1674/75 - 1730
..... 4 Anna Keith 1695 - 1775
..... +Capt. Ebenezer Alden 1693 - 1776
..... 5 Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
..... +Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
..... 6 Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... +Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... 7 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 8 Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845

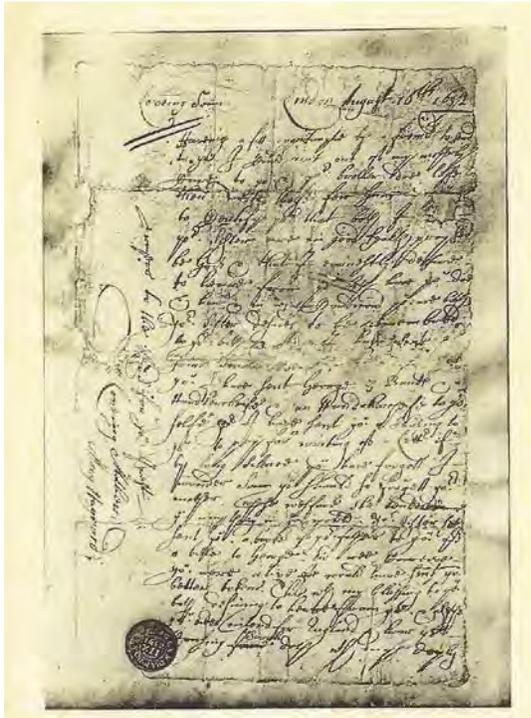
JOHN HOWARD, with his brother George, came from England, and settled in Duxbury. He was among those who were able to bear arms there in 1643. He was about fifteen years old when he came to Duxbury. He lived in the family of Capt. Miles Standish, who came from Shorely, Lancashire, England. He soon removed to Bridgewater, and was one of the original settlers and proprietors of that town. Judge Mitchell, in his history of Bridgewater, says that John Howard, the first Howard to settle in Bridgewater, was a man of much influence in the new plantation.

In 1645 his name appears as one of the fifty-four original proprietors of the grant of land afterward known as Bridgewater. In 1656 he was one of the two surveyors of highways for his town. In 1657 he had taken the Freeman's oath. He was one of the fourteen men whose allotment of land was in the easterly part of the grant. He was one of the first military officers, and was appointed Ensign, Sept. 27, 1664. In May, 1676, during King Philip's War, Ensign John Howard, with twenty others, fought with some Indians and took seventeen of them alive with much plunder, and all returned without serious injury. June 5, 1678, he was a deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts; also on the same date was appointed a selectman of his town. In 1683 he, with Thomas Hayward, was a representative to the General Court. Oct. 2, 1689, he was promoted, and received his commission as a lieutenant. Mr. Howard was a carpenter by trade. He spelled his name Haward, and so did his descendants until after 1700. He m. Martha, a dau. of Thomas Hayward, one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, who came on the ship Hercules, in 1635, from Sandwich, County of Kent, England, with five children and three brothers.

"John Howard," *The Howard Genealogy: Descendants of John Howard of Bridgewater, Massachusetts from 1643-1903*, by Heman Howard, 1903. He possibly is eligible to be represented in the Society of Colonial Wars.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
 Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
 Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy



LETTER FROM MARY HAYWARD TO JOHN HAYWARD.

This letter is a photographic reproduction of the original, which is in the possession of a member of the Howard family. It is supposed to have been written to John Howard, the progenitor of this family, by his mother, who spelled her name Hayward, which was not an uncommon way of spelling the name. As it is very difficult to read the letter, the following is printed as an aid:

LONDON, Aug. 16, 1652.

LOVING SON:—

Having a fit opportunity by a friend to send to you, I could not, out of my motherly care to you and your brother, do less than write these few lines to you to certify you that both I and your sister are in good health, prayed be God, and that I earnestly desire to hear from you both, how you do and how and in what condition you are both. Your sister desires to be remembered to you both, and she and I have sent you some small tokens of our love for you. I have sent George 3 hands and a handkerchief, and an handkerchief to yourself, and I have sent you a shilling to you to pay for writing of a letter, if by long silence you have forgott. I wonder, son, you should so forgott your mother, whose welfare she tended more than anything in the world. Your sister hath sent you a book of your father's to you and a bible to George. Did we conceive you were alive, we would have sent you better tokens. Child, with my blessing to you both, desiring to hear from you and whether you ever intend for England, and how your cousing Sarah doth, with my daily prayer to the Lord for you, I rest.

Your Loving Mother,
 MARY HAYWARD.

For her loving son, John Hayward,
 this:—
 In case he be dead, to George Hayward in New England.

Letter from John Howard's mother, 1652.

A true copy of the division of the estate of Lieut. John Howard, late of Bridgewater, who died intestate, as it was mutually agreed and consented to by all the several heirs apparent to said estate, on the fifteenth day of Oct., Anno Dom. 1701, which division is made according to the appraisement in the inventory taken of the said estate:—

To the widow, one hundred and seven pounds out of the moveable estate, and her thirds in the improved lands and housing.

To John Howard, the eldest son, as followeth:—Ninety-one acres of land, lying part of it at John's bridge where he now lives and near thereunto, (£45, 0 s., 0 d.), and the rest at Satucket river and Black brook; more, the house and barn and the land between the river and the highway that goes directly toward the meeting house, and ten acres joining to the said highway, on the north side, lying the whole breadth of the said lands, (£60, 0 s., 0 d.); more, ten acres toward West meadow, (£05, 00 s., 00 d.); half a lot of meadow in Flag meadow, (£04, 00 s., 00 d.); the land at Tetaquat, (£02, 00 s., 00 d.); more, a quarter part of the undivided lands, and a quarter part of his right in the Cedar swamp, (£1, 07 s., 06 d.); more, a quarter part of a purchase right in the North purchase, (£5, 00 s., 00 d.); more, two lots of meadow, one of them in Poor meadow and the other at Black brook, (£10, 00 s., 00 d.). His whole proportion being 146 pounds, he hath given out of it £10:—£5 to his brother Jonathan, and £5 to his brother Ephraim.

To Jonathan Howard, the second surviving son, the land where his house stands, 49 acres, (£30, 00 s., 00 d.); more, 35 acres in the neck of land beyond James Keith's, (£17, 00 s., 00 d.); more, 35 acres at Lathrop's swamp, (£17, 00 s., 00 d.); more, 25 acres near the same place, (£12, 10 s., 00 d.); more, a quarter part of undivided lands, and a quarter of his right in the Cedar swamp, (£01, 07 s., 06 d.); more, a quarter of a purchase right in North purchase, (£5, 00 s., 00 d.).

To Ephraim Howard, the youngest son, the land on which his house stands, (£60, 00 s., 00 d.); more, 35 acres in the neck (£17, 10 s., 00 d.); ten acres near Bimeleck's hill, (£05, 00 s., 00 d.); one lot of meadow in Flag meadow, (£08, 00 s., 00 d.); more, ten acres at Lathrop's swamp, (£05, 00 s., 00 d.); more, a quarter part of undivided land, and a quarter part in the Cedar swamp, (£01, 07 s., 06 d.); more, a quarter part of a purchase right in North purchase, (£05, 00 s., 00 d.); more, a share in the north lands, (£02, 00 s., 00 d.).

To James Howard, the only son of James Howard, deceased, to be divided, the one moiety to him and the other moiety to his two sisters. The land where his house stands, and the land adjoining thereunto, being 45 acres, (£45, 00 s., 00 d.); more, half a lot of meadow in Flag meadow, (£04, 00 s., 00 d.); more, 40 acres of land above the stone house, (£08, 00 s., 00 d.); more, in moveables as per inventory, or money, (£14, 12 s., 06 d.); more, a quarter part of undivided land in Cedar swamp, (£01, 07 s., 06 d.).

Division of the estate of John Howard. The estate was appraised at 450 acres of land and a total value of £840.

To Edward Fobes, his wife, in money and moveables, (£68, 00 s., 00 d.); to Zacheus Packard's wife, in money and moveables, (£68, 00 s., 00 d.); to Henry Kingman's wife, in money and moveables, (£68, 00 s., 00 d.); the said three daughters to have their part as appraised and as set in the inventory; and for as much as the above-mentioned lands divided to Ephraim, amounts to one hundred and three pounds, seventeen and six pence, he is to return to the estate £18, 07 s., 06 d.

This above written is the mutual agreement of the sons, sons-in-law, and daughters of the above-named Lieut. John Howard, late of Bridgewater, deceased, made and agreed on the sixteenth day of October, 1701. In testimony whereof they have hereunto sealed and subscribed.

Signed, sealed and declared by the subscribers to be their agree- ment, in the presence of	Her	MARtha X HOWARD,	[Seal.]
	mark.		
		JOHN HOWARD,	[Seal.]
ELISHA WADSWORTH.		JONATHAN HOWARD,	[Seal.]
His		EPHRAIM HOWARD,	[Seal.]
THOMAS (T. S.) SNELL.		EDWARD FOBES,	
mark.		E. mark	ELIZABETH FOBES, [Seal.]
		of	ZACHEUS PACKARD,
			In behalf of himself and Sarah his wife, [Seal.]
			HENRY KINGMAN,
			In behalf of himself and Bethiah his wife, [Seal.]
			EDWARD MITCHELL,
			As guardian of the children of James Howard, deceased. [Seal.]

MEMORANDUM, that on the sixteenth day of October, 1701, the above-named parties to this agreement, who have hereunto sealed and subscribed, all of them came personally before me, the subscriber, Judge of Probate for the County of Plymouth, and acknowledged the before written instrument to be their act and deed.

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

Recorded, October 24, 1701.
 Per SAMUEL SPRAGUE, Register.

MEMORANDUM, SEPT., ANNO DOM. 1703.

The legatees of the estate of Lieut. John Howard, of Bridgewater, came to a division of the estate of Martha Howard, who was the widow of said John Howard, and upon that division there was fourteen pounds that did accrue to the children of James Howard, twelve pounds whereof was in the hands of Samuel James, which they ordered Ensign Edward Mitchell, the said children's overseer, to receive for them, which accordingly he accepted of, and the other forty shillings they engaged to pay to Jonathan Howard, and he to give bill to the overseer for the said forty shillings.

Mutually signed in the presence of	EDWARD FOBES.
NATHANIEL BRETT,	JOHN HOWARD.
EDWARD HOWARD.	JONATHAN HOWARD.
	EPHRAIM HOWARD.
	HENRY KINGMAN.

Continuation of John Howard's Division of Estate, 1701.
 Division of Estate of Martha Hayward Howard, 1703.

Byram

Descendants of Nicholas Byram

1 Nicholas Byram 1610 - 1688
.. +Susannah Shaw 1616/17 - 1700
..... 2 Capt. Nicholas Byram - 1727
..... +Mary Edson - 1727
..... 3 Capt. Ebenezer Byram 1692 - 1753
..... +Hannah Hayward 1692/93 - 1761
..... 4 Ebenezer Byram 1716 - 1762
..... +Abigail Alden 1721 - 1762
..... 5 Huldah Byram 1740 - 1826
..... +Ebenezer Condit 1736 - 1777
..... 6 Phoebe Condit 1768 - 1854
..... +Isaac Lindsley 1764 - 1827
..... 7 Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... +Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845

Ebenezer Condit (1736-1777) married **Huldah Byram** (1740-1826) in 1762 in Morristown, New Jersey Colony. Huldah was the daughter of **Ebenezer Bryam** and **Abigail Alden** [See Alden] and was born in East Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony.

The first **Byram** in the Colonies was Nicholas Byram (Biram, Birom, Byron) (1610-1688) who was born in Kent County, England. According to family tradition (and included in history and genealogical books), he was the son of an English gentleman of the county of Kent, who removed to Ireland about the time this son was born. His father sent him at the age of sixteen to visit his friends in England in charge of a man who betrayed his trust, robbed him of his money, and sent him to the West Indies, where he was sold to service to pay his passage. After his term expired, he made his way to New England. He immigrated as early as 1633-1634 and settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony. There he married Susannah **Shaw** (1617-

1700) about 1635. He was a freeman in 1638. In 1647 he bought a house and land. He must have traded up the coast for he was the principal assistant of a celebrated Indian chief in the sale of a tract of land on the coast of Maine on April 22, 1649. He was a physician, according to some sources.

A note about Nicholas Byram's wife, Susannah Shaw: His will listed his wife Susannah, but the Shaw baptism records in England did not list a Susannah. However, Abraham Shaw's will listed his son in law, Nicholas Biram as a witness, and Nicholas Byram's will listed "his brother" John Shaw of Weymouth. The will information has led to the conclusion that Susannah was a daughter of Abraham Shaw.

Susannah **Shaw** was the daughter of Abraham **Shaw** and Elizabeth **Best**. Susannah Shaw was born in Yorkshire, England.

*

Shaw

Abraham **Shaw** (Shawe) (1585-1638) lived in Yorkshire, England where he was involved in coal and iron. He married Elizabeth (Bridget) **Best** (b. ca. 1592) in 1616. Abraham and Elizabeth Shaw immigrated in 1634. They moved to Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635 where he was a freeman and an administrator. Their house and possessions burned in 1636. Immediately, the family moved to Dedham, Massachusetts Bay Colony where Abraham Shaw was an incorporator and signed the town covenant in 1636. He was a clothier in Dedham, owning cloth mills. He was made a freeman in 1637. He was a constable in 1638. Elizabeth Best Shaw died before 1638; they died in Dedham and were buried in an unmarked grave in Old Village

Cemetery there. In his will, Abraham Shaw named his son-in-law, Nicholas Byram as one of his executors.

*

Byram, continued

Nicholas and Susannah Shaw Byram moved to Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony in 1662. In 1668, he was one of the petitioners to the Plymouth Court about taxation. The Court of Plymouth in 1672 deputized him and two others to purchase land from the Indians. Nicholas owned the largest number of proprietor shares in 1685. Nicholas had the title, Gent. In his will, Nicholas left some property to his brother [in law], John Shaw of Weymouth. Susannah signed her deceased husband's inventory with her mark in 1688, indicating that she could not read or write. In Susannah Byram's 1698 will, she gave freedom to "negro Tom" and her "negro maid," Miriam:

She left a will in Nov 1700 in Bridgewater; Proved 18 Dec, 1700. The will of Susanna Byram, widow, of the Town of Bridgewater, being aged and weak, was signed by a mark. It left bequests to : "daughter-in-law Mary Byram, my son Nicholas Byram's wife", who received one pair of sheets and my best green say apron; grandson Nicholas Byram, who received my horse and chest belonging to my deceased husband; granddaughter Mehetable Byram, who received one pair of sheets, bolster, smoothing iron and looking glass; daughter Abigail Whitman, who was given one camlet Samar [?] and one fine shift; daughter Deliverance Porter, a red petty coat; daughter Experience Willis, one cow, my best hat, one fine shift, one petty coat, "my Bible and Linnen Wheele"; daughter Susanna Edson, one petty coat; grandson Ebenezer Whitman, one chest with lock and key; granddaughter Mary Leach, two petty coats; granddaughter Mary Willis, one chest. Miriam, a negro maid, was given her "freedom" and one "homemade hoode." Tom, a Negro man, was given 10 shillings money and his "freedom"..."if he be 30 years of age and if not he shall serve with my son Nicholas Biram till he is 30 years of age and then be free." Son Nicholas Byram received one cow, fire tongs and shovel, a brass skillet, dripping pan, a great spit, Iron hood and Iron kettle. The remainder of the estate, money and other moveables was to be "equally divided amongst" her "four daughters and granddaughter" namely: Abigail Whitman, Deliverance Porter, Experience Willis, Susanna Edson and Mary Leach. Son Nicholas was named as Executor. In a memorandum, Deacon William Brett and Thomas Snell, Sr.

were made oath on 18 Dec 1700.

The Inventory of the estate of Susanna Byram, widow, deceased 28 Nov 1700, totaled £96-2-0 in household items, with a cow and a horse "prized by us whose names are underwritten this 12 day December in year above written. Joseph Shaw and John Whitman."

Nicholas and Susannah Byram's son, **Nicholas Byram** (d. 1727), was born in Weymouth, and moved with his parents to Bridgewater. There he married Mary **Edson** (d. 1727), who was born in Bridgewater to Samuel **Edson** [See Edson] and his wife whose surname was probably Bickley. Mary Edson was the sister of Susannah Edson who married Reverend James Keith [See Keith].

Nicholas Byram fought in King Philip's War. The year 1675 saw an uprising of several tribes of Native Americans throughout New England, known as King Philip's War after the English name for the Wampanoag Indian chief, Metacomet. The New England Confederation of Colonies declared war on King Philip and various Native American tribes, and each colony was required to provide men for a combined force for the battles that took place. On May 23, 1676, Byram and other men from Bridgewater [See Allen] fought the Indians and captured seventeen alive and much plunder. On July 31, 1676 he fought in a skirmish in Bridgewater in which several of King Philip's friends and uncle were killed, but King Philip escaped. Nicholas Byram was referred to as captain. Nicholas and Mary Edson Byram were the eldest and the first members of the first church in East Bridgewater in 1724.

*

Nicholas and Mary Edson Byram's son was **Ebenezer Byram** (1692-1753). He owned two plantations of considerable value and size. He was referred to as captain. He married Hannah

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors

Plymouth Colony Ancestors

Alden, Allen, Byram, Chandler, Edson, Forbes, Hayward, Howard,
Keith, Lee, Mitchell, Mullins, Partridge, Shaw, Simmons, Tracy

Hayward (1693-1761) in 1714; she was his third wife. Hannah was the daughter of Joseph

Hayward [See Hayward] and Hannah **Mitchell** [See Mitchell] and was born in Plymouth

Colony.

[See Byram, Sadie Warner Frazer's New Jersey Ancestors].

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal *Northern* Ancestors:

Philip Lindsley's Ancestors

4. Long Island Ancestors

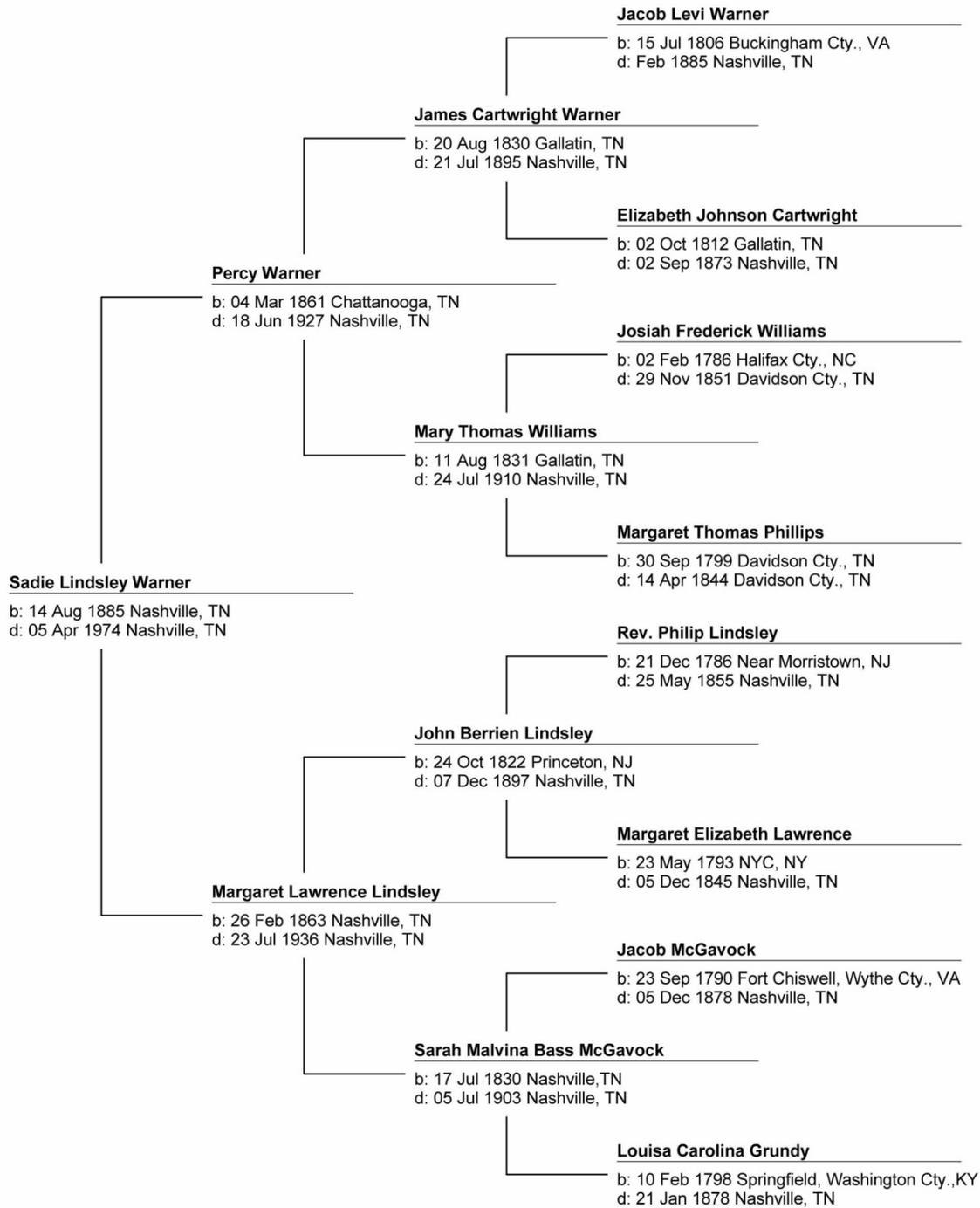
Allison, Antrobus, (Berrien), Betts, Bloomfield, Chamberlain,

Fish, Lawrence, Pearce, Sackett, Whitehead

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
 Long Island Ancestors

Allison, Antrobus, Berrien, Betts, Bloomfield, Chamberlain, Fish,
Lawrence, Pearce, Sackett, Whitehead



**Sadie Warner Frazer's Ancestors:
 Showing the Connection of her Southern and Northern Ancestors.**

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal *Northern* Ancestors: Philip Lindsley's Ancestors

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Note on dates: In the 17th century, England used the Julian calendar. In 1752, England switched to the Gregorian calendar (the one we use today). The Julian calendar changed the year on March 25, not on January 1. Therefore some dates are written like February 26, 1610/11 to indicate it was still 1610 on the Julian calendar, but the year was actually 1611 by our modern Gregorian calendar.

COLONY	Native American Name	Initial Name	Year Settled or Incorporated
Virginia			1607
Plymouth Colony			1620
Braintree	Mt. Wollaston		1635
Bridgewater	Titicut		1656
Dartmouth			1652
Dedham			1636
Duxbury	Mattakeeset	Duxburrough	1632
Sandwich	Shaume		1637
Scituate			1638
Massachusetts Bay Colony			1620
Boston	Shawmut		1630
Cambridge		Newe Towne	1632
Hampton, NH	Winnacunnet		1638
Ipswich	Agawam		1633
Lynn	Saugus		1629
Middleboro	Namassakett (Nemasket)	Middlebury Middleborough	1662
Salem	Naumkeag		1626
Watertown			1630
Weymouth	Wessagusset	Wamouth	1622
Connecticut Colony			1636
Branford	Totokett		1643
Derby Plantation	Paugasuck (Paugasset)		1654
Hartford			1636
New Haven	Quinnipiack (Quillipiack)		1638
Guilford Milford Stratford	Mennunkatuck Wepawaug Cupheag		1639
Wethersfield	Pyquaug	Watertown	1635
Rhode Island			1636

New Jersey			1664
Division: East Jersey and West Jersey			1667
Bergen Township		Gemoenepaen	1660
Elizabethtown			1664
Mendham	Rocksiticus (Roxiticus)	Pitney Corner	1722
Newark		New Milford; Milford by the Pesayak. New Ark; New Worke.	1666
Shrewsbury, Monmouth County	Navesink	Midleton upon Nauesink	1665
New York			
Flushing		Vlackebos Midwout Middlewort	1645
Hempstead		Great Plains	1644
Newtown, Long Island Now: Elmhurst, Queens	Mespat	Middleburgh	1652
New York		New Amsterdam	1626
Setauket, Brookhaven, Long Island	Setauket (Setalcot)	Cromwell's Bay Ashford	1655



New England, Adapted from *Huguenot Refugees in the Settling of Colonial America*, Peter Gannon, ed., 1985, facing 102.

Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.

Sadie Lindsley Warner Frazer's mother, **Margaret Lindsley Warner**, was descended on her paternal side from ancestors who came to the northern American colonies in the seventeenth century. When Sadie's maternal grandfather **John Berrien Lindsley** married **Sarah McGavock**, her Southern and Northern Lines were joined. [See Lindsley, Sadie Warner Frazer's Southern Ancestors]

Her northern Lindsley line traces back to her great grandmother **Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence** (1793-1845) who married Philip **Lindsley** (1786 - 1855) in 1813 in Newtown, Long Island. Margaret Lawrence Lindsley's parents were **Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence** and **Elizabeth Berrien** [See Berrien, Long Island-New Jersey Ancestors]. Her Lawrence and Berrien ancestors were distinguished patriots and public servants on Long Island.

Lawrence

Descendants of Capt. Thomas Lawrence

1 Capt. Thomas Lawrence 1588/89 - 1624/25
.. +Joan Antrobus 1592 -
..... 2 Jane Lawrence 1614 - 1688/89
..... +George Giddens 1609 - 1676
..... 2 John Lawrence 1618 - 1699
..... 2 [3] Maj. Thomas Lawrence 1620 - 1703
..... +Name Unknown
..... 3 Capt. John Lawrence 1657 - 1729
..... +Deborah Surname Unknown
..... 4 John Lawrence 1695 - 1765
..... +Patience Sackett 1701 - 1772
..... 5 Capt. Thomas Lawrence 1733 - 1817
..... +Elizabeth Fish 1740/41 - 1822
..... 6 Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence 1761 - 1797
..... +[1] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
..... 7 Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... +Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... 5 William Lawrence
..... +Anna Brinkerhoff
..... 6 [2] Commodore John Lawrence 1758 - 1817
..... +[1] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
..... *2nd Wife of [2] Commodore John Lawrence:
..... +Patience Riker
..... 5 Richard Lawrence
..... +Amy Berrien
..... *2nd Wife of [3] Maj. Thomas Lawrence:
..... +Mary Ferguson
..... 2 William Lawrence 1622 - 1680
..... 2 Marie Lawrence 1625 - 1715
..... +Lt. Thomas Burnham - 1694



The first Lawrence (Laurence) in our line in the Colonies was **Major Thomas Lawrence** (b. ca. 1620-d. 1703). Thomas Lawrence was born in Great St. Albans, Hertfordshire County, England to **Captain Thomas Lawrence** (1589-d. ca. 1625) and **Joan Antrobus (Anterbus) Lawrence** (b. 1592); he was baptized in March 1620.

After Capt. Thomas Lawrence's death, Joan Lawrence married John Tuttle (Tuttle), a mercer (merchant). Twenty-five members of the extended Lawrence family left England for the Colonies on the ship *The Planter* which departed England on April 2 and arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony on June 7, 1635. The family members were: Joan Lawrence Tuttle (age 42), her husband (age 39), and their four children (ages 6 and younger); Joan's mother **Joan Antrobus (Anterbus) Lawrence** (age 65); Jane Lawrence Giddens (age 20) and her husband George Giddens (age 25, a husbandman); **John Lawrence** (age 17); **William Lawrence** (age 12); and Marie (Mary) Lawrence (age 9). The total number of passengers on *The Planter* was thirty-five.

Joan Lawrence Tuttle and her family, and her daughter, Jane Lawrence Giddens with her husband, were among the first settlers in Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, which had been founded in 1633. Marie Lawrence later married Lt. Thomas Burnham and remained in Ipswich.

In 1651 John Tuttle returned to Ireland where he died in 1656. Joan Lawrence Tuttle returned to Ireland where she died after 1661. No record of the elderly Joan Antrobus has been found in the Colonies.



Newtown, Long Island, New York

It is not known when **Thomas Lawrence** immigrated. His brothers must have done well in New England before moving to Long Island. The achievements of the three Lawrence brothers were remarkable. Each carved out their sphere of influence: John in New York City; William in Flushing, Long Island; and **Thomas** in Newtown, Long Island.

John Lawrence b. ca. 1618- d. 1699:

Date	Event
1644, Nov. 16	Granted patent for Hempstead, Long Island from Dutch governor. Six patentees.
1645, Oct. 19	Granted patent for Flushing from Dutch Governor. Eighteen patentees.
1647	On 1 st recorded List of division of land, Hempstead.
1648	Town Clerk, Flushing
1658	Moved to New Amsterdam (New York City). Had mercantile interests. Privateer: ¹ sent out several ships, including the <i>Tartar</i> commanded by his nephew, Captain Thomas Lawrence, 1758-1761.
1663	Appointed by Gov. Stuyvesant to the General Court in Hartford, Connecticut. On Boundary Committee to determine boundaries between the Dutch New Netherland and English New

¹ A privateer is a private person or ship authorized by a government by letters of marque to attack foreign shipping during wartime. Privateering was a way of mobilizing armed ships and sailors without having to spend treasury resources or commit naval officers. They were of great benefit to a smaller naval power or one facing an enemy dependent on trade: they disrupted commerce and pressured the enemy to deploy warships to protect merchant trade against commerce raiders. The cost was borne by investors hoping to profit from prize money earned from captured cargo and vessels. The proceeds would be distributed among the privateer's investors, officers, and crew. Privateers were part of naval warfare from the 16th to the 19th centuries. Some privateers have been particularly influential in the annals of history. Sometimes the vessels would be commissioned into regular service as warships. The crew of a privateer might be treated as prisoners of war by the enemy country if captured.

	England.
1664	New Amsterdam captured by English.
1665, 1666	One of first New York City Aldermen. Owned city and country residences; owned more slaves than anyone else on Manhattan Island.
1666, Feb. 16	Got Flushing patent from English Governor.
1672	Mayor of New York City.
1674-1698	On Royal Provincial Council
1691	Mayor of New York City.
1692-1698.	Supreme Court Judge, New York.
	Very wealthy. Mercantile interests. Owned patentee interests in Hempstead and Flushing.

William Lawrence (b. ca. 1623-1680):

Date	Age	Event
1645, Oct. 19		Granted patent for Flushing from Dutch Governor. Eighteen patentees.
1647		On 1 st recorded List of division of land, Hempstead.
1655, 1656, 1657, 1661, 1662,		Magistrate, Flushing.
1655-6		On List of residents in Newtown.
1657		Appointed to protect town of Flushing against intrusions of Hempstead, Long Island.
1664		Married his second wife, Elizabeth Smith. Daughter of Richard, Smith, wealthy patentee of Smithtown, Long Island. A widower in 1681, she married Sir Philip Carteret, Governor of New Jersey. She was known as Lady Carteret; some Elizabeth towns named after her.
1665		Captain Flushing Foot Company.
1666, Feb. 16,		Received Flushing patent from English Governor.
1673		Sheriff, Flushing.
1673		Commissioner to administer Oath of Allegiance to inhabitants of the Dutch and English towns on Long Island, west of Osterbay.
		Lived in Flushing all his life. Very wealthy. Owned Lawrence's Neck, 900 acres. Owned more land than other residents. 1680 his sword, plate, and personal items were worth 4,430 pounds sterling.
		Descendants buried in Lawrence Family Cemetery, Bayside (216 th St. & 42 nd Ave.), Long Island.
		Descendant: Captain James Lawrence (October 1, 1781 – June 4, 1813) was a naval officer, becoming a captain, during the War of 1812. His "dying command," as the <i>USS Chesapeake</i> was being attacked by the British <i>Shannon</i> , was: "Tell the men to fire faster and not to give up the ship; fight her till she sinks;" or "Don't give up the ship!", which is still a popular naval battle cry.

Major Thomas Lawrence (b. ca. 1620- d. 1703):

Date	Event
Pre-1655	Probably lived in Flushing, Long Island with his two brothers.
1651	According to several sources: New Haven, Connecticut. He was sent on a mission to the New England colonies and was arrested for "having money belonging to Governor Stuyvesant, but claimed by New England."
1655	With two brothers bought large track in Newtown, Long Island.
1655-1656	On list of residents in Newtown.
1656	Bought house and six acres in Newtown. Also bought twenty acres.
1659-1662	Town Clerk, Newtown.
1660	On Committee to kill wolves, Newtown.
1660	Bought house and lot, Newtown.
1663	Fence viewer, Newtown.
1665	Commissioned Captain, Queens County Troops by governor.
1665	Bought eight or nine acres from Indians, Round Island near Hellgate. Included was a small adjoining island, "Round Island (later Berrien's Island)." Confirmed by governor, 1670, Newtown.
1665	Town officer, Newtown.
1666, Oct. 6 1667, Mar. 16	On Committee to draft borders and patent, Newtown. Patent granted to him and six others by English governor.
1669-1670	Surveyor of roads, Newtown.
1670-1672	Overseer, Newtown.
1675, 1678	Owned forty acres and livestock, Newtown.
1677	Granted Patent for farm at Hellgate Neck, then divided into a number of cultivated farms and extending along the East River from Hell-gate to Bowery Bay. Four valuable farms and several pieces of pasture and woodland, Newtown.
1686 Nov. 25	Patent for Newtown granted by English governor. On list of Newtown patentees, Newtown.
1687-1688	Commissioner on town court, Newtown.
1689	Major of Horse. Major of all horse and foot in Queens County. Commissioned by Lt. Governor Jacob Leisler of New York. Rank Major, Dec. 30, 1689.
1690 February	On commission to raise troops in Queens County to aid in defending Albany against the French.
1690, July 29	Commissioned by Lt. Gov. Jacob Liesler to proceed to Southold, Long Island (eastern tip of Long Island, about ninety miles from Newtown) with a militia force to protect his Majesty's subjects against the apprehended attacks of French cruisers.  ²
1692	Married second wife: Mary Ferguson.
1703	Will probated. 
	Probably eligible to be represented in the New York Society of Colonial Dames.

²  indicates that a document or photograph related to this topic is included in this booklet.

BY THE LIEV^T GOVERNOR &c.

WHEREAS I have undoubted Information that some vessells on this Coast do commit outrages & fearing that the same might fall on the toune of Southold

These are in Ma^{ties} name to will & requyre you Major Thomas Lawrence to command & for their Ma^{ties} service to press Seaventy men horse & foot as you shall think fitt all well armed & when occasione shall requyre for their Ma^{ties} service to press fresh horses & what else you shall have occasione for as for their entertainment & provisions & other necessaries & them forthwith to dispatch for Southold to the assistance & defence of their Ma^{ties} Subjects there wherof you are not to faill at your outmost perills & all officers Military & Civill & others of what rank & quality are strictly required to obey you therein & be aiding & assistant to the s^d forces in performing the premisses as they will answer the Contrary at their utmost perills. GIVEN &c fort William in New York this 19th day of July &c 1690.

JACOB LEISLER

Major Thomas Lawrence's Commission from Lt. Governor Leisler, July 29, 1690.

Major Thomas Lawrence's will – not dated:

Newtown, Queens Co., New York.

"In the name of God, Amen. The last will and Testament of Thomas Lawrence, of Newtown, in Queens County, upon Long Island, being weak in body but in senses and memory. I bequeath my soul into the hands of the Almighty God who gave it. I give my body to the earth from whence it came, to be buried in decent and comely manner. I leave to my son, Thomas Lawrence, that lot of ground which I bought of Hendrick Johnson, with all the houses and buildings thereto belonging, with the great neck of land and meadow, and the Island bounded with a creek; I leave to my wife, Mary Lawrence, one third of all my movable estate, both within doors and without, and I leave all the homespun cloth and yarns and lambswool at my wife's disposing; I leave to my son, Jonathan Lawrence, that lot of land which was Samuel Joas, and the house which he now lives in; he paying to Elizabeth Saunders eight pounds when she is eighteen years of age. I leave to my sons William and Jonathan, that piece of salt meadow, which I bought of Robert Beacham, equally between them. I leave to my son, Daniel Lawrence, all my fresh meadow lying in Trains meadow. I leave to my five sons all the rest of my lands, meadows, and privileges equally, they paying all my debts. I leave to my grand child, Elizabeth Saunders, two mares and two cows, three silver spoons, and her mother's wearing clothes. I leave the rest of my estate to the children of my four sons, Thomas, William, John, and Jonathan. My wife Mary is to have the privilege of my dwelling house during widowhood. I make my sons, Thomas and William, executors. [Not dated]

Witnesses, Content Titus, Jonathan Hazzard, Jeremiah Burroughs

Probate: 25 Feb 1703 Newtown, Queens Co., New York (Then appeared before me, Edward, Viscount Cornbury, Captain-General and Governor in Chief, etc., Content Titus and Jonathan Hazzard, two of the above witnesses, and made oath that they saw the testator, THOMAS LAWRENCE, sign and seal the same, as his last will, etc)

In New York Thomas Lawrence married **Mary _____[Ferguson]**, and they had a son,

Captain John Lawrence (b. ca. 1657-1729) in Newtown.

John Lawrence married **Deborah ____**. Most early sources stated that Deborah was Deborah Woodhull (b. ca. 1659-d. Jan 6, 1742), the daughter of the wealthy Richard Woodhull, but there is no evidence to support this. If Deborah's maiden name was Woodhull, she was the sister of Ruth Woodhull, who was married to Samuel Edsall of Newtown [See Edsall, Long Island-New Jersey Ancestors]. In 1686, John Lawrence was appointed captain. In 1690 Lt. Governor of New York Jacob Leisler appointed him Captain of "Troope of Horse" for Queens County. The next year, Lt. Governor Leisler appointed him Sheriff of Queens County; in 1698, he was High Sheriff of Queens County.

John and Deborah Lawrence's son was **John Lawrence** (1695-1765). He married **Patience Sackett** (b. ca. 1701-1772) who was the daughter of Captain **Joseph Sackett** and **Elizabeth Betts**.

*

Sackett
Bloomfield
Pearce

Descendants of Simon Sackett

1 [1] Simon Sackett 1595 - 1635
.. +Elizabeth Boyman
*2nd Wife of [1] Simon Sackett:
.. +Isabel Pearce 1610 -
..... 2 Simon Sackett 1630 - 1659
..... +Sarah Bloomfield 1633 -
..... 3 [4] Capt. Joseph Sackett 1656 - 1719
..... +Elizabeth Betts 1658 -
..... 4 Joseph Sackett 1680 - 1755
..... +Hannah Alsop 1690 -
..... 5 Elizabeth Sackett 1729 - 1778
..... +Jonathan Fish 1728 - 1779
..... 6 Major Nicholas Fish 1758 - 1833
..... +Elizabeth Stuyvesant
..... 7 Hamilton Fish 1808 - 1893
..... +Julia Ursin Niemcewicz Kean
..... 4 Patience Sackett 1701 - 1772
..... +John Lawrence 1695 - 1765
..... 5 Capt. Thomas Lawrence 1733 - 1817
..... +Elizabeth Fish 1740/41 - 1822
..... 6 Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence 1761 - 1797
..... +[2] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
..... 7 Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... +Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... 5 William Lawrence
..... +Anna Brinkerhoff
..... 6 [3] Commodore John Lawrence 1758 - 1817
..... +[2] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
..... *2nd Wife of [3] Commodore John Lawrence:
..... +Patience Riker
..... 5 Richard Lawrence
..... +Amy Berrien
..... *2nd Wife of [4] Capt. Joseph Sackett:
..... +Ann Surname Unknown
..... *3rd Wife of [4] Capt. Joseph Sackett:
..... +Mercy Whitehead 1663 - 1719
..... 4 Samuel Sackett 1711/12 - 1784
..... +Hannah Hazard 1715 -
..... 5 Samuel Sackett 1749 - 1780

Note: The Sackett Family Association, <http://sackettfamily.info> is an excellent resource.

The first Sackett in the Colonies was **Simon Sackett** (1595-1635) who was born in St. Peter, Isle of Thanet, Kent, England. He married as his second wife **Isabel Pearce** (b. 1610) in 1627 in England. Simon Sackett, his wife, Isabel Pearce Sackett; and sons, Simon and John Sackett immigrated between 1628 and 1632. The family settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony where Simon died in 1635. Simon and Isabel's son, **Simon Sackett** (b. ca. 1630-1659), was only five years old when his father died. His widowed mother married the widower **William Bloomfield**.

William Bloomfield (Blumfield, Blomfield) (1604-1664) was born in England. He, his wife **Sarah** (b.1609), and his daughter **Sarah** (b. 1633), immigrated to Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony on *The Elizabeth* from Ipswich, April, 1634. The Bloomfields settled in Newtown (Cambridge), Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he was a proprietor and a freeman, September 2, 1635. William Bloomfield's wife died before 1635. Before 1638, he married Isabel Pearce, the widow of Simon Sackett. William Bloomfield sold the house (previously owned by Simon Sackett) and his lands in Cambridge before 1639.

William Bloomfield left Cambridge for religious reasons. He followed Reverend Thomas Hooker who had left there in 1635 (with about a hundred people from his congregation, along with as many cattle), and had traveled to Hartford, Connecticut Colony, where they had started a settlement. William Bloomfield was an original proprietor in Hartford, Connecticut Colony, settling there early in 1637. He was an early member of the First Church of Hartford. He fought in the Pequot Wars in 1637 against the Indians under Captain John Mason, and received a land grant for his service. He could be eligible for membership in Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut. The Bloomfield family moved to New London, Connecticut Colony, 1648-

1656 and then Springfield, Connecticut Colony, 1656-1662.

In 1661, William Bloomfield bought a house and land in Newtown, Long Island, New York; he was on the tax list in 1662. He was chosen as one of the several citizens of trust to conduct the public affairs of the town in 1663. William Bloomfield was a freeholder in Newtown in 1666.

1682 Will of **Isabel Pearce Sackett Bloomfield** (b. 1610):

Anno 1682 aprill the first

Know all Cristian peopell or home this May Conce..
that whare as I Isbell blomfeild of newtowne
in the west Riding of york sheere upon Long Island
finding my selfe weeke In body but perfect in
Memory & understanding but being unsertayne
how God may deall with mee in Regard of my age
& prsent weeknes:see Good & that apon Good Consid..
to Give unto my Loveing son daniell blomfield in
Regard of his dutifull care he have had of mee in
the time of my ould age: hoping that hee will
Continue the same as Long as I live: Therefore
I the fore sd Isbell blomfeild doe heare by frely
Give unto my son daniell & vollentaryly deliver
unto him by vertue heare of as my act & deede
such things as heare are spacified first all the
sheere of the housings & Lands: which was Left
mee by my deceaced Husband william blomfeild
with all other things that doe be long or apertayn
unto my selfe: Exsept waring Cloaths: in wittnes
I sett two my hand & seale & delever it as my
acct & deed In the presents of thes wittnes
attested by us

John Coe her
Samuell Moore Isbell Blomfel.
Marke

Town Minutes of Newtown [Long Island] 1653-1734: Transcriptions of Early Town Records of New York.
Historical Records Survey, NY 1941. Vol 2, pt 1, p. 260.

Administration of the estate of Simon Sackett (1630-1659):

An Order of Administration upon the estate of Symon Sackett deceased who died the 9th day of July 1659: which Order was graunted by the Commissioners the 14th day of the Same Month. Symon Sackett of Springfield who deceased the Ninth of July 1659 dyinge intestate; and it beinge necessary that Administration be made upon the said Symons Estate; And William Blomefeild of Hartford appearinge to be assistant to his Daughter wife of the said deceased party to Administer to the aforesaid estate; therefore the said William Blomefeild is hereby allowed and appoynted to be Administrator and Sarah his Daughter wife of the said deceased party to be Administratrix to the Estate of the said Symon Sackett deceased:

An Inventory of the Estate of Symon Sackett deceased taken the 15th day of July 1659 by Richard Fellowes and Samuell Chapin:

Inprimis one barne 6. 00. 00
Item 3 piggs 1. 01. 00
Item one sow and a pigg 1. 00. 00
Item a chayne 0. 08. 00
An axe 3s, a pott with the hookes. 6s. 6d 0. 09. 06
A parcell of brass with old Iron 0. 02. 00
One chape for a cart 0. 02. 00.
a sickle 6d 2 fork tynes 2s 0. 02. 06.
a bed tick with a pillow 0. 06. 06
a cellar .1£ 4 score rayles. 12s 1. 12. 00
1 tray, and a half bushell the 1/2 bushell John Dumbleton had 0. 04. 00. 2 barrells 0. 02. 00. 2 acre and neere a quarter of wheat at 38s per acre 4. 05. 00.
7 bushel of wheat to be paid by William Brookes 1. 04. 06.
4 bushel of wheat from Joseph Crowfoote 0. 14. 00.
1 acre of Pease 1. 10. 00.
One parcell of Indian that Obadiah Miller bought 2. 00. 00
One parcell of Indian and the grass 1. 16. 00
A parcell of Oates with the Oates in the Orchard and water mill: 0. 16. 00.
an acre of Oates 1. 15. 00.
a plough share 0. 12. 00
a garden that Richard Fellowes bought 0. 10. 00
a cart with Irons to it 1. 05. 00
a spade 2s 3 pounds tallow 1s 6d 0. 03. 06
a steer 1. 15. 00 a yoke staple and ring 0. 03. 06
Item 8s due from Daniel Blomefeild 0. 08. 00
An Oxe 6. 10. 00 2 hoggs if found 2. 00. 00
A Canow to Richard Fellowes 0. 08. 00 30. 04. 06. all the Oates and pease and water-millions and the use of half the barn is for Richard Fellowes for to pay 3£ 12:
On the other side 9. 00. 06 39. 05. 00
This is a true account as we judge witnes both our hands: July 15, 1659. Samuell Chapin, Richard Fellowes
theres due Goodwoman Sackitt from Goodman Bloomfeild 4s
Onely the heiffer and steere to Daniell for 3L 17s that Simon oweth Daniell:
1. Steere yeere and vantage 1L 15s.

*

Simon Sackett (b. ca. 1630-1659), married his stepsister **Sarah Bloomfield** (b. 1633) around 1652. Sarah Bloomfield was the daughter of **William** and **Sarah Bloomfield**. Simon and Sarah probably had been brought up together after Sarah's father William Bloomfield married the widow of Simon's father.

The Simon Sackett family moved from Cambridge to Springfield about 1654 where he owned property. Simon and Sarah Bloomfield Sackett's son Captain **Joseph Sackett** (b. ca. 1656-d. ca. 1719) was born in Springfield. Simon died before his thirtieth year when Joseph was a toddler.  Sarah Sackett lived until at least 1682.  Joseph spent much of his youth with his grandfather, William Bloomfield who moved to Newtown in 1663. Joseph Sackett came to Newtown with him.

Joseph Sackett married **Elizabeth Betts** (b. 1658), daughter of **Capt. Richard Betts** (b. ca. 1613-1713) and **Joanna Chamberlain** (b. 1630) around 1677 in Newtown.

*

Betts Chamberlain

Descendants of Capt. Richard Betts

1 Capt. Richard Betts 1613 - 1713
.. +Joanna Chamberlain 1630 -
..... 2 Elizabeth Betts 1658 -
..... +Capt. Joseph Sackett 1656 - 1719
..... 3 Joseph Sackett 1680 - 1755
..... +Hannah Alsop 1690 -
..... 4 Elizabeth Sackett 1729 - 1778
..... +Jonathan Fish 1728 - 1779
..... 5 Major Nicholas Fish 1758 - 1833
..... +Elizabeth Stuyvesant
..... 6 Hamilton Fish 1808 - 1893
..... +Julia Ursin Niemcewicz Kean
..... 3 Patience Sackett 1701 - 1772
..... +John Lawrence 1695 - 1765
..... 4 Capt. Thomas Lawrence 1733 - 1817
..... +Elizabeth Fish 1740/41 - 1822
..... 5 Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence 1761 - 1797
..... +[1] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
..... 6 Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... +Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... 4 William Lawrence
..... +Anna Brinkerhoff
..... 5 [2] Commodore John Lawrence 1758 - 1817
..... +[1] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
..... *2nd Wife of [2] Commodore John Lawrence:
..... +Patience Riker
..... 4 Richard Lawrence
..... +Amy Berrien
..... 2 Thomas Betts - 1709
..... +Mercy Whitehead 1663 - 1719

Captain Richard Betts (Bet, Bett, Betes, Beetts) (b. ca. 1613-1713) was born in Hemel, Hempstead, Hertfordshire, England. Richard Betts immigrated to Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636. He moved to Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony between 1642-1646, and was on the list of Ipswich subscribers in 1648.

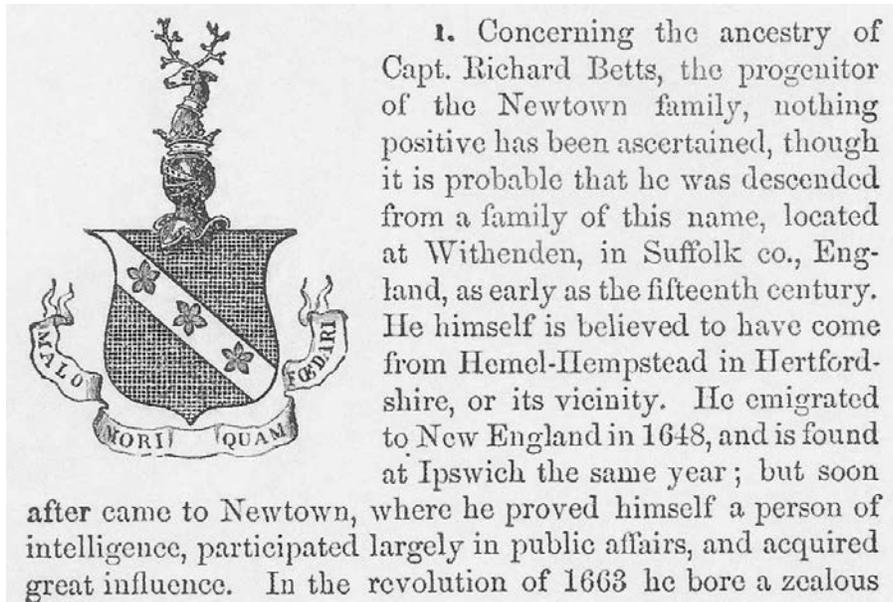
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Joanna Chamberlain (b. 1630) was born in Strood, Kent County, England. Her parents were the pastor **Robert** and his second wife, **Elizabeth Scudder (Stroughton) Chamberlain** (Chamberlyn). After her father died in May 1639, Joanna Chamberlain, just a child, immigrated with her widowed mother, her brother, and her mother's Scudder relatives.

With her mother, she lived in Barnstable, Plymouth Colony by Oct. 1644 and in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1645. Her mother died intestate in 1647 in Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

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Captain Richard Betts married **Joanna Chamberlain** in 1648 in Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony. The family moved to Newtown, Long Island between 1654-1656.



[See below]

part, and after the conquest of New Netherland by the English, was a member, from Newtown, of the provincial assembly held at Hempstead in 1665. He subsequently served as high sheriff of Yorkshire, upon Long Island, to which office he was commissioned, Oct. 30, 1678, and retained it till 1681. For a long series of years he performed the duties of a magistrate, during which he was more than once a member of the high court of assize, then the supreme power in the province. Capt. Betts became an extensive landholder at the English Kills, a portion of his land being now owned by his descendant, Thos. H. Betts. His residence was in the old Betts house, now occupied by Mr. Hanson. Here he d. at the extreme age of 100 yrs. Nov. 18, 1713. It is said of this remarkable man, that he dug his own grave.

James Riker, Jr. *The Annals of Newtown, in Queens County, New York*. New York, 1852, p. 373-374.

In 1656, Richard Betts purchased land for himself and fifty-five others from the Indians. [See Lawrence]. In 1662, he was one of three men who negotiated with the governor regarding tithes. He was a magistrate in 1656, 1663, 1664, and 1673; and was a deputy to an assembly of neighboring towns, 1674.

Will of Captain Richard Betts

The undated will was probably written on March 16, 1711.

RICHARD BETTS. In the name of God, Amen. I, Richard Betts, of Newtown, in Queens County, on Nassau Island, yeoman, being in good health. I leave to my wife Johanah, all my homestead and buildings and lot of land belonging to the same, lying between the lands of John Scudder and Richard Betts, son of Thomas Betts, deceased; Also my tract of land between the way that leads to the narrow passage and the land of Samuel Albertus, and the meadow adjoining to the same; Also all my movable estate, and liberty to get what hay she may have occasion for during her life. After the decease of my wife I leave to my son, Richard Betts, my Camlet cloak, for his birthright, and all my right and interest in lands in Plunder neck; Also my house and home lot and buildings; Also 1/2 of the lands and meadows that lyeth below the road, that leads from the English Kill to the Dutch Kills, bounded by Samuel Albertus and John Allen, with all the appurtenances; Also 1/2 the meadow land above the homestead, situate between the lands of John Scudder and Richard Betts, sons of Thomas Betts, deceased. I leave to my grand son, Richard Betts, son of Thomas Betts, my tract of land lying between the way that leads to the narrow passage and the land of Samuel Albertus, up to Newtown spring; Also 1/2 the meadow and upland, that lyeth between the road that leads from the English Kills to the Dutch Kills, bounded by Samuel Albertus and John Allen. All movable estate after my wife's death to my daughters, Johanah Sander [or Betts Scudder], Mary Swazy, and Martha Ketcham, and the children of my daughter, Elizabeth Sackett, deceased, and the children of my daughter, Sarah Hunt, deceased. I appoint my sons in law, Joseph Sackett and Phillip Ketcham, executors.

Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, Vol. 2, 1708-1728. Collections of the New York Historical Society, Vol. 26. New York, NY, USA: New York Historical Society, 1894, page 242.

Captain Richard Betts was buried in "ye kills," Queens County on November 20, 1713.

*

Sackett, continued

In 1686, **Joseph Sackett** was on the list of the new charter for Newtown. He was an officer in the Newtown Militia: ensign; lieutenant, 1687; captain by 1711.

Captain Joseph Sackett owned considerable property in Newtown and New Jersey Colony. His uncle, Daniel Bloomfield, helped him acquire his large estate, and he administered Daniel's estate as next of kin in 1703. Joseph Sackett held several public offices in Newtown:

- Supervisor, 1697; 1700; 1706; 1711.
- Assessor, 1691.
- Commissioner of Highways, 1700, 1701.
- Member of committee to resolve disputes with neighboring areas, 1706, 1712, 1713.

Captain Joseph Sackett and Elizabeth Betts Sackett had nine children. One daughter, **Patience Sackett** (1701-1772), married **John Lawrence** (1695-1765). After Elizabeth's death after 1700, Joseph married Ann who died shortly after their marriage. In 1711, he married as his third wife Mercy Whitehead Betts, the widow of Joseph Betts (Elizabeth Betts Sackett's brother). Mercy Betts brought nine children to the marriage; together they had one son. He was a member "in full communion" and vestryman in the Presbyterian Church as of 1703. His third wife Mercy Sackett was also a member of the church. Captain Joseph Sackett died in Newtown in 1719. 

A grandson of Joseph Sackett and Mercy Sackett, Captain Samuel Sackett, served with the 4th Regiment, New York Continental Line in the Revolutionary War. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati New York.

Will of Joseph Sackett, September 20, 1619

"IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. I JOSEPH SACKETT of Newtown, in Queens County, being sick and weak * * * I leave to my wife MERY the use of all lands and meadows which I leave to my son SAMUEL, until he comes of age, and all the wearables she brought with her when married, and £30. and 4 cows and some young cattle.

I leave to my son JOSEPH a certain lot of land and meadow bounded west by the land of Thomas Betts, north by the middle ditch, east by the land of Joshua Hunt, and north by the road. And he shall pay to my daughter SARAH, alias MOORE £20, and to my daughter PATIENCE SACKETT £10.

I leave to my children JOSEPH, RICHARD, JOHN, WILLIAM, SAMUEL, SARAH MOORE, ABIGAIL ALSOP and PATIENCE SACKETT and the children of my daughter ELIZABETH deceased, all my land and meadows at Hopewell and Maidenhead in Huntington County, New Jersey, my son JOSEPH to have a double share.

I leave to my son JOHN a certain lot of land and meadow adjoining the narrow passage running eastward, adjoining the land of Joseph Hellett and Joseph Moore and running due eastward to a ditch and piece of meadow that was formerly Samuel Moore's, and south easterly till it meets a small ditch that joins a fence running southerly to the road that leads to Hellgate Neck. Also another lot lying on the south side of said road that leads along to Newtown Spring to the Kills and the land of John Sanders.

I leave my son WILLIAM a lot of land with the house and buildings lying

on the south side of the road, bounded east by the land of John Wright and Thomas Hunt, south by the meadow ditch, west by the land of Widow Moore and the piece hereinafter devised to SAMUEL SACKETT. Also 3 lots of land. The first bounded west and north by land of Job Wright, east by land of Nathaniel Woodward, and south by the road. The second being the lot called the Old lot, bounded west by the land of William Moore, north by land of Peter Berrean * * * and south by the highway. The third lot being upland and meadow, bounded northwesterly by the middle ditch, north by Thomas Stephenson, southeast by the highway and lying near the house of Benjamin Cornish. Also another lot of land and meadow, beginning at a certain road that leads by the side of the house of John Sackett going down the east side of the cleared land as the fence now stands to a certain ditch, and all the land and meadow that lies east of it, belonging to me.

I leave to my son SAMUEL all my mansion where I now dwell, with all the buildings, and the lot of land and garden and orchards, and all that land that I had of my uncle Daniel Bloomfield joining my said land near the * * * and westward to the land of Nathaniel Woodward. Also a lot of land over against my said land being ten rods wide and running down to a small ditch in the meadows bounded west by land of said Woodward and the Widow Moore. Also another lot of land and meadow lying at the end of said town, bounded on two sides by the highway, and on the other two sides by the land of Benjamin Moore and George Reynolds.

I leave to my sons WILLIAM and SAMUEL a certain lot of land lying at a certain swamp called Juniper Swamp, bounded east by the highway, north by land that was Edward Hunt's and George Brinkerhoff's, west by land that was Edward Hunt's. I leave to my sons JOHN, WILLIAM and SAMUEL all my upland and meadow lying between the land of ——— Field and Flushing Creek, near the head thereof.

I leave to my son JOHN the time Hugh McCarty has to live with me by his indenture.

I leave to my son WILLIAM and my daughter PATIENCE each a bed. I leave the rest of my personal property to my children WILLIAM, PATIENCE, RICHARD, SARAH, JOSEPH, ANNE MOORE and ABIGAIL ALSOP. I make my sons JOSEPH and WILLIAM executors.

JOSEPH SACKETT(s).

*

Lawrence, continued

John Lawrence was a judge (civil magistrate) of Queens County for many years. He was a wealthy farmer. John and Patience Sackett Lawrence were buried in the Lawrence Family Graveyard, Astoria, Queens County, New York. 

Will of Patience Sackett Lawrence, May, 1772:

In the name of God, Amen. I PATIENCE LAURENCE, of Newtown, in Queens County, widow, "being somewhat indisposed in body." I direct all debts to be paid. My executors may sell all my estate to the highest bidder, and divide the money among my children, Joseph, Richard, William, Thomas, Samuel, Jonathan, and Daniel Laurence, and Anna Sackett. I leave to my daughter, Anna Sackett, all my wearing apparell. I leave to my cousins, John Laurence, son of William Laurence, and John Sackett, son of William Sackett, Nathaniel Laurence, son of Thomas, Richard Laurence, son of Joseph, John Laurence, son of Daniel, Jonathan Laurence, son of Jonathan, Joseph Sackett, son of William, John Pinfold, son of Richard, and Joseph Riker, son of Samuel, œ5 each. All the rest of my estate I leave to my children, Joseph, Richard, William, Thomas, Samuel, Jonathan, and Daniel, and Ann Sackett. I make my sons, Joseph, Thomas, and Daniel, executors.

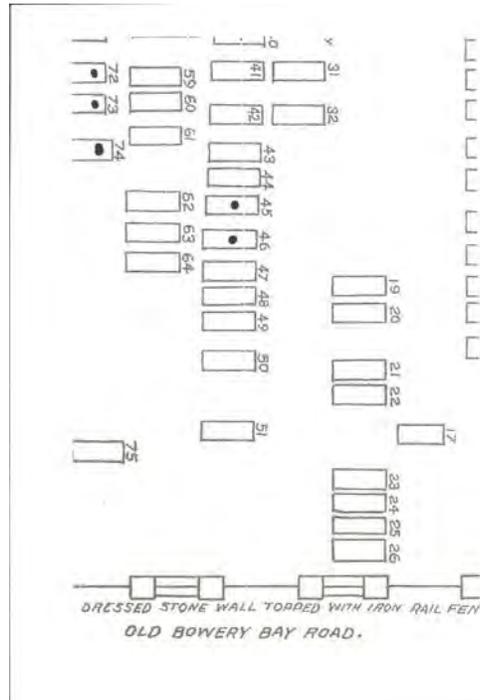
Dated May, 1772. Witnesses, John Kearns, William Leveritch, Samuel Moore, 3d.
New York City Wills, 1771-1776, p. 365.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
Long Island Ancestors

Allison, Antrobus, Berrien, Betts, Bloomfield, Chamberlain, Fish,
Lawrence, Pearce, Sackett, Whitehead



Lawrence Family Graveyard, 35-10 20th Rd. and 35th St., (Long Island City), Astoria, Queens, New York.



Lawrence Family Graveyard, 35-10 20th Rd. and 35th St., (Long Island City), Astoria, Queens, New York.

Our ancestors were *not* buried in the [William] Lawrence Family Graveyard, 216 St. and 42nd Ave., Bayside, New York.



No. 45. BROWN STONE

Sacred to the Memory of PATIENCE LAURENCE, wife of John Lawrence, Esqr., and daughter of Joseph SACKETT of Newtown, who was born on the 12th day of May, 1701 and departed this life October 24th, 1772; aged 71 years, 5 months and 12 days.

This life is a dream & an empty show.
Into the wide world we must go.



No. 46. BROWN STONE (Good)

In Memory of JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq., of Newtown, son of John & Deborah Lawrence, who was born the 9th Septr., 1695, & departed this life ye 7th May, 1765; aged sixty-nine years, seven months & 17 days.

Lawrence Family Graveyard, 35-10 20th Rd. and 35th St., (Long Island City), Astoria, Queens, New York.

*

John and Patience Sackett Lawrence's son was **Captain Thomas Lawrence** (1733-1817). In 1758, when he was just twenty-five, he joined the Navy. His uncle, John Lawrence, a privateer, made him commander of one of the ships he was sending out. Captain Thomas Lawrence was the commander the *HMS Tartar*, an 18-gun frigate during the French and Indian War (Seven Year's War, 1754-1763). From 1758 to 1761, he was at sea; his first officers were his cousins by marriage and neighbors, Cornelius and Nicholas Berrien. His exploits were recorded in his naval log. 

Captain Thomas Lawrence. "Gallant Tartar's Cruise," Privateer 1758-1761.
New York Times, July 15, 1894. Excerpts.

GALLANT TARTAR'S CRUISE

A LONG ISLAND PRIVATEERSMAN'S ADVENTURES IN 1758-61.

An Historical Relic, Throwing Some
Light on the Naval Achievements
of the Colonists During the Seven
Years' War—The West Indian Seas
Swept of French Merchantmen—
Victories of Capt. Thomas Lawrence
in His Eighteen-Gun Ship.

The Tartar sailed from New-York on her first cruise on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1758, her ammunition having been brought to her as she lay in the North River, off the Battery. She carried eighteen guns, a crew of over 100 men, including several negro slaves, whose share of the prize money was to go to their owners. Lawrence was in his twenty-fifth year, and his crew were athletic, daring sailors, who had enough of the devil in them to mutiny when they got tired of the voyage. Capt. Lawrence's second in command was Cornelius Berrien of Newtown, of the family after which Berrien's Island was named. Lawrence's objective point was the narrow seas surrounding the French West Indian Islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Saint Lucia, Tobago, St. Bartholomew, Desadea, Hispaniola, and Mangalante, whose richly-laden merchantmen were tempting prey.

On Monday the Tartar spoke the vessel of Capt. John Knox, whose crew were starving. Lawrence sent Knox a boatload of provisions and sailed on. He constantly exercised his men at the guns and kept a sharp lookout for the French. On Jan. 17 the Tartar was in the tropics and had not met an enemy. At 2 P. M. on that day the privateer hove to while Neptune came on board and the sailors "ducked fourteen of the people that had never crossed the tropic." One of the negro sailors died, and Lawrence turned the Tartar's prow northward, reaching the Grand Calicos, in the West Indies, on Jan. 28.

While there Lawrence received from William Taylor of the privateeraman Drednought the instructions of Admiral Cotes of his Majesty's ship Marlborough to all privateersmen regarding the chasing of the enemy's vessels in the presence of vessels of the line and private signals. Capt. Taylor informed Lawrence that the French fleet was not at sea, and that the privateers had their merchantmen at their mercy. The Tartar and the Drednought were joined by the privateers Ruby and King of Prussia of New-York, and they sailed in company for a few days. The Tartar's Captain parted company and sailed for the Tortugas, where from his masthead he could see the French men-of-war and merchantmen anchored behind Cape Haytien. If the fleet would only sail, he hoped to cut out one or two traders at night and make off before the French frigates caught him. He knew that the other privateers, commanded and manned by men from the colonies, would give the frigates plenty to do.

For days the Tartar's crew spent the dull hours fishing over the side, but sharp eyes were always kept fixed on the ships behind Cape Haytien. The watching of the enemy was made more interesting by the arrival of a British fleet, which stood to the westward to intercept the convoy when it sailed. The weather was "hazy and there was a prodigious great sea." A French line-of-battle ship came out and dispersed the files watching the molasses. The privateers returned to the cruising ground off the cape, and the French Admiral sent three men-of-war after them. The Tartar and the Hunter were chased by the French, but good seamanship and a smart breeze enabled them to make good their escape. At noon the next day the sea was white with the sails of the French, with a few English men-of-war and privateers hanging on their flanks. The Captain of the Tartar counted twenty-one hostile sails in sight, and was right glad to be joined by the King of Prussia, whose eighteen guns would be very welcome in the event of a fight with one of the enemy's frigates.

For forty-eight hours the light winds kept the French within sight of the privateers, and at 2 A. M. on Feb. 14 the Captains saved their vessels from capture by getting out their boats to tow and setting all sail. On Feb. 17 the French fleet was in sight again, but a bold John Bull was at work among them. Lawrence saw a ship on fire among the Frenchmen, "which made a prodigious large smoke." The English cruisers had attacked one of the Frenchmen, and being unable to escape with her, had set fire to her, leaving all sail set. The rest of the enemy's fleet made haste to get out of the neighborhood of the burning vessel before her shotted guns exploded and her magazine blew up. The Tartar was then off Turk's Island, latitude 23 degrees 35 minutes north, longitude 70 degrees 8 minutes west.

Capt. Lawrence made his first prize on Feb. 22. At 4 P. M. the lookout sighted a sail standing to the eastward. The Hunter privateer was in company. The stranger was lost sight of in a squall. When the sun rose the next morning the stranger was sighted to windward under a press of sail. Every sail was set on the Tartar, which had lost sight of the Hunter. At noon she was almost up with the chase and Lawrence "got all clear for engaging." He fired his bow gun at the chase and hoisted the English colors. The stranger's bunting went up and the French flag waved defiance. Whiffs of smoke blew away from the Frenchman's stern, and shots from his stern chasers whistled through the Tartar's rigging. The Frenchman seemed eager for the fray. He gave the Tartar the benefit of a broadside as Lawrence gallantly brought his ship alongside the enemy. Broadside after broadside was exchanged, and finally the Tartar managed to range alongside her enemy's stern. Capt. Lawrence was gallantly seconded by his First Lieutenant, Nicholas Berrien.

The Tartar received a shot on the starboard bow another struck the larboard after gun carriage, killing and wounding several of the crew. After an hour's fight the French Captain struck his colors and the privateer La Junon of Marseilles, Capt. Joseph Aspret, mounting sixteen guns and manned by sixty-seven men, was a prize to the Tartar. The Tartar's masts and rigging were considerably cut up. The prize was manned by Lawrence's sailors.

A few days after the fight Lawrence found his ship's surgeon, Dr. Brown, and thirty of his men suffering from bilious fever. He set sail for St. Christopher's, then in the hands of the British. King and Whan, negroes, died and were buried at sea within an hour after death. The Tartar's crew and the sailors on the prize were bad-

Captain Thomas Lawrence. "Gallant Tartar's Cruise," Privateer 1758-1761.
New York Times, July 15, 1894. Excerpts.

ly demoralized when the vessels cast anchor under the English batteries in Basse-terre Road, St. Christopher's. Word was sent ashore for surgeons and medicines, and the French Captain and his crew were bundled into prison. Lawrence found that he had forty sick, including the Tartar's surgeon, and that Sailormen Will Johnston and James Brown had deserted the ship to "list out" soldiers in the campaign against Gaudaloupe. The log book has this entry on March 17, 1760:

"This day overhauled the sick people, and finding forty sick and many more not able to do duty, I thought it proper, as the ship was foul, to go up to the Salt Pond to heave the ship down and refresh my people."

By May the health of the crew was restored and the Tartar, putting to sea, with the help of the brig *De Laney* of New-York, captured a heavily-armed merchantman from Martinique for St. Eustatia. The prize was condemned and sold at Jamaica, where two sailors deserted and swam three miles to shore. The Tartar, in company with other privateers, began cruising in the vicinity of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Santa Cruz. The Tartar sighted a schooner flying French colors and chased her. The fight was brief and decisive. The stranger mounted ten guns but carried a crew of only fourteen men. She was loaded with sugar, coffee, and tobacco, and the Tartars rejoiced that the other privateers were not in sight.

On June 26, 1760, the Tartar had been six months at sea. The crew had become discontented and homesick, and on that day mutinied. Capt. Lawrence was equal to the occasion. The sailors refused to do duty, and Lawrence demanded to know the reason. "They told me that they insisted on breaking up ye cruise, and to go for New-York, and in case I would not that they would take ye ship and carry her back to ye Owners in New-York. At 7 A. M., I ordered ye Boatswain to call John Springer, Henry Van Nest, Isaac McCoy, & Nath'l Hughes to come aft to me, and accordingly they came. Said Springer and Van Nest I ordered them to iron ye mutineers, and all went forward, taking up crews and handspikes & Shott, swearing by their God they would kill ye first officer that should come to molest them, giving three Huzzas one and all."

But Lawrence's prompt seizure of the ringleaders quelled the mutiny, and a little blood let in a fight with a French privateer disposed of the homesickness. Late in July the Tartar returned to New-York.

In December, 1760, the Tartar was again cruising in the neighborhood of "Mounto Christ" and Cape Haytien. She captured and sent to New-York half a dozen of the enemy's slightly-armed merchantmen. On May 9, 1761, at 4:30 A. M., the Tartar's lookout saw a sail bearing south-southwest, distant two leagues. Capt. Lawrence, with the aid of his night glass made her out to be a brigantine. As the Tartar closed with the chase the enemy fired two guns, but showed no colors. Her metal was much heavier than the Tartar's, and Lawrence prudently determined on a running fight, hoping to cripple his antagonist. The stranger, under all sail, chased the Tartar toward the Rising sun, and at 8 o'clock came up with her, flying English colors. "We up courses, hoisted colors, and fired a gun to leeward; then she downed English colors and hoisted French colors; at the same time we gave her two broadsides, and she made sail and we gave chase. She tacked and we gave her another broadside. Then we tacked after her. At meridian left off chase."

The Tartar, after narrowly escaping capture by two French vessels, returned to New-York in July to refit. She was at sea again in the Fall, and on Nov. 27, without firing a gun, captured the French privateer *St. James*, carrying twenty-two men and four guns.

Three days later, when the winds were light, the weather fair, and the water smooth, the lookout at the masthead reported a sail standing to the northwest. The Tartar chased her for seventy-two hours, and at last was almost within gunshot, when a calm fell, and both vessels lay motionless. Capt. Lawrence ordered out his boats under Lieut. Berrien, but the wind freshened before they could reach the chase. After getting his boats on board again Lawrence resumed the chase. At 1 A. M. he prepared for action, and ran down upon the weather quarter of the stranger, upon which the Frenchman filled away, the gleam of his battle lanterns showing that his men were at the guns. The Tartar fired a broadside, the fire was returned by the ship, and the action became general. Sailors armed with muskets were stationed in the rigging of the Tartar to pick off the French officers on deck.

The Tartar bore away, ran athwart the stranger's bows, and gave him another broadside, which raked him fore and aft. The enemy kept up a sharp fire, injuring the Tartar's rigging and killing two seamen at the guns. But the rapidity of the Tartar's fire soon disabled the enemy, which became unmanageable, and she came down upon the Tartar, bows on. The Tartar sheered off and gave her a broadside. Then the Frenchman hauled down his colors, and Lieut. Berrien with an armed crew took possession of her. Berrien reported that she was the sloop *Ye Good Success*, from Cape Frances, for Carliaco, commanded by Francis Poulou, mounting fourteen guns, and carrying a crew of fifty white sailors and a few Haytian negro slaves. The Captain, his two mates, and the boatswain were killed and twenty seamen wounded seriously. Nearly all the standing and running rigging of the prize was shot away, and her sails were cut to pieces.

After sending *Ye Good Success* to Jamaica with a prize crew the Tartar proceeded to the highland of Porto Plata, Hispaniola, where she cast anchor in Mounto Christ roads, the crew spending seven days in calking the ship and getting in provisions and water. Putting to sea, the Tartar captured the French sloop *Pearl*, Capt. Jean Glendeman, and conveyed her to Jamaica. The *Pearl* and her cargo were valued at \$60,000, including specie found in her cabin. On Dec. 31 the Tartar caught a Tartar. During a calm, Capt. Lawrence led a boat attack on a strange schooner. The enemy's stern chasers gave the boats a warm reception and forced Lawrence to give the order to retreat to the ship. He had just time enough to get his boats on board when the enemy was after him. The Tartar fired several broadsides, but Lawrence, finding the enemy's guns too many and too heavy for him, hauled his wind to the northward to speak the *James*, a privateer commanded by Capt. Koffler. The *James* and the Tartar chased the Frenchman, who showed the Yankees a clean pair of heels.

and too heavy for him, hauled his wind to the northward to speak the *James*, a privateer commanded by Capt. Koffler. The *James* and the Tartar chased the Frenchman, who showed the Yankees a clean pair of heels.

On Jan. 12, 1761, Lawrence, after recapturing the Colonial schooner *Patience*, proceeded to Samana Bay and overhauled the ship. On putting to sea once more the lookout spied a strange sail in the offing. The Tartar went in chase, only to find herself cut off from her prey by the British man-of-war *Tenedos* and the Rhode Island privateer *Diana*. The stranger was an exceedingly swift polacca brig, which out-sailed all three of her enemies. The *Tenedos* spitefully fired three guns at the Frenchman, and then shifted her helm and abandoned the chase. Off the Florida coast the Tartar's lookout made out two sails to the westward. At 10 A. M. the Tartars were called to quarters. The smallest of the strangers fired a shot when the Tartar hoisted the English ensign. Both strangers hoisted French colors, and the Tartar fired a broadside. The fight continued until noon, when the smaller vessel struck her colors, whereupon the Tartar directed her fire upon the second enemy. The small ship suddenly hoisted her colors again and reopened her fire. Lawrence directed his men to disable her, and the fierce fire of the Tartar soon drove the crew of the small ship from the guns, when her colors were shot away and were not rehoisted.

Shortly after noon the large ship struck, and prize crews were sent on board both vessels. They were French privateers from Marseilles, their total number of guns being 88 and their number of seamen on board 123. Many of them were killed or wounded. The Tartar's crew suffered heavily. The dead were thrown overboard, and the Tartar and her prizes made the best of their way to New-York, where she arrived on June 3, 1761, having captured many times her value in ships of the enemy and reaped much French gold for her owners and crew.

Captain Thomas Lawrence (1733-1817) married **Elizabeth Fish** (1741-1822) in 1760 while he was at sea. Elizabeth Fish was the daughter of **Nathaniel Fish** and **Jane Berrien**.

*

Fish
Allison
Berrien

Descendants of Jonathan Fish

1 Jonathan Fish 1616 - 1663
.. +Mary Surname Unknown 1615 - 1673/74
..... 2 [1] Nathan Fish 1650 - 1734
..... +Elizabeth Surname Unknown
..... *2nd Wife of [1] Nathan Fish:
..... +Judith Allison
..... 3 Jonathan Fish 1680 - 1767
..... +Mary Surname Unknown
..... 4 [2] Capt. Samuel Fish 1704 - 1767
..... +Agnes Berrien 1709 - 1746
..... 5 Jonathan Fish 1728 - 1779
..... +Elizabeth Sackett 1729 - 1778
..... 6 Major Nicholas Fish 1758 - 1833
..... +Elizabeth Stuyvesant
..... *2nd Wife of [2] Capt. Samuel Fish:
..... +Abigail Howard
..... *3rd Wife of [2] Capt. Samuel Fish:
..... +Anna Betts
..... 3 [3] Samuel Fish 1689 - 1767
..... +Ruth Edsall 1680 - 1763
..... *2nd Wife of [3] Samuel Fish:
..... +Mercy Bailey
..... 3 Nathaniel Fish 1700 - 1769
..... +Jane Berrien 1716 - 1789
..... 4 Elizabeth Fish 1740/41 - 1822
..... +Capt. Thomas Lawrence 1733 - 1817
..... 5 Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence 1761 - 1797
..... +Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
..... 6 Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... +Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855

Three sons of Thomas and Mary Sprigges Fish emigrated from East Farndon,

Northamptonshire in 1635. **Jonathan Fish** (b. ca. 1616-d. ca. 1663) and his brothers, Nathaniel and John lived in Lynn, Massachusetts Bay Colony until 1637. Then he and a group of about a hundred moved to Sandwich, Plymouth Colony for a few years. He married **Mary _____ [Dillingham]** (1615-1674), who was born in his English village, around 1644. Their son, **Nathan (Nathaniel) Fish** (1650-1734) was born in Sandwich. While his brothers remained in Sandwich, Jonathan Fish joined a group that settled in Newtown between 1656 and 1659. The family joined the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jamaica, Long Island.

Jonathan Fish was held in high esteem in Newtown: he was one of the three magistrates in 1661 and 1662. He is probably eligible to be represented in the New York Society of Colonial Dames.

Nathan (Nathaniel) Fish (b. 1650) was a child when he came to Newtown. He married **Elizabeth _____** who might have been a Knickerbocker; she was the mother of one son, **Samuel Fish** (1704-1767). Samuel Fish's second wife was **Agnes Berrien** (1709-1746) Their son **Jonathan Fish** (1728-1779) married **Elizabeth Sackett** (1729-1778). Their son, **Lt. Col. Nicholas Fish** (1758-1833), was a brigade major in the Revolutionary War and president of the New York Society of the Cincinnati; he is eligible to be represented in the New York Society of the Cincinnati. He was a lawyer who held important offices in New York City and New York State. Nicholas Fish married a descendant of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant. Their son, **Hamilton Fish** (1808-1893), named for his father's life-long friend, Alexander Hamilton, was U.S. congressman and senator; governor of New York, and the secretary of state under President U.S. Grant.

As his second wife about 1685 **Nathan Fish** (b. 1650) married **Judith Allison** with whom he had thirteen children. He received a patent in 1686, owned property, and was a farmer.

One son was **Nathaniel (Nathan) Fish** (1700-1769). His older brother (who died in 1732) was named Nathaniel, so he could have been called Daniel. Nathan Fish married **Jane (Jannetje) Berrien** (1716-1789) in 1738 [See Berrien, Long Island-New Jersey Ancestors]. Nathaniel bought the farm in Newtown on Flushing Bay owned by Nicholas Berrien in 1738. Nathaniel and Jane Berrien Fish had a daughter, **Elizabeth Fish** (1741-1822).

The nature of Nathaniel Fish's death has been recorded:

He died there very suddenly whilst attending the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, 3^d [4th] of March 1769, in his 69th year. Retaining in his face the color and freshness of health, his burial was deferred for several days, but no change appearing he was interred. It was made a question whether he was really dead.

They were both buried in the Old Newtown Cemetery, Elmhurst, New York; the cemetery became a playground in the 1930s.

No. 47. BROWN STONE (Good)
Here lies inter'd the body of NATHANIEL FISH,
who died March ye 4th, 1769, in the 69 year of
his age.

No. 48. BROWN STONE (Good)
Here lies the body of JANE FISH of
Nathaniel Fish, who having endured a painful
and lingering disease with invincible patience
and calm resignation departed this life March
24th, 1789, in the 73rd year of her age.
It is good for me that I have been afflicted.
For our light affliction which is but for a mo-
ment,
Worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal
weight of glory.

Nathaniel Fish (1700-1769)
Old Newtown Cemetery, Elmhurst

Jane Berrien Fish (1716-1789)

*

Lawrence, continued

Captain Thomas and Elizabeth Fish Lawrence had a son, **Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence** (1761-1797). A few years after 1761, Captain Lawrence retired from the sea. He was wealthy. They lived on the farm on the shores of Flushing Bay that had belonged to Elizabeth Fish Lawrence's father. From 1784 to close to his death, he was a judge in Queen's County.

Captain Thomas Lawrence died in 1817 and was buried in the Lawrence Family Cemetery, Astoria:

No. 72. MARBLE (Poor)
In Memory of THOMAS LAWRENCE, who was
born November 21st, 1733 O. S.; died Decem-
ber 2, 1817; aged 84 years.

Elizabeth Fish Lawrence died in 1822. Her obituary was in the *New York Evening Post*, Feb. 20, 1822: "Last evening, aged 81 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence, relict of the late Capt. Thomas Lawrence. The friends and relations of the family are particularly invited to attend her funeral tomorrow afternoon at one o'clock, from her late residence, at Newtown, Long Island."

She was buried in the Lawrence Family Cemetery, Astoria:

No. 73. MARBLE (Very poor)
In Memory of ELIZABETH, relict of Thomas
LAWRENCE, who was born January 9th, 1741
O. S.; died February 19th, 1822; aged 81 years
& 1 month.

Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence (Laurence) (1761-1797)



Nathaniel Lawrence:

Date	Age	Event
1761 July 11		Born in Newtown, New York.
1776 May	14	Entered the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University).
1777, June 1	16	Joined the 2 nd Regiment North Carolina Continental Line as an ensign; it was stationed at Valley Forge.
1778, Sept. 9	17	Commissioned as 2 nd lieutenant.
June 1, 1779 - Mar. 28, 1781	17- 19	Captured by British at Fort Lafayette, (Verplanck, Westchester County, New York). Incarcerated on a prison ship in New York Harbor.
1780, Mar. 18	19	Commissioned as a lieutenant.
1781, Mar. 28- Jan. 1, 1783	18- 21	Member of staff of North Carolina's General Robert Howe. Captain in an Independent Corps in the New York Continental Line. Retired from military as a lieutenant.
1783 ca. Feb.	21	Returned to Princeton; graduated in May 1783 with a B.A.; college records referred to him as "captain," and as an accomplished scholar.
1783	21	Studied law in New York under the attorney general; practiced law in New York City.
1783, Dec. 4		Present when, nine days after the last British soldiers left American soil, General George Washington invited the officers of the Continental Army to join him in the Long Room of Fraunces Tavern so he could say farewell.
1785		North Carolina granted him warrants for two tracts of 2,560 acres each located in western North Carolina (later Lebanon, Tennessee).
1787	26	Married Eliza Berrien (1762-1799), daughter of Judge John Berrien.
1783 1788		Original member of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. ³ Member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.
1788	27	Delegate from Queen's County to Constitutional Convention.
1790-1791	29	Secretary of the University of the State of New York.
1791-1792	30	Represented Queen's County in the New York State Assembly.
1793	32	Daughter, Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence, born.
1792, Dec. 24 -Nov. 13, 1795	31- 34	5 th Attorney General of New York State. Aaron Burr was the 3 rd Attorney General.
1795-1796	34	Represented Queen's County in the New York State Assembly.
1796, Feb. 16- July 5, 1797	35	Assistant Attorney for the First District (Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Richmond, and Westchester Counties).

³ The Society of the Cincinnati is a historical organization with fourteen constituent societies in the United States and France founded in 1783 to preserve the ideals and fellowship of the American Revolutionary War officers. Present-day hereditary members must be descended from an officer who served in the Continental Army or Navy for at least three years, from an officer in the Continental Army who died or was killed in service, or from an officer in the Continental Army serving at the close of the Revolution. Each officer may be represented by only one descendant at any given time.

1797 July 5	36	Died of consumption in Hempstead, Long Island. His health had been greatly impaired since his imprisonment during the Revolutionary War.
----------------	----	--

Nathaniel Lawrence was born at the residence of his father, Judge Thomas Lawrence, on the southern shore of Flushing Bay, near the village of Flushing, but within the limits of Newtown, Long Island, State of New York, July 11th, 1761. In this vicinity his ancestors had resided since 1645.

He entered the Freshman class (half advanced) of the College of New Jersey in the Spring of 1778. In the following Winter, the college exercises were suspended, in consequence of the occupation of Princeton, first by the British and then by the American troops. Young Lawrence, like many other patriotic whig students, joined the Army in defence of his country. At the age of sixteen, he was appointed a Lieutenant in the North Carolina Line of the Continental Army. He had his full share in the many skirmishes and adventures which distinguished that critical period of reviving hope and daring enterprise. He was present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He was taken prisoner on the surrender of Fort LaFayette at Verylanck's Point (east of North River) June 1st, 1778. The garrison, under the command of Captain Thomas Armstrong, consisted of only seventy privates and four officers of inferior rank, all of the second Battalion of "North Carolinians" as they were currently called in the papers of the day. The attack was made by Major-Generals Vangham and Pattison, accompanied by the commander-in-chief, Sir Henry Clinton, with a force of about six thousand strong. Stony Point, on the opposite bank of the river, had fallen into their hands on the preceding day. Resistance, therefore, on the side of Verylanck's was unavailing.

Mr. Lawrence remained a prisoner upwards of two years. He was treated with extreme harshness and severity--because his whig family and connections were especially obnoxious to the Tories who (with the British Army) then ruled in New York and on Long Island. When exchanged, he was made a captain in an independent corps, and thus continued to the close of the War. He was known as an efficient soldier, acting at all times with the greatest bravery and gallantry. He was present when Washington "bid adieu to his comrades in arms." The interview for this purpose, took place Dec. 4th, 1783 at Francis' tavern, city of New York. A letter by Mr. Lawrence to a friend on the evening of that ever memorable day, contains the most graphic and affecting description of the whole scene,

Speech, by Margaret Lindsley Warden, p. 1.

which the writer of these notes had ever read.

He was admitted to his degree at Princeton with the graduating class of 1783. He studied Law with Judge Egbert Benson of New York. In due time he was licensed, first as Attorney, and subsequently as counsellor. He was one of the delegates from Queens County to the State Convention which met at Poughkeepsie on June 1786 (June 17th) to decide on the merits of the Federal Constitution. He voted for its adoption. Although but thirty one years of age, he was appointed Attorney General of the State of New York, Dec. 24th, 1792. This office he resigned November 27th, 1795, on account of the great increase of his official labours, in consequence of the rapid extension of the western settlements, which exposed him, in his circuits through the then wilderness, to hardships and privations too severe for his already impaired and declining health.

He was immediately appointed "Assistant Attorney General" for the District comprehending the counties of Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Richmond and West Chester. He accepted this appointment, as the labours were comparatively light, and did not require frequent or long absences from home. He retired from the City where he had resided for several years, to Hamstead on Long Island, with the hope of re-establishing his health.

While Attorney General, he was also a member of the State Legislature, the two offices not being incompatible under the old constitution. At that period nearly all official stations were filled by the Governor and the council of Appointment. Mr. Lawrence's Commission as "Attorney, Solicitor and Advocate General of our said State" (of New York) was signed by Gov. George Clifton. And his Commission as "Assistant Attorney General for the District etc." was signed by Gov. John Jay. No better evidence of how highly Mr. Lawrence was respected can be given than the fact of his having received appointments from both Jay and Clifton, leaders of opposing political parties. Nathaniel Lawrence was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, as well as his wife's brother, Maj. John Berrien, and his father's brother, Maj. Jonathan Lawrence, (afterwards a State Senator and Judge). Maj. Berrien was a major at the remarkable age of eighteen, and was personally decorated by Washington. (His son was Hon. John M. Berrien, Attorney General of the United States, and Senator from Georgia.

Speech, by Margaret Lindsley Warden, p. 2.

Nathaniel died (a member of the church) in the faith and hope of the Christian, at Hempstead, July 3rd, 1787, aged 33. Such was his ability that had he lived, he might have obtained almost any office, and his great ability has manifested itself in his descendants, Congressmen, Supreme Court Justices and famous Educators.

He knew and was on familiar terms with Aaron Burr (whom he succeeded in the office of Attorney General) George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Clinton, Benson (his law partner) Madison, Franklin and a host of others, and there are in the possession of his descendants—some thousands of original letters and manuscripts testifying as to his worth and showing that he was highly esteemed by the "great and good" among his contemporaries. In the obituary published in the city papers of the day, he is spoken of as a gentleman of the purest morals and of the most attractive and polished manners, as possessed of too much independence and integrity ever to become a through political partisan, as endowed with superior intellectual abilities, and as having attained a degree of professional eminence rarely surpassed at his age. In the various relations of life, domestic and social, public and private, as a soldier and a citizen, he is represented as having been all and done all that his friends could have desired. He died deeply lamented, as he had been universally respected, honored and loved. He was wealthy, owning a large house in New York City and a fine ancestral Mansion at Hempstead, Long Island, as well as 8,000 acres of land at Lebanon, Tenn. (at that time a part of the State of North Carolina) which had been granted to him by the State of North Carolina for his services in the Revolution, and which is still possessed by his descendants. His will is on file in New York City.

Mr. Lawrence married Elizabeth Berrien, April 14th, 1787. She was one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of her day. She well understood and faithfully discharged the duties of a wife and mother. Benevolent and hospitable, sensible and discreet, with a cultivated mind and happy disposition, she was greatly admired by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. But she sought and found a higher source of enjoyment, a pearl of greater prize than the world could furnish. She became a Christian in deed, as well as in name, and by her constant and unobtrusive exhibition of the lovely

Speech, by Margaret Lindsley Warden, p. 3.

graces and holy charities of the gospel, by her calm, filial, grateful submission to the divine will in seasons of bereavements and affliction, she gave eloquent proof of the soundness of her faith and the sincerity of her devotion. She died aged 37 of yellow fever, in the city of New York, October 18th, 1799.

Speech, by Margaret Lindsley Warden, p. 4.

NATHANIEL LAWRENCE was born at Newtown, Queens County, New York, 11 July 1761, son of Thomas Lawrence (1733-1817), and Elizabeth Fish (d. 1822, age 81), daughter of Nathaniel Fish. Thomas Lawrence was a prosperous county justice, and member of a large family, many of whom were active in public affairs at this period. Nathaniel Lawrence was admitted to the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) in May of 1776. However, he entered the Continental army 1 June 1778. He did not join a local unit, but for reasons not apparent, joined the Second Regiment of the North Carolina Continental Line, which was then stationed at Valley Forge. Lawrence later served in the Hudson Valley, and was at Fort Lafayette when it was taken by the British, 1 June 1779, in the action associated with the later encounter at Stony Point, in July. Lawrence was held until exchanged, 28 March 1781. He eventually became a member of the staff of Gen. Robert Howe, of North Carolina. Lawrence retired 1 January 1783. By the State of North Carolina, he was awarded land grants which were later owned by descendants of his. Lawrence was an original member of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, and in May 1788 was inscribed as a member of the New York State Society.

By February 1783 Lawrence was at Princeton, where he was awarded the degree of A.B. with the class that graduated in September 1783. Lawrence studied law under Egbert Benson, and under James Kent, and began to practice in New York. In 1788 Lawrence was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He was appointed 7 April 1790 secretary of the University of the State of New York. Lawrence served as attorney general for the State of New York from 24 December 1792 until November 1795, and he represented Queens County in the New York State Assembly in 1791 (14th session), 1792 (15th session), 1795 (18th session), and 1796 (19th session). He became district attorney for the 1st District, 16 February 1795. His active professional and political career was cut short by his death at Hempstead, Long Island, 5 July 1797, from consumption.

Nathaniel Lawrence married 11 April 1787, Elizabeth Berrien (d. 16 October 1799), daughter of John Berrien (d. 1772), who had been a trustee of the College of New Jersey, and a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey.

Francis Sypher, Jr., *New York State Society of the Cincinnati: Biographies of Original Members & Other Continental Officers*, 2004.

L | *2* | **N. C.**

Lawrence
 Lieut

Appears as shown below on a
Record
 of the "Proceedings of a Board of Officers of the
 North Carolina Line, held by order of the
 hon'ble Brigadier General Sumner, to Regi-
 ment the Officers of said Line.
 Major Henry Dixon President

Majors	Lieutenants
John Armstrong	W ^m Bush
Reading Blount	Curtis Ivey
Thomas Donoho	W ^m Sanders
	Thomas Clarke

Captains	Ensigns
Rob ^t Raiford	Wynne Dixon
Tilman Dixon	Joseph Brevard
Joseph T. Rhodes	W ^m Alexander
Ant ^y Sharp	Rob ^t Bell
Edward Yarbrough	James Scurlock."
Alexand ^r Brevard.	

(Revolutionary War.)
 Record dated *Camp Southern*
Army, Conson, July 6, 1782.
 The Board proceeded and made the following
 arrangement, Viz.

2^d Regiment.
 Name, *Lawrence*
 Rank, *Lieut*
 Date of Commission, *July 23, 1781.*
 Remarks:

Number of record: *3*
 (532) *Stonewell* Copyist.

L | *2* | *Me*

Nath^l Lawrence
 Lieut

Appears as shown below on an
Account of Debts
 due by sundry American Officers during their
 Captivity To the Inhabitants of Long Island
 for mentainance
(Revolutionary War.)

Account dated *Newburgh*
Aug 5, 1782.
 Officer's name, *Nath^l Lawrence*
 Rank, *Lieuten^t*
 Corps, *2^d N.C. Regt*

To whom due	Amount
<i>J. Eldert</i>	<i>20.47</i>
<i>N^d Vanderwien</i>	<i>52.12.-</i>
Total <i>72.16.7</i>	

N. B. The forgoing contains an Account of
 the Monies due from the Officers Exchanged, for
 payment of which they gave their respective
 Creditors, Orders on M^r Skinner Commissary
 General of Prisoners.

Number of record: *2*
 (545i) *Stonewell* Copyist.

Nathaniel Lawrence was released from captivity March 18, 1781.
 U.S. National Archives & Records.

Sir,
Agreeable to Col^l. Tilmans advice
I take the liberty of addressing you
Upon my return from a very long
and disagreeable captivity I was inform
that a late arrangement had taken place
in the army under your command, I
have to request that you will con-
descend to inform me whether I am consid-
er'd in it ~~or not~~ — at the time of my re-
turn (which was in June 1779) I was a 2^d
Lieutenant in the second North Carolina
Battalion. As I am not a Native of that
State a journey thence if I am left out of
the army would be attended with an unnecessary
expence — Col^l. Tilmans will I con-
vey me your answer.
I am Sir, with the utmost
respect your most Obed^t
Hum^l. Servant
Nathaniel Lawrence
Maj^r Gen^l. Green
April 6 1781

Letter from Nathaniel Lawrence, April 6, 1781 regarding his future service. He writes: "Upon my return from a very long and disagreeable captivity...."

LIEUT. NATH. LAWRENCE 2ND REGT. TO BRIG. GENERAL Jethro SUMNER.

Philadelphia, August 29th, 1782.

Sir:

As an officer belonging to the State of North Carolina I should have had the honor of addressing you before this had I known that you commanded the line of that State; but I never was informed of it till this day by Colonel Blount, one of our delegates in Congress.

I had the misfortune, Sir, in June, 1779, to be captured by the enemy in fort LaFayette, a small post on the Hudson, commanded by Capt. Armstrong of our second Regiment; I continued a prisoner till March, 1781, when I immediately waited on the Commander in Chief, then at New Windsor for his orders; he, Sir, referred me to General Greene as commanding the Southern department, in consequence of which I wrote to General Greene and transmitted my letter through the channel of Head Quarters; after waiting about four months, I received an answer from General Greene, informing me that from the deranged State of our line he could not inform me what my rank was, nor even if I was continued in service, but directed me to continue where I was till I should hear further from him, since which I have heard nothing officially from that Quarter. I am, Sir, at this time in General Flow's family, and if I can be spared from the Regiment for the present, I shall consider myself obliged by your permission to remain with the Genl. He has written to Genl. Greene on the Subject.

I was surprised in looking over the returns of our line at the war office, to see a Mr. Stephen Slade (a Gentleman I never remember to have seen or heard of before) returned as a senior officer to me. I do not mean to accuse the Officers of the line of injustice, I am sure they are incapable of it, but it must have been a mistake, which I persuade myself they will rectify before the commissions are given out.

Any commands Sir, directed to the care of our Delegates in Congress will safely reach me.

I have the honor to be Sir, With the utmost respect, Your very hum. Servt.,

NATH. LAWRENCE.

Colonial and State Records of North Carolina, Volume 16, Pages 647-648

Office of accounts Phila. 23 August 1782
This certifies that we have examined the
account of Lieut. Nathaniel Lawrence and
find that his pay from the first of August
1780 to the seventeenth of March 1781 being se-
ven months and seventeen days at $26\frac{2}{3}$ dollars
per month amounts to the sum of - 201⁷⁰/₃
That his rations from the first of June 1779
to the seventeenth of March 1781 (the time of
his captivity) being 655 days at 2¹/₂ per day
amount to 1310 at 15¹/₂ per ration - am^t - 218³⁰/₂

Nathaniel Lawrence was paid for 655 days of captivity, from June 1, 1779 to March 17, 1781.

Genl. Washington
I waited on the Commander in chief then
at New Windsor to receive his orders
I was directed to apply to Genl. Green
as commanding ^{in chief} in the southern depa-
rtment in consequence of which I addressed
a letter to him dated the first of April
informing him of my exchange and
requesting to know if I was continued

Letter from Nathaniel Lawrence, no date [after April 1781]. "I waited on Genl. Washington the Commander in Chief then at New Windsor [Connecticut] to receive his orders. I was directed to apply to Genl. Green as commander in chief in the southern department in consequence of which I addressed a letter to him dated the first of April informing him [of the] Army exchange and requesting to know if I was continued...."

Dear Sir,
After a long and unfortunate
separation I am happy in an oppor-
tunity of writing to a Gentleman whom
I consider my self so much indebted to
I am convinced, Sir you do me the just
honour to believe that ~~that~~ I still remem-
ber the many instances of your kind-
ness to me when very young and with-
out friends in the army to ~~assist~~ ^{assist} me
be assured, Sir, that I always have and
ever shall acknowledge ~~those~~ ^{marks} of
friendship with the most grateful plea-
sure I only wish I had it in my pow-
er to give you proofs of it by ~~returning~~
serving again with alacrity under
your orders I directed a letter for you
to the care of Capt Daves with an ac-
count of my situation since my ex-
change but as I fear, from what I heard
afterwards that he left Philadelphia
before that could have reached him I
shall take the liberty of repeating here
what ~~relates~~ relates to my self
Immediately on my exchange (which
took place the eighteenth of March 1781)

Letter from Nathaniel Lawrence. Refers to “my exchange which took place the eighteenth of March 1781.”

CAPT. N. LAWRENCE TO GENERAL SUMNER.

Prince Town, State N. Jersey, Feb. 24th, 1783.

Sir:

Your order of 17th Sept., 1782, written by Capt. Armstrong never came to hand 'till this day; I was informed by Doctor Williamson at Philadelphia about one month ago, that letters from Carolina had been set to the Northward for me, but where or by what accident it has been detained I know not.

The State of affairs are so changed since the date of your order, that I presume you would not with I should consider it obligatory at this time.

The close of operations in the Southern States, the universal opinion that peace is at this time concluded, together with the uncertainty of my being included in the arrangement now making out, will I think justify me in waiting 'till I hear farther from you.

Tho' I am very sensible that private interests or particular views ought never to be permitted to come in competition with public duty, yet Sir when you hear that I have Parents and a numerous connection living on Long Island who may probably want my assistance when our army takes possession of that Country (which event is expected to take place in six weeks or two months at farthest). I persuade myself you will easily forgive me for permitting that circumstance to have some weight with me.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect your obedt. hum. servt.,

N. LAWRENCE.

Colonial and State Records of North Carolina, Volume 16, pages 939-940.

HON. HUGH WILLIAMSON TO GOV. MARTIN.
[From Executive Letter Book.]

Princeton, 17th September, 1783.
Dear Sir:

Mr. Nathl. Lawrence informs me that his name is left out of the list in the last return of the officers of the North Carolina line now in the office of the Secretary at War. If his name was designedly left out he conceives himself much injured. This young Gentleman is a native of New York Govern. joined our army in Pennsylvania and was appointed second Lieutenant of the 2d. North Carolina Regiment as appears by a certificate signed by Colonel Patton. His appointment was on the first of June 1778. Twelve months after that time, viz on the first of June, 1779, Mr. Lawrence was taken prisoner with the Garrison at Fort La Fayette on the North River. Capt. Thomas Armstrong was taken at the same time. Mr. Lawrence continued a prisoner chiefly on Long Island 'til the 28th March, 1781, when he was exchanged and was referred by the Commander in Chief to General Greene for orders. The General in his answer which is dated High Hills of Santee, 18th August, '81, informs Mr. Lawrence that from the then deranged State of North Carolina line he could give no definitive answer respecting his rank nor whether he should be considered supernumary, in the meanwhile gives him permission to stay in the State of New York, that he would inform him when matter should be ascertained. General Howe afterwards took Mr. Lawrence into his family and engaged to write to General Greene, on the subject; since that time the campaign being inactive Mr. Lawrence returned to live with some of his friends in the Country.

There appears by the last arrangement several officers who were taken into the service so late as September, 1780. Perhaps it will be said that Mt. Lawrence whenever he was exchanged without money or the means of travelling should have travelled to General Greene's Camp instead of writing to him in order to receive his orders. I do not know what flaw there may have been in his conduct according to Military rules, but I shall venture to say that the spirit of Military honor as well as the honor and justice of the State leave us no room to doubt who, at the end of the War has the best claim to protection or pay, the man who has fought several times and been imprisoned for years in the service of his Country or the Soldier of Yesterday, who never smelt powder unless when shooting at a squirrel. I need not add that I am persuaded you will cause this matter to be enquired into, and that Mr. Lawrence will eventually neither have occasion to complain of the partiality nor injustice of the State of North Carolina or its officers.

I have the honor, &c.,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

P. S. If Mr. Lawrence has been left out in the arrangement from any breach or right of duty I am altogether uninformed of the circumstances, he is thought merely to have been overlooked.

Colonial and State Records of North Carolina, Volume 16, pages 881-882.

Poughkeepsie State of New York Dec 10 - 1783

I have just received your very polite and friendly letter dated the 3rd November for which and the concern you obligingly take in my interests I beg you to accept my sincere thanks.

The liberal grant of lands made by our Legislature to this ^{in acknowledgment} ~~of my services~~ I had heard of before, but knew not how to proceed in the business until the receipt of your letter which relieved me from my embarrassment, and if you will be pleased to continue ^{to me} your generous attention assistance it shall ever be most gratefully acknowledged.

I have written to several of my ^{friends in Carolina} ~~friends~~ on the subject ~~requesting~~ requesting them to direct me how to proceed in order to procure a settlement of my ~~own~~ accounts with the State as I had could not attend ^{to myself} for the purpose, but not one of them has honored me with an ^{answer} which ^{might} has almost persuaded me that they no longer feel for me that favor which they once professed —

I am now engaged in the study of the Law with M^r. Benson Attorney General of this State — Any letters directed to his care will certainly reach me.

I have the honor to be, with the sincerest sense of your generosity, your Obedt^e & him^t: servant.

Sam Boyd

N Lawrence

Letter from Nathaniel Lawrence, Poughkeepsie, New York December 10, 1783: regarding his North Carolina Land Grants due to him for service in the Revolutionary War. "I am now engaged in the study of the law with [the] ... Attorney General of this State..."

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA—No. 2020.

The Hon. James Glasgow Esq. Secretary of state.

To Col. Martin Armstrong greeting:

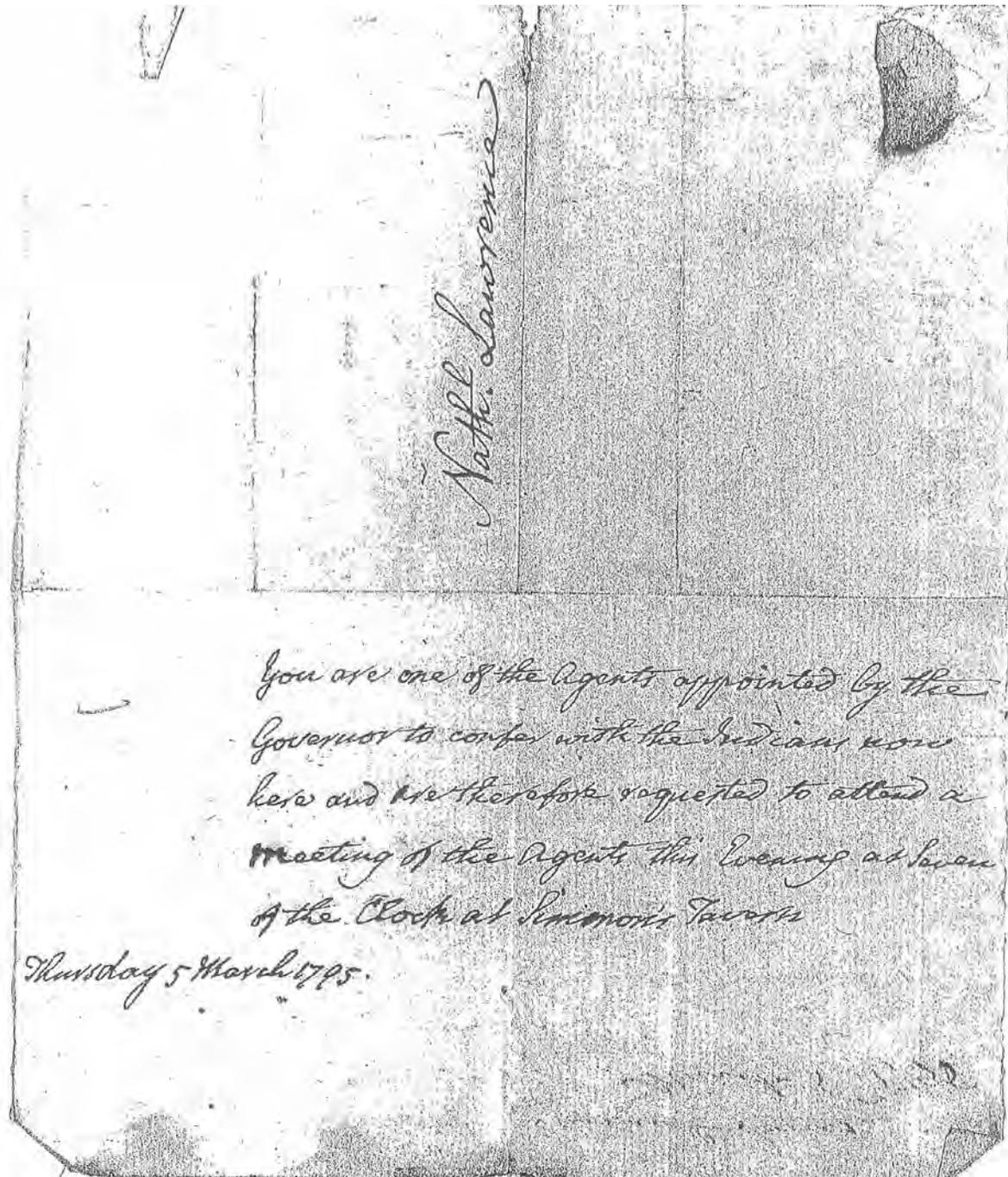
YOU are hereby required to lay off and survey for Nathaniel Lawrence Esquire Lieutenant

in the line of this state, Two thousand five hundred & sixty

acres of land within the limits of the lands reserved by law for the Officers and Soldiers of the Continental line of this state; observing the directions of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided---Two just and fair plans, with a certificate to each annexed, you are to transmit to my office within the time limited by law. Given under my hand at Fairfield the 20th day of August 1785

W. Williams Secy

In 1785, North Carolina granted him land grants for Revolutionary War service: warrants for two tracts of 2,560 acres each located in western North Carolina (later Lebanon, Tennessee). His Lindsley descendants lived on his lands. [See Lindsley, Sadie Warner Frazer's Southern Ancestors].



March 5, 1795: "You are one of the agents Appointed by the Governor to confer with the Indians...."

With the highest esteem
 I am dear to you sincerely
 Your friend & servant
 Nath Lawrence

New York
 4th May 1789

I am Sir with esteem
 Your obedt Servant
 Nath Lawrence

Signatures of Nathaniel "Lawrence."

Nathaniel Lawrence Sep. 21. 1791

Sep. 23	Watson's Philip 3 rd	Oct 6
Oct 6	Sully Mem	13
13	2	17
17	Cardinal de Ritz	25
25	2	1
Mar 1	3	14
14	Anna	17
17	Bourgeois de Paris	10 th
10	2	27
27	1	29
20	Young Widow	29
29	Calchini	1 st
Dec 1	1	2
2	Jules de France	29
Dec 10	4	24
24	4	17
Jan 17	1	17
17	1	25
25	1	14
Mar 14	1	29
29	1	17

1791 document relating to Nathaniel Lawrence prior to becoming the Attorney General of New York. Attorney General: December 24, 1792- November 13, 1795. (New York Society).

I have just heard that Mr. G
he goes for Virginia tomorrow - it is now
late at night so that I can not say much
to you, but it is sufficient if I inform you
that I am well. I did not get here until
two o'clock on Saturday, the weather not
being so agreeable as I could have wished
which, prevented me from setting out for
Bromwich so early as I intended when I
write to you - Our friends here are all
well, & was very agreeably surprised to see
me, & sorry that you did not attend me,
but I have promised them they shall see
you on Saturday week, you must not
disappoint them, & next I shall send to
Prince Jordan tomorrow for a letter from you
I don't callingly to hear ^{how you do}

I have been very industrious to come by
to go night is up to put you in a better
condition - were it not for that, I had more
time to think, I am afraid I should soon grow
some sick, for the heat of living with you
has made you strangely ~~very~~ necessary to me
I could say much more to you but am
constrained to take my leave, as you is
wasting to take this to Harrison's therefore
after recommending you to the protection of
your good genius, shall be you receive
your very affectionate wife

May 18th

E. Lawrence

I have been very well since I have been
here & I expect shall be much altered
for the better before you see me -

Letter from Elizabeth Berrien Lawrence to her husband, Nathaniel Lawrence.

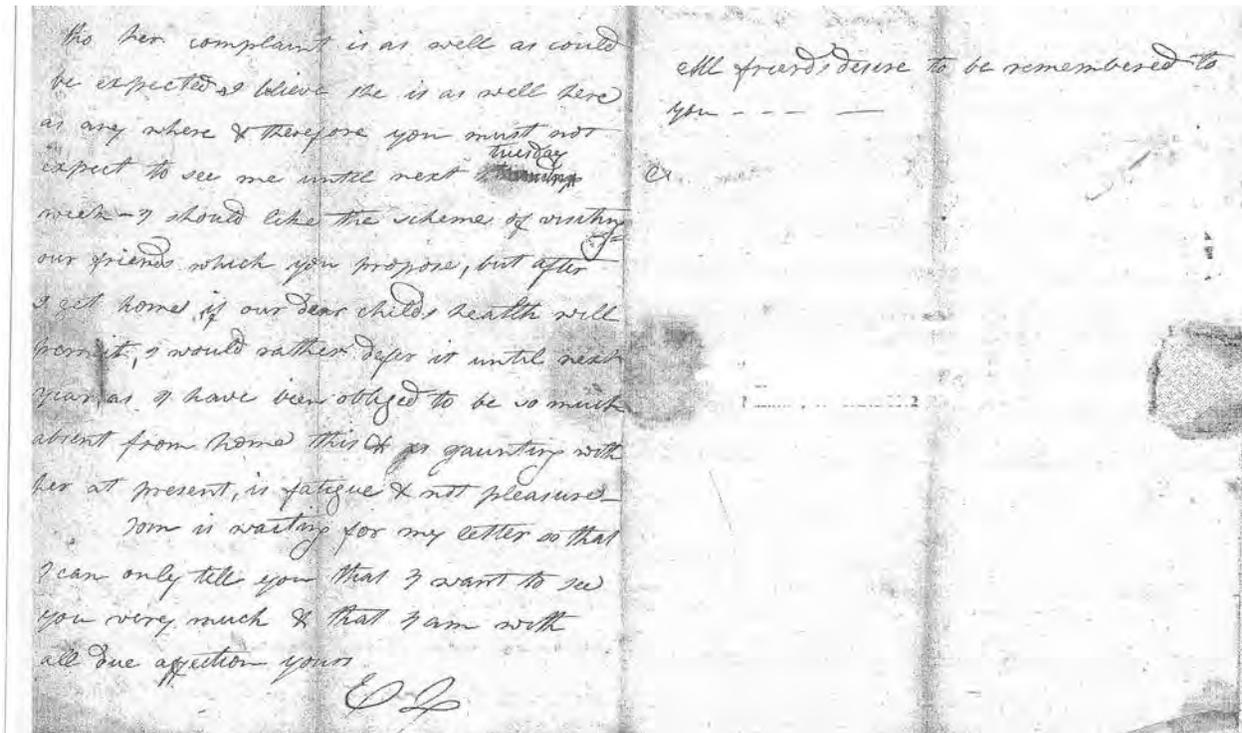
th 1790s
My wife - 19 August

My Dear Husband August 19th

I have but a few minutes to
write to you - I have just returned
from Doctor Montgomerys where I have
been since Sunday, this last week has
exceeded all the weather we have had
this year, I have often thought of you
& commiserated your situation, but the
change that took place last night I
hope will prove the breaking up of the
summer for this time - Our little girls
has suffered very much with heat

Nathl Lawrence Esqr
Attorney at Law
No 2 Bowling Alley
New York

Letter from Elizabeth Berrien Lawrence to her husband, Nathaniel Lawrence.



his her complaint is as well as could
be expected & believe she is as well here
as any where & therefore you must not
expect to see me until next ^{tuesday} ~~Thursday~~
week - I should like the scheme of visiting
our friends which you propose, but after
I get home if our dear child's health will
permit, I would rather defer it until next
year as I have been obliged to be so much
absent from home this & gauntling with
her at present, is fatigue & not pleasant
I am in waiting for my letter so that
I can only tell you that I want to see
you very much & that I am with
all due affection yours
E. L.

all friends desire to be remembered to
you - - - -

Letter from Elizabeth Berrien Lawrence to her husband, Nathaniel Lawrence.

My Dear Husband

My self & child arrived safe here on Saturday about two o'clock the both of us very considerably fatigued, I have not recovered from it entirely yet, but our little girl ~~has~~ altogether I find a very different climate here from that I left you in, & the prospects of the family are much more agreeable than they were my two last visits, they have quite promising appearances as to their crops, I believe the boys have done some work the last year, I suspect Mrs. Pam has ~~now~~ occasioned this change-- I have seen Mrs. Montgomery one day, we had no much time for conversation, but I find her mind is still uneasy as to a settlement of the estate, she tells me she is determined to bring it about while I am here, the scheme she has is, to sell the south favor land, & an hundred acres

35 with Lawrence Croghan
Montgomery at Pam
one is my subject
LAWRENCE

My wife of the 9th of July 92

Letter from Elizabeth Berrien Lawrence to her husband, Nathaniel Lawrence.

here to pay our proportions, & let the others
& the boys keep the rest & make the best of it.
she says she was offered to take two hundred
pounds for her ~~share~~ part which by the way I
would not do I think, unless you advise for the
property must sell for more than that value
to - I have not heard a word from any of the
family besides on the subject but I expect to
be plagued enough about it - I wish very
much to hear from you, if you did as you
wrote I shall have that
pleasure this evening when I send this to your
Orniston - I beg to be informed particularly
about our family affairs. How you make out
your self, how Rebecca is & whether you take
good care of your garden - you will remember
me to Gowan John - the folks here give their
love to you - I am intirely yours.
E. Lawrence

my pen is very bad & I can get no line
so that you must excuse me for not compl
with your injunctions of writing a very
hand - I am sorry to tell you that
child is not considered a beauty here & on
that almost generally is thought to be quite
equal to her notwithstanding your opinion
to the contrary
Adieu
July 9th

Letter from Elizabeth Berrien Lawrence to her husband, Nathaniel Lawrence.

1797.—Died, at Hempstead, July 5th, Nathaniel Lawrence, Esq., aged thirty-six, for three years Attorney-General of this State, much and deservedly lamented. He was buried in the Episcopal church-yard there, attended by a numerous train of sorrowing relatives and friends. He had a mind of great fertility and energy; and was too honest to be a complete politician and too independent to become the dupe of any party. He was exemplary as a son, husband, father, brother, friend and master, and died a professing disciple of the Lord Jesus. He was never deistical in his ideas and had too much understanding to be enthusiastical.—*N. Y. Journal.*

Nathaniel Lawrence was buried in the graveyard of St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, Long Island.

This stone is most affectionately inscribed by Elizabeth Lawrence to the Memory of her husband, NATHANIEL LAWRENCE, Esq., who after a course of integrity and honor departed this life on the 5th of July, 1797; aged 36.
His surviving friends have the consolation of believing that he now, safe from storms & blasting winds, enjoys a peaceful state.

Memorial stone (#74). Perhaps Nathaniel Lawrence was reinterred. His headstone has not been located in the Lawrence Family Cemetery, Astoria, New York.

DIED.
On Wednesday evening the 5th inst. departed this life, much and deservedly lamented, NATHANIEL LAWRENCE, Esq. for three years attorney general of this state. He died at Hempstead, and his remains were interred on Friday afternoon, in the yard of the Episcopal Church at that place, attended by a numerous train of sorrowing relatives and friends.

The mind of this gentleman possessed great fertility and energy; and his heart would have been no discredit to any man existing. His sentiments upon religious and other subjects were, (when he pleased to deliver them) honourable to himself, as a man of talents and integrity. He was too honest to be a complete politician, and too independent to become the dupe of any party.

In religious and political cases, he judged and determined for himself; and he was one of those few among mankind, who had a right to judge and determine. Had his happy portion been a private life, it is questionable whether he had ever had an enemy: and now he is gone, most likely, no enemy will be found.

The clamours of envy will be silenced; and the whispers of censure be changed into praise.

If firmness and modesty are virtues, Mr. Lawrence possessed them---but yet, when to be what is termed firm, betrayed rather weakness of mind and depravity of heart (than true greatness of soul), he cheerfully relinquished his claim to it; and preferred honesty to temporal renown.

As a son, husband, father, brother, friend, and master, Mr. Lawrence was exemplary. Happy for society had she more such members.

The mode of his interment proclaims his religious sentiments; he had been for several years in principle, and from principle, what he died.

The author can write freely upon this subject---he knew his opinion respecting religion, and knows no just reason why he should not now promulge it. The concluding scene of the life of Mr. Lawrence was a truly improving one---he died a professing disciple of the Lord Jesus.

He never had been deistical in his ideas, and he was blessed with two much understanding ever to be enthusiastic.

Nathaniel Lawrence's Obituary, July 12, 1797, *Greenleaf's New York Journal* and other newspapers. It was copied by his grandson, John Berrien Lindsley into his personal *Medical Journal*: he noted that "it was understood to have been written by the Rev. Mr. Thomas L. Moore, Rector of the Church at Hempstead, Long Island, New York where Mr. Lawrence died."

About two years after Nathaniel Lawrence's death in 1797, **Elizabeth Berrien Lawrence** married his first cousin, **Commodore John Lawrence** (1758-1817). During the Revolutionary War, he had been a captain's clerk on the frigate *Confederacy*. John Lawrence was a wealthy importer and merchant in New York City. In 1799, at age thirty-seven, Elizabeth died from yellow fever. She was buried in St. John's Burying Ground, which was part of St. John's Chapel near Hudson St., Manhattan, New York City. It is not known why she was not buried in the Lawrence Graveyard in Astoria; perhaps it was because she died of yellow fever. In the 1890s, St. John's Cemetery (containing about ten thousand graves) was made into the James J. Walker Park; it is not known if Elizabeth Lawrence was reinterred elsewhere.

Nathaniel and Elizabeth Berrien Lawrence's only child **Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence** was left an orphan at six years of age. It is not known who was charged with her upbringing, and if she lived in Newtown with the Lawrences or in Rockingham, New Jersey with the Berriens.

*

An Historical Link to the Ancestors of George Augustine Frazer

We have cross-family connections regarding the Revolutionary War. Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence of the North Carolina Continental Line was captured at Fort Lafayette, (Verplanck, Westchester County, New York) on June 1, 1779. Col. Hardy Murfree [See Murfree, George Augustine Frazer Paternal Line] of the North Carolina Continental Line was in the Battle of Stony Point near Fort Lafayette at the same time. Col. Hardy Murfree's brother-in-law, Lt. Richard Andrews (husband of Betty Murfree Andrews) of the North Carolina Continental Line, was also captured at Fort Lafayette.

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal *Northern* Ancestors:

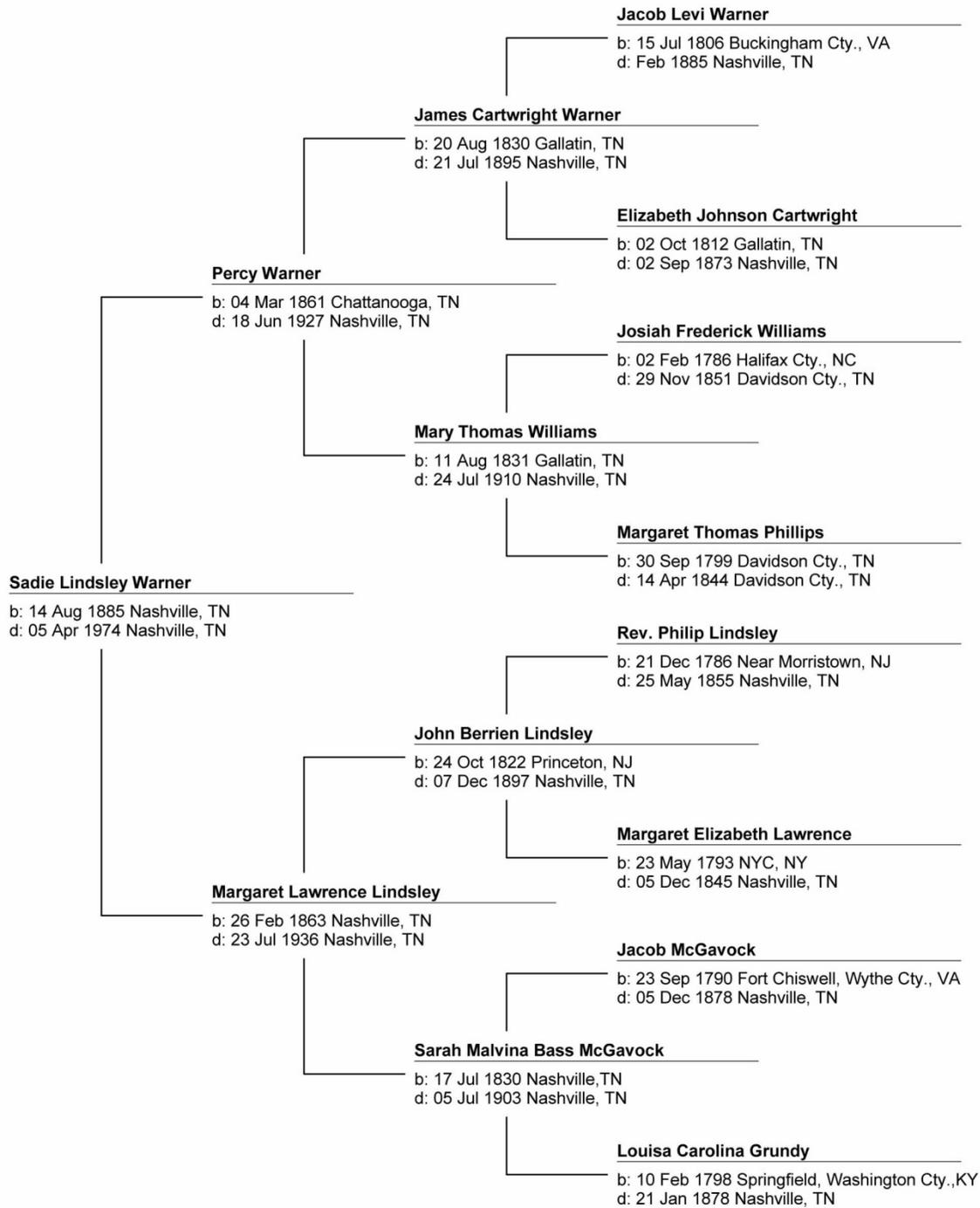
Philip Lindsley's Ancestors

5. Long Island-New Jersey Ancestors

Berrien, Eatton, Edsall, Stryker, Woodhull

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

**Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016**



**Sadie Warner Frazer's Ancestors:
 Showing the Connection of her Southern and Northern Ancestors.**

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal *Northern* Ancestors: Philip Lindsley's Ancestors

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Note on dates: In the 17th century, England used the Julian calendar. In 1752, England switched to the Gregorian calendar (the one we use today). The Julian calendar changed the year on March 25, not on January 1. Therefore some dates are written like February 26, 1610/11 to indicate it was still 1610 on the Julian calendar, but the year was actually 1611 by our modern Gregorian calendar.

COLONY	Native American Name	Initial Name	Year Settled or Incorporated
Virginia			1607
Plymouth Colony			1620
Braintree	Mt. Wollaston		1635
Bridgewater	Titicut		1656
Dartmouth			1652
Dedham			1636
Duxbury	Mattakeeset	Duxburrough	1632
Sandwich	Shaume		1637
Scituate			1638
Massachusetts Bay Colony			1620
Boston	Shawmut		1630
Cambridge		Newe Towne	1632
Hampton, NH	Winnacunnet		1638
Ipswich	Agawam		1633
Lynn	Saugus		1629
Middleboro	Namassakett (Nemasket)	Middlebury Middleborough	1662
Salem	Naumkeag		1626
Watertown			1630
Weymouth	Wessagusset	Wamouth	1622
Connecticut Colony			1636
Branford	Totokett		1643
Derby Plantation	Paugasuck (Paugasset)		1654
Hartford			1636
New Haven	Quinnipiack (Quillipiack)		1638
Guilford Milford Stratford	Mennunkatuck Wepawaug Cupheag		1639
Wethersfield	Pyquaug	Watertown	1635
Rhode Island			1636
New Jersey			1664

Division: East Jersey and West Jersey			1667
Bergen Township		Gemoenepaen	1660
Elizabethtown			1664
Mendham	Rocksiticus (Roxiticus)	Pitney Corner	1722
Newark		New Milford; Milford by the Pesayak. New Ark; New Worke.	1666
Shrewsbury, Monmouth County	Navesink	Midleton upon Nauesink	1665
New York			
Flushing		Vlackebos Midwout Middlewort	1645
Hempstead		Great Plains	1644
Newtown, Long Island Now: Elmhurst, Queens	Mespat	Middleburgh	1652
New York		New Amsterdam	1626
Setauket, Brookhaven, Long Island	Setauket (Setalcot)	Cromwell's Bay Ashford	1655



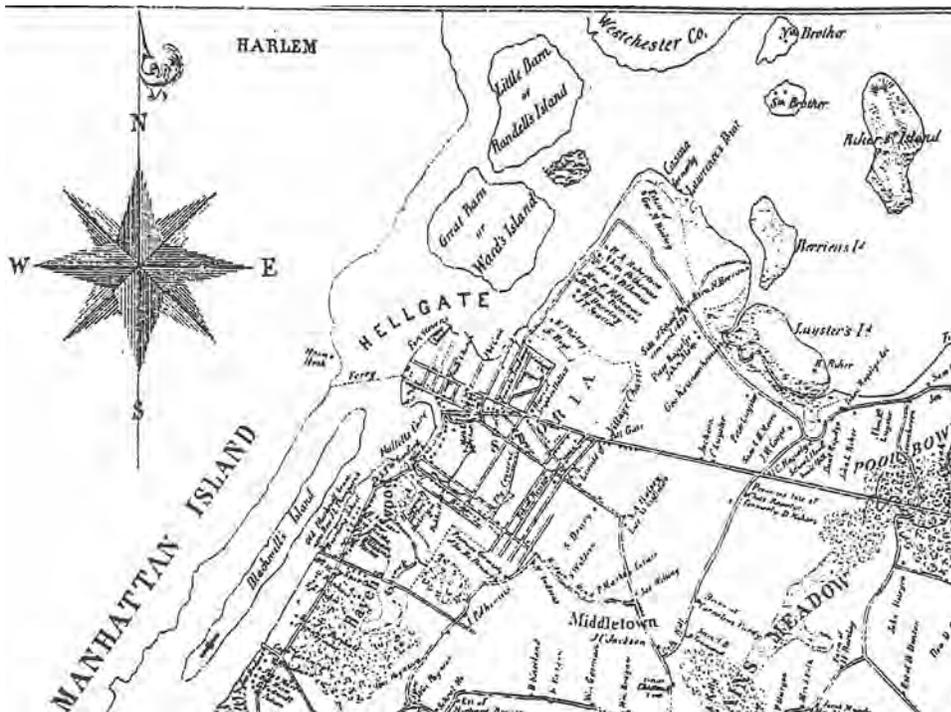
New England, Adapted from *Huguenot Refugees in the Settling of Colonial America*, Peter Gannon, ed., 1985, facing 102.

Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy

database.

Sadie Lindsley Warner Frazer's mother, Margaret Lindsley Warner, was descended on her paternal side from ancestors who came to the northern American colonies in the seventeenth century. When Sadie's maternal grandfather John Berrien Lindsley married Sarah McGavock, her Southern and Northern Lines were joined. [See Lindsley, Sadie Warner Frazer's Southern Ancestors]

Her northern Lindsley line traces back to her great grandmother Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence (1793-1845) who married Philip Lindsley (1786 - 1855) in 1813 in Newtown, Long Island. Margaret Lawrence Lindsley's parents were Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence [See Lawrence, Long Island Ancestors] and Elizabeth Berrien. Her Berrien ancestors were distinguished patriots and public servants on Long Island and in New Jersey.



Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
Long Island-New Jersey Ancestors

Berrien, Eatton, Edsall, Stryker, Woodhull

1852 Map by James Riker

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal Northern Ancestors
Long Island-New Jersey Ancestors

Berrien, Eatton, Edsall, Stryker, Woodhull

Berrien

Descendants of Cornelis Jansen Berrien

1 Cornelis Jansen Berrien 1640 - 1688
.. +Jannetje Stryker 1642 -
..... 2 John Berrien 1667 - 1711
..... +Ruth Edsall 1680 - 1763
..... 3 Cornelius Berrien 1697/98 - 1767
..... 3 Agnes Berrien 1709 - 1746
..... +Capt. Samuel Fish 1704 - 1767
..... 4 Jonathan Fish 1728 - 1779
..... +Elizabeth Sackett 1729 - 1778
..... 5 Major Nicholas Fish 1758 - 1833
..... +Elizabeth Stuyvesant
..... 6 Hamilton Fish 1808 - 1893
..... +Julia Ursin Niemcewicz Kean
..... 2 Peter Berrien 1672 - 1737
..... +Elizabeth Edsall - 1763
..... 3 Cornelius Berrien 1707 - 1758
..... 4 Cornelius Berrien 1734 - 1805
..... 3 [1] Judge John Berrien 1711 - 1772
..... +Mary Leonard 1725 - 1758
..... *2nd Wife of [1] Judge John Berrien:
..... +Margaret Eatton 1733 - 1820
..... 4 Major John Berrien 1760 - 1815
..... +Margaret Macpherson 1763 - 1785
..... 5 John Macperson Berrien 1781 - 1856
..... 4 [2] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
..... +[3] Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence 1761 - 1797
..... 5 [4] Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... +[5] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... 6 Adrian Van Sinderen Lindsley 1814 - 1885
..... +Eliza Trimble 1819 - 1893
..... 6 Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley 1816 - 1868
..... +Julia Stevens - 1883
..... 6 Name Unknown Lindsley 1818 - 1818
..... 6 Margaret Lawrence Lindsley 1819 -
..... +Samuel Crockett
..... 6 John Berrien Lindsley 1822 - 1897
..... +Sarah Malvina Bass McGavock 1830 - 1903
..... 6 Eliza Berrien Lindsley 1825 -
..... +Rev. James Hoyte
..... 6 Philip Lindsley 1835 - 1844
..... *2nd Husband of [2] Elizabeth Berrien:
..... +Commodore John Lawrence 1758 - 1817
..... 3 Jane Berrien 1716 - 1789
..... +Nathaniel Fish 1700 - 1769
..... 4 Elizabeth Fish 1740/41 - 1822
..... +Capt. Thomas Lawrence 1733 - 1817
..... 5 [3] Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence 1761 - 1797
..... +[2] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
..... 6 [4] Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... +[5] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... 2 Nicholas Berrien 1681 - 1737

Cornelis Jansz (Jansen) Berrien (b. ca. 1640-1688) was born in Alkmaar, Holland. His father **Cornelius de Berrien** was born in France. After persecution of Huguenots increased in France, he moved to Alkmaar, Holland. The French Huguenots were called Walloons. Cornelius Berrien immigrated to the Colonies and settled in Flatbush, Long Island before 1669. In 1669 Flatbush Church Master's Record, Cornelis Jansen Buyr (Berrien) paid for a grave in the church for a child. From that information, it would seem that he had married and had a child before 1669.

Throughout his life, he spelled his name with many variations: surname--Berien, Berian, Beryan, Berryen, Buryen, Buyr; given name--Cornelius. Cornelys, Cornelyn, Cenilis; Jansen, Janssin. ¹ Cornelis Berrien married **Jannetje Stryker** (Strÿcker) (b. ca.1642) in Flatbush. She was born in Holland, the daughter of **Jan Stryker** and **Lambertje Seubering**.

*

¹  indicates that a document or photograph related to this topic is included in this booklet.

Stryker

Descendants of Jan Stryker

1 [7] Jan Stryker 1615 - 1696/97
 +Lambertje Seubering 1621 - 1675
..... 2 [6] Jannetje Stryker 1642 -
..... +Cornelis Jansen Berrien 1640 - 1688
..... 3 John Berrien 1667 - 1711
..... +Ruth Edsall 1680 - 1763
..... 4 Cornelius Berrien 1697/98 - 1767
..... 4 Agnes Berrien 1709 - 1746
..... +Capt. Samuel Fish 1704 - 1767
..... 5 Jonathan Fish 1728 - 1779
..... +Elizabeth Sackett 1729 - 1778
..... 6 Major Nicholas Fish 1758 - 1833
..... +Elizabeth Stuyvesant
..... 7 Hamilton Fish 1808 - 1893
..... +Julia Ursin Niemcewicz Kean
..... 3 Peter Berrien 1672 - 1737
..... +Elizabeth Edsall - 1763
..... 4 Cornelius Berrien 1707 - 1758
..... 5 Cornelius Berrien 1734 - 1805
..... 4 [1] Judge John Berrien 1711 - 1772
..... +Mary Leonard 1725 - 1758
..... *2nd Wife of [1] Judge John Berrien:
..... +Margaret Eaton 1733 - 1819
..... 5 Major John Berrien 1760 - 1815
..... +Margaret Macpherson 1763 - 1785
..... 6 John Macpherson Berrien 1781 - 1856
..... 5 [2] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
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..... 5 Elizabeth Fish 1740/41 - 1822
..... +Capt. Thomas Lawrence 1733 - 1817
..... 6 [3] Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence 1761 - 1797
..... +[2] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
..... 7 [4] Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... +[5] Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... 3 Nicholas Berrien 1681 - 1737
..... *2nd Husband of [6] Jannetje Stryker:
..... +Samuel Edsall 1633 - 1702
..... *2nd Wife of [7] Jan Stryker:
..... +Swantje Jans - 1686
..... *3rd Wife of [7] Jan Stryker:
..... +Teuntje Teunis

Jan Stryker (Strycker, Strýcker) (1615-d. ca. 1697) was born in Ruinen, Drenthe

Province, Holland. He married **Lambertje Seubering** (Sebring) (b. ca. 1621-1675) in Holland.

She was born in Beyle, Drenthe Province, Holland.

In January 1643, the States General of the Netherlands offered a grant of land in New Amsterdam (New York) to Jan and Jacobus Stryker, provided they took twelve families from the Netherlands with them to America. They accepted the grant eight years later when Jacobus Stryker in 1651 came to America. In 1652 Jan Stryker with his wife, 2 sons, and 4 daughters (including Jannetje) immigrated to New Amsterdam where they remained for a few years.

Jan Stryker was an armorer or gunsmith.  In 1653, Jan Stryker was one of nineteen men who signed a petition against the conduct of Director Peter Stuyvesant of the Council in New York, to the States General in the Netherlands. They signed on behalf of the colonies and villages of the province of New Netherland.

Jan Stryker was one of the four founders of Flatbush (Midwout) in 1654. He was selected chief magistrate of Flatbush from 1654 for several terms over twenty years. He was one of the patentees when the English governor granted a patent to Flatbush in 1667; he was a patentee again in 1685. In 1673 he was elected captain in the Kings County Militia. He represented Flatbush at several conferences, assemblies, and conventions.

Jan Stryker was one of the founders of the first church on Long Island, the Dutch Reformed Church at Flatbush, in 1654. He was a church elder. A 1659 petition to the minister of the Council of New Amsterdam, signed by Stryker and the reverend, requested that paint and oil for the church building's (l 60' x w 28' x h 14') outer boards be ordered from the Fatherland.

When Lambertje Seubering Stryker died in 1675, her husband rented the Midwout (Flatbush) shroud for her burial. Jan Stryker had two later marriages with widows; with his second wife he signed a prenuptial contract in April, 1670.

Some accolades were afforded Jan Stryker: He died “with his duties as a civil officer and a free citizen of his adopted country well performed.” “He was a man of ability and education.”

He and Lambertje were buried in the Dutch Reformed Church graveyard. 



Jan Stryker

Painted by his brother Jacobus about 1655, owned by the National Gallery of Art, Washington DC. Inscription: "given to Altje by her father Jacobus Gerritsen Stryker, who himself drew this likeness of his brother Jan."



Graveyard, Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, Flatbush.

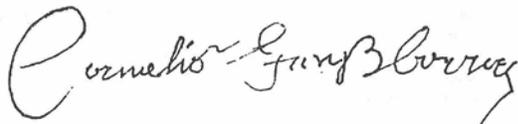
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Berrien, continued

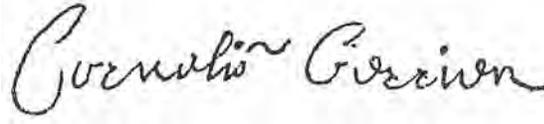
In Flushing, **Cornelis Berrien** received a farm and salt meadows in 1671 pursuant to a patent. He was a town overseer, 1672, 1674, 1680, and 1681. In 1675, he was the sixth on the list of fifty-four the assessment of personal and real property. He was constable, 1682. In 1683 he was a member of a special tax commission. Of the forty-eight property holders, he was fifth highest and the second in land holders. Cornelis and Jannetje Stryker Berrien's son **Peter** (Pieter) **Berrien** (1672-1737) was born in Flatbush.

With his brother-in-law, Cornelis Berrien had bought more than four hundred acres at the head of Flushing Bay, Newtown, Long Island, New York in 1684. The two divided the property and the Berriens moved there in 1685.

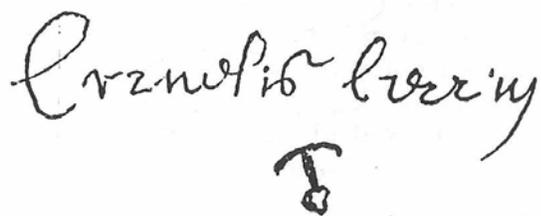
As was the Stryker family, the Berrien family was a member of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jamaica, Long Island. Cornelis Berrien was a member in 1677, a church master in 1678, and was a deacon of the church in 1679 and 1680. Cornelis Jansen Berrien died in Newtown in 1688; on December 17, his widow paid for his shroud. His will was dated December 12, 1687: half of his estate to his wife Johannah; residue to his children equally except that son John [eldest] to receive 10 pounds more and youngest child shall be maintained until of age. Cornelis Berrien was buried in the Dutch Church Graveyard, Flatbush.



Cornelis Jan Berrien, January 26, 1673 deed.



Cornelis Berrien, April 4, 1679 deed.

The image shows a handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cornelis Berrien". Below the signature is a small, dark, stylized mark that resembles a cross or a simple geometric symbol.

Signature of Cornelis Berrien and mark of
Jannetje Stryker Berrien, March 3, 1684 Deed

Cornelis and Jannetje Stryker Berrien's son, **Peter** (1672-1737), married as his third wife **Elizabeth Edsall** (d. 1763) in 1706 in New York. Elizabeth Edsall, the daughter of **Samuel Edsall** and most probably **Ruth Woodhull**, was born in Bergen County, New Jersey Colony. She was his step-sister.

*

Samuel Edsall

Descendants of Samuel Edsall

1 [1] Samuel Edsall 1633 - 1702
.. +Jannetje Wessels
*2nd Wife of [1] Samuel Edsall:
.. +Naomi Surname Unknown - 1677
*3rd Wife of [1] Samuel Edsall:
.. +Ruth Woodhull 1650 - 1688
..... 2 [2] Ruth Edsall 1680 - 1763
..... +John Berrien 1667 - 1711
..... 3 Cornelius Berrien 1697/98 - 1767
..... 3 Agnes Berrien 1709 - 1746
..... +Capt. Samuel Fish 1704 - 1767
..... 4 Jonathan Fish 1728 - 1779
..... +Elizabeth Sackett 1729 - 1778
..... 5 Major Nicholas Fish 1758 - 1833
..... +Elizabeth Stuyvesant
..... *2nd Husband of [2] Ruth Edsall:
..... +Samuel Fish 1689 - 1767
..... 2 Elizabeth Edsall - 1763
..... +Peter Berrien 1672 - 1737
..... 3 Cornelius Berrien 1707 - 1758
..... 4 Cornelius Berrien 1734 - 1805
..... 3 [3] Judge John Berrien 1711 - 1772
..... +Mary Leonard 1725 - 1758
..... *2nd Wife of [3] Judge John Berrien:
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..... 4 [4] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
..... +[5] Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence 1761 - 1797
..... 5 Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... +Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... *2nd Husband of [4] Elizabeth Berrien:
..... +Commodore John Lawrence 1758 - 1817
..... 3 Jane Berrien 1716 - 1789
..... +Nathaniel Fish 1700 - 1769
..... 4 Elizabeth Fish 1740/41 - 1822
..... +Capt. Thomas Lawrence 1733 - 1817
..... 5 [5] Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence 1761 - 1797
..... +[4] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
*4th Wife of [1] Samuel Edsall:
.. +Jannetje Stryker 1642 -

Samuel Edsall (Edsell, Etsal, Elsal, Idsal, Edsor) (b. ca. 1633-d. ca. 1702) was born in Reading, Berkshire County, England. He immigrated to Boston on the ship *Tryal* (*Trial*, *Tryall*) in 1648; it sailed from England in May and arrived in Boston in July 1648. For the next six years Samuel Edsall probably traded furs with the Indians in New England, but no documents exist to support this. He moved to New Amsterdam 1655. He was a hatter and fur trader.

Samuel Edsall married Jannetje (Jeannettie) Wessels in 1655 in the Dutch Church, New Amsterdam. She was born in Aernheim, Holland, the daughter of Jan Wessells and Mittyen Bonnen. Her mother, a widow, kept a respectable public-house where city officials would visit on important occasions; she received small burger rights in 1657. Jannetje was a famous belle and the wedding was a festive event. Jannetje Wessels Edsall was the mother of Samuel Edsall's first six (?) children.

Samuel Edsall in New Amsterdam:

- 1655- paid voluntary tax of one beaver.
- 1657- built a brick Dutch-style house in New Amsterdam. Sold it in 1658.
- 1657- as a hatter, received the small burgher rights.
- 1661-1662- owned at least one slave.
- 1661- a burgher.
- 1662- sold tobacco.
- 1663- appointed an Ensign in New York Militia by Governor Stuyvesant.
- 1664- bought five hundred acres at Hellgate (Bronckx Land).
- Very active in real estate in New Amsterdam; Westchester, New York; New Jersey, an island in the Delaware River.

- 1656-1660- children baptized in Dutch Church, New Amsterdam.
- 1667- Received license with Richard Woodhull, justice of the peace, to fish around Brookhaven (Seatacott), Long Island.

Samuel Edsall in New Jersey Colony:

- 1660- A founder of Bergen County; signed petition to establish Bergen. Perhaps bought a farm there.
- 1663- leased his farm in Bergen.
- 1665- agent for purchase of Elizabeth Town for its first settlers. 
- 1666 and 1667- agent for purchase of Newark for its first settlers. These first settlers—the Treat, Lyman, Lindsley, Browne, and Riggs families from Milford, New Haven Colony; and the Crane, Ward, Harrison, and Plum families from Branford, New Haven Colony— were in fact Sadie Warner Frazer's ancestors in another of her Northern Lines. [See Connecticut-New Jersey Ancestors]. 
- 1666- bought a large property in Bergen. Bought two thousand acres in Hackensack.
- 1667- Family moved to Bergen.
- 1667-1677- Children baptized in Dutch Church, Bergen.
- 1668- signed Charter of Elizabeth Town.
- 1668, 1672- member of Governor's Council and Court.
- 1675-1676- interpreter at conferences with the New Jersey governor and a Native American tribe (Sachems) since he knew the Indian languages he used as a fur trader.
- 1677- sold his island in Delaware River.

As his second wife, he married in 1676 **Naomi _____**, the widow of Samuel Moore, a New York merchant; they had no children and she died in 1677.

In 1677, Samuel Edsall received a license to open a fishery with Richard Woodhull and several others.  He married as his third wife **Ruth Woodhull** (b. ca. 1650-d. ca. 1688) about 1678. She was the daughter of his business partner, **Richard Woodhull** and his wife, Deborah (Dorothy) _____. [See Woodhull] Ruth Woodhull was the mother of **Ruth Edsall** (b. ca. 1680-1763). Ruth and her [twin] brother were baptized in Bergen in 1683, but it is believed they were born a few years earlier. From 1679-1682, he lived in Brookhaven, Long Island where he was involved in the fishing industry; he was a proprietor and freeholder. 

Samuel Edsall on Long Island and New Jersey:

While he was living in Long Island, he was still involved in New Jersey affairs. The family moved back to New Jersey in 1682-1683 where their children were baptized. Ruth Woodhull is also believed to be the mother of **Elizabeth Edsall** (b. ca. 1683- 1763) but no baptism record has been found in Bergen or Long Island.

- 1681- Member of Commissions for Bergen County.
- 1684, 1686- elected deputy, Old and New Hackensack.

Samuel Edsall on Long Island:

In 1689, Samuel Edsall married as his fourth wife, Jannetje Stryker, the widow of Cornelis Jansen Berrien who had died in 1688. He moved to Newtown, Long Island by 1690. They did not have children together. Two of his daughters married two of her sons.

- 1689-1701- Justice of the Peace in Queens County.

- 1689-1691- on Council of Lieutenant Governor Jacob Leisler.
- 1698 Census of Newtown- household of eight people and two slaves.

Several of Edsall's children and grandchildren married into the Lawrence family [See Lawrence, Long Island Ancestors]. Samuel Edsall died before 1706, probably in 1702. His widow Jannetje Berrien Edsall died after 1715.

The Patent of Richard Nicoll's to Nicholas Jansen and Samuel Edsall dated the twenty Sixth Day of October, One thousand Six hundred and Sixty four, for a Neck of Land call'd Nip Nickson lying at the Mouth of Kil Van Kul.

Our Survey whereof shews, and we adjudge it to be a Tract (which on the Map is mark'd No. 31).*

Beginning at a Stone planted at the Southwest Point of a large Salt Marsh or Meadow at a Place call'd the Northeast Harbour where

G. G., 141. He was the *Konstapel*, or *guaner*, at Fort Amsterdam; hence the name. This grant was made in 1646. When the English came in 1664 the place seems to have been unoccupied and unclaimed. Therefore Gov. Nicolls made the following grant: "The Governors Grant to Nicholas

Johnson and Samuel Edsall.

To all to whom these presents shall come I Richard Nicolls Governor under his Royall Highness the Duke of Yorke of his Territoryes in America Send Greeting Whereas there is a Parcell of Land within my Government Commonly called or Known by the name of Nip Nickson upon the Maine which is not Inhabited or Planted but lyeth unmanured upon the request of Nicholas Jansen and Sam'l Edsall who have Purchased the said Lands from the Native Proprietors and for other good causes and Consideracoõs mee thereunto moving I do hereby Give, Confirm and Grant unto the said Nicholas Johnson and Samuel Edsall the said Parcell of Land called Nip Nickson aforesaid containing by Estimacon five hundred acres or thereabout, being bounded with a Meadow on the North side extending to the wood Land and on the east with the North River on the South side with Kill Van Koll Together with all Meadowes, Woods, Pastures and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or *appertaining*. *To Have & to Hold* the said Parcell of Land called Nip Nickson and the Appurtenances unto the said Nicholas Johnson and Samuel Edsall their Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assignes they planting and manuring the same within the usual time Allotted, And rendering and Paying to his Royall Highness, the Duke of York or his Assignes the accustomed Rent of the Country for the first Planters of Lands therein.

In Witnesse Whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seale at ffort James in New Yorke on the Island of Manhatans this 26th Day of October in ye yeare of our Lord 1664.

RICHARD NICOLLS."

On this Patent was endorsed the following:

Memorandum, That I Oratum Sagamore of Hackingsack Do hereby acknowledge to have received full Satisfaction of Nicholas Jansen and Sam'l Edsall for a Neck of Land about four hundred Acres lying and being on the Maine neare the Kill Van Cull agst the North side of Staten Island Comonly called Nip Nickson with a Meadow on the North side of it And do herby acquitt them the said Nicholas Johnson and Sam'l Edsall for the same.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto sett my hand this 6th day of October 1664 in N. Yorke on Manhatans Island.

Signed & Delivered in ye pr sence of
MATTHIAS NICOLLS, SECT.
FRANCIS WALSALL."

The Mark of
X
Oratum."

Samuel Edsall, agent for purchase of Elizabeth Town for its first settlers, 1664.

Appended to the Indian Deed is the following receipt: Received of John Ogden in part of the above specified foure hundred feet of wampum I say Received one hundred fathom of wampum by mee the 18 of August 1665
 The mark of Mattano
 Witnesses, Samuel Edsall, James Bollen

Endorsed on the Deed is the following: The 24 November 1665 paid to the Indians in full payment of this obligation

In Wampum one hundred and ninty fathom	- - -	190
In a fowling peice and Lead	- - -	40
for 180 Gilders that was behind for the payment of Luke	-	} 70
Watson's oxen that were killed by the Indians seaventy fathom of wampum	-	
the sum of three hundred fathom	- - -	300 I say in all

(Witnesses) The mark of Mattano
 Henry Creyk Wareham
 John Dickeson Sewah Herones
 Jeremiah Osbone Manamawaoue
 James Bollen Kawameeh
 Lutonewach

E. J. Records, B. 181, 2, and L. 1, 2; II. 12.

Samuel Edsall, agent for purchase of Elizabeth Town for its first settlers, 1665.

SAMUEL EDSALL'S AFFIDAVIT.

These may Certify whom it may concern, That in the Year of our Lord 1666, or thereabouts, by Order of Governor *Philip Carteret*, and upon the Request of Inhabitants of *Newark*, I did for them purchase from the *Hackinsack* Indians, a Parcel of Land lying and being on the west side of the *Kill Van Coll*, beginning at the Mouth of a certain Creek named *Waweyack*, upon the Bay Side; and from thence running up the said Creek to the Head of a Cove, and from thence westward to the foot of the Mountain called by the Indians *Watchung*; thence running along the said foot of the Mountain, until it meets by an East Line unto a small River coming from the Hills into *Pasaick* River named *Jantucack*; from thence running down *Pasaick* River and *Arthur Cull* Bay till it meets with the mouth of *Waweyack* as above said. I do further Certify, That I was employed by Governor *Stuyvesand* to go to *Hackinsack* with his Secretary *Van Ruyven*, to purchase all the Land on the West side of *Hackinsack* River, from above the *Hackinsack* Fort till we came so low as *Workhoven's* Purchase, where the *Sackamaker* of *Staten Island* met us with the *Hackinsack* Indians; and did declare that the right of the *Hackinsack* Indians did reach so far as the Point now called *Thomas Young's Point*, and all the Land below that to the *Raritan* River he had sold to *Workhoven*. I do further certify, that upon claim of an Indian named *Brandgat* I did purchase for *Eliz. Town* Inhabitants, that Tract of Land running Westward from *Thomas Youngs' Point*, along *Bracket's Brook*, and from thence Northerly to the head of the Cove called *Waweyack*.

Whereas you desire to know how many of the Indians are living mentioned in your Purchase; I cannot inform you, having not seen any of them a long time. This is the substance of what I can testify; as Witness my Hand this 5th day of March, 1687, 8.

SAMUEL EDSALL.

Jurat Coram me, Isaac Kingsland.

Samuel Edsall, agent for purchase of Newark for its first settlers, 1666.

Liberty granted to Mr. Rich^d Woodhull, Mr. Sam^l Edsall, & C
to ffish about Seatalcott &c.

“EDMUND ANDROS Esq^{re} &c.

Upon applicaçon of Mr. Rich^d Woodhull, Justice of the Peace at Seatalcott, Mr. Sam^l Edsall, Mr. Walter Webly, & Mr. Andrew Gibb, I have allowed & do hereby recommend their being permitted, and encouraged in an intended ffishing designe for Basse and pearch, on the North and South of the Bounds, or Easterly of Seatalcott, at y^e West Meadow and y^e Old Mans on y^e North and Setuck & one place more att y^e South, or any Other Creeks or places not exceeding four & Liberty to build small houses or Stages att land for makeing & saving s^d ffish in any place not prejudiciall to improved Lands or Meadows, & (or Agents) to enjoy y^e same unmolested so long as they shall prosecute the s^d ffishery, according to his Majestys Gracious Intent in Encourageing the ffishery in all New England, being a public good.

Given under my hand in New York this 10th of No^{br} 1677.

E. ANDROS.

Fishing License granted to Samuel Edsall and Richard Woodhull, 1677.

February 18, 1678.

“To his Excellence S^r Edmund Andros, K'n't, Seigneiur of Sausmarez, Lieut. And Gouvernour Gen^l of all his Royal highness' territories In America.

“The humble Adresse of Samuell Edsall.

“ Showeth :

“ that hee hauinge maryed a wife out of the towne of Seatalcott upon Long Isl, wheare hee hath entered Into partnership with his father in Law, Mr Richard Woodhull, And two others for the prosecutyon of y^e desine of pearch And bass ffishing in those parts, wherein they haue already been at charge, but for want of more constant attendance therein it

hath hither to turned to small accompt: being desirous to proceed therein: and that his wife may be neare her: relations: he is much inclined to remove his family to that place

Samuel Edsall request regarding his house in Brookhaven and his wife, Ruth Woodhull.

Woodhull

Descendants of Richard Woodhull

1 Richard Woodhull 1620 - 1690
.. +Deborah Surname Unknown
..... 2 Deborah Woodhull - 1741/42
..... 2 Ruth Woodhull 1650 - 1688
..... +Samuel Edsall 1633 - 1702
..... 3 [1] Ruth Edsall 1680 - 1763
..... +John Berrien 1667 - 1711
..... 4 Cornelius Berrien 1697/98 - 1767
..... 4 Agnes Berrien 1709 - 1746
..... +Capt. Samuel Fish 1704 - 1767
..... 5 Jonathan Fish 1728 - 1779
..... +Elizabeth Sackett 1729 - 1778
..... 6 Major Nicholas Fish 1758 - 1833
..... +Elizabeth Stuyvesant
..... *2nd Husband of [1] Ruth Edsall:
..... +Samuel Fish 1689 - 1767
..... 3 Elizabeth Edsall - 1763
..... +Peter Berrien 1672 - 1737
..... 4 Cornelius Berrien 1707 - 1758
..... 5 Cornelius Berrien 1734 - 1805
..... 4 [2] Judge John Berrien 1711 - 1772
..... +Mary Leonard 1725 - 1758
..... *2nd Wife of [2] Judge John Berrien:
..... +Margaret Eaton 1733 - 1819
..... 5 Major John Berrien 1760 - 1815
..... +Margaret Macpherson 1763 - 1785
..... 6 John Macpherson Berrien 1781 - 1856
..... 5 [3] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
..... +[4] Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence 1761 - 1797
..... 6 Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... +Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... *2nd Husband of [3] Elizabeth Berrien:
..... +Commodore John Lawrence 1758 - 1817
..... 4 Jane Berrien 1716 - 1789
..... +Nathaniel Fish 1700 - 1769
..... 5 Elizabeth Fish 1740/41 - 1822
..... +Capt. Thomas Lawrence 1733 - 1817
..... 6 [4] Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence 1761 - 1797
..... +[3] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799

Richard Woodhull (Wodhull) (1620-1690) was born in Thenford, Northampton County, England. He married Debora _____ (or Dorothy _____) in 1644 probably in England.

Richard Woodhull and his wife immigrated to Long Island probably in or by 1648 and settled in the town of Jamaica, Long Island. His name is listed as an early settler. In April 1648, he witnessed an Indian deed at Easthampton, Long Island. Some sources state that the Richard Odell who immigrated to Lynn, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and then moved to Southampton, Long Island in 1644 is actually Richard Woodhull. However, this seems unlikely considering the importance of the Woodhull name in England.

The Woodhull family moved east to the area of Setauket (Setalcot), Long Island about 1656. Setauket, the Indian name, was used as well as the English name, Brookhaven. A deed was drawn up with the Indians in 1664 and Richard Woodhull drew the first lots.  In 1664, his wife “Dorothy Wodhull” witnessed a deed with him.

Richard Woodhull signed a deed with the Indians for 10,800 acres in Setauket in 1675, and then released the rights to the inhabitants of Setuaket.  He received a patent from the Colonial Governors in 1677 and 1686. The homestead he built in the 1650s stayed in the Woodhull family until it was destroyed by fire in 1928. 

Richard Woodhull did surveying and drew up conveyances.  He was associated with many transactions that were conducted in the region.  He was Deputy to the Dutch Commissioners in New York who selected him as a Magistrate for Brookhaven in 1661. In 1663, he represented Setauket at the General Court in Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1666 he was a justice of the Honorable Court of Assize. He was a justice of the peace from about 1664 to the end of his life in 1690.

In 1677, the English governor granted a license to open a fishery on Long Island to Richard Woodhull, Samuel Edsall, and two other businessmen.  One of Richard daughters, **Ruth**

Woodhull (b. ca. 1650-d. ca. 1688) married one of his partners, Samuel Edsall, about 1678. It is not known if the enterprise was successful.

Most early sources stated that another of Richard Woodhull's daughters, Deborah (d. 1742), married **John Lawrence** (b. ca. 1657-1729) in Newtown, but there is no evidence to support this.

Richard and Debora Woodhull were buried in the Presbyterian Churchyard, Setauket, Long Island. Their graves were destroyed during the Revolutionary War. 

Early Genealogical Note: The Woodhull-Crewe Connection

Much has been written about the probable connection in England of the Woodhull family to the important Crewe Family. A 1687 letter was sent by Thomas, Baron Crewe of Steane to Richard Woodhull in America. Crewe could have been related to Richard Woodhull through his mother or his wife.



Sr
I was heartily glad, to find by yr letter, that it hath pleased God to bless
and prosper your family, and that you received the small present I sent
you some time since wch I thought had beene lost. for our Country newes
take this account, My father departed this Life Decemr 12 1679, and as he
lived well, soe he had greate joy at his death, with a longing to leave this
world. J have six children but noe sonne, it having pleased God to take
him in ye 15th year of his age a man growne and very hopefull, Gods will
bee done. My Brother Walgrave hath left one sonne who stands heire
both to ye Bishop of Duresme and my selfe, for Thenford yr Cousen
Wadhull lives very well, is a Justice of peace and very well beloued, the
three brothers live all together, with the greatest kindnesse that can bee.
My Vncle Sal dyed last yeare & is buried at Hinton, my Vncle Thomas a
yeare before, my Vncle Nathaniel is still liuing. J have enclosed the paper
you desire. My service to all my Cosens. J rest
Yr louing freind & kinsman
CREWE
Steane
Sept. 5. 1687



Richard Woodhull (1620-1690)



Richard Woodhull's House. The rear part of the house was built supposedly in the 1650s.

TOBACUS' DEED FOR LAND ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Brookhaven, 1664, June the 10th.

This indentor wetneseth a bargin or agreement, betwene the Sacham of unchachage Tobacus, and the inhabetance of Brookehaven, eles Setak, consarning a parsell or tract of land, linge upon the South side of Long Island, bing bounded on the South with the Grate baye, and on the weste with a fresh ponde, aioyning to a place comanly called acombamack, and on the Este with a river called Yamphanke, and on the North, it extends to the Midell of the Island, provided the afore said Tobakus have Seficient planting land, for thos that are the true Natife propriaters and thare ayers, allso that ether and both partis have fre liberty for fishing, fowling and hunting with out molest acion of ether party, and this is in consideration of a Sarten Sum of money, to be paid to the valuacion of fifty fadum of Wampam, as Wetness my hand, the date and day above written. Sined, Sealled and delevered in the presence of us.

Richard Cooper, John Cooper

The mark of X Tobacus

“KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, Gie of Setauket, Sachem, now living in Setauket, in the east riding of Yorkshire, with all my associates that have been the native proprietors of all the lands of Setauket, doth fully and absolutely ratify and confirm unto the patentees and their associates of Brookhaven, else Setauket, all those parcels of land that have been bought of any of us or our ancestors, that is to say, from the west line that runs from Stoney Brook to the North Sea, and south to the middle of the island, and so to extend to the Wading River or Red Brook, and to the middle of the island south, and so to the North Sea or Sound. I say, I Gie doth for myself and my associates, or any that have anything to do with any part or parcel of land within the line above mentioned, of all that the inhabitants have purchased, doth for ourselves, our heirs and assigns, ratify and confirm unto the inhabitants of Setauket, to them, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, with all the uplands, meadows, timber trees, with all harbors, creeks, ponds and fishing, fowling, hunting, with all and singular privileges, appurtenances, profits, that any way do or shall belong unto the said tract of land above mentioned, to have and to hold.

And what part or parcels of land that is within the aforesaid bounds, that is to say, from the west line of Stoney Brook to the east line of Wading River, and from thence to the middle of the island south, and to the Sound north, that is yet unpurchased, I Gie, Setauket Sachem, myself and my co-partners and associates, doth fully give unto Mr. Richard Wodhull whatsoever uplands or meadows that we apprehend is unbought by the inhabitants of Setauket, I say for some causes and considerations us moving, doth fully and absolutely give unto Mr. Richard Wodhull, .sen., all the uplands and meadows, timber trees, with all and singular privileges and appurtenances,

profits Whatsoever, from us, our heirs, or any that shall come after us, to him the said Richard Wodhull, to whom he shall dispose it, to him, them, and their heirs forever, to have and to hold without let or molestation, and to the full and absolute confirmation of all the above said premises, and every part of them, we do hereunto set our hands and seals, this 9th day of November 1675.

“GIE SACHEM, [L.S.]
“MARTUSE, [L.S.]
“JOHN MAHUE, [L.S.]
“MASSECARGE, [L.S.]
“OCHEDOUSE. [L.S.]

“Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of us,
“ROBERT PHILLIPSON,
“RICHARD MANN.”

Deed, Richard Woodhull purchase from Indians, 1675.

THE WODHULL RELEASE.

"To all Christian people whom this may concern. Know Ye, That I Richard Wodhull, living in Brookhaven, else Setauket, in the east riding of Yorkshire, for some valuable causes and considerations, doth assign, freely give, and make over to the inhabitants of Brookhaven, all my right and interest that is given me by Setauket Indians that is to say, both lands and meadows, timber trees, or whatsoever is expressed in the above said confirmation and bill of Gie. I, say I, Richard Wodhull, for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, have freely given and make over all that right and title given to me by the Indians, to the inhabitants of Brookhaven, else Setauket, to them, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, to have and to hold, and to the true confirmation of the same, I do hereunto set my hand this 23rd, of November, 1675.

"RICHARD WODHULL. [L.S.]

"Signed, sealed, and delivered
in the presence of us,
"ROBERT PHILLIPSON,
"RICHARD HOWELL."

Release by Richard Wodull to inhabitants, 1675.



Richard Woodhull (1620-1690), Memorial Monument erected in 1901, Presbyterian Churchyard, Setauket, Long Island.

General Nathaniel Woodhull (1722-1776), Descendant of Richard Woodhull.
Dictionary of the American Biography, Vol. 20, 1937, 492-493.

WOODHULL, NATHANIEL (Dec. 30, 1722–Sept. 20, 1776), president of the New York Provincial Congress and brigadier-general in the Revolution, was the son of Nathaniel Woodhull and Sarah (Smith), daughter of the second Richard Smith of the "Bull" Smith family of Smithtown. The Woodhulls had been identified with Long Island ever since the earliest of them. Richard Woodhull, emigrated to America from England about 1648. Nathaniel's parents occupied the ancestral estate at St. George's Manor, Mastic. Here he was born, and, as the eldest son, was prepared in the English fashion to succeed his father. He early entered military service, however, and by 1758 had the rank of major. He served under General Abercromby in the campaign against Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and under General Bradstreet at the reduction of Fort Frontenac (Kingston). In 1760, as colonel of the 3rd Regiment of New York Provincials, he took part in the invasion of Canada directed by General Amherst. His journal of this expedition was published in the *Historical Magazine* (New York) for September 1861.

During the period of peace that followed, Woodhull had time for farming and for participation in the affairs of his local community. He married in 1761 Ruth Floyd, sister of William Floyd [q.v.], signer of the Declaration of Independence. Objections to England's mode of taxing the colonies was voiced formally in the New York Assembly in 1768, and in the election following its dissolution, Suffolk County showed its approval of such objection by choosing Woodhull one of its two representatives in the new Assembly. For six years, 1769–75, he continued there, protesting against what he believed was arbitrary interference by the Crown in colonial affairs. He represented Suffolk also in the convention which chose delegates to the First Continental Congress, and in the New York Provincial Congress which in May 1775 assumed control of the colony and reorganized the militia, putting Suffolk and Queens counties under Woodhull's charge. In October 1775 he was made brigadier-general. When word came in August 1776 that the British had landed on Long Island and were threatening New York from Brooklyn, he was not in attendance at the Provincial Congress, of which he had been elected president the year before, but was absent on leave at Mastic. He was ordered to Jamaica to command his militia in the removal of stock and other supplies that might be useful to the enemy to the eastern end of the island and in furnishing protection to the inhabitants. With scarcely a hundred militiamen—two regiments ordered to reinforce him failed to arrive—he succeeded in driving a large quantity of stock out of the enemy's reach. The disastrous outcome of the battle of Long Island on Aug. 27, however, cut him off entirely from the rest of the army, and in this desperate situation, he retired to his headquarters at Jamaica to await fresh orders, which he confidently expected. Repeated appeals to the

Provincial Congress and to Washington in his behalf met with no practical response. Committees were dispatched to aid him with "advice"; Connecticut was asked to send troops, but none came. There are various versions of his capture near Jamaica by a detachment of British dragoons, but it seems in keeping with his soldierly character to suppose that he did not yield his sword without a fight and that he was wounded in his attempt to escape from his captors. His subsequent ill treatment which resulted in his death within a few weeks raised him to the rank of hero and martyr. He was buried at Mastic. He was survived by his wife and a daughter.



Depiction of Capture of Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, August 28, 1776.

Details of the last days of Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull's life.

Benjamin F. Thompson, *History of Long Island*, 1839, 503-512.

On the morning of the 28th, he ordered his troops to fall back, and take a station about four miles east of Jamaica, and there to remain until further orders. The General remained at Jamaica till afternoon, in momentary expectation of a message from the convention. He then retired slowly with one or two companions, still indulging the hope of intelligence from the convention, until he fell a sacrifice to his reliance on their vigilance and his own high sense of military honor, which forbid his abandoning the station assigned him, however perilous, before he was assured that relief was hopeless, or he had orders to that effect. A severe thunder-shower, as is supposed, obliged him to take refuge in a public-house about two miles east of Jamaica; he was there overtaken by a detachment of the 17th regiment of British dragoons, and the 71st regiment of British infantry, accompanied by some of the disaffected inhabitants as pilots.

The General immediately, on being discovered, gave up his sword in token of surrender. The ruffian who first approached him, (said to be a Major Baird, of the 71st.) as reported, ordered him to say, *God save the King*; the General replied, "God save us all;" on which he most cowardly and cruelly assailed the defenceless General with his broad sword, and would have killed him upon the spot if he had not been prevented by the interference of an officer of more honor and humanity, (said to be Major Delancy of the dragoons,) who arrested his savage violence.

The General was badly wounded in the head, and one of his arms was mangled from the shoulder to the wrist. He was taken to Jamaica, where his wounds were dressed, and, with other prisoners, was confined there till the next day. He was then conveyed to Gravesend, and with about eighty other prisoners, (of which number Col. Robert Troup, of New-York, was one,) was confined on board a vessel which had been employed to transport live stock for the use of the army, and was without accommodations for health or comfort. The General was released from the vessel on the remonstrance of an officer who had more humanity than his superiors, and removed to a house near the church in New Utrecht, where he was permitted to receive some attendance and medical assistance. A cut in the joint of the elbow rendered an amputation of the arm necessary. As soon as this was resolved on, the General sent for his wife, with a request that she should bring with her all the money she had in her possession, and all she could procure; which being complied with, he had it distributed among the American prisoners, to alleviate their sufferings—thus furnishing a lesson of humanity to his enemies, and closing a useful life by an act of charity. He then suffered the amputation, which soon issued in a mortification, which terminated his life September 20th, 1776, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He left only one child, who is now living on her paternal estate at Mastic, in Brookhaven, and is the widow of the late General John Smith, deceased.

It is said that one of the battalions employed in this inglorious warfare against an unresisting individual was commanded by a Major Crew, a distant kinsman of the General; and that when he came to be apprized of that fact, and of the circumstances of the case, he was so disgusted, that he either resigned his commission and quit the service, or obtained permission to leave the army and

return to England.

*

Berrien, continued

Peter Berrien, Esquire was a respected and skillful surveyor and large landowner in Newtown. He was sheriff for Queens County, 1699; town supervisor, 1703-1706, and 1708-1711; and the town clerk, 1704-1706. In 1731, Peter Berrien donated land where the first building of the Reformed Dutch Church was built.

Peter and Elizabeth Edsall Berrien's son was **Judge John Berrien** (1711-1772). Their daughter was **Jane Berrien** (1716-1789). They were born in Newtown.

John Berrien came as a surveyor to Rocky Hill, Somerset County, New Jersey from Newtown by 1735 (when he was listed as a taxpayer). Perhaps he came to survey the land that had been bought in 1703 by his uncle, John Berrien, and then inherited by his father in 1711. In 1739 he was selected to be a judge of Somerset County.

Around 1744, Judge Berrien married Mary Leonard (b. ca. 1725-d. ca. 1758), the eldest daughter of **Samuel and Ann Leonard** of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Mary Leonard was the niece of his neighbor, Thomas Leonard. The Leonard family had settled in Lynn, Massachusetts Bay Colony around 1645 and founded the first iron works in America. Some of the Leonard family moved to New Jersey around 1674 where they were also involved in iron works. Samuel Leonard, Jr. (b. ca. 1676-d. ca. 1758) owned a great deal of real estate in Rocky Hill and Princeton. Perhaps John Berrien received land from his father-in-law. Before 1745 (perhaps in 1735), Judge Berrien bought a small house and a hundred acres that overlooked the Millstone River, a few miles from Princeton.  John and Mary Leonard Berrien had no children; she died

in 1758. John Berrien was the executor of his parents-in-law's wills; his neighbor, John Leonard, left land and houses to John Berrien and his brother, Peter Berrien, who also lived in Rocky Hill.

He married as his second wife **Margaret Eatton** (Eaton) (1733-1819) in 1759 in Somerset County. She was the daughter of **John Eatton** and **Joanna Wardell** [See New England-New Jersey Ancestors].

The Berriens enlarged the house to accommodate their family of six children and named it "Rockingham;" it was also called the Berrien Mansion. "1764" is the date on the parlor fireback. Judge John Berrien was a Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, 1764 until his death in 1772. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey (Princeton), 1763 until his death. In 1766 he was one of the managers of the lottery to raise money for running straight roads between New York and Philadelphia. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly from Somerset County, 1769-1771. 

On April 21, 1772 Judge John Berrien, at age 61, signed his will in front of friends. The next day, he was walking with friends near his home, when he announced "this is where I will make my grave," and dove into the deepest part of the Millstone River and was swept away. He most likely had a terminal illness. The body must have been recovered as he was buried in the Princeton Cemetery.  After Judge Berrien's death, his widow Margaret Eatton Berrien remained in their home with six young children. During the Revolutionary War, she fled with her children to her Eatton relatives in Georgia. Her Eatton relatives owned considerable property in Georgia. Margaret Berrien tried to sell "Rockingham" in 1783. 

When the Continental Congress was in session in Nassau Hall, Princeton from August to November, 1783, the Congress rented "Rockingham" for General George Washington, his wife Martha, and his staff. It was known as "Washington's Headquarters." Word of the official signing of the Treaty of Paris on September 2, was received by Congress on October 31. General Washington wrote his Farewell Orders to his comrades in arms there; the Orders were issued on November 2, 1783.  General Washington went from "Rockingham" to address his officers at Fraunces Tavern in New York City on December 4; Judge Berrien's son in law, Nathaniel Lawrence, was in attendance at the tavern.

Judge Berrien's son, Major John Berrien (b. ca. 1760-1815), went to Georgia with his mother who had wanted to shelter her children from the war with her relatives there. Nevertheless, young John Berrien joined the Georgia Continental Line on January 7, 1776 as a 2nd lieutenant; was wounded at Monmouth New Jersey; and was the aide-de-camp to Major General Lachlan McIntosh. In 1791, Major Berrien received the Cincinnati Eagle from General George Washington. Major John Berrien was an original member and president of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati, 1795-1815. John Berrien's son, John McPherson Berrien (1781-1856) was U.S. Attorney General under President Andrew Jackson, 1829-1831 and U.S. Senator representing Georgia, 1840-1852.

Judge John and Margaret Eatton Berrien's daughter was **Elizabeth** (Eliza) **Berrien** (1762-1799). She was born at Rockingham, Somerset County. Elizabeth Berrien married **Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence** (1761-1797) [See Lawrence, Long Island Ancestors]. They moved to Newtown, Long Island. Elizabeth Berrien Lawrence often visited Rockingham for extended periods of time. About two years after Nathaniel Lawrence's death in 1797, **Elizabeth Berrien**

Lawrence married his first cousin, **Commodore John Lawrence** (1758-1817). In 1799, at age thirty-seven, Elizabeth died from yellow fever. She was buried in St. John's Burying Ground, which was part of St. John's Chapel near Hudson St., Manhattan, New York City. It is not known why she was not buried in the Lawrence Graveyard in Astoria; perhaps it was because she died of yellow fever. In the 1890s, St. John's Cemetery (containing about ten thousand graves) was made into the James J. Walker Park; it is not known if Elizabeth Lawrence was reinterred elsewhere. Nathaniel and Elizabeth Berrien Lawrence's only child **Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence** was left an orphan at six years of age. It is not known who was charged with her upbringing, and if she lived in Newtown, Long Island with the Lawrences or in Rockingham, New Jersey with the Berriens.

Another child of Peter Berrien was **Jane** (Jannetie) **Berrien** (1716-1789). Her given name, Jannetie, was used in official documents. She married **Nathaniel Fish** in 1738. [See Fish, Long Island Ancestors]. They bought the farm of Nicholas Berrien on Flushing Bay in Newtown in 1738. They were life-long members of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Jamaica, Long Island. She was buried in the Old Newtown Cemetery. Nathaniel and Jane Berrien Fish's daughter married **Captain Thomas Lawrence** [See Lawrence, Long Island Ancestors].



Judge John Berrien (1711-1772)

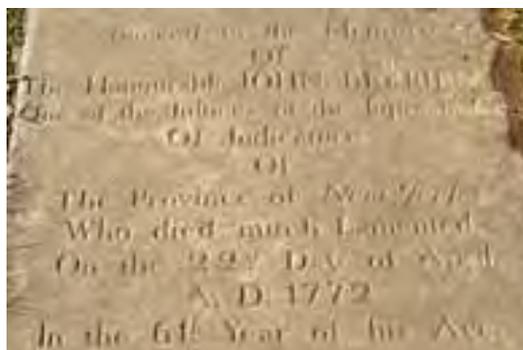


Rocky Hill, New Jersey



“Rockingham,” Judge John and Margaret Eatton Berrien’s House

“Rockingham” was four miles from Princeton (Old Rocky Hill Rd, now 84 Laurel Ave. [Route 603]). It was a two-story L-shaped frame house with a gabled roof and a large central chimney. Later additions were the verandas. Rockingham is believed to be the second oldest house in the Millstone River Valley, its original rooms built about 1710. The house was originally a two-story, two-room frame house with a one and one-half story lean-to at its back, situated high on a rocky hillside above the river. The house and about 100 acres were purchased by 1735 by John Berrien. He greatly enlarged the house for his growing family in the 1760s and added land gradually to total over 360 acres, making it a substantial farm appropriate for a prosperous, well-established man.



Sacred to the Memory
of
The Honourable John Berrien Esq.
One of the Justices of the Supreme Court
of Judicature
of
The Province of New Jersey
Who died much lamented
On the 22nd day of April
A.D. 1772
In the 61st year of his age.

Judge John Berrien (1711-1772), Princeton Cemetery, Princeton, New Jersey

Advertisement for sale of "Rockingham," 1783:

"Royal Gazette," of New York City, under date of July 5, 1783

FOR SALE--That very healthy and finely situated farm, 'Rockingham.' The property of Mrs. Margaret Berrien. This farm lies on the river Millstone, about five miles from Princeton, on the road leading from Princeton to Morristown. It contains about 320 acres, a good proportion of meadows and woodland. The soil is good for wheat and natural grass, so that a great quantity of the best English meadow may be made with little trouble or expense. The place is well watered. The house contains upwards of twenty rooms of different kinds, including a kitchen very conveniently contrived and genteelly finished, and a cellar almost under the whole. There is also a very good barn, and stables, coach-house, granary and fowl house, all painted; a curious smoke-house, and other outbuildings. There are several fine young apple orchards containing the best grafted fruit in our country, besides a variety of pears, plums, peaches and cherries, raspberries and currants. There is also a small tenement on the said farm of three rooms, with a cellar and milk-room, and the whole farm abounds in springs of the best water. There are several thousand very thrifty red cedar trees, a great number of which have been trimmed and properly cultivated.



Judge John Berrien, Rockingham

In late July, Congress requested the General's presence in Princeton. Washington was in Newburgh, New York, near West Point with the remains of the standing army. Until he received the message and was able to reply, it was August. When accommodations were sought for Washington and his retinue at that time, there was little still available for a short-term stay. The only suitable home sat four miles away and belonged to the widow of John Berrien. Mrs. Margaret Berrien (who was living in a townhome in Princeton and had Rockingham up for sale) agreed to rent Rockingham and furnishings to the General and his entourage on a monthly basis. On August 23rd of 1783, General Washington, accompanied by his wife, three aides-de-camp, a small guard of two to three dozen soldiers including dragoons (the equivalent of military police today), and "domestics" (servants and slaves), took up residence.

The General would ultimately stay there over two and one-half months from late August to November. It must have been a pleasant stay with Rockingham's varied orchards and spacious grounds, although Mrs. Washington was ill at times and, due to winter approaching, returned to Mount Vernon in early October. Washington entertained frequently including congressmen, military personnel, Revolutionaries Robert Morris ("Financier of the Revolution") and Thomas Paine, and local acquaintances such as Annis Stockton (widow of Declaration of Independence signer, Richard Stockton) and the Van Hornes. He hosted at least one party with nearly two-hundred guests in early September

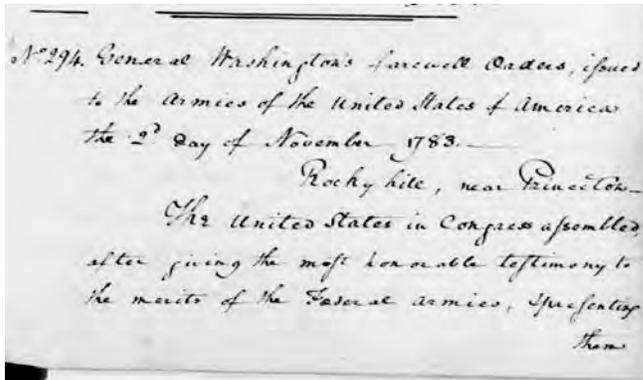
which was held under a tent on the lawn. He, as well as Martha, also sat for two portraits at Rockingham.



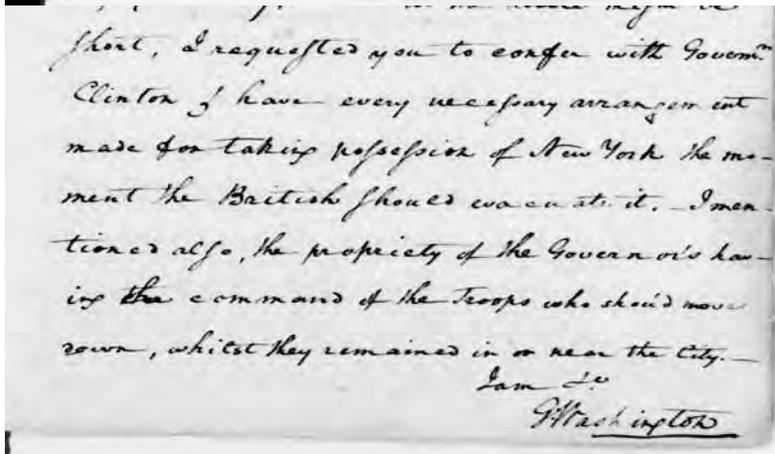
In the southeast room of the second story General Washington wrote his famous farewell address to the army. Sometime in mid to late October 1783, Washington wrote his Farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States, giving thanks and praise to his troops and announcing his retirement from military service. He then sent this document out on October 30 to be read to the army at West Point on November 2 and published in Philadelphia newspapers thereafter. On October 31st, Washington and Congress received word that the Treaty of Paris had been signed, effectively ending the Revolutionary War. [According to some sources, but there was no second story balcony at that time]: It was first spoken by the chief to his soldier boys from the quaint little second-story balcony. There were few dry eyes among the men who heard it, for it meant to them laurel leaves and rest and the long-wished-for kisses of dear ones in distant States.

On November 10th, Washington left the farmstead and returned to New York to oversee the disbandment of the army and to eventually re-enter New York City after the evacuation of British troops in early December. After that, his final journey home to Mount Vernon included the formal resignation of his commission to Congress in Annapolis (where they had gone for the winter in early November) and concluded with what he believed would be his final retirement to private life.

Elizabeth Eatton Berrien sold the farm in 1802. Rockingham was added to the National Register of Historic Places in Somerset County, New Jersey in 1970; the house has been relocated several times.

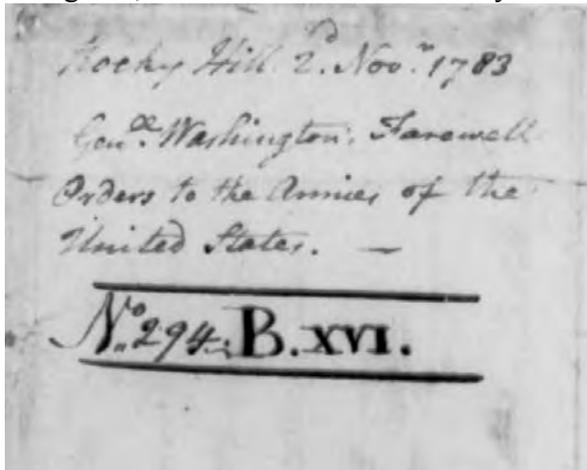


N^o 294. General Washington's Farewell Orders, issues
to the Armies of the United States of America
the 2^d day of November 1783.—
Rocky Hill, near Princeton—
The United States in Congress assembled,
after giving the most honorable testimony to
the merits of the Federal armies, specifying
them



short, I requested you to confer with Govern^r
Clinton & have every necessary arrangement
made for taking possession of New York the mo-
ment the British should evacuate it. I men-
tioned also, the propriety of the Govern^r's hav-
ing the command of the Troops who should move
down, whilst they remained in or near the City.—
I am &c
G^t Washington

Farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States, Gen. George Washington. Written at "Rockingham;" transcribed into the orderly book on November 2, 1783.



Rocky Hill 2^d Nov^r 1783
Gen^l Washington's Farewell
Orders to the Armies of the
United States. —
N^o 294. B. XVI.

General George Washington, November 2, 1783, Farewell Orders, copy, <http://memory.loc.gov>.



A note about Berrien's (Berrien) Island, a small island next to Riker's Island in the East River

Round Island, as it was called, was part of the patent received by Captain Thomas Lawrence in 1665. It was then sold out of the Lawrence family. In 1727, Cornelius Berrien (1698-1767), not our line, bought the land. In 1737, Cornelius inherited the land opposite the island in Hellgate Neck from his uncle, Nicholas Berrien. It was then known as Berrien's Island and the school built on the land in 1734 was Berrien's Schoolhouse. It is now part of Astoria; there is still a Berrien's Boulevard in Astoria.

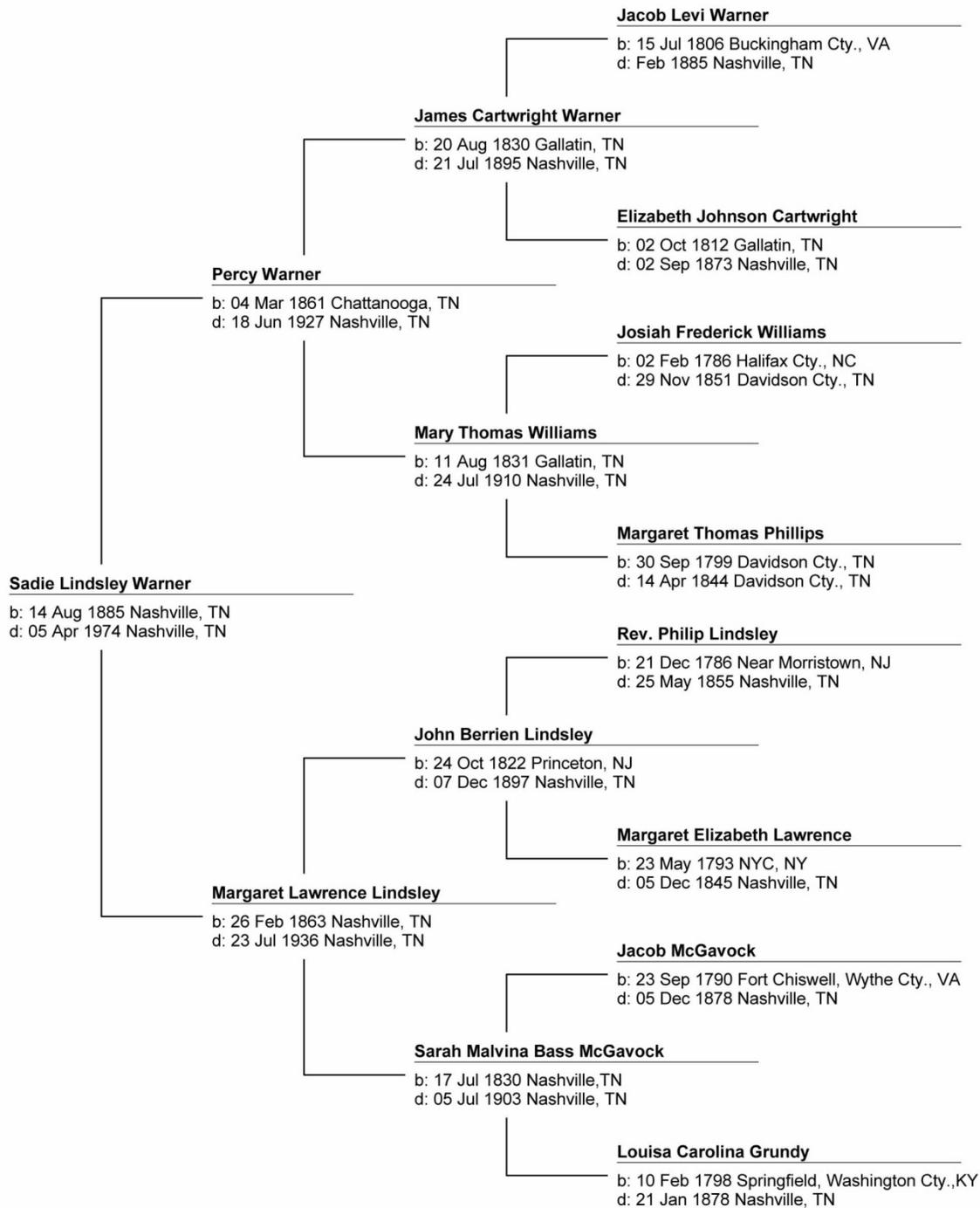
Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal *Northern* Ancestors:
Philip Lindsley's Ancestors

6. New England-New Jersey Ancestors

Bonnell, Eatton, Gallion, Mayhew, Paine, Parkhurst, Perkins, Wardell

*This information is provided for educational
and genealogical purposes only.*

Compiled by: Stanley Frazer Rose
2016



**Sadie Warner Frazer's Ancestors:
 Showing the Connection of her Southern and Northern Ancestors.**

Sadie Warner Frazer's Maternal *Northern* Ancestors: Philip Lindsley's Ancestors

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Note on dates: In the 17th century, England used the Julian calendar. In 1752, England switched to the Gregorian calendar (the one we use today). The Julian calendar changed the year on March 25, not on January 1. Therefore some dates are written like February 26, 1610/11 to indicate it was still 1610 on the Julian calendar, but the year was actually 1611 by our modern Gregorian calendar.

COLONY	Native American Name	Initial Name	Year Settled or Incorporated
Virginia			1607
Plymouth Colony			1620
Braintree	Mt. Wollaston		1635
Bridgewater	Titicut		1656
Dartmouth			1652
Dedham			1636
Duxbury	Mattakeeset	Duxburrough	1632
Sandwich	Shaume		1637
Scituate			1638
Massachusetts Bay Colony			1620
Boston	Shawmut		1630
Cambridge		Newe Towne	1632
Hampton, NH	Winnacunnet		1638
Ipswich	Agawam		1633
Lynn	Saugus		1629
Middleboro	Namassakett (Nemasket)	Middlebury Middleborough	1662
Salem	Naumkeag		1626
Watertown			1630
Weymouth	Wessagusset	Wamouth	1622
Connecticut Colony			1636
Branford	Totokett		1643
Derby Plantation	Paugasuck (Paugasset)		1654
Hartford			1636
New Haven	Quinnipiack (Quillipiack)		1638
Guilford Milford Stratford	Mennunkatuck Wepawaug Cupheag		1639
Wethersfield	Pyquaug	Watertown	1635
Rhode Island			1636
New Jersey			1664

Division: East Jersey and West Jersey			1667
Bergen Township		Gemoenepaen	1660
Elizabethtown			1664
Mendham	Rocksiticus (Roxiticus)	Pitney Corner	1722
Newark		New Milford; Milford by the Pesayak. New Ark; New Worke.	1666
Shrewsbury, Monmouth County	Navesink	Midleton upon Nauesink	1665
New York			
Flushing		Vlackebos Midwout Middlewort	1645
Hempstead		Great Plains	1644
Newtown, Long Island Now: Elmhurst, Queens	Mespat	Middleburgh	1652
New York		New Amsterdam	1626
Setauket, Brookhaven, Long Island	Setauket (Setalcot)	Cromwell's Bay Ashford	1655

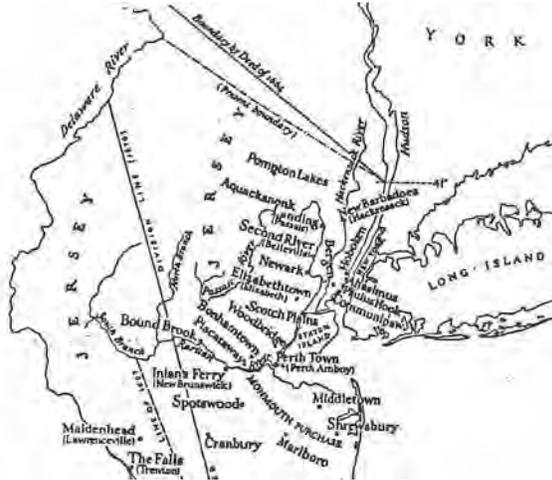


New England, Adapted from *Huguenot Refugees in the Settling of Colonial America*, Peter Gannon, ed., 1985, facing 102.

Note: The descendant lists and dates are for reference only. Exact dates are in the genealogy database.

Sadie Lindsley Warner Frazer's mother, Margaret Lindsley Warner, was descended on her paternal side from ancestors who came to the northern American colonies in the seventeenth century. When Sadie's maternal grandfather John Berrien Lindsley married Sarah McGavock, her Southern and Northern Lines were joined. [See Lindsley, Sadie Warner Frazer's Southern Ancestors]

Her northern Lindsley line traces back to her great grandmother Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence (1793-1845) who married Philip Lindsley (1786 - 1855) in 1813 in Newtown, Long Island. Margaret Lawrence Lindsley's parents were Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence and Elizabeth Berrien [See Lawrence, Long Island Ancestors; and Berrien, Long Island-New Jersey Ancestors]. Her Berrien ancestors were distinguished patriots and public servants on Long Island and in New Jersey. Judge John Berrien married Margaret Eatton in New Jersey in 1759. Margaret Eatton's ancestors were early settlers and leaders in the Massachusetts Bay Colony and New Jersey. Her most famous ancestor was Thomas Mayhew, the first governor of Martha's Vineyard. Other ancestors, the Wardells, were early Quakers who suffered persecution.



Monmouth County, New Jersey, 19th Century

New Jersey

Eatton

Descendants of Thomas Eatton

- 1 Thomas Eatton - 1688
 +Jerusha Mayhew
- 2 John Eatton 1689 - 1750
 +Joanna Wardell - 1769
- 3 Margaret Eatton 1733 - 1820
 +Judge John Berrien 1711 - 1772
- 4 Major John Berrien 1760 - 1815
 +Margaret Macpherson 1763 - 1785
- 5 John Macpherson Berrien 1781 - 1856
 4 [1] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
 +Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence 1761 - 1797
- 5 Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
 +Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
- *2nd Husband of [1] Elizabeth Berrien:
 +Commodore John Lawrence 1758 - 1817
- 3 Valeria Eatton
 +Peter LeConte
- 3 Thomas Eatton

Thomas Eatton (Eatton) (d. 1688) was born in Goodhurst, Kent County, England. He

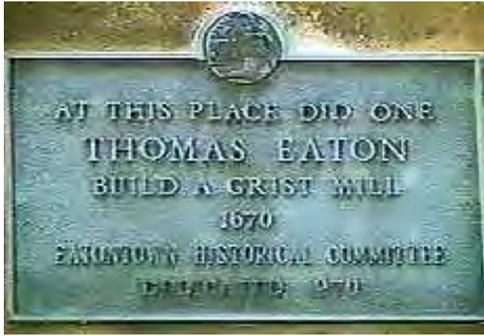
immigrated to New England (perhaps Rhode Island) probably in 1660. He migrated to Monmouth County, East New Jersey Colony.

In 1670, Thomas Eatton came from Shrewsbury, Monmouth County to survey the shores of Mill Brook (now called Wampum Brook) which was part of Shrewsbury, later known as Eatontown. He decided to create water power for a mill that would grind farmers' grain into flour.  ¹ Eatontown was later named for him.

Thomas Eatton married the widow **Jerusha Mayhew Wing** in 1684. She was the daughter of **Thomas Mayhew** and **Jane Paine** and was born in Martha's Vineyard. Jerusha Mayhew's first marriage was to Joseph Wing whom she had married in 1672. Joseph Wing and his father purchased land from the Indians and founded Yarmouth in 1677. Wing died in 1679 when he was struck by lightning, leaving his widow with two children.

Thomas Eatton received a warrant for a hundred acres in 1687. After their two children died in infancy, Jerusha Mayhew Eatton was pregnant again in 1688 when Thomas Eatton died. He left all his property to his wife in trust for his unborn child. As well as having property in New Jersey, he also had property in Dartmouth, New England (Plymouth Bay Colony). He had notes due to him in England which he gave to his mother Mary Carriway in England. 

¹  indicates that a document or photograph related to this topic is included in this booklet.



Grist Mill built by Thomas Eatton, 1670, Eatontown, New Jersey.

The following tradition was published in 1842, by Howe, in *Historical Collections of New Jersey* :

“About the year 1670, the Indians sold out the section of country near Eatontown to Lewis Morris for a barrel of cider, and emigrated to Crosswicks and Cranbury. One of them, called Indian Will, remained, and dwelt in a wigwam between Tinton Falls and Swimming River. His tribe were in consequence exasperated, and at various times sent messengers to kill him in single combat; but, being a brave, athletic man, he always came off conqueror. One day while partaking of a breakfast of suppawn and milk with a silver spoon at Mr. Eaton's, he casually remarked that he knew where there were plenty of such. They promised that if he would bring them, they would give him a red coat and cocked hat. In a short time he was arrayed in that dress, and it is said the Eatons suddenly became wealthy.

Will of Thomas Eatton, written when his wife was pregnant with their son, John Eatton.

WILL of THOMAS EATTON, of the town of Shrewsbury, Mon. Co., "Being fick of body." Dated 11th of 9th mo., Commonly Called November, "in ye sd fhrewsbury," 1688.

Gives: "to my Loving wife Jerusha Eatton all my Farm both Upland & Meadow Lying in fhrewsbury and all "housings, orchards & the Mill thereunto belonging together with all other Appurtenances ... Untill the Child that "fhe now goes with fhall Come to ye Age of Twenty-one Years if a boy, if a Girl to the age of Eighteen Years or at the "Day of her Marriage ..." "When the Said Child fhall Come to the age afore mentioned then the sd farm and all ye "Premises ... to be Equally Divided between the sd Child and its Mother During her Naturall life and after her "Decease to Return to the Sd Child & his or her heirs ... if the faid Child fhall Dye before is Shall Come to the age "aforementioned then I give ... my faid farm and premises ... to my wife and her Children to them & to "their heirs ..."; "to my fon in la -- Joseph Wing all yt m ... Acres of Upland and me -- in the new pur"chase near George Keith lying between Jedidiah All -- and francis Borden to him and his heirs ... The faid Meadow "Lyes in the Great Meadow near ye fd the sd land Lying for three acres and an half"; "to my friend John Dennis his heirs "... the fon of Robert Dennis Living at portsmouth on Rhoad Island all my two tracts of Upland and Meadow Lying "in the town of Dartmouth in New England Lying ... upon a Neck there Commonly Called Norkint neck the one "Tract Containing fixty four Acres with fix acres of Meadow belonging to it Lying in the Great Meadow as also another "tract ... lying in the aforesd Neck Containing forty acres of Upland wth feven Acres of Meadow ... Lying "upon the Island Called ye Cedar Island together with all my Right ... to one half fhare of Undivided land Lying "... in the sd town of Dartmouth ..."; "unto my Loving Mother Mercy Cariway Living in the town of Good"husht in the County of Kent in old England ye full & whole ballance of two bills due to me from Arthur Cook If my faid "Mother be living, but if Deceased then I give ... ye sd ballance of Money Due on the faid Bills to all her Children "to be Equally Divided between them"

Residue of estate "to my loving wife Jerusha Eatton whome I make my whole & sole Executrix."

THOMAS EATTON

Wits.:

Judah Allen, Thomas Hillborn, famuel Dennis

Proved by dec. of Judah Allen, Thomas Hillborn and Samuel Dennis, before John Hance, Shrewsbury, Mon. Co., 13th of 10th mo., Called December, [no year].

On back of the will: Proved 14 Apl., 1712.

*

Mayhew

Descendants of Gov. Thomas Mayhew

1 [4] Gov. Thomas Mayhew 1593 - 1682
.. +Anna Martha Parkhurst
.... 2 [1] Thomas Mayhew 1621 - 1657
..... +Name Unknown
.... *2nd Wife of [1] Thomas Mayhew:
..... +Jane Paine 1625 - 1657
..... 3 [2] Jerusha Mayhew
..... +Joseph Wing - 1679
..... *2nd Husband of [2] Jerusha Mayhew:
..... +Thomas Eaton - 1688
..... 4 John Eaton 1689 - 1750
..... +Joanna Wardell - 1769
..... 5 Margaret Eaton 1733 - 1819
..... +Judge John Berrien 1711 - 1772
..... 6 Major John Berrien 1760 - 1815
..... +Margaret Macpherson 1763 - 1785
..... 7 John Macperson Berrien 1781 - 1856
..... 6 [3] Elizabeth Berrien 1762 - 1799
..... +Lt. Nathaniel Lawrence 1761 - 1797
..... 7 Margaret Elizabeth Lawrence 1793 - 1845
..... +Rev. Philip Lindsley 1786 - 1855
..... *2nd Husband of [3] Elizabeth Berrien:
..... +Commodore John Lawrence 1758 - 1817
*2nd Wife of [4] Gov. Thomas Mayhew:
.. +Jane Gallion 1602 - 1666

Note regarding Martha's Vineyard early history:

In 1665, Thomas Mayhew's lands were included in a grant to the Duke of York. In 1671, a settlement was arranged, allowing Mayhew to continue in his position while placing his territory under the jurisdiction of the Province of New York. In 1683, Dukes County, New York was incorporated, including Martha's Vineyard. In 1691, at the collapse of rule by Sir Edmund Andros and the reorganization of Massachusetts as a royal colony, Dukes County was transferred back to the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and split into the county of Dukes County, Massachusetts and Nantucket County, Massachusetts.

The first Mayhew in the Colonies was Thomas Mayhew (b. ca. 1593-1682), the first governor of Martha's Vineyard.

"Thomas Mayhew," *Dictionary of American Biography*, Vol. 12, 1933, 455-456:

MAYHEW, THOMAS (1593–Mar. 25, 1682), patentee and first governor of Martha's Vineyard, missionary to the Indians, was baptized at Tisbury, Wiltshire, England, Apr. 1, 1593. His parents were Matthew and Alice (Barter) Mayhew. After apprenticeship, he became a mercer in Southampton (Banks *post*, I, 108, 110; III, 300). Before 1632 he settled in Medford, Mass., as factor for Matthew Cradock, London merchant, for whom he built a mill at Watertown, later acquiring and operating it himself. On May 14, 1634, he was admitted a freeman of the Bay Colony. He engaged rather unsuccessfully in mercantile ventures, acting also as agent for Cradock who, becoming dissatisfied, ended this relationship about 1637. From the first, Mayhew served on responsible committees appointed by the General Court. He was deputy from Medford in 1636, and between 1637 and 1644 from Watertown, where he served locally as selectman and commissioner and built a bridge across the Charles River.

In September 1641 he purchased, under Lord Stirling's patent, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and the Elizabeth Islands, also securing under the Gorges patent a more valid title to the Vineyard, where his son Thomas [*q.v.*] settled with others about 1642 (Dukes County Deeds, VIII, 83; Experience Mayhew, *post*, p. 80; see also R. C. Winthrop, *Life and Letters of John Winthrop*, vol. II, 1867, p. 152). Thomas the elder followed about 1646, and thereafter acted as magistrate. The younger Thomas converted the Indian Hiacoomes [*q.v.*] to Christianity in 1643, and developed the work of Christianizing the

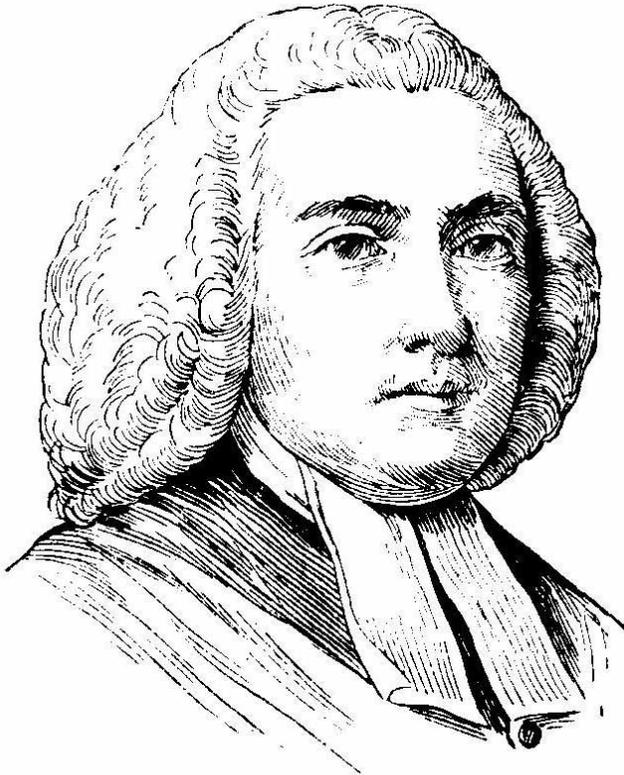
natives until his death at sea in 1657. Thereafter his father continued and extended it throughout his own life. All the Vineyard, and many Nantucket, Indians became professed Christians, acknowledging Mayhew's rule. Their first church was organized in 1670, Mayhew refusing the pastorate because of his age and his magisterial duties. He governed first as magistrate in the Massachusetts manner, but a later tendency to govern as patentee through himself and his family was confirmed in 1671, when Lovelace, governor under the Duke of York, proprietary successor to Stirling and Gorges, commissioned him governor for life (New York Colonial MSS.; Deeds, III, 70). In 1673-74, when the Dutch again held New York, Mayhew's paternal rule was challenged by the Vineyard settlers, but not overthrown. His commission was afterward confirmed by Andros. Dur-

ing King Philip's War the Vineyard Indians, then the most fully civilized and Christianized in New England, remained entirely loyal to the English. Mayhew formed and armed an Indian guard, to which the common safety was entrusted. He died (1682) just short of eighty-nine years of age (Banks, I, 109, 247 note), active to the last as governor and father to the Indians, the first of five generations of Mayhews who were Indian missionaries. He was succeeded as missionary and chief magistrate respectively by his grandsons John and Matthew. Thomas Mayhew was married first, in England, to the mother of his son Thomas Jr., and second, about 1635, to Jane (Gallion?), widow of Thomas Paine, a London merchant. Four daughters were born of this second marriage.



HERE BY THE ANCIENT FORD
THE LANDING AND THE WEIR
WAS THE HOME STALL OF
THOMAS MAYHEW,
A LEADER IN WATERTOWN AFFAIRS
FROM 1635 TO 1645.
AFTERWARDS WITH HIS SON,
THE REV. THOMAS MAYHEW,
HE LABORED AMONG THE INDIANS
AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

Thomas Mayhew Monument, River Parkway at intersection of Riverside Street and Charles River Road, Watertown, Boston, Massachusetts.



Gov. Thomas Mayhew.



Gov. Thomas Mayhew's House, Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard.

Signature of Thomas Mayhew.



Governor Thomas Mayhew and Jane Paine Mayhew, Memorial marker, Tisbury Village Cemetery, Tisbury, Dukes County, Massachusetts.

Signature of Thomas Paine.

DEED MADE TO THOMAS MAYHEW BY RICHARD VINES FOR
MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

(Deeds iii, 66, Secy's Office, Albany, N. Y.)

I, Richard Vines, of Saco, Gent, Steward Gentil for Sir Ferdinand Gorges, Knt., Lord Proprietor of the Province of Main Land and the islands of Caparrock and Nantican, do by these presents give full power and authority unto Thomas Mayhew, Gent, his heirs and associates, to plant and inhabit upon the islands of Caparrock and Martha's Vineyard, with all rights and privileges thereunto belonging, to enjoy the premises unto himself his heirs and associates forever, yielding and paying unto the said Sir Ferdinand Gorges his heirs and assigns forever annually, as two gentlemen indifferently by each of them chosen, shall judge to be meet by way of acknowledgement.

Given under my hand this 25th day of Oct., 1641.

RICH^d VINES.

Witness :

THOS. PAGE.

ROBERT LONG.

Deed of Nantucket from Thomas Mayhew to 10 purchasers, on July 2, 1659, who are named in the instrument (deed iii, 56) as follows: Tristram Coffin, Thos. Macy, Christopher Hussey, Richard Swayne, Thos. Bernard, Peter Coffin, Stephen Greenleafe, John Swayne, and Wm. Pike, for consideration of "Thirty Pounds of Current Pay" and "two Beaver Hats, one for myself and one for my wife," retaining a 10th part of all lands and privileges for himself, and a choice of two necks of land.

DEED FROM JAMES FFORRESTT TO THOS. MAYHEW & SON.

(Deeds i, 17; iii, 64, and iii, 76, Sec'y's Office, Albany, N. Y.)

These presents do witness That I James Fforrestt, Gent, who was sent over into these parts of America by the Hon. Lord Sterling, with a commission of the ordering and disposing of all the islands lying between Cape Cod and Hudson's River . . . do hereunto grant unto Thomas Mayhew, at Watertown, Merchant, and to Thos. Mayhew, his son, free liberty to them, their heirs, and assigns, to plant and inhabit upon Nantucket and two small islands adjacent. . . . Provided, That Thomas Mayhew and Thos. Mayhew his son, or either of them or their assigns do render and pay yearly to the Hon. Lord Sterling, his heirs and assigns, such an acknowledgement as shall be thought fit by John Winthrop, Esq., the elder, or any two magistrates in Massachusetts Bay, being chosen for that end and purpose by the Hon. Lord Sterling or his Deputy; and by the said Thos. Mayhew and Thos. Mayhew his son, or their assigns.

It's agreed, That the government that the said Thomas Mayhew and Thos. Mayhew his son and their assigns shall set up, shall be such as is now established in the Massachusetts aforesaid, and that the said Thos. Mayhew, and Thos. Mayhew his son and their assigns shall have as much privilege touching their planting, inhabiting, and enjoying of all and every part of the premises as by the Patent to the Patentees of the Massachusetts aforesaid and their associates.

In witness hereof I the said James Fforrestt have hereunto set my hand and seal this 13th day of October, 1641.

JAMES FFORRESTT. [SEAL.]
PHILIP WATSON, Clerk.

Witnesses :

ROBERT CORANE.

NICHOLAS DAVISON.

RICHARD STILLMAN.

Gov. Thomas Mayhew and Anna Parkhurst Mayhew's son was **Thomas Mayhew** (b. ca. 1621-1657). "Thomas Mayhew Jr.," *Dictionary of American Biography*, Vol. 12, 1933, p. 456:

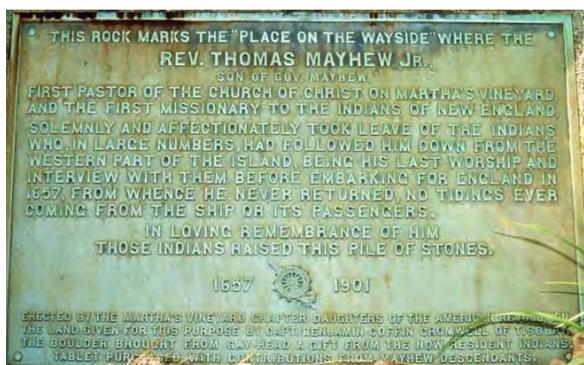
MAYHEW, THOMAS (c. 1621-1657), Congregational clergyman, first English missionary to the Indians of New England, was the only son of Gov. Thomas Mayhew [q.v.] of Martha's Vineyard. The name of his mother is not known and few of the details of his early life are recorded. He was born in England and it is supposed that he came to America with his father in 1631 and that his boyhood days were spent at Medford and Watertown in the Massachusetts colony. With his father he was in 1641 granted the ownership and government of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and the Elizabeth Islands. A settlement was planted on Martha's Vineyard in 1642 by a group of colonists under the leadership of the younger Thomas, at what is now Edgartown. A church society was early formed and the plantation's youthful leader, who had shortly before attained his majority, was called to its pastoral office.

His pity was aroused by the poverty and ignorance of the Indian inhabitants of the Vineyard and the islands adjacent. Acquiring a knowledge of their language, in which he became a recognized proficient, he undertook to convert them to Christianity. His first convert was Hiacoomes [q.v.], who accepted the white man's faith in 1643, three years before missionary work was begun on the mainland by John

Eliot. Mayhew trained Hiacoomes and another Indian to preach to their fellows on Sundays, and himself conducted fortnightly services, spending more time in "familiar reasoning" than in the sermon itself (Prince, *post*, p. 286). In 1652 he opened a school to teach the Indian children to read. His labors progressed in spite of the early enmity of powwows and sagamores, who were generally against the new way. In time Indian priests and noblemen alike were converted.

The expenses of the mission were for many years borne by Mayhew out of his private purse. Devoting almost his entire time to the Indian service, he neglected his personal estate, which in consequence became so seriously impaired that "'twas bare with him for food & rayment" (Thomas Mayhew, Sr., to John Winthrop, Jr., *Massachusetts Historical Society Collections*, 4 ser. VII, 1865, p. 35). The Indian mission at Martha's Vineyard was one of the first Protestant missions in the world to have more than ephemeral existence. Shortly before the founder's death the work came under the financial patronage of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, an organization of philanthropists in London incorporated by Parliament to support the work of Mayhew and Eliot.

Mayhew sailed for England in 1657, accompanied by an Indian convert, with the double purpose of stimulating interest in missionary work and attending to matters of business connected with the patrimony of his wife, whose father had died seized of estates in Northamptonshire. The ship in which he took passage was lost at sea and the missionary was never heard of again. By his wife, Jane Paine, daughter of Thomas Paine, a London merchant, and Jane (Gallion?) Paine who married as her second husband the elder Thomas Mayhew, Thomas the younger had three sons, one of whom, John, became minister at Tisbury and Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, and was the father of Experience Mayhew [q.v.]. In conjunction with John Eliot, Thomas Mayhew, Jr., was the author of a number of Indian tracts published in London. These included *The Glorious Progress of the Gospel* (1649) and *Tears of Repentance* (1653).



Rev. Thomas Mayhew Jr., "The Place on the Way-Side," Martha's Vineyard.

THIS ROCK MARKS THE "PLACE ON THE WAYSIDE" WHERE THE REV. THOMAS MAYHEW JR., SON OF GOV. MAYHEW, FIRST PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD, AND THE FIRST MISSIONARY TO THE INDIANS OF NEW ENGLAND, SOLEMNLY AND AFFECTIONATELY TOOK LEAVE OF THE INDIANS, WHO, IN LARGE NUMBERS, HAD FOLLOWED HIM DOWN FROM THE WESTERN PART OF THE ISLAND, BEING HIS LAST WORSHIP AND INTERVIEW WITH THEM BEFORE EMBARKING FOR ENGLAND IN 1657, FROM WHENCE HE NEVER RETURNED. NO TIDINGS EVER COMING FROM THE SHIP OR ITS PASSENGERS. IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE OF HIM THOSE INDIANS RAISED THIS PILE OF STONES, 1657-1901. ERECTED BY THE MARTHA'S VINEYARD CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. THIS LAND GIVEN FOR THIS PURPOSE BY CAPTAIN BENJAMIN COFFIN CROMWELL, OF TISBURY; THE BOULDER FROM GAY HEAD, A GIFT FROM THE NOW RESIDENT INDIANS. TABLET PURCHASED WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MAYHEW'S DESCENDANTS.

*

Eatton, continued

Thomas and Jerusha Mayhew Eatton's son John Eatton (1689-1750) was born in

Shrewsbury, what is now Eatontown. He married **Joanna Wardell** (d. 1769), daughter of **Joseph Wardell** and **Sarah Bonnell**, who was born in Monmouth. John Eatton inherited the mill, his house, and property from his father. John Eatton was one of the managers of Shrewsbury in 1714; was a justice of the peace for many years; and was elected to the New Jersey Assembly 1727-1749. Eatontown was named officially by the New Jersey State Legislature in 1873.

Will of John Eatton, excerpts, December 2, 1745:

Son, Thomas Eatton, who received £600, big bible, big Dicksonary & Nelson's Justice, and my sord & pistils.

Son, Joseph Eatton, who received a small gun, cane, small Dicksonary and Church History & Conductor General; 10 shillings.

Executors: brother-in-law, Joseph Wardell, and son, Thomas Eatton.

Signed: John Eatton.

John Eatton was buried in the Friends' Meeting House Graveyard in Shrewsbury. His widow Joanna Wardell Eatton appeared in the Shrewsbury Town Poor Records; she was buried in graveyard of Christ Church in Shrewsbury.

in Summer, 1634. Some sources state that the Wardells were on the same ship as Anne Hutchinson, a disciple of Rev. Cotton, but their names are not on the ship's manifest. That ship was the *Griffin* that left England Aug 1, 1634, arriving in September 18, 1634 at Boston with about one hundred passengers and cattle for the plantations. Elizabeth Wardell was pregnant with their first child when they made the difficult voyage; **Eliakim Wardell** (1634-1702) was born and baptized in Boston.

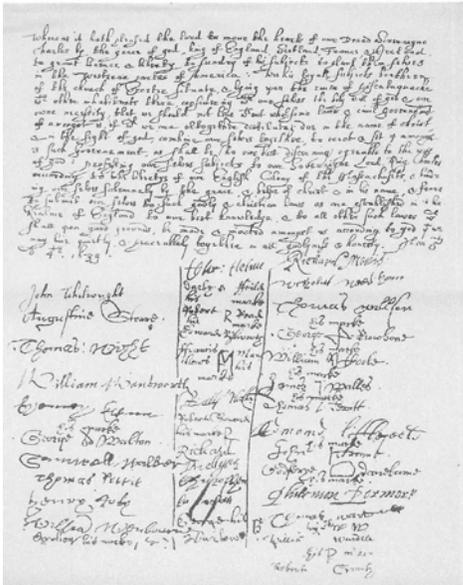
Thomas Wardell was admitted to the Boston Church in at the end of the year. He was a shoemaker and became a freeman in 1635. In 1637, Thomas Wardell was one of seventeen settlers who were allotted between seventeen and twenty acres in Boston. However, he was involved in the Antinomian Controversy, being an outspoken supporter of the Puritan Rev. John Wheelwright and Anne Hutchinson. Consequently, he was disarmed (ordered to turn in his weapons to the authorities; this was a serious action because by law adult men were required to carry a weapon to all public meetings and gatherings). When Rev. Wheelwright was banished from the Boston Church, he moved fifty miles north and founded Exeter, Province of New Hampshire. In the cruel winter of 1638, the Wardell family followed him to Exeter. His brother, William, also moved to Exeter.

In Exeter, Thomas Wardell was:

- Recommended by the Boston Church to membership in the Exeter Church, 1639.
- Received about twelve acres of land, 1641.
- Sergeant of the Exeter band of soldiers, 1642
- On Committee to collect and distribute the surplus corn to the poor, 1642.
- A signatory of Exeter's petition to the Government of Massachusetts that was rejected, May 1643.
- Appointed magistrate for small cases in Exeter by General Court of Massachusetts, 1643. This was just after Exeter came under the Massachusetts government in September 1643.

After 1643, it is not known if Thomas Wardell moved to Ipswich or Boston. It is believed he died in Boston.

Formation of Government of Exeter, New Hampshire, 1639. Signed by Thomas Wardell:



Whereas it hath pleased the Lord to moue the heart of our Dread Sovereigne Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France & Ireland, to grant license & liberty to sundry of his subjects to plant themselves in the western partes of America: Wee, his loyall subjects, brethren of the church of Exeter, situate & lying upon Piscataquacke, wth other inhabitants there, considering wth ourselves the holy will of god and our owne necessity, that we should not live whout wholesome lawes & government amongst us, of wch we are altogether destitute; doe in the name of Christ & in the sight of God combine ourselves together, to erect & set up amongst us such government as shall be to our best discerning, agreeable to the will of god, professing ourselves subjects to our Sovereign Lord King Charles, according to the Libertys of our English Colony of the Massachusetts & binding ouselves solemnly by the grace & helpe of Christ & in his name & fear to submit ourselves to such godly & christian laws as are established in the realme of England to our best knowledge, & to all other such lawes wch shall upon good grounds, be made & inacted amongst us according to God, yt we may live quietly & peaceably together, in all godliness and honesty.
Mon., 5th d., 4th, 1639.

Whereas the freemen of Exeter haue mayd choyse of Thomas Wardell to bee Sargiant of the band of Souldgers in Exeter, & pr sented to y^e Court houlden at Exeter d: 30: moenth First 1641, I the Ruler of the sayd plantation do confirme the sayd choyse & d(oe further) grant y^t the sayd Thomas Wardell shall be enstaled by the
the next trayning day.
NICHOLAS NEEDUM.

Thomas Wardell appointed Sergeant, 1641.

*

Wardell, continued

Eliakim Wardell married **Lydia Perkins** (b. 1636) in 1659. Lydia Perkins was born in New Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, daughter of **Isaac Perkins** (1611-1685) and **Susannah _____** (1614-1699). **Isaac Perkins** was born in Hillmorton, Warwick, England and Susannah was born in Shirbeche, England. They immigrated in 1636 and lived in Hampton, New Hampshire by 1639. Isaac lived near Abraham Perkins who was probably his brother. In 1652 he bought a farm in nearby Seabrook and was a freeman.

Eliakim and Lydia Perkins Wardell owned a farm with a house and thirty acres in Hampton. Their son, **Joseph Wardell** (1660-1735), was born there. Eliakim and Lydia Perkins Wardell were Puritans; they became members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) shortly after their marriage. In Hampton, the Puritans harassed Eliakim Wardell: took his property, fined him, put in him stocks, and whipped him for not attending church with his wife. Due to extreme harassment by the Puritans, in May 1663, Lydia ran through the church naked during services as a sign of the spiritual nakedness of her persecutors. She received twenty to thirty lashes. 

After that, the Eliakim Wardell family moved to the Quaker community in Newport, Rhode Island. While he did pay four pounds into the fund to buy land from the Indians in 1664, he did not have sufficient funds to become a patentee.

With a group of Quakers, Eliakim Wardell moved to Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, New Jersey in August 1665. In Shrewsbury, Eliakim Wardell:

- Contributed four pounds to a Fund for Purchase of Narumsunk and Pootapek from the Indians, within three years from April 1665.
- Acquired through warrants 240 acres (one share) in Monmouth Beach near Shrewsbury, 1665. Patent issued by Governor Nicolls.
- Their daughter was the first white child born there.
- Represented the community at the first assembly of Monmouth and was a spokesman for settlers' rights under the patent of Governor Nichols, 1667.

- Freeholder, admitted as associate patentee, 1668.
- Leader of Quaker community.
 - Referred to as the first Quaker minister in New Jersey.
 - Set up regular monthly worship meetings, 1670.
 - Had Quaker public meeting house built, 1672
- Chosen by General Assembly as one of three overseers and deputies, 1667
- Deputy, 1670. 
- Magistrate under Dutch, but disqualified as would not sign oath of allegiance to the Dutch government, 1673.
- Acquired 480 acres, one of largest holdings in Shrewsbury area.
- First High Sheriff of Monmouth County, 1683.
- Represented Shrewsbury settlers in fight against taxes. Signed agreement, 1685. 
- Member of eighteen-member assembly to govern East Jersey, 1688.

*

Eliakim Wardell and Lydia Perkins's son was **Joseph Wardell** (1660-1735). His first wife was **Hester White** (b. 1658); his second wife was **Sarah Bonnell** (d. 1750). Joseph and Sarah Bonnell Wardell's daughter was **Joanna Wardell** (d. ca. 1769) who was born in Monmouth County; she married **John Eatton**. Joseph Wardell was one of the tax collectors in Shrewsbury in 1694. He died in Shrewsbury. 

Quaker Experiences of Eliakim Wardell and his wife Lydia Perkins Wardell, *New England Judged*, George Bishop, 1661, 1703. The source of much of the (clearer) 1883 account by Hallowell [below].

Again,—the said Eliakim was had to your Court, and being by them fined, they took from him almost all his marsh and meadow ground, which was for the keeping of his cattle alive in Winter, to satisfy it. Just as it was said of old, “As troops of robbers wait for a man, so the company of priests murder in the way by consent; for they commit lewdness,” (*Hos.* vi. 9,) so it may be said now of New England, the priests and rulers destroy and undo men by consent, who from this poor man in particular from time to time so carried away and seized and took his estate, that they plucked from him most of what he had, yet notwithstanding, in the strength of the Lord, he was carried through the spoiling of his goods with patience.

But this was not all with which he was tried, but himself and his wife, in person, suffered sorely at your unreasonable hands, in manner following:—

Lydia Wardel, his wife, being a young, tender, and chaste woman, seeing the wickedness of your priests and rulers to her husband, was not at all offended at the Truth, but as your wickedness abounded so she withdrew, and separated from your church at Newbury, of which she was sometime a member; and being given up to the leading of the Lord, after she had been often sent for to come thither, to give a reason for such separation, it being at last laid upon her, in the consideration of their miserable condition, who were thus blinded with ignorance and persecution, to go to them; and, as a sign to them, she went in naked among them,* though it was exceeding hard to her modest and shame-faced disposition. Which put them into such a rage, instead of consideration, that they soon laid hands on her, and had her to the next Court at Ipswich, where they condemned her without law to be tied to the fence-post of the tavern where they sat, and which is usually the place for their Court, where they may serve

their ears with music and their bellies with wine and gluttony, whereunto she was tied, stripped from the waist upward, with her naked breasts to the splinters of the posts, and then sorely lashed with twenty or thirty cruel stripes; and yet, though it miserably tore and bruised her tender body, to the joy of her husband and friends who were spectators, she was carried through all these inhuman cruelties quiet and cheerful, to the shame and confusion of these unreasonable men, whose names shall rot and their memories perish. And this is the discipline of the Church of Newbury, in New England, and the admonition of the elders, whose weapons are cruel whips and torturing of the body, instead of reaching to the spirit; and this is their religion, and their usage of the handmaid of the Lord, who, in great cross to her natural temper, thus came in among them,—a sign, indeed, significant enough to them and suitable to their state, who, under the mask of religion, were thus blinded into cruel persecution.

So, to please Simon, Eliakim was sentenced to be stripped from his waist upward, and to be bound to an oak tree that stood by their worship-house, and to be whipped fifteen lashes; which, to execute upon him, as they were having him out of the Court, he called to Seaborn Cotton, the priest aforesaid, Simon's son-in-law, to come and see the work done, so far was he from being daunted by their cruelty, who hastened out, and followed him thither, and so did old Wiggins, one of the magistrates, who, when Eliakim was tied to the tree and stripped, said, "I pity thee for thy father's sake;" and to the whipper he said, "Whip him a good;" which the executioner cruelly performed, with cords nearly as big as a man's little finger, which made him very sore. So they loosed him, having satisfied their bloodthirsty cruelty upon him at that time. Priest Cotton was standing near by, among the people, when Eliakim was loosed from the tree, which presently perceiving, he said to him, "Seaborn, hath my pied heifer calved yet?" which Seaborn, the priest, hearing, he stole away like a thief.

Quaker Experiences of Eliakim Wardell and his wife Lydia Perkins Wardell, *The Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts*, Richard Hallowell, 1883.

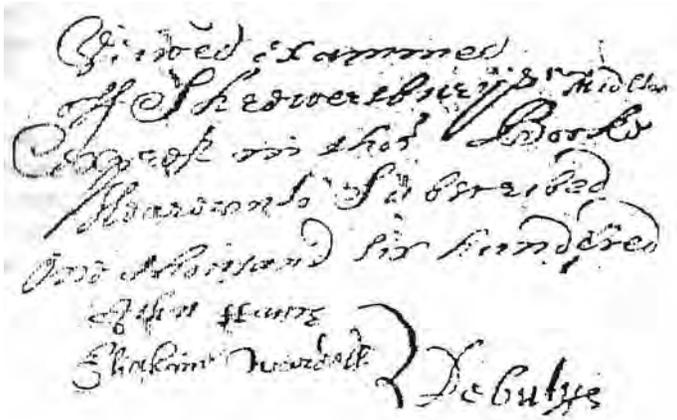
Thomas Wardwell was a Puritan and a freeman of the Massachusetts colony. He lived in Boston, where on November 23, 1634, his son Eliakim was baptized. Eliakim removed to Hampton about the year 1659. It is not known at what time he embraced the Quaker faith, but on April 8, 1662, he was fined for absence from church on twenty-six Sabbaths. In December, 1662, Ann Coleman, Mary Tomkins, and Alice Ambrose, at the instigation of Rev. Mr. Rayner, and by order of deputy magistrate Richard Walden, were stripped naked from the middle upward, tied to a cart, and, though the weather was "bitter cold," were driven through several towns. On arrival at each town they were cruelly whipped. At Dover, while the flogging was being administered, the Rev. Mr. Rayner "stood and looked and laughed at it," whereupon Eliakim Wardwell, who was also present, reprovved the reverend gentleman for his brutality, and thereby added one more piece of insolence to the list of Quaker "outrages." For this offensive behavior he was put in the stocks along with William Fourbish, who had also manifested irreverence by rebuking the pious Rayner. Soon after this event, Wardwell harbored and entertained his friend Wenlock Christison. Such an offense was too grievous to be overlooked, and the Rev. Seaborn Cotton, with truncheon in hand, headed a party of order-loving citizens, and marched from his own home to the house of Wardwell, some two miles away. Christison received him and asked him "what he did with that club in his hand." Pastor Cotton replied,

saying, "he came to keep the wolves from his sheep." Christison was immediately seized and dragged away. The wolf having been secured, Wardwell, who, as head of the family, was the bell-wether of Mr. Cotton's flock of sheep, was summoned to court and fined. To satisfy the fine, his saddle-horse was taken from him. The horse was worth fourteen pounds, and as this sum exceeded the fine, a vessel of green ginger was left at his house to settle the account. But the green ginger speedily went the way of the horse, for Wardwell was soon fined again for his own and his wife's absence from church, and in time was rendered almost penniless by repeated seizures of his property. The Rev. Seaborn Cotton, it seems, had a sharp eye for business, and, knowing the Wardwells would not pay for preaching they did not hear and would not countenance by their presence, he shrewdly sold his "rate" — the sum of money the Wardwells were obliged by law to contribute to his support — to one Nathaniel Boulter. How large a shave this dealer in lapsed church tithes charged Cotton, we shall never know. We do know, however, that before he concluded the bargain he visited the

Wardwells under pretense of borrowing a little corn for himself, which they willingly lent him. Having thus surreptitiously discovered the quantity of corn in the crib, and its whereabouts, he, "Judas-like," went and bought the "rate" and then returned and "measured the corn away as he pleased."

Lydia Wardwell was married to Eliakim, October 17, 1659. She also was a Puritan, and a church-member to the manor born, being the daughter of Isaac Perkins, who was a freeman of the colony. She is described as "a young and tender, chaste woman," and was no doubt such. She became a Quaker, with her husband, and in a loyal, wifely way had shared the trials and sufferings to which they had been doomed during the few years of their married life. She knew the story of Ann Austin and Mary Fisher; she probably had witnessed the flogging of her own friends, Ann Coleman, Mary Tomkins, and Alice Ambrose, and had heard the laughter of the Christian minister, as the lash descended upon their naked bodies. Four of her friends had been hanged and scores of others tortured. The guest of her fireside had been kidnapped

under her eyes; the rapacious church tithe dealer and pious magistrates had stripped her home of even the grass that grew in the meadow. The burden laid upon this bride was too heavy for her young spirit, and, in the light of a subsequent event, it is reasonable to suppose that it produced mental aberration. The original narrator of her sad experience states that while these troubles fell thick and fast and heavily upon her, she was repeatedly sent for, to go to church, "to give a reason" for her separation from it. Pestered and goaded by these demands, and probably with an imagination disordered by her sufferings, she answered a summons in May, 1663, by disrobing her body and, in this condition, entering the church. It was "exceeding hard," the narrator says, "to her modest and shamefaced disposition," to pass through this terrible ordeal. She went thus as a "sign" of the spiritual nakedness of her persecutors. This strange and dreadful scene occurred at the church in Newbury. The sequel is far more shocking to us than the deed itself. The poor soul was arrested and on the 5th of May, 1663, was sentenced by the court at Ipswich to "be severely whipped and pay costs and fees to the marshall of Hampton for bringing her, 10s. 6d. and fees, 2s. 6d." In accordance with this sentence "she was tied to the fence post of the tavern . . . stripped from her waist upwards, with her naked breasts to the splinters of the posts and then sorely lashed with twenty or thirty cruel stripes."



Given & examined
of the several ^{High Court} Judges
before us that ^{the} Books
Mentions subscribed
are ^{the} hundred six hundred
of the ^{same} ^{land}
Eliakim Wardell } Deputy

Signature of Eliakim Wardell, deputy, 1670.

The official document issued by the Governor of the province of East New Jersey, granting permission to these land speculators to make the purchases from the Indians, is as follows:

“By the Governour:

“To all Persons to whom these presents shall come and whom the premises do or may concern: Know Ye, That I have Licensed, authorized and empowered, and by these Presents doe license, authorize and empower Richard Harts-horne, John Hance, Judah Allen, Eliakim Wardell, Tobias Hanson, Ephraim Allen, John Woolley, William Woolley, Remembrance Lippincott, William Lawrence, John Williams and Edmund Lafetra, all of Neversinks, in the county of Monmouth, to purchase the native or Indian right to such a quantity of land as they shall see meet, and lying and being at a place called by the Indians Manasquan, provided they exceed not the quantity of two thousand five hundred acres, and that the said purchase-deed be to and in the name of the Lords Proprietors of this Province, in order that Patents may be made thereof to the said respective persons of such parts and parcells thereof as may answer an agreement this day made between them and the Lords Proprietors.

“Given under the seal of the said Province this ninth day of July, Anno DM. 1685.”

Will of Joseph Wardell (1660-1735),
May 5, 1733, Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, New Jersey Colony.

Note the disposition of his two slaves in his will and inventory.

"In The name of God amen; the fifth day of may in the year of our Lord, one thousand Seven hundred and thirty three. I Joseph Wardell of Shrewsbury in the County of Monmouth in the province of the Eastern Division of New Jersey Yeoman being in perfect mind and memory thanks be given unto God, therefore, Calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament, and as touching Such Wordly Estate as it hath pleased God to bless me in this Life, I Give, devise and dispose of the Same in the following manner and form, Imprimis, I give and bequeath unto Eliakim Wardell my Son the Sum of twenty Shillings in money and to my Son Joseph Wardell I give ten Shillings in money and to my Son Solomon Wardell I give ten Shillings in money and to my Daughter Joanna Eatton ten Shillings in money and to my daughter Elizabeth Leonard ten Shillings in money and to my Son Samuel Wardell ten Shillings in money and to my Son Ebenzer Wardell ten Shillings in money and my Case of Bottles and to my Son Jacob Wardell I give all the Land whereon I now dwell with Housing Orchard woods fencing and Every Thing thereunto belonging I Give to him his heirs and assigns for Ever, bounded on the west by William West and Solomon Wardell and the South and South East by Solomon Wardell, East by the Sea and north by Shrewsbury River, but I do Reserve my wife Sarah Wardells lifetime in this tract of Land She to have it and house and orchard and Every Thing there unto belonging During her Life Time, and after her Decease, then to Jacob Wardell his heirs and assigns for Ever to have and Enjoy it, and ----- and bequeath to Sarah Wardell my dearly beloved wife whom I Likewise Constitute and ordain my only and Sole Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament all and Singular my moveable Estate and give my negro man Jack his freedom after my wife's Deceas, and I also give my negro girl Joany her freedom after my wife's Deceas, and I do hereby utterly disallow ----- disannul every all and every other former will and testament, In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal, the day year above written.

Joseph Wardell Signed Sealed published pronounced and declared by the Said Joseph Wardell as his Last Will and testament in the presones of us the Subscribers, viz, Samuel Dennis Bartholomon West Benjamin Parker

Inventory, July 28, 1735: (£505.10) includes loom, silver ward (£29.19), 2 negroes (£40). Made by John Eatton and Samuel Leonard.

Sadie Warner Frazer's
Maternal Northern Ancestors
Connecticut-New Jersey

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Plymouth Colony

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Sadie Warner Frazer's
Maternal Northern Ancestors

Long Island, Long Island-New Jersey, New England-New Jersey

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Lindsley Ancestors: Hereditary Societies and Military Service

Huguenot Society of America, National Huguenot Society

Cornelius (Cornelis) de Berrien Father of Cornelius Jansen Berrien,	Probably born in Berrien, France. French Huguenots. He moved to Alkmaar, Holland after persecution increased.
Cornelius Jansen Berrien	b. ca. 1640, Alkmaar, Holland. Died 1688 Newtown, Long Island.

General Society of Mayflower Descendants

Alden Kindred of America

National Society of Old Plymouth Colony Descendants

Plymouth Hereditary Society

John Alden
William Mullins
Priscilla Mullins

Compiled by Stanley Frazer Rose, 2016. For further information, refer to family database and booklets.

* indicates that the person is on two lists.

Lindsley Ancestors: Hereditary Societies and Military Service

Colonial Wars

Name	Rank
Richard Treat (b. ca. 1584-1669) CT Colony	Corporal in First CT Cavalry, 1658. One of 37 members of cavalry.
Robert Treat (1622-1710)- CT Colony	Major & Commander-in-Chief of CT forces in King Phillip's War fighting Native Americans 1675.
Samuel Edson (b. ca. 1613-1692) Plymouth Colony	On Council of War for Bridgewater, 1667-1676 (1675-76, King Philip's War).
Nicholas Byram (d. 1727) Bridgewater and Weymouth, Plymouth Colony	Soldier in King Phillip's War, 1675-6, against Native Americans. Captain. Distinguished in a battle on May 23, 1676.
Edward Riggs (b. ca. 1614-1668) Roxbury, MA Bay Colony	Sergeant in Pequot War, 1637. Saved his commander and 12 comrades from ambush by Native Americans.
Samuel Allen (1632-1703) Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony	Fought Native Americans in King Phillip's War in 1675.
Thomas Wardell (b. ca. 1602-1646) Boston, MA Bay Colony	Sergeant, Exeter band of soldiers, 1642.
William Bloomfield (1604-1664) CT Colony.	In Pequot War 1637. Received land grant.
John Plum (ca. 1594-1648) Branford, New Haven Colony	Captain in Pequot War, 1637.
Jan Stryker (1615-1697) Flatbush, NY	Captain, Kings County Militia, 1673.
Thomas Lawrence (ca 1620- ca. 1703) Queens Cty., NY	1689 Major of all horse and foot troops in Queens County. 1690 commanded 70 horse and foot troops against French in Canadian Expedition.
Thomas Lawrence (1733-1817). Queens Cty., NY	Captain, Commodore US Navy. Commander frigate <i>HMS Tartar</i> (18 gun frigate), 1758-1761; privateer in 7 Years War. <i>Tartar</i> sent out by his uncle, John Lawrence, NYC
John Lawrence (b. ca. 1657-1729) Queens Cty., NY	Cornet of Dragoons 1690; Captain of Troope of Horse, 1690;
Richard Betts (ca. 1616-1713) Newtown, Long Island	Captain in Newtown Militia, 1667.
Samuel Edsall (ca. 1633-ca. 1702) NY	Appointed an Ensign in NY Militia by Gov. Stuyvesant.
Richard Harrison (ca. 1622-ca 1690) Newark, NJ Colony	Title: Sergeant; 1673 Ensign. Fought Indians.

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* indicates that the person is on two lists.

Lindsley Ancestors: Hereditary Societies and Military Service

Colonial Wars, continued	
Name	Rank
John Ward Sr. (ca.1625-1694) Newark, NJ Colony	Sergeant in local Militia.
Ebenezer Byram (1692-1753) Mendham, NJ Colony	Major in the Militia.
Joseph Crockett (1697-1767) Shawsville, Rockbridge Cty., VA	Captain of foot soldiers in Augusta Cty. VA Militia, 1752 and 1754.
James McGavock (1728-1812)* Wythe Cty., VA	Captain of a company of volunteers. Expedition against the Shawnee Indians under Col. Thomas Nash in 1757.
Roger Burkham (1700-ca. 1777) VA	Enlisted soldier in George Washington's Virginia Regiment in 1758.
George Grundy (b. 1735, England d. ca. 1783, KY)*	Bedford Cty. VA Militia, 1758.
Crockett, Hugh (1730-1816)* VA	Private, under Capt. John Quarles, Bedford Cty. Militia 1758.

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Lindsley Ancestors: Hereditary Societies and Military Service

American Revolution: Society of the Cincinnati

Name	State Society: Rank	Represented as of 2014	Has been represented.	Has never been represented. Eligibility.
Lawrence, Nathaniel	NC: Lieutenant	Yes		
Caldwell, James	NJ: Chaplain	No	Yes	
Fish, Nicholas	NY: Lt. Colonel	No		Unknown if represented before.
Sackett, Samuel	NY: Captain	No		Unknown if represented before.
Cloyd, Joseph	VA: Major/ Lt. Colonel	No	Yes	
Crockett, Hugh ^{1*}	VA: Colonel	No		Not known if eligible
Crockett, Joseph	VA: Lt. Colonel	Yes		
Crockett, Samuel	VA: Major	No		Not known if eligible
Crockett, Walter	VA: Colonel	No		Not known if eligible.
McGavock, Hugh	VA: Ensign, captain	Yes		
McGavock, James	VA: Captain	No		Not known if eligible ²
Rodgers, Andrew	VA: Lieutenant	Yes		
Rodgers, John	VA: Captain/Corporal	No		Not known if eligible ³
Rodgers, Thomas	VA:	No	Yes ⁴	Not known if eligible
Berrien, John	GA: Major	Yes		

American Revolution : Not eligible for Society of the Cincinnati

Name	Rank
George Grundy (b. 1735, England d. ca. 1783, KY*Berkeley County, VA.	For Civil Service as Justice of the Peace
Philip Lindsley (1736-1820) Morris Cty., NJ	Soldier and wagoner
Ebenezar Condit (1736-1777) Mendham, NJ	Colonel in NJ Militia. Died of smallpox in military camp hospital at Presbyterian Church, Mendham, NJ.

¹ Hugh, Joseph, Samuel, and Walter Crockett are brothers of Mary Crockett Kent.

² James McGavock (1728-1812), Wythe Cty., VA. Militia Captain, and commissary and recruiting officer.

³ There are 2 John Rodgers: a captain and a corporal. It will be difficult to document which is our John Rodgers.

⁴ It will be difficult to document if Thomas Rodgers is our ancestor.

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Lindsley Ancestors: Hereditary Societies and Military Service

19th Century, various

Name	Rank
Jacob McGavock (1790-1878)	Volunteer in 1813 in Creek War. Aide to Gen. Andrew Jackson. Wounded by the Creeks in the Battle of Enitachopco Creek (SE Alabama), Jan. 24, 1814.

War of 1812

Name	Rank
James Lawrence (1781 – 1813) William Lawrence's descendant, Long Island, NY	A naval officer, commodore, becoming a captain, during the War of 1812. His "dying command," as the <i>USS Chesapeake</i> was being attacked by the British <i>Shannon</i> , was: "Tell the men to fire faster and not to give up the ship; fight her till she sinks;" or "Don't give up the ship!", which is still a popular naval battle cry.
Gordon Cloyd (1771-1833)	Commanded 19th Brigade of VA Militia; then Major-General. Known as Gen. Cloyd.

Civil War-Confederacy

Name	Rank
Randal William McGavock (1826-1863) Nashville, TN	Colonel, 10 th Tennessee Regiment. Killed in the battle of Raymond, Mississippi, May 12, 1863.
Jacob McGavock Dickinson (1851-1928) Nashville, TN	Private in cavalry, in 1865 at age 14
Felix Grundy McGavock (1832-1897)	In Confederate Army 1861- mid 1862. After death of wife, brought children to safety, and returned to his plantation in Arkansas.
Edward Jacob McGavock (1828-1880)	With the 57 th Tennessee Regiment and fought in the Battle of Franklin on the grounds of his uncle's plantation, Carnton.