

# Erastus Vanoy Cannon

Simpson Cannon = Sarah Cannon

William Cannon

Lucy \_\_\_\_

Ellis Cannon

Elizabeth Coleman

John Cannon

Sarah Hammett

(dau William Hammett)

James G. Cannon

Rebecca Elizabeth Weaver

(dau Thomas J. Weaver)

Ellis Cannon (probably)

From: "JoyMac" <joymac@gogenesis.com>  
Subject: Re: [CANNON] James Cannon of Spartan-  
burg, SC born abt. 1787  
Date: Tue, 24 May 2005 23:42:15 -0400  
References: <200505241400.j4O-  
E02iG000856@lists5.rootsweb.com>  
<007a01c560755eb4e0\$a6c2fea9@Keller>

Roberta,  
My Cannons are all from Laurens, Abbeville, Green-  
wood Counties, but some  
years back (1996) I had correspondence with a Gain-  
ey lady, whose direct  
descendant was James Cannon b. ca 1786 d. 1874 and  
his wife Elizabeth Weaver  
(1800-1881). She stated she had been searching since  
1974 for James'  
parents but to no avail. At that time she was also the  
publisher of 'Upper  
South Carolina Genealogy & History' quarterly. It  
covered all of the  
upstate including Abbeville, Anderson, Chester,  
Greenville, Laurens,  
Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg, Union, and  
York Counties. I think  
her e-mail address was Jrgainey@aol.com. I do not  
know if that is an active  
address today, 9 years later, and also am unsure  
whether she is still  
publishing this quarterly.  
On the 1790 Spartanburg census there were four Can-  
nons listed: Ellis,  
Henry, Jesse, and John. I also have family group re-  
cords of apparent  
descendants of John Cannon, b. abt 1615 in Northum-  
berland, England and his  
wife ? b. abt 1617. Please keep in mind that I received  
these sheets from  
another Cannon and do not believe there is any defi-  
nite documentation. Their  
son, John, b. abt 1660, married, abt 1680, Easter  
[probably Esther] Pledge, b. abt 1662.  
They had a son John Cannon, b. bet 1690 and 1700, d.  
1734. He married Mary  
Price abt 1710. Their son, John, b. 1720 in Stafford,  
VA, d. 1788 in  
Spartanburg, SC. He married Sarah Hammet Broder-  
ick, b. 1727. Their son  
Jesse Cannon, b. 1760, in VA and married abt 1784 to  
Patsey ? Cannon, b.

abt. 1767. They had two sons, John, b. 1817 in Spar-  
tanburg, SC, d Jul 1903  
in Arkansas and James, b. 1794 in SC. John married  
(1) Ardilacy Gilbert  
(Oct 10, 1841) and (2) Mary Jane Vaughn in 1878.  
James married Charity  
Wyatt abt 1814.  
John and Sarah H. B. Cannon had 10 children:  
(1)Elizabeth, b. 1745, spouse William Smith, married  
abt 1763;  
(2) Rev. Ellis Cannon, b. 1748 in Stafford VA, d. 1833  
in Spartanburg,  
SC;(He was living in Spartanburg Dist. in March  
1829 at age 81.) He married  
Barbara Huffman abt 1768. They had a daughter,  
Phoebe who was severely  
afflicted.  
(3) John Cannon, b. 1749, d. prior to 1854, married (I)  
Nancy Wyatt between  
1780 and 1804, (II) Elizabeth Templeman abt 1810;.  
(4) James Cannon, b. abt  
1750 in VA, spouse Elizabeth Wyatt abt 1770. Henry,  
b. 1751 in Stafford,  
VA.  
(5) Henry Cannon, b. 1751, Stafford, VA.  
(6) William Cannon, b. 1754, Mt. Ida, Buckingham  
VA, burial New  
Princeton, KY; married twice, 2nd time in 1790  
(7) Sarah Cannon, b. June  
1757 in VA;  
(8) Jesse Cannon, b., 1760 in VA, spouse Patsey ? , m.  
abt  
1785;  
(9) Mason Cannon, b. 1765, VA;  
(10) Lydia Cannon, b. abt 1767 in VA.  
If anyone finds their relative in this picture, please  
email me at  
joymac@gogenesis.com and I can probably give you  
month and date of births  
and deaths. Also, if anyone sees an error on these  
postings, please feel  
free to correct or call to attention!  
Thanks!  
Joy

# Nancy Aurelia Fant

John Alexander Fant = Sarah Jane McJunkin

William Fant  
Nancy Townsend (dau William  
Townsend)

Lewis Fant  
Jemima Burns (dau Thomas  
Burns m Bersheba Day)

Samuel Fant  
Mary Throne

William Fant  
Catherine Stewart

Joseph McJunkin Jr.  
Nancy Sartor (dau William  
Sartor m Rebecca Hughes)

Joseph McJunkin, Sr.  
Ann Thomas (dau John  
Thomas m Jane Black)

Samuel McJunkin  
Ann Bogan

## BURNS

Barsheba Burns vs Lewis Fant, et. al. re: estate of Mary Thorne who d 1759, Prince Geo Co MD, leaving will dated 1757. Her dau Mary m Thomas Burns who m2 Barsheba. Mary Thorne Burns had inherited slaves from her mother's estate. Mary and Thomas Burns daughter, Jemima, married Lewis Fant, and another daughter, Mary, married Adam Poole4 Mabry of Fairfield Co, South Carolina. Adam Poole4 Mabry (Ephraim3, Hinchia2, Francis1) died in 1818 in Jasper Co GA. Source: Union County, SC Court of Equity. [But Fant genealogy has Mary Throne as wife of a Fant i Virginia)

Does anybody know anything about the origin of Thomas Burns, born around 1745 and died in Union County in 1832, after moving from Fairfield County sometime after 1810? Wives were Mary Thorne and Barsheba Day. Two daughters were Mary, married Adam Pool Mabry, and Jemima, married Lewis Fant. Two sons seem to be Allen T. and Daniel. There were probably several more children.

## SARTOR

John Salter Sartor b. before 1667, possibly in Wales; m. Mary Bostwick.

Their children included:

John Peter Sartor, b. (circa) 1700, Wales; m. Jane; remarried after Jane's death; his and Jane's children included:

John Peter Sartor, Jr., b. 1733; served as private under command of Captains Hughes and Thomas, and Colonel Farr, South Carolina militia, American Revolutionary War; he m. Jane Cheshire; and 2 others; this John Peter Sartor d. 1822, Union Co SC; his children with Jane Cheshire included:

John Peter Sartor, b. 1759, Fairfax Co, Virginia; (was also in Revolutionary War); m. in 1779 to Sarah Hughes, b. 1767; [her sister Rebecca Hughes m. a William Sartor;] children of John Peter Sartor and Sarah Hughes included:

John Peter Sartor, 1788, Fairfax Co, Virginia; m. Elizabeth Cherry; their children included:

John Peter Sartor, b. 1838; (16th MS Cavalry, Civil War, command of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forest); m. Rosanna Chaffin; their children included:

FROM Internet. Did Faulkner write something about a Sartor?

# A1 John Peter Sartor III b. abt 1759 (individual #9) married Sarah Hughes

A1.1 William Sartor b. (individual #)

# A2 William Sartor b. 11 Mar 1759 (individual #10) married Rebecca Hughes

A2.1 Thomas Andrew Sartor b. (individual #)

A2.2 Daniel Sartor b. (individual #)

A2.3 Polly Sartor b. (individual #)

A2.4 Sally Sartor b. (individual #)

A2.5 Nancy Sartor b. (individual #)

A2.6 John P Sartor b. (individual #)

## JANE BLACK THOMAS

The Covenanters:

Among the Scotch and Scotch-Irish settlers along Marsh and Rock Creeks were small clusters of families called "Coventers" because they asserted that the obligation of the "Solemn League and Covenant" of their forefathers were binding among them. Their presbytery in the mother country took the name of the Reformed Presbytery and they styled themselves Reformed Presbyterians. They had been called Cameronians in Scotland after one of their field preachers, Richard Cameron, who was beheaded in 1680. They had also been known as Mountain People, because in times of persecution, they fled to the mountains to worship in secer places.

There were 7 or 8 little Covenanter societies between the Susquehanna and the Blue Ridge before the arrival of their first minister from the mother country. Rev. Alexander Craighead, a Presbyterian minister who sympathized with the Covenanters in their distinctive principles, preached to them for a time. One of these little societies was at Marsh Creek, and had what was called a "tent" for their public meetings not far from the site of Gettysburg. The "tent" of the Covenanters of that time is described as simply a stand in the woods with a shelter overhead, a board braced against a tree on which lay the Bible and psalm book, and rude seats in front for the congregation over whom there was no covering except for the sky. At a general meeting of delegates from the different societies held at Middle Octorora, March 4, 1744, Thomas Wilson and David Dunwoody were delegates from the Marsh Creek society.

In 1751, Rev John Cuthbertson, the first Reformed Presbyterian minister in America sent by the denomination in Scotland, arrived in Pennsylvania. On Sep 1, 1751, Mr. Cuthbertson preached his first sermon to the Adams County Covenanters at their tent, which was not far from the residence of David Dunwoody. On April 8, 1753, was the first ordination of ruling elders of this denomination in America. Six persons were ordained, two of whom, David Dunwoody and Jeremiah Morrow, were the first ruling elders of the Covenanters about the site of Gettysburg; the former was the grandfather of Rev. Dr. J. L. Dinwiddie, the latter the grandfather of Gov. Jeremiah Morrow of Ohio.

The society soon took the name of Rock Creek Church, and built its first log meeting-house near that stream about one mile northeast of where Gettysburg now stands (book written in 1886 - J.) In 1764 John Murphy and Andrew Branwood were ordained elders.

The Upper Marsh Creek Church stood in what is now the desolate looking "Black's Grave-yard". After Mr Black's time the congregation pulled down the old church, and built one on North Washington Street., Gettysburg, near the Catholic Church. This was succeeded by the church on Baltimore and High Streets. In 1775 Rev. John Black became pastor of the "Upper Marsh Creek". In 1786, he with others, was sent off to form the Carlisle Presbytery. Owing to congregational difficulties in 1790-94, he in 1794 joined a Reformed Dutch congregation near Hunterstown. His death took place Aug 16, 1802.

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Black's Cemetery takes its name from Rev John Black, who was pastor of Upper Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church from 1775 to 1786. The church stood on the cemetery grounds, north of the Chambersburg road, until torn down about 1786. Among the straggling, crumbling monuments, the following names and dates of death are discernible:

Mary Orr 1754

Thomas Armstrong 1759

John Morrison 1749

His wife, 1752

Ann Fletcher 1773

Wm. Boyd 1757

Robert Black 1760

John Hosack 1789

Violet Porter 1753

Nathaniel Porter 1749

Wm. Boyd Sr. unknown

Thomas Boyd 1760

Rebecca Stevenson 1767

Robert McNutt 1772

Charles McAllister 1774

James McAllister 1782

John Bigham 1749

Agnes Bigham 1749

John Innis 1760

James Innis 1766

Robert Innis 1763

Rev Robert McMurdie 1796

Margaret McMurdy 1777

Andrew Thompson 1768

Samuel Agnew 1760

Mary Agnew 1760

Alexander Latta 1772

Hugh Martin 1767

Many of the old monuments have been removed to Gettysburg and other places. The few remaining, as well as the venerable old home of pioneers itself, are in deplorable condition of decay. Hance Hamilton's monument, moved to Gettysburg some years ago, is badly shattered. It records his death, Feb 2, 1772, aged fifty-one years. Tis old settler commanded in a fight with the Indians at Bellemont about 1758. The pioneer McPhersons claim some ancient monuments also in the new cemetery at Gettysburg.

Jane Thomas

Ilene Jones Cornwell

E-mail: [ijcorn@bellsouth.net](mailto:ijcorn@bellsouth.net)

\* \* \* \*

Three South Carolina Sites Associated With

Revolutionary “Feminist” Jane Black Thomas (1720-1811)

Although the word “feminist” hadn’t been created in the 1700s, Jane Black Thomas could be called South Carolina’s first feminist. Had the word existed, she never would have approved of such a radical term for herself, given her conservative, strict Presbyterian upbringing and her standing as a bedrock pillar of the Fairforest Presbyterian Church. She would have been pleased, however, to discover herself described as a “sincere and spirited whig”—a Patriot—who fought for independence of the American colonies.

When Pennsylvania-born Jane Black and her husband, Welshman John Thomas, brought their children from Pennsylvania to South Carolina around 1749, they and their accompanying Scot-Irish-Welsh neighbors found themselves up to their necks in Cherokee Indian territory. Their first homestead on Fishing Creek at Catawba River and the second, in 1762 on Fairforest Creek in the Upper or Broad River District, had to be defended constantly from marauding Cherokees and allied tribes. Just when it seemed a decade of self-defense had brought some peace and stability to the Upper Piedmont, the Revolutionary War broke out in the northeast and swept southward.

Jane’s husband John had been commander of the area’s loyalist militia, taking part in Braddock’s defeat in 1755 and in the “snow campaign” against the Cherokees in 1762. When the British-colonial hostilities began in the early 1770s, John Thomas resigned his English commission and formed the Patriots’ Spartan Regiment in 1775. He was elected colonel and commander of the militia, in which the older Thomas sons—John, Jr., Abram, and Robert—and several sons-in-law served. The Thomas matriarch, her daughters, and her daughters-in-law all were as immersed in the defense of the Upper Piedmont as their men, and a number of sites serve as reminders of their valiant deeds.

In the southern section of Spartanburg County’s Croft State Park, above the mouth of the junction of Kelsey and Fairforest creeks, is the site of the Thomas homestead during the Revolutionary War. Here, in the spring of 1780 (one account uses the date of late 1779), local Tories decided to confiscate the Patriots’ ammunition cache, stored since 1776 at the Thomases’ two-story log home, for the king’s purpose. Colonel Thomas and part of the Spartan Regiment were off fighting in Charlestown, while about 25 of the Spartan regulars under command of Captain John Thomas, Jr., were guarding the ammunition and arms in and near the homestead. Tending the home-fires were Jane, three of her daughters, and her youngest child, William, too young to serve in the Spartan Regiment. As Tory Colonel Patrick Moore and 150 (one account records 300) men marched toward the home, Captain Thomas and his men gathered as much of the ammunition as they could carry and rode off to hide it from the British.

Remaining in the home to create a diversion were Jane, her daughters and son, and her son-in-law Josiah Culbertson, Martha’s husband. Jane and her offspring formed a production line and started feeding bullets to Culbertson as fast as their hands could fly. Culbertson, a veteran Indian fighter and noted marksman, moved from rifle slot to rifle slot around the log house, keeping up a steady barrage of fire on the Tories. The gunfire was so fast and furious that the Tories believed the whole patriot guard remained inside. As the Tories began a final

assault upon the home, Jane “advanced in front of them, with a sword in her hand, and dared them to come on. They were intimidated and retired.” Recalling the incident in 1832, Captain Culbertson observed, “The destruction of this ammunition would have been a serious loss to the Americans. The same ammunition was afterwards made use of by [General Thomas] Sumter at his fight on the Rocky Mount and the Battle of Hanging Rock.”

A record of this remarkable battle is found on the tombstone of Jane’s daughter, Ann Thomas McJunkin, wife of Major Joseph McJunkin. The couple’s graves are marked in the McJunkin Cemetery on the Sartor farm in Union County, five miles south of Union on U. S. Highway 176.

About 60 miles southeast of Spartanburg is another site associated with Jane Black Thomas’ courage: The National Park Service’s Ninety Six Historic Site, where Jane’s husband John and two of their sons, Abram and Robert, were imprisoned in the two-story brick jail in June of 1780. When Jane went to visit her menfolk on July 11, she overheard two Tory women talking. One woman said to the other, “Tomorrow night the Loyalists intend to surprise the Rebels at Cedar Spring.”

Jane’s heart must have missed several beats upon hearing of the planned attack. Cedar Spring, a few miles from the Thomas home, was where her firstborn, John, had headquartered about 60 members of the reorganized Spartan Regiment. Several of her sons-in-law and various kin were at Cedar Spring with the Flying Camp--a name often applied to the Spartan Regiment because of its frequency of action and movement. The little, black-haired Irishwoman didn’t wait around for confirmation of the overheard Tory gossip. She rushed to her horse and made a hasty departure from Ninety Six jail, heading northwest to warn the Spartans of the impending attack. She rode over 60 miles of rough, forbidding terrain during the night and through the following day, arriving at Cedar Spring with the timely warning. Then, as Jane rode on to her home, a plan was drawn up to entrap the Tories. The Spartans built up their campfires at dusk to burn brightly near improvised bedrolls. Then the men withdrew and hid themselves in the surrounding forest. They hadn’t long to wait. Shortly after preparations were complete, 150 British and Tory soldiers cautiously advanced to surprise the “sleeping” Spartans. The soldiers suddenly found themselves attacked from the rear by the militia they had expected to surprise. “Thrown into confusion by this unexpected reception, defeat, overwhelming defeat, was the consequence to the loyalists. . .The victory thus easily achieved they owed to the spirit and courage of a woman!”

After the Revolutionary War’s conclusion, Jane Black Thomas established yet another homestead in the western frontier. In 1785 she and John Thomas moved to the vicinity of Greenville, when Colonel Thomas was appointed commissioner of land locations for the new Greenville County. Here the couple resided and prospered until their deaths just six months apart in 1811.

Until the day of her death on April 16, 1811, this spunky “feminist” adamantly refused to drink tea, saying it was “the blood of the poor men who first fell in the war” (and two of her sons and two sons-in-law were among those slain in battle). Jane Black Thomas remained a “sincere and spirited whig” —a Patriot—to the very end of her 91 years.

\* \* \* \*

Sources: “Jane Thomas: Heroine or Feminist?” by Ilene J. Cornwell, Greenville Magazine, April 1986; obituary of Jane Black Thomas, Carolina Gazette, Charleston, S. C., May 25, 1811; Women of the American Revolution, Vol. I (1848), by Elizabeth F. Ellett; Some Heroes of the American Revolution (1924), by James D. Bailey; History of Spartanburg County, South Carolina (1900), by Dr. John B. O. Landrum; History of the Presbyterian Church of South Carolina, Vol. I, (1870), by Reverend George Howe; King’s Mountain and Its Heroes (1881), by Lyman C. Draper; and The Revolution Remembered: Eyewitness Accounts of the War for Independence (1980), edited by John C. Dann.

## UNCLE DJ FANT

Conductor and engineer compare watches

Currently on display

Not a part of the official Smithsonian Collection

In this photo, copied from the Southern News Bulletin, February 1929, Southern Railway conductor C. Frank Marshall and engineer David J. Fant compare watches at Greenville, South Carolina, 2:48 p.m., January 4, 1929.

The train is the southbound 'Crescent Limited' (as noted by the gold-leaf crescent on the locomotive's cylinder jacket at right), Train No. 37, two minutes before scheduled departure that afternoon toward Atlanta and New Orleans.

The locomotive is of the the identical type and class as locomotive No. 1401 displayed in "America On The Move." David Fant, the engineer in the picture, may have run the 1401 on trains north of Greenville.

Colorful Engineer Fant, 94, Wins Toccoa Falls Degree By Celestine Sibley (From a 1964 edition of The Atlanta Constitution)

They gave David J. (Daddy) Fant an honorary degree at Toccoa Falls Bible Institute the other day and when they put the cowl signifying wisdom and learning over his head I am told the old preacher muttered quite audibly, "Worldly trappings!" But he was pleased. I know he was pleased because I called him up and asked him. "It was an honor and I appreciate it," the 94-year-old retired railroad engineer-evangelist said, "But I've been a plain working man all my life and I don't take to show much."

"Daddy" Fant may have been a working man all his life but he was far from a plain one. He was one of the most colorful railroad engineers in this railroad center of the southeast — a high-balling, hymn-singing fellow who knelt and prayed before every run and sent the Southern Railway's crack engines, 37 and 38, hurtling through the mountains of north Alabama at such speeds citizens who lived along the way made up songs about him.

For three or four years "Daddy" Fant was the engineer on the crack New York-to-New Orleans mail train,

97 — the one the maudlin old song, "Wreck of the old 97," is about. Old 97, if you remember, was wrecked near Danville, Va., but later restored to service.

"That was years ago when the railroads were building and railroads were in fashion," Mr. Fant said the other day.

Mr. Fant got out before the glamorous era of railroading was entirely past. He was forced to retire at the age of 71 back in 1939.

"I could have put in ten more useful years," he now says.

But then, of course, even in retirement he's putting in useful years. He's been very active in the work of Toccoa Falls College, which is sponsored by the Christian Missionary Alliance. He devotedly attends his wife, the former Lillie Rainey, who is now 92 years old (She's an old woman like I'm an old man, except that she's practically an invalid.) He takes a short train trip to Toccoa or over in South Carolina to visit his grandson who is a doctor, when he can. (I'd still rather ride a train than to eat my dinner.) And the rest of the time, as he himself tells it, "I distribute tracts, go to church, and visit the sick."

There is one memento of his railroading days that Daddy Fant has before him daily at his home on Beecher Street. It is the brass plate shaped like an open Bible bearing the legend, "Thy Word Is Truth." Made in the railroad shop, for years it ornamented the front of every engine he drove.

Today it occupies a place of honor by the porch light at his front door.

David Fant  
Photos

David Fant was the man who told Richard Forrest about the property that was for sale at Toccoa Falls. He was a conductor for Southern Railway's Southern Crescent Limited line. When the Forrests moved to Atlanta, Georgia, from Florida, they lived with David Fant and his family in a little house on Luckie Street.

David Fant



In this photograph, a group of people from Toccoa, Georgia, met Southern Railway's train 38 one day in the late 1920's to hear a 10-minute sermon by the railway's famed engineer-evangelist, David J. Fant (fifth from the left). In an article printed in an early issue of TIES (The news magazine of Southern Railway) called "Work and Worship" readers learned of the Charlotte division engineer who preached at revival campaigns throughout the country. Rev. and Mrs. Richard Forrest are the second couple from the right. (Taken from the TIES Magazine)

# Alston Brocklebank Earle

## James Perkins Earle = Anna Elizabeth Brocklebank

### James P. Earle

b 13 June 1813 Hardwick MA  
d 23 Sept 1867 Charleston SC  
m 11 November 1847  
Anna Elizabeth Brocklebank

### Jacob Earle

b 31 Dec 1771 Boylston MA  
(Worcester)  
d 23 Oct 1843  
m 9 Oct 1798 Boylston  
Mary *Polly* Burgess (dau Luther  
Burgess & Alice Southworth)

### Jacob Earl (Eills, Ellis, Iles)

b 8 Mar 1747 Boxford (Essex) MA  
d 1791 Boylston  
m 10 Feb 1769 Relief(e) Bennett  
b 26 Mar 1739 Shrewsbury  
(dau Jonathan Bennett & Martha Harris)

### William Iles, Jr (Earl, Eilles)

b 22/25 Mar 1722  
c 01 April 1722 Topsfield, Essex, MA  
m 23 Aug 1744 in Middleton  
(from Middleton Vital Records)  
Martha Booth (Bouth, Boouth) b. 1727  
Topsfield betw. Boston & Boxford  
(There is a George Booth who married  
Martha Williams in 1715 in Family Search)

### William Iles (Earl)

b. 1694 Boston, Scituate, England?  
m 10 Nov 1719  
Elizabeth Curtis (Cortes, Curtice)  
(dau Ephraim Curtis & Elizabeth  
Kilbourne)

### Anna Elizabeth Brocklebank

No records so far bu the 1850 census  
would have her age and place of birth  
(Census says she was born 1829.)

### Brockleback, William m. Margaret E.

Carter Mar 23, 1842 from Marriage Notic-  
es Charleston Observer (I feel sure this is  
a second wife and not the mother of Anna  
Elizabeth.)

William Brocklebank naturalized 1832,  
died Charleston April 1850 at age 53, oc-  
cupation plasterer, died of "fits." Born  
England. 1850 census has William (17) and  
Sophronia (14) living with his widow.

Brocklebank, H. V. (Victoria, Mimi's "Aunt  
Pet") m. Elisha Pooser, Feb. 16, 1854--Mar-  
riage and Death Notices from Baptist  
Newspapers

Thomas Brocklebank in census (find).

Record of where William lived and that he  
was a plasterer (find).

One city directory (1825) says upper end  
Beaufain Street. Another (1835-36) says  
Meeting Street near Ann Street, Neck

There is a William Brocklebank b. 1794 in  
Hawkshead, Lancashire, whose father is  
named Thomas. Also one b. 1799 in York-  
shire, father John.. Also one b. about 1795  
in Halton, Lancashire, wife Sarah.  
No William Brocklebanks in Scotland.

# TWENTIETH CENTURY SKETCHES.

## REV. ALSTON B. EARLE.

The Rev. Alston B. Earle, son of the late James P. and Anna E. Earle, was born February 4th, 1865, in the city of Greenville, but grew up in Charleston, S. C., the residence of his parents. The family had refuged in Greenville during the latter part of the Confederate war.

He was educated in the public schools of Charleston, was prepared for college by Mr. B. R. Stuart, and graduated at Wofford College in June, 1887. He joined Trinity Church, Charleston, and was converted when a little over fifteen years of age, during the first pastorate of the late Dr. R. N. Wells. Soon after, he felt called to preach—the call coming as a conviction of duty and an irresistible drawing towards the ministry. Along with the decision came the determination to secure the needful education. He was licensed to preach and recommended to the Annual Conference by the Quarterly Conference of Trinity, then served by the Rev. John O. Willson. From June, 1887, until the session of the South Carolina Conference following, he served Algiers Station—a charge opposite New Orleans, Louisiana. His work there was most successful.

Returning to South Carolina, he was received on trial into the traveling connection at the Conference held November, 1887, at Spartanburg, and has served the following appointments: Hampton Circuit, 1888, '89, '90; Seneca Circuit, '91, '92; North Greenville, '93; Williamston, '94, '95, '96; Timmons ville, '97; Kingstree, '98; Beaufort Station, 1899, 1900, 1901. In all his charges there was growth in all departments of Church work. The material and spiritual interests were built up and strengthened. At Seneca he built a comfortable parsonage, and at Timmons ville greatly improved the parsonage and church building. In his present pastorate his success has been marked, and the promise is for even greater success. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Keener at Winnsboro in 1888, and Elder by Bishop Granbery at Darlington in 1891.

On June 15th, 1887, he married Miss Carrie V. Kirby, daughter of Maj. A. H. Kirby, of Spartanburg, who has been a helper and an inspiration to him. His wife's father has given three daughters and one son to the Methodist itinerancy: Mrs. Earle, Mrs. H. F. Chreitzberg, Mrs. E. S. Jones and Rev. George F. Kirby, of the Western North Carolina Conference. Seven children have blessed the home of Brother Earle: Gladys Eulalie, Alston B., Jr., Bessie, James P., Mary Julia, Ralph Lander and Carol Kirby.

Brother Earle graduated commencement day, June, 1887, married that night, and started for New Orleans—by way of Charleston—on the day following. He indeed "commenced" his life's work in all directions at the same time.

Our brother is an excellent preacher; he prepares his sermons with great care, and delivers them most impressively. As a pastor, he is kind, sympathetic, a real help. His work is conducted systematically and faithfully. He is able to give information on any line of Church work upon call, and can lay his hands in a moment upon any record. His manners are graceful, his courtesy is unfailing. He is emphatically a gentleman as well as a sincere Christian and devoted minister. And everywhere God rejoices his heart by giving the highest success—the conversion of sinners.

He has taken great interest in secret fraternities, is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and an enthusiastic Mason, having taken the Lodge, the Chapter, the Council and the Templar degrees.

## Earle Children

William and Elizabeth Iles (Earl)

Elizabeth 1720 Boston, William Jr 1722 Boxford, John 1724, Jacob 1725, Mary 1727

William Iles, Jr., and Martha Booth

Jacob 1747

Jacob Earl (Ellis) and Relief Bennett

Jacob 1771, Jonathan 1778-1792, William 1781-1855 m Delia Maynard and lived in Vermont (children of William—Edward S, Mary B, William M, Samuel M, Relief B, Lucy M, Waren K, Anna E, Emily M, Alonzo)

Jacob Earle and Mary “Polly” Burgess

Abigail 1799-1859 unmarried, Eliza 1805 m Henry Clinton, Appolos 1812-1865, James P 1813-1867, Ira 1814-1881 m Iris Butterfield, Benjamin 1814 m Sarah Deans, Ralph 1817-1860 m Amanda Mackie in Charleston, also a contractor.

James Perkins Earle and Anna Elizabeth Brocklebank

James P Jr	8-12-1848	11-11-1863
Mary Henrietta	8-3-1850	5-24-1892
Edward Brocklebank	11-17-1853	4-4-1887
William Brocklebank	10-4-1855	11-9-1863
Ida Victoria	12-15-1857	4-14-1859
Julia Eliza	11-13-1859	8-19-1894
John Edwin	1-16-1862	1-18-1862
Jessie	1-25-1863	6-15-1864
Allston Brocklebank	2-4-1865	9-13-1904

Allston B Earle and Carolina Virginia Kirby m 15 June 1887

Gladys Eulalie	9-4-1888	1980
Allston B Earle Jr.	11-13-1889	12-27-1917
Anna Elizabeth	10-26-1891	
James Perkins	9-10-1893	
Mary Julia	12-5-1895	
Ralph Lander	3-17-1897	11-28-1926
Carol Kirby	12-27-1898	
Frances Glidden	11-15-1903	12-14-1994

## Earl Notes

Carrie Kirby died 8-4-1933

There is an E.A. Earle in the 1870 census in Charleston (p. 131). Could be a mistake for A. E. She was still alive.

Mills House architect John E. Earle. Fire in 1861, James rushed to help put it out, they saved it.

1850 census Margaret Brocklebank 38, William 17 bricklayer, Sophronia 14. Thomas in a different location. Is she in the 1860 census? William and Sophronia too old to be her legitimate children by him, probably by his first wife, Anna E's full syblings. What happened to them? He may have died in Civil War. She married?

James P and A E Earle married by Wh. Smith (Whiteford?)

There is a James Perkins in Hardwick, maybe named for him.

There is a Stephen Earl in MA has a son John==interesting to know where the architect fits in.

Bible has Allston two Ls

Further research -- Iles, Eales, Eeles, Eills--William, John, Henry, Richard (earlier)

Pioneers of MA (Gen Lib)

John Eales/Eiles, planter , Dorchester, from May 14, 1634. Sold house and land 1640. Moved to Windsor, CT, about 1636

John, beehive maker, Newbury, 14 Mar 1645, d. 1653

Richard, carpenter, Charlestown, 1638, d. 1639, bequest to brother John (perhaps no son)

Richard Iles, cooper, brother of Abraham and Joseph

Reference in Gen Lib to Henry, John, and William Iles, 1639

Topsfield Historical Collections

One-story house on Boxford Street known as the Cooper Perkins place, probably the William Iles house, built in Boxford in 1719. House moved from Boxford in 1820 and occupied by Henry Perkins, cooper. Back yard paved with flat stones.

Richard Iles, cooper and carpenter, emigrated to America, Charlestown, MA, before 1639. Had three brothers, Henry, John, William Iles of Bristol.

William Iles, a blacksmith

## EARLE

115 Meeting St. Mills House Hotel

IMAGE -- Mills House Hotel -- This reconstruction of the original Mills House stands on the site on which Otis Mills, a grain merchant and real estate developer, built his grand hotel in 1853. Designed by architect John E. Earle, the building had running water and steam heat, the first such installations on a large scale in the city. The five story, 125-room hotel cost \$200,000 to build. The cast iron balcony on the facade came from Philadelphia, and terra cotta window cornices were ordered from Worcester, Mass. The entrance porch has rusticated columns supporting arches. Gen. Robert E. Lee was a guest at the hotel in 1861 and watched the great fire of that year from the balcony until the proximity of the fire forced him to leave the hotel. The staff of the hotel saved it by hanging wet blankets out the windows, so that the building was blackened but not destroyed. Gen. Pierre G.T. Beauregard, the confederate commander, used the hotel as his headquarters until Mills invited him to use his own residence in Meeting Street. A later guest was Theodore Roosevelt. For many years, the hotel was named the St. John's. In 1968 the old hotel was torn down and the present building was erected, in the same Italianate style as the original. In the reconstruction, the old ironwork was retained and the terra cotta was copied in fiberglass. The building is two stories higher. (Thomas, DYKYC, April 19, 1969; N&C, Oct. 15, 1967; Ravenel, Architects, pp. 249-252; Whitelaw & Levkoff, pp. 45, 161; Rhett & Steele, p. 38; Mazyck & Waddell, illus. p. 3; Stoney, This is Charleston, p. 76.)

Broad Street (1-39)

Photo: 1 Broad St. c. 1853

Other photos this page:

12 Broad St. c.1783

24 Broad St. c.1791

36 Broad St. c.1803

Plus additional linked photos.

Broad Street was just that, the broadest street in Charles Town. The street was 61 feet wide at the intersection of East Bay and 100 feet wide between St. Michael's Church and the Beef Market (which stood on the site of City Hall) . Records during the period, 1698 to 1714, interchangeably refer to Broad Street and Cooper Street, presumably for Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper .

(“Streets of Charleston,” Ichonography, 1788)

1 Broad St. c.1853

-- Bankers Trust of South Carolina is housed in a three story, Italian Renaissance Revival style building faced with Connecticut brownstone, built in 1853. The building was designed by the Charleston architectural firm, Jones & Lee (Edward C. Jones and Francis D. Lee) who planned many local buildings and worked elsewhere in South Carolina. Jones had his office in this building in January, 1857. The building was constructed for the State Bank of South Carolina and cost an estimated \$100,000 to build. Due to the Federal bombardment of the city, 1863-65, the State Bank moved up the peninsula to Cannon Street. The building at 1 Broad St. was wrecked by the shelling, and the State Bank collapsed along with the Confederacy. The building was rehabilitated and enlarged in 1868. For a time it was owned by George A Trenholm, cotton broker, former Treasurer of the Confederacy and blockade runner. When the Federal government sued Trenholm and his associates after the war for import duties on the illegal blockade goods, his company went bankrupt. He reorganized his cotton brokerage business and remade his fortune, however. In 1875, the building was purchased by another local merchant and blockade runner, George Walton Williams, who founded the Carolina Savings Bank here in 1875. During the late 19th century, the bank was located on the first floor, the office and exchange of Southern Bell on the second floor, and the local office of the U.S. Weather Bureau on the third floor. The Carolina Savings Bank merged with First National Bank in 1957 and moved from 1 Broad. The building again became a bank in 1963 when it was bought by the Carolina Bank and Trust Company for its main office. Bankers Trust of South Carolina took over Carolina Bank in 1969 and 1 Broad became the main Charleston of-

office of Bankers Trust. In 1978-80, Bankers Trust completed renovation of the building, restoring the exterior as well as the interior with its elaborate 19th century plaster work and ceiling painting. During the renovation, a cannonball hole was found in one of the pine ceiling beams. Cannonballs have also been found in the basement from time to time. Notable architectural features of the exterior include the lion head keystones on the first floor, each of which is different. The Italian Renaissance Revival style is based on the "palazzos" of 15th and 16th century Italy.

(Stockton, DYKYC, June 25, 1979.; Charleston Daily Courier, March 7, 1853; Bergeron, *passim*; Stoney, *This is Charleston*, p. 10; Ravenel, *Architects*, p. 212, 214; Mazyck & Waddell, *illus.* p. 59; Simms, "Charleston, The Palmetto City"; Severens, "Architectural Taste", p. 6; Green, *unpub. notes*, HCF)

### 3 Broad St. c.1853

-- This building was also designed by Jones & Lee and was built in 1853 for Edward Sebring, president of the State Bank at 1 Broad St. It was built by James P. and R. Earle, contractors. The first occupants were Samuel G. Courtenay, bookseller, on the first floor and Walker & James, publishers, on the upper floors. In 1856, the building was acquired by Walker, Evans & Cogswell, printers and publishers. That firm was founded in 1821 by John C. Walker, who was later joined by his brothers Joseph and Alexander. First located at 15 Broad St., the stationary and bookbinding business moved in 1837 to present-day 117 East Bay. In 1850, Joseph Walker became associated with Robert James in the firm Walker & James, book publishers, the first tenants here. In 1852, John C. Walker and Benjamin F. Evans became partners as Walker & Evans. In 1855, when Harvey Cogswell joined the partnership, it became Walker, Evans & Cogswell and has retained that name since then. After Walker, Evans & Cogswell purchased 3 Broad, it was joined in the rear with 117 East Bay, to form a single L-shaped building. In 1909, a two story printing plant was built to the south of the older buildings, at East Bay and Elliot streets. During the Civil War, the business relocated to Columbia, S.C., where the firm printed currency for the Confederacy. After the war, the firm was located at Meeting and Market streets for two years. Except for that interlude, the firm occupied this building until 1982, when the building was sold. In 1983-84, the building was renovated as office condominiums. Three Broad is four stories tall, of Charleston grey brick laid in Flemish bond, with brownstone cornices and sills on the basket-arched windows of the upper levels. A bracketed cornice of pressed metal extends across the parapet roof-line. The Italianate style of the building was a popular one in Charleston in the 1850s, and one in which Jones & Lee excelled.

(Stockton, DYKYC, Sept. 17, 1979.; Stockton, *unpub. M.S.*; Mazyck & Waddell, *illus.* p. 59; Ravenel, *Architects*, p. 212; Green, *unpub. notes*, HCF; Walker, Evans & Cogswell, *One Hundred Years of WECCO passim.* )

Built in 1853 at the southwest corner of Meeting and Queen streets, the original Mills House hotel was named for its owner, wholesale grain merchant Otis Mills (1794-1869). Designed by architect John E. Earle and built by contractors James P. Earle and R. Earle at an estimated cost of \$200,000, the five-story building had an iron balcony across the façade, ornate terra-cotta cornices above the windows, and an arcaded entryway. A few weeks before the hotel opened, a reporter for the Charleston Courier visited the new building. The resulting article, a feature-by-feature tour, ran to nearly a full page, the reporter being nearly overwhelmed in equal measure by the Mills House's grand scale and by its modern equipment. Much of the architectural trim was imported: the ironwork, marble mantels, and chandeliers from Philadelphia; stoves and furnaces from New York, furniture from Boston. However, the stone and marble work for pavement and exterior steps were locally supplied by W. B. White. The hotel boasted a dining saloon, a gentlemen's dining room, a second-floor ladies "ordinary" with tables for 160 people, and 180 guest rooms. Gas lighting illuminated every room, and on each floor were eight "bathing rooms" for ladies; similar rooms for gentlemen were found on the first floor. Water for the baths, steam heating system, and in-house laundry would be supplied by wells and cisterns on the property.

Thomas S. Nickerson, an experienced hotelier formerly with the Moultrie House, leased the completed Mills House from Otis Mills. Their five-year agreement covered the hotel and outbuildings; Nickerson paid separately for the furnishings, wine, liquor, and other supplies. His lease terms must have been too expensive, for in mid-1857 Otis Mills negotiated a new three-year contract with Joseph Purcell, whose yearly payment was about half what Nickerson had committed to. For \$7,500 annually, Purcell had use of the Mills House and outbuildings, as well as the brick house next to Hibernian Hall, which was “fitted up and used as a bar room and billiard saloon.” He paid a further \$17,000 for all the furniture on the premises. Purcell and Nickerson might already have had a working relationship; in 1862 the two were joint proprietors of the Mills House. Dozens of people, white and black, free and slave, found employment at the Mills House. William Inglis, a free man of color who worked as a barber in the hotel, earned enough that by 1856 he and his wife Elizabeth were able to buy the house at today’s 46 Anson Street (Otis Mills acted as their trustee for the purchase).

The purpose-built Mills House hotel was not the first commercial establishment at this corner, property which was part of “Archdale Square,” Lot 107 on the 1680 Grand Modell of Charles Town. The building it replaced, a double three-story brick house, had traditionally accommodated both residential and commercial use. While John Paul Grimke (d. 1791) and his family lived in his dwelling house, known as 101 Meeting Street, milliners or similar tradesmen rented the cellar and two “elegant rooms, with fireplaces.” Grimke’s daughter, Mary, eventually inherited his house and outbuildings, including a “back store” on Queen Street. When Henry Ward married Mary Grimke, he assumed management of her estate.

Hardwick MA vital records

ERELS (see Earl, Earle)

Jacob (Earle, C.R.) and Mary Burges, Oct. 4, 1798.

This is a SAR yearbook from MA showing new members:

FREDERICK CALDWELL EARLE, New Haven, Conn. (25619). Son of John Edwin and Sarah S. (Caldwell) Earle; grandson of Ira and Iris (Butterfield) Earle; great-grandson of Jacob and Mary (Burgess) Earle; great 2 -grandson of Jacob Earle and great 3 -grandson of William Earle, privates, Col. Samuel Johnson’s Regt. Mass. Militia.

EILS (see also Iles)

Elizabeth, and Benjamin Curtis, Aug. 23, 1744.

William, and Martha Booth, Aug. 23, 1744.

Boxford Records to 1849

ILES (see also Eils, Eills, Ils, Oyles)

\* Jacob, s. William and Elizabeth, Feb. 13, 1725-6.

\* Mary, d. William and Elizabeth, Jan. 10, 1727-8.

ILS (see also Iles)

\* John, s. William and Elizabeth, July 17, 1724.

ILES (see also Eills, Eils)

\* William, and Elisabeth Curtis, Nov. 10, 1719.

\* William [Eils. int], and Martha Bouth [Boouth. int.] of Middleton, ----, 1744. B.C. [int. June 10, 1744.].

EILLS (see also Iles)



- \* Jacob [Iles. C.R.1.] s. William and Martha, Mar. 8, 1747-8.
- \* Jonathan, s. Jacob and Relief, bp. Apr. 18, 1773. C.R.1.
- \* Jonathan s. Jacob and Relief, bp. July 13, 1777. C.R.1.
- \* Martha, d. W[illia]m and Martha, bp. May 30, 1762. C.R.1.
- \* Mary [Isles. C.R.2.], d. William and Martha, Jan. 5, 1749-50.
- \* Relief, d. Jacob and Relief, bp. June 25, 1775. C.R.1.

EILS (see also Iles)

- \* John, s. William and Martha, May 16, 1746.

OYLES (see also Iles)

- \* Elisabeth [Iles. D.C.], d. William and Elisabeth, Aug. 22, 1720.
- \* William, s. William and Elisabeth, Mar. 25, 1722-3.

This is from the death records of Boyleston, which indicates she went there (it's where Jacob Earle was born)  
EARLE, IRLES

Relief. wid. Jacob, July 29, 1822, a. 83 y. 6 m.

#### BOXFORD

The territory now included within the limits of Boxford was originally a part of Rowley and was known as "Rowley Village" before its incorporation as a town. The General Court at a session held August 12, 1685, received the following agreement: "The inhabitants of Rowley Village desiring to be a tounship, wee, whose names are underwritten, being a comittee chosen by ye Toune of Rowley, have consented that they should be a tounship, provided the honord Court see cause to grant their request. Wee, desiring also, that the honored General Court would be pleased to confirme the lyne wee haue agreed upon betwixt the toune of Rowley & the village; and so your humble servants remajne," etc., etc. and on the same day," The Court, on the certifficat of the comittee and the bounds, agree for the line betweene Rowley and the village under their hands, judge meet to grant the peticoners request, provided the bounds thereof intrench not on other tounes or former grants." The town is supposed to have been named for Boxford, County of Berkshire, England, the birthplace of Rev. Samuel Phillips, the minister at Rowley.

June 20, 1728, part of the town was included within the limits of the new town of Middleton.

June 10, 1808, part of Rowley was annexed.

March 7, 1846, part of Ipswich was annexed.

March 21, 1856, part of the town was annexed to Groveland.

April 15, 1897, part of the town was annexed to Georg town.

The population of Boxford at different periods was as follows:

- \* 1765, 851.
- \* 1776, 989.
- \* 1790, 925.
- \* 1800, 852.
- \* 1810, 880.
- \* 1820, 906.
- \* 1830, 935.
- \* 1840, 942.
- \* 1850. 932.
- \* 1900. 704.

## My Curtis Notes

Elizabeth Curtis (Cortes, Curtice)  
b. 22 May 1694 Boxford or Topsfield  
chris. 24 June 1694 Boxford, Essex  
m 10 Nov 1719 William Iles (Earl)

Ephraim Curtis (Ephriam, Ephariam)  
b. 1668 Boxford, or 1662 Gloucester, or 1655  
Salem  
d. Boxford, Essex, MA  
m. 6 Sept 1693 Topsfield, Elizabeth Kilborne  
Children Elizabeth 1694, Ephraim 1696, Mary  
1698, Jacob 1701, Isaac 1704, Ebenezer 1707,  
all christened Topsfield

Zacheus Curtis  
b. 1619 Downton, Wiltshire, England  
d. 17 Nov 1683 Topsfield, Essex, MA  
m. Joanna/Joan \_\_\_\_\_, c. 1645  
Children: Zacheus b. 1646 Salem

## KILBOURNE NOTES

Elizabeth Kilborne (Kilburn, Kilbourne)  
b. c. 1672  
m. Ephraim Curtis

George Kilborne  
b. 12 Feb 1612 Wood Ditton, Cambridge, Eng  
d. 14 Oct 1685 Rowley MA

Thomas Kilborne  
b. 8 May 1578 Wood Ditton  
d. 25 Dec 1640 Wood Ditton  
m. 1604 Wood Ditton, Frances Moody (b. 11  
Oct 1584 d. 1650 Hartford, CT)

John Kilbourne  
b. 1553 d. 1591 Wood Ditton both

John Kilbourne  
b. 1520 Wood Ditton  
d. 1591 Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

## MOODY NOTES

Frances Moody m. Thomas Kilborne

George Moody  
b. 1560 Wood Ditton  
d. 1607 Moulton, Suffolk  
m. 1580 Margaret Newce (b. 1568 Moulton d.  
1602, father Walter Newce b. c. 1535 Wood  
Ditton)

Richard Moody b. 1528 Fryettes, Moulton, Suf-  
folk, d. 1574 Moulton

John Moody b. c. 1500 or Edmund Moodye b.  
c. 1499

## CURTIS

1. ZACHEUS CURTIS embarked on the "James" at Southampton, England, on April 5, 1635, his occupation being given on the Customs House record as labourer and his residence as Downton. According to a later estimate of his age he was born about 1619 and was therefore approximately sixteen years old at the time of his emigration. Inasmuch as a large number of his fellow passengers were from Wiltshire, his home was doubtless in that Wiltshire parish of Downton which is a few miles southeast of Salisbury, but an examination of the parish register, while revealing several contemporary Curtis families, fails to identify him. Possibly he was born and baptized in one of the surrounding villages.

Curtis probably settled in Salem, but we have no record of him until 1643 when the Salem constable presented him and ten others for pasturing cattle in the north corn fields. (\*) The following year he was fined twenty shillings "for rash and illadvised coming in to have sworn falcelie." He was presented for smoking tobacco in the street in 1647, but the charge was not proved. ?? About this time he married Joanna (???), who appears as a witness in a defamation suit in 1650. 0

Some time before 1658 Curtis and his family settled in Reading on land rented of John Gould, and in that year the lease had six more years to run. On the recommendation of Mr. Edmund Batter of Salem, Mr. William Bartholomew of Gloucester made an agreement with Curtis by which he was to leave Reading and go to Gloucester to manage Bartholomew's farm and draw logs to his mill. Curtis went to Gloucester in August of 1658 to come to terms with Bartholomew and to see the house provided for him, and on returning to Reading he wound up his affairs and transported his family and goods to Salem, from where, after waiting a fortnight for a boat, he set sail for Gloucester. Upon his arrival, Bartholomew threw over the agreement and refused to employ him. Several witnesses testified for Bartholomew, in the suit which Curtis had brought against him, that Curtis had failed to come on two weeks trial as he had agreed, that he was too weak and sickly to undertake the position, and

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/~lc-/l136/113653.htm1> 6/26/05

Family Tree Maker Online: GenealogyLibrary.com: The Ancestry of Lieut, Amos Towne... Page 2 of 2

(\*) Records and Files, etc., 1: 56.

N Records and Files, etc., I 75.

?? Records and Files, etc., I 137.

0 Records and Files, etc., I 193.

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that his wife was a "froward woman." A letter from Bartholomew to Curtis and the testimony of Mrs. Batter, however, seemed to prove that everything was in agreement up to the final arrival of Curtis and his family in Gloucester, and the jury returned a verdict for Curtis. (\*)

The Curtises did not immediately leave Gloucester as the birth of their daughter Mary was recorded there in 1659, but soon afterward they are found at Rowley Village (Boxford), which was then closely identified with Topsfield, and where in 1663 Zacheus Gould, the father of his former landlord at Reading, deeded to Zacheus Curtis a parcel of land lying on the south side of Fish brook. He also gave Curtis liberty to pasture cattle on Gould's common land and a right of way to Topsfield. In 1664/5 Curtis sold to John Robinson two parcels of land on the river

called Brooksby in Salem which had formerly been granted him by that town. (+) He then called himself a planter.

In 1672 Curtis and his sons Zacheus and Zachariah, with two other Topsfield men, were fined for smoking in the meetinghouse. At the same court he complained of the bad condition of the highway to Salem at Beaver Dam and gave his evidence thereto. ??

Thadeus Brand of Lynn, whose wife Sarah died December 13, 1675, gave his baby girl, Mary, who was born on

the November 27 before his wife's death, to the Curtises on November 16, 1676. Brand was killed by the Indians at Black Point in the following June. It would seem probable that some blood relationship existed between the families.

Curtis was surety for Ensign John Gould in 1675, but was not accepted. He seems to have been closely associated with the Goulds, appearing as witness for them in court cases, etc. 0

Zacheus Curtis died in 1682. His verbal will was testified to by John Ramsdel and Abigail Curtis, who stated that they were present when Curtis lay upon his deathbed, and that he declared that his will was that all his grandsons should have twenty shillings each and his granddaughters ten shillings each, and that his son Ephraim should have the farm after his mother's death. The statement was sworn to on November 29, 1682, and John Curtis, Ephraim Curtis and Jonathan Looke, husband of Mary Curtis, assented to it. Abraham Redington, Sr., and John Peabody took his inventory, which amounted to cc 185: 16: 8. The estate was much reduced by debts which totalled cc 134: 6: 8.

(\*) Records and Files, etc., II : 131-4.

M Essex Deeds, 3 : 113.

?? Records and Files, etc., V 26, 28, 63.

E3 Records and Files, etc., VI 18.

0 Records and Files, etc., VIII : 420-1.

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Ephraim Curtis was appointed to administer his father's property. Children:--

2. i. ZACHEUS, b. about 1646.

3. ii. JOHN, b. about 1649.

iii. ZACHARIAH, b. about 1651; aged twenty-two in 1673; credited for service in King Philip's War, Oct. 24, 1676; his name appears on the minister's rate list in Ipswich in 1675; having been fined for having improper relations with Widow Elizabeth Bridges in the September court, 1680, he sued Joseph Peabody for slander in circulating the rumor, in the November session; probably d. s. p.

iv. SARAH; m. James<sup>2</sup> Scales, son of William Scales of Rowley, Nov. 7, 1677; he d. before March 31, 1685/6, when the inventory of his estate was taken by Samuel and Andrew Stickney, and his heirs stated to be his widow, Sarah, and his children, James, aged seven, Sarah, aged five, William, aged three, and Matthew, aged one.

Children

1. James Scales, b. March 30, 1679; m. his cousin Sarah<sup>3</sup> Curtis, daughter of Zacheus and Mary (Blake) Curtis, March 10, 1703/4.

2. Sarah Scales, b. Jan. 18, 1680/1; m. George Burroughs, son of Rev. George Burroughs, the witchcraft martyr, 27: 12: 1713.

3. William Scales, b. March 1, 1682/3; m. Susanna Ayres; removed to Falmouth, Maine, and was the first representative of that town in the General Court, killed by Indians at North Yarmouth April 13, 1724.

4. Matthew Scales, bapt. March 29, 1685; pub. to Elizabeth Jewett Oct. 31, 1707; killed with his brother William in

1724.

v. MARY, b. May 12, 1659, in Gloucester; m. John Heard; in June, 1677, her father petitioned the court to grant her a separation from her husband on the ground of his impotence, but the petition was refused and the couple were ordered to live together as man and wife; in July, 1678, however, Mary Heard was granted a divorce on her previous grounds, coupled with desertion, the decree to take effect if Heard did not return within a month;(\*) she was married, under her maiden name, to Jonathan<sup>2</sup> Looke at Topsfield on Nov. 19, 1678. (See Looke.)

4. vi. EPHRAIM.

vii. ABIGAIL; testified to her father's verbal will in 1682; presented for fornication at the Quarterly Court in Sept., 1689.

2. ZACHEUS<sup>2</sup> CURTIS (Zacheus I) was born about 1647, as his age was given as twenty-two in 1669. When he was sixteen he was sentenced by the county court to stand at the court-room door for an hour with a paper on

his hat on which was written in large letters "For setting up a false purpose of marriage at Topsfield." James Waters and Elizabeth Redington were the young couple thus involved, and Zacheus's spiritual descendants are still scrawling amorous announcements on New England

(\*)Records and Files, etc., VI : 295; VII : 78.

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4. EPHRAIM<sup>2</sup> CURTIS (Zacheus<sup>1</sup>) received the paternal farm by his father's will, and was appointed administrator of the estate. He married Elizabeth Kilborne, daughter of George and Elizabeth Kilborne of Rowley, September 6, 1693. He was one of the selectmen of Boxford in 1694.

[Image for The Ancestry of Lieut, Amos Towne 1737-1793 ]

His estate was administered by his nephew, John Curtis of Topsfield, who received his appointment on April 30, 1716, and returned an inventory of CC522: 14: 6 on May 14 of that year. The bulk of this property consisted of the homestead, barns, orchard and two hundred and twenty acres of land. The administrator disposed of portions of the real estate in 1718 and 1719. (\*) The remainder was divided in 1719 among Ephraim's children, two-sixths being apportioned to his nephew, James Curtis, who had purchased the rights of the eldest son, Ephraim, and one-sixth each to Ebenezer, Isaac and Jacob Curtis and William Iles, husband of Elizabeth Curtis. N As no arrangement was made for her dower, it seems that Elizabeth (Kilborne) Curtis died before 1719.

Children:—

i. ELIZABETH, bapt. June 24, 1694, in Topsfield; m. William Iles Nov. 10, 1719.

Children-

1. Elizabeth Iles, bapt. Aug. 28, 1720; m. Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Curtis (Thomas<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Zacheus<sup>1</sup>), int. July 28, 1744.

2. William Iles, bapt. April 1, 1722; m. Martha Booth, 1744.

3. John Iles, bapt. July 26, 1724.

ii. EPHRAIM, bapt. July 26, 1696; was a husbandman in Boxford in 1719, when he sold his claims on his father's estate to his cousin James Curtis for (r 125;?? m. (1) Ruth Killam in Boxford March 25, 1725; removed to Woburn, Middlesex County; m. (2) Lydia Farley of Woburn Jan. 13, 1742; living in 1756 when he received a legacy from his son's estate.

Child:--

1. Ebenezer; made his will Nov. 20, 1755, stating that he resided in Boxford, and mentioning his "honored father Ephraim Curtis" his aunt Sarah Killam, "who brought me up from a child," Ebenezer Killam and Hannah, his wife, "who now takes care of me." The aunt Sarah Killam was probably Sarah (Maxcey) wife

(\*)Essex Deeds, 35 : 105; 36:54.

(+)Essex Probate, 311 : 377; 312 : 323; 313 : 441-4.

??Essex Deeds, 37 : 112.

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of Thomas and mother of Ebenezer Killam. John

Gould of Topsfield, the executor, proved the will March 8, 1756.

iii. MARY, b. Jan. 2, 1698/9, in Boxford; d. before 1719.

iv. JACOB, bapt. June 1, 1701; apprenticed to Samuel Clark of York, Maine, carpenter, and was practicing his trade there in 1722 when

he sold land in Boxford to his brother Ephraim;(\*) served under Col. Westbrook against the Eastern Indians, 1722-5; m. Abigail Bracy, daughter of William and Mary (Marston) Bracy of York Dec. 4, 1726; moved to Arundel where he d. April 4, 1776; his widow was living in 1791.

Children:—

1. Jacob, b. July 2, 1727; d. in infancy.

2. Bracy; d. "in the French War."
3. Mary; m. Dixey Stone May 15, 1750.
4. Hannah; m. Jedediah Wakefield, int. Oct. 15, 1748.
5. Phebe; m. Moses Banks Nov., 1754.
6. Elizabeth; m. Asa Durrell.
7. Abigail, bapt. Feb. 8, 1746/7, in Wells.
8. Charity; m. John Lord.
9. Jacob, b. April 10, 1746.
10. John.

v. ISAAC, bapt. June 1, 1701; a housewright of Cape Porpoise, Maine, in 1730, when he sold twenty acres of land in Boxford to his brother Ebenezer; (+) m. Hannah (Dwinell) Bowery Oct. 5, 1733, in Topsfield; moved to Biddeford, Maine, in 1736; d. between 1769 and 1776, the respective dates of the making and proving of his will.

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/llc-/l136/113663.hbnl> 6/26/05

Family Tree Maker Online: GenealogyLibrary.com: The Ancestry of Lieut, Amos Towne... Page 2 of 2  
Children:--

1. Isaac; m. Olive Benson in 1760.
2. Bowery.
3. Ephraim; m. Rhoda Smith of Biddeford, int. July 20, 1770.
4. Hannah; m. Stephen Joy of Biddeford May 17, 1770.

vi. EBENEZER, bapt. Aug. 31, 1707; cordwainer of Bradford in 1729; m. Elizabeth Palmer Nov. 14, 1729; returned to Boxford about 1730.

Children, born in Boxford:--

1. Jacob, b. March 10, 1730; m. Mary Stiles May 26, 1752, Mt. Vernon, N. H.
2. Sarah, b. Aug. 16, 1731; d. Oct. 11, 1748.
3. Abner, bapt. Nov. 11, 1733, in Topsfield.
4. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 7, 1735/6; d. Oct. 13, 1747.
5. Hannah, b. Jan. 31, 1738/9; d. Oct. 13, 1747.
6. Stephen, b. April 21, 1742; d. Oct. 15, 1747.
7. Ephraim, bapt. Feb. 16, 1745/6, in Topsfield.
8. Lydia, b. May 14, 1747.
9. Bethia, b. May 28, 1753.

5. JOHNS CURTIS (John<sup>2</sup>, Zacheus I) was born in Topsfield October 11, 1673. He married (1) Priscilla Gould, daughter

(\*)Essex Deeds, 41 : 20.

(+)Essex Deeds, 68:26.

# EARLE—RELIEF BENNETT'S ANCESTORS

(There is an indication that Dorothea Dix and also Elizabeth Cady Stanton are descended from the Bennetts, but the genealogy is confusing.)

## Martha Harris (F) b. 1717, d. 1808

Martha Harris was born in 1717 at Lancaster, Worcester, MA, USA. She was the daughter of Edmund Harris.

Martha Harris married Jonathan Bennett, son of Samuel Bennett and Mary (?), on 14 April 1736. Martha Harris witnessed the christening of Persis Bennett on 21 May 1744 at Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA. Martha Harris witnessed the christening of David Bennett on 21 October 1749 at Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA.

Martha Harris died in 1808 at Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA, USA.

## Children of Martha Harris and Jonathan Bennett:

Bezaleel Bennett

Dinah Bennett b. 15 Jul 1737

**Relief Bennett b. 26 Mar 1740**

Lucy Bennett b. 19 Nov 1741

Persis Bennett b. before May 21, 1744 (see

Jonathan Bennett b. 10 Dec 1746

David Bennett+ b. before October 21, 1749

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### Bennett and Parmenter

Samuel Bennett's is thought by some to be Mary Parmenter but no evidence

From a personal genealogy

No documentation

### George PARMENTER

Born: ABT 1520

of Ovington, co. Essex, England

Wife: Alice

Born: ABT 1530

### CHILDREN

1. Robert PARMENTER b. c. 1545 of Over Yeldham, co. Essex, England d. after 1613

2. Christian PARMENTER b. c. 1550 of Over Yeldham, co. Essex, England d. after 1591

3. Katherine PARMENTER b. c. 1550 of Over Yeldham, co. Essex, England d. after 1613

4. Richard PARMENTER b. c. 1555 of Over Yeldham, co. Essex, England d. after 1612

5. William PARMENTER

m. 21 JAN 1583 Ovington, co. Essex, England

Wife Margery GARROLD

William PARMENTER

Married: 21 JAN 1583 at Ovington, co. Essex, England

Margery GARROLD (Father: George GARROLD)

### CHILDREN

1. Robert PARMENTER d. aft 1612

2. John PARMENTER b. c. 1588 at Suffolk, England d. Sudbury, Middlesex Co., MA

m. Bridget . . . Annis BAYFORD

3. Ursula PARMENTER b. c. 1590 of Ovington, co. Essex, England d. aft 1613

4. George PARMENTER b. c. 1590 of Ovington, co. Essex, England d. aft 1617

5. Sara PARMENTER b. c. 1592 of Ovington, co. Essex, England d. aft 1625

6. Margaret PARMENTER d. aft 1614

John Parmenter [son of John Parmenter above] was born about 1639. He died on 18 Sep 1719 in Sudbury, Middlesex Co, MA. He married Elizabeth Cutler.

Elizabeth Cutler was born about 1655 in Sudbury, Middlesex Co, MA. She married John Parmenter.

John Parmenter, born Abt. 1588 in Little Yeldham, Essex, Eng; died June 01, 1671 in Roxbury, Suffolk, Ma. He was the son of William Parmenter and Margery Garrold. He married Bridget Abt. 1608.

Bridget, born c. 1585 in England; died April 06, 1660 in Sudbury, Franklin, Mass.

Child of John Parmenter and Bridget is:

Mary Parmenter, born c. 1610 in Bures St Mary, Suffolk, Eng; died August 17, 1690 in Marlborough, Middlesex, Ma; married John Woods c. 1633 in Bures St Mary, Suffolk, Eng.

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### Bennett and Linton, Kibby

George Hewes (M) married **Lydia Kibby Bennett**, widow, daughter of Henry Kibby and Rachel Linton, on 3 July 1679, Lancaster / Concord. George Hewes married her after George Bennett was killed in Indian massacre.

**George Bennett** was born on 24 Jan 1617/1618 in Ideford, Devon, England. He died 22 Aug 1675 in Lancaster, Middlesex, Massachusetts. The cause of death was Killed by Indians. He married Lydia Kibby

on 13 Apr 1658 in Lancaster, Middlesex, Massachusetts.

**Lydia Kibby** was born on 7 Nov 1633 in Birdham, Sussex, England. She died after 1679. She married **George Bennett** on 13 Apr 1658 in Lancaster, Middlesex, Massachusetts.

Lancaster, Massachusetts: Some of the original inhabitants received 20-acre lots upon the neck lying between the North River and the Penacuck River. Ralph ... received the third of these lots, his property lying between **Richard Linton's** and Robert Breck's.

Anna LINTON was born in 1613 in Somersetshire, England. She died on 10 December 1679 in Charlestown, Suffolk, Massachusetts. Parents: Richard LINTON Jr. and Elizabeth HAYWARD. Anna LINTON and Lawrence WATERS Sr. were married in September 1634 in Watertown, Middlesex, Massachusetts. Children were: Rebecca WATERS, Lawrence WATERS Jr., Sarah WATERS, Mary WATERS, Rebecca WATERS, Daniel WATERS, Stephen WATERS, Adam WATERS, Joseph WATERS, Jacob WATERS, Rachel WATERS, Samuel WATERS, Johannah WATERS, Jonathan WATERS, Rebecca WATERS, Ephraim WATERS.

Mary LINTON was born about 1615 in Somersetshire, England. Parents: Richard LINTON Jr. and Elizabeth HAYWARD.

**Rachel LINTON** was born about 1616 in Somersetshire, England. She died on 28 May 1657. Parents: Richard LINTON Jr. and Elizabeth HAYWARD.

**Richard LINTON Sr.** was born about 1551 in North Curry, Somerset, England.

**Joan FOX** and Richard LINTON Sr. were married in 1576 in North Curry, Somerset, England. Children were: Richard LINTON Jr..

**Richard LINTON Jr.** was born in 1587 in St. Botolph Aldersgate, London, Middlesex, England. He died on 30 March 1665 in Lancaster, Worcester, Massachusetts. Parents: Richard LINTON Sr. and Joan FOX.

**Elizabeth HAYWARD** and Richard LINTON Jr. were married about 1611 in Somersetshire, England. Children were: Anna LINTON, Mary LINTON, Rachel LINTON.

History of Lancaster—a town on the western frontier. It was originally called Nashaway Plantation. Sholan, sachem of the Nashaway Indians, deeded an 8 by 10 mile tract to Henry Symonds and Thomas

King. Sholan offered to sell this tract, which is 35 to 40 miles west northwest of Boston, if King and Symonds would build a trucking house on the land and trade with the Indians. The General Court confirmed the deed, and the trucking house was built in 1642 on the southeast side of George Hill.

Three men were sent out to occupy the land and take care of the trucking house. These men were Lawrence Waters, Richard Linton, and John Ball. The first two built houses and settled with their families, but John Ball disappeared from the records.

A petition to incorporate Nashaway Plantation as a town was sent to the General Court. The people wished the place to be called Prescott, after John Prescott who went there in 1647, but the Court gave it the name West Towne. The petitioners were unhappy with the name and petitioned for the name of Lancaster, which was approved; thus Lancaster became a town in 1653.

Mr. Prescott has the reputation of being the first settler in Nashaway, now Lancaster, although Mr. Willard remarks that Richard Linton, Lawrence Waters, his son-in-law and John Ball were the first inhabitants and that they had tilled the soil and were ready to receive Mr. Prescott on his arrival. I do not see this stated by any other writer and if correct they might have been hired and sent there by Mr. Prescott and others to prepare for their own accommodation when they should remove there. The phrase that "they had tilled the soil and were ready to receive Mr. Prescott on his arrival" is significant of this fact.

## THE LINTON FAMILY

**RICHARD LINTON** b. Eng. abt. 1585-1590, d. Lancaster, MA 30 Mar 1665, m. Elizabeth \_\_\_\_, d. abt. 1674.

It is not known what part of England Richard Linton came from, but he settled first at Watertown and later removed to Lancaster. He probably arrived in this country in 1630 as one Richard Linton appears on the Massachusetts Bay Colony Records of Sept. 28, 1630 as having been one of a jury impaneled to inquire into the death of Austin Bratcher, "dying lately at Mr. Cradock's plantation". He and two others failed to be present.

Richard Linton had two children and maybe others. One was Ann, who married Lawrence Waters. The other, also a daughter, is never named in the records, but it is believed her name was **Rachel**. This woman died before her father, but the records show she left a daughter, **Lydia Kibby**, born about 1637. A careful



search of the early men of the name Kibby points to the likelihood of **Henry Kibby** as the father of Lydia. Henry Kibby was a proprietor of Dorchester in 1639. His wife Rachel died July 16, 1657, which is prior to Richard's death. Additional evidence is that Ann Waters named a daughter Rachel.

The first inventory of grants and possessions of Watertown, taken in 1639, shows **Richard Linton** with a homestall of eight acres bounded east with Hill Street, west by Thomas Smith and Ellis Barron, north by Thomas Boyson, and south by William Godfrey. [1/1:30] In the second inventory, taken in 1644, his land is not listed, but he is mentioned in connection with two others. The third inventory, 1646, shows him with the eight acre homestall [1/1:131], but on Dec. 6, 1646 Lawrence Waters testified that Richard Linton of Watertown granted unto Robert Sanderson of same for a valuable consideration his dwelling house and lot in Watertown in a deed dated September 1645. It was about that time that Richard Linton, Lawrence Waters, and John Ball moved to Nashaway Plantation, now Lancaster.

Richard Linton was certainly in Nashaway Plantation in 1647 as on Aug. 5 of that year John Cowdall deeded 50 acres of land there to John Prescott "on which parcel of land Richard Linton and Lawrence Waters have planted corn". [1] On May 10, 1654 he was one of the signers of a petition to the General Court for the setting up of a township at Lancaster. [5/378] Richard subscribed to the town orders on Nov. 30, 1654, [5/30] and was an original proprietor of Lancaster. [1] A town meeting was held on March 9, 1654-5 at which Richard Linton was one of 25 townsmen present [5/4041]. In the first grant of lots, he was granted lot No. 2 of 20 acres, located on the north side of the lot of Edward Breck, and bounded west on the highway, and the Penacook River and Ralph Houghton on the east. [5/35]

An inventory of the lands in Lancaster revealed Richard Linton had the 20 acre house lot mentioned above and described as bounded east by Ralph Houghton, South by Edward Breck, north by James Atherton, and west by John Whitcomb, Sr. He also had six acres on which his dwelling house was situated bounded south and west by Lawrence Waters, north by Robert Breck, and east by the highway. He also had some intervale land. [5/252]

Richard Linton left no will, having disposed of his property by deed. In the deeds he mentions his daughter Ann Waters and grand daughter Lydia Bennet. Administration of his estate was granted to the Selectmen of Lancaster and Jeremiah Rogers. The inventory of his estate was taken by John Prescott

and Ralph Houghton on June 14 and proved June 20, 1665. It amounted to 29.4.0. [6/2:301] The deed of gift to Ann Waters was not filed until 1674, and as she and her husband did not have complete ownership until Elizabeth's rights were ended by her death, it seems reasonable to believe that Elizabeth died between June 20, 1665 and Oct. 6, 1674 and probably in 1674. Miss Holman infers that the deeds of gift suggest Elizabeth was not the mother of Richard Linton's children and had probably made some property agreement at the time of her marriage to Richard. [2/100]

It appears that Richard gave more to his grand daughter, Lydia (Kibby) Bennet, than to his daughter Ann Waters. The inference here is that Rachel was his elder daughter and as such was entitled in his mind to a larger share of his property. It is also possible, however, that Lydia had made her home with her grandfather and had become endeared to him. [2/100]

#### References

- [1] The Warner-Harrington Ancestry - Frederick C. Warner, 1949 (pg.410)
- [2] The Stevens-Miller Ancestry - Winifred Lovering Holman, 1948
- [3] Suffolk County Deeds (1:79)
- [4] Watertown Records, 1894
- [5] Early Records of Lancaster - Henry S. Nourse, 1884
- [6] Middlesex County Probate (First Series Docket 14103)

#### Children:

1. Rachel, b. Eng. prob. abt. 1612, d. Dorchester, MA 28 May 1657, m. abt. 1636 Henry Kibby, d. Dorchester 10 Aug 1661
2. Ann, b. Eng. abt. 1614, d. Charlestown, MA 6 Feb 1680, m. abt. 1635 Lawrence Waters, b. abt. 1612, d. Charlestown 9 Dec 1687

#### **Richard Linton**

Male 1590 - 1665

Birth Abt 1590 England

Died 30 Jan 1664/1665 Lancaster, Worcester Co., Massachusetts,

Family Elizabeth, d. 1674, Watertown, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts

Children

1. Anna Linton, b. 1612, England, d. 1680, Charlestown, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts

Richard was at Gov. Cradock's plantation in Medford Sept 1630 and a juryman to the General Court the 28th of Sept 1630. He was proprietor of small homestall in Watertown, MA about 1638. Before removing to Lancaster he resided for a few years at Concord, then

became one of the first three first settlers of Lancaster, MA, 1642/3.

1848 book cited below -- THE settlement of this town goes far back into the early history of Massachusetts. According to Winthrop, the plantation of Nashaway was undertaken in 1643. The whole territory around was in subjection to Sholan or Shaumey, sachem of the Nashaways, and whose residence was at Waushacurn, now Sterling. Sholat? occasionally visited Watertown for the purpose of trading with Mr. Thomas King, who resided there. He recommended Nashawogg to King as a place well suited for a plantation, and invited the English to come and dwell near him. Accordingly King, united with a number of others, purchased the land of Sholan, and procured a deed for 10 miles in length and 8 in breadth, stipulating that the English should not molest the Indians in their hunting, fishing, or planting places. This deed was confirmed by the general court.

The precise time of the removal to Lancaster is not known. The first building was a "trucking house," erected by Symonds and King, about a mile southwest of the church. Mr. King sold all his interest in this grant to his associates, who, having given lots of land to Richard Linton, Lawrence Waters and John Ball, sent them up to make preparation for the general coming of the proprietors, and these were the first inhabitants. Others by the name of Prescott, Atherton, and Sawyer, soon followed. For the space of seven years little was done to forward the settlement of the plantation; nevertheless, there being nine families in the place, they petitioned the general court to be incorporated as a town, which was granted on the 18th of May, 1653, (O. S.) by the name of Lancaster. The first town meeting on record was held in the summer of 1654, probably soon after the petition just mentioned was granted. At the next meeting it was voted not to take into the town above 35 families, and the names of 25 individuals are signed who are to be considered as townsmen. They are as follows, viz.

Edward Breek,  
Mr. Jos. Rowlandson,  
John Prescott,  
William Kerley, sen.  
Ralph Houghton,  
Thomas Sawyer,  
John Whitcomb,  
John Whitcomb, jr.  
Richard Linton,  
John Johnson,  
John Moore,

Wm. and John Lewis,  
Thomas James,  
Edmund Parker,  
James Atherton,  
Henry Kerley,  
Richard Smith,  
William Kerley, jr.  
John Smith,  
Lawrence Waters,  
John White,  
John Farrar,  
Jacob Farrar,  
John Rugg.

Many of these names still abound in Lancaster and the vicinity. In 1659 the town repealed the impolitic order limiting the settlers to 35, and after this the population rapidly increased. The affairs of the town appear to have proceeded in tolerable quiet for more than 20 years from the first settlement, till 1674. The Indians were inclined to peace, and in various ways were of service to the inhabitants. But this happy state of things was not destined to continue. The day of deep and long-continued distress was at hand. The natives, with whom they had lived on terms of mutual good will, became their bitter enemies: desolation was to spread over the fair inheritance; fire and the tomahawk, torture and, death, were soon to be busy in destroying all the comforts of domestic life. On the 22d of August, 1675, eight persons were killed in different parts of Lancaster. On the 10th (O. S.) of February following, early in the morning, the Wampanoags, led by Philip, accompanied by the Narragansetts, his allies, and also by the Nipmucks and the Nashaways, whom his artful eloquence had persuaded to join with him, made a desperate attack upon Lancaster. His forces consisted of 1,500 men, who assaulted the town in five distinct bodies and places. There were at that time more than fifty families in Lancaster.

Lancaster is beautifully situated on the Nashua river, whose north and south branches meet near the center of the town. This stream annually overflows the extensive intervals on its banks, and enriches their already productive soil. There are ten ponds in different parts of the town. Interesting specimens of minerals are found here. and a large slate quarry was once worked for the supply of the Boston market, hut has for some time been neglected.

The above engraving shows the appearance of the central part of Lancaster from the road a few rods north of the burying ground. The prominent building in the center, with a spire, is the Congregational

(Unitarian) church. The building with a small spire, to the right, is the academy. The Lancaster House, with a turret, is seen to the left of the church; the bridge seen below the meeting house is that on which the principal road crosses the Nashua. The Lancaster Bank is in this village. Mr. Rowlandson's house, which was burnt by the Indians, was located at the spot where the cattle are seen feeding. In the central village there are about 75 houses. In this place there are many large elms. There are two other villages in this town, the south or New Boston, and the North village. Population, 1,903. Distance, 16 miles from Worcester, about 25 from Lowell, and 35 from Boston. In 1837 there were 1 woollen and 3 small cotton mills. There were 6 comb manufactories; value of combs manufactured, \$35,000; males employed, 40 females, 9. Engraving in its various branches, printing, and bookbinding have been carried on to some extent in the central village.

FROM: Historical Collections Relating to the History and Antiquities of Every town in Massachusetts with Geographical Descriptions. By John Warner Barber. Worcester Published by Warren Lazell. 1848

**Richard Linton**, Lawrence Waters and Thomas Bell [John Ball?] had gifts of land in what was afterwards Lancaster as an inducement to settle there,

Richard LINTON. Born abt 1585-1590 in England. Died in Lancaster, Massachusetts, on 30 Mar 1665. Immigrated by 1642.

Bond's Watertown provides this account of Richard Linton (with square brackets in the original): "RICHARD LINTON, came over as early as 1630 [Farmer], was proprietor of a homestead in Wat., 1642, and was an early settler of Lancaster. His dr. Anna m. Lawrence Waters, q.v., Sept. 1645. He sold his house, &c., in Wat., to Robert Sanderson. [See Worcester Mag., II. pp. 274, 76, and 81.]" Note that the marriage date of Anna Linton and Lawrence Waters given by Bond cannot be correct, as their children were born beginning in 1635.

Bond further notes: "It is supposed that Richard Linton, of Wat., went to Concord, and resided a few years (1638 to 1642), and there bore the name of Lettin; and that thence he moved to Lancaster with the first settlers. Richard Lynton was at Mr. Craddock's plantation, in Sept., 1630."31

Savage says that "His est. was small, and very little is kn. of him but that his d. Ann m. Lawrence Waters of Lancaster."

Anderson's GMB58 rejects the inference that the Richard Linton recorded at Watertown in 1630 was the same Richard Linton who later settled in Lancaster (with single square brackets in the original): "'Richard Lynton,' in the 28 September 1630 inquiry concerning the death of Austin Bratcher, was listed as one of those who had viewed Bratcher's body before burial, but was absent on the date of the inquiry [MBCR 1:78].... A Richard Linton appears in Watertown by 1643, and soon moves to Lancaster, and many writers have assumed that he is the same as the man of the 1630 record. Similar circumstances exist for several others on this list, and, as with them, there is no evidence that this is the same man. The notation of 'absent' indicates that the 1630 [[p. 1189]] Richard Linton was a transient, and perhaps a young servant at Matthew Craddock's plantation, the residence of the deceased. The Richard Linton of Watertown and Lancaster had a daughter who married in 1645, and so was a mature man with a family in 1630."

Richard Linton was an early settler of Lancaster, and his name appears frequently in the early records of that town in the context of local business. His lands are described thus:

his house Lott. The house Lott of Richard Linton containing more or Less twenty acres is scituate Lying and being on the neck of Land: and by exchange and barter between him and Ralph Houghton, is Layed out between themselves at the west end of the Lott or Lotts of the said Ralph Houghton being the breadth of his two Lotts and is bounded East by the said Lotts South by the Lott of Edward Brick north by James Atherton his Lott and west by the Lott of John Whitcomb Sener. Also more or Less Six acres on which his Dwelling house now Standeth Given him by the town and arbitrators Consent bounded south and west by the Ground of Lawrance Waters north by Robert Bricks Lott so named In the town Book and the highway easterly scituate Lying and being near to his house Lott aforesaid being part upland and part swamp neere to the form of a triangle.

enteruail Lott The enteruaille Lott of Richard Linton containing \_\_\_ acres more or Less Syeth at the South end of quonsapanakin in the manner and form of a triangle bounded by the north Riuer towards the north the enteruail of John Whitcomb towards the North and Southward by his own meadow Ground

He married Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_  
They had the following children:  
i. Anna (1614-1680)

ii. Rachel?90 (1612-1657) Bennett Lancaster MA, 10 Feb 1675/76

During Philip's war against the English (aka King Philip's war), a group of 400 aboriginals attacked several newly-developed towns on the frontier of Massachusetts Bay colony. Lancaster was one of these towns. This is the account of and leading up to the 10th of February, 1675/76. People who appear in my family tree appear in these accounts in green, as do any notes I've added about other individuals.

Lancaster Massachusetts: "The Early Records of Lancaster, Massachusetts 1643 - 1725" Henry S. Nourse, A.M. Lancaster, 1884

p. 98 - LANCASTER IN PHILIP'S WAR 1675. From Nashowah Allies Lankester ["Nashua, alias Lancaster"] 16th: Aug'st 1675:

"Honoured Sir

Last nightt aboutt seaven A Clocke we martched Into Nashowah wheare we are Att Presentt butt shall soone as the Constable hath prest us a dozen Horsses; Proseed for groatton & so to Chenceford; according to the orders Major Willard gave me yesterday Att Quoahbauge; our Major having a Seartayne Intelligence of a Considerable Party of Indians yt [that] have gathered toogather a littell above Chensford which I hope wee shalbe up with this Night or to morrough at furthest & if it please God I come up with them God assisting me I will Cloosely ingadge with them & God Spearing my life I shall as oppertunity gives leave Acquaintt yo'r honor off my Actjons; I have wth me butt 60: Men at Present. Samuel Mosley"

Above is an extract from a letter of the noted Captain of dragoons to Governor Leverett, in Massachusetts archives LXVII, 239. Six days later, Sunday, August 22d, the Indians having warily avoided an encounter with the dragoons, and got in their rear, made a raid upon Lancaster.

Gen. Daniel Gookin states that this bloody foray was headed by a one-eyed chief of the Nipmucks, named John Monoco "who lived near Lancaster before the war began," and that he had twenty of Philip's men with him.

Mrs. Rowlandson writes:

"Those seven that were killed at Lancaster...upon a sabbath day, and the one who was afterwards killed

upon a week day, were slain and mangled in a most barbarous manner by one eyed John and Marlboroughs praying Indians, as the Indians told me."

The charge against the Christian Indians was maliciously untrue, as proven upon their trial. The scene of the murders was at the north end of the settlement, the house of the MacLouds being in the neighborhood of the North Village cemetery. The names of the slain were:

George Bennet  
William Flagg  
Jacob Farrar, Jun.  
Joseph Wheeler  
Mordecai MacLoud  
Mrs. Lydia MacLoud  
Hannah MacLoud aged four years  
(also) An infant MacLoud

Flagg was a soldier detailed for duty here, from Watertown. Wheeler was not a Lancaster man, but probably of Concord.

Letter from Ralph Houghton [Covey & Pitcher lines] Feb 8th 1675:

"ffor the Honoured Countie Court siting at Cambridge.

I was desired by a poore widow whose husband was slaine by the Indians here and hath 5 small children left with her; by a law of the countrie shee should have brought in an Inventorie of her husbands estate, but such are the deficulties of the time and alsoe the trouble of her litle children that shee could not posibly with any saftie com downe; her name is Lidia Benet, and alsoe a Scotsman Mordicai Mukload [MacLoud] who alsoe was slaine and his wife and children, and his house and goods all burned; he hath a brother surviving, both of them had a desire to have com downe with their Inventories but both of them have Catle in the woods, but know not whether the Indians have killed them or not, and therefore they humbly desire the honoured Court not to looke upon them as contemners of authoritie but give them liberty untill another Court and in soe doing, the honoured will ingage the widow and fatherless children as in dutie they are bound to pray for the honoured Court.

Lans 2: 8m: 1675 Subscribed by Ralph Houghton Clarke of the writs"  
[Middlesex Court Files]

The incursion of one-eyed John was the prelude to the fearful tragedy of February 10. 1675/76. Of the plan for the destruction of Lancaster in all its details, even to the very day assigned for its accomplishment, the colonial authorities were fully advised; yet so far as any records show, with a neglect that seems criminally strange, they did almost nothing to ward off or meet the blow. Of the aboriginal possessors of Nashaway, none, unless Sholan, better deserves to be honored among us than that Indian scout, whose courage, skill and fidelity should have saved the town from the massacre of 1676, James Quanapaug, alias James Wisner, also Quenepenett or Quannapohit.

This Christian Indian was so well known for his bravery, capacity and friendship for the English, that Philip had marked him for martyrdom and given orders accordingly to some of his lieutenants. The Governor of the Colony about the same date, commissioned him and a fellow Christian [Indian] named Job Kattenanit, from Natick, for the dangerous venture of visiting the Indian camps to bring back information of the numbers and plans of Philip's forces. These two men, the historian William Hubbard tells us, "through the woods, in the depths of winter, when the ways were impassable for any other sort of people," sought the Nipnet outposts, and "ordered their business so prudently as that they were admitted into those Indian habitations as friends and had free liberty of discourse with them." They were closely watched, however, threatened, and but for a powerful friend would have been slain.

In Quanapaug's own words:

"Next morning I went to One-eyed John's wigwam. He said he was glad to see me: I had been his friend for many years & had helped him kill Mohaugs: and said nobody should meddle with me. I told him what was said of me. He said if any body hurt me they should die. I lay in the sagamores wigwam; and he charged his gun, and threatened any man that should offer me hurt. And this Indian told me they would fall upon Lancaster, Groton, Marlborough, Sudbury and Medfield, and that the first thing they would do should be to cut down Lancaster bridge so to hinder their flight and assistance coming to them, and they intended to fall upon them in about twenty days time from Wednesday next."

[James Quanapaug's Information]

p.100:

Quanapaug finding that he must soon meet [King] Philip, and having effected the the main purpose of his errand, evaded his suspicious foes by a cunning

stratagem, and on the 24th, 11th mo., 1675, bought to his employers, the Governor and Council, full knowledge of the hostile forces and their fell intent. The emergency demanded speedy energy; it met inaction.

Rumors of coming woe meantime stirred the air in the Nashaway valley. The chief military officer, the minister, and other leading citizens went to the Bay to awaken the Council from their lethargy and beg for help. It was too late. February 9th 1675/6, about ten o'clock at night, Job Kattenanit, the second spy, completely exhausted, dragged himself to Major Gookin's door in Cambridge. He had deserted wife and children, and alone travelled upon snow shoes through the pathless wilderness from New Braintree, a terribly fatiguing march of eighty miles, to save his English friends. James Quanapaug had foretold that on the morrow the blow would be struck at Lancaster. Let Daniel Gookin tell Job's story and the fulfillment of the prophecy.

Daniel Gookin:

"He brought tidings that before he came from the enemy at Menemese, a party of Indians, about four hundred, were marched forth to attack and burn Lancaster, and on the morrow, which was February 10th they would attempt it. This time exactly suited with James his information before hinted, which was not then credited as it should have been; and consequently no so good means used to prevent it or at least to have lain in ambushments for the enemy. As soon as Major Gookin understood this tidings by Job, he rose out of his bed and, advising with Mr. Danforth one of the Council that lived near him, they despatched away post in the night to Marlborough Concord and Lancaster, ordering forces to surround Lancaster with all speed. The posts were at Marlborough by break of day and Capt. Wadsworth with about forty soldiers marched away as speedily as he could possibly to Lancaster (which was ten miles distant). But before he got there the enemy had set fire on the bridge. But Capt. Wadsworth got over and beat off the enemy, recovering a garrison house, that stood near another bridge, belonging to Capt. Stevens, and so through God's favor prevented the enemy from cutting off the garrison, God strangely preserving that handful with Capt. Wadsworth, for the enemy were numerous, about four hundred, and lay in ambushment for him on the common road, but his guides conducted him in a private way and so they got safe to Cyprian Stevens, his garrison house very near the other only bridge and a little ground parting them. This house burnt was the minister's house Mr. Rowlandson wherein were slain and taken captive about forty persons, the

minister's wife and children amongst them. [Daniel Gookin's History of the Praying Indians]

p.104 - London 1676. News from New England being a True and Last Account of the present Bloody Wars, etc:

"In a town called Nashaway [Nashua, which was the original name of Lancaster] which they set Fire to, and burnt to the Ground, taking no less than 55 Persons into their Merciless Captivity, of these 55 Captives, the Minister of the Towns Relations made no less than 17 of them: viz. Mrs. Rowlandson, the Ministers Wife, and three of his children, her Sister [Elizabeth Kerley] and seven Children and her Sister Drew [Hannah Divoll, Pitcher line] and four Children.

From: Farns10th@aol.com

Subject: BENNETT, SAMUEL of Lancaster, MA

**Samuel Bennett** of Lancaster, MA

Source: The Early Records of Lancaster, MA by Nourse

p.141 Samuell Bennett signed a petition, with others, in 1703 to His Excellency Joseph Dudley, Esq.

p.152 Samuell Bennett claims damages by the Indians when they assaulted Lancaster July ye 31, 1704 Samuell Bennett for the loss of 3 oxen and 2 cows.

p.156

Samuel Bennett was a signer of a petition date Nov. 1705 with others of Lancaster.

p.173

In the 1711 List of Garrisons at Lancaster is: Garrison of Samuel Bennett holding 3 families; 7 inhabitants; 0 soldiers; and 34 souls.

p.252 Lands of Richard Linton ...in his will he left other lands to another grandson George Bennett who, being slain in the massacre August 22, 1675, Samuel Bennett his son, succeeded to possession.

p.306

Samuel Bennett was the son of George Bennett who was the grandson of Richard Linton. George Bennett was slain in Monoco's raid August 22, 1675 and left widow Lydia and children: John born 1659, Mary born 1661; Samuel born 1665; George born 1669 and Lydia Bennett. Samuel owned Linton's lands in the center of Lancaster. Samuel Bennett's saw-mill "up the north river" is mentioned as early as 1717. He died 1742, aged seventy seven years. Samuel Bennett sold

his John Willard lot to Joseph Waters and it was by him transferred to Isaac Hunt.

p.315 Births at Lancaster, MA

July 22, 1665 Samuell Benit born, son of George and Lidia Benit

Samuel Bennett was born on 22 July 1665 at Lancaster, Worcester, MA, USA. He was the son of George Bennett and Lydia Kibby. Samuel Bennett married Mary (?). Samuel Bennett witnessed the christening of Josiah Bennett in 1708. Samuel Bennett witnessed the christening of Elizabeth Bennett in 1708 at Lancaster, Worcester, MA, USA. Samuel Bennett witnessed the christening of Joseph Bennett in 1708 at Lancaster, Worcester, MA, USA. Samuel Bennett witnessed the christening of Abigail Bennett in 1711 at Lancaster, Worcester, MA, USA. Samuel Bennett was resident in 1723 at Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA, USA. He was last will in 1733 at Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA, USA. He died on 6 July 1742 at Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA, USA, at age 76.

**Relief Bennett (F)**

b. 26 March 1740

Relief Bennett was born on 26 March 1740 at Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA, USA. She was the daughter of Jonathan Bennett and Martha Harris. Relief Bennett married Jacob Ellis on 10 February 1769 at Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA, USA. Relief Bennett died.

132. Jonathan Bennett (Samue) was born at Lancaster, Worcester, MA. He married Martha Harris. Children of Jonathan Bennett and Martha Harris all b. at Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA, were as follows:

i. Bezaleel; b;70 d.

ii. Dinah; d; b. 15 Jul 1737;71 m. Oliver Barnes 24 Dec 1770 at Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA.72

iii. **Relief**; d; b. 26 Mar 1739/40;73 m. Jacob Ellis 10 Feb 1769 at Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA.74

iv. Lucy; d; baptized 19 Nov 1741;75 m. Charles Bigelow 23 Dec 1760 at Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA.76

v. Persis; d; b. before May 21, 1744 (see; christened 21 May 1744 at Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA.77

vi. Jonathan; d; b. 10 Dec 1746;78 m. Catherine Willis 1770.79

vii. David.

**Martha Harris** (Edmund) was born in 1717 at Lancaster, Worcester, MA. She married Jonathan Bennett, son of Samuel Bennett and Mary (--?--), on 14 Apr 1736. She died in 1808 at Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA.

From My Notes

Relief Bennett

b 26 Mar 1739 Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA

d 29 July 1822 Boyleston

m 10 February 1769 Jacob Earl/Ellis

Jonathan Bennett

b. c. 1708 Lancaster

d.

m. 14 April 1736 Shrewsbury, Worcester

Martha Harris b. 1707-1717 d. 1808

dau Edmund Harris

Samuel Bennett

b. 22 Jul 1665 Lancaster, Worcester, MA

d. 6 Jul 1742 Shrewsbury

m. Mary [Parmenter?] b. c. 1668 Shrewsbury

(There is a Samuel Bennett given as an alternate father for Samuel Bennett, b. 1633 Lancaster m. Lydia Linton b. c. 1637)

George Bennett

b. c. 1635 Lancaster

d. 22 Aug 1675 in Indian attack

m. 13 June 1658 Lydia Kibby dau of

Edward Kibby b. c. 1911 England, lived in Boston, mother Mary Linton b. c.

1615 Somersetshire

\_\_\_\_ Bennett

b. 1613 England

m. Rachel Linton b. c. 1616 d. 28 May 1657

both Mary and Rachel daus of Richard

Linton, b. c. 1590 Somersetshire

d. 30 Mar 1665 Lancaster, Middlesex, MA

bef 1612 m. Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ (b.c. 1591 d. after 1665 MA)

Mary Parmenter m. Samuel Bennett (?)  
b. 15 Oct 1670 Sudbury d after 1742 Lancaster

dau of John Parmenter b 1939/40 Sudbury, Middlesex, MA, d 18 Sept 1719, and molther Elizabeth Cutler b 22 July 1646 Watertown, Middlesex, MA d 13 Jul 1722

he is son of John Parmenter (Deacon) b 1588 Little Yeldham Essex England d 1 May 1671 Roxbury, MA

Parmenters and Cutlers go way back

## BURGESS

Mary "Polly" Burgess

- b.
- d.
- m. Jacob Earle

Luther Burgess

- b. c. 1745 Rochester, Plymouth
- d. 1786 on a voyage to India
- m. Alice Southworth

Benjamin Burgess

- b. 2 Apr 1719 in Rochester, MA
- wife unknown
- Children: Luther, Thomas, Benjamin, Ruth

Benjamin Burgess

- b. 5 May 1681 in Rochester
- d. before 1746
- m. 4 Mar 1705/06 in Rochester, Priscilla Gatchell (born Rochester)
- Children: Elizabeth, Phebe, Joseph, Joanna, Thomas, Patience, Benjamin, Samuel, Sarah

Joseph Burges

- b. 1635-1638 in Sandwich, Barnstable, MA
- d. Aug 1695
- m. Sept 1665 Patience Freeman in Sandwich
- Children: Rebecca, Dorothy, Joseph, Benjamin, Ichabod

Thomas Burges

- b. 1602-1603 in England
- d. 13 Feb 1684/85 at Sandwich
- m. c. 1627 Dorothy \_\_\_\_ (b. 1603-1605 England, d. 27 Feb 1686/87 at Sandwich

## Descendants of Ellice Burgess

### Generation No. 1

1. ELLICE1 BURGESS was born 1512 in Truro, Cornwall, England, and died Unknown.  
Child of ELLICE BURGESS is:
  2. i. THOMAS2 BURGESS, b. Abt. 1540, Of, Truro, Cornwall, England; d. Unknown, Truro, Cornwall, England.

### Generation No. 2

2. THOMAS2 BURGESS (ELLICE1)1 was born Abt. 1540 in Of, Truro, Cornwall, England1, and died Unknown in Truro, Cornwall, England. He married HONOR SIDMAN 1577 in Tregonie, Cornwall, England, daughter of HUMPHREY SIDMAN. She was born 1542 in Tregonie, Cornwall, England, and died Unknown in Truro, Cornwall, England.

More About THOMAS BURGESS and HONOR SIDMAN:

Marriage: 1577, Tregonie, Cornwall, England

Child of THOMAS BURGESS and HONOR SIDMAN is:

3. i. THOMAS3 BURGESS, b. 1570, Truro, Cornwall, England; d. Jul 20, 1626, Truro, Cornwall, England.

### Generation No. 3

3. THOMAS3 BURGESS (THOMAS2, ELLICE1) was born 1570 in Truro, Cornwall, England, and died Jul 20, 1626 in Truro, Cornwall, England1. He married ELIZABETH PYE Nov 27, 1598 in Truro, Cornwall, England, daughter of

ANTHONY PYE and ELIZABETH TRETHERWEY. She was born 1572 in Truro, Cornwall, England, and died

Unknown in Truro, Cornwall, England1.

More About THOMAS BURGESS and ELIZABETH PYE:

Marriage: Nov 27, 1598, Truro, Cornwall, England

Child of THOMAS BURGESS and ELIZABETH PYE is:

4. i. THOMAS4 BURGESS, b. Aug 16, 1601, Truro, Cornwall, England; d. Bet. Feb 13, 1683/84 - 1685, Sandwich, MA.

### Generation No. 4

4. THOMAS4 BURGESS (THOMAS3, THOMAS2, ELLICE1) was born Aug 16, 1601 in Truro, Cornwall, England1, and died Bet. Feb 13, 1683/84 - 1685 in Sandwich, MA.



He married DORATHY WAYNES Abt. 1627 in Truro, Cornwall, England<sup>1</sup>. She was born 1603 in Earls, Barton, Norhantes, England<sup>1</sup>, and died Bet. Feb 27, 1685/86 -

1687 in Sandwich, MA.

More About THOMAS BURGESS and DORATHY WAYNES:

Marriage: Abt. 1627, Truro, Cornwall, England<sup>1</sup>

Children of THOMAS BURGESS and DORATHY WAYNES are:

5. i. JOHN<sup>5</sup> BURGESS, b. Bet. Feb 10, 1626/27 - 1628, Sandwich, MA; d. 1701, Yarmouth, MA.

ii. JACOB BURGESS<sup>2</sup>, b. Lynn, MA; d. Mar 17, 1718/19, Sandwich, MA.

iii. THOMAS BURGESS<sup>3</sup>, b. Abt. 1628, Sandwich, Barnstable Co., MA; d. Feb 26, 1716/17, Sandwich, Barnstable Co., MA.

## SOUTHWORTH

### Constant Southworth

SOUTHWORTH, Constant, colonist, born in Leyden, Holland, in 1614 ; died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, about 1685. His father, Edward, a merchant and business agent for the Leyden Pilgrims, died in 1621, and his mother, a woman of great worth and ability, came over in the third vessel to Plymouth colony in 1623 to become the second wife of Governor William Bradford, whom she had formerly known. The son was educated by his step-father, and in 1633 was one of the early settlers of Duxbury, which he represented in the legislature, becoming also commissioner for the united colonies, governor of the Kennebec plantation, and assistant governor of Plymouth. He was the supposed author of the supplement to "New England's Memorial," by his cousin, Nathaniel Morton (Cambridge, 1669). He bequeathed to one of his daughters two beds and furniture, "provided she do not marry William Fobbes, but if she do, then to have five shillings." The daughter preferred the latter alternative.

### Bradford

William with his wife sailed for America in 1620 from Leiden aboard the Mayflower.  
Bas-relief on Bradford Street in Provincetown depicting the signing of the Mayflower Compact

On December 7, 1620, before the colony was established, Bradford's wife died. [1] Dorothy Bradford died while the Mayflower was at anchor in Provincetown Harbor. However, there are no contemporary accounts of the circumstances of her death, only a later mention of drowning by Cotton Mather in *Magnalia Christi Americana*. [2] Bradford included only brief mention of her passing in his own writing. There is a widely circulated story that she committed suicide because the Mayflower was a moored ship, but this is derived from a work of historical fiction published in the June, 1869 issue of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. This claims that they had decided to leave their young son in the Netherlands, and his wife was so stricken with sadness that she took her own life. Regardless of this fictional treatment, there is no proof of suicide. Although it is more likely to be referred to as an accident of her falling off the front side of the ship. [3]

The first winter in the new colony was a terrible experience. Half the colonists perished, including the colony's leader, John Carver. Bradford was selected as his replacement on the spring of 1621. From this point, his story is inextricably linked with the history of the Plymouth Colony.

William Bradford's second wife, Alice Carpenter Southworth, came to Plymouth aboard the *Anne* in July 1623 following the death of her first husband, Edward Southworth.[4] Governor Bradford married Carpenter on August

14, 1623 at Plymouth. Bradford and Carpenter had three children, William, Mercy, and Joseph. Alice also helped to raise John, the son of his first marriage; Alice's sons from her first marriage, Constant and Thomas, arrived in Plymouth sometime after 1627 and presumably lived with their mother and stepfather.[5]

3541. William Southworth. Born ca 1659 in Duxbury, MA.<sup>24</sup> William died on 25 Jun 1719 in Little Compton, MA (now RI).<sup>224</sup> Buried in Old Commons Cemetery, Little Compton.

Will: Will of William Southworth page 575.

William Southworth of Little Compton Yeoman.

To wife Martha Southworth her thirds as law allows.

To son Joseph Southworth 20 pds.

To son Edward Southworth 20 pds.

To son Samuel Southworth 5 pds.

To son Nathaniel Southworth 400 pds.

To son Benjamin Southworth ten shillings.

To son Thomas Southworth 20 shillings.

To son Stephen Southworth one half of my negro man called Cuff

and one cow.

To son Gideon Southworth 20 shillings.

To son Andrew Southworth one half my negro man called Cuff.

To daughter Elizabeth Little 60 pds.

To daughter Alice Cook 70 pds.

To grandson William Southworth and Constant Southworth.

My friend Lieutenant John Wood to be one of my executors

with my sons Joseph and Samuel Southworth.

Witnesses

Jonathan Thurston William Southworth

Richard Grinnell, R. his mark.

Nathaniel Searles. Will made May 8 1719.

Proved August 24 1719.

Inventory of the estate of Captain William Southworth of Little Compton Dec.

one negro man called Cuff. and one negro woman called Su.

One negro woman called Kate.

Witnesses

John Wood Two houses and 100 acres of land 2000 pds.

Peter Taylor

Sylvester Richmond.

Total of estate. 2593 pds.<sup>267</sup>

ca 1680 William first married Rebecca Pabodie (6746) , daughter of William Pabodie (1865) (ca 1619-13 May 1707) & Elizabeth Alden (16874) (ca 1625-31 May 1717). Born on 16 Oct 1660 in Duxbury, MA.<sup>225</sup> Rebecca died in Little Compton, MA (now RI), on 3 Dec 1702; she was 42.<sup>224</sup> Buried in Old Commons Cemetery, Little Compton.

Their children include:

11308 i. Benjamin Southworth (18 Apr

1681-26 Apr 1759)		
11309	ii.	Joseph Southworth (1 Feb 1683-20 Apr 1739)
11310	iii.	Edward Southworth (23 Nov 1684- )
11311	iv.	Elizabeth Southworth (29 Sep 1686-10 Apr 1743)
11312	v.	Alice Southworth (14 Jul 1688-25 Apr 1770)
11313	vi.	Samuel Southworth (26 Dec 1690-ca 1758)
11314	vii.	Nathaniel Southworth (31 Oct 1692-ca 1731)
11315	viii.	Thomas Southworth (13 Dec 1694-)
11316	ix.	Stephen Southworth (31 Mar 1696-aft 21 Jul 1737)

On 14 (or 15) Nov 1705 William second married Martha Kirtland, daughter of Nathaniel Kirtland (-Dec 1686) & Parnell [Kirtland] (-aft 1667), in Saybrook, CT.5 Born on 15 May 1667 in Lynn, MA. Martha died in Saybrook, CT, on 7 Feb 1738; she was 70.

Martha, widow of Joseph Blaque (or Blake).

Their children include:

11317	i.	Gideon Southworth (21 Mar 1707-)
11318	ii.	Andrew Southworth (12 Dec 1709-30 May 1772)

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Full text of "A historical sketch of William Collier"

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A HISTORICAL SKETCH  
 OF

WILLIAM COLLIER COMPILED BY ANNA C.  
 KINGSBURY FOR WILLIAM EMERY NICKERSON  
 PRIVATELY PRINTED  
 MCMXXV

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM COLLIER

William Collier was one of the early Merchant Adventurers who had identified themselves with the Plymouth Colony, in June 1621, at which time the first patent was granted them by the "President and Council of New England." It was taken out in the name of John Pierce, "Citizen and Cloth-worker of London." The Adventurers discovered that Pierce, after taking out the second patent, 20 April 1622, intended "to keep it to him selfe and allow them what he pleased, to hold of them as tenants and sue to his courts as cheefe Lord." He asked £500 for its surrender, after obtaining it for £50, but they refused to pay him anything for it, finally inducing him to assign the patent over to them.

Letters passed between the Adventurers, located in or near London, and the Plymouth "planters" as they were sometimes called. The first letter known to have borne the name of William Collier was one written by James Shirley, Thomas Brewer, William Collier, Joseph Pocock, Thomas Fletcher, John Ling, William Thomas, Robert Reayne, and reads as follows: —

"To our beloved and right well esteemed friend Mr. William Bradford Governour these, but inscribed thus: To our beloved friends Mr. William Bradford, Mr. Isaac Allerton, Mr. Edward Winslow, and the rest whom they think fit to acquaint therewith.

Two things (beloved friends) we have endeavoured to effect, touching Plymouth plantation, first, that the planters there might live comfortably and contentedly. 2d that some returns might be made hither for the satisfying and encouragement of the adventurers, but to neither of these two can we yet attain. At a word, though we be detected of folly, ignorance, want of judgment, yet let no man charge us with dishonesty, looseness or unconscionableness; but though we lose our labours or adventures, or charges, yea our lives; yet let us not lose one jot of our innocence, integrity, holiness, fear and comfort with God.

And, thus ceasing for this time to trouble you further; praying God to bless and prosper you, and sanctify all your crosses and losses, that they may turn to your great profit and comfort in the end, with hearty salutations to you all, we lovingly take leave oi you, from London, Apr. 7, 1624.

Your assured lovers and friends James Sherley Thomas Fletcher Thomas Brewer John Ling William Collier William Thomas Joseph Pock Robert Reayne

The letter book of Bradford gives four of the signers to a letter dated Dec. 18, 1624, James Shirley (sick), William Collier, Thomas Fletcher, Robert Holland. This was written after a breach between the Planters and Adventurers had taken place.

In 1625 a letter was written by some of the Adventurers, William Collier among them, stating that "joint-account" had been closed, that £1400 remained due on it, and that goods to meet this should be shipped to them as trade permitted. They had consigned to Edward Winslow

and Isaac Allerton a stock of cloth, hose, shoes, leather, etc., and four black heifers which were to be sold on the account of these Adventurers at seventy per cent profit. The line of dry goods was poor in quality and did not sell well. The names of three of the black heifers, which sold very readily, were Raghorn, the Smooth-horned Heifer and the Blind Heifer. One of the Adventurers, James Shirley, sent as a gift a red heifer to be kept for the benefit of the poor of the colony. Arber, in his *Story of the Pilgrim Fathers*, states that these Adventurers who were about seventy in number were from different walks in life, "not a Corporation; but knit together by a voluntary combination, in a Society, without constraint or penalty; aiming to do good, and to plant Religion." The year 1626 marked a change in the manner of negotiations between the Adventurers and the Planters. In November of that year a "Composition" was signed by forty-two Adventurers, William Collier among them, agreeing to recover from the Planters £200 a year for nine years. These names are preserved in Gov. Bradford's letter-book heretofore mentioned. Shirley, writing from Bristol, Eng., 19 March 1629/30, says of William Collier, "For Mr. Collier verily I could have wished it would have sorted his other affairs, to have been one of us, but he could not spare money, and we thought it not reasonable to take in any partner, unless he were willing and able to spare money, and to lay down his portion of the stock; however, account of him as a sure friend, both ready and willing to do you all the offices of a firm friend." In 1631, James Shirley, in a letter, mentions putting a certain sum into the brew-house of William Collier in London.

Evidence as to the time that William Collier arrived in the Plymouth Colony is furnished by three letters from England in 1633, — one from Emmanuel Downing and another from Francis Kirby, dated 18 June, and the third from James Shirley, 24 June of that year. The letter written by Emmanuel Downing is "To his very loving cozen Mr. John Winthrop at the Mattachusetts in New England," and subscribed "Your very lovinge Uncle Em: Downinge." He sent love to Mr. Collier among others. Francis Kirby, in his letter to his friend John Winthrop, Jr., writes, "I hope you have received the goods I shipped in the Mary & John per Mr. Collier, wherin I sent all the things you wrote for but sope ashes & old musket barreles, which were not to be had;" Shirley, too, stated, 24 June 1633, that his last letter was "sente in ye Mary & John by Mr William Collier," etc.

The inventory of estate of Peter Brown, of New Plymouth, 10 October 1633, contains debt "Mr" Collier for 1/2 bushell of pease." That of Godbert Godbertson and wife, 24 October of the same year, has item "To Mr Collier for comforts in sicknes 01 — 00 — 00."

William Collier was made freeman, taking the oath of fidelity, January 1633/4 and that same month was rated for public use at £2 5s in corn. The list numbered eighty persons. Of these he and Edward Winslow had the same rate, the highest. The rates of the other seventy-eight were all under £2. In October 1634 William Collier was appointed with others on a committee to treat with the partners about trade, and, with Capt. Miles Standish, Jonathan Brewster, William Palmer and Stephen Tracey for Duxbury side to lay out highways.

In less than a year after Collier arrived in Plymouth Colony he was chosen Assistant to Gov. Bradford, viz., Jan. 1633/4. From that time until 1665 [he was] appointed to that position of trust, with the exception of three years, 1638, 1652 and 1653, serving twenty-eight years in all. On 19 Sept., 1634, Gov. Bradford and William Collier went to Boston to attend a meeting on the Hocking affair. With Capt. Standish, John Doane and John Winslow, William Collier served as a committee to collect money for the building of a mill "as also to agree with workmen, and order other all things for ye dispatch thereof." At the same Court, that of 5 July 1635, to Mr. William Collier, was granted "a parcell of land lying up in ye woods, called by the name of ye North Hill, with some tussicke march ground lying neere unto or aboute ye same." The bounds to this land were set by John Alden, Christopher Wadsworth and William Bassett as late as Feb. 1638/9. The Governor, Mr. Prence, Mr. Collier,

Mr. Alden, Mr. Browne and Mr. John Rowland were appointed, 2 March 1636, "to view that porcon of ground on the north side the Sowth River, and if they finde it more beneficiall tor farmes to Scituate then to these pts, then to allot them; if not, to reserue it." To Mr. William Collier and Christopher Wadsworth ground at Morton's Hole was assigned, in March 1635 ... what became, 1637, Duxbury, and was near Captain's Hill, where Elder Brewster and Capt. Miles Standish had farms. In this vicinity Collier had his home all or the greater part of his life, at least. A committee of nine were appointed, 21 March 1635 to confer about "the neerer uniting of Plymouth & those on Duxburrough side," "to view Jones his river and Mortons Hole, which were thought the fittest place, & to render a reason for their judgment." Seven of the nine decided in favor of Jones River. As Edward Bangs, one of the nine, did not confer with them, William Collier was alone in the choice of Morton's Hole. It was therefore decided to build a meeting house and town at Jones River, which was known as the North Precinct of Plymouth. William Morris of Royston, Hartford Co., formerly, but then servant to William Collier, was, by the consent of Mr. Collier, 6 August 1637, assigned to "dwell and abide as a servant w Love Brewster, of Ducksborrow, yeom," for the residue of the five years of service due to Mr. Collier. Love Brewster had become the son-in-law of Collier by marriage to his daughter Sarah, 15 May 1634.

The Court ordered, 7 May 1638, "that the lands on Duxborrow side shall not be disposed to any but to such new commers as Mr. Collyer, Mr. Partrich, Jonathan Brewster, & Willam Basset shall approve of to be fitt for their societie, as also the lands lying betwixt the North Riuer and the South Riuer (except those lands which are graunted to Captaine Standish and Mr. John Alden,)." When Christopher Wadsworth, 2 July 1638, requested a parcel of land in the woods at the head of the Great Marsh, he described it as "nere Mr Collyers woolf trap." On the 5th of March 1638/9, the Court ordered Mr. Edward Winslow and Mr. William Collyer "to take a view of the heigh wayes towards Greenes Harbor and Scituate from Plymouth, and to cause them to be amended that are in decay, or to alter them to more conveniency and either of them to call one or two with them to do yt."

As representing the inhabitants of Duxbury, 7 Nov.

1639, Wm Collier, Jonathan Brewster, Christopher Waddsworth and Miles Standish, agreed to allow George Polland, "late inhabitant of the Towne of Stokeclere in the Realme of England yeoman & Wm Hiller of the Towne of New Plymouth Carpenter" to build a mill at Stony Brook for grinding com. In 1640 Collier was called upon with others to view and lay out lots at Green Harbor or north of the South River. Among those to receive lands were William Bassett, William Wetherell, the Southworth brothers, Thomas Prentice and Daniel Cole. The name of Rexhame was given to the Green's Harbor lands by 1641, but in 1642 that locality became known as Marshfield. The southeastern part of Marshfield retains the name of Green Harbor, the portion of the town, probably, to be first developed.

The relations between James Shirley and others in England with the partners in Plymouth had become trying. To the end of coming to an agreement, Shirley wrote a letter to Mr. John Atwood and Mr. William Collier, two of his special acquaintances, in 1641, —

"S... My love remembered, &c. I have writte so much concerning ye ending of accounts betweexte us, as I profess I know not what more to write, &c. If you desire an end, as you seemeth to doe, ther is (as I conceive) but 2. waies, that is to perfecte all accounts, from ye first to ye last, &c. Now if we find this difficulte, and tedious, haveing not been so stricte & carefull as we should and oughte to have done, as for my owne parte I doe confess I have been somewhat to remisse, and doe verily thinke so are you, &c. I fear you can never make a perfecte accounte of all your pety viages, out, & home too & againe, Sec. So then ye second way must be, by bidding or compounding; and this way, first or last, we must fall upon, &c. If we must warr at law for it, doe not you expecte from me, nether will I from you, but to cleave ye heare, and then I dare say ye lawyers will be most gainers, &c. Thus let us set to ye worke, one way or other, and end, that I may not allways suffer in my name & estate. And you are not free; nay, ye gospell suffers by your delaying, and causeth ye professors of it to be hardly spoken of, that you, being many, & now able, should combine & joine together to oppress & burden me, &c. Fear not to make a faire ik reasonable offer; beleeve me, I will never take any advantage to plead it against you, or to wrong you; or else let Mr Winslow come over, and let him have such full power & authority as we mav ende by compounding; or else, ye accounts so well and fully made up, as we may end by reconing. Now, blesed be God, ye times be much changed here, I hope to see many of you returne to your native countrie againe, and have such freedom &c libertie as ye word of God prescribs. Our bishops were never so near a downfall as now; God hath miraculously confounded them, and turned all their popish &c Machavillian plots &c projects on their owne heads, &c. Thus you see what Is fitt to be done concerning our perticulere greevances. I pray you take it seriously into consideration; let each give way a little that we may meete, &c. Be you and all yours kindly saluted, &c. So I ever rest,

Your loving friend,

(Signed) James Shirley Clapham, May 18, 1641"

On the 15th of the following October articles of agreement were made between the partners, James Shirley, John

Beacham and Richard Andrews, of London, merchants, and William Bradford, Edward Winslow, Thomas Prentice, Myles Standish, William Brewster, John Alden & John Rowland, with Isaac Allerton in a trade of beaver skins and other furs of New England. Differences had arisen about the charge of two ships, "ye White Angele, of Bristow," and "ye Frindship, of Barnstable." John Atwood, with the advice and consent of William Collier, for and in behalf of James Shirley, and with William Bradford, agreed that Shirley should give release and William Bradford and others be bound for the payment of £1200 in satisfaction of all demands. The following year this "long and tedious bussiness came to some issue though not to a finall ende with all ye parties."

Mr. Edward Winslow and Mr. William Collyer were elected by the Court, 7 Mch. 1642/3, to treat with the Massachusetts Bay court and government with regard to the union of the four colonies. The following June they were granted full commission and authority "in name of the whole Court, to subscribe the articles of confederacon with the Massachusetts, Conectacutt, and New Haven, and to subscribe the same in name of the whole and to fix thereto the cofnon scale of the goument." In August, the same year, the same two commissioners were ordered to procure a standard bushel and half-bushel measure, according to the Massachusetts Bay standard, that the measures be uniform. At the same August Court two each from Plymouth, Duxbury and Marshfield were appointed to revise the laws of the Plymouth Colony, "that such as are necessary may be established, such as are vnnecessary may be repealed, and such as are defective may be altered, and such as are wanting may be ppared, and penalties to be fixed to eich law as far as may be; that vpon the approbacion of them by the Court they may be confirmed at the Genall Court." William Collier was the one chosen from Duxbury to select whom he would to serve with him. As late as September 1651 the position taken by Edward Winslow and William Collier as commissioners in 1643 was upheld as follows: —

"The Commissioners of Plym: taking knowledge of the long Declaration of the Massachusetts Comissioners Collected out of peeces of passages of many years and being vnsatisfied therewith thought meet to declare themselves that what was done by Mr Winslow and Mr Collyare then Comissioners of Plym: in Anno 1643 Concerning the Resignacion vp of any lands which Plym: had enterest in was not at all in their power to Resigne vp any pte of Plymouths Jurisdiction to the Massachusetts Neither could the Massachusetts Receive any such Resignaon without being Iniurius to the third and sixt articles of Confeederacbn (if any had been made) And Mr. Winslow and Mr Collyare have seuerall times publickly denied that they either did or entended to Resigne any pte of the Jurisdiction of Plym: to the Massachusetts."

A letter from Gov. Edward Winslow to Gov. John Winthrop, dated Marshfield "(2) 6. 44" contains mention of a letter written by Winthrop to Winslow dated "21 (i) 1643" which had been imparted by Winslow to his "prtner mr Collier." As the letter was in relation to early matters in Connecticut the term partner was doubtless synonymous with associate or commissioner.

Again, 4 June 1645, Mr. Collier was appointed in

the making of laws. This time the committee consisted of fourteen and the purpose was "for the preparing of some present laws for redress of some present abuses, and for preventing of future." A year later, 7 July 1646, Mr. Collier was appointed one of four to draw up the excise into "due forme of an act, and also to prescribe a way and means how it shall be gathered, with penalties upon the delinquents, and present it to ye Court to be confirmed." In 1648 William Collier received as apprentice one John Balden for the term of five years beginning with the 20th of December, agreeing to furnish him with "meat Drinke and Cloathing lodging and washing and at the end of fouer yeares servis to give the said John Balden a heaiffer of two years old."

In June 1650 William Collier was on a committee with Thomas Prentice and others to treat with the commissioners and settle the controversy "concerning the title to the lands called Shawwamett and Pautuxet, and the protection of the English and Indians, &c." They determined to relinquish to the government of Massachusetts all claim and title to the lands which were the right of Pumham and Socanoco, and also the "lands held by William Arnold, Robert Coale, and such of the other English as at that time together with themselves did in like manor subiecte to the Massachusetts as aforesaid" but the lands belonging to "the towne or inhabitants of Providence vnto this day by any just title shall not be included in this relinquishment above specified, but shall notwithstanding remayne and wholly belonge to the inhabitants of Providence, freely to enjoy as formerly they have done." The first signature to this document was that of William Bradford, followed, second, by that of Thomas Prentice, and, third, William Colliere. With his sons-in-law Thomas Prentice and Constant Southworth and five others, William Collier was on a committee to determine concerning laws of the Court. In October, land of Constant Southworth was to be viewed and laid out which was "sometimes Mr Collyars, lying over against Duk Hill."

William Thomas of Marshfield, in his will dated 9 July 1651 has the following item, "I bequeath unto Mr Wm Collyare an Refer which he shall chuse out of three which I now have and to his Wife a Diaper Table Cloth of nine foot in leanth." Edward Buckley, also a beneficiary by the will, with William Collyare were constituted overseers.

Dartmouth, which had been common land until 5 Oct. 1652, was then purchased. It was first known as Acushena, Ponagansett, and Coaksett. At their meeting at Plymouth, 7 Mch. 1652/3, thirty-four shares were allotted to the Purchasers. Among these appear the names of William Collyar and Sarah Brewster, his daughter, widow of Love Brewster, who received one whole share, and Constant Southworth, son-in-law of William Collier, who likewise received one whole share. The land allotted is described as follows, — "all that Tract and tracts of lands lying from the Purchasers bounds on the west side of Acoughcusse to a river called Accusshananeck and three miles to the Eastwards of the same,"

In April 1653 William Collier's name appeared on the Council of War as it had as early as the year 1643. In March 1656 he was one of those to appear in Court, acting in behalf of the country in regard to trade at Kennebeck. Again, 3 June 1657, he was called upon as one of a committee ap-

pointed by the Court "to reviewe the lawes, and to reduce them to such order as they may conduce to the benefitt of the goument."

The Court records of 29 June 1652 show that the sum of forty pounds had been promised to be paid to Mr. Collyare, some of which still remained unpaid. The sums due from the several towns were: —

Plym 04 :04 :00  
Duxburrow 03 :06 :08  
Scittuate 06:00:00  
Sandwidge 04:06:08  
Taunton 03:06:08  
Yarmouth 03:06:08  
Barnstable 03:10:00  
Marshfield 03 :06 :08  
Rehoboth 05:14:04  
Eastham 02:13:04

At the two sessions of the Court, 15 March and 4 May 1657, William Collier presided as acting Governor in the absence of Governor Bradford because of illness. Governor Bradford died 9 May 1657 and Thomas Prentice, son-in-law of William Collier, succeeded to that office 3 June 1657. If the deposition giving his age "85 or thereabouts" in 1668 is to be approximated, Mr. Collier must have attained at least to his "three score years and ten" at the time he presided at Court.

Court entries of 1657 and 1658 reveal the fact that William Collyare, John Alden, Josias Winslow and Thomas Southworth were on a committee for apprehending a Quaker, Robert Huchin, who had been producing "great disturbance in this goument."

"Mr. Collyare, Mr Alden and Constant Southworth" were appointed, 29 Sept. 1658, to take some speedy course to reduce "Goodwife Thomas, a Welch woman, liueing at the North River, to shue more orderly, soe as shee bee not for the future indangered to come to missery and extremity, as formerly shee hath bine." Further, 1 March 1658/9, "Vpon the complaint of William Tubbs, that Goodwife Thomas, a Welch woman, that shee dwelleth on his land without his leaue, the Court hath appointed Mr Collyare and Mr Alden to take some speedy course to remoue her vnto her owne land. She was ordered, 6 Oct. 1659, to repair to Mr. Collier and Mr. Alden, at Duxbury, that they may "heare and determine what is meet in the case."

Among the publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts is a copy of an item from a manuscript volume as kept by John Saffin. It is a record of his marriage as performed by Mr. William Collier, one of the magistrates, and reads as follows: —

"New England Anno 1658

In the Year of our Lord one thousand Six Hundred Fifty Eight on the third Day of December (being fryday) I Jn Saffin Eldest Son to Simon Saffin of the City of Exceter Merchant by Grace his Wife onely Daughter to Mr. Jn<sup>o</sup> Garrett sometime of Barnstable in ye County of Devon; was in or about the 16 year of my age Married to my Dearly Beloved Wife Martha ye 2d Daughter to Capt Tho: Willett at Plymouth in New England; By Mr. William Collier one of the Magistrates."

Upon the Court records of 6 Dec. 1659 appears the

following; — “Mr Willam Collyare oweth the state of England the sume of 20’.” Goodwin designated him as “the richest man in the Colony.”

By record of 7 June 1659, “In regard that Mr Collyare, by reason of age and much busines on him, can not attend the countreyes busines att Courts but with great difficulties, the Court have appointed the Treasurer to procure him a seruant, and doe allow him for that purpose the sume of ten pounds,” A grant of thirty or forty acres of land, with some meadow, to Mr. Collier, 2 July 1667, for his grandchild “whoe is now serviceable vnto him” may indicate that the “servant” of 1659 was the “grandchild” of 1667.

It was not uncommon for the best citizens to be granted the permission to sell liquor. At the Court of 13 June 1660, William Collier was given liberty “to sell stronge waters to his naighbours, or any others, as hee shall thinke meet.”

With Mr. Alden, Lieutenant Southworth and Mr. Hinckley, Mr. Collier was deputed to “give meeting to other att Taunton the fourth day of the last weeke in July 1660 to endeauor the settleing of such differences as are amongst them.”

“In reference vnto a desire of Mr Collyare about his ... of meadow att the North Hill, in the township of Duxburrow, the Court haue ordered Major Winslow and Mr Aldin to view and settle the bounds of the said meddow.” This was dated 3 June 1662. At the Court of 3 Oct. 1662 the following is recorded, “Wheras Mr Collyare complaineth that the records of his graunt att the north hill are lost and cannot bee found both of the vpland and meddow the Court hath ordered, that Mr Aldin and Major Winslow shall view the same land, and bring report of it to the next March Court, that soe it may be recorded as neare as may bee according to the first graunt.” The bounds were accordingly made to the meadow “containing about two acres” at North Hill, and the Court ordered, 1 June 1663, that it be recorded. On the same date, William Collyare and John Alden, two of the Assistants who had been appointed to lay out the bounds to the land of William Bradford, gave their report. This land is noted as having been granted to Bradford but not laid out nor bounded to him in his lifetime.

A conference was held at Mr. Collier’s, at Duxbury, in 1662, between Sachem Alexander and several of the magistrates. A rumor had spread that Alexander was plotting with the Narragansetts for the destruction of the whites.

A commission was signed by Thomas Prence Gou, William Collyare, John Alden and Josias Winslow dated Plymouth “the 30th of June 1665” addressed to Samuel Nash, chief marshal, Barnard Lumbert and Joseph Howes. It calls attention to an order of Court dated 7 June 1665 by which they are to repair to Mannamoiett “to lay out to William Nicarson, Mr Thomas Hinckley, all such portions of land att Mannamoiett, both vpland and meddow, according to your best descretion.” This record on the Court files is dated 31 Oct. 1666.

On the 2d of March 1668/9, is a reference vnto a former graunt of land graunted vnto Mr Collyare, the Court haue ordered, that hee shall haue fifty acres of land in that tract of land purchased by Mr Prence and Francis Combe att Namassakett, now Middleboro, in any place of it not

yett disposed off.”

William Collier was frequently called upon to witness deeds of his friends and neighbors, as in the cases of William Bassett and Francis Sprague in 1637, in which instances he wrote his name “Willam Collyer.” Besides witnessing wills he took inventories of estates, notably those of William Kemp, 1641, of his son-in-law Love Brewster, 1651, of Ralph Partridge, 1658. He most commonly signed himself “Willam Collyare,” which was the usual spelling of the name upon the Colony records, although in his letter from London, 1624, the name appeared “Collier.” Other spellings of the name were Collyer, Colyer, Collyar, Colyare, Collyiar, Colliare, Coliare, Coliar, Colliar. In England there was equal variation in the spelling of the name. Considering the number of documents to which Mr. Collier affixed his signature, it is strange that scarcely an original paper bearing his autograph has been found to be in existence today. Such records as are to be found at Plymouth, of the Colonial period before the counties were established, are volumes of very old copies of the original papers, and a very few originals.

Through the kind permission of George Ernest Bowman, editor of “The Mayflower Descendant,” a reprint of a certificate which appears in that publication of January 1923 is shown in this sketch. The original is in possession of Rev. Roderick Terry, D.D., of Newport, R. I. It is of interest as bearing the signature, not only of Wm. Collier, but of Myles Standish and William Thomas, all Assistants. It reads as follows: —

“ These Are to Certyfe, That Att A generall Court houlden Att Plimouth For the Jurisdiction of Plimouth the first Day of the fourth moneth 1647.

Mr William Bradford; And Mr John Browne weare Chosen Comissioners for this Jurisdiction for a full And Compleat yeare; As Anye occasion; or exigent, may Require, And pticularly for the next yearly meeting Att Plimouth the first thursday in September 1647: And were intrusted with full power And Authoritye; to treat of; And Conclude of All things According to the tenure, And true meaning of the Artickles of Confederation for the United Collonyes of New England Concluded Att boston the 29 of May 1643:

Myles Standish Wm Collier William Thomas “

One of the last public services rendered by Mr. William Collier was a testimony given by him, 16 April 1668. A copy of this is among the early Court files of the Sup. Court of Judicature, #857, at the Suffolk Courthouse, Boston. It will be seen to be of great value from the fact that it is the only document so far as known in New England which gives any idea as to the time of his birth. It reads as follows: — “Mr William Collier aged 85 or thereabouts Testifieth That being appointed by the Court with Mr Winslow & Mr Alden for the laying out of Mr William Thomas his lands. That he allways understood That all the meadow comprehended by Green Harbor River abutting upon his upland within his line was by us laid out to him.

The oath of Mr William Collier

Taken this 16.2.68 before me

John Alden assit”

The earliest writers upon genealogical matters in this

country give but little of his family. All that Savage offers is, "Whether he brought wife from home, or had any here is doubtful; but four daughters came, of excellent character." The files of Plymouth Colony, however, show clearly that Mr. Collier had a wife there as early as 18 Feb. 1634/5, at which time the inventory of the estate of Thomas Evans mentions a debt owing to "Mrs. Colier," the amount not being stipulated.

The deeds of Plymouth Colony show that by 11 June 1653 the wife of William Collier was Jane. On that date the following obligation was appointed to be recorded, —

Reprinted by permission from "The Mayflower Descendant [Note signature of Wm. Collier]

WILLIAM COLLIER 13

"Wheras there hath been a Difference Depending betwixt Mrs Elizabeth Warren and her sonn Nathaniel Warren about certaine lands which the said Nathaniell conceiveth hee hath right unto as heire unto the lands of Mr Richard Warren Deceased; These are therfor to Declare and certify unto all whom it may conserne That wheras a late petition hath been prefered unto the court by Mrs Jane Collyare in the behalfe of her grandchild Sara the wife of the said Nathaniell Warren and an other petition formerly preferred to the court by Robert Bartlett sonninlaw of the said Elizabeth Warren by each petitions the prties requesting Justice in the p..mises; the said Mrs Elizabeth Warren and Mrs Jane Collyare and Nathaniell Warren haveing agreed to refer the said Difference unto such of the bench as they have chosen; viz Mrs Elizabeth Warren hath chosen Mr Willam Bradford and captain Willett and Mrs Jane Collyare and Nathaniell Warren haveing Chosen Mr Thomas Prence and capt. Myles Standish and they the said Elizabeth Warren in the summe of an hundred pounds and the said Jane Collyare and Nathaniell Warren in the summe of an hundred pounds to stand to whatsoever they shall Doe and finally Determine in the p..mises or the Maior prte of them; and incase they can not agree they are to chose a fift to bee Umpire in the case." Elizabeth Warren signed by mark and Jane Collyare and Nathaniell Warren signed their names.

Nathaniel Warren's marriage to Sarah Walker is on the Plymouth Colony records, 19 Nov. 1645.

On the 2d of December 1661, William Collier gave a deed of land to Benjamin Bartlett who had married Sarah Brewster, granddaughter of William Collier, and daughter of his daughter Sarah (Collier) Brewster. The deed was freely given with the consent "of Mistris Jane Collyare his wife," to take effect upon the death of William Collier and his wife Jane. This deed was made null and void and another deed made the 28th of June 1666.

As there was a "Mrs. Colier" in the Colony, by 18 Feb. 1634/5 as previously mentioned, it seems apparent either that William Collier brought his wife with him in 1633 or that she came soon after. Had he married her here the marriage would have been recorded, probably, as were those of his four daughters. The question naturally arises as to whether Jane Collier was the wife of 1634/5 or a later wife. No doubt would have crept in as to her being the wife of 1634/5 and the mother of his daughters born in England were it not for the document in which Mrs. Jane Collier represents the interest of her "grandchild" Sarah (Walker)

Warren as though this grandchild was kin to her and not to her husband William Collier.

The deed to Daniel Cole, elsewhere quoted, where he is called by Collier "soninlaw" has given rise to the natural supposition that Ruth, the wife of Daniel Cole, was a fifth daughter of William Collier. If she were Collier's daughter, her age at death, 15 Dec. 1694, in her 67th year, would place her birth 1627-8. That there is no record of the marriage of Daniel Cole to wife Ruth, which must have occurred before 15 July 1644 when the son John Cole was born and when Ruth was but 17 or 18 years of age, seems incredible for a daughter of the magistrate, the marriages of whose four known daughters were painstakingly recorded. Daniel Cole died six days after his wife Ruth, or 21 Dec. 1694, aged 80 years. This would make him some thirteen years his wife's senior. May it have been that Daniel Cole had married previously in England a daughter of William Collier, and that this Ruth was a second wife." Other possible explanations of the relationship "son-in-law," meaning usually in those days "stepson" would be that Jane, wife of William Collier, had married the father of Daniel Cole or else had married the father of Daniel Cole's wife Ruth before her marriage to Mr. Collier. Jane was, however, grandmother of Sarah (Walker) Warren whose birth must have occurred about the same time as Ruth's, so that if Ruth were her daughter and Sarah Walker her granddaughter she would have become a mother and a grandmother at about the same time, not an uncommon occurrence in those days. Jane must have been born not much later than 1592, and probably somewhat earlier than that, to have had a granddaughter of marriageable age by 1645.

The will of John Cole which was proved 7 Jan. 1637/8 bears no date of signature. After the statement that he was sick and weak in body but in perfect mind and memory it goes on to state, "I give and bequeath unto my brother Job Cole my beding and all my cloathes and my Sow and I give unto my sister Rebecca one of my sheepe and unto Elizabeth Collyer five shillinges and unto eich of master Collyers men half a crowne a peece as namely unto Edward IP VI unto Joseph IP VI & unto Arthur IV Yl & also to Ralph IP VI and unto John IP VI these prticulars above named being payd and given the remaynder I would have divided betweene my brother Job and my brother Daniell and if my brother Daniell should be dead before his part can be deliv'ed unto him then my brother Job shall have it all And I doe ordayne and make my brother Job Cole my sole executor." It is reasonable to suppose that the Elizabeth Collier remembered by John Cole was the daughter of William Collier. In the absence of the date of signature it is likely that the will was made before Nov. 2, 1637, when Elizabeth Collier became Elizabeth Southworth, by marriage to Constant Southworth.

It is unfortunate that the identity of Jane Collier has not been determined. Besides the possibility that she had married a Walker previous to her marriage to William Collier there is the possibility that her daughter by a former husband had married a Walker, becoming the mother of Sarah (Walker) Warren. There is even another possibility for the identity of Jane Collier. William Collier subscribed to the following, 6 March 1649, "Know all men by these



presents ye I Willam Colliar have made over vnto my kinsman Willam Clark all my Right title & Enterest of & into a pcell of vpland ground lying att North hill in the Township of Duxburrow being Esteemated at about ten acars bee it more or less lying on the south east side of the said North hill; being bounded on the south with the hieway & otherwise bounded as it is now Inclosed The said ten acers of vpland bee it more or les with all & singular the appurtenances

“(Signed) Willam Colliar. This William Clark is supposed to have been the son of the Thomas Clark who served as administrator with the other three on the estate of William Collier. In a deed from Thomas Southworth and Constant Southworth of Duxbury to Nathaniel Warren and Joseph Warren of New Plymouth, dated i May 1666, a farm at Eel river sometime the land of their uncle William Wright, deceased, was conveyed as also land that had been granted to their father-in-law William Bradford, deceased, which land abbutted on land belonging “to Mr Thomas Clarke; now in the Ocupation of his son Willam Clarke.”

May it have been that the kinship of William Clark and William Collier came through Mrs. Jane Collier? In Nottingham, Eng., Parish Registers are several marriages of Thomas Clarks to women by the name of Jane, —

Thomas Clarke & Jane Drurye, 23 Sept. 1583, at St. Anne’s of Sutton in Bonington.

Thomas Clarke & Jane Wright, 20 Dec. 1584, at St. Mary’s.

Thomas Clarke & Jone Resonn, 24 Sept. 1593, at St. Mary’s.

William Gisburne & Jane Clarke, 29 Oct. 1560, at St. Michael’s of Sutton in Bonington.

May it have been that Mrs. Jane Collier was a daughter of one of the above marriages and may Thomas Clarke of New England have been her brother or nephew?

The name Walker also appears frequently among the Nottingham marriages. Two early ones were of Francis Walker and Jane Tompson, 4 May 1614 in Radford; and of Robert Walker and Jane Thorp, 26 Nov. 1580, So. Collingham.

There is another mention of kin of William Collier upon the Plymouth Colony records. On the 6th of December 1659, Joseph Prior was summoned and appeared “to answare for pilfering and ployning practices, and other vnworthy carriages relateing thervnyo, viz&, in alluring a younge maide, a kinswoman to Mr Willam Collyares, to healp him, the said Prior, to sundry thinges ptaining to the said Mr Collyare, without knowlidg of or leave from Mr Collyare or Mrs Jane Collyare, his wife.”

While the name of Collier is to be found in Lancashire and Cheshire, Wiltshire and other places in England, it is more probable that the early home of William Collier, the Adventurer, was in or near London where we at least know he had a brew-house. Two marriages near London seem worthy of investigation, the one at St. Saviour’s, Southwark, 13 May 1610, of William Colliar and Margaret Timmes; the other at Hayes, Middlesex, 21 June 1612, of Wm. Collier and Isabel Parrett. They are suggestions for genealogical research, provided, only that Jane was a second wife of William Collier and not the mother of his four daughters,

all of which points need proof as yet.

Descendants of William Collier may well be pleased with the following tribute paid by Morton in his New England Memorial: — “This year likewise Mr. William Collier arrived with his Family in New-England 1633, who as he had been a good Benefactor to the Colony of New-Plimouth before he came over, having been an Adventurer unto it at its first beginning; so also he approved himself a very useful Instrument in that Jurisdiction after he arrived; being frequently Chosen, and for divers years serving God and the Country in the place of Magistracy; and lived a godly and holy life untill old Age which to him is a Crown of Glory, being found in the way of Righteousness.”

Mr. Collier was probably buried in the old cemetery noted by Laurence Bradford in his history of Duxbury as on what is now Chestnut Street, between Bailey’s and Hall’s Corners. There were, in 1900, but one hundred twenty graves that were marked, in that cemetery. The oldest of these stones bears the year 1697. Without doubt there were other stones there which have crumbled away. Two triangular stones, according to tradition, enclosed the grave of Miles Standish. These were removed some years since and replaced by the monument to the worthy Capt. Standish which adorns Captain’s Hill. In this cemetery are stones to Aldens, Brewsters, Bradfords, Partridges, Southworths, Westons, Wadsworths and Winslows, descendants of the original settlers of those names. Another old burial place near Harden Hill was supposed by Winsor, Duxbury historian, to have been the first burial place. In view of the fact that Collier, Alden and Standish lived near the Chestnut Street burial place, at a place called Morton’s Hole, northwest from it, and that Standish was buried there, stronger evidence would seem to be for Chestnut Street than for Harden Hill as the resting place of Mr. William Collier.

Strange as it may seem, William Collier left no will. On the 5th of July 1671 the Court empowered Gov. Thomas Prence, Mr. Constant Southworth, Mr. Thomas Clarke, and Benjamin Bartlett, “or any three of them, to administer on the estate of Mr Willam Collyare deceased” and the four were appointed by the Court 29 Oct. 1671. Of the four administrators, Gov. Thomas Prence had married Mary, daughter of Mr. Collier; Constant Southworth had married another daughter, Elizabeth Collier; Benjamin Bartlett had married Sarah Brewster, daughter of Love and Sarah (Collier) Brewster, and granddaughter of Mr. Collier; while Mr. Thomas Clarke was probably the father of the William Clark to whom William Collier gave deed of land, 6 March 1649/50, designating him as “my kinsman.” On the same date, 29 Oct. 1671, that the administrators were appointed the following mention is made of Daniel Cole, “Daniell Cole shall have and enjoy all such pticulars of the estate of the said Willam Collyare, that are extant, which are specyfyed in the first paper given by him, the said Willam Collyare.” There is on record among the early Plymouth Colony deeds one from William Collier to this same Daniel Cole, in which deed Cole is called “soninlaw.” It reads as follows, —

“A writing appointed to bee Recorded

Memorandum that I Willam Collyare have given to my son-inlaw Daniel Cole all my Right and title to my pte

of Purchase land upon Cape Codd of upland and meadow; being att Sautuckett Namscekett and about Paomett; and the appurtenances appertaining therunto as of wood Comons and the graunt of blubber onely Reserving for my life time a Right therin to have my horses mares and Coult's Pasture therupon Witnesse my hand"

"A Deed appointed to bee Recorded to the like effect as above expressed since made according to the p..mises

To all people to whom these presents shall Come Willam Collyare of the Towne of Duxburrow Gent: sendeth Greet &c

Know yea that I the said Willam Collyare have freely and Absolutely given graunted allianated enfeofed and Confeirmed and Doe by these presents give graunt allianate enfeofe and Confeirme unto my soninlaw Daniel Cole of the Towne of Eastham yeoman all that my Right title and Interest of and into the Purchase land comonly soe Called lying and being upon Cape Cod viz: all my Right title and Interest of and Into the land Comonly Called and knowne by the Name of Purchase land lying and being att Satucquett Namscekett and Paomett both upland and meadow land; with all and singulare the Appurtenances Rights priviledges and emunities belonging therunto or to any pte or pcell therof viz: all the woods Comons and priviledges of blubber which may by Gods providence att any time acrow unto the said lands or any pte or pcell therof as appertaining unto mee the said Willam Collyare by vertue of my Interest in the said lands;" "Reserveing notwithstanding unto my selfe; this libertie and priviledge that my horses and mares and Coult's shall as occation shalbee .... pasture upon the said lands Dureing the time of my life. Dated 16 Day of Oct. 1659

Willam Collyare and a (scale)"

Of the children of William Collier we know positively of but four. Further evidence should be procured before accepting Ruth, wife of Daniel Cole, as a fifth and much younger sister of the four known daughters of William Collier, the order of whose births is uncertain: —

1. Rebecca, bom, England, about 1610; married Job Cole, Plymouth Colony, 15 May 1634; she died, widow of Job Cole, Eastham, Mass., 29 Dec. 1698, aged about 88 years; as late as 1710 real estate of Job Cole was settled upon his widowed daughter Rebecca Nickerson who had been at some charge in care of her mother after her father's decease; children,

i. Daniel Cole, "the son of Job Cole", fined for cursing, 10 s. 1672; married Mercy Fuller, dau. of Rev. Samuel Fuller of Middleboro; 3 children; died July 1713, Eastham

ii. Rebecca Cole, born, Eastham, 26 Aug. 1654; married a Nickerson

iii. Job Cole (probably), freeman, Eastham, 1670

iv. Samuel Cole (probably), of Eastham and Harwich; died Harwich, Dec. 1717. Children Samuel, Stephen, Elizabeth (?), Mary(?)

2. Sarah, bom, England, about 1615; married (ist) Love Brewster, son of Elder William Brewster, 15 May 1634; he died, soon after will dated 1 Oct. 1650; married (2d) Richard Park of Cambridge, after 1 Sept. 1656, who had children by a former marriage; he died between date of will 12 July 1665 and inventory of estate 8 Oct. 1665; she died, Plym-

outh, 26 Apr. 1691 in her 76th year; Children

i. Sarah Brewster, who married Benjamin Bartlett about 1656 and died about 1676

ii. Nathaniel Brewster, probably unmarried; died between Dec. 1673 and Nov. 1676.

iii. William Brewster, married Lydia Partridge, 2 Jan. 1673; died 3 Nov. 1723

iv. Wrestling Brewster, married Mary; died 1 Jan. 1697  
MARY, born, England; married Thomas Prence, Plymouth Colony, 1 April 1635, [second?] wife; died before 8 Dec. 1662 at which time Apphia ( ) Freeman had become the wife of Thomas Prence; Children

i. Jane Prence, born, Duxbury, 1 Nov. 1637; married Mark Snow as his 2d wife; died May or June 1712

ii. Mary Prence, date of birth unkn.; married John Tracy who died, Windham, Conn., 30 May 1718; she died before 25 Jan. 1696/7

iii. Sarah Prence, born 1643-6; married Jeremiah Howes of Yarmouth who died, Dennis, 9 Sept. 1708; she died, 3 March 1704-6

(It is not known whether Elizabeth Prence who married Arthur Rowland, Jr., 9 Dec. 1667; and Judith Prence who married Isaac Barker, 28 Dec. 1665, were the daughters of Mary (Collier) Prence or of subsequent wife Apphia of Governor Thomas Prence.)

Elizabeth, born, England; married Constant Southworth, Plymouth Colony, 2 Nov. 1637; who died March 1678/9 in Duxbury; Children: —

i. Mercy Southworth, married Samuel Freeman, 12 May 1658; he died, 25 Nov. 1712; 9 children

ii. Edward Southworth, married Mary Peabody, Duxbury, 16 Nov. 1671; he died before 7 Nov. 1727; Mary survived him; 7 children

iii. Alice Southworth, married Col. Benjamin Church, Tiverton, R. I., 26 Dec. 1667; he died 17 Jan. 1717/18; she died, 5 Mch. 1719; 8 children

iv. Nathaniel Southworth, married Desire Gray, Plymouth Col., 10 Jan. 1671/2; she died 4 Dec. 1690, Plymouth; he died, Middleboro, 14 Jan. 1710/11, in 626. yr.; 6 children

v. Mary Southworth, married David Alden about 1670; he died before 22 May 1719, appraisal of his est.; number of children uncertain, probably 8 or 9

vi. Elizabeth Southworth, married Lieut. Wm. Fobes (?) and removed to little Compton, R. I.

vii. Priscilla Southworth, called Priscilla Southworth in will of father 27 Feb. 1678/9

viii. William Southworth, married (ist) Rebecca Peabody, sister of Mary above; she died, 3 Dec. 1702; married (2d) Martha (Kirtland) Blaque, Saybrook, Conn., 14 Nov. 1705; he died 25 June 1718; 9 children by ist m., 2 by 2dm.

William Emery Nickerson, of Boston, traces his line of ancestry in two ways through Mary (2), William (i) Collier, viz. —

Mary Collier (2) who married Gov. Thomas Prence; Mary Prence (3) who married John Tracy; Apphia Tracy (4) who married John Sparrow; Rebecca Sparrow (5) who married Joseph Collins; Sarah Collins (6) who married Stephen Atwood; Martha Atwood (7) who married Seth Nickerson; Jonathan Nickerson (8) who married Bethiah Young; Jonathan Nickerson (9) who married Sally Miller; Amos Nick-

erson (10) who married Mary Abbie Emery; William Emery Nickerson (ii) who married Nellie Rosalie Partridge.

Sarah Prence (3) who married Jeremiah Howes; Sarah Howes (4) who married Daniel Mayo; Daniel Mayo (5) who married Mary Mulford; Anna Mayo (6) who married Barnabas Young; Bethiah Young (7) who married Jonathan Nickerson; Jonathan Nickerson (8) who married Sally Miller; Amos Nickerson (9) who married Mary Abbie Emery; William Emery Nickerson (10) who married Nellie Rosalie Partridge.

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# BROCKLEBANK

## **William Brocklebank**

Brockleback, William m. Margaret E. Carter Mar 23, 1842 from Marriage Notices Charleston Observer (I feel sure this is a second wife and not the mother of Anna Elizabeth.)

William Brocklebank naturalized 1832, died Charleston April 1850 at age 53, occupation plasterer, died of "fits." Born England. 1850 census has William (17) and Sophronia (14) living with his widow.

Brocklebank, H. V. (Victoria, Mimi's "Aunt Pet") m. Elisha Pooser, Feb. 16, 1854--Marriage and Death Notices from Baptist Newspapers

Thomas Brocklebank in census (find). A half brother of Anna Eliz?

Record of where William lived and that he was a plasterer (find). Also written down.  
One city directory (1825) says upper end Beaufain Street. Another (1835-36) says Meeting Street near Ann Street, Neck

Nothing at all under that name on Family Search.

There is a William Brocklebank b. 1794 in Hawkshead, Lancashire, whose father is named Thomas. Also one b. 1799 in Yorkshire, father John.. Also one b. about 1795 in Halton, Lancashire, wife Sarah.

No William Brocklebanks in Scotland.

## **Anna Elizabeth Brocklebank**

no records

Sophonria Brocklebank found in:  
US - Census Index (1850)  
Township: St Michael and St Phillip  
County: Charleston  
State: South Carolina  
Roll: 850  
Page: 199

James P. Earle found in:  
US - Census Index (1850)  
Township: St Michael and St Phillip  
County: Charleston  
State: South Carolina  
Roll: 850  
Page: 211

William Brocklebank found in:  
Mortality Index: 1850  
Age: 53  
Gender: M  
Occupation: Plasterer  
Death Date: April, 1850  
Death Location: Charleston, South Carolina  
Cause: Fits  
Birth Location: England  
Data Introduction

William Brocklebank found in:  
US - Census Index (1850)  
Township: St Michael and St Phillip  
County: Charleston  
State: South Carolina  
Roll: 850  
Page: 199  
Data Introduction

William Brocklebank found in:  
Genealogical Records: Early South Carolina Settlers  
Listed in: South Carolina Naturalizations, 1783-1850  
Page number: 121  
View Image Data Introduction

William Brocklebank found in:  
US - Census Index (1830)  
Township: Charleston Neck  
County: Charleston  
State: South Carolina  
Roll: 170  
Page: 124

William Brocklebank is in the 1825 City Directory on Beaufain St. so was here then.

Thos Brocklebank found in:

US - Census Index (1850)  
Township: St Michael and St Phillip  
County: Charleston  
State: South Carolina  
Roll: 850  
Page: 208

There is a Family Search Record of a marriage between James P. Earle son of Jacob etc. to Anna Broadbank in April 1847

# Carolina Virginia Kirby

Augustus Hilliard Kirby = Mary Elizabeth Durant

John T. Kirby  
Martha Patsy Peterson (dau Peter  
Peterson m Ruth Bryant)

Richard Kirby  
Lovicey Tolleson (dau John  
Tolleson m Amy Muse)

John Wesley Durant  
Sarah Greene Sweet (dau  
Sylvius Sweet m Elizabeth  
Greene)

Bethel Durant  
Margaret Gause (dau Benjamin  
Gause m Mary Woodbury)

Henry Durant, Jr.  
Rebecca Warnock (dau  
Abraham Warnock, Jr.  
m. Thomasine Alston)

Henry Durant, Sr.  
Ann Walbank (dau John  
Walbank)

John Durant

John Durant

Pretaining to John Tollison and Daniel Tollison of Union Co S. C. I have found there were two John Tollison/ Tolleson, according to the 1800 and 1810 census, One was in Spartanburg Co SC at same time there was a Erasmus , Daniel and John Tollison in Union Co S. C..

I am related from the Spartanburg Co SC John Tollison who married Amy/Anny/ Anna B. Muse.

So many have confused the two John's that I had to begin my research over again this week after five years.

I have found many new items which make me believe I am on the correct track now.

I also found that a Brunell Tollison came into the Maryland Colony in 1668 who may be the forefather of all these...

Evie Crocker

#### TOLLESON

I have not been able to find the parents of JT or his origin. However, I think it is very likely JT's brother was Daniel Tolleson

of Union County, SC. Daniel and John Tolleson acquired land in Fairfield/Craven County in the late 1760s early 1770s. JT eventually moved to Spartanburg and Daniel moved to Union County, SC.

I believe that John Tolleson was not married to a Dehart. There is enough available information that has convinced me that JT married Anna/Amy Muse in 1767-68 in Craven County, SC.

Supposedly, Aaron Dehart was the father of Amy Tolleson, however, I have found Aaron Dehart consistently in Amhearst, VA. from 1763-1793. Also, Dehart researchers say that they do not have any proof that Aaron had a daughter, Americas or Amy, or lived in SC.

Anna/Amy Muse was the daughter of James and Sophia (Pope) Muse who cane from Prince WM.County, VA. to Cumberland County, NC. James died in 1756-58 and Sophia married John Morrison. The family moved to Fairfield County abt. 1760. John Tolleson was a neighbor of Thomas Muse (brother of Anna/ Amy Muse)in Fairfield County. Land Plats show their lands adjacent to each other.

#### KIRBY

- 1 John Kirby, Sr - 1807
- .. 2 Boling Kirby 1765 - 1850
- ..... +Milley Campbell 1769 -
- .. 2 Henry Kirby
- .. 2 John Kirby, Jr
- .. 2 William Kirby
- .. 2 Jacob Kirby
- .. 2 Francis Kirby
- .. 2 Goodspring Kirby 1765 -
- ..... +John Harvey 1767 -
- .. 2 Harvey Kirby
- .. 2 Elizabeth Kirby
- .. 2 Elenor 'Nelly' Kirby
- ..... +Richard Kerby
- .. 2 Nancy Kirby 1788 - 1878
- ..... +Joseph Harvey 1788 - 1884
- .. 2 Jenny Kirby

Will Book 1 1773 – 1783 Halifax County Virginia by Marian Dodson Chiarito

Pg. 94

387 Richard Kirby Will

[I don't think this is Richard Kirby's father]

“...being indisposed in body but in perfect mind and memory...”

My beloved wife Sarah Kirby to remain on the plantation whereon I now live without interruption & be allowed a comfortable maintainance during widowhood & in case she remove from said place I lend to her 100 ac. during her natural life it lying & being in aforesaid county on Burches Creek, the upper end of tract I have there, also a feather bed & furniture, it being the said bed left her by her grandfather, also one good horse & saddle & bridle, a good cow & calf, a good sow & pigs, 2 ewes & lambs, a trunk, & personality. To my three sons Joseph, Richard & William Kirby my low grounds on Dan by equal division, Viz. Joseph to have the upper end adjoining Lawson's line & Richard to have the lower end joining Boyd's line & William Kirby to have the middle part – Joseph to have the part out joining Bird's line, etc. To my two sons Richard & William Kirby my tract on Burches Creek in Halifax by equal division Richard the upper half & William the lower on the Creek. To son Joseph my smiths tools. To son Richard my copper kettle. To son William my large iron pot. The rest of my personal estate to be equally divided between my three sons Joseph, Richard & William Kirby. If either of said sons die before they come of age 21 yrs. the surviving brothers

to divide the land & other bequeathed items.  
Exr: my son Joseph Kirby & my brother Henry B.  
Kirby.

Richard Kearby

WD 30 August 1781

Wit: Theo. Carter, Thomas Harrison (sic), Thomas  
Lipscomb. William Boyd, William Mayes.

WP 21 February 1782. Presented by Joseph Kerby &  
Henry Baker Kerby Exr. & proved by 3 wit. O.R.

Sec: Mead Anderson & John Anderson

In Reply to: Re: KIRBY, Boling (Bolan) C. GA. &  
AL. by James Harmon of 4084

Refer to the Union District, SC Census from 1800-  
1850 and the following.

Union County Miscellaneous Record Book 1 & 2,  
Pages 216-217: 11 May 1799, John Kirby, Senr of  
South Carolina, Union Co., to John Kerby, Junr of  
Pitsylvania Co., Virginia., for £ 50, tract of land in Pit-  
sylvania County, Virginia., on waters of Sandy Creek,  
adj. Mathew Orenders line, 50 acres

John Kirby Senr. Wit: John Jefferies, J. P., H. Means,  
J. P.

Recd. 3 June 1799.

John Kerby Sr to John Kerby Jr. 224 acres on Sandy  
Creek, Pittsylvania Co. Court Records - Wit : Jacob  
Kerby, Jesse Smith, & William Mading Property 29  
Nov 1792 - Deed Bk 9, P#355 Pittsylvania Co. Va

Event: from John Kerby to Francis Kerby 129 acres on  
Sandy Creek, Pittsylvania Co. Va Court Records - Wit:  
Jacob Kerby, Jesse Smith & William Mading Property  
29 Nov 1792 - Deed Bk 9, P#354-355 Pittsylvania Co.  
Va.

Event: Adam Potter conveys to John Kerby Sr., 50  
acres, between the afore said John Kerby and Richard  
Kerby . Union Co. Mense Conveyance Bk D. P# 537  
Property 3 April 1797 Union Co. SC

Event: John Kerby Sr. to John Kerby Jr. 50 acres on  
Sandy Creek, Pitts. Co Va for \$50 Deed Bk 12, P#  
3&4 , (Sold by John Kerby & Jemima Kerby) Property  
11 May 1799 Pittsylvania Co. Va Pittsylvania Co. Va.

Note:

Feb 6, 1768 - Tripartite Indenture from John Kerby

and wife Jermina of H of the first part; \_\_\_\_\_ Kirby  
of Pittsylvania County of the 2nd part; Theo Carter Jr.  
of Prince Edward County of the 3rd part. John Kirby,  
for 180 L paid by Theodorick Carter, For 5 Shillings  
paid (Pg. 25) to \_\_\_\_\_ Kirby by Theodorick Carter  
Jr., Sells to Theodorick Carter, 1) on wynns Creek,  
about 334 acres, bounded by Armstrong, Dan River,  
Brandon, 2) about 80 acres bounded by Thomas Jones,  
Henry Kerby. John Price(?) being the same verbally  
sold by \_\_\_\_\_ Kirby to the said John Kerby for  
which there never was a conveyance, and adjoining  
tract. SIG: John Kearby, James(N his mark)Kearby  
Wit: None Recorded: No date

16 March 1769 Wit: William Hobson, Richard Carter,  
Micager Sneed & Jacob Sheppard. The words "Jemi-  
ma his wife" were interlined before assigned.

Feb 7, 1769 - From John Kerby and Jemina his wife of  
H to Thomas Burgess of H, 70 L, branches of Wynns  
Cr. about 590 acres, bounded by the County line, Gray  
Signed: John Kearby, Jermima(W her mark)Kerby,  
Wit: Theo Carter, Joseph Rogers, William Bolin, Mi-  
cager Sneed. Jemima examined privately and recorded  
June 15, 1769.

Sept 18, 1777 from John Kirby and Germiny, his wife,  
of P. to John Bailey of P, for 15 L, one certain tract of  
land in P containing about 50 acres on the north side  
of Sandy Creek, and bounded by Murry, Henry Har-  
daine. Signed: John Kearby, Geminy(X her mark)Ker-  
by, Wit: William Lynch, James Lawless, Thos Buger,  
Francis(X his mark)Kerby. Rec'd Sept 25, 1777

Will of John Kerby (as written)

I, John Kerby of South Carolina Union District Being  
Sick & being weak in body but of Sound and despose-  
ing Mind Memory and Understanding praise Be to  
god for the Same, do make and declare this my Last  
will and Testament in Manner and form following.  
That is to Say I give and devise all my Estate Real &  
personal to my beloved wife gemyme Curbey during  
her life and after her death to be divided amongst my  
children as follows to my Hennery one Shilling and to  
my daughter Elizabeth I give one Shilling and to my  
Son John Kerby give one Shilling and to my Son Wil-  
liam Kerby I give one Shilling to my Son Jacob Kerby  
I give one Shilling and to my daughter Nelly I give  
one Shilling and the rest of my property to be Sold at  
publickly Sail and equely devided amongst the rest



of my Children Which is under named frances Kerby  
gooDSpring Harvy Baolling Kerby Nancy Easterwood  
gemey Draper and I do herby nomonate ConStitute  
and apoint my Son francies Kerby and John harvey  
my Executers of this my Last Will and testament  
herby revoking and making void all former wills and  
Testaments at any time heretofore by me made and  
do declare this to be My Last will and Testament In  
witness whereof I have Set my Seal this Twenty fifth  
of March in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight  
Hundred & Seven---- In presents of William Reed,  
Fielder Norton, John Cates John Kirby (Seal)  
Union Co. Probate Court Estate Records  
Rec'd in Will Book A P# 232, Box 5 Pkg 44, Rec'd 1  
Feb 1808

Estate Sale, 22 Sept 1808 - people who made pur-  
chases..  
Isaac Wright, Bolen Kirby, Joseph Deason, Lenard  
Sparkes, Francis Kerby, Paterson Thomson, Peter  
Petterson, Hawkins Kirby, John Harvy, Joseph Dil-  
lard, William Draper, James Scott, Patsy Kerby, Sam'l  
Harvy, Joseph Quinn, George Kinnett, Robert Cole-  
man, Shadrack Hardy, Robert Gibson, William Simp-  
son Esq., & Gidion Easterwood.

Boling Kirby is the Pittsylvania Co Virginia marriage  
to Milley Campbell, dau of Abraham Campbell who  
consents. Consent of John Kerby for Boling. Sur. Joel  
Thacker. 13 Dec 1789

Boland Kerby on the 1800 US Census of Union  
Co., South Carolina; males=3 @0-10; 1@10-16;  
1@24-45. Females 2@0-10; 1 @26-45.

1820 US Census of Union, South Carolina for Bolling  
Kerby is: males=1@10-16; 3@16-26; 1 @45+. Fe-  
males= 3@10-16; 2@16-26 and no wife was listed.

p. 197-200. 3 April 1848. Deed of Conveyance. John  
T. Kirby &  
Marcus Kirby to Stephen Kirby. Whereas Mrs. Lovicy  
Kirby  
did on the 8th day of June A.D. 1847, make and Ex-  
ecute her last  
will and testament which has been duly admitted of

Record in the  
ordinary office of Spartanburg Dist in which amongst  
other things  
she made the following devise and bequest Viz My  
wish and  
devise it that my Tract of Land be divided into Two  
Tracts Equal so  
as not to injure the sales of Either and sold on a  
Twelve months  
credit and the money arising from the sale by my  
Executors  
Equally divided between my three sons John T. Kirby,  
Stephen  
Kirby and Marcus Kirby - and whereas John T. Kirby  
and  
Marcus Kirby have sold to Stephen Kirby all their  
right, title and  
interest to the land in said last will and testament for  
\$1,600 sold  
450 acres on the south side of Packolette River,  
bounded by  
Henry Harvy, Reubin Briant Jun, William Reid, Reu-  
bin Brian,  
Sr., William Webster and others being the land owned  
by the said  
Lovicy Kirby in her lifetime. Wit: James V. Trimmier,  
H.J. Dean.  
Signed, Jno. T. Kirby, Marcus Kirby. Witness oath, 18  
April  
1848: Signed, H.J. Dean to J.B. Tolleson, Clk & Mag  
Ex iffo.  
Release of dower, 2 March 1849: Signed, P. Kirby  
(wife of John  
T. Kirby) to H.J. Dean, Not. Pub. & Mag. Release of  
Dower, 17  
March 1849: Signed, Elizabeth J. [or I.?] Kirby (wife  
of Marcus  
Kirby) to B.F. Bates, Not. Pub. & Mag. Ex iffo. Regis-  
tered 20th  
March 1849.

#### TOLLESON

Muse Tolleson's daughte,r Catherine, married Kindred  
Muse. Kindred was the son of Daniel Muse of Fari-  
field County, SC. Daniel was Anna/Amy Muse's (wife  
of John Tolleson of Spartanburg) brother.

John Tolleson owned land in Camden County (Fair-  
field county) in 1700 and was a neighbor of Thomas  
Muse (older brother of Anna Muse). John and Anna

were married in Craven County in 1667/68 by Charles Woodmason.

I have been researching John Tolleson of Spartanburg County, SC., and his wife Amy for over a year. I have come to the conclusion that he was married to Anna Muse of Fairfield County, SC. Many researchers believe that Amy was a Dehart, and daughter of Aaron Dehart. I have not found any doc. proof to support this theory.

## KIRBY

This is my family line and Donna is correct about the book. I'm 3rd cousin to the author and in email contact with him about the family. I haven't found anything on the web that is as accurate as what I get from Joseph. Any Kirby's being born in Santuc/Santuck, SC is inaccurate as of yet but I have allot more to gather from him. Most of this Kirby family was born in Pacolet, Spartanburg County, SC. Be weary of what you find on the web. I have a tree posted like Donna and find errors in mine all the time. Joseph has sold all copies to his book and I don't know if he will be reprinting it but I'd be more than happy to help you. There is a copy at the Spartanburg Library and in Utah. If I don't know it I could ask him. He remains mostly busy with care to individuals in his family and he may take a while to reply through regular mail. My father has recently taken pictures of James and Naomi Kirby's tombstone along with Joseph Daniel and Sarah Frances "Fannie" Kirby's tomb. I have also just received pics of Stephen (and 2nd wife) and Mary Mann Kirby's stone in GA. Finding Richard and Lovicey Tolleson Kirby's stone maybe a problem if they were buried at the old Kirby cemetery which is left with only one stone. All this I've gotten from Joseph or had help with finding from my dad or researched myself. I've just recently found out from Donna about Joseph and made the connection that he was a cousin. And then I came into contact with him and several other family members in his generation. Just let me know if my help is needed or wanted, Monica

Hi All,

I believe my PETERSON Family married into the family of Richard KIRBY & Lovicy TOLLESON.

I have a copy of the will of Peter PETERSON dated 2/19/1823, Spartanburg Co., SC. I believe this is my 5th

great grandfather.

Witnesses to his will; Taft Henry LITTLEJOHN, Robertson LITTLEJOHN & Sally LITTLEJOHN (I think his daughter, Sally may have married into the LITTLEJOHN Family).

William TRIMMIER, O.S.D. (recorded 4/20/1832, Spartanburg Co., SC Will BK C, pg 43.

I found info that his wife was Ruth (no surname given) and his children were;

1. James
2. Sally
3. Nancy
4. Elizabeth
5. Polly
6. Hannah
7. Hiram (youngest child)
8. Martha A. (1800 - 1879) m John Tolleson KIRBY s/o Richard KIRBY & Lovicy TOLLESON
9. Peter (abt 1790 - ??) m Sarah Sally LIPSCOMB

I show his daughter, Martha Patsy PETERSON (1800 - 1879) m John Tolleson KIRBY. Their daughter, Clarissa m James Vernon TRIMMIER (first husband) and John William GARNETT.

My line is through Peter & Ruth's son, Peter who married Sarah Sally LIPSCOMB (d/o David LIPSCOMB & Katherine SMITH).

Does anyone have any further information on these families?

Thanks,  
Linda Cashen Gaunt

Linda, most kirby researchers feel there is a family connection between these two kirbys (John & Richard) found in spartanburg and union co's but no one has found any records. All connection found are after these two men. I have researched both these lines for about 17 yrs now and most feel that Richard is probably a nephew of John and I also feel that Richards first wife was one of John's daughters. Richard Kirby was sent notice in the estate records of John Kirby Jr. (along with other family members) John Tollison, John Gossett, Francis Kirby, Bolin Kirby and Wm Simpson.

There is a 1790 marriage record in Va for Richard Kirby and Elinor Kirby and another record stating that Richard & Elinor were dismissed from the Quaker meetings because they were first cousins.

Richards first three children James B: 1791, Nancy B: 1793 and Green Richard B: 1794 are from his first marriage.

Land records show that a Richard Kirby had land in the same area of Pittsylvania Co. as John & Jemina Kirby.

Oh, Peter Peterson made a purchase at John Kirby's estate sale of 1 Fire tounge & shoal @ 3.00

### Descendants of Richard Kirby

Page 1 Produced by Legacy on 28 Sep 2009

#### First Generation

1. Richard Kirby was born in Virginia and died before 3 Aug 1828 in Pacolet, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Noted events in his life were:

- Military Service - Revolutionary War:

Richard married Elenor (Nelly) Kirby, daughter of John Kirby, Jr. and Gemima (Jemima) Bolling, on 20 Nov 1790 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Elenor was born about 1776 in Virginia and died before 1797.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 2 M i. James Kirby was born on 16 Aug 1791 in South Carolina, died on 26 Mar 1879 at age 87, and was buried in Union Methodist Cemetery, Wellington, Calhoun, Alabama.

+ 3 F ii. Nancy Kirby was born on 12 Oct 1793 in Virginia and died on 14 Oct 1877 in Coweta County, Georgia at age 84.

+ 4 M iii. Green Kirby was born about 1794 in South Carolina and died on 18 Nov 1869 about age 75. Richard next married Louisa (Lovicey) Tolleson, daughter of John Tolleson and Anna Barbary (Amy) Muse, in 1797 in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. Louisa was born about 1773 in Spartanburg, Spartan-

burg, South Carolina and died about 1847 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, South Carolina about age 74.

Children from this marriage were:

+ 5 F i. Polly Kirby was born about 1797 in South Carolina and died before 30 Nov 1877.

+ 6 M ii. Major John T. Kirby was born on 5 Jun 1799 in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, died on 17 Jan 1852 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, South Carolina at age 52, and was buried in Magnolia Cemetery, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

+ 7 F iii. Catherine Kirby was born on 12 Mar 1801 in

Spartanburg County, South Carolina and died on 13 Mar 1861 in Spartanburg County, South Carolina at age 60.

+ 8 M iv. Stephen Kirby was born on 15 Jan 1805 in Pacolet, Spartanburg, South Carolina, died on 29 Nov 1893 in Jasper, Pickens, Georgia at age 88, and was buried in City Cemetery, Jasper, Pickens, Georgia.

+ 9 F v. Ity Kirby was born about 1807 in South Carolina.

+ 10 M vi. Tolleson Kirby was born on 17 Jun 1812 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, South Carolina and died on 26 Aug 1900 in Newnan, Coweta, Georgia at age 88.

+ 11 M vii. Marcus D. Kirby was born on 21 Jul 1814, died on 11 Dec 1890 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, South Carolina at age 76, and was buried in Magnolia Cemetery, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

+ 12 F viii. Fenetty Kirby was born about 1815.

+ 13 F ix. Eleanor Kirby was born on 15 Jun 1815 in Spartanburg County, South Carolina and died on 24 Dec 1893 at age 78.

+ 14 M x. Augustus W. Kirby was born about 1818.

+ 15 F xi. Mera (Myria) Ann Kirby was born on 10 Oct 1818 in South Carolina and died on 2 Oct 1894 in Alabama at age 75.

6. Major John T. Kirby (Richard 1) was born on 5 Jun 1799 in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, died

on 17 Jan 1852 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, South Carolina at age 52, and was buried in Magnolia Cemetery, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

John married Martha (Patsey) Peterson, daughter of Peter Peterson and Ruth Bryant, about 1822.

Martha was born on 21 Oct 1800 in South Carolina, died on 26 May 1879 in Spartanburg, Spartanburg, South

Carolina at age 78, and was buried in Magnolia Cemetery, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

## The Plantation Years (1721 to 1774) at Ocean Isle Beach

In 1720, both pirates and Indians were virtually eliminated from the Ocean Isle Beach area. Most of the pirates were hanged in 1720 in Charleston and most of the Cape Fear Indians had left the area during the Tuscarora Indian War. Therefore in 1720, Ocean Isle Beach area was ripe and vacant for pioneers to begin settlements and try to make a living. Families such as the Gause family and the Frink family and the Brooks family and the Moore family settled here and started large plantations. Unlike most settlers in the 13 Colonies in the 1700's who were poor and trying to survive on a small plot of land, the people who settled here in Brunswick County in the 1700's were from nobility and wealthy families. They brought with them slaves and capital.

Mr. William Gause was a famous plantation owner in the Ocean Isle Beach area during the 1700's. He had a plantation home on Gause Landing Road. Mr. Gause's tomb is on Hale Swamp Road. The Gause Plantation reached from Gause Landing Road to the ocean and inland for thousands of acres. William Gause owned more than 200 slaves who worked mainly in the turpentine industry. Brunswick County is full of pine trees from which tar, pitch and turpentine were derived. The end of both Gause Landing Road and Seaside Landing Road were once thriving ports in an otherwise very desolate area. Sailing vessels on high tide would come in through Tubbs Inlet and sail to these landings to unload their cargo. These vessels would then be loaded with tar, pitch, and turpentine and depart for England.

Another large plantation in the Ocean Isle Beach area was the Frink Plantation. The Frink family, throughout the time of slavery in the South, treated slaves better than any plantation anywhere. Slaves actually wanted to be traded or sold to the Frink Plantation. Today in the Ocean Isle Beach area, local descendents of slaves still greet the Frink family with respect and gratitude for their kind care of their distant relatives more than 150 years ago. Many blacks in this area today have the last name Frink, as their ancestors worked on the Frink Plantation.

From 1712 to 1729, Ocean Isle Beach was part of South Carolina. However in 1729, North Carolina

created New Hanover County and established the southern border of North Carolina to be Little River Inlet rather than the Cape Fear River. This meant that Calabash was on the state line. North Carolina separated off Brunswick County from New Hanover County in 1764 with Brunswick County consisting of all lands west of the Cape Fear River. So Brunswick County was founded in 1764.

Index | Individual | Pedigree | Public Profile  
Ahnentafel, Generation No. 1

1. Susan D. SWEET was born ABT 1875 in Montgomery County, Texas, and died BET 1880 AND 1975 in possibly Texas. She was the daughter of 2. Benjamin Silvias "C. S. A." SWEET I and 3. Susan Rebecca SWEET.

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 2

2. Benjamin Silvias "C. S. A." SWEET I was born 1826 in DeCatur County, Georgia, and died 21 JUL 1910 in Montgomery County, Texas. He was buried 23 JUL 1910 in Hickory Grove Cemetery, Montgomery County, Texas. He was the son of 4. Gospero "Rev." SWEET I and 5. Mary Anne MUNNERLYN.

3. Susan Rebecca SWEET was born 1834 in Marion County, South Carolina, and died JUN 1903 in Hickory Grove, Montgomery County, Texas. She was buried 1903 in Hickory Grove Cemetery, Montgomery County, Texas.

Children of Susan Rebecca SWEET and Benjamin Silvias "C. S. A." SWEET I are:

i. Benjamin Silvias SWEET II was born 22 OCT 1863 in Gadsden County, Florida, and died 31 MAR 1957 in Huntsville, Walker County, Texas.

ii. James Evander SWEET was born 31 JAN 1866 in Gadsden County, Florida, and died 21 AUG 1934 in Huntsville, Walker County, Texas.

iii. Charles B. SWEET was born ABT 1870 in Montgomery County, Texas, and died BET 1880 AND 1970 in possibly Texas.

1. iv. Susan D. SWEET was born ABT 1875

in Montgomery County, Texas, and died BET 1880 AND 1975 in possibly Texas.

v. Esther SWEET was born ABT 1878 in Montgomery County, Texas, and died BET 1880 AND 1975 in possibly Texas.

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 3

4. Gospero "Rev." SWEET I was born 1 JUN 1771 in Britons Neck, Marion County, South Carolina, and died 23 MAR 1856 in Quincy, Gadsden County, Florida. He was buried 25 MAR 1856 in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Hwy 90, Chattahoochee, Gadsden County, Florida. He was the son of 8. Anthony SWEET I and 9. Martha SILVIUS.

5. Mary Anne MUNNERLYN was born 24 APR 1784 in Georgetown, Marion County, South Carolina, and died 1858 in Quincy, Gadsden County, Florida. She was buried 1858 in Mount Pleasant Cemetery (unmarked), Hwy 90, Chattahoochee, Gadsden County, Florida. She was the daughter of 10. John MUNNERLYN and 11. Sarah KEENE.

Children of Mary Anne MUNNERLYN and Gospero "Rev." SWEET I are:

i. Mary SWEET was born ABT 1791 in Georgetown District, Liberty (nka Marion) County, South Carolina, and died ABT 1845 in Gadsden County, Florida.

ii. Martha SWEET was born ABT 1794 in Georgetown District, Liberty (nka Marion) County, South Carolina, and died BET 1794 AND 1894 in USA.

iii. Nancy Ann SWEET was born ABT 1796 in Georgetown District, Liberty (nka Marion) County, South Carolina, and died BET 1796 AND 1896 in USA.

iv. Sarah SWEET was born ABT 1798 in Georgetown District, Liberty (nka Marion) County, South Carolina, and died ABT 1825 in Marion County, South Carolina.

v. Anthony SWEET was born 1800 in Georgetown District, Marion County, South Carolina, and died 1823 in Marion County, South Carolina. He married Mary KIRTON ABT 1817 in Marion County, South Carolina. She was born ABT 1799 in Georgetown District, Marion County, South Carolina, and

died ABT 1828 in Marion County, South Carolina.

vi. Gospero SWEET II was born ABT 1802 in Georgetown District, Marion County, South Carolina, and died JUL 1861 in DeCatur County, Georgia. He married Mary Jane BAKER 6 OCT 1825 in Marion County, South Carolina. She was born ABT 1805 in Marion County, South Carolina, and died BET 1843 AND 1850 in Marion County, South Carolina or Gadsden County, Florida.

vii. James Lewis SWEET was born 10 MAY 1809 in Georgetown District, Marion County, South Carolina, and died 6 SEP 1883 in Montgomery County, Texas. He married Judith Woodson MICHEAUX 20 MAY 1835 in Marion County, South Carolina. She was born ABT 1810 in South Carolina, and died ABT 1839 in Randolph County, Georgia. He married Temparence Jane KENNAN 31 OCT 1839 in Randolph County, Georgia. She was born ABT 1815, and died ABT 1841 in Randolph County, Georgia. He married Harriet R. KAIGLER 13 JUL 1842 in Randolph County, Georgia. She was born 26 FEB 1809 in Marion County, South Carolina, and died 27 NOV 1877 in Sabine County, Texas.

viii. Ann Eliza SWEET was born 31 DEC 1812 in Georgetown District, Marion County, South Carolina, and died 12 OCT 1877 in Shelby County, Texas. She married Tandy Rice FREEMAN, Sr. ABT 1838 in Muscogee County, Georgia. He was born ABT 1800 in Muscogee (nka Chattahoochee) County, Georgia, and died 22 OCT 1844 in Muscogee County, Georgia. She married Archibald E. BONNELL 26 JUL 1846 in Muscogee County, Georgia. He was born 1 JAN 1802 in Burke County, Georgia, and died 18 JUN 1879 in Shelby County, Texas.

ix. William Charles SWEET was born 26 MAR 1817 in Georgetown District, Marion County, South Carolina, and died 19 NOV 1892 in Concord, Gadsden County, Florida. He married Mary Ann MCKENZIE ABT 1840 in Georgia, Florida or Alabama. She was born 24 DEC 1824 in Clay County, Alabama, and died 24 NOV 1873 in DeCatur County, Georgia.

x. Deborah McRae SWEET was born 23 OCT 1819 in Georgetown District, Marion County, South Carolina, and died 9 FEB 1882 in Attapulcus, DeCatur County, Georgia. She married Thomas Richard SMITH 1842 in DeCatur County, Georgia. He was born 2 APR 1814 in Lunenburg County, Virginia, and died 1 NOV 1887 in DeCatur County, Georgia.

2. xi. Benjamin Silvias "C. S. A." SWEET I

was born 1826 in DeCatur County, Georgia, and died 21 JUL 1910 in Montgomery County, Texas. He married Susan Rebecca SWEET 1 APR 1847 in DeCatur County, Georgia. She was born 1834 in Marion County, South Carolina, and died JUN 1903 in Hickory Grove, Montgomery County, Texas.

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 4

8. Anthony SWEET I was born ABT 1719 in Liverpool, County Lancaster, ENGLAND, and died 1806 in Britons Neck, Marion County, South Carolina USA. He was the son of 16. Ira SWEET.

9. Martha SILVIUS was born ABT 1735 in South Carolina USA, and died ABT 1780 in Britons Neck, Marion County, South Carolina. (SURNAME AN ASSUMPTION)

Children of Martha SILVIUS and Anthony SWEET I are:

i. Anthony "R. S." SWEET II was born ABT 1765 in Liberty County, South Carolina Colony (now USA), and died ABT NOV 1813 in Marion County, South Carolina. He married Dorothy McCants "Dolly" DAVIS ABT 1791 in South Carolina. She was born ABT 1770 in South Carolina, and died BET 1813 AND 1853 in Marion County, South Carolina.

4. ii. Gospero "Rev." SWEET I was born 1 JUN 1771 in Britons Neck, Marion County, South Carolina, and died 23 MAR 1856 in Quincy, Gadsden County, Florida. He married Mary Anne MUNNERLYN ABT 1790 in Marion County, South Carolina, daughter of John MUNNERLYN and Sarah KEENE. She was born 24 APR 1784 in Georgetown, Marion County, South Carolina, and died 1858 in Quincy, Gadsden County, Florida.

iii. Silvius SWEET was born ABT 1772 in Britons Neck, Marion County, South Carolina, and died 15 MAY 1835 in Horry District, South Carolina. He married Elizabeth GREENE ABT 1802 in South Carolina USA. She was born 16 SEP 1775, and died 25 JUN 1859 in Horry District, South Carolina.

10. John MUNNERLYN was born UNKNOWN, and died UNKNOWN in South Carolina.

11. Sarah KEENE was born UNKNOWN, and died UNKNOWN in South Carolina.

Child of Sarah KEENE and John MUNNERLYN is:

5. i. Mary Anne MUNNERLYN was born 24 APR 1784 in Georgetown, Marion County, South Carolina, and died 1858 in Quincy, Gadsden County, Florida. She married Gospero "Rev." SWEET I ABT 1790 in Marion County, South Carolina, son of Anthony SWEET I and Martha SILVIUS. He was born 1 JUN 1771 in Britons Neck, Marion County, South Carolina, and died 23 MAR 1856 in Quincy, Gadsden County, Florida.

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 5

16. Ira SWEET was born BET 1659 AND 1699 in possibly ENGLAND, and died BET 1739 AND 1759 in Liverpool, County Lancaster, ENGLAND. He was the son of 32. John SWETE.

Child of Ira SWEET is:

8. i. Anthony SWEET I was born ABT 1719 in Liverpool, County Lancaster, ENGLAND, and died 1806 in Britons Neck, Marion County, South Carolina USA. He married Martha SILVIUS ABT 1760 in South Carolina USA. She was born ABT 1735 in South Carolina USA, and died ABT 1780 in Britons Neck, Marion County, South Carolina. He married Ruth Prudence AVANT ABT 1780 in Marion County, South Carolina. She was born UNKNOWN in South Carolina, and died BET 1805 AND 1860 in Britons Neck, Marion County, South Carolina.

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 6

32. John SWETE was born BET 1640 AND 1680 in possibly ENGLAND, and died UNKNOWN in possibly ENGLAND.

Child of John SWETE is:

16. i. Ira SWEET was born BET 1659 AND 1699 in possibly ENGLAND, and died BET 1739 AND 1759 in Liverpool, County Lancaster, ENGLAND

Richard Green is the only Green in the 1800 Horry County census

The chapter has helped preserve historical sites including the grave of General Francis Marion; the grave of Lt. Richard Green, Revolutionary War ancestor of several members; and the grave of William Gore, patriot leader and ancestor of several chapter members. Along with two other historical societies, the Peter Horry Chapter, under the leadership of Mrs. Dorethea Martin Long, participated in placing a granite marker in a public park honoring historical societies. The chapter also participated in placing a granite marker in a public park honoring Nicolas Frink, a planter and landowner whose son, Jadesh, was a Revolutionary War patriot.

#### Horry County deed books

4 Adms. of Henry Clark [Richard Green & John Clark] vs. Hannah Clark & Maria Clark, a minor [William Hemingway, guardian] Division of property. Heirs: John Clark, Masters Hankins and Mary his wife] Commissioners appointed: Thomas Fearwell, Benjamin Gause, Henry Durant, Anthony Pawley & William Waller. Judgment signed 10 May 1804.

These are notes from Conway Courthouse documents

#### Descendants of Silvius Sweet

##### Generation No. 1

1. SILVIUS2 SWEET (ANTHONY1) was born Bet. 1770 - 1771 in Marion District, South Carolina, and died May 15, 1835 in Horry District, South Carolina. He married ELIZABETH GREEN. She was born September 16, 1775 in South Carolina, and died June 25, 1859 in Lauderdale Co., Tennessee.

##### Notes for SILVIUS SWEET:

Per Rootsweb:

ROBERT SWETT OF VIRGINIA

Entries: 1334 Updated: 2008-07-02 23:17:01 UTC (Wed) Contact: Ben H

Immigrant ancestor of many Swett-Sweatt-Sweet families in the southeastern United States

Index | Descendancy | Register | Pedigree | Ahnentafel | Public Profile | Add Post-em

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ID: I1157

Name: Silvius SWEET

Sex: M

Birth: 1770-1771 in Marion District, South Carolina 1

Death: 15 May 1835 in Horry District, South Carolina 2

Note:

The 1800 Census for Liberty, Marion County, South Carolina, has Sylvanus [Silvius]

Sweet with 1 male and 1 female 26-45 [himself and his wife] and 1 male 10-16

[Unknown].

Silvius Sweet. 182 acres on Kingston Lake, bd. by Silvius Sweet, unknown, est. of

William Waller, sd. lake. Surv. by Josiah Norman 16 Dec 1815. [Horry District, South

Carolina, Plat Book B 1802-1831, B 64]

Silvius Sweet. 591 acres N. side of Waccamaw on branch of Brown Sw., bd. by Silvius

Sweet, est. of William Jordan, est. of Thomas A.

Smith, Solomon Jordan, est. of David

McKleduff, vacant. Surv. 10 Jan 1818. [Horry District, South Carolina, Plat Book B

1802-1831, B 127]

Silvius Sweet. 300 acres on Brown Sw., bd. on all sides by Silvius Sweet. Surv. 24 June

1820. [Horry District, South Carolina, Plat Book C 1802-1831, C 9]

Notes from documents at Conway Courthouse, Horry County, South Carolina, dated 2

2

November 1831: Between Silvius Sweet and Silvius Mott Sweet (son of Silvius), nine

negroes; also 4 tracts of land in Horry District; after his death to his widow Elizabeth

(the mother of Silvius Mott Sweet). Attested by John Jordan and others. Also dated 2

November 1831: Between Silvius (planter) and Anthony W. Sweet, Silvius Mott Sweet,

Samuel S. Gause (son-in-law of Silvius Sweet), and Sarah G. Durant (daughter of Silvius

Sweet, her husband was John Durant); deed of slaves and land. [Sweet Family History,

compiled by Ruth Owens Brinkley, mostly from notes of her late sister Eulalie Chase

Owens McEachen, 1965, posted at [www.lumills.ownsthis.com/sweet.htm](http://www.lumills.ownsthis.com/sweet.htm)]

Father: Anthony SWEET I b: ABT 1719 in Liverpool, Lancaster, England

Mother: Martha UNKNOWN b: ABT 1730 in South Carolina

Marriage 1 Elizabeth GREEN b: 16 Sep 1775 in South Carolina

Children

Anthony W. SWEET b: ABT 1805 in Marion District, South Carolina

Sarah Green SWEET b: ABT 1808 in Marion District, South Carolina

Elizabeth Ann Martha SWEET b: 29 Jan 1812 in Marion District, South Carolina

Silvius Mott SWEET b: 1819 in Marion District, South Carolina

Sources:

He signed a petition in 1792 so he must have been an adult at that time

RootsWeb: Will Jones cites Gause Bible

More About ELIZABETH GREEN:

Burial: St.Paul's Cemetery, Lauderdale Co., Tenn.

Children of SILVIUS SWEET and ELIZABETH GREEN are:

2. i. SILVIUS MOTT3 SWEET, b. 1819, Marion District, South Carolina; d. 1891, Lauderdale Co., Tennessee.

ii. ANTHONY W. SWEET, b. Abt. 1805.

iii. SARAH GREEN SWEET, b. Abt. 1808.

iv. EILZABETH ANN MARTHA SWEET, b. January 12, 1812.

Generation No. 2

2. SILVIUS MOTT3 SWEET (SILVIUS2, ANTHONY1) was born 1819 in Marion District, South Carolina, and died 1891 in Lauderdale Co., Tennessee. He married MARY UNK

Abt. 1840. She was born 1818 in Virginia, and died 1873 in Lauderdale Co., Tennessee.

Notes for SILVIUS MOTT SWEET:

Per Rootsweb:

ROBERT SWETT OF VIRGINIA

Entries: 1334 Updated: 2008-07-02 23:17:01 UTC

(Wed) Contact: Ben H

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Immigrant ancestor of many Swett-Sweatt-Sweat families in the southeastern United

States

3

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ID: I1163

Name: Mary UNKNOWN

Sex: F

Birth: 1818 in Virginia

Death: 1873 in Lauderdale County, Tennessee

Note:

The LDS International Genealogy Index has S. M. Sweet married Mary Demiria Tuggle

27 August 1839 in Cumberland, Cumberland, Virginia.

This may be correct, but it also

has her birth 24 February 1813 in Prince Edward, Virginia, and that date of birth

doesn't fit with the census records or her gravestone unless 1813 is a transcription error

for 1818.

Burial: St. Paul's Cemetery, Lauderdale County, Tennessee, Mary Sweet (1818-1873).

Marriage 1 Silvius Mott SWEET b: 1819 in Marion District, South Carolina

Married: ABT 1840

Children

John H. SWEET b: 1842 in Lauderdale County, Tennessee

Silvius Emory SWEET b: 12 May 1843 in Lauderdale County, Tennessee

Elizabeth B. SWEET b: 1845 in Lauderdale County, Tennessee

Mary J. SWEET b: 1847 in Lauderdale County, Tennessee

Frederick SWEET b: 1848 in Lauderdale County, Tennessee

Virginia SWEET b: 1849

Benjamin SWEET b: 1851 in Haywood County, Tennessee

Pattie SWEET b: 1853 in Haywood County, Tennessee

James SWEET b: 1856 in Haywood County, Tennessee

Gussie SWEET b: 1858 in Haywood County, Tennessee

Note:

He used his initials throughout his life, but his name is in the 1870 census and on his gravestone.

Burial: St. Paul's Cemetery, Lauderdale County, Tennessee, Sylvius M. Sweet (1819-1891)

His mother, Elizabeth Green Sweet (1775-1857) is also buried there.

The 1850 Census for District 1, Lauderdale County, Tennessee, has:

S. M. Sweet, 31, b. South Carolina

Mary Sweet, 32, b. Virginia



John Sweet, 8, b. Tennessee  
Emory Sweet, 7, b. Tennessee  
Elizabeth B. Sweet, 5, b. Tennessee  
Mary J. Sweet, 3, b. Tennessee  
Fred T. Sweet, 2, b. Tennessee  
Virginia Sweet, 1, b. Tennessee  
The 1860 Census for District 2, Haywood County,  
Tennessee, has:  
S. M. Sweet, 41, b. South Carolina  
4  
Mary Sweet, 42, b. Virginia  
John Sweet, 18, b. Tennessee  
Emory Sweet, 17, b. Tennessee  
Elizabeth Sweet, 15, b. Tennessee  
Frederick Sweet, 14, b. Tennessee  
Virginia Sweet, 12, b. Tennessee  
Ben Sweet, 9, b. Tennessee  
James Sweet, 4, b. Tennessee  
The 1870 Census for District 2, Haywood County,  
Tennessee, has:  
Silvius Sweet, 51, b. South Carolina  
Mary Sweet, 53, b. Virginia  
Benj. Sweet, 17, b. Tennessee  
The 1880 Census for District 2, Haywood County,  
Tennessee, has:  
S. M. Sweet, self, 61, b. South Carolina, parents b.  
South Carolina  
Mary A. Sweet, wife, 62, b. Alabama, parents b. Ten-  
nessee [his second wife]  
Father: Silvius SWEET b: 1770-1771 in Marion Dis-  
trict, South Carolina  
Mother: Elizabeth GREEN b: 16 Sep 1775 in South  
Carolina

Durants  
HENRY DURANT AND ANN WALBANK AND  
THEIR MANY DESCENDANTS. Kathy Loyd. 40.00  
Book from the Three Rivers Historical Society can be  
ordered

This from on line  
The first known ancestor was Henry DuRant who  
married Ann Walbank (daughter of John and Ann Wal-  
bank of Charles Town).  
Proof can be found in a Memorial by Henry on 27  
June 1711:  
“The said Henry DuRant now possessed of a tract of  
176  
acres, which he holds in right of his wife Ann, being  
1/3 part of a tract of 530 acres bequeathed by John  
Walbank, late of this Province, deceased, unto his three  
daughters, Ann (the now wife of the said Henry Du-  
Rant),

## GAUSE FAMILY

10. SUSANNAH<sup>6</sup> FRINK (JOHN<sup>5</sup>, NICHOLAS<sup>4</sup>, JOHN<sup>3</sup>, JOHN<sup>2</sup>, JOHN<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1748. She married JOHN GAUSE, son of WILLIAM GAUSE and ANN BRYAN. He was born Abt. 1745, and died Abt. 1783 in South Carolina.

Children of SUSANNAH FRINK and JOHN GAUSE are:

- i. CHARLES<sup>7</sup> GAUSE.
- ii. JOHN JULIUS GAUSE, b. 1774.
- iii. ELIZABETH GAUSE.
- iv. NEEDHAM GAUSE.
- v. BENJAMIN GAUSE, SR..
- vi. CHARLOTTE GAUSE.

6. JOHN<sup>5</sup> FRINK (NICHOLAS<sup>4</sup>, JOHN<sup>3</sup>, JOHN<sup>2</sup>, JOHN<sup>1</sup>) was born March 07, 1717/18, and died Abt. 1761 in Horry District, South Carolina. He married MARTHA MASTERS Abt. 1740, daughter of SAMUEL MASTERS and ANN. She was born Abt. 1725, and died Abt. 1795.

Children of JOHN FRINK and MARTHA MASTERS are:

8. i. SARAH<sup>6</sup> FRINK.
- ii. ANN FRINK, m. BENJAMIN A. GAUSE; b. Abt. 1750.
- iii. JOHN FRINK.
9. iv. THOMAS FRINK, b. Abt. 1742.
- v. SAMUEL FRINK, b. Abt. 1743; d. Bef. 1795; m. SARAH GAUSE.
10. vi. SUSANNAH FRINK, b. Abt. 1748.

The Gause family was a friend of the famous Methodist minister, Bishop Francis Asbury. Bishop Asbury visited Brunswick County in March 1801 after a six-hundred-mile trip in "barrens, swamps, savannahs, rivers, and creeks in South Carolina." He wrote of his restful stay at Gause's Manor. On this visit to the area, he preached first at Gause's and at Shallotte meeting house. He again visited in 1802 when, upon arrival, found out that William Gause, Sr. had died. William Gause Jr. is listed in The North Carolina Directory, 1822-23, as a local Methodist minister of the Brun-

swick Circuit. In 1859, Zoar, near Bolivia, was being served by C. C. Mercer, and William Gause helped in the general area. (Heartening Heritage on a Carolina Crescent)

The History of Brunswick County, North Carolina, by Lawrence Lee, gives numerous insights into the life of William Gause. In Chapter Nine, Government in a Free Land, William Gause and his brother, Needham, are listed among the first (19) justices for Brunswick County named by a 1776 Convention act. It was common practice for them to meet at the beginning of each year and choose five from among their number to hold court for that year.

George Washington was apparently a good friend of William's, for he paid William a visit on April 27, 1791. This visit is mentioned in The Diaries of George Washington, Volume VI, January 1790-December 1799:

"Wednesday 27th Breakfasted at Willm. Gause's a little out of the direct Road 14 Miles - crossed the boundary line between No. & South Carolina abt. half after 12 o'clock which is 10 miles from Gause's. Dined at a private house (one Cochran's) about 2 miles farther and lodged at Mr. Vareens 14 Miles more and 2 Miles short of the long bay. To this house we were directed as a Tavern, but the proprietor of it either did not keep one, or would not acknowledge it. We therefore were en[ter]tained (& very kindly) without being able to make compensation."

A marker has been erected in North Carolina on Highway 17 between Shallotte and Grissettown commemorating the visit of General George Washington in the home of William Gause, Jr., during his Southern tour. The Gause family place was located at Gause's Landing, some four miles south of the site of the marker (The State Port Pilot, Southport, N.C., October 6, 1965).

There were members of the Gause Family in Brunswick Co. NC at a place called Gause's Landing which is about 12 Miles from Little River, SC. George Washington stayed at their house when he made his "Southern Tour". I think it was the house of William Gause. (posting by Walt ...)

Posted by: geneva ASHBY jones      Date: September 16, 2001 at 13:17:54

In Reply to: Re: parents of William Gause I. by Walt of 284

William Gause(III) of Brunswick Co.,S.C. was on the N.C. committee that voted to ratify the constitution and although Washington did not spend the night at the Gause plantation, he did stop to have breakfast with Wm. Gause.

Thank you for the information. I guess the Historic Marker on Highway 17 put up by the State of NC is incorrect. They wrote a big story about Washington's stay here with William Gause Jr. at Gause Landing and his trip along the coast of Brunswick County last year in our weekly newspaper "The Brunswick Beacon". This newspaper is published in Shallotte, NC. (Walt)

Dear Walt, I'd love to be wrong...I'd also dearly love to have a copy of the newspaper article. WG was an interesting man from the bit we know of him...No one knows for sure where he came from...Va?...So.Car?...the Caribbean islands?...was he a Huguenot?...and of the Va Huguenot group?...was he French?...Or was it really the Germanic Gaus with an e added on?...I haven't my files handy, but my not too perfect memory tells me that in So.Carolina there was a retired ship captain named Goose who had three sons with the same names of three of Wm's sons...not at all unusual in those days...but the approximate dates fitted rather well...and it was said of Wm's father or of Wm. himself that he owned an inn possibly in Horry Co. or near-by...and ship captains often bought or established inns...I've read it made it easier for them to act as the bankers for the communities...which they usually did...inn keepers, not ship captains...Wm.is written of in the dairies of Bishop Francis Asberry(spelling?),the first American Methodist-Episcopal bishop for Asberry stayed with him when he was in the vicinity of Brunswick Co. NC...You may never see this note, it's been a long time between cummunications, but accept, please, my very best regards. GAJ

Re: parents of William Gause I.

Posted by: Richard Bowden Jones      Date: April 12, 2001 at 22:09:48

In Reply to: Re: parents of William Gause I. by Sally McNeil      of 284

I am glad to see some challenges to material that is not sourced. Speculation is OK as long as it is identified as such. Here is my take on WILLIAM GAUSE, Sr. that may add some new info or sources:

WILLIAM GAUSE SR.

The origins of the GAUSE families of North and South Carolina are unknown. The name appears to be German, but could as well be derived from the Scottish name GOSS, or it could be of French origin. There is a record of a William GAUSE Sr. who, in 1734, purchased land in what was then the Bertie Precinct of NC, adjacent to the Virginia-NC line, from Mr. John BRYAN. The same land was sold in 1735/36, and it is surmised that William GAUSE Sr. traveled south, and settled in the Little River area of South Carolina. As will be seen below, the name BRYAN seems to have followed him.

It is known that William GAUSE Sr., the patriarch of the GAUSE families that were to become prominent in the history of Brunswick County, NC, was present in the NE coastal areas of South Carolina many years before the Revolutionary War. In 1737, he obtained grants from the crown for 400 acres of land in what was then Prince George's Parish, and is now the Windy Hill Beach area of Horry County, between Myrtle Beach, SC, and the NC line. An inlet from the Atlantic Ocean in the vicinity of the GAUSE property was known at that time as GAUSE'S Swash, and is now known as White Point Swash. William GAUSE Sr. subsequently became an innkeeper.

Four of William GAUSE'S sons served in the Revolution.

Some years later, William GAUSE Sr. purchased a plantation at Star Bluff on the Waccamaw River from Nathan FRINK, including his livestock, tools, and household furnishings. There is nothing to indicate that William GAUSE ever lived there, however, some of his descendants settled in the nearby area of Red Bluff, as well as further inland, where a GAUSE settlement and an old GAUSE family cemetery may be found today. The FRINK and GAUSE families were apparently close and later inter-married over several generations

In 1740, a deed to one Ann BRYAN, "a spinster",

from William GAUSE, Innkeeper, of "Long Bay of the Parish of Prince George", conveys to her several Negro slaves, furniture, bedding, and livestock. The deed was recorded in Craven County, SC, January 4th, 1744. Ann BRYAN'S relationship to William GAUSE Sr., and to the previously mentioned John BRYAN of Bertie Precinct, is unknown. But it is curious that the first names of the three children that she had at that time were the same as the first names of three of William GAUSE'S children, i.e., Needham, John and William. Also curious is the fact that a later child fathered by William GAUSE Sr. and an unknown mother, was given the first name of "Bryan". The name of William GAUSE'S wife does not appear in any records so far available. It is entirely possible, but very speculative, that Ann BRYAN became the wife of William GAUSE Sr., and that the children named above as WILLIAM GAUSE Sr. fathered Ann BRYAN'S. Adding to the mystery is a Bill of Sale, dated 14 March 1745, fourteen months after the deed to Ann BRYAN was recorded, stating that he disposed of personal property, furniture, etc. These possessions, of course, were not necessarily his personal property. This document is recorded on page 116, book 75A, of "SC Wills, Inventories and Miscellaneous Documents, from 1746".

Other documents recorded are: a Bill of Sale, dated 11 April 1758, for slaves, from William GAUSE to his son, Benjamin GAUSE, witnessed by Needham GAUSE, recorded 3 November 1758, Craven County, Prince George's Parish and a Bill of Sale/Deed for slaves, from William GAUSE to John GAUSE, signed 10 March 1761, witnessed by Needham GAUSE, recorded 30 January 1762. Also mention of Needham GAUSE paying to his father, William GAUSE Sr., 600 pounds, 30 January 1762; a Bill of Sale for slaves from William GAUSE Sr. to John BELL, 10 March 1761, witnessed by Needham GAUSE and John GAUSE, and mention of William GAUSE Jr.

The foregoing documents seem to be the last recorded mention of William GAUSE Sr. and from the nature of the documents, all of which record his disposition of property, it could be concluded that he was setting his estate and affairs in order prior to his death. No will has been located and the date of his death is unknown.  
END

I will be happy to hear from any Gause researcher.

Posted by: Sally McNeil      Date: April 23, 2001 at

14:54:12

In Reply to: Re: parents of William Gause I. by Richard Bowden Jones      of 284

Thank heaven for Gause researchers who believe in documentation and thank you for your reply. None of us can do more than speculate about Gause origins, but I wish someone who is able to research at the Library of Virginia would check out the possibility that they were French - maybe Alsatian - Huguenots who lived in England before coming to Virginia.

Do you think William GOSS of Henrico Co., VA who sold his inherited land 2 Feb 1725 was the same man as William Gause who first bought land in Bertie Precinct., NC from John Bryan(t) 29 May 1729? I do. I have not found a connection between John Bryan and Ann Bryan, but I suspect there was one.

My take on the Craven Co., SC deeds dated 1740, 1745 and 1746 is somewhat different than yours. They seem to me to show that Ann Bryan did marry William Gause, Sr. In 1740, he practically gave her all that property for the use of her sons Needham, John and William Bryan (the same given names as his sons in the 1750s deeds of gift). He then sold most of the same property to Henry Warner for 700 pounds in 1745. That suggests that he had married Ann thus making the property his to sell. Moreover, when Henry returned it to her sons in 1746, she was Ann GAUS with the same three sons plus Charles.

Bryan Gause probably was William Sr.'s son, but I have not found any proof. Have you? He would have been at least ten years younger than the other sons if he was the Bryan Gause in the 1800 census of Brunswick Co., NC who was in the 26-45 age group. Needham, John and William Bryan/Gause obviously were born before 1740 and Charles before 1746. Do you have evidence, other than the age gap, that Bryan's mother was a later wife rather than Ann? There is no end to Gause mysteries!