

Massachusetts and Maine Families

in the Ancestry of Walter Goodwin Davis (1885–1966):
A Reprinting, in Alphabetical Order by Surname,
of the Sixteen Multi-Ancestor Compendia

(plus *Thomas Haley of Winter Harbor and His Descendants*)
compiled by Maine's Foremost Genealogist, 1916–1963

Walter Goodwin Davis

with an Introduction by Gary Boyd Roberts

Director of Special Research Projects
New England Historic Genealogical Society

Volume I

Allanson – French



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ALLANSON

The discovery of the English home of Henry Watts, the early planter of Scarborough, Maine, led inevitably to that of his kinsmen the Dixons and the Allansons. Watts was from Cockfield, co. Durham, and in the next parish to the eastward, St. Helen Auckland, were found the Dixons and Ralph Allanson. In St. Andrew Auckland, adjoining St. Helen, was a yeoman family of Allansons already waxing rich in the sixteenth century. From them sprang the merchant families of the name in the cities of Durham and York whose wealth and prominence raised them to the ranks of the gentry and for one of them gained a knighthood.

I. MATTHEW ALLANSON of St. Helen Auckland, co. Durham, had children baptized in the parish church between 1621 and 1636. If we allow him twenty-two years of age at the birth of his first child, he would seem to be that Matthew Allanson, son of Michael Allanson, baptized at St. Helen on November 10, 1599.

Allanson (frequently spelled Allison) was a very common name in the Auckland district, particularly in the parish of St. Andrew. St. Helen, much less populous, also has numerous Allanson entries in its register. The Durham probate records do not give much help in tabulating the individuals of the family, but one will, that of Matthew Allison of Ramshaw,* yeoman, made July 15, 1589, would seem, because of the later Allanson connections with the Dixons of Ramshaw, to be pertinent. Ramshaw was a small estate, possibly with one or two farming tenants, in the parish of St. Helen. Matthew Allison left all of his property to his wife Alice and three of his children, John, Francis and Mary Allison, all of whom were named executors. He also stated his will to be that the rest of his children should not trouble or molest these four. The witnesses were George Wilkinson, clerk, George Dixon and George Horne. It is a logical conclusion that the object of this will was to cut off children of a first wife, who may, of course, have been previously provided for, for the benefit of a second wife and her children. As Francis Allanson's eldest child was baptized in 1601, it is not improbable that an elder half-brother, Michael, was already a married man with sons and

* A still earlier Matthew Allenson of Ramshaw made a will (missing) indexed at Durham under the year 1589.

daughters some years before that date. Without violating the probabilities, therefore, we may guess that Matthew Allanson of St. Helen Auckland was the son of Michael and grandson of Matthew Allanson of the same parish.

Children, baptized at St. Helen Auckland:—

2. i. RALPH, bapt. July 8, 1621.
- ii. DAUGHTERS (twins?), buried March, 1624.
- iii. WILLIAM, bapt. Dec. 3, 1626; buried Dec. 20, 1626.
- iv. THOMAS, bapt. Dec. 17, 1627.
- v. FLORENCE, bapt. May 4, 1630; buried July 23, 1630.
- vi. SUSAN, bapt. May 1, 1636.

2. RALPH² ALLANSON (*Matthew*¹) was baptized at St. Helen Auckland July 8, 1621. In 1676 his age was stated to be fifty-four.* He married Anne Dixon, daughter of George and Anne (Watt) Dixon of Ramshaw, St. Helen Auckland, and with her, their children and probably Joseph Oliver, who was closely connected with him in his later career, he accompanied his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dixon, to America sometime before 1665.

They joined Mrs. Dixon's brother, Henry Watts, on his great plantation at Scarborough, Maine, where, on November 7, 1665, the authorities presented for court action "Mr. Ralph Allison and his wife for not frequenting public meeting on the Lord's days and for his children's neglect in the same case." A similar accusation was brought in 1671.† It is probable that the family adhered to the established church as Allanson's name appears on the petition of the inhabitants of Maine asking for a settled government, directed against the Massachusetts authorities, which is tentatively dated 1666.‡

In addition to providing Mr. Watts with a housekeeper in the person of his sister, the object of the family's emigration seems also to have been to provide him with an American heir, and thus on April 10, 1673, Watts deeded to Allanson one half of his estate, stating that the other half should come to him on the grantor's death.§ Ralph Allanson and Joseph Oliver witnessed a deed from Rev. Robert Jordan to Mr. Walter Gendall on June 3, 1673, and later took oath that they had seen the deed signed and delivered, Mr. Allanson taking an additional oath that he had heard Mrs. Jordan release her dower right, such precautions being necessary, alas, when dealing with the reverend

* Supreme Judicial Court, No. 1526.

† Province and Court Records, I: 227; II: 225.

‡ Documentary History of Maine, IV: 147.

§ York Deeds, II: 148.

gentleman.* In 1674 Allanson was clerk of the writs and a grand jurymen in the county court.

When the imminence of Indian war was brought sharply home to the Scarborough settlers by the murder of Robert Nicholson and his wife in September, 1675, the Watts household, living on the frontiers of the town as did Nicholsons, retired down the Scarborough river to the protection of the Scottow garrison at Black Point. As they were listed as "living musket shot from the garrison" they probably found refuge with some other family or improvised temporary quarters. Their neighbors, the Algers of Dunstan, remained behind and Allanson and Joseph Oliver, realizing their danger, went to Mr. Scottow and told him that help should be sent to Dunstan, offering themselves to go. Mr. Scottow, however, replied by asking who would maintain their families if they were slain on this proposed expedition, and added that the Algers might have fled to the garrison at the first alarm as did the Watts household and that if they preferred to remain on their lands they must take the consequences. To this Oliver "replied that it was a sorry and inhuman thing that men should be in distress and we should not relieve them." Dunstan suffered a murderous attack on October 9.

Not long afterward a company of Englishmen were seen "on Saco sands," across the bay from Black Point, engaged in a desperate battle with Indians. Mr. Scottow was again begged by the braver spirits in the garrison to send aid by boat, as the quickest means of reaching the scene of action. He refused, but did allow a company to make the best of their way by land, and Henry Williams, lying wounded in the garrison at the time, states: "he who was sent to command that party, being named Ralph Allanson, informed (me), upon his return, that they having two rivers to pass and the tide being about three parts in, they could not come to their timely relief."

The inhabitants of Scarborough were now gathered in and about the garrisons at Black Point and Blue Point, and Mr. Watts, Mr. Allanson and Oliver were among the few signers of a petition to the General Court stating that "hitherto . . . preserved from the rage and fury of the heathen . . . the subscribers do intend not a man of us to leave our station without a special order from the General Court or our commanders" and praying for soldiers or vessels to transport them and their families to safety. Soldiers came, but Allanson and Oliver were among those who protested against being taxed for their pay inasmuch as Mr.

* York Deeds, II: 188.

Scottow, the commander, used them to relieve from garrison duty his servants, whom he sent to sea for the fishing season, and also to move his barn and repair his property.*

During a peaceful interval in 1676 Allanson and Oliver took the inventory of the estate of Richard Cummings of Saco. On October 12 of that year, however, a great force of Indians appeared before Black Point garrison and, while Mr. Henry Jocelyn was negotiating with Mugg, their leader, the inhabitants escaped by sea and scattered to the safer towns of the south-west coast. Ralph Allanson's name disappears from the records and nothing is known of his fate. Joseph Oliver was slain in some later skirmish of King Philip's war, before June 21, 1677, when Peter Shaw took his inventory, and, on April 6, 1680, at a court held at Kittery, administration on his estate was granted to Anne Allison, with whom he had left his tickets for military pay. She gave bond, with Nathaniel Fryer as her surety, and there remains no further record of her.

Children:—

- i. JANE, b. about 1650 in England; m. (1) Peter Shaw of Scarborough before 1676; m. (2) after 1694 William Bradford of Beverly; m. (3) Robert Leach of Manchester March 13, 1717/8.

Peter Shaw was a planter at Spurwink and also owned lands at Blue Point, in partnership with Collins.

On July 9, 1730, Jane Leech, widow of Robert Leech, late of Manchester, carpenter, deeded to John Tuck of Beverly, coaster, all the right, interest and inheritance which she had or ought to have in any lands in Scarborough "which late was part of the estate of my father Ralph Ellison."† She d. in Beverly between July and Dec. 1734, "aged 96," a great exaggeration.

Children, by first husband:—

1. *Sarah Shaw*; m. John Tuck in Beverly Nov. 8, 1694; had children Sarah, Emma, Elizabeth, Samuel, Ralph, Mary and Rachel b. in Beverly 1697-1715; Tuck deeded to Thomas Magoun 270 acres of land in Scarborough "being the one half of the estate of Henry Watts . . . which said Watts sold and confirmed unto Ralph Allison of Scarborough, deceased," on April 13, 1734.‡
2. *Walter Shaw*; m. Anna Gale Dec. 4, 1696, in Beverly; had children Matthew, William and Anna; d. before May 4, 1710, when his widow Anna Shaw m. Jonathan Williams; his daughter Anna m. (1) John Thomas of Gloucester Nov. 14, 1723, and (2) Caleb Woodbury of Gloucester Aug. 4, 1738, and was apparently her father's only heir in 1735 when she deeded to Joseph

* Supreme Judicial Court, No. 1528; Suffolk Court Files, No. 1828.17; Documentary History of Maine VI: 106; Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire, p. 63.

† York Deeds, XVI: 120.

‡ York Deeds, XVI: 121.

Poake two-sixths of the Spurwink land of her grandfather Peter Shaw.*

3. *Peter Shaw*; m. Bethia Lovet, int. Oct. 14, 1705, in Beverly; had children Peter and Bethia b. in Beverly 1707-9; d. in 1710 when his widow administered his estate; she m. secondly Nehemiah Haward of Salem Sept. 6, 1711.
 4. *Mary Shaw*; m. (1) Cornelius Balch Nov. 29, 1711, in Beverly; m. (2) Dr. Michael Dwinell of Topsfield Feb. 5, 1753; d. April 14, 1774, "a very aged woman upward of 90 years."
 5. *Elizabeth Shaw*; m. Roger Haskins Aug. 10, 1712, in Beverly.
- ii. ANNE; m. Andrew Brown of Scarborough about 1680. (*See Brown.*)
 - iii. MATTHEW; witnessed the deed from his great-uncle Henry Watts to his father in 1673; d. *s.p.*

* York Decds, XVII: 106.

BAILEY

1. JOHN BAILEY, born about 1585, is traditionally said to have lived in Chippenham, co. Wilts, and, with his son, to have been a passenger on the ill-fated ship *Angel Gabriel* which was cast away at Pemaquid in the great storm of August 15, 1635, at the end of a long voyage from Bristol.* The experience was so terrifying, the story continues, that he did not dare to return to England, and his wife and other children were unwilling to run a similar risk to join him in America. In any event, in 1649 the court decreed that he, "having used sufficient means to procure his wife over from England, and she utterly refusing to come," should not be constrained to go over to her, still using what means he might to persuade her to come to him.†

Bailey and his son settled in Salisbury, where he had land granted him in the divisions of 1640, 1642 and 1643, also a fishing grant in the Powwow river in 1642. He was a commoner of the town in 1650. He and his family lived quiet and respectable lives and their names seldom appear in the court records. He brought two suits against Mr. Samuel Winsley in 1649, but withdrew them before trial, and in the same court Philip Challis withdrew a suit of trespass against Bailey. He was freed from all training in April, 1649, allowing the military company of Salisbury 5s. yearly. In 1650 he moved to Newbury, where he died November 2, 1651.

John Bailey made his will October 28, 1651. To his son John he left his house and land in Salisbury for life, with remainders to John's son Joseph and his younger brother (James), they to pay their oldest brother John £40 as his grandfather's gift. John, his son and executor, was to pay his mother £6 a year, his brother Robert £15 and his sisters £10 apiece, but only on condition that they came to New England. In case they did not come but sent by messenger for their portions, they were to receive 5s. apiece. His executor was to pay the passages of those that came over. To his son John Bailey's children, a young beast apiece, "their father is to breed these beasts for every of his children till these beasts groeth to cows or Oxen." Overseers: my brother John Emery sen. of Nubery and Mr. Thomas Bradbury of Salisbury.‡ Witnesses: William Ilsley, John Emery, jr. After his signature was added a devise of the house and land he had bought

* This tradition was first printed by Joshua Coffin in his *History of Newbury*, 1845.

† *Records and Files*, I: 166.

‡ John Emery was his brother by reason of the marriage of their children.

from Valentine Rowell to the wife and children of William Huntington. This substantial legacy probably indicates some relationship, but not that of father and daughter. The will was proved March 13, 1652. The inventory added up to £271.*

Children :

2. i. JOHN, born in England about 1613.
- ii. ROBERT, living in England in 1651.
- iii. A DAUGHTER, living in England in 1651.
- iv. A DAUGHTER (and possibly others), living in England in 1651.

2. JOHN² BAILEY (*John¹*), born in England, was twenty-two years old when he came to America with his father in 1635 and settled in Salisbury. By 1641 he had married Eleanor Emery of Newbury. He received grants of Salisbury land in the divisions of 1640 and 1643, was one of the original Amesbury commoners in 1654 and had a grant of land there in 1658. The births of his children were recorded in Newbury from 1644 onward, possibly indicating that his wife went to her old home to have her children, but by 1661 Bailey had moved his family to Newbury permanently. He was a weaver by trade. Eleanor Bailey became an active Newbury midwife.

Bailey took the Freeman's Oath in October, 1669, and the Oath of Allegiance in 1678, when he was sixty-five years old. He served on trial juries in 1654, 1659, 1662, 1665 and 1675, and on the grand jury in 1667. He was a selectman of Newbury in 1663 and constable 1673-1674, his son Joseph being his deputy.

In 1654 John Bailey signed the petition in favor of the outstanding liberal, Lieut. Robert Pike, and with all of the many signers was subjected to severe pressure by the Massachusetts Bay government. He "acknowledged that he was sorry" for his action, thus taking a weak stand in a matter of basic political rights. Another great controversy raged in Newbury in 1671 between Rev. Mr. Parker and Mr. Edward Woodman and their adherents in which Bailey took the Woodman side and subscribed to the act suspending Mr. Parker. For this he was fined 13s. 4d.

During King Philip's war Bailey supplied a saddle, bullets, powder, a horse, cheese, bread and a knapsack to the troops, for which he made a claim for £1 : 7 : 7 in 1678. In 1678 John Miller sued John Emery and John Bailey for keeping his children from him.† Bailey died in Newbury in March, 1691, widow Eleanor Bailey surviving until 1700.

* *Probate Records of Essex County*, I: 145.

† See *Ancestry of Sarah Miller*, W. G. Davis, p. 5.

(Page 604 in Vol. II of this compilation.)

The will of John Bailey of Newbury was made December 30, 1690, and proved March 31, 1691. To his wife Eleanor he left all of his estate not already disposed of by deed or gift to his sons, she to leave it to his children. To son Joseph, a great brass kettle and a gun. To son James, a gun that was his grandfather's. To son Isaac, a freehold in Newbury with all privileges in commons, a rate lot of land in the upper woods, a great pot and iron dogs. To son Joshua, all land in the town of Amesbury bought from Capt. Bradbury except four acres sold to Mr. Goodin. To his daughters Rebecca Brown, Sarah Cheney and Rachel Poor, 5s. each. Executrix: wife Eleanor. Witnesses: Tristram Coffin, David Kely, Ruth Rogers. The inventory, listing no land except that at Amesbury, amounted to £158.*

Administration on the estate of Eleanor Bailey, late of Newbury, widow, was granted to her son Joshua on December 23, 1700. A net estate of £15 : 8 : 8 was to be divided between her seven children.†

Children, the last eight recorded in Newbury :

- i. REBECCA, b. in Salisbury Nov. 24, 1641; m. Aug. 22, 1661, Isaac BROWN.
- ii. JOHN, b. in Salisbury May 18, 1643; d. June or July 22, 1663.
- iii. SARAH, b. Aug. 7, 1644; m. Oct. 8, 1665, Daniel Cheney. (*See Cheney.*)
- iv. JOSEPH, b. April 4, 1648; m. (1) Priscilla Putnam; m. (2) widow Sarah (Poor) Sawyer. He bought land in Maine, was of Arundel in 1700, of Casco Fort (Falmouth Foreside) in 1702/3 and of Arundel "late of Newbury" in 1703. He was killed by Indians in October, 1723.
- v. REV. JAMES, b. Sept. 12, 1650; m. (1) Sept. 17, 1672, Mary Carr who d. in Killingworth, Conn., Oct. 28, 1688; m. (2) Mary — who d. in Roxbury Oct. 23, 1717. Graduating from Harvard College in 1669 he became the first minister of the parish of Salem Village in 1671. His wife's sister married into the Putnam family as did two of his own brothers, and he had the support of that powerful clan, but there was much opposition to "settling" him, the parish controversy finally reaching the General Court. That body, overreaching itself, ordered that the church settle Mr. Bailey and pay him £60 a year, but this decision was ignored and Bailey retired in 1679. From 1682 to about 1691 he preached at Killingworth, Conn., going to Roxbury in the latter year and practising as a physician. He died after a very distressing illness Jan. 20, 1706/7. His brothers Isaac and Joshua came from Newbury for his funeral.
- vi. JOSHUA, b. Feb. 17, 1652/3; d. young.
- vii. ISAAC, b. July 22, 1654; m. (1) June 13, 1683, Sarah Emery; m. (2) Sept. 5, 1700, Rebecca Bartlett.
- viii. JOSHUA, b. April 20, 1657; m. Elizabeth Putnam; d.s.p. Will, June 15-Aug. 6, 1722.
- ix. RACHEL, b. Oct. 19, 1662; m. Feb. 16, 1679/80, Samuel Poore.
- x. JUDITH, b. Aug. 13, 1665; d. Sept. 20, 1668.

* Essex Probate, 304: 318.

† Essex Probate, 307: 69.

BROWN

The people of the little port of Holberton on the south coast of Devonshire must have had a peculiar and perhaps detailed knowledge of the Scarborough villages of Spurwink, Black Point and Blue Point in the seventeenth century. Not only was John Winter, the manager of the Trelawney colony at Spurwink, a familiar figure in Holberton but Ambrose Boaden, one of the port's ship captains, was a Black Point planter in addition to making frequent voyages over a long period of years between Maine and Devon. It would be a safe surmise that Boaden's tales of the new world inspired some of his young relatives and neighbors to make a venture with him in a voyage, perhaps to remain permanently in the neighborhood of Black Point. It is not surprising, therefore, to find in the parish register of Holberton, in addition to the baptismal records of Boaden's own children, those of Philip Hinkson, George Taylor, and Walter Mayer, while neighboring parishes produce other familiar names in the early history of Scarborough.

While Brown is so common a name that one should proceed with proper caution in making an identification without documentary proof, a search for the origin of Andrew Brown, the Black Point planter of 1651, should begin at Holberton, and probably need go no farther afield, for the Bishop's transcripts of the register give the baptism of Andrew, son of Michael Brown, in March, 1619. Another son of Michael Brown was given the name Charles (then uncommon in England) and Andrew Brown of Scarborough named a son Charles. Unfortunately Michael Brown left no will; in fact, no more information has been obtained of him or his family. With due reservations, therefore, this pedigree begins with

1. MICHAEL BROWN, of Holberton, co. Devon.

Children, bapt. in Holberton:—

2. i. ANDREW, bapt. March, 1619.*
- ii. CHARLES, bapt. April 25, 1623.
- iii. MARIE, bapt. Feb. 26, 1625.
- iv. LEWYS, bapt. April 27, 1628.

* Bishop's transcripts.

2. **ANDREW BROWN** and William Smith, both of Black Point village, were granted by George Cleeve, agent of Alexander Rigby, proprietor of the province of Lygonia, five hundred acres in that village on September 29, 1651. The land consisted of four hundred and fifty acres of upland and fifty acres of marsh, described as follows: "to begin on the south-west side of that point of woodland in the marsh on the north-east side of the river of Black Point that part of the river that runneth up before and near the house of Henry Watts which point of wood land hath been formerly called Cookes point and now and forever hereafter to be called Bowrells Coome together with fifty acres of marsh ground thereunto adjoining, that is to say twenty acres of marsh at the north-west side of the said woodland . . . and thirty acres of marsh ground on the south-east side of the said point." Brown and Smith were to pay ground rent of two pence an acre to Rigby or his agent each year, but the rent was to be waived for two years and only one-half to be paid for the second two years.*

"Bowrells Coome" was probably derived from Burlescombe, co. Devon, which village may have had associations for either the grantor or the grantees, but its parish registers contain no references to Andrew Brown.

William Smith sold his share of "Bowrells Coome" to Joshua Scottow in 1662, and in 1667 Brown purchased it of Scottow, the deeds stating that there were buildings on the land, once occupied by Roger Vicars, possibly before the deed to Smith and Brown or as a tenant of Smith.†

Whether Andrew Brown brought a wife with him from England or married in America is not known, nor does the name of his wife appear on the records. He had five sons in 1663, however, as Jonas Baly left them ten shillings apiece in that year. He submitted to the Massachusetts government in 1658 with his fellow townsmen, was a member of the trial jury in 1665 and of the grand jury in 1667, appraised the estates of Christopher Collins in 1666 and Giles Roberts in 1666/7, and was constable in 1670.

When King Philip's war broke out in 1675 the Brown farm, on a point extending into the marsh at the foot of Scottow's hill, was literally a frontier post and the buildings were eventually attacked and burned. On October 30, 1675, Capt. Scottow writes that Capt. John Wincoll and about sixty men went up from Black Point "to guard the house of Andrew Brown at Dunstan," and on November 4 Scottow directed Wincoll "to forthwith re-

* York Deeds, VII: 186.

† York Deeds, VII: 187.

pair with all the town soldiers to the house of Andrew Brown, there to give war to the Indians." In the roster of the Black Point garrison, dated October, 1676, Andrew Brown and three of his sons were listed as living "three musket-shot from the garrison," but soon afterward he must have moved his family, except for the two eldest boys who remained on military duty, to Boston, where he addressed the following petition, not to be taken too literally, to the General Court.

"To y^e Honrd Governor & Counsell now Assembled at Bostone: The Humble Petition of Andrew Browne Sin^r Sheweth That whereas yo^r Petitioner had all his houses Burned to Asses; and his Catle Destroyed by ye Barbarrous Enimys soe that yo^r poore subplicant is in a very Low Condition having 9 Smale Children whereof 7: of them and himselfe is not any way Capable nor able this 2 years to procure A Livlihood; neither has he been any way Chargable to Towne nor Country; But yo^r poore petition^r and his wife and 7 smale Children was Mantayned and withoulden from perishing by two Sonns of yo^r Petition^r namly Andre Andrew Browne and John Browne they both was Impressed here at Bostone in September Last to goe to Kenebecke under y^e Command of Capt Thomas Moore and y^e Capt Thomas Moore at his Returne then from Kenebecke ye abouesaid Andrew Browne and his Brother John Browne both then was Left at Black point Garrison where they ever since Continued.

"Therefore y^e poore Petition^r Humbly Intreats yo^r worships seriously to Consider of his helplesse Condition by ordreing that his two Sonns be discharged from y^e Garrison of Black point for there is 9 in yo^r Petition^r's family that hath there Dependence upon the Labours of y^e said Andrew Andrew And John Browne/ 2^d That yo^r Petition^r intreats yo^r worships to Consider y^t. 9: or 10 months is a Longe tim to Continue In Garrison; 3^d That few of any hath Continued soe Long in Garrison; soe yo^r petition^r hopes that these Considerations will move yo^r worships to Grant yo^r petition^r an order for y^e Discharging of his two Sonns, which wilbe a meane to preserve yo^r poore petition^r from Perishing, soe yo^r petition^r with his wife and Children shall have great Cause to pray for yo^r health and Happynesse,

ANDREW BROWN SIN^r"

This request was granted in July, 1677. In 1681 the Browns were back in their Scarborough home, and Andrew Brown became one of the principal citizens during the nine short years of Indian peace. In the tax list of 1681 he was assessed for ninety acres of marsh, four hundred and ten acres of land, two oxen, three cows,

two two-year olds, two steers, three yearlings and one horse, which was the fourth largest estate. He was selectman in 1682, 1683 and 1686, was chosen with two others to treat with Mr. Blackman to settle in the town as its minister in 1682 and was selected with Robert Eliot to lay the taxes in 1685/6. On July 26, 1684, President Danforth, the chief executive of the province of Maine, delivered a deed of trust for the common lands in the town of Scarborough to seven trustees to hold for the benefit of the inhabitants, of which trustees Andrew Brown was one, the others being Capt. Scottow, Mr. Walter Gendall, Richard Hunywell, William Burr ridge, Ambrose Boaden and John Tynny.

As the Rigby patent of Lygonia, under which Andrew Brown held title to his land, had been a creation of the Cromwell government, he was naturally not favorable to the claims of the opposition or Gorges party and supported Massachusetts rule. An anonymous informant, hostile to Massachusetts (probably Edmund Randolph) sent to London about 1680 a list of "men that are Enemies to Mr Gorges intrest, liveing in the Province of Maync," headed by Major Bryan Pendleton and followed by "Capt Raines of York, Mr Neale of Casco bay, Arthur Auger of Black Poynt, Andrew Brown of Black Poynt, Francis Littlefield of Wells, Henry Sawyer of Yorke, Peter Wyar of Yorke—these are men of indifferent estates and are led by maj Pembleton & of the same independant way, understanding but little but what he tells them in law or gossell."* In 1687, to make assurance doubly sure, Brown petitioned Governor Andros to have his five hundred acre grant surveyed and laid out to him anew.†

War broke out again in 1690 and Scarborough was abandoned to the enemy and the Browns withdrew to Great Island (Newcastle) with many of their neighbors. While there, having lost his property and now an old man, he mortgaged the five hundred acres to Robert Eliot for £80 on September 29, 1694.‡ He also signed a petition to the king, with many other refugees and regular inhabitants of Great Island, asking for a general governor and military supplies.

We find him, finally, in Boston, living with his son William, to whom, for love and affection, on March 9, 1695/6, he deeded the Scarborough land "where I myself did dwell before the Indian war, except fifty acres of upland and twenty of marsh to be held for John Brown, son of my son John Brown lately deceased; if John die before he come of age it is to go to his next brother

* Documentary History of Maine, IV: 814-5.

† Documentary History of Maine, VI: 184.

‡ York Deeds, VI: 166.

Samuel." His wife was dead at the time of this deed, and he probably died soon after.

Ignoring the claim of his cousin, John Brown of Marblehead, which seems never to have been pressed,* William Brown, Andrew's grandson, sold the entire five hundred acres to Samuel Penhallow of Portsmouth on January 10, 1710/1, and to Penhallow† Robert Eliot assigned the mortgage on March 4, 1712.

The number and names of Andrew Brown's children are somewhat uncertain. We know that he had five sons in 1663 and in 1676 he had, in addition to two soldier sons, seven small children, the adjective being doubtless somewhat of an exaggeration. Of the following, Andrew, John, William and Elizabeth are definitely proven, while the others are highly probable.

- i. CHARLES; in Black Point garrison in 1676; note that this possible son would be named for a possible uncle, also that Joshua Brown named a son Charles; perhaps he and other sons of Andrew Brown were among the nameless Scarborough victims of the Indians.
- ii. JOHN; impressed as a soldier to go to the Kennebec in 1677; m. Rebecca Boaden, daughter of Ambrose Boaden of Scarborough; settled in Marblehead as a fisherman and d. there in 1695, administration being granted to his widow Sept. 17, 1695; his widow d. in 1725.

Children:—

1. *John*, deeded fifty acres at Scarborough by his grandfather Andrew Brown in 1696; m. Rebecca Frost Nov. 6, 1718; Marblehead.
 2. *Elizabeth*; m. John Neal Nov. 27, 1712.
 3. *Rebecca*; m. James Andrews.
 4. *Samuel*; mentioned in his grandfather's deed in 1696; m. Deborah Main Oct. 18, 1726; Marblehead.
 5. *Sarah*; m. William Dagworthy Dec. 5, 1715.
 6. *Benjamin*; m. Sarah Dennis Nov. 17, 1719; Marblehead.
3. iii. ANDREW, b. about 1657.
 - iv. JOSEPH; his name immediately follows those of Andrew Brown, Andrew Brown, Jr., and John Brown in the Black Point garrison list of 1676; taxed 2s. in Scarborough in 1681; no further record.
 - v. JOSHUA; m. Rebecca Libby, daughter of John Libby of Scarborough; settled in Portsmouth where he bought land in 1705; d. before 1722.

Children:—

1. *Andrew*; m. Susanna ———; returned to Scarborough before 1728.
2. *Charles*; m. Mary Mitchell Nov. 14, 1711; Portsmouth.
3. *Samuel*; m. Bethia Libby Sept. 9, 1716; Scarborough.
4. *Mary*.
5. *Hannah*; m. John Benson June 18, 1724.
6. *Sarah*; m. William Libby Nov. 11, 1722.
7. *Ephraim*.

* Penhallow, however, excepted it when he deeded to Samuel Harmon in 1726. (York Deeds, 12: 78.)

† York Deeds, VII: 189; VIII: 12.

- vi. ELIZABETH; m. Matthew Libby, son of John Libby of Scarborough.
 vii. WILLIAM; witnessed the deed from Henry Watts to Andrew Brown, Jr. in 1687; mariner in Boston in 1696 when his father was living with him and deeded to him the Scarborough property; d. before 1710; probably his widow was that Mary Brown of Boston, aged about 81 in 1741 when she made a deposition stating that she was born in Scarborough and was there when Robert Nichols was killed (Sept. 1675) but retired to Boston before the Algiers were killed (Oct. 1675).

Children, born in Boston (probably others):—

1. *Mary*, b. Dec. 30, 1688.
 2. *William*, b. Dec. 30, 1688; deeded the equity in his grandfather Andrew Brown's Scarborough property to the mortgagee, Samuel Penhallow, Jan. 10, 1710/1;* cordwainer.
- viii. SAMUEL; witnessed the deed from Henry Watts to Andrew Brown, Jr. in 1687.

3. LIEUT. ANDREW² BROWN (*Andrew*¹) was born about 1657, presumably in Scarborough. As young men he and his brother John saw much service in King Philip's war. In Boston in 1675, perhaps on a coasting vessel, they were impressed to go on an expedition to Kennebec under Capt. Thomas Moore. On their return they were assigned to garrison duty at Black Point, as related in their father's petition to the General Court, and remained there nine or ten months. With their father, they were listed as living three musket-shot from the Scottow garrison in October, 1676. By the granting of the petition they were released from duty in July, 1677, and when the garrison was abandoned, Andrew Brown went to Massachusetts, presumably Boston, with the other refugees.

In 1681 the Browns were back in Scarborough, where he paid a tax of 2s. He was a selectman, serving at the same time as his father, in 1686, and in 1687 he was given a commission as ensign in the town's military company.

Either during the family's exile in Massachusetts or soon after their return to Maine, Andrew Brown married Anne Allison, daughter of Lieut. Ralph and Anne (Dixon) Allison of Scarborough, and grand-niece of Mr. Henry Watts, who in 1687 deeded to Brown the five hundred acres adjoining the Brown property at Black Point in consideration of life support.

In 1690 hostilities again broke out between the English settlers and the French and Indians, and Scarborough, a frontier community, was abandoned. It was perhaps at this time, as related by Brown's granddaughter, Sarah Stackpole, that he was sick with small-pox and was defended at his home by his father

* York Deeds VII: 180.

and friends after most of the inhabitants had fled. When he had sufficiently recovered he and his family reached Chebacco (now the town of Essex) in Massachusetts in safety, remaining there several years.

Some time before 1696 Brown settled at York where he purchased seventeen and a half acres of land from Henry and Sarah Wright of Boston on the north-east side of York river on August 10, 1696.* He was a selectman of York in 1697, and a member of the county grand jury in 1698 and 1699. 1697 also marks the death of his wife Anne. In 1699 he sold one hundred and fifty acres of the Watts land in Scarborough to George Vaughan and one hundred seventy-two and one-half acres to William Cotton, Sr., the deeds showing that Watts had disposed of thirty acres to John Pickering before his death.† In partnership with Lewis Bane he bought land in Cooper lane from Sarah Wright, who held a power of attorney from Philip Cooper, in 1699, and in 1701 Brown and Bane divided it.‡ In 1701 he was assigned a "hind seat in the gallery" of the church, "provided he seat it conveniently full of people." He was successively an ensign and a lieutenant in the town company, and his house was a garrison for four families of twenty-two persons, one soldier being assigned as guard.

He married, second, January, 1709/10, Sarah (Hill) (Fletcher) Priest, daughter of Roger Hill and widow of Lieut. Pendleton Fletcher, who died an Indian captive in Canada, and of William Priest.

By 1717 the Browns had moved to Biddeford, where Lieut. Brown was selectman that year, but they were finally settled in Arundel in 1719 when he sold his York property to Diamond Sargent.§ While at Winter Harbor (Biddeford) he had purchased one hundred acres at Cape Porpoise "the ancient seat of Rowland Young" from Samuel Hill of Charlestown, and in 1720, in partnership with his neighbor Thomas Perkins, he bought from John Watson, Jabez Dorman and James Tyler fifty acres, "being the south-west corner of Montague's neck." He also bought a saw-mill in partnership with Mr. Storer of Wells. He was elected in 1719 selectman of Arundel, this being the fourth town in which he had held that office. In 1720 he and Mr. Perkins settled their boundaries by two deeds.|| On August 1, 1721, Andrew and Sarah Brown executed two deeds giving to each of his

* York Deeds, VI: 110.

† York Deeds, 6: 72; 12: 1: 24.

‡ York Deeds, VI: 109, 110.

§ York Deeds, IX: 165.

|| York Deeds, VIII: 260; IX: 209; X: 271; XII: 14.

sons Andrew and Allison forty acres of land, about four acres of marsh, one-third of the Brown ownership in the Brown-Storer saw-mill and one-third of his rights in undivided lands, mill privileges and common lands in Arundel.*

The gravestone of Andrew Brown is still standing in Kennebunkport and bears the inscription "Here lyes Buried y^e Body of Lieut Andrew Brown Who Died July 4th 1723 Aged 66 Years." Sarah (Hill) Brown apparently survived until 1726, and her husband's estate was not settled until after her death. The inventory of the estate of Andrew Brown, gentleman, late of Arundel, was filed April 2, 1726, and two days later Allison Brown filed his bond as administrator. On May 9, 1726, John Stagpole of Biddeford, yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife, Samuel Carr of Arundel, fisherman, and Mary his wife and Joshua Lassell of Arundel, husbandman, and Katherine his wife released to their brother Allison Brown all their rights in their father's lands.† Allison Brown died before he had settled his father's estate, and in 1729, John Treworgy, who married his widow, was appointed administrator, the three sisters and their husbands renouncing their rights. Treworgy made his final division on July 19, 1730.‡

Children:—

- i. ELIZABETH; m. Lieut. John Stackpole, son of James and Margaret (Warren) Stackpole of Salmon Falls; while serving as a soldier at Winter Harbor he was captured by the Indians, after vainly attempting to escape by wading across Biddeford Pool, and was taken to Canada where he remained nineteen months, being exchanged in 1712; lived in York until 1717 when they settled in Biddeford where he was constable that year;§ selectman of Biddeford in 1729, 1730, 1737-40; his house on the Pool road was a garrison, four soldiers being posted there in 1723; Stackpole was living in 1759.

Children:—

1. *John Stackpole*, b. 1708; m. Bethia Young of York Nov. 30, 1731; lived in Biddeford; d. Dec. 2, 1796, aged 88; it should be noted that he was not listed among the nephews and nieces who received £4 apiece by Allison Brown's will, which raises the question whether he was not the child of Lieut. Stackpole by an earlier wife.
2. *Sarah Stackpole*, b. about 1713; m. Capt. John Smith of Biddeford. In 1786 she made a deposition in the suit *Brown v. Hasty* which is of tremendous genealogical value and is here quoted almost in full.

"I, Sarah Smith, wife of John Smith, aged seventy-three years, testify and say that I was the daughter of Elizabeth Brown who was the reputed sister of Allison

* York Deeds, XI: 71; XIII: 72.

† York Probate, No. 1992.

‡ York Probate, No. 1993.

§ "New England Captives Carried to Canada," Coleman, II: 21.

Brown, and was granddaughter of Andrew Brown who lived some time at Black Point, afterwards lived in Arundel and there died in the time of the three year war, which Andrew Brown was son to Andrew Brown sometime of Black Point who was my great grandfather who afterward lived in Boston and was there maintained by one of his sons to whom he gave a part or all of his estate in Scarborough for his maintenance in his old age, as I understood, but I am unable to say how much. My grandfather Andrew Brown, Junior, had the small-pox in said Scarborough in the time of the Indian War, and his father and others defended him after chief of the other people moved off. After the removal from Blackpoint as aforesaid Andrew the Elder went to live in Boston as aforesaid, and my grandfather went to live in Jebacco, from thence moved to York, where my uncle Allison was born and where my grandmother, whose maiden name was Anne Allison, died. Allison Brown being a fortnight old when my grandfather Andrew's sister Libby took said Allison and kept him about six months and my mother was afterwards his nurse. Said Allison married Hannah Scamman daughter to Capt. Humphrey Scamman and lived in Arundel until he died. My grandfather had issue Elizabeth my mother who married John Stackpole my father, Mary who married Samuel Carr, Catherine who married Joshua Lasdell, Andrew who married Mary Kneeland in Boston died before his father and left Mary who married a Green of Boston, Matthew who died singleman before his father, and Allison who died in Arundell aforesaid the 17th day of April about the year 1728, who left issue Andrew about three years and Elizabeth about fifteen months old who after ward married Abraham Tyler, and I further say that I always understood that my grandmother was an Allison and niece to Mr. Henry Watts from which Watts my grandfather's estate in Black Point was derived, and that my mother always told me there was a valuable interest belonging to the Brown family in Black Point and that they were in possession of part of what they claimed, and that they were kept out of part. My grandfather lived in Black Point and had as I understood several children born there. He moved away in the Indian War to Jebacco. (signed) Sarah Smith."

3. *Andrew Stackpole*; m. in Biddeford Nov. 22, 1743, Mary Davis, daughter of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Basford) Davis.

- ii. *MARY*; m. Samuel Carr of Arundel, mariner, who was of Falmouth in 1718 and settled in Arundel in 1719 when he was made highway surveyor; he d. before 1742, when his widow Mary Carr was living at Sheepscot; in the Sheepscot papers, preserved at Augusta, there is a petition for a garrison, signed by Job Averill, John Leavitt and two Kincaids, which is sufficient proof that Sarah wife of Job Averill, Anna wife of John Leavitt and Elizabeth Kincket, each of whom received £4 as nieces of Allison Brown, were daughters of Samuel and Mary Carr.

Children:—

1. *Sarah Carr*; m. Job Averill of Arundel and Sheepscot.

2. *Mary Carr*; m. Samuel Fletcher of Biddeford Jan. 17, 1743.
 3. *Anna Carr*; m. John Leavitt of Sheepscot.
 4. *Elizabeth Carr*; m. Naphthali Kincaid of Sheepscot.
- iii. KATHERINE; m. Joshua Lassell. (*See Lassell.*)
 - iv. ANDREW; "bound apprentice to a house carpenter at Boston";* m. in Boston Dec. 12, 1718, by Rev. W. Cooper, Mary Kneeland; gravestone still standing in Kennebunkport with inscription "Here lyes Buried y^e Body of M^r Andrew Brown, who Died March 14th 1722 Aged 31 years"; his brother Allison Brown was appointed administrator May 7, 1722, and went to Boston to see the creditors of the estate, which was valued at £238;† before 1754 the widow Mary Brown m. — Turner and lived in Boston.

Child: —

1. *Mary*; Samuel Came, Esq., was appointed her guardian in 1728/9, and was succeeded by Humphrey Scamman in 1730; m. in Boston Oct. 11, 1739, by Rev. W. Cooper, Thomas Green.
- v. MATTHEW; died s.p. in his father's lifetime but after 1720, when he witnessed deeds in York.
4. vi. ALLISON.

4. LIEUT. ALLISON³ BROWN (*Andrew*,² *Andrew*¹) was born in York in the year 1697. His mother died when he was about two weeks old and he was taken to nurse by his aunt Elizabeth (Brown) Libby, who kept him until he was six months old, after which he was placed in charge of his oldest sister, Elizabeth. He married about 1720 Hannah Scamman, daughter of Capt. Humphrey and Elizabeth (Jordan) Scamman of Saco.

Of his military service several records survive: a muster roll of "Serg^t Allison Browne & Company," Nov. 1723 — June 1724; his authorization as lieutenant under Capt. Wheelwright, Nov. 17, 1724; a return of his command, Nov. 26, 1725.‡

The wealthiest man in the town of Arundel, he began his land purchases in 1720 with four acres of marsh from John Baston. In 1723 he bought from James Mussey Trott's Island and Cape Island at Cape Porpoise and one hundred acres "at ye deserts," which had been granted to Mussey's father in 1681. In 1724 and 1725 John Baston and James March sold to Brown one hundred acres which had been originally granted to William Baston, and in 1726 he purchased from Thomas Perkins his half of the land which Perkins and Andrew Brown, Lieut. Brown's father, had bought from Tyler, Watson and Dorman.§

Brown, at the age of twenty-six, became Arundel's first representative to the Massachusetts General Court in 1723.

* Supreme Judicial Court, No. 140,019.

† York Probate, No. 1992.

‡ New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 45: 440; 46: 143; 49: 188.

§ York Deeds, XI: 179, 184; XII: 14, 15, 71.

He died April 16, 1728, and his grave-stone, still standing, bears the inscription "Here lyes Buried y^e Body of Lieut Alison Brown who Died April 16th 1728 Aged 31 years."

The will of Allison Brown of Arundel, yeoman, was made March 29 and proved May 1, 1728. To my three sisters Elizabeth Stackpole, Mary Carr and Katherine Lassell, £4 apiece, and to each of their children that are now born, £4 apiece at the age of twenty-one. To my brother Andrew Brown's daughter Brown, £4 when she comes of age. To my dearly beloved wife Hannah, the whole improvement of all my lands, mills, etc. for her comfortable maintenance and the bringing up of my children Andrew Brown and Elizabeth Brown until they come of the age of one and twenty years, and my will is that my son Andrew should be brought up to the College if it can possibly be done by the income of the estate without wronging my wife and my daughter. To my son Andrew and my daughter Elizabeth all my lands and houses, etc., to be equally divided between them when my son comes of age, provided my son be brought up to the college as aforesaid, but, if not, my son is to have two-thirds and my daughter one-third. My movable property is to be divided equally between my wife, my son and my daughter. Executors: my wife, my father-in-law Mr. Humphrey Scamman and Ensign Thomas Perkins. Witnesses: Marston Cabot, John Treworgy, Joseph Adams. The inventory, made March 27, 1729, produced £1241. In the account, presented July 2, 1753, payments are entered of £4 each to the following: Job Averill (for his wife Sarah), John Leavitt (for his wife Anna), Andrew Lassell, Allison Lassell, John Smith (for his wife Sarah), Andrew Stagpole, Mary Fletcher, Elizabeth Kincket, Thomas Green, Matthew Lassell, Elizabeth Miller, Mary Carr, Mary Lassell, John Lassell, Hannah Lassell, Joshua Lassell, Jeremiah Lassell, and £3: 10 to James Tyler.*

Hannah (Scamman) Brown married secondly John Treworgy, who had been one of Lieut. Brown's servants and who became a prominent citizen of the town.† He was drowned at Mount Desert in 1747.

Children:—

- i. ANDREW; Humphrey Scamman was appointed his guardian in 1730, Samuel Jordan of Biddeford succeeded Scamman in 1734, and Jonathan Stone of Arundel succeeded Jordan in 1748 ‡ m. Nov. 5, 1747, at Arundel, Elizabeth Harding, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Littlefield) Harding. He disappointed the paternal hopes and did not go to college. In addition he seems to have been

* York Probate, No. 1990.

† "History of Kennebunkport," Bradbury, 1937, p. 281.

‡ York Probate, Nos. 1994, 1996.

unfortunate financially and, after selling off small portions of his father's land, he mortgaged the remainder (homestead of 150 acres lying at the head of Batson's river between Brown's Mill river on the south-west and Thomas Perkins Esq. on the north-east, one-half of a double saw-mill, one hundred acres on both sides of Brown's Mill river, etc., etc., reserving the family burial place) to Lady Pepperell in 1759. The mortgage was foreclosed in 1761, and in 1763 he conveyed the equity to her in consideration that his wife Elizabeth should have Trott's Island for life with a remainder to her children in fee.*

In 1786 he and his brother-in-law Abraham Tyler brought suit against Robert and William Hasty of Scarborough to recover two-thirds of the original Andrew Brown and Henry Watts farms of about 900 acres. A vast amount of evidence was submitted and may be studied in the files of the Supreme Judicial Court, but the decision was in favor of the Hastys.†

Andrew and Elizabeth Brown deeded Cape Island, Neck Island and the family burying-ground to their son-in-law Adam McCollough in 1793.‡

Elizabeth (Harding) Brown d. June 14, 1803, and her husband on Jan. 11, 18--.

Children:—

1. *Louisa*; m. Feb. 8, 1769, Adam McCollough; d. May 3, 1812.
 2. *Allison*; m. Sept. 11, 1777, in the Second Church of Scarborough, Elizabeth Tyler, his first cousin; living in 1790 when his family consisted of himself, one boy under sixteen and two females.
 3. *Hannah*; m. Joshua Alley.
 4. *Andrew*; served in the Revolution, said to have been a member of Gen. Washington's body-guard and to have been with Gen. Anthony Wayne at Stony Point; m. (1) Sept. 4, 1785, in Arundel, Mary Webber; settled in Litchfield in 1790; m. (2) Rebecca Spear Aug. 1, 1835; d. June 8, 1842; 11 children, including Dr. Allison Brown, who returned to Arundel.
 5. *Mary*; m. (1) Dec. 2, 1784, John Wakefield; m. (2) int. April 14, 1798, Thomas Washburne; m. (3) Nov. 21, 1805, in Wells, Joseph Parsons; m. (4) — Crosby; m. (5) Eliakin Bickford.
 6. *Elizabeth*; m. Dec. 21, 1790, Abner Huff.
- ii. ELIZABETH; Humphrey Scammon of Biddeford was her guardian in 1730, and Samuel Jordan in 1734;§ m. Aug. 11, 1743, at Biddeford, Abraham Tyler, son of James Tyler of Scarborough, who in his will (1748) called him an undutiful son. Abraham Tyler had an illegitimate son by Mary Magoun, born in 1739, and named Abraham Tyler, who became a distinguished soldier, fighting with Wolfe at Quebec and commanding a company in the Revolution.|| Tyler was the last person to be granted the ferry between Blue Point and Black Point in Scarborough. Elizabeth (Brown) Tyler was living in 1786, and her husband is presumably that Lieut. Abraham Tyler who died in 1807 at Frankfort, aged 99.¶

* York Deeds, 34: 49.

† Supreme Judicial Court, No. 140,019.

‡ York Deeds, 57: 29.

§ York Probate, Nos. 1994, 2008.

|| The father and son are combined in one impossible individual in the Tyler Genealogy, by W. I. Tyler Brigham, 1912.

¶ Portland Argus, March 19, 1807.

Children, bapt. in the 2nd Parish, Scarborough:—

1. *Hannah Tyler*, b. June 10, 1744.
2. *Allison Brown Tyler*, bapt. Oct. 27, 1745.
3. *James Tyler*, bapt. June 21, 1747.
4. *Abraham Tyler*, bapt. Feb. 26, 1748/9; buried the next day.
5. *Elizabeth Tyler*, bapt. Aug. 30, 1752; m. Allison Brown, her first cousin, Sept. 11, 1777.
6. *Abraham Tyler*, bapt. May 12, 1754; buried July 6, 1756.
7. *Humphrey Tyler*, bapt. Nov. 2, 1755.
8. *Andrew Tyler*, bapt. June 18, 1757.
9. *Mary Tyler*, bapt. Aug. 24, 1760.
10. *Abraham Tyler*, bapt. Aug. 8, 1762.

BROWN

The people of the little port of Holberton on the south coast of Devonshire must have had a peculiar and perhaps detailed knowledge of the Scarborough villages of Spurwink, Black Point and Blue Point in the seventeenth century. Not only was John Winter, the manager of the Trelawny colony at Spurwink, a familiar figure in Holberton but Ambrose Boaden, one of the port's ship captains, was a Black Point planter in addition to making frequent voyages over a long period of years between Maine and Devon. It would be a safe surmise that Boaden's tales of the new world inspired some of his young relatives and neighbors to make a venture with him in a voyage, perhaps to remain permanently in the neighborhood of Black Point. It is not surprising, therefore, to find in the parish register of Holberton, in addition to the baptismal records of Boaden's own children, those of Philip Hinkson, George Taylor, and Walter Mayer, while neighboring parishes produce other familiar names in the early history of Scarborough.

While Brown is so common a name that one should proceed with proper caution in making an identification without documentary proof, a search for the origin of Andrew Brown, the Black Point planter of 1651, should begin at Holberton, and probably need go no farther afield, for the Bishop's transcripts of the register give the baptism of Andrew, son of Michael Brown, in March, 1619. Another son of Michael Brown was given the name Charles (then uncommon in England) and Andrew Brown of Scarborough named a son Charles. Unfortunately Michael Brown left no will; in fact, no more information has been obtained of him or his family. With due reservations, therefore, this pedigree begins with

1. MICHAEL BROWN, of Holberton, co. Devon.

Children, bapt. in Holberton:

2. i. ANDREW, bapt. March, 1619.*
- ii. CHARLES, bapt. April 25, 1623.
- iii. MARIE, bapt. Feb. 26, 1625.
- iv. LEWYS, bapt. April 27, 1628.

2. ANDREW BROWN and William Smith, both of Black Point village, were granted by George Cleeve, agent of Alexander Rigby, proprietor of the province of Lygonia, five hundred acres in

* Bishop's transcripts.

that village on September 29, 1651. The land consisted of four hundred and fifty acres of upland and fifty acres of marsh, described as follows: "to begin on the south-west side of that point of woodland in the marsh on the north-east side of the river of Black Point that part of the river that runneth up before and near the house of Henry Watts which point of wood land hath been formerly called Cookes point and now and forever hereafter to be called Bowrells Coome together with fifty acres of marsh ground thereunto adjoining, that is to say twenty acres of marsh at the north-west side of the said woodland . . . and thirty acres of marsh ground on the south-east side of the said point." Brown and Smith were to pay ground rent of two pence an acre to Rigby or his agent each year, but the rent was to be waived for two years and only one-half to be paid for the second two years.*

"Bowrells Coome" was probably derived from Burlescombe, co. Devon, which village may have had associations for either the grantor or the grantees, but its parish registers contain no references to Andrew Brown.

William Smith sold his share of "Bowrells Coome" to Joshua Scottow in 1662, and in 1667 Brown purchased it of Scottow, the deeds stating that there were buildings on the land, once occupied by Roger Vicars, possibly before the deed to Smith and Brown or as a tenant of Smith.†

Whether Andrew Brown brought a wife with him from England or married in America is not known, nor does the name of his wife appear on the records. He had five sons in 1663, however, as Jonas Baly left them ten shillings apiece in that year. He submitted to the Massachusetts government in 1658 with his fellow townsmen, was a member of the trial jury in 1665 and of the grand jury in 1667, appraised the estates of Christopher Collins in 1666 and Giles Roberts in 1666/7, and was constable in 1670.

When King Philip's War broke out in 1675 the Brown farm, on a point extending into the marsh at the foot of Scottow's Hill, was literally a frontier post and the buildings were eventually attacked and burned. On October 30, 1675, Capt. Scottow writes that Capt. John Wincoll and about sixty men went up from Black Point "to guard the house of Andrew Brown at Dunstan," and on November 4 Scottow directed Wincoll "to forthwith repair with all the town soldiers to the house of Andrew Brown, there to give war to the Indians." In the roster of the Black

* *York Deeds*, VII: 186.

† *York Deeds*, VII: 187.

Point garrison, dated October, 1676, Andrew Brown and three of his sons were listed as living "three musket-shot from the garrison," but soon afterward he must have moved his family, except for the two eldest boys who remained on military duty, to Boston, where he addressed the following petition, not to be taken too literally, to the General Court.

"To y^c Honrd Governor & Counsell now Assembled at Bostone: The Humble Petition of Andrew Browne Sin^r Sheweth That wheras yo^r Petitioner had all his houses Burned to Asses; and his Catle Destroyed by ye Barbarous Enimys soe that yo^r poore subplicant is in a very Low Condition having 9 Smale Children whereof 7: of them and himselfe is not any way Capable nor able this 2 years to procure A Livelihood; neither has he been any way Chargable to Towne nor Country; But yo^r poore petition^r and his wife and 7 smale Children was Mantayned and withoulden from perishing by two Sonns of yo^r Petition^r namly Andre Andrew Browne and John Browne they both was Impressed here at Bostone in September Last to goe to Kenebecke under y^c Command of Capt Thomas Moore and y^c Capt. Thomas Moore at his Returne then from Kenebecke ye abouesaid Andrew Browne and his Brother John Browne both then was Left at Black point Garrison where they ever since Continued.

"Therefore y^c poore Petition^r Humbly Intreats yo^r worships seriously to Consider of his helplesse Condition by ordreing that his two Sonns be discharged from y^c Garrison of Black point for there is 9 in yo^r Petition^rs family that hath there Dependence upon the Labours of y^c said Andrew Andrew And John Browne/ 2^d That yo^r Petition^r intreats yo^r worships to Consider y^t. 9: or 10 months is a Longe tim to Continue In Garrison; 3^d That few of any hath Continued soe Long in Garrison; soe yo^r petition^r hopes that these Considerations will move yo^r worships to Grant yo^r petition^r an order for y^c Discharging of his two Sonns, which wilbe a meane to preserve yo^r poore petition^r from Perishing, soe yo^r petition^r with his wife and Children shall have great Cause to pray for yo^r health and Happynesse,

ANDREW BROWN SIN^R"

This request was granted in July, 1677. In 1681 the Browns were back in their Scarborough home, and Andrew Brown became one of the principal citizens during the nine short years of Indian peace. In the tax list of 1681 he was assessed for ninety acres of

marsh, four hundred and ten acres of land, two oxen, three cows, two two-year olds, two steers, three yearlings and one horse, which was the fourth largest estate. He was selectman in 1682, 1683 and 1686, was chosen with two others to treat with Mr. Blackman to settle in the town as its minister in 1682 and was selected with Robert Eliot to lay the taxes in 1685/6. On July 26, 1684, President Danforth, the chief executive of the province of Maine, delivered a deed of trust for the common lands in the town of Scarborough to seven trustees to hold for the benefit of the inhabitants, of which trustees Andrew Brown was one, the others being Capt. Scottow, Mr. Walter Gendall, Richard Hunywell, William Burridge, Ambrose Boaden and John Tynny.

As the Rigby patent of Lygonia, under which Andrew Brown held title to his land, had been a creation of the Cromwell government, he was naturally not favorable to the claims of the opposition or Gorges party and supported Massachusetts rule. An anonymous informant, hostile to Massachusetts (probably Edmund Randolph) sent to London about 1680 a list of "men that are Enimies to Mr Gorges intrest, liveing in the Province of Maync," headed by Major Bryan Pendleton and followed by "Capt Raines of York, Mr Neale of Casco bay, Arthur Auger of Black Poynt, Andrew Brown of Black Poynt, Francis Littlefield of Wells, Henry Sawyer of Yorke, Peter Wyar of Yorke—these are men of indifferent estates and are led by maj Pembleton & of the same independant way, understanding but little but what he tells them in law or gossell."* In 1687, to make assurance doubly sure, Brown petitioned Governor Andros to have his five hundred acre grant surveyed and laid out to him anew.†

War broke out again in 1690 and Scarborough was abandoned to the enemy and the Browns withdrew to Great Island (New Castle) with many of their neighbors. While there, having lost his property and now an old man, he mortgaged the five hundred acres to Robert Eliot for £30 on September 29, 1694.‡ He also signed a petition to the king, with many other refugees and regular inhabitants of Great Island, asking for a general governor and military supplies.

We find him, finally, in Boston, living with his son William, to whom, for love and affection, on March 9, 1695/6, he deeded the Scarborough land "where I myself did dwell before the Indian war, except fifty acres of upland and twenty of marsh to be held

* *Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Documentary Series, IV: 214-5.*

† *Ibid.*, VI: 184.

‡ *York Deeds, VI: 165.*

for John Brown, son of my son John Brown lately deceased; if John die before he come of age it is to go to his next brother Samuel." His wife was dead at the time of this deed, and he probably died soon after.

Ignoring the claim of his cousin, John Brown of Marblehead, which seems never to have been pressed,* William Brown, Andrew's grandson, sold the entire five hundred acres to Samuel Penhallow of Portsmouth on January 10, 1710/1, and to Penhallow† Robert Eliot assigned the mortgage on March 4, 1712.

The number and names of Andrew Brown's children are somewhat uncertain. We know that he had five sons in 1663 and in 1676 he had, in addition to two soldier sons, seven small children, the adjective being doubtless somewhat of an exaggeration. Of the following, Andrew, John, William and Elizabeth are definitely proven, while the others are highly probable.

Children:

- i. CHARLES; in Black Point garrison in 1676; note that this possible son would be named for a possible uncle, also that Joshua Brown named a son Charles; perhaps he and other sons of Andrew Brown were among the nameless Scarborough victims of the Indians.
- ii. JOHN; impressed as a soldier to go to the Kennebec in 1677; m. Rebecca Boaden, daughter of Ambrose Boaden of Scarborough; settled in Marblehead as a fisherman and d. there in 1695, administration being granted to his widow Sept. 17, 1695; his widow d. in 1725.
- iii. ANDREW, b. about 1657; m. (1) Anne Allison; m. (2) Jan., 1709/10, Sarah (Hill) (Fletcher) Priest who survived him and m. John Treworgy as her fourth husband; d. July 4, 1722, aged 66 years; served in King Philip's War and was ensign and lieutenant in the militia; living successively in Scarborough, Chebacco (when he and his family were refugees in the second Indian war), York, Biddeford and Arundel, he was a selectman in each of the four Maine towns.‡
- iv. JOSEPH; his name immediately follows those of Andrew Brown, Andrew Brown, Jr., and John Brown in the Black Point garrison list of 1676; taxed 2s. in Scarborough in 1681; no further record.
- v. JOSHUA; m. Rebecca Libby, daughter of John Libby of Scarborough; settled in Portsmouth where he bought land in 1705; d. before 1722.
- vi. ELIZABETH; m. Matthew Libby. (*See Libby.*)
- vii. WILLIAM; witnessed the deed from Henry Watts to Andrew Brown, Jr., in 1687; mariner in Boston in 1696 when his father was living with him and deeded to him the Scarborough property; d. before 1710; probably his widow was that Mary Brown of Boston, aged about 81 in 1741 when she made a deposition stating that she was

* Penhallow, however, excepted it when he deeded to Samuel Harmon in 1726. (*York Deeds*, 12: 78.)

† *York Deeds*, VII: 189; VIII: 12.

‡ For a fuller account of his life and his descendants, see *The Ancestry of Sarah Miller*, W. G. Davis, Portland, 1939.

born in Scarborough and was there when Robert Nichols was killed (Sept., 1675) but retired to Boston before the Algiers were killed (Oct., 1675).

- viii. SAMUEL; witnessed the deed from Henry Watts to Andrew Brown, Jr., in 1687.

CHATER

John Chater had a child born in 1644, and, if he was twenty-five when he became a father, his birth year may be set at 1619. Having taken this step it is tempting to identify him with the John Chater, aged 17, who embarked at Gravesend for Barbados on the ship "Expedition" November 20, 1635, particularly as so many early settlers in the West Indian islands eventually found their way to New England.*

In any event, sometime before 1644 he arrived in Newbury and married there Alice Emery, daughter of John Emery. Although the transaction does not appear to have been recorded, he bought a farm in Newbury from Henry Palmer and obtained thereby freeholder's rights which were recognized by the town government in 1651, when, on March 25, he took the freeman's oath.

Except for two or three minor court actions, little is known about Chater's life at Newbury except an unhappy phase of his matrimonial experience. Sometime in 1652 he was lying seriously ill as was also one of his servants, Daniel Gunn, a Scotchman who had been deported and sold into servitude after the battle of Worcester. Alice Chater, carrying food to Gunn, told him that, if her husband should die, he should be her husband, of which prospect the young man took immediate advantage. Eighteen months later she confessed to her invalid husband in the hearing of William and Isabel Houldred, who were visiting them. Adultery was a capital offense and Gunn and Alice Chater were soon before the magistrates and in peril of their lives. The verdict of the jury before whom they were tried in the county court—whether it was "guilty" or "not guilty" does not appear—was not satisfactory to the judges, and the case was sent to the higher court in Boston as were the prisoners. On May 14, 1654, perhaps hesitating to inflict the death penalty, the governor and council stated that they were not guilty according to law but that, because of her shameful and unchaste behavior, Alice Chater should be severely admonished and stand tied to the whipping post for one hour and then be discharged that she might return to her husband, while Gunn, after Mr. Lunerius, the phy-

* In Records and Files, etc., IV: 125, is a deposition by "John Chat[er]," ±40, taken in March, 1669, in the case of John Chub, accused of killing the horse of Renold Foster of Ipswich. Mr. C. T. Libby, who has examined the original record, does not believe that the name was written *Chater*.

sician, had restored him to health, was to be whipped.* The unhappy young Scot did not long survive his ordeal.

In the meantime Newbury gossip was busy with the name of Isabel Houldred who was nursing Chater during his wife's absence, but the magistrates decided that it was unfounded when the usual presentment was made.

An unimportant court case about a lost steer in 1657 is the last mention of the Chaters in Newbury, but it is valuable in that Chater's "father Emery" is mentioned. Two of Chater's servants, Francis Walker and Nicholas Brown, testified, as did Alice Chater. Also the two little Chater girls, aged thirteen and nine, gave evidence that they first called the steer "Wild Rascol" but later changed his name to "Matt."†

On March 13, 1659/60, Chater is mentioned in a deed as being in possession of lands between Cape Porpoise and Kennebunk rivers, and it was doubtless shortly before this date that the family moved to Maine from Newbury. In 1660 he was lot-layer for the town of Wells, which then embraced the territory now the town of Kennebunk, in which Chater lived, although the site of his house is unknown.

In 1661 one of his servants, Thomas Latimer, ran away and was found drowned in the Saco river. The verdict of the jury impanelled to inquire into his death was that he was accidentally drowned through his own fault. That same year Chater was one of the petitioners for the reinstatement of Rev. Seth Fletcher.

Called Lieut. Chater, which would indicate membership in the local train-band, he was, in 1662, appointed ferryman for the Mousam and Little rivers and was authorized to charge twelve pence for a man and a horse, except at low water, when the ferriage was to be at half price. In conjunction with the ferry he was authorized to keep an ordinary to meet the demands of travellers and had "liberty to draw one-third of a barrel of strong water which he had in his house" and to sell wine, beer and food. This was the first public house in the Kennebunk territory.

The last record of him thus far found is as defendant in a suit for debt, brought by George Wheeler, in which he was represented by Mr. Harlackenden Symonds and lost.‡

He died before September 19, 1671, when Mr. Nathaniel Fryer sued the administrator of his estate, John Miller, for debt, the

* Records and Files, etc., I: 324-6; Records of the Governor and Council of Massachusetts Bay, IV: 193.

† Records and Files, etc., II: 55-6.

‡ Records and Files, etc., III: 157.

court finding for the defendant and awarding his costs. His wife's death is not recorded. Possibly she married again and was living in 1683.

Children, born in Newbury:—

- i. HANNAH, b. Aug. 7, 1644; m. about 1662 John Miller. (*See Miller.*)
- ii. LYDIA, b. Jan. 12, 1647/8; no further record.

DIXEY

CAPT. WILLIAM DIXEY of Beverly was born in England about the year 1607. He came to America in 1629, when he was twenty-two years old, as one of the servants of Mr. Isaac Johnson, the associate of Winthrop and Saltonstall, who, in Capt. Dixey's own language, "wrote to the Honoured Governor Mr. Endicott . . . for a place to sett down in." Mr. Johnson, who did not set sail until 1630, sent his men and cattle ahead of him, and, the Governor giving them leave to settle where they would, they went to Saugus (Lynn), where, after a cordial reception from Sagamore James and his tribe, they cut grass for their cattle, keeping them upon the peninsula of Nahant.* In another deposition, made when he was an old man, he gives details of the relations between the local Indians and the new colony as follows: "when wee came to dwell heare the Indians bid us welcome, & shewed themselves very glad that wee came to dwell among them, & I understood they had kindly entertained the English that came hither before wee came, & the English & the Indians had a feild in comon fenced in together, & the Indians fled to shelter themselves under the English ofttimes, saying they were afraid of their enemy Indians in the contry; in p'ticular I remember sometime after wee arrived the Agawam Indians complained to Mr. Endicott that they were afraid of other indians caled as I take it Tarrateens: Hugh Browne was sent with others in a boat to Agawam for the Indianes reliefe, & at other times we gave our neighbour Indians protection from their Inemy Indians."† Mr. Johnson, who arrived in June, 1630, on the "Arbella," died the following September, and presumably William Dixey was then thrown on his own resources.

He settled in Salem, eventually but perhaps not immediately, making his home on "Cape Ann side," later to be called Beverly, and began a long and useful career. He took the freeman's oath and was made a proprietor in 1634. He was called sergeant as early as 1636 and his rise in military rank was continuous. In 1645 when the Salem military company was formed he was made its ensign, holding that rank until 1662 when he was confirmed as lieutenant of the foot company then formed on "Cape Ann side," and some time before 1677 he was made its captain. The

* Records and Files, etc., VII : 127.

† Essex Deeds, 5 : 107.

ferry between Salem and "Cape Ann side" was put in his charge in 1639, and although he was among the petitioners for permission to settle at Jeffrey's Creek in 1640, he was living on Bass River and keeping the ferry as late as 1645.

He married Anna ——— about 1635, and his wife was a member of Salem church before 1636.

Capt. Dixey shared in the various early land grants. His family in 1637 consisted of five persons, and, as he and his wife had but one child at that time, the two unexplained persons may possibly have been relatives who resided with him.* He served on the Grand Jury in 1645, 1659, 1661, 1668 and 1669, and on the Trial Jury in 1647, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1656, 1664, 1666 and 1677. In this latter year he administered the oath of fidelity to the male inhabitants of Manchester.

Although "Cape Ann side" had exercised many of the functions of a separate community for some years, it was not until 1667 that its church became independent of Salem and 1668 that it was politically established as Beverly. Capt. Dixey and his wife were among the petitioners for the new parish, each being third on the respective lists of men and women.

Capt. Dixey died in 1690 at the ripe age of eighty-two or three, his wife having died before February 1, 1684/5, when he had made his will. Having lost his only son in 1677, he left his land to his five daughters Mary Woodbury, Anna Judkins, Abigail Stone, Elizabeth Morgan and Sarah Gale, and his household goods to three of them, Abigail, Elizabeth and Sarah. He also

* Thomas Dixey, without doubt a kinsman of Captain William Dixey, was received as an inhabitant of Salem on Aug. 21, 1637. He lived on "Darby Fort Side," later incorporated as Marblehead, and he kept the ferry between Marblehead and Salem from 1644 to 1669, and possibly longer. His wife was admitted to the church in 1643. His will, made Feb. 28, 1680, and probated in Boston Aug. 31, 1686, mentions his wife Mary, sons Thomas, John and Samuel, daughters Mary Holman, Abigail Smith, Remember White, and Hannah Bowen, and his son-in-law Gabriel Holman.

Children: —

- i. THOMAS, bapt. 18 : 4 : 1643; d. young.
- ii. MARY, bapt. 12 : 11 : 1644, in Salem; m. Gabriel Holman of Marblehead; both living in 1680.
- iii. JOHN, bapt. 13 : 10 : 1646; d. young.
- iv. ABIGAIL, bapt. 1 : 8 : 1648; m. John Smith, maltster, 25 : 12 : 1669; living in 1680.
- v. REMEMBER; m. Josiah White (Records and Files, etc., Vol. VIII, p. 140).
- vi. HANNA; m. John Bowen, Dec. 2, 1680; living in 1680.
- vii. THOMAS, bapt. 29 : 11 : 1653; m. Elizabeth ———; his inventory was filed July 30, 1691, and administration granted to his widow Elizabeth, the document mentioning two daughters, Mary and Remember (Essex Probate, 303 : 38); the widow m. John Harwood in Marblehead, Oct. 28, 1695.

Children: —

1. Mary; m. George Angoe of London, July 23, 1706.
2. Remember; m. Joseph Proctor, Nov. 27, 1707.
3. Thomas, bapt. Oct. 7, 1683; d. young.
4. Nicholas, bapt. Oct., 1683; d. young.
5. Samuel, bapt. Oct. 7, 1683; d. young.
- viii. MARGARET, bapt. 16 : 1 : 1656; d. before 1680.
- ix. JOHN, bapt. 26 : 2 : 1657; m. Sarah Collins 9 : 10 : 1679; she d. in 1737, aged 82.
- x. SAMUEL, bapt. 20 : 1 : 1663; m. Margaret Parker, Oct. 23, 1684.

remembered his grandsons Jonathan Stone and Dixey Woodbury, his three granddaughters who were named for his late wife, Anna Gale, Anna Stone and Anna Morgan, and the two children of his deceased son, Elizabeth and Sarah Dixey. Sergt. John Hill and Lieut. John Dodge were appointed overseers. The document was proved June 24, 1690, and an inventory of £113: 16 was entered.*

Their son's reference in his will to his "own dear father and mother," the old Captain's gift to his three grandchildren who bore his wife's name and the persistent use of his own surname as a given name for their sons by his daughters and grandchildren give an unmistakable impression that Capt. Dixey and his wife lived lives of strong character and deep affection.

Children:—

- i. **MARY**; m. Hugh Woodbury in Salem in Dec., 1650. He was a son of William Woodbury and his wife Anne (Patch) who came from South Petherton, Somerset, to Salem in 1636. Hugh was admitted freeman in 1650. He lived in Beverly.

Children:—

1. *Samuel Woodbury*, b. Dec. 6, 1651.
 2. *Sarah Woodbury*, b. June 2, 1654.
 3. *Hugh Woodbury*, b. Feb. 12, 1657.
 4. *John Woodbury*, b. Sept. 5, 1658.
 5. *Josiah Woodbury*, b. Sept. 15, 1663.
 6. *Priscilla Woodbury*, b. Jan. 13, 1665.
 7. *Priscilla Woodbury*, b. April 8, 1666.
 8. *Rebecca Woodbury*, b. Feb. 22, 1667.
 9. *Anna Woodbury*, b. Mar. 15, 1669.
 10. *Elizabeth Woodbury*, b. Feb. 12, 1671.
 11. *Dixie Woodbury*, b. April 26, 1674.
 12. *Mary Woodbury*, b. Feb. 6, 1675/6.
- ii. **ABIGAIL**, bapt. 25: 10: 1636; m. John Stone of Beverly. (*See Stone.*)
- iii. **ANNA**, bapt. 17: 4: 1638; m. Nehemiah Hayward in Salem 11: 6: 1657. He was a son of Nicholas Hayward (or Howard). His will, dated March 22, 1664/5, and proved Sept. 26, 1665, mentions his wife Anna, his children (unnamed), his father Nicholas Hayward, and brothers Nathaniel Hayward and John Dickey, who were named overseers of his children and estate. Anna (Dixey) Hayward m. Thomas Judkin of Gloucester Nov. 25, 1665, at which time he bought a house and land near Gloucester meeting-house from George Blake, to receive his wife and her children. He had been a proprietor of Gloucester since 1645. He d. Feb. 23, 1694/5, leaving a will in which he leaves his property to his wife and legacies to his (her) grandsons Thomas Sargent and Thomas Allen, who were doubtless named for him. Anna (Dixey) (Hayward) Judkins d. Jan. 27, 1706, in Gloucester.

* Essex Probate, 302 : 20.

Children:—

1. *Sara Hayward*, b. 3: 1: 1658, in Salem; m. George Harvey.
 2. *Rose Hayward*; m. Joseph Allen of Gloucester Nov. 20, 1684.
 3. *Anna Hayward*, b. 1: 6: 1661, in Salem; m. John Sargent of Gloucester, Dec. 24, 1679.
- iv. JOHN, bapt. 19: 10: 1639; m. Elizabeth Allen Nov. 6, 1668, in Swansea. He was a prosperous sea-captain, living in Swansea, when he d. in 1673, at the age of thirty-four. His will, dated Sept. 21, and proved Aug. 9, 1673, leaves to his two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah, £100 apiece at their marriage or majority, or £200 to the survivor of them; to his cousin Samuel Woodbury, son of his sister Mary, "all my part of my sloop 'Swann'"; to "my owne Deare father and mother" £10 of the £50 owed him by his brother Samuel Morgan; to his five sisters the remaining £40 owed by Morgan; the residue to his wife. The overseers were Mr. James Brown, "my father Allen of Swansey," Mr. Nathaniel Paine of Rehoboth, and Mr. Richard Sharp of Boston. The inventory of Mr. John Dixey was sworn by his widow, Elizabeth, on May 20, 1674. Among the interesting items of the large estate are—House and Grounds £250; Cash £212: 11; 73½ oz. of plate, £22: 1; 2 Gold rings, £1: 10; 2 pocket watches, £1; a Negro Mayde servant named Mall, £24. His widow m. John Fayerweather in 1674.

Children, bapt. in Beverly:—

1. *Elizabeth*, b. Oct. 3, 1669, in Swansea; bapt. Sept. 24, 1676, as "daughter of John Dixey, deceased, son of William"; m. (1) Benjamin Pemberton, who d. in 1708/9, leaving his widow with eight children; m. (2) Edward Winslow May 22, 1712.
 2. *Sarah*, b. Oct. 1, 1672, in Swansea; bapt. Sept. 24, 1676; m. Thomas Givin Nov., 1691, in Boston.
- v. ELIZABETH, bapt. 17: 8: 1641; m. Serg. Samuel Morgan, 15: 10: 1658, in Salem. He was a son of Robert and Margaret (Norman) Morgan and was b. about 1637; selectman of Marblehead, 1667; juryman 1678; removed to Beverly in 1681 when Capt. Dixey deeded him thirty acres at Mackerel Cove; sold his old and new houses at Marblehead to Ambrose Gale; tythingman in Beverly, 1688; Sergeant; constable, 1689. Elizabeth (Dixie) Morgan d. Feb. 24, 1690. Her son Luke administered her estate.* He m. Mary ——— before July 24, 1694, when she was dismissed to Beverly by the Gloucester church. He d. in 1698. His will, proved Nov. 16 of that year, mentions his wife Mary, his eldest son Samuel, second son Luke, third son Robert, fourth son William, fifth son Joseph, his daughters Elizabeth and Anne, his brother Joseph Morgan and his nephew Joseph Morgan (son of Joseph).†

Children:—

1. *Aaron Morgan*, bapt. May 24, 1663; d. before 1698.
2. *Joseph Morgan*, bapt. 26: 7: 1666; d. before 1698.
3. *Samuel Morgan*, bapt. 26: 7: 1666.
4. *Luke Morgan*.

* Essex Probate, 307 : 45.

† Essex Probate, 306 : 106.

5. *Robert Morgan*, bapt. May 8, 1670.
 6. *John Morgan*, bapt. July, 1673; d. before 1698.
 7. *William Morgan*; d. before Nov. 22, 1699, when his father's heirs divided his property by agreement.
 8. *Elizabeth Morgan*; m. Benjamin Wallis March 23, 1695; killed by Indians with her three children in the Purpoodock, Maine, massacre, on Aug. 10, 1703.
 9. *Joseph Morgan*, bapt. Oct. 2, 1681; m. Elizabeth ———, who was killed with two children in the Purpoodock massacre in 1703.
 10. *Anna Morgan*, bapt. Aug. 9, 1685; Richard Ober was her guardian in 1690;* m. Hezekiah Ober Nov. 5, 1702.
- vi. **SARAH**, bapt. 2: 5: 1643; m. Edmund Gale of Marblehead, fisherman and seaman. He was made freeman in 1660; d. before March 10, 1717/8, when his widow Sarah sold land to her son Azor.

Children: —

1. *Samuel Gale*, bapt. 12: 3: 1666, in Salem.
2. *Sarah Gale*, bapt. 12: 3: 1666, in Salem; m. John Stone. (See Stone.)
3. *Edmund Gale*, bapt. 14: 2: 1667, in Salem.
4. *Azor Gale*, bapt. April 25, 1669, in Salem; m. Mary Roots of Boston May 9, 1698, in Boston; d. Jan. 28, 1727/8.
5. *Miriam Gale*, bapt. Dec. 31, 1671; m. John White of Ipswich Jan. 14, 1696.
6. *Abraham Gale*, bapt. Feb. 22, 1673/4, in Beverly; m. Lydia Ropes of Salem, March, 1696.
7. *Anna Gale*, bapt. 17: 7: 1676 in Beverly; m. Walter Shaw Dec. 4, 1696.
8. *William Gale*, bapt. Feb. 16, 1678/9, in Beverly.
9. *Charity Gale*, bapt. 23: 10: 1683, in Beverly; m. Jonathan Raiment Jan. 8, 1706/7.
10. *Mary Gale*, bapt. Feb. 16, 1678/9, in Beverly; m. James Chapman Dec. 8, 1708.

* Essex Probate, 307 : 7.

DIXEY

CAPT. WILLIAM DIXEY of Beverly was born in England about the year 1607. He came to America in 1629, when he was twenty-two years old, as one of the servants of Mr. Isaac Johnson, the associate of Winthrop and Saltonstall, who, in Capt. Dixey's own language, "wrote to the Honoured Governor Mr. Endicott . . . for a place to sett down in." Mr. Johnson, who did not set sail until 1630, sent his men and cattle ahead of him, and, the Governor giving them leave to settle where they would, they went to Saugus (Lynn), where, after a cordial reception from Sagamore James and his tribe, they cut grass for their cattle, keeping them upon the peninsula of Nahant.* In another deposition, made when he was an old man, he gives details of the relations between the local Indians and the new colony as follows: "when wee came to dwell heare the Indians bid us welcome, & shewed themselves very glad that wee came to dwell among them, & I understood they had kindly entertained the English that came hither before wee came, & the English & the Indians had a feild in comon fenced in together, & the Indians fled to shelter themselves under the English ofttimes, saying they were afraid of theire enemy Indians in the contry; in p'ticular I remember sometime after wee arrived the Agawam Indians complained to Mr. Endicott that they were afraid of other indians caled as I take it Tarra-teens: Hugh Browne was sent with others in a boat to Agawam for the Indianes reliefe, & at other times we gave our neighbor Indians protection from theire Inemy Indians."† Mr. Johnson, who arrived in June, 1630, on the *Arbella*, died the following September, and presumably William Dixey was then thrown on his own resources.

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* *Records and Files*, VII: 127.

† *Essex Deeds*, 5: 107.

in 1639, and, although he was among the petitioners for permission to settle at Jeffrey's Creek in 1640, he was living on Bass River and keeping the ferry as late as 1645.

He married Anna ——— about 1635, and his wife was a member of Salem church before 1636.

Capt. Dixey shared in the various early land grants. His family in 1637 consisted of five persons. He served on the Grand Jury in 1645, 1659, 1661, 1668 and 1669, and on the Trial Jury in 1647, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1656, 1664, 1666 and 1677. In this latter year he administered the Oath of Fidelity to the male inhabitants of Manchester.

Although "Cape Ann side" had exercised many of the functions of a separate community for some years, it was not until 1667 that its church became independent of Salem and 1668 that it was politically established as Beverly. Capt. Dixey and his wife were among the petitioners for the new parish, each being third on the respective lists of men and women.

Capt. Dixey died in 1690 at the ripe age of eighty-two or three, his wife having died before February 1, 1684/5, when he had made his will. Having lost his only son in 1673, he left his land to his five daughters Mary Woodbury, Anna Judkins, Abigail Stone, Elizabeth Morgan and Sarah Gale, and his household goods to three of them, Abigail, Elizabeth and Sarah. He also remembered his grandsons Jonathan Stone and Dixey Woodbury, his three granddaughters who were named for his late wife, Anna Gale, Anna Stone, and Anna Morgan, and the two children of his deceased son, Elizabeth and Sarah Dixey. Sergt. John Hill and Lieut. John Dodge were appointed overseers. The document was proved June 24, 1690, and an inventory of £113: 16 was entered.

Their son's reference in his will to his "own dear father and mother," the old Captain's gift to his three grandchildren who bore his wife's name and the persistent use of his own surname as a given name for their sons by his daughters and grandchildren give an unmistakable impression that Capt. Dixey and his wife lived lives of strong character and deep affection.

Children :*

- i. MARY; m. Hugh Woodbury in Salem in Dec., 1650.
- ii. ABIGAIL, bapt. 25: 10: 1636; m. John Stone of Beverly.

* For a more detailed account see *The Ancestry of Sarah Stone*, W. G. Davis. Portland, Maine, 1930, pp. 29-31. (Pages 422-424 in this volume.)

- iii. ANNA, bapt. 17: 4: 1638; m. (1) in Salem, 11: 6: 1657, Nehemiah Hayward. (*See Hayward*); m. (2) Thomas Judkin.
- iv. JOHN, bapt. 19: 10: 1639; m. Nov. 6, 1668, in Swansea where he lived and died in 1678, Elizabeth Allen. His widow married in 1674 John Fayerweather.
- v. ELIZABETH, bapt. 17: 8: 1641; m. in Salem, 15: 10: 1658, Samuel Morgan; d. Feb. 4, 1694, in Beverly.
- vi. SARAH, bapt. 2: 5: 1643; m. Edmund Gale of Marblehead.

DIXON

1. GEORGE DIXON, gentleman, of Ramshaw Hall, St. Helen Auckland, co. Durham, bailiff and collector of the Barony of Evenwood for the Bishops of Durham from about 1577 until his death, was born about the year 1553 as his age was given in a deposition of 1599 as forty-six.

Some of his holdings at Ramshaw are described in entries in the record of the Court Baron of Evenwood, the second entry quoted showing that Ramshaw Hall was built shortly before 1596:

“June 3, 1589. To this court came Thomas Wilde and demised to George Dixon the moiety of the moiety of a parcel of land lying on the west of Ramshawe Field, and the moiety of the moiety of a close called ‘le knightes field,’ and the moiety of the moiety of another parcel of ‘Knightes feild’ and three roods of land called ‘le Welgarthe’ and ‘Lelounge,’ to hold to the same George from the feast of the Invention of Holy Cross last for eleven years.”*

“October 23, 1596. To this court came George Dixon and took of the lord’s waste a parcel of land lying on the north of the new house of the same George at Ramshaw extending in length by the hedge of the close called ‘knightes feild’ toward the east as far as the close called ‘Wildes calfe close,’ to hold to the same George and his issue, rendering yearly 4d.”†

“October 13, 1615. To this court came George Dixon of Rampshawe, gent., and took of the lord a parcel of land built upon lying upon ‘le batts’ near the wall of the park, containing in length 50 virgates and in breadth 11 virgates, which Gregory Robson, out of court at Bishop Aikland, 14 Sept. 1615 surrendered to the use of the said George and his issue.”‡

“October 11, 1616. William Dixon, son and heir apparent of George Dixon, gent., came to this court and took of the lord 4 acres and 1/2 rood of land, of the tenure of George Dixon, called Ramshaw and a third part of ‘le knight feild’ lying on the west of the same extending from ‘le castbancke’ of Oldwalles and thus from ‘weststanche’ of ‘ladyfeild,’ and 4 acres of land lying at the

* Durham Halmoot Book, No. 25, fo. 89.

† Durham Halmoot Book, No. 25, fo. 221.

‡ Durham Halmoot Book, No. 28, fo. 264.

west end of Knightfield as far as the water there and thus going up to the east end of the field called 'ladyfeild,' and 1 acre of land on the east side of 'ladyfeild' by the water of 'Gawncleze,' and 1/2 acre of land called 'Knightfeild loning' lying between 'Gawncleze' and 'Knightfeild,' which George Dixon, gent., surrendered to the use of William Dixon and his issue. To this court came William Dixon and demised to George Dixon, gent., his father, the premises abovenamed, for the term of the life of George Dixon."*

Dixon was married twice. His first wife, Susanna, was buried in Cockfield, the neighboring parish to the west of St. Helen Auckland, as "wife of George Dyxon of Ramshaw" November 29, 1612. He married a second wife, Anne, about the year 1616, when he was approximately sixty-three years old. While it is not definitely proven, it is highly probable that this young wife of his old age was Anne Watt, daughter of Ralph Watt of Cockfield. Anne Watt was Mrs. Dixon when she joined her brother Henry Watt in Maine in 1665. She brought with her a daughter Anne, and George and Anne Dixon had a daughter Anne (bapt. 1620). Ralph Watt's will (1614) makes Mr. George Dixon of Ramshaw his attorney and entreats him to "take the tuition of my children," and for Anne Watt as executrix Mr. Dixon acted as surety in 1616, when the will was proved.

George Dixon and John Fulthorpe took an inventory of all the implements and other things at the castle of Barnard in 1592.†

In the case of *Jervis v. Horsfall et als.*, 22 Sept. 41 Eliz. (1599), George Dixon of Ramshaw, aged 46, gave evidence in regard to the delivery of documents by Sir William Bowes to Ralph Bowes at Raby Castle, Robert Dixon, clerk (presumably the Cockfield parson), being present.‡

In 1615 Richard St. George, Norroy, made a visitation of the county of Durham, during which he confirmed to George Dixon of Ramshaw the following arms: Gules, on a bend or three torteaux between six plates, a chief ermine. He granted a crest: a cubit arm erminois, cuffed argent, hand proper, holding a roundel of the first.§

* Durham Halmoot Book, No. 28, fo. 9.

† Surtees' History of Durham, IV: 87.

‡ Exchequer Depositions, Hilary, 42 Eliz., No. 13.

§ Durham Visitation Pedigrees, edited by Joseph Foster, 1887, p. 108.

The will of George Dixon of Ramshaw in the chapelry of St. Helen Auckland was made March 19, 1630/1.* He directs that he be buried in Cockfield Church, as near as may be to the body of his wife, Susanna Dixon, deceased. My wife Anne Dixon to enjoy during her life one parcel of ground called Knightfield, according to the custom of copyhold land. Whereas there is a rent-charge of £7 per annum to be paid to Francis Raine during his life out of the ground called the Knightfield, and £3 per annum to his wife Dorothy if she survive him, in consideration hereof I give an estate of one close called Brigfoote close, parcel of Evenwood Park, after the rate of £4 yearly, and for the other £3 remaining of the said annuity of £7, I will that my wife pay it. For the better education of my three children Matthias, Anne and John Dixon, I do assign unto my wife the Prebend of West Auckland and Evenwood, with all the corn growing thereon, for life, then for my sons Matthias and John. If my sons Matthias and John should die after the decease of my wife, without lawful issue, then I bequeath the said Prebend of West Auckland to my son Thomas Dixon and his heirs, and, in case of death without lawful issue, to my son William Dixon and his son Robert Dixon. To my daughter Anne Dixon, one great caldron. Whereas my son William oweth me £300, I therefore direct him to pay to Richard Wortley of Unthank £150. To Doctor Oyston £45, according to his deed of annuity. To my son-in-law John Corney, Vicar of Orton, £20. To John Robinson of Bishop Auckland, £16: 5: 0. To Richard Heighington, £47: 4: 0. To Hutton Gregory, £20. To Toby Bowes, £22: 10: 0. I desire the care of my daughter Susan Egglestone's children and my daughter Mary, her two children, unto my wife and son William. To my son John Corney, one colt about three years old. I desire my loving friend and cousin Mr. Thomas Dixon, minister at Winston, to preach at my burial, and for his pains I give him one white colt. To the augmentation of the stock for the poor people of St. Helen Auckland, 20s. To my grandchild Robert Dixon, one ewe and a lamb. To my servant William Robinson, one gymmer lambe. To Elizabeth Robinson, one gymmer lambe. To John Robinson, one gymmer lambe. To my son Thomas, in lieu of his portion, his choice of one parcel of ground in Evenwood Park called Craghill and two closes likewise in Evenwood Park called Bowes closes. Residuc to my wife Anne Dixon, my sonne Matthias Dixon, my daughter Anne

* The original is reported as missing, but an abstract appears in "The Langstaffs of Teesdale and Weardale," by George Blundell Langstaff, p. 389.

Dixon and my youngest son John Dixon and make them also executors. Supervisors: my loving friend Mr. Christopher Bierley, my sonne John Corney, Vicar of Orton, and my sons William and Thomas. Witnesses: Thomas Dixon cler., John Vasex(?), cler. Inventory: £292: 12: 6. The will was proved June 12, 1631, by Anne Dixon, widow and co-executor, and on the same day tuition of Matthew, Anne and John Dixon, the children of the deceased, was committed to the said Anne.*

An Inquisition Post Mortem on the estate of George Dixon was held at Durham May 14, 1632. The jury found that the deceased held land and tenements in West Auckland, and that William Dixon, aged forty-nine, was his son and next heir.† On March 30, 1637, William Dixon, gentleman, sued the Attorney General of Durham, setting forth that an inquisition upon George Dixon, his father, deceased, was taken at Durham, 14 May 8 Chas. I, without due warning to him or production of the evidences, that it found that his father died 27 Sept. 3 Chas. I, that the complainant was his next heir, aged 40 (sic), and that he held thirty acres of meadow and pasture in Evenwood, parcel of a close called Knightsfield in West Auckland, in chief of the Bishopric by rent of 20s., whereas these lands were copyhold. He was permitted to traverse the inquisition.‡

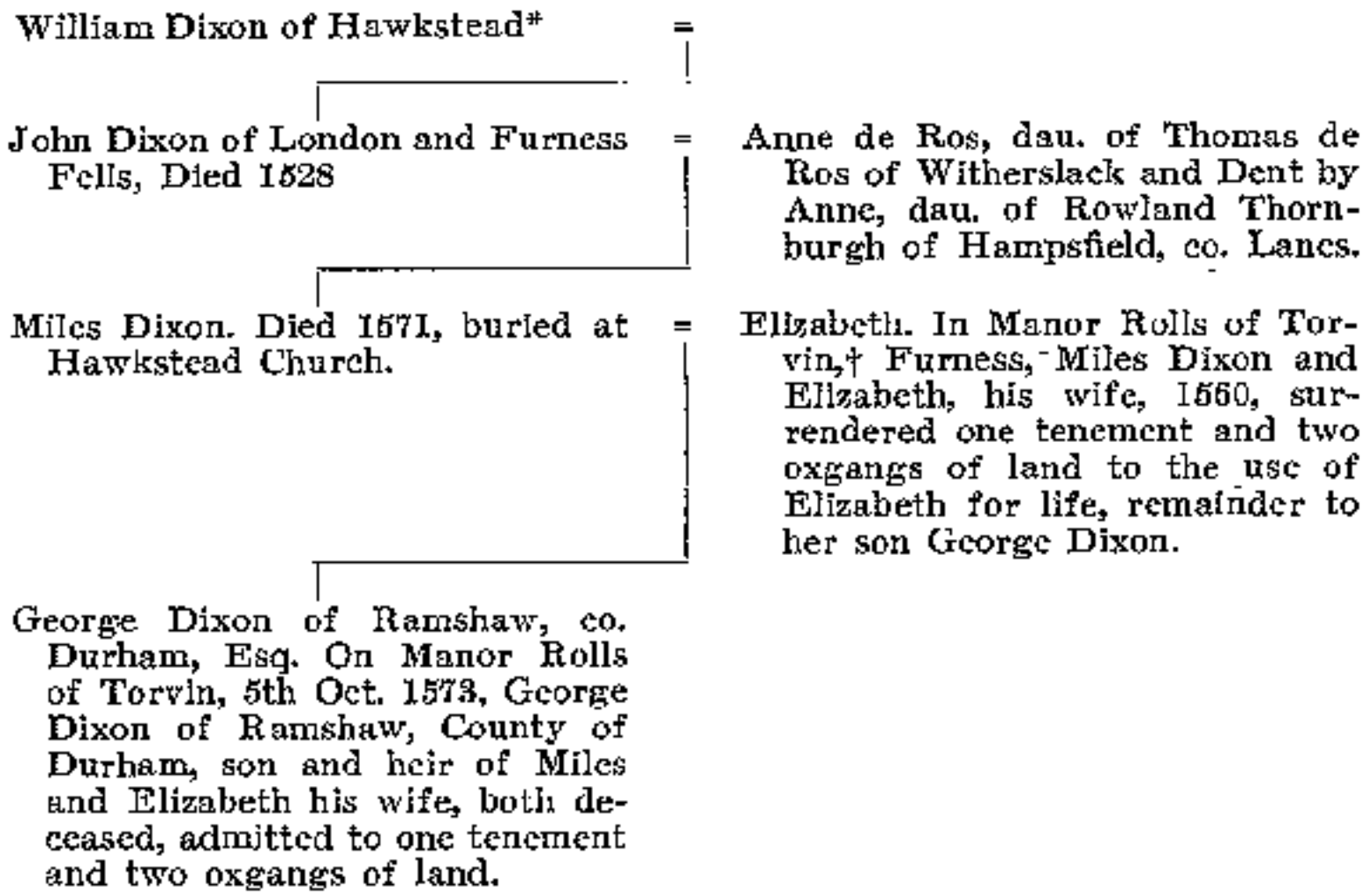
As to the origin and ancestry of George Dixon there are some interesting lines of conjecture. A great-great-grandchild, Tabitha Dixon, became the eventual heiress of the family in Durham and, marrying Christopher Johnson, carried her name into that family, the present representative of which is Capt. Charles G. Dixon-Johnson of Oakwood, Croft-upon-Tees, Darlington. Capt. Dixon-Johnson's grandfather, Francis Dixon-Johnson, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant and J. P. for the County of Durham, B. A. (St. John's College, Cambridge), of Aykleyheads, co. Durham, and Low Newton, co. Northumberland, was much interested in his ancestry and drew up, possibly with professional assistance, well-documented pedigrees of the Dixon family and its maternal descents in 1891.§ This pedigree gives George Dixon's descent as follows:

* Durham Probate Registry.

† Durham Inq. P. M., portfolio 186, no. 83.

‡ Decrees and Orders in the Chancery of Durham, Durham 4/1.

§ Courteously shown to Miss M. H. Mills. in my interest, on September 23, 1933.



The arms of John Dixon, grandfather of George Dixon in the above pedigree, are given in the de Ros pedigree which supplements it as: Gules, a fleur-de-lys or, a chief ermine.

If the record from the manor roll of Torvin of 5 Oct. 1573 is authentic, there can be no doubt of the parentage of George Dixon of Ramshaw. The roll, if it can be located, should be examined to find whether or not the residence of the George Dixon admitted was so definitely described.

Had it not been for the Dixon-Johnson pedigree it would have been most natural to expect to find a Durham origin for the Ramshaw collector. In the first place Dixon is a fairly common Durham name, other families bearing it being found in the immediate neighborhood of Ramshaw. George Dixon preferred to be buried and to bury his family not in his own parish of St. Helen Auckland but in the parish of Cockfield where Rev. Robert Dixon was the incumbent from 1575 until his death in February 1615/6. Robert Dixon matriculated at Cambridge, sizar from St. John's College, at Michaelmas, 1566. He had his B.A. from St. Catherine in 1570/1 and an M.A. in 1574. At Michaelmas, 1569, three

* This generation is given, not in the Dixon pedigree but in another showing the de Ros descent, also prepared by Francis Dixon-Johnson.

† I have not been able to identify Torvin unless it is Torver, which is a township and chapelry in the parish of Ulverston, Furness, co. Lancaster. The Torver register begins in 1599, and many Dixons (including a Miles), apparently of yeoman rank, are recorded therein in the early years.

years after the matriculation of Robert Dixon at Cambridge, a George Dixon was admitted, also sizar from St. John's, but the Cambridge records contain nothing further about him. It is surely tempting to consider the Cockfield parson and his Ramshaw neighbor to have been brothers. In his will George Dixon names his "loving friend and cousin Mr. Thomas Dixon, minister at Winston," who was to preach his funeral sermon. Rev. Thomas Dixon, born ± 1600 , and young enough to be a great-nephew of George Dixon, matriculated at Cambridge from Christ's College at Easter, 1617, as Thomas Dickinson, son of Robert of Sherburn, co. Durham.* He got his B.A. in 1620/1 and an M.A. from Oxford in 1624, was curate of Winston and was buried at Whitburn, co. Durham, June 8, 1631.† As early as 1587 one Christopher Dixon held land at Sherburn.‡ It is also curious that George Dixon, if in reality descended from an armorial family of Furness in co. Lancaster, should have adopted and had confirmed to him a coat-of-arms which had only one feature in common (the chief ermine) with that borne by his alleged ancestors. It would have been more natural to take pride in an ancient coat. Further investigation and study may disprove the Dixon-Johnson pedigree, leaving a free field for the Durham hypothesis.

In 1632 Richard, Lord Bishop of Durham, sued Ann Dixon, widow of George Dixon, who was in 1626 appointed collector of the plaintiff's rents and perquisites of the Halmote Court of Evenwood.§ This is the last record thusfar found of Anne Dixon in England. If, as is reasonably supposed from the evidence presented, she was Anne (Watt) Dixon, sister of Henry Watt, successively of Cockfield, London and Maine, she joined her brother on his plantation at Black Point, Scarborough, Maine, some time before November 7, 1665, when "Mis Dixon, sister to Mr. Hene: Watts" was summonsed to court for absence from meeting. She was still living on April 10, 1673, when she witnessed the deed to her son-in-law Ralph Allison from her brother of half his lands and half his mill "in the village we call Cockell" (Cockfield?), at Black Point.|| There is no further record, and as Mrs. Dixon would have been in her eightieth year in 1673, she probably did not long survive.

* Sherburn is a village in the parish of Pitlington, a few miles east of Durham city, and Robert Dixon is listed under Pitlington in a Durham Subsidy of 1624.

† Venn's *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, II: 46.

‡ Surtees' *History of Durham*, I: 126.

§ Durham Depositions, Class VII, Bundle 30.

|| York Deeds, II: 148.

Children, by first wife:—

- i. GRACE; m. June 3, 1602, at St. Helen Auckland, Rev. John Corney. Corney went to school at Sedbergh and matriculated, pensioner from St. John's College, at Cambridge at Michaelmas 1585. He was given his B.A. in 1589/90, M.A. in 1593, and was ordained deacon and priest at Peterborough July 8, 1595. From 1595 until his death he was vicar of Orton, co. Westmoreland, where he was buried July 15, 1643.*
- ii. SUSANNA; m. Cuthbert† Egglestone; presumably d. before her father, who mentioned her children in his will.
- iii. MARY; m. Nicholas Blackett;‡ presumably d. before her father, leaving two children mentioned in his will.
- iv. WILLIAM, b. about 1583; m. (1) Frances —, who was buried at Cockfield Feb. 7, 1614/5; m. (2) Jane —, who was buried at Cockfield Jan. 1, 1626/7; m. (3) Anne Bowser Jan. 1, 1627/8, at St. Helen Auckland; he was buried at Cockfield Mar. 9, 1637. William Dixon, gent., of Ramshaw, co. Durham, was admitted to Gray's Inn, London, Feb. 3, 1607/8. Administration on his estate was granted to his brother, Thomas Dixon, gent., of Gaunless Mills, near Bishop Auckland, in 1638. An Inquisition Post Mortem, taken Jan. 18, 1639/40, declared George Dixon, aged 33, to be his son and next heir, to inherit land and tenements called Knightsfield, in West Auckland.§

Children, by first wife:—

1. George, b. 1606; son and heir of his father and aged 33 in 1639, but d. *s.p.* before 1648.
2. William, bapt. Dec. 6, 1612, at St. Helen Auckland; buried Feb. 16, 1612/3, at Cockfield.
3. John, bapt. Jan. 7, 1614/5, at St. Helen Auckland; buried Jan. 27, 1614/5, at Cockfield.

By third wife:—

4. Robert, bapt. Nov. 23, 1628, at St. Andrew Auckland, Mrs. Dixon of Ramshaw (his father's step-mother) being his god-mother; m. Margaret Sheraton, daughter of William Sheraton of Crossgate, co. Durham, June 16, 1651; buried at Crossgate May 20, 1700, leaving a will dated Nov. 18, 1699. In 1648 he was admitted to Knightsfield in the Court Baron at Evenwood as son and heir of his father, heir of his grandfather, George Dixon, and of his brother George Dixon. From him descends the Dixon-Johnson family.
 5. Susanna, bapt. Mar. 6, 1630/1, at St. Helen Auckland.
 6. Anne, bapt. Feb. 10, 1632/3, at St. Helen Auckland.
 7. William, bapt. Oct. 23, 1634, at St. Helen Auckland; buried Sept. 28, 1636, at Cockfield.
 8. A son, buried June 21, 1636, at St. Helen Auckland.
 9. Jane, bapt. Jan. 28, 1637/8, at St. Helen Auckland.
- v. THOMAS; of Gaunless Mills, near Ramshaw; as Thomas Dixon, gentleman, he succeeded his father as collector and bailiff of the

* Venn's *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, I: 398.

† The Christian name of Egglestone and the full name of Blackett are taken from the Dixon-Johnson pedigree.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ Durham Inq. F.M., portfolio 188, no. 126.

Barony of Evenwood in 1632. He had an illegitimate daughter, Anne, bapt. at St. Helen Auckland Feb. 14, 1624. He took the Protestation Oath at Cockfield Feb. 28, 1641/2.

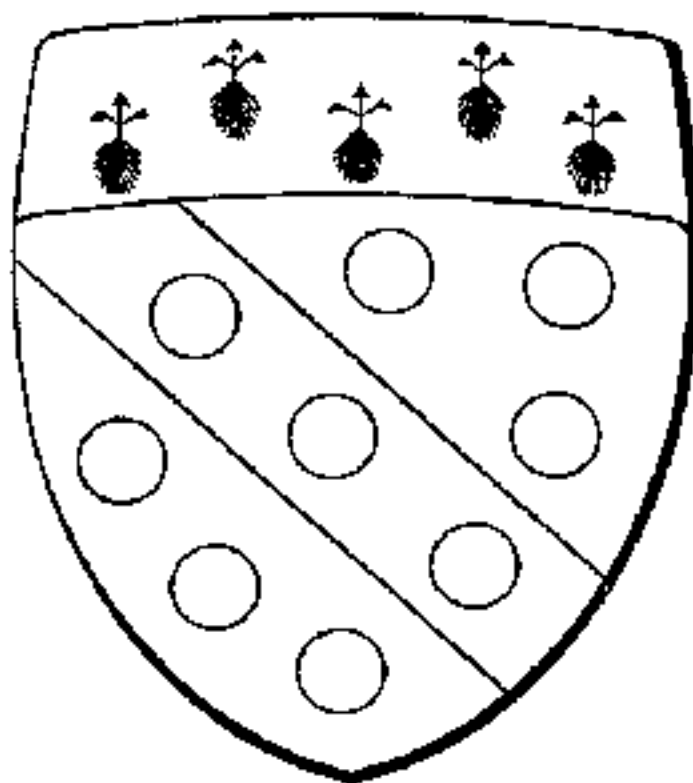
Children, recorded at Cockfield:—

1. *Susanna*, bapt. Feb. 6, 1636/7; buried May, 1637.
2. *George* (twin), buried Dec. 1, 1640.
3. *Thomas* (twin), buried Dec. 1, 1640.

By second wife, bapt. at St. Helen Auckland:—

- vi. MATTHEW, bapt. (Matthias) Mar. 9, 1616/7, alive in 1631 when his father made his will.
- vii. GEORGE, bapt. July 4, 1619; d. before 1631.
- viii. ANNE, bapt. June 9, 1620; if her mother was born Anne *Watt*, she m. Ralph Allanson of St. Helen Auckland and accompanied him to America with her children. (*See Allison.*)
- ix. JOHN, bapt. Dec. 14, 1630.

DIXON, OF RAMSHAW, CO. DURHAM,
AND SCARBOROUGH



EMERY

L. JOHN EMERY was living in the parish of Romsey, Hampshire, England, in the last years of the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth centuries. The existing parish register of Romsey begins in 1569/70, and, as there are no Emery entries until 1594, it is probable that John came there from some other parish. The name Emery is not common in Hampshire, but scattered individuals are named in the Subsidy Rolls, 1620-1628, in the villages of North Badesley, Bisterne, Upham, Middleton and Forton. As he himself was not listed in a subsidy during this period, it is evident that he owned no land in Romsey and had small personal wealth. The Hampshire probate records at Winchester contain fifteen Emery wills made between 1502 and 1652, the testators living in the parishes of Fareham, Longparish, Titchfield, Middleton, Waltham, Winchester, Eversleigh and Southampton, and an examination of those of the Romsey neighborhood gives us no hint as to the origin of John Emery.

He was presumably the John Emery who was buried at Romsey June 25, 1627. Margery Emery, who was buried September 14, 1610, and Anne Emery, who was buried November 1, 1626, may one or both have been his wives. On the other hand, it is quite possible that Anne was his granddaughter, a child of his son John, and that Margery was his own daughter. There are three other entries in the register which can be connected with him only by guess: (1) John Emery, buried June 16, 1594, may have been his son or his father. (2) Thomas Emery who married Thomasine Carter October 24, 1597, may have been his brother or a more distant relative. There are no children of this couple recorded. (3) Ellen Emery, baptized September 7, 1601, her parents not named, was not his child unless she was a twin of his son Anthony who had been baptized nine days previously.

His certain children are:—

2. i. JOHN, bapt. Mar. 29, 1599.
3. ii. ANTHONY, bapt. Aug. 29, 1601.
- iii. HUGH, bapt. Oct. 6, 1604.

2. JOHN² EMERY (*John*¹) was baptized at Romsey March 29, 1599. He sailed from Southampton for New England on the ship "James" on April 5, 1635, with his brother Anthony and their families, and landed at Boston on June 3. He settled in

Newbury where he combined his trade as a carpenter with inn-keeping. He had an early town grant of half an acre for a house lot, added to it by his own initiative in 1637 (the addition was regularly granted to him in 1638), and was given twenty-two acres in the "great field beyond the new town" as a "divident" in 1644.

He was made a freeman June 2, 1641. Thereafter, he served Newbury in numerous capacities, being one of a committee of three to value town lands in 1644 and serving on the county trial jury (1648, 1659, 1660, 1672, 1673, 1675, 1678), the grand jury (1651, 1662, 1667), as constable (1655), clerk of the market (1656), and selectman (1661). He took the oath of allegiance in 1677. In various depositions and records his age was set down as seventy in 1670, seventy-three in 1671, eighty-one in 1679 and eighty-two in 1681. Too old for active service, he supplied a new saddle and bridle, a sword and belt, powder and bullets for use in King Philip's war, and in addition received 2s. 6d. for "Cureing a soldier."

Emery was a courageous man who did not hesitate to back his opinions with action. When Lieut. Robert Pike was in difficulty with the colonial government in 1654, John Emery and his son John signed a petition in Pike's favor which so irritated the authorities that they appointed a commission to examine (and seemingly to intimidate) the signers. "John Emery demanded (to see) their commission and a sight of the petition before he would answer. He then said that the commissioners had no power to demand who brought the petition to him."* In 1657 he signed a certification of William Titcomb's good character. He dissented from the vote in favor of a school and schoolmaster in 1658, and also headed an agitation and petition about the local military company so vigorously that the court found that he and his sons John Emery and John Webster had been busy and forward to disturb the peace of the place and had occasioned much trouble to the court, and therefore admonished them.†

In 1663 he was in court for entertaining Quakers. Evidence was given that two men and two women Quakers held a meeting in his house, after which the two men "were entertained very kindly to bed and table & John Emmerie shook them by the hand and bid them welcome." Both he and his wife said that they would not put Quakers out of their house and used argument for the lawfulness of it. For this offense he was fined £4, costs and fees, and although the selectmen and fifty of his fellow citizens joined

* Records and Files, etc., I: 366.

† Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 4: 1: 362.

in his petition to the General Court that the fine be remitted, it met with denial.* Also in 1663 he was fined for entertaining Dr. Henry Greenland at his house for four months. Greenland seems to have been a travelling doctor with a keen eye for women. In Newbury he became involved with Mary, wife of John Rolfe, and they were charged with adultery. Elizabeth Webster, step-daughter of John Emery, was living with Mary Rolfe during Rolfe's absence, and the Emery household contributed much testimony on both sides of the case.†

In the Parker-Woodman church controversy at Newbury in 1671, Emery was an active partisan of Mr. Woodman, and was fined 13s. 4d.‡

The name of John Emery's first wife, married in England, is not known. An interesting possibility is the marriage of John Emorye and Alice Grantam on June 26, 1620, at Whiteparish, Wiltshire, about eight miles from Romsey. In this connection it should be noted that one Andrew Grantham, servant of Francis Plummer, died in Newbury in 1668. The Emery Genealogy supplies what appears to be a synthetic name, Mary, and a date for her death, April, 1649, which does not appear in the printed vital records of Newbury. If we give him the benefit of the doubt, we may say that his first wife died before September, 1646, when he was fined for his attentions to Bridget, wife of Henry Travers, and bound not to frequent her company.§ His second wife was widow Mary (Shatswell) Webster and the probable date of their marriage 1647, a year after her first husband's death and when his bond in the Travers case was discharged. Anne Emery, the last of the children by his Romsey wife, was born in 1632, and there is no record or evidence of any kind that John Emery had later children until we come to the girl with the strange name of Ebenczer, born in Newbury in 1648, nearly sixteen years after the birth of Anne Emery. We know that Emery and the widow Webster were married before the birth of the last child, Jonathan, in 1652, and, if she was not also the mother of Ebenezer (and her will would seem to indicate that she was), we must provide an intermediate and short-lived wife to be her mother. It is my belief that the original Newbury record, which now reads "John Emery and Mary Webster, Oct.," was legible when Henry Short made the "town copy" in 1690, that he correctly copied the date Oct. 29, 1650, but, having in mind the bride's mother's wedding, mistakenly added "wid. John of Ips-

* Records and Files, etc., III: 87.

† Records and Files, etc., III: 48-51.

‡ Records and Files, etc., IV: 355.

§ Records and Files, etc., I: 110.

wich" to the record of the marriage of John Emery, jr., and his step-sister, Mary Westcr, the names of the bride and groom of the 1647(?) ceremony being identical with those of their children who were united in the 1650 ceremony.

Emery was very active in caring for the property of John Webster, his last wife's first husband, and as guardian of the younger Webster children. It seems probable, from his will, that he made provision for his children by his first marriage before or at the time of his marriage to the widow Webster. In 1675 he deeded one-half of his Newbury house and land to his son Jonathan.* He died November 3, 1683.

The will of John Emery, sr., was made May 11, 1680, and proved November 27, 1683. To his daughter Ebenezer Hoag he gave an acre and a half at the west end of his home-lot. To his son Jonathan, all his land and housing in Newbury, on condition that he do certain work on the farm for the benefit of his father and mother during their lives and that, after their deaths, he pay to the estate £50 in five annual installments. From this £50, with his chattels and movables, his widow was to have £10 to dispose of as she pleased at her death, £10 was to go to "my grandchild Mary Emerson,"† and, after the payment of debts, the residue was to be divided between his six children and Mary Emerson. Overseers: sons John Emery and Abram Merrill (his wife's son-in-law), with Joseph Bailey (his grandson) as substitute in case of vacancy. Witnesses: Joseph Pike, James Ordway. His son John was granted administration *cum testamento annexo* and filed an inventory of £263, included in which was a set of surgeon's tools, valued at £2: 10: 0, possibly held in payment of the gallant Dr. Greenland's board-bill. Among the debts listed was £6: 10: 0 due to the widow as a remainder of what was promised her at marriage, further evidence of a pre-marital family settlement. After his brother's death, Jonathan Emery was appointed administrator *d.b.n.* June 8, 1696, but declined to serve and John Emery, a grandson, was named in his stead.‡

The will of widow Mary Emery, who died April 28, 1694, its preamble in an easily deciphered hand, was written in its more important parts by an inexperienced penman who succeeded in

* Essex Deeds, 3: 246.

† His wife's grandchild, Mary Emerson, was alive and unmarried at this time, and I see no reason to suspect the legatee was the child of an unknown Emery. This legacy, even with her share of the residue added, was not large. His first family, not mentioned in the will by name, was middle-aged and well established, and his wife's young granddaughter may have lived with the Emerys and very possibly gained a generous place in the affections of an old man of eighty-three, who, as we have seen, was given to strong feeling.

‡ Essex Probate, 302: 100; Suffolk Probate, 305: 181.

making much of it illegible. It was dated April 1, 1693, and proved November 11, 1696. To her son Jonathan Emery she gave £10 "that my Husband gave me in his last will," and forgave him 30s. which he had borrowed of her. To daughter Ebenezer "the rest of my wearinge cloths."* Witnesses: James Gulmar, Elizabeth Bricket.†

Children, by first wife:—

- i. ELEANOR, bapt. at Romsey, as Helena, Nov. 7, 1624; m. John Bailey, jr., of Newbury before Nov. 1641.
- ii. ALICE; m. John Chater. Either she or an unidentified child was living in 1683, when her father made his will (*See Chater.*)
- iii. JOHN, bapt. at Romsey Feb. 3, 1628(9); m. Mary Webster, his step-mother's daughter, Oct. 29, 1650; will made Aug. 3, 1693, proved Sept. 26, 1693; widow Mary d. in Newbury Feb. 3, 1709.
- iv. ANNE, bapt. at Romsey March 18, 1632(3); m. at Newbury Nov. 25, 1648, James Ordway; d. March 31, 1687, aged 56.

By second wife:—

- v. EBENEZER (a girl); b. in Newbury Sept. 16, 1648; m. April 21, 1669, John Hoag.
- vi. JONATHAN, b. in Newbury May 18, 1652; m. Nov. 29, 1676, Mary Woodman; she d. Sept. 13 and he Sept. 29, 1723.

3. ANTHONY² EMERY (*John*²) was baptized at Romsey August 29, 1601. Probably accompanied by his wife and children, although no marriage record has been found for him in England, he came to America with his brother John in the "James" in 1635.

After a few years in Newbury, where he was fined for a pound breach December 4, 1638,‡ he moved to Dover in time to sign the combination for local government October 22, 1640. He had an earlier interest in Dover, for the town laid out to him three and a half acres of land "given him by Capt. Wiggins in 1637." In 1646 he was granted ten acres adjoining his land at Bellamy's Bank, and in 1648 he shared in the Cochecho marsh division. Like his brother John, he was both a carpenter and a tavern-keeper, and lost one Dover tavern by fire.

Dover chose him a selectman in November, 1647, and again in November, 1648, when he was already planning to move to Kittery as in that month he bought from John White a house, field and marsh at Sturgeon Creek. Although still taxed in Dover in December, 1650, he was serving on a Maine jury in October, 1649.

* For the Webster legacies and a discussion of the will, see "The Ancestry of C. S. and J. S. Pillsbury," by Mary Lovering Holman, p. 377.

† Essex Probate Files, No. 8994.

‡ Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1: 248.

He was licensed to keep a ferry and tavern in Kittery in 1650, and at least once partook too freely of his own stock of drinkables as he was fined in 1651 for being "so overtaken with drink" that he could not speak a true word. He had several town grants, including one of two hundred acres in partnership with Nicholas Frost. He took the oath of allegiance to Massachusetts in 1652, served the town as constable, selectman, juror and commissioner to adjust town grants and the York-Wells bounds, and was a member of Mr. Edward Godfrey's council during its last day.*

His character seems to have been much like his brother's. In 1656 he was fined for "mutanous carage" in questioning the court's authority, in 1659 disenfranchised for telling a lie in the face of the court and in 1660 fined a second time for entertaining Quakers and deprived of the rights of a freeman of Kittery.

Seeking a more liberal society, he sold part of his Kittery property to his son James in 1660,† and on September 29, 1660, was received an inhabitant of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was a member of a coroner's jury in 1661, constable in 1666, Deputy to the General Assembly in 1672 and attorney for the town in 1675. A month after the transfer to his son, his wife Frances, although she had signed the deed, sued for dower rights in the land in the Maine court. In a second deed to the son, dated October, 1663, Emery was still called "of Kittery."‡

Frances Emery, generally considered a second wife and not the mother of the children, first appears on the records in 1649, when Emery sued George Webb for calling her a witch. After 1660 there is no mention of her. He is last noticed on March 9, 1680/1, when he deeded his Rhode Island property to his daughter Rebecca, with power to sell what might be necessary for her maintenance, and providing that, if she married again, no husband should have any right therein without her full and free consent, and that what remained after her death should go to her son Anthony Sadler.

An undated petition, drawn up after his Dover tavern burned (1643/4?),§ mentions a wife and three children, but only two are known:

- i. JAMES, bapt. at Romsey Sept. 8, 1631; m. (1) Elizabeth —; m. (2) Dec. 28, 1695, Elizabeth (Newcomb) Pidge at Dedham; d. before Oct. 24, 1719.
- ii. REBECCA; m. (1) Robert Weymouth of Kittery who d. at sea before Dec. 24, 1661; m. (2) Thomas Sadler of Kittery who deserted her; m. (3) after March, 1680/1, Daniel Eaton of Little Compton who d. before Aug., 1704.

* Province and Court Records of Maine, 1: xv-xvii.

† York Deeds, 8: 88.

‡ York Deeds, 2: 150.

§ Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 2: 62.

EMERY

1. JOHN EMERY was living in the parish of Romsey, Hampshire, England, in the last years of the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth centuries. The existing parish register of Romsey begins in 1569/70, and, as there are no Emery entries until 1594, it is probable that John came there from some other parish. The name Emery is not common in Hampshire, but scattered individuals are named in the Subsidy Rolls, 1620-1628, in the villages of North Badesley, Bisterne, Upham, Middleton and Forton. As he himself was not listed in a subsidy during this period, it is evident that he owned no land in Romsey and had small personal wealth. The Hampshire probate records at Winchester contain fifteen Emery wills made between 1502 and 1652, the testators living in the parishes of Fareham, Longparish, Tichfield, Middleton, Waltham, Winchester, Eversleigh and Southampton, and an examination of those of the Romsey neighborhood gives us no hint as to the origin of John Emery.

He was presumably the John Emery who was buried at Romsey June 25, 1627. Margery Emery, who was buried September 14, 1610, and Anne Emery, who was buried November 1, 1626, may one or both have been his wives. On the other hand, it is quite possible that Anne was his granddaughter, a child of his son John, and that Margery was his own daughter. There are three other entries in the register which can be connected with him only by guess: (1) John Emery, buried June 16, 1594, may have been his son or his father. (2) Thomas Emery who married Thomasine Carter October 24, 1597, may have been his brother or a more distant relative. There are no children of this couple recorded. (3) Ellen Emery, baptized September 7, 1601, her parents not named, was not his child unless she was a twin of his son Anthony who had been baptized nine days previously.

His certain children are:

2. i. JOHN, bapt. Mar. 29, 1599.
- ii. ANTHONY, bapt. Aug. 29, 1601.
- iii. HUGH, bapt. Oct. 6, 1604.

2. JOHN² EMERY (*John*¹) was baptized at Romsey March 29, 1599. He sailed from Southampton for New England on the ship *James* on April 5, 1635, with his brother Anthony and their families, and landed at Boston on June 3. He settled in Newbury where he combined his trade as a carpenter with inn-keeping. He had an early town grant of half an acre for a house

lot, added to it by his own initiative in 1637 (the addition was regularly granted to him in 1638), and was given twenty-two acres in the "great field beyond the new town" as a "divident" in 1644.

The Emerys and others of his parishioners migrated under the influence of Rev. Joseph Avery, the vicar of Romsey, who came to New England in 1634 and who was drowned on a voyage from Newbury to Marblehead in 1635. In the inventory of Avery's estate is an item "Due to him from John Emery, carpenter, 07:00:00." The record continues "John Emery denyes his debt; but Richard Knight, Nicholas Holte, & John Knight, all three of Newbury* can & will testify & prove it to be due." † Possibly Emery borrowed the £7 from Parson Avery to help pay the ocean passage money of himself and his family.

He was made a freeman June 2, 1641. Thereafter, he served Newbury in numerous capacities, being one of a committee of three to value town lands in 1644 and serving on the county trial jury (1648, 1659, 1660, 1672, 1673, 1675, 1678), the grand jury (1651, 1662, 1667), as constable (1655), clerk of the market (1656), and selectman (1661). He took the oath of allegiance in 1677. In various depositions and records his age was set down as seventy in 1670, seventy-three in 1671, eighty-one in 1679 and eighty-two in 1681. Too old for active service he supplied a new saddle and bridle, a sword and belt, powder and bullets for use in King Philip's war, and in addition received 2s. 6d. for "Cureing a soldier."

Emery was a courageous man who did not hesitate to back his opinions with action. When Lieut. Robert Pike was in difficulty with the colonial government in 1654, John Emery and his son John signed a petition in Pike's favor which so irritated the authorities that they appointed a commission to examine (and seemingly to intimidate) the signers. "John Emery demanded (to see) their commission and a sight of the petition before he would answer. He then said that the commissioners had no power to demand who brought the petition to him." ‡ In 1657 he signed a certification of William Titcomb's good character. He dissented from the vote in favor of a school and schoolmaster in 1658, and also headed an agitation and petition about the local military company so vigorously that the court found that he and his sons John Emery and John Webster had been busy and

* And all three from Romsey.

† *Probate Records of Essex County*, I: 8.

‡ *Records and Files, etc.*, I: 266.

forward to disturb the peace of the place and had occasioned much trouble to the court, and therefore admonished them.*

In 1663 he was in court for entertaining Quakers. Evidence was given that two men and two women Quakers held a meeting in his house, after which the two men "were entertained very kindly to bed and table & John Emmerie shook them by the hand and bid them welcome." Both he and his wife said that they would not put Quakers out of their house and used arguments for the lawfulness of it. For this offense he was fined £4, costs and fees, and although the selectmen and fifty of his fellow citizens joined in his petition to the General Court that the fine be remitted, it met with denial.† Also in 1663 he was fined for entertaining Dr. Henry Greenland at his house for four months. Greenland seems to have been a travelling doctor with a keen eye for women. In Newbury he became involved with Mary, wife of John Rolfe, and they were charged with adultery. Elizabeth Webster, step-daughter of John Emery, was living with Mary Rolfe during Rolfe's absence, and the Emery household contributed much testimony on both sides of the case.‡

In the Parker-Woodman church controversy at Newbury in 1671, Emery was an active partisan of Mr. Woodman, and was fined 13s. 4d.§

The name of John Emery's first wife, married in England, is not known. An interesting possibility is the marriage of John Emoryc and Alice Grantam on June 26, 1620, at Whiteparish, Wiltshire, about eight miles from Romsey. In this connection it should be noted that one Andrew Grantham, servant of Francis Plummer, died in Newbury in 1668. The Emery genealogy supplies what appears to be a synthetic name, Mary, and a date for her death, April, 1649, which does not appear in the printed vital records of Newbury. If we give him the benefit of the doubt, we may say that his first wife died before September, 1646, when he was fined for his attentions to Bridget, wife of Henry Travers, and bound not to frequent her company.|| His second wife was a widow Mary Webster and the probable date of their marriage, October 29, 1647, a year after her first husband's death and when his bond in the Travers case was discharged.¶

* *Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay*, 4: 1: 362.

† *Records and Files, etc.*, II: 67.

‡ *Records and Files, etc.*, III: 48-51.

§ *Records and Files, etc.*, IV: 355.

|| *Records and Files, etc.*, I: 110.

¶ See article "John Emery's Wife," by Clarence A. Torrey, *The American Genealogist*, vol. 17, p. 96.

Emery was very active in caring for the property of John Webster, his last wife's first husband, and as guardian of the younger Webster children. It seems probable, from his will, that he made provision for his children by his first marriage before or at the time of his marriage to the widow Webster. In 1675 he deeded one-half of his Newbury house and land to his son Jonathan.* He died November 3, 1683.

The will of John Emery, sr., was made May 11, 1680, and proved November 27, 1683. To his daughter Ebenczer Hoag he gave an acre and a half at the west end of his home-lot. To his son Jonathan, all his land and housing in Newbury, on condition that he do certain work on the farm for the benefit of his father and mother during their lives and that, after their deaths, he pay to the estate £50 in five annual installments. From this £50, with his chattels and movables, his widow was to have £10 to dispose of as she pleased at her death, £10 was to go to "my grandchild Mary Emerson,"† and, after the payment of debts, the residue was to be divided between his six children and Mary Emerson. Overseers: sons John Emery and Abram Merrill (his wife's son-in-law), with Joseph Bailey (his grandson) as substitute in case of vacancy. Witnesses: Joseph Pike, James Ordway. His son John was granted administration *cum testamento annexo* and filed an inventory of £263, included in which was a set of surgeon's tools, valued at £2:10:0, possibly held in payment of the gallant Dr. Greenland's board-bill. Among the debts listed was £6:10:0 due to the widow as a remainder of what was promised her at marriage, further evidence of a pre-marital family settlement. After his brother's death, Jonathan Emery was appointed administrator *d.b.n.* June 8, 1696, but declined to serve and John Emery, a grandson, was named in his stead.‡

The will of widow Mary Emery, who died April 28, 1694, its preamble in an easily deciphered hand, was written in its more important parts by an inexperienced penman who succeeded in making much of it illegible. It was dated April 1, 1693, and proved November 11, 1696. To her son Jonathan Emery she gave £10 "that my Husband gave me in his last will," and forgave him

* Essex Deeds, 3: 246.

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