

# The NEHG Register



The Journal of  
American Genealogy



Rev. Jeremiah Burroughes (1601–1646) was a prominent Puritan clergyman and an uncle by marriage to New England immigrants Ann (Borodell) Denison and Margaret (Borodell) (Shepard) Mitchell (see pp. 241–259).



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## In this issue

**Origins:** Beard, Borodell, Cornish, Denison, Hussey, Mitchell, Olmstead, Osborne, Platt, Shepard, Stracy

**Families:** Sewell



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## THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER

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*Register* articles usually fall into one of the following categories: immigrant origins with a genealogical summary; problem-solving articles with a genealogical summary; genealogical accounts of families, especially families for which no genealogy now exists (normally limited to three generations); and source material.

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**Book Reviews:** The *Register* reviews a limited number of books. Send books for consideration, with complete ordering information, to Editor of the *Register*, P.O. Box 7786, Tacoma, WA 98417.

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The Journal of American Genealogy

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## Editorial

*HENRY B. HOFF: A TRIBUTE.* This issue marks the first time in the past twenty-four years that Henry's name does not appear as editor of the *Register*; though in truth it would be justified to leave it there, as every article in it was received and approved by him. Henry was the twenty-sixth editor since the *Register's* 1847 inception, and his term of service ranks as the third longest (just edged out by Henry Edwards Scott at twenty-five; John Ward Dean's aggregate total of twenty-nine-plus stands as the longest). I submitted my first article of any size to the *Register* back when Henry was just taking over the editorship from Jane Fletcher Fiske, and I distinctly remember his encouragement to me then as being one of the main reasons that I continued to write and submit articles. I thank Henry for his twin legacies of encouragement and excellence and will do my best to maintain those.

– Robert Battle



We begin this issue with Jeff D. Bissey's article on the **Origins of Joyce Cornish of Great Leighs and Fairstead, Essex, Wife of James Olmstead of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Hartford, Connecticut.** Using chiefly parish registers and probate records, Bissey traces the ancestry of Joyce (Cornish) Olmstead from members of the Cornish and Loveday families of Great Leighs and nearby parishes in Essex. A point of interest is the involvement of members of this family in a 1584 witchcraft trial.

In **New Findings for the English Family of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne of New Haven, Connecticut, and East Hampton, Long Island,** authors Kay Auxier Horwath and Trevor Angell prove that Donald Lines Jacobus was right in 1935 to conclude that the immigrant's father was Jeremy Osborne rather than Jeremy's brother John (both of whom had sons named Thomas), by demonstrating that the son of John was still living in England when Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne was known to be in the colonies. The authors go on to identify the immigrant's mother (who had been misidentified by Jacobus) and two generations of her ancestors, while greatly expanding our knowledge of the extended English Osborne family.

Patterns of association among early New England immigrants were often due to Puritan clerical connections, as demonstrated by Robert Charles Anderson in *Puritan Pedigrees: The Deep Roots of the Great Migration to New England* (Boston: NEHGS, 2018). Those ministerial connections were not always just those of preachers and congregants, but sometimes ties of blood and marriage. In **The Cumbrian Origins and Puritan Connections of Ann (Borodell) Denison and Margaret (Borodell) (Shepard) Mitchell,** Travis Dodge Miscia shows that an aunt of the two immigrants was the wife of a prominent Puritan layman and two Puritan ministers, one of whom was the renowned Rev. Jeremiah Burroughes (whose portrait is on the cover). The author also lays to rest multiple myths about members of this Borodell family, while tracing them back to the immigrants' great-grandfather.

The next article concerns a slightly later New England family that up to now has not been well studied in the literature. In **Timothy Sewell of Boston, Lynn, and Mendon, Massachusetts, and His Children**, authors Susan Hedeem, Larry Davis, John Clarke, and Eben W. Graves demonstrate that Timothy Sewell, a resident of Massachusetts in the first half of the 18th century, married twice and was the father of eight children, six of whom survived and left children of their own. Several of Timothy's children left Massachusetts, going north to New York and Canada and south to what was to become West Virginia. Massachusetts probate settlements supply the vital links that prove the identities of these far-flung children.

Robert Battle's article on the **Ancestors of Widow Martha<sup>1</sup> (Wood) Beard and Mary<sup>1</sup> (Wood) Platt, Both of Milford, Connecticut**, is concluded in this issue. In this installment, the maternal ancestry of the immigrants is traced from the late 1400s in the Essex parishes of Manuden, Epping, and Roydon. Besides being first cousins of each other on both the paternal and maternal sides, the immigrants were both second cousins, once removed, of Maryland immigrant Thomas Hussey. These relationships are shown in the chart on page 292. Coincidentally, a maternal great-uncle of the Milford immigrants (and great-grandfather of Hussey) employed Abraham<sup>1</sup> Belknap before the latter's removal to Lynn, Massachusetts, possibly facilitating Belknap's marriage.

We finish up this issue with Henry B. Hoff's list of **New England Articles in Genealogical Journals in 2022**, and wish him a very happy and healthy retirement!

– Robert Battle and David Curtis Dearborn

# Origin of Joyce Cornish of Great Leighs and Fairstead, Essex, Wife of James Olmstead of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Hartford, Connecticut

Jeff D. Bissey

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James Olmstead of Fairstead, Essex, along with his two sons Nicholas and Nehemiah, were among the passengers known to have sailed on the *Lyon*, arriving at Boston on 16 September 1632.<sup>[1]</sup> He originally settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, but moved in 1636 to Hartford, Connecticut, where he was one of the original proprietors. James Olmstead died in Hartford sometime before 28 September 1640 when his will was attested and his inventory was taken.<sup>[2]</sup> James Olmstead and his nephew Richard Olmstead, son of James's brother Richard, are considered the founders of the two main branches of the Olmstead family in America.

The origins of James Olmstead were published by Henry King Olmsted and George K. Ward in their seminal *Genealogy of the Olmsted Family* in 1912, and their findings have since been confirmed by others. They established that James Olmstead married Joyce Cornish at Great Leighs, Essex, on 28 October 1605, that she was the mother of all the children of James Olmstead, and that she died and was buried at Fairstead, Essex, on 21 April 1621.<sup>[3]</sup> Beyond this, except for some occasional conjecture,<sup>[4]</sup> no additional conclusive information has been offered about Joyce Cornish's birth, her parentage, or her family.

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<sup>1</sup> James Camden Hotten, *Original Lists of Persons of Quality . . . Who Went from Great Britain to the American Plantations 1600–1700*. (London: James C. Hotten, 1874; rpt. Baltimore, 1974), 150. While it seems logical and has often been reported that Richard, John, and Rebecca Olmstead, the three children of James Olmstead's older brother Richard Olmstead, also emigrated in the same sailing of the *Lyon*, no conclusive evidence has been reported to date.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins, Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*, 3 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1995) [hereafter Anderson, *Great Migration Begins*], 2:1357–1360; *Original Distribution of the Lands in Hartford among the Settlers, 1639*. Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, Vol. 14 (Hartford, Conn.: The Society, 1912), 499; J. Hammond Trumbull, *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, Prior to the Union with the New Haven Colony, May 1665* (Hartford: Brown & Parsons, 1850), 446–469.

<sup>3</sup> Henry King Olmsted and George K. Ward, *Genealogy of the Olmsted Family in America Embracing the Descendants of James and Richard Olmsted and Covering a Period of Nearly Three Centuries, 1632–1912* (New York: A.T. De La Mare Printing & Publishing Co., 1912) [hereafter Olmsted and Ward, *Olmsted Family*], 5; Anderson, *Great Migration Begins*, 2:1359. The Olmstead surname in the Great Leighs and Fairstead records was routinely spelled beginning with an *H* with multiple variations, e.g.: Homsted, Homsted, Holmstead, etc.

<sup>4</sup> For instance, Mary Stewart Kyritsis, "The Cornish Family of Essex." Internet Archive Wayback Machine (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160531060539/http://www.cornishsurname.matthewcornish.info/articles/109.htm> : Accessed 5 June 2024).



This article presents evidence on the family origins of Joyce Cornish of Great Leighs and Fairstead.

## The Family of Joyce Cornish

The Parish of St. Mary the Virgin at Great Leighs, Essex was where James Olmstead was baptized in 1580, where he married Joyce Cornish in 1605, and where their first child, Faith, was baptized in 1606.<sup>[5]</sup> Additional scrutiny of the parish registers of Great Leighs yielded the following relevant entries:<sup>[6]</sup>

### Baptisms

1 May 1576	Thomas Cornishe the son of Thomas Cornishe
15 June 1578	Marie Cornishe the daughter of Thomas Cornishe
6 Dec. 1580	Willm Cornishe son of Thomas Cornishe
13 Jan. 1582/3	Joyce Cornishe the daughter of Thomas Cornishe
11 April 1585	Francis Cornishe the daughter of Thomas Cornishe
15 Oct. 1586	Margerie Cornishe the daughter of Thomas Cornishe
8 Jan. 1588/9	Francis Cornishe the daughter of Thomas Cornishe, <i>et defuncta est</i> ["and she died"]
24 Nov. 1605	Jane Greygoose the daughter of William Greygoose
20 Sept. 1607	Isabell Graygoose the daughter of William Graygoose

### Marriages

13 June 1575	Thomas Cornishe and Frances Lovedaie
14 Jan. 1604/5	William Graygoose and Mary Cornyshe
28 Oct. 1605	James Holmesteade and Joyce Cornish
28 Sept. 1620	John Buskbye and Margerie Cornish

### Burials<sup>[7]</sup>

20 May 1576	Thomas Cornishe
20 Feb. 1584/5	Frances Cornishe the daughter of Thomas Cornishe
13 Feb. 1588/9	Frances Cornishe
6 Jan. 1590/1	The daughter of Thomas Cornishe, an infant not baptized
13 May 1598	Thomas Lovedaie
7 Nov. 1600	William Cornishe, the son of Thomas Cornishe
17 Dec. 1624	The Wife of Thomas Cornishe
12 March 1624/5	Thomas Cornishe

The appearance of the baptism of Joyce Cornish on 13 January 1582/3 in the same register as the record of her subsequent marriage to James Olmstead is highly suggestive. Other entries suggest that Joyce is the daughter of the

<sup>5</sup> Olmsted and Ward, *Olmsted Family*, xi. The remaining children (Francis, Mabel, Nicholas, James, Nehemiah, and Mary) were all baptized at Fairstead, Essex.

<sup>6</sup> Register of baptisms, marriages and burials, Great Leighs, St. Mary the Virgin, 1558–1643 (Essex Record Office D/P 137/1/3) [hereafter *Register of Great Leighs*].

<sup>7</sup> *Register of Great Leighs*. No deaths were reported for 1586 and only one for 1587, which is atypical for this register, and suggests reporting or recording gaps.



Thomas Cornish and Frances Loveday who were married at Great Leighs 13 June 1576.<sup>[8]</sup> Further confirmation is found in the will of Thomas Cornish, of Great Leighs, Essex, dated 7 March 1624/5 and probated 30 April 1625:

In the name of God, Amen, I thomas Coornish of muche lyes . . . doe make this my last Will and Testament in maner and forme following . . . [A]nd, as touching those worldly goodes that God hath given mee, this is my will and mind: Firste, I give to my dauter Mary Driwode tenne shillings to by here a ringe. I give to Henre Greygose my godson twenty shillings & to Jane Greygose & Isbel Greygose ten shillings apese. I give unto James Homsted iiiii children which he hade by Joyce Cornish 25s. shillings apese. I give to Marie Bukbe grane child 10 pounds. I give to Ealine Bukbe my sonne in laws dauter 40s. shillings. I give to the poor of the parish of Much Leighs 40s. All the rest of my goods ar bequeathed my debts payed my legacies fulfilled and this my last will and Testamente performed I give unto John Bukbe my sonne & Margre my dauter. I make my sonne John Bukbe my fulle and Sole executor of this my laste will and Testamente and John Clarke of Much Leighs I make my over seer of this my will. The vii of Marche 1624 my will and minde is that my executor shall discharge my leteres and dates withe in twelve months and a day after my dathe. I give to my over seer John Clarke iii s 4 d. The Mark of Thomas Cornish and S[e]ale . . .<sup>[9]</sup>

In his will, Thomas Cornish names his children still living and either names or enumerates his grandchildren. Most pertinent is his reference to the four children that James Olmstead “hade by Joyce Cornish.” Of the seven children born in Great Leighs and Fairstead to James and Joyce Olmstead, only four (Faith, Nicholas, Nehemiah, and likely James) were still living at the time of Thomas Cornish’s will.<sup>[10]</sup> And, unlike with his other named daughters, Thomas made no direct bequest to Joyce, consistent with her death occurring before the making of his will. Together, these details provide compelling evidence that Joyce Cornish is the daughter of Thomas Cornish and Frances Loveday and that she is the Joyce Cornish who married James Olmstead and, thus, the Joyce Olmstead who was the mother of all James Olmstead’s children and who died in 1621.

The Great Leighs parish registers commence in 1558, and no entries appear for either Thomas Cornish or Frances Loveday before their marriage record of 1576. While there are several individuals with the Cornish surname found near Great Leighs or in the county of Essex during the appropriate time frame, no probate, land, or other records have been discovered to date that definitively establish the parentage of Thomas Cornish or the existence of any siblings. Similarly, no records have yet been uncovered to identify Frances

<sup>8</sup> Their marriage entry immediately precedes the entry for the 12 Aug. 1576 marriage of James Olmstead and Jane Bristow, the parents of James Olmstead the immigrant.

<sup>9</sup> Will of Thomas Cornish of Great Leighs, 1625. The witnesses were William Fitch, Robart Barnarde (by mark) and John Pomferet (by mark) (Essex Record Office D/ABW 46/56).

<sup>10</sup> Anderson, *Great Migration Begins*, 2:1359. No further record of James Olmstead after his 22 Jan. 1615/6 baptism at Fairstead, Essex, has been found. Thomas Cornish’s will does suggest he was still living in 1624. Since he does not appear in any American records, he most likely died in England, though it is possible he emigrated with his family and died at sea or shortly after arrival in Massachusetts.

Loveday's parents.<sup>[11]</sup> However, in the will of Thomas Lovedaie of Great Leighs, Essex, dated 1598, probated 16 June 1598, he identifies his sister Frances as the wife of Thomas Cornish, along with naming his remaining siblings and their children.

In the name of god Amen. In the yeare of our lord god one thousand fyve hundred four score and eighteen . . . I Thomas Lovedaie of Much Leighes in the county of Essex . . . do make this my last will and testament . . . Item I give and bequeath to my eldest brother Willm Lovedaie the some of fyve pounds . . . Item I give and bequeath to my sister Frances ~~the wife~~ the some of fyve pounds . . . Item I give and bequeath to Marie Cornish daughter of Thomas Cornish the some of fyve pounds . . . be paid unto her with one yeare next after my decease or or at the daie of her marriage which come first. Item I give and bequeath to Willm Cornish sonne of Thomas Cornish the some of fyve pounds . . . to be paid unto him when he shall come to the age of one and twentie years. Item I give and bequeath to Joice Cornish daughter of Thomas Cornish the some of fyve pounds . . . to be paid unto her when she shall come to the age of one and twentie years. Item I give and bequeath to Margerie Cornish daughter of Thomas Cornish the some of fyve pounds . . . to be paid unto her when she shall come to the age of one and twentie years . . . Item I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Blacke the some of fyve pounds . . . to be paid unto her when she shall come to the age of one and twentie years. Item I give and bequeath to John Blacke the some of fyve pounds . . . to be paid unto him when he shall come to the age of one and twentie years . . . And if it shall happen that both of them shall die before the daie of payment then my mind and will is that their portions be equallie divided among Marie Cornish Willm Cornish Joice Cornish and Margerie Cornishe, or so minie of them shall be alive. Item I give and bequeath to Willm Spilman the sonne of James Spilman the some of thre pounds . . . to be paid unto him at the age of one and twenty years. Item I give and bequeath to John Spilman the sonne of James Spilman the some of three pounds . . . to be paid unto him at the age of one and twenty years. Item I give and bequeath to James Spilman the sonne of James Spilman the some of thre pounds . . . to be paid unto him at the age of one and twenty years . . . And if they all shall happen to die then I will that their portions shall be equallie divided amongst Marie Cornish Willm Cornish Joice Cornish and Margerie Cornish or among anie of them as then shall be alive. I give and bequeath to my brother Robert Lovedaie the some of forty shillings . . . to be paid unto him within one yeare next after my decease; Item I give and bequeath unto my sister Elizabeth Lovedaie the some of fortie shillings . . . And if it shall happen the said Robert Lovedaie to die without issue before the daie of payment my mynd and will is that his portion shall remaine unto my sister Marie Lovedaie and to her heires . . . I do give all the rest of my goods unbequeathed to my brother Thomas Cornish whom I do make my whole executor of this my last will and testam<sup>t</sup>. In witness wherof to this my last will and testam<sup>t</sup> I have soe my hand the daie and yeare above writen. The Mark of Thomas Lovedaie. In the presence of John Steven his mark Arthur Readinges his mark and Richard Thistlethwait.<sup>[12]</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Most intriguing is the will of John Loveday, Sr. of Great Dunmow, 1567 (Essex Record Office D/ABW 23/163). His ten named children include Thomas, Robert, Mary, Frances, and Elizabeth, but, unfortunately no William.

<sup>12</sup> Will of Thomas Lovedaie of Great Leighs, 1598 (Essex Record Office D/ABW 24/14).

## Genealogical Summary<sup>[13]</sup>

1. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>B</sup> **LOVEDAY**, as-yet unidentified father of the Loveday children who were listed in the 1598 will of his son Thomas Loveday, of Great Leighs, Essex.

Children of \_\_\_\_\_<sup>B</sup> Loveday; relative order of i. uncertain:

- i. **THOMAS LOVEDAY**, bur. Great Leighs 13 May 1598. Thomas Lovedaie of Great Leighs, Essex, in his will dated 1598, probated 6 June 1598, left bequests to his siblings William, Frances, Robert, Elizabeth, and Mary Loveday, his nieces and nephews Mary, William, Joyce, and Margerie Cornish, children of Thomas Cornish, Elizabeth and John Blacke (father not named), and John, William, and James Spillman, children of James Spillman, and “my brother Thomas Cornish” whom he also named executor.
- ii. **WILLIAM LOVEDAY**, named in brother’s will.
2. iii. **FRANCES<sup>A</sup> LOVEDAY**, the “wife of Thomas Cornish” bur. 13 Dec. 1624; m. **THOMAS<sup>A</sup> CORNISH**; named in her brother’s will.
- iv. **ELIZABETH LOVEDAY**, her brother’s will implies she m. a \_\_\_\_\_ **BLACKE** who d. bef. 1598. Their children:
  1. *Elizabeth Blacke*, named in uncle’s will.
  2. *John Blacke*, named in uncle’s will.
- v. **MARY LOVEDAY**, m. Great Baddow, Essex, 3 June 1576, **JAMES SPILLMAN**;<sup>[14]</sup> named in her brother’s will.

Children of James and Mary (Loveday) Spillman:

1. *John Spillman*, named in uncle’s will.
2. *William Spillman*, named in uncle’s will.
3. *James Spillman*, bp. Great Baddow, Essex, March 1585;<sup>[15]</sup> named in uncle’s will.
- vi. **ROBERT LOVEDAY**, named in brother’s will.

2. **FRANCES<sup>A</sup> LOVEDAY**, likely the “wife of Thomas Cornish” buried in Great Leighs, Essex 17 December 1624; married at Great Leighs 13 June 1575 **THOMAS<sup>A</sup> CORNISH**, who died at Great Leighs between 7 March (date of his will) and 12 March 1624/5 (date of his burial). Frances Loveday was named “my sister Frances” in her brother’s 1598 will along with Thomas Cornish and their four living children.

Thomas Cornish and James Olmstead Sr. of Great Leighs were both claimants for damages in the witchcraft trial of Elizabeth Brooke, spinster, of Great

<sup>13</sup> For consistency, the spelling of surnames is consolidated into one name for each family: Loveday, Cornish, and Olmstead.

<sup>14</sup> Register of baptisms, marriages and burials, Great Baddow, St. Mary the Virgin, 1538–1754 (Essex Record Office D/P 65/1/1) [hereafter *Great Baddow Register*]. There is a Spillman family, including James Spillman father and son, appearing in the parish registers of Great Leighs contemporaneously with the Cornish family. However, examination of event timings and will records show neither James Spillman in Great Leighs could be the husband of Mary Cornish. It is entirely feasible that there is some relationship between the Spillmans of Great Leighs and Great Baddow.

<sup>15</sup> *Great Baddow Register*. The first several pages of the register are severely damaged. James’s March 1585 entry reads “James Spillman the sonne of Jam.”

Leighs at the Lent General Session of the Peace and General Gaol Delivery held 2 March 1584 at Chelmsford, Essex.<sup>[16]</sup> He was sworn as “Thomas Cornishe of Moche Lees” for the Panel for the Duchy of Lancaster during the Easter 1588 Quarter Session held at Chelmsford.<sup>[17]</sup> Thomas Cornish was named executor of his brother-in-law Thomas Loveday’s 1598 will; he was also named one of two supervisors for the will of his son-in-law William Graygoose’s 1619 will (see below). He served as a churchwarden at Great Leighs in 1602, signing the parish register with his mark at the bottom of the entry columns for that year.<sup>[18]</sup>

Children of Thomas<sup>A</sup> and Frances (Loveday) Cornish; relative order of iv. uncertain; all baptisms, marriages and burials in Great Leighs unless stated otherwise:

- i. THOMAS CORNISH, bp. 1 May 1576; bur. 20 May 1576.
- ii. MARY CORNISH, bp. 15 June 1578. Named in the wills of her uncle and her father; m. (1) Great Leighs 14 Jan. 1604/5, WILLIAM GRAYGOOSE, d. btw. 1619 (date of his will) and April 1623 (probate). William Graygoose of Orsett, Essex, in his will dated 7 June 1619, probated 3 April 1623,<sup>[19]</sup> left £150 each to his daughters Jane and Isbell Graygoose, made bequests of messuages in Little Parndon, Orsett, and West Tilbury to his son Henry Graygoose and wife Mary Graygoose (whom he also named executrix), and named “Thomas Cornishe my father in law” as co-supervisor of his will. Mary m. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ DRIWOOD/DRYWOOD sometime before the date of her father’s 1624 will in which he named her “my dauter Mary Driwode.”

Children of William and Mary (Cornish) Graygoose:

1. *Jane Graygoose*, bp. 24 Nov. 1605; named in father’s will and will of her grandfather Thomas Cornish.
  2. *Isabell Graygoose*, bp. 20 Sept. 1607; named in father’s will and will of her grandfather Thomas Cornish. Possibly the Isabell Graygoose who m. John Ashurst 31 Aug. 1626 at St. Botolph without Aldersgate, London.<sup>[20]</sup>
  3. *Henry Graygoose*, named in father’s will and will of his grandfather Thomas Cornish.
- iii. WILLIAM CORNISH, bp. 6 Dec. 1580; named in uncle’s will; bur. 7 Nov. 1600.
  - iv. FRANCES CORNISH, bur. 20 Feb. 1584/5.
  3. v. JOYCE<sup>1</sup> CORNISH, bp. 13 Jan. 1582/3; m. JAMES<sup>1</sup> OLMSTEAD 28 Oct. 1605.
  - vi. FRANCES CORNISH (again), bp. 11 April 1585; apparently d. bef. 9 Jan. 1588/9.

<sup>16</sup> Cecil L’Estrange Ewen, *Witch Hunting and Witch Trials: The Indictments for Witchcraft from the Records of the 1373 Assizes Held for the Home Circuit AD 1559–1736*, Vol. 3. (New York: Lincoln Mac Veagh, 1929; rpt. New York: Routledge, 2013), 151. Elizabeth Brooke was found guilty of bewitching six cows and six horses and mares of James Holmested (father of the James Olmstead who married Joyce Cornish) and two cows and two horses of Thomas Cornyshe six years prior.

<sup>17</sup> Panel for the Duchy of Lancaster, 1588 (Essex Record Office Q/SR 104/12).

<sup>18</sup> *Register of Great Leighs*.

<sup>19</sup> Prerogative Court of Canterbury [PCC], registered wills, 30 Swann, PROB 11/141/241.

<sup>20</sup> Parish Registers of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, 1625–1665. (London, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538–1812, online at Ancestry.com).

- vii. MARGERIE CORNISH, bp. 15 Oct. 1586; m. JOHN BUCKBYE 28 Sept. 1620; named in uncle's will; named along with husband John "Buckbe," (who was made executor) and daughter Mary in her father's will. He appears to have had a daughter, Ellen Buckbye, by an earlier wife. She was listed as "my sonne in laws dauter" in Thomas Cornish's will.

Child of John and Margerie (Cornish) Buckbye:

1. *Mary Buckbye*, b. btw. Sept. 1620 and 1624; named in the will of her grandfather Thomas Cornish.
- viii. FRANCES CORNISH (again), bp. 8 Jan. 1588/9; bur. 13 Feb. 1588/9.
- ix. \_\_\_\_\_ CORNISH (daughter), bur. 6 Jan. 1590/1.

3. **JOYCE<sup>1</sup> CORNISH**, baptized at Great Leighs, Essex 13 January 1582/3; buried at Fairstead, Essex 21 April 1621; was referenced in her father's will bequest to "James Homsted iiiii children which he hade by Joyce Cornish" but was not a named beneficiary; married at Great Leighs; 28 October 1605, **JAMES<sup>1</sup> OLMSTEAD**, son of James Olmstead and Jane Bristow, baptized at Great Leighs, 4 December 1580; died at Hartford, Connecticut, before 28 September 1640 when his will and inventory were recorded.<sup>[21]</sup>

James and Joyce Olmstead and their descendants have been researched and documented extensively.<sup>[22]</sup> The following listing of their children includes only basic details of their baptisms, deaths, and burials to avoid unnecessary duplication of previously published work. Readers are encouraged to consult these references for more detailed information.

Children of James<sup>1</sup> and Joyce (Cornish) Olmstead; first baptism in Great Leighs, Essex; remaining baptisms and burials in Fairstead, Essex, unless otherwise stated:

- i. FAITH<sup>2</sup> OLMSTEAD, bp. 7 Jan. 1606/7; bur. 3 March 1627/8; one of the four children of James Olmstead enumerated in her grandfather's will.
- ii. FRANCES OLMSTEAD, bur. 14 Feb. 1609/10.
- iii. MABEL OLMSTEAD, bp. 30 Sept. 1610; bur. 18 Feb. 1621/2.
- iv. NICHOLAS OLMSTEAD, bp. 15 Feb. 1612/3; d. Hartford, Conn. 31 Aug. 1684; one of the four children of James Olmstead enumerated in his grandfather's will.
- v. JAMES OLMSTEAD, bp. 22 Jan. 1615/6; likely one of the four children of James Olmstead enumerated in his grandfather's will.
- vi. NEHEMIAH OLMSTEAD, bp. 10 Nov. 1618; d. Fairfield, Conn. bef. 6 Oct. 1657 recording of his inventory; one of the four children of James Olmstead enumerated in his grandfather's will.
- vii. MARY OLMSTEAD, bp. 18 April 1621; bur. 24 April 1621.

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<sup>21</sup> Anderson, *Great Migration Begins*, 2:1359.

<sup>22</sup> Most notably in Olmsted and Ward, *Olmsted Family*.

# New Findings for the English Family of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne of New Haven, Connecticut, and East Hampton, Long Island

*Kay Auxier Horwath and Trevor Angell*

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In 1935, Donald Lines Jacobus published an article providing proof that Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne, a tanner and early settler first in the New Haven Colony (by 1640), and later in East Hampton, Long Island (by 1651), was from the town of Ashford, Kent, England.<sup>[1]</sup> With an initial clue from W. E. Osborne of Mt. Vernon, New York,<sup>[2]</sup> and with the help of record agent Lydia M. Marshall of Newbury, Berkshire, England,<sup>[3]</sup> Jacobus used transcripts of parish registers and wills to confirm the connection to the town of Ashford.

Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne married Mary<sup>1</sup> Goatley at Ashford on 18 November 1621,<sup>[4]</sup> and they had six sons, born in this order between 1622 and 1636: Thomas, Jeremy, Richard, John, Stephen, and Joseph.<sup>[5]</sup> Richard died as a toddler and was buried in Ashford. The remaining five sons bore the same names as the sons of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne who were recorded in colonial New Haven, Connecticut, and East Hampton, New York.

In trying to determine the father of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne, Jacobus found two potential options in Ashford. They were Jeremy Osborne and John Osborne, both sons of Thomas<sup>B</sup> Osborne, yeoman, of Ashford, who died in 1611.<sup>[6]</sup> Jeremy and John were brothers and were both tanners, and each had a son Thomas that they named in their respective wills. Jacobus conceded that there was a question as to which Thomas Osborne, the son of Jeremy or the son of John, was the immigrant, but thought that “the circumstantial evidence favors the son of Jeremy.” His main reasoning was that if Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne was the son of John, it would have been unusual for Thomas<sup>1</sup> to wait until his fourth child to name a child after his father, as John<sup>2</sup> Osborne was the fourth child of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne and Mary<sup>1</sup> Goatley. Without further information, however, the question remains.

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<sup>1</sup> Donald Lines Jacobus, “Ancestry of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne of New Haven, Conn., and East Hampton, Long Island,” *The American Genealogist* 12 (1935):248–55 [hereafter Jacobus, “Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne”]. All uncited information throughout is from this Jacobus article, or previously cited in this article.

<sup>2</sup> Likely Will Eli Osborn (1871–1952), son of John Hammond Osborne and Almyra Adrus (*Register* 107 [1953]:138, 226). He was born in Michigan and died in Vermont, but can be found in the 1930 and 1940 U.S. Federal Census of Mount Vernon, New York.

<sup>3</sup> *1939 England and Wales Register* RG101/20831/012/33 Letter Code: DUMR FindMyPast.com. Miss Marshall’s occupation is reported as “Historical Record Agent.”

<sup>4</sup> All towns named in this article are located in County Kent, England, unless otherwise stated.

<sup>5</sup> Ashford, Kent, parish register, 1570–1628, P10/1/A/1 (Kent Archives) FindMyPast.com [hereafter *Ashford Parish Register*].

<sup>6</sup> *Ashford Parish Register*.



There is an entry in the parish register in Ashford for “Thomas the sonne of John Osborne bapt,” dated 4 April 1596.<sup>[7]</sup> A baptismal entry was not found for Thomas, son of Jeremy, in the parish registers of Ashford.

### Thomas Osborne, Son of John Osborne (*Thomas<sup>B</sup>*)

John Osborne (*Thomas<sup>B</sup>*) was buried in Ashford on 28 July 1603. His will, dated 26 July 1603 and proved 24 August 1603, names his wife Thomasin and his three children, Willman, Thomas, and Anne.<sup>[8]</sup> In June of 1604, John's widow Thomasin married Thomas Tomes in Hougham.<sup>[9]</sup>

In 1622, John's oldest daughter Willman was married by license to Richard Allen of St. Margaret's at Cliffe:

Allen, Richard, of S. Margaret Atcliff, yeom(an), wid(owe)r, about 43 and Willman Osborne, s(ame) p(lace), maiden, about 28, d(aughter) of John Osborne of Ashford, tanner, dec(eased) about 19 years since and now at her own govt. At S(t). Alphage, Cant. July 24, 1622.<sup>[10]</sup>

The will of Willman Allen, widow, of the parish of Saint Margaret's at Cliff, Kent, dated 10 February 1653/4 and proved 13 July 1654,<sup>[11]</sup> provides further information about the children and grandchildren of her father John Osborne (*Thomas<sup>B</sup>*):

. . . I give and bequeath unto the poore of the said Parish of Saint Margaretts forty shillings to be paid unto them within six moneths next after my decease by my said Executor. Item I give unto the poore of the Parish of Ashford in the saide Countie of Kent the summe of fforty shillings to be paid unto them by my said Executor within six moneths next after my decease Item I doe give and bequeath twentie pounds sterling to be putt out upon good security by my said Executor and the interest and proffitt there of to be quarterly payd for ever hereafter to such poore Widdowes as shall be dwelling in the said Parish of Saint Margaretts Attcliffe Item I give and bequeath to my sister Anne Pett wife of Willia~ Pett of Dover in the County afore said Marriner fower poundes per Annum to be quarterly paid unto her by my said Executor out of my personall Estate att the fower usuall ffeastes or dayes of payment in the yeare during the tearme of her naturall life Item I give unto Katherine Allen daughter unto my sonne in law William Allen tenne poundes sterling to be paid unto her by my said Executor within twelve moneths after my decease Item I give unto my Brother Thomas Osborns three sonnes tenne poundes a peece to be paid unto them severally within twelve moneths next after my decease Item I give unto my said Brother Osbournes three daughters Martha Mary and Anne ffive poundes a peece to be paid unto them severallie within twelve months next after my decease Item I give and bequeath unto my said Brother Osbornes daughters Martha Marie and Anne all my linnen equally to be devided amongst

<sup>7</sup> *Ashford Parish Register*.

<sup>8</sup> Canterbury Probate Records, register will, PRC/17/52/344, Kent Archives.

<sup>9</sup> Hougham, Kent, archdeacon's transcripts, 1560–1812, DCA/BT/99 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) image 58, DGS 7566232, FamilySearch.org. This document is damaged on the edge, so the day of the month is unclear in the image.

<sup>10</sup> Joseph Meadows Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licences[sic], Second Series, 1619–1660* (Canterbury, England: Cross and Jackman, 1894) [hereafter Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1619–1660*], col. 14.

<sup>11</sup> Prerogative Court of Canterbury [PCC] Wills, 16 Alchin, PROB 11/233 folio 122.



them Item I give and bequeath unto the two daughters of my Kinsman Thomas Highway which he lately had by my said Brother Osbournes daughter Sarah deceased the summe of five poundes a peice to be putt by my said Executor for their best benefitt until they shall attaine to their severall ages of fiftene years and then to be paid unto them severallie together with the interest there of by my said Executor and if either of them shall happen to die before she shall attaine unto her said age of fiftene yeares then my will and meaning is that the Survivour of them shall have and enjoy the Legacie of the other deceased. Item I give unto my Cousin William Fforde five poundes to be paid unto him by my said Executor within six months next after my decease and of this my last will and testament I nominate and appointe Richard Allen sonne of my said sonne in Law William Allen to be sole Execut<sup>r</sup> whome I desire to make due payment of all the Legacies by me herby bequeathe<sup>d</sup> and given and to see me decently buried and to cause a verie faire Tombstone to be laid upon my Grave In witnes whereof I the said Willman Allen have hereunto sett my hand and seale dated this tenth day of ffebruary in the yeare of our Lord One thousand six hundred fifty three Wilman Allen by her marke Signed sealed published declared and delivered in the presence of William Pett Jo: Goulder Ro: Wickendon Se[nio]r

**Memorandum that before** the sealing and delivery of this will the said Wilman Allen did declare her will to be and did give and bequeath unto her Cousin William Dente two daughters which he had by her said Brother Osbornes daughter the summe of five poundes a peice to be putt out for them and to be paid unto them att their severall ages of fiftene years with the interest thereof in such manner as by this her will she hath given and appointed the severall legacies to be paide to her Kinsman Thomas Highwaies children in the presence of us Jo: Goulder William Pett Ro: Wickanden Sr.

No will or burial entries have been found for Willman's brother, Thomas Osborne (*John, Thomas*<sup>B</sup>), but there is an entry in *Canterbury Marriage Licenses, First Series 1568–1618*, that says:

Osborne, Thomas, of Dover, tanner and Mary Owen, s(ame) p(lace), v(irgin) At St. Peter's in Sandwich. Oct. 8, 1617.<sup>[12]</sup>

In *Canterbury Marriage Licenses, Second Series, 1619–1660*, there are also three entries for daughters of Thomas Osborne, tanner, of Dover: Martha Osborne and John Foord (21 March 1638),<sup>[13]</sup> Mary Osborne and William Dent (21 April 1642),<sup>[14]</sup> and Ann Osborne and Michael Hudson (29 May 1645).<sup>[15]</sup>

“Thomas Osborne, of Dover, tanner” also provided bond for his sister Anne's second marriage on 30 March 1643 to William Pett.<sup>[16]</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Joseph Meadows Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licences[sic], First Series 1568–1618* (Canterbury, England: Cross and Jackman, 1892) [hereafter Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1568–1618*], col. 310.

<sup>13</sup> Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1619–1660*, col. 357.

<sup>14</sup> Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1619–1660*, col. 284.

<sup>15</sup> Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1619–1660*, col. 524.

<sup>16</sup> Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1619–1660*, col. 772. Anne Osborne's first marriage was to Matthew Tomes, yeoman, of St. Margaret's at Cliffe (license 9 Aug. 1627) (Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1619–1660*, col. 992). Matthew Tomes, bp. Hougham 2 Jan. 1596/7, was the son of Thomas Tomes (Hougham, Kent, archdeacon's transcripts, 1560–1812, DCA/BT/99 [Canterbury Cathedral Archives] image 52, FSL DGS 7566232). Matthew's father Thomas

Willman (Osborne) Allen's will, along with information from the other sources, show that Jacobus's instincts were correct about the father of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne being Jeremy. After the death of John Osborne (*Thomas*<sup>B</sup>) in Ashford, his widow Thomasine Osborne moved with their children to the environs near Dover where her son Thomas Osborne (*John, Thomas*<sup>B</sup>) married, had at least four daughters and three sons, and lived as a tanner in Dover in the years after Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne arrived in the New Haven Colony.

### **Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne, son of Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne (*Thomas*<sup>B</sup>), and Information from the Records of Sellindge Parish**

Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne (*Thomas*<sup>B</sup>) was married to Joan Wyborne in Ashford on 17 January 1592/3.<sup>[17]</sup> Jeremy's will names a second wife, Constance. No burial entry for Joan or marriage entry for Thomas to Constance was found in the parish registers in Ashford. With no further sources, Jacobus assumed that Joan Wyborne was likely the mother of Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne's children, and therefore, the mother of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne.

Entries found in the nearby parish register of Sellindge<sup>[18]</sup> shine a new light on the mother of Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne's children and on the birthdate and birthplace of his son Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne, the immigrant. The following entries are abstracted and translated from the parish register of Sellindge:<sup>[19]</sup>

Anna Osborne, daughter of Jeremias Osborne, b. 1 Dec. 1593, bp. 9 Dec. 1593

Joanna Osborne, wife of Jeremias Osborne bur. 25 Jan. 1593/4

Jeremias Osborne and Constantia Cotlet m. 29 April 1595

Josephus Osbourne, son of Jeremias Osbourne, b. 25 March 1596, bp. 28 March 1596

Richardus Osborne, son of Jeremias Osborne, b. 19 April 1598, bp. 23 April 1598

Thomas Osborne, son of Jeremias Osborne, b. 17 Aug. 1600, bp. 24 Aug. 1600

Infant Jeremias Osborn (died and buried) 9 July 1602

These entries show that Jeremy<sup>A</sup> and his first wife Joan Wyborne moved to Sellindge shortly after they were married, where Joan died soon after, and that the mother of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne was Constance<sup>A</sup> Cotlet, not Joan Wyborne as previously assumed by Jacobus.

Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne was a churchwarden for Saint Mary the Virgin parish in Sellindge from October 1596 to October 1598.<sup>[20]</sup> His counter signature is on the bottom of several pages of the Sellindge parish register, along with the signature of Richard Halden, who was the Vicar of Sellindge from 1580 to

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Tomes was the second husband of Anne's mother, Thomasine Osborne, the widow John Osborn (*Thomas*<sup>B</sup>).

<sup>17</sup> *Ashford Parish Register*.

<sup>18</sup> Sellindge is approximately eight miles southeast of Ashford. In historical records and documents, it is sometimes written as "Sellinge." This is a different town than Selling, which is also located in the County of Kent.

<sup>19</sup> Sellindge, Kent, parish registers, 1559–1730, P329/1/A/1 (Kent Archives) FindMyPast.com.

<sup>20</sup> Sellindge, Kent, archdeacon's transcripts, DCa/BT/167/32 and 33, Kent Archives.

1612.<sup>[21]</sup> Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne and family returned to Ashford sometime after the death and burial of their infant child in July of 1602 in Sellindge, but before 24 May 1604 when their son Isaac was baptized in Ashford.

It is noteworthy that Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne, a tanner, kept up his handwriting skills for his entire lifetime. Jeremy<sup>A</sup> stated in his will that it is “made & by me written wth myne owne hande.”<sup>[22]</sup> Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne also conducted, wrote, and signed the 1613 inventory of Peter Goatly,<sup>[23]</sup> the future father-in-law of his son Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne.

### Origins of Constance<sup>A</sup> Cotlet, Wife of Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne and Mother of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne

Two wills found in County Kent provide initial clues to Constance<sup>A</sup> Cotlet’s family.<sup>[24]</sup> The first is the will of Richard Welch of Great Chart, dated 12 July 1623 and proved 25 November 1623,<sup>[25]</sup> showing a sibling relationship with Constance<sup>A</sup> Osborne and a well-developed relationship with Jeremy<sup>A</sup> and Constance<sup>A</sup> Osborne’s children, Joseph, Richard, and Thomas<sup>1</sup>:

Item I give vnto my sister Constance Osborne one piece of Gould of eleven shillings. . . . Item I will & bequeathe vnto Constance my daughter the somme of fiftie poundes of lawfull money of England, at her age of eightene yeres or the daye of her maryage whether of them shall happen first. . . . Item I give vnto her my said daughter one trunk being at Esshefrd. . . . Item I give vnto John my sonne one chest beinge at Esshefrd aforesaid. . . . And I make and ordeyne him my said sonne John the sole executor of this my last will & testament and I desire nominate and appointe my trustie and welbeloved cossin Joseph Osborne to be overseer of the same . . .

After bequeathing his land in Nonington parish to his son John Welch, and his land in Brook and Wye parishes to his daughter Constance Welch, his will goes on to say,

And my minde and will is that if both my said children John & Constance shall die and departe this life before their severall ages aforesaid or without issue of their bodies lawfullie begotten as aforesaid then I wil & give my said message

<sup>21</sup> Richard Halden (CCEd Person ID 41297), The Clergy of the Church of England Database 1540–1835 (theclergydatabase.org.uk). Thomas<sup>B</sup> Osborne left 20 shillings to Richard Halden in his will, and named a piece of property in Ashford that he purchased from him. Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne also named in his will “copyhold lands, late Richard Haldens,” that he left to his son Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne.

<sup>22</sup> Archdeaconry Court of Canterbury, original wills, A–Y 1621, images 67–68 of FSL DGS 4990076 (Canterbury Probate Records, PRC/16/171 O/2, Kent Archives). In Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne’s will, he named “my loving frende” John Wallis overseer; “Jhon Wallis, vicar of Esheford” served as witness for the will of Thomas<sup>B</sup> Osborne; and, Vicar John Wallis named Jeremy Osborne an overseer of his will written in 1620 (Canterbury Probate Records, register will, PRC/17/63/401, Kent Archives). Vicar John Wallis of Ashford was father to English mathematician John Wallis (1616–1703), who is credited with creating the ∞ symbol to represent the concept of infinity, and with making important contributions to the study of geometry, algebra, and calculus.

<sup>23</sup> Canterbury Probate Records, inventories, Film Pos 2/124, Kent Archives. Thanks to Lara Joffe, Elizabeth Finn, and Jonathon Barker of the Kent History & Library Centre, for their expertise, help, and good guidance in finding this and other resources located in the archive.

<sup>24</sup> Thanks to Leslie Mahler, FASG, for alerting us to the existence of these wills.

<sup>25</sup> Archdeaconry Court of Canterbury, original wills, M–Y 1623, FSL DGS 499097 images 231–232 (Canterbury Probate Records, PRC/16/176 W/17, Kent Archives).

& landes in Nonnington before given vnto my said sonne John vnto my cossin Richard Osborne. . . . And my said landes & tenements lying in Brook & Wye formerlie given to my said daughter Constance I will and give vnto my cossin Thomas Osborne. . . . And if both my said children doe die and departe this life before their severall ages aforesaid or day of maryage as aforesaid that then all sutch sommes of money goodes & chattells vnto them & eny of them formerly given shall be & remayne vnto my said cossin Joseph Osborne for ever . . .

In his will, Richard Welch named Joseph Osborne (*Jeremy*<sup>A</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>B</sup>) the guardian of his son John Welch, and Richard Osborn (*Jeremy*<sup>A</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>B</sup>) guardian of his daughter Constance Welch, but allowed for his sister Constance<sup>A</sup> Osborne to keep the younger Constance in her household for as long as she deemed necessary for her upbringing.<sup>[26]</sup>

An additional will from John Welche of Boughton Aluph parish, dated 9 May 1620 and proved 19 May 1620,<sup>[27]</sup> named his uncle Richard Welche of Great Chart as executor, and he:

. . . will give & bequeath vnto the three sonnes of my vnclc Osborne to either of them one twoe and twentie shillinge peece of golde to bee paid & delivered vnto them & either of them wthin half Ayeare next after my decease.

Based on these wills, it could seem that the maiden name of Constance<sup>A</sup> Osborne might be Welch, and that she was married to a man with the surname Cotlet prior to her marriage to *Jeremy*<sup>A</sup> Osborne; but further research shows a more complex family story.

## The Welch and Cotlet Families

A review of the parish register for Nonington<sup>[28]</sup> and the Tyler transcription for that parish<sup>[29]</sup> reveals the following:

Agnes Welche, wife of Robert Welch, bur. 28 June 1547  
 Silvester Welch, son of Robert, bp. 7 Sept. 1547  
 John Welche, of Robrte & Alice, bp. 19 April. 1551  
 Richard Welch, bp. 25 Oct. 1556  
 Robet Welche, bur. 18 Feb. 1557/8

In Robert Wellshe of Nonington's will, dated 15 February 1558/9 and proved 12 December either 1559 or 1560,<sup>[30]</sup> he names a wife Joan and sons, Sylvester, John, and Richard; no daughters are mentioned:

<sup>26</sup> Constance Welch is "my cozin Constant wife of George Jarman" named in Richard Osborne's (*Jeremy*<sup>A</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>B</sup>) will, extracted in Jacobus, "Thomas' Osborne." In the will of Constance Jarman, widow of George, made 2 Sept. 1666, Canterbury, proved 19 Jan. 1666/7 (Canterbury Probate Records, register will, PRC/32/53/427b, Kent Archives), Constance names "cosin James Osborne the elder of Biddenden, clothier" her executor. James was a son of Richard Osborne (*Jeremy*<sup>A</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>B</sup>).

<sup>27</sup> Archdeaconry Court of Canterbury, original wills, L–Y 1620, FSL DGS 4990076, images 202–204 (Canterbury Probate Records, PRC/16/151 W/2, Kent Archives).

<sup>28</sup> Nonington, Kent, parish register, 1538–1728, U3/118 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) FindMyPast.com [hereafter *Nonington Parish Register*].

<sup>29</sup> *Nonington, First Register*, Transcribed by Frank W. Tyler, F.S.A., 1939; FSL DGS 8046622.

<sup>30</sup> Canterbury Probate Records, PRC/31/1 W/1, Kent Archives. The burial year for Robert Welch of 1557 in the Nonington register, and the year written in the original will for Robert Wellshe of 1558 are both clearly written. It is difficult to determine the cause of this discrepancy. There is also

Item I bequeathe to Jonne my wyffe one hallff of my howsseholld stuffe on seme of whett & on quarter of barley, and further yf yt fortien all my chyldren to dey before the age of xxj yers that then I wyll Jonne my wyffe ij yeres p(ro)fett all my landes . . . of all my moveable goodes not gven nor bequeth by thys my last wyll my dettes & bequethes to be fullfelled & payd I wyll them to be equaly devided between my iij sonns that ys to say celvester, John, & Rychard.

Since Joan is the wife named in his will, a burial entry for Alice named in John's baptism entry would be expected, but none was found. The pages in the Nonington parish register do not show a marriage for Robert Welch and Alice, the mother of John Welch, or a marriage for Robert Welch and Joan, the wife named in his will. With no marriage entry for Robert to Joan, and no burial entry for Alice, it cannot be conclusively determined which woman was mother to Robert's son Richard; but it was most likely Joan.

The following entries are found in the Alkham, Kent parish register:<sup>[31]</sup>

Ric Hamon and Constance Cotlet married 15 Nov. 1558  
 Willm Collet buried 17 April 1559  
 Thomas Cotlet and Jhoan Welsh married 13 July 1559  
 Thomas Hamon baptized 16 July 1559

When Joan, widow of Richard Welch, married Thomas Cotlet in July of 1559, she had two stepsons: Sylvester Welch and John Welch, 11 and 9 years old; and Richard Welch, age 3, who was likely her own son. Entries found in the parish register of nearby Lydden, Kent show:<sup>[32]</sup>

Agues Cootlet, was christened the xxx daye of June 1561  
 Agnes Ollet, buried the iij daye of November 1561  
 Sylvester Walche, buried the viij daye of Marche 1564  
 Costane Cottlet cristened the xxvth daye of June 1565

A burial date of 17 December 1564 appears in the Archdeacon's transcript for "Thomas Cotlet churchwarden."<sup>[33]</sup> His will from Lydden is dated 10 December 1564 and proved 24 January 1564/5.<sup>[34]</sup> Thomas<sup>B</sup> Cotlet was buried six months before Constance<sup>A</sup> was baptized. Constance<sup>A</sup> was born after her father Thomas<sup>B</sup> Cotlet died and is not named in his will, but his stepsons,

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a discrepancy of probate date on the registered will and on the original will. The register will gives a probate date of 12 Dec. 1560, but the original gives the probate date as 12 Dec. 1559.

<sup>31</sup> Alkham, Kent, parish register, 1558–1739, U3/267 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) at FindMyPast.com. In this register, in the entries for Willm's burial and for Ric Hamon's marriage to Constance, it is difficult to be certain if the surnames for Willm and Constance are written as "Collet" or "Cotlet." The *tl* is much clearer in the entry for Thomas Cotlet's marriage to Jhoan Welsh. The name "Cotlet" is sometimes mis-transcribed as "Collet," and even mis-written as "Collet," likely due to the letters *tl* and *ll* looking and forming similarly when written in secretary hand. In the case of this family, the name is almost always written as a version of "Cotlet" with a *tl* as opposed to an *ll*. In her baptism entry, Constance's<sup>A</sup> last name is written as "Cottlet."

<sup>32</sup> Lydden, Kent, parish register 1540–1685, U3/207/1/1 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) FindMyPast.com.

<sup>33</sup> Lydden, Kent, archdeacon's transcripts, 1563–1812, DCA/BT/117 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) FSL DGS 7566235, image 1125. Thanks to Randy A. West, FASG for providing an image of this record.

<sup>34</sup> Archdeaconry Court of Canterbury, Original Wills, A–Y 1564, FSL DGS 4990052, images 174–175 (Canterbury Probate Records, PRC/16/39 C2, Kent Archives).

Sylvester Welch, John Welch, and Richard Welch are recognized, along with other members of his extended family:

I doe gyve and bequethe to my mother Augnes Cotlet ij bullockes and the dune mare that is hyr awne and also one kowe halff a score of ewe shepe a seame of wheate a seame of barle to be delyv<sup>r</sup>ed vnto hyr my sayd mother at the feaste of saynte mychell tharchangell nexte after my decease. Item I doe gyve and bequethe vnto Jone Cotlet my wyff iiii of my beste kyne and iiii of my beste horse beastes. Item I doe gyve & bequethe to Jane Cotlet my daughter one brasse pote a platter two pewter dyshes a chaffen dyshe and a sauser the wiche wher myne afore I was marryed vnto my sayd wyff. . . . Item I doe gyve and bequethe to my syster Jone webbes a kowe to be delyverd hyr at the feaste a bove sayd and halff a seame of wheate & halff a seame of barle to be delyverd then and at the sayd feast as is a foresayd. Item I doe gyve and bequethe to my sayd systers chyl dren that is to saye henrye webe and margere webe to eyther of them one ewe and a lame to be delyverd at the feaste a bove sayd Item I doe gyve vnto phylp webe my beste haffer to be delyverd at the feaste a bove sayd. Item I doe gyve to my syster Jane cotlet my other beste haffer and ij ewes & two lammes to be delyverd hyr at the feaste a bove sayd. Item I doe gyve to Robert hamond one ewe & a lame to be delyverd as is a bove sayd. Item I doe gyve to Elezabethe webe one ewe & a lame to be delyverd hyr at the feaste a bove sayd Item I do gyve to Custane hamond my elder done mare to be delyverd hyr at the feast a bove sayd. . . . Item I doe gyve to Sylvester welche my locke mare to be delyverd hym at the feaste a bove sayd. Item I doe gyve to Rycher welche ij ewes & ij lames. Item I doe gyve to John welche ij ewes & ij lames . . . the resydewe of all my goodes ^moveables & un moveables^ my detts and legaces payd I doe gyve vnto Jone ^Cotlet^ my sayd wyff whom I doe ordayne and make of thys my sayd laste wyll & testament my sole exectryx. . . . Ffyrst my will is that Jone Cotlett my sayd wyff shall have my lyttell howsse and the gardyns there vnto adioynyng withe vij yardes of lande liyng in wolverton the wiche I boughte of one selbye and thomson set lying & beyng in the p(ar)yshe of alkam to have & to holde to hyr my sayd wyffe duryng the terme of hyr lyff naturall and after hyr decease my will is that Thomas hamond my godson shall have the sayd howsse and gardyns & the sayd vij yardes of lande to hym & hys heyres for evr. Itm my will is that Rychard hamond my brotherinlawe shall have the p(ro)fytt of my place called hell & of all the landes belong vnto the same twoe full yeares after the deceasse of my mother augnes cotlet withoute payng of any thyng more then to the chieff lordes of the fee . . .

Constance<sup>A</sup> Osborne, the sister named in the will of Richard Welch of Great Chart in 1623, was his half-sister. Their shared mother Joan<sup>B</sup> was married first to Robert Welch, father of Richard Welch, and second to Thomas<sup>B</sup> Cotlet, father of Constance<sup>A</sup> (Cotlet) Osborne.

The will of Thomas<sup>C</sup> Cotlet of Alkham, father of Thomas<sup>B</sup> Cotlet, dated 10 March 1553/4 and proved in June of 1554, provides additional information for the ancestry and extended family of Constance<sup>A</sup> Cotlet (*Thomas<sup>B</sup>, Thomas<sup>C</sup>*):<sup>[35]</sup>

Also I give and bequeyth vnto Custane and Jane my two daughters eche of them xlb to be payde at the daye of maryage to be payde vnto them by my executors owte of my moveable goodes and yf any of them dye before maryage then I wyll that her suster shalhave her perte. Also I gyue and bequeyth vnto

<sup>35</sup> Canterbury Probate Records, register will, PRC/17/29/274, Kent Archives.



wyllyam my son x Ewes Also I give and bequeyth vnto wyllyam my sonn halfe my working tooles . . . as concerning my tenement and lands wythin the p(ar) yshe of Alkh<sup>a</sup>^a^m or ells where I give and bequeath vnto Agnes my wyff during her naterall lyff w<sup>a</sup>ll my leasses and p(re)fects of them payeng the rent and kepig the nessessary reperations and after my wyfes decease then I wyll and give vnto my sonn Thomas and vnto his heyre male of his body lawfully begotten my tenement and landes forseyd he payeng unto wyllyam his brother wythin one hole yere next after his mothers decease fyve poundes and fyve poundes the next hole yere after . . .

There is an additional will in Alkham made by John Cotlet dated 30 September 1497 and proved 27 October 1497.<sup>[36]</sup> While it is likely that John Cotlet is the father, grandfather, or other relative of Thomas<sup>C</sup> Cotlet, it is difficult to say for sure with the lack of information from additional sources and the time passed between the dates of the two wills:

Also shall that Thomas my sonne shalhave my tent(ament) w<sup>a</sup>ll my landes in the same p(ar)isshe at the age of xvij yere to hym and to his heres of his body lawfully begotyn Also I bequeath to Jone my wiffe have my tent(ament) w<sup>a</sup>ll my landys to the tyme that the said Thomas comyth to the said age of xvij yere bering to Cristiane my daughter vnto her mariage iiij nobles . . .

### Who is “Thomas Osborne the Younger,” and Who is He Younger Than?

In Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne’s (*Thomas<sup>B</sup>*) will, dated 3 September 1620 and proved 12 April 1621, he named both his son, Thomas<sup>1</sup>, and a nephew that he referred to as “Thomas Osborne the Younger.”<sup>[37]</sup> With a lack of additional “Thomas Osborne” options in the Ashford parish records, Jacobus concluded that Jeremy<sup>A</sup>’s nephew, Thomas Osborne the Younger, was likely the son of Jeremy<sup>A</sup>’s deceased brother John; and because the nephew in Jeremy<sup>A</sup>’s will was referred to as “the younger,” Jacobus assumed that Jeremy<sup>A</sup>’s son Thomas<sup>1</sup> must be the older cousin and was thus likely born prior to the 1596 baptismal date of Thomas, son of John Osborne.

Unusually for parish registers in the area at that time, the Sellindge register gives not only a baptismal date for Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne, but also a birth date: 17 August 1600. This shows that the nephew Thomas Osborne the Younger named in Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne’s (*Thomas<sup>B</sup>*) will was not given the moniker “the younger” because he was younger than Jeremy’s son Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne.

In his will, Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne mentions property in Ashford that he “*late had in severaltie by a partition made betweene me and my nephew Thomas Osborne the Younger. . .*” He goes on to say that his nephew Thomas Osborne mortgaged two parcels of land and meadow to him for £50, and “. . . *that if my said Nephew Thomas do not redeem them att the tyme appointed . . .*,” he wills part of the property to his son Joseph, and the other part to his son Thomas<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>36</sup> Canterbury Probate Records, register will, PRC/17/6/311a, Kent Archives.

<sup>37</sup> Archdeaconry Court of Canterbury, original wills, A–Y 1621, FSL DGS 4990076, images 67–68 (Canterbury Probate Records, PRC/16/171 O/2, Kent Archives).



but if the land is redeemed, then he wills that the £50 will be divided between the two.

The recorded birthdate shows that Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne had just turned 20 years old when Jeremy<sup>A</sup> wrote his will. It is unlikely that Jeremy<sup>A</sup> was engaging in real estate transactions with a nephew who had not yet reached his majority, so the nephew “Thomas the Younger” was likely an older cousin of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne (*Jeremy<sup>A</sup>, Thomas<sup>B</sup>*) and given the moniker “the younger” for a different reason than being younger than his cousin, Thomas<sup>1</sup>. Even though Thomas Osborne, son of John, was working as a tanner in Dover by 1617, it is possible that he was “Thomas the Younger,” but further research reveals additional possibilities.

### More Thomas Osbornes and Additional Osborne Brothers for Jeremy<sup>A</sup>

In addition to Jeremy<sup>A</sup> and John, Jacobus identified Anne Osborne and Edward Osborne as children of Thomas<sup>B</sup> Osborne. In his will dated 27 February 1606/7 and proved 16 October 1611,<sup>[38]</sup> the only children Thomas<sup>B</sup> named were Jeremy<sup>A</sup> and Edward. He also named “Thomas Osbourne the sonne of Nicholas Osbourne,” but he did not indicate in his will how this Thomas and Nicholas were related to him.

The will of Richard Osborne, Haberdasher, of St. Dionis Backchurch, London,<sup>[39]</sup> mentioned family and property in Ashford, and named his father as Thomas Osborne. Not only does the will of Richard Osborne tell how he was related to Nicholas, and Thomas the son of Nicholas, it also named, in addition to Richard, Nicholas, Jeremy, John, Anne, and Edward the following additional sons for Thomas<sup>B</sup> Osborne that did not appear in Thomas<sup>B</sup>'s will or in other Ashford records: Thomas, a second Edward, (referred to as “Edward the elder”), and Elias. Partial abstract of the will of Richard Osborne, Haberdasher:

First I give and bequeath vnto my syster Ann Osborne being leaste able to helpe her self the some of fiveand twentie poundes. . . . I give and bequeath to my brother Jeremy fiftene poundes. I give and bequeath to my brother Elias fiftene poundes. I give and bequeath to my brother Edwarde the younger twenty markes. I give and bequeath to my brother John twentie markes all currant money. . . . And I give to my cosen Thomas Osborne, sonne of my brother Nicholas Osborne twentie nobles at the age of xxj yeres. . . . My brother Thomas and myne brother Edward ^the elder^ I make my executors of this my laste will and testament . . . for that there is none of my bretheren that I have byn more frendly then to them as they both know all my landes that I have bought in Asheforde, and that whiche shall come to me hereafter by inheritance and not otherwise I give and bequeath vnto my wellbeloved father Thomas Osborn during his lif only.

<sup>38</sup> Archdeaconry Court of Canterbury, Original Wills, G–Y 1611, FSL DGS 4990092, images 228–232 (Canterbury Probate Records, PRC/16/141 O1, Kent Archives).

<sup>39</sup> PCC 65 Windsor, PROB 11/69 folio 510.

The register copy of Richard Osborne's will is undated but was proved 30 December 1586. "Richard Osbourne, dwellyng w<sup>t</sup> m<sup>r</sup> alderman osborne beinge lorde mayer this year . . . ,"<sup>[40]</sup> was buried on 18 February 1583/4 at St. Dionis Backchurch. Richard's will could not have been written any later than his burial date or any earlier than the birth of Thomas, son of his brother Nicholas.

Nicholas Osborne was buried in Elham on 29 November 1579, just a few months after his son Thomas Osborne was baptized there on 19 July 1579,<sup>[41]</sup> meaning Richard's will was likely written sometime between late 1579 and early 1583/4.

Nicholas Osborne of Elham left a will dated 22 November 1579 and proved 29 December 1579:<sup>[42]</sup>

I gyve and bequeathe to my sonne Thomas Osborne whome I doe appoynte make and ordayne my only heyer of all my landes and tenementes w<sup>h</sup>in the paryshe of St. Dunstanes and St Myldrades . . . I will that they be putt to the best vse and profett they maye for the behoufe of my sayd sonne ffather I wyll that my ffather in lawe Thomas Cullyng shall have the tuytyon and goverment of the sayd lande and tenementes and also of mye sayd sonne vntyll he comes vnto the age of two & twenty yeares And if he decease before he come to twentye and two yeares that then I wyll that the sayd tenementes remayne vnto my two youngest Brothers, Soe that they paye the first yeare out of it fourtye shillings vnto my Syster Anne Osborn. Item I gyve and bequethe vnto my wyef Sara Osborne all my goodes, cattell, moveables and unmoveables whatsoever after all my dette payde lastelye I make and ordayne my ffather Thomas Osborne and my ffather Thomas Cullyn myne onlye executors & overseers. . . . Witnessed by John Mayde, John Osborne, Peter Smythe.

Nicholas Osborne was married to Sarah Cullen 6 October 1578 in Northbourne;<sup>[43]</sup> Sara Osborne of Northbourne, widow, married Henry Wrathe from Elham 9 June 1580 in Canterbury;<sup>[44]</sup> Thomas Cullen, likely Sara's father, was buried in Northbourne 16 January 1582/3.<sup>[45]</sup>

In *Canterbury Marriage Licenses, First Series 1568–1618*, there is an entry for Thomas Osborne, tanner, of Ashford, and Mary Rabson, widow, of Ebony, dated 15 April 1605, to be married at Orleston.<sup>[46]</sup> The Thomas in this marriage

<sup>40</sup> Register of St. Dionis Backchurch; London Metropolitan Archives; London, England; Reference Number: P69/DIO/A/001/MS017602; Ancestry.com. "m<sup>r</sup> alderman osborne beinge lorde mayer this year" is Edward Osborne, great grandfather of Thomas Osborne, First Duke of Leeds.

<sup>41</sup> Elham, Kent, archdeacon's transcripts, 1563–1812, DCA/BT/69 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) FSL DGS 7567515, images 806 and 804.

<sup>42</sup> Canterbury Probate Records, register will, PRC/17/43/229a, Kent Archives.

<sup>43</sup> Northbourne, Kent, archdeacon's transcripts, 1563–1812, DCA/BT/136 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) FSL DGS 4011591 [hereafter *Northbourne ATs*], image 1234. The groom's name is written as "Thomas" here. The parish register for Northbourne begins in 1580, so there is no entry to make a comparison. Since Sarah Cullen and her father Thomas Cullen are both named in Nicholas Osborne's will written a little over 13 months after the marriage date, it seems this must be an error.

<sup>44</sup> Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1568–1618*, col. 465.

<sup>45</sup> *Northbourne ATs*, image 1240.

<sup>46</sup> Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1568–1618*, col. 310. Her name appears here as Robson, but in the parish register of Ebony, it is written as "Rabson" (Ebony, Kent, parish register 1554–

record is too old to be the son of John (Thomas<sup>B</sup>) or Jeremy<sup>A</sup> (Thomas<sup>B</sup>). This Thomas Osborne could be of an age to be the son of Nicholas Osborne (Thomas<sup>B</sup>) and Sara Cullen, or a son not yet found of one of Thomas<sup>B</sup> Osborne's other older sons. As a tanner with the last name Osborne being from Ashford, it seems likely that he is connected to the family of Thomas<sup>B</sup> Osborne and is quite possibly an additional candidate to be the nephew "Thomas Osborne the Younger" named in Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne's will.

## Updated Genealogical Summary for the family of Thomas<sup>B</sup> Osborne, Grandfather of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne

1. **THOMAS<sup>B</sup> OSBORNE**, buried in Ashford 12 October 1611, will dated 27 February 1606/7 and proved 16 October 1611,<sup>[47]</sup> yeoman. He married first, **WILMETH** \_\_\_\_\_, buried there 2 January 1596/7; married second there 2 October 1597 (by license)<sup>[48]</sup> **ELIZABETH MELLIS**, widow,<sup>[49]</sup> buried there 8 February 1599/1600; and married third **MARY** \_\_\_\_\_, named in his will.

Children of Thomas<sup>B</sup> Osborne, possibly with Wilmeth \_\_\_\_\_:

- i. **RICHARD OSBORNE**, b. say 1553, if he was 24 when made freeman; bur. St. Dionis Backchurch, London, 18 Feb. 1583/4, undated will proved 30 Dec. 1586; he became freeman in the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers in 1577. He served under a Mr. Beckett, perhaps Anselm Beckett.<sup>[50]</sup>

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1765, P276/1/A/1 [Canterbury Cathedral Archives] FindMyPast.com.) Henry Rabson of Ebony died in 1602, and both a wife and daughter named Mary are mentioned in his will (Canterbury Probate Records, original will, PRC/16/121 R/1, Kent Archives). Even though "Marie" is named as the current wife of Thomas<sup>B</sup> Osborne in his will written in 1606, it seems unlikely that the Thomas Osborne named in this record is Thomas<sup>B</sup> Osborn, as Thomas<sup>B</sup> does not appear to have been a tanner. Thomas<sup>B</sup> also names two of his wife's daughters in his will, Martha and Anna. No daughters of these names appears in the will of Henry Rabson.

<sup>47</sup> As noted above, all uncited information throughout is from Jacobus, "Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne," or previously cited; and all towns are located in County Kent, England, unless otherwise noted.

<sup>48</sup> Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1568–1618*, col. 310: license dated 29 Sept. 1597. Ashford parish registers and Archdeacon Transcripts say 2 Oct. 1597.

<sup>49</sup> Elizabeth was likely Elizabeth Backe, widow of Edmond Mellow. The name "Mellow" sometime appears in the record with variations such as Mellowe, Mellows, Mellis, Melhall, Mellale, and Mellole. In Edmond Mellow's will written 29 Nov. 1586 in Ashford (Archdeaconry Court of Canterbury, original wills, L–W 1586, images 615–617 of DGS 4990059 FamilySearch.org [Canterbury Probate Records PRC/16/87 M/10, Kent Archives]) he names his wife, Elizabeth; children, Alice (wife of Richard Brainfourth), Margaret, Emlyn, John, Lawrence, Edmond; and brothers-in-law, Arnold and John Backe. Elizabeth "Melhall," her children Margaret, Emlen, John, Laurence, Edmond, and her son-in-law Richard Brainfourth are all named in the 1589 will of Elizabeth's brother John Backe of Boughton Aluph. (Archdeaconry Court of Canterbury, original wills, 1589, images 620–627 of DGS 4990061 FamilySearch.org [Canterbury Probate Records PRC/16/92 B/3, Kent Archives]). John Backe bequeathed quarterly payments to be paid to his sister Elizabeth Mellhall at "her nowe dwelling house at Asheford" for her natural life. It seems Elizabeth's first husband Edmond Mellow was a tanner, as he bequeathed "all my stocke of Lether & hydes . . . and all other things appertaynyng or in any wise belonging to tannage . . ." to his son John Mellow.

<sup>50</sup> *Worshipful Company of Haberdashers—Register of freedom admissions 1526–1613*; London Metropolitan Archives Reference CLC/L/HA/C/007/MS15857/001, City of London, Haberdashers, Apprentices and Freeman 1526–1933, FindMyPast.com.

- ii. NICHOLAS OSBORNE, b. say 1555; bur. Elham 29 Nov. 1579, will dated 22 Nov. 1579 and proved 29 Dec. 1579; m. Northbourne 6 Oct. 1578 SARAH CULLEN, dau. of Thomas Cullen.

Child of Nicholas and Sarah (Cullen) Osborne:

1. *Thomas Osborne*. bp. 19 July 1579 at Elham. Possibly the same Thomas Osborn, tanner from Ashford, who m. Orleston (license 15 April 1605) *Mary Rabson* of Ebony, likely widow of Henry Rabson of Ebony; and/or the Thomas Osborne, bur. 20 June 1625 at Woodchurch.<sup>[51]</sup>
- iii. THOMAS OSBORNE. Based on his brother Richard's will, Thomas was one of the older children. He is not named in his father's will written in 1606.
- iv. EDWARD OSBORNE, the elder, b. say 1560. Based on his brother Richard's will, Edward the elder was one of the older children, but listed second to his brother Thomas throughout the will. He is not named in his father's will written in 1606.
- v. ANNA OSBORNE, bp. Ashford, 19 Sept. 1563. She is named in her brother Nicholas's will of 1579, and in her brother Richard's will written no later than his death, likely in Feb. 1583/4. She is not named in her father's will of 1606.
- vi. JOHN OSBORNE, b. say 1565, if 25 years at marriage;<sup>[52]</sup> bur. Ashford 28 July 1603, will dated 20 July 1603 and proved 24 Aug. 1603, tanner; m. Swingfield (or elsewhere) (license 5 Oct. 1590) THOMASIN ALLEN of Swingfield;<sup>[53]</sup> bur. Waldershare 27 Jan. 1639/40.<sup>[54]</sup> Thomasin m. (2) at Hougham, June 1604, Thomas Tomes.

Children of John and Thomasin (Allen) Osborne:

1. *Willman Osborne* bp. Ashford 27 Jan. 1593/4,<sup>[55]</sup> will dated 10 Feb. 1653/4 and proved 13 July 1654; m. (license 24 July 1622) *Richard Allen*, yeoman, of St. Margaret's at Cliffe. Willman named a stepson William Allen in her will, as well as two of William's children, Katherine Allen and Richard Allen. William Allen m. 8 Nov. 1629, St. Margaret's at Cliffe,<sup>[56]</sup> to Willman's half-sister, Grace Tomes, bp. St. Margaret's at Cliffe, 20 Oct. 1605,<sup>[57]</sup> dau. of Thomasin (Allen) Osborne and her second husband, Thomas Tomes.

<sup>51</sup> Woodchurch, Kent, parish register, 1538–1662, P400/1/A/1 (Kent Archives) FindMyPast.com.

<sup>52</sup> Jacobus estimated birth years of 1568 for John and 1560 for Edward based on the limited sources he had, including not knowing that Thomas<sup>B</sup> had two sons named Edward. Based on the year of John's and Edward's marriages, the known birth years of some siblings, and the estimated birth years of other siblings determined by the implied order of the will of Richard Osborne (*Thomas<sup>B</sup>*), the birth years 1565 for John and 1567 for the younger Edward, the one most likely to have married Elizabeth Goatley, are better estimates.

<sup>53</sup> Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1568–1618*, col. 310.

<sup>54</sup> Waldershare, Kent, parish register 1561–1808, U3/209/1/1 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) FindMyPast.com [hereafter *Waldershare Parish Register*].

<sup>55</sup> *Ashford Parish Register*.

<sup>56</sup> St. Margaret's at Cliffe, Kent, parish register, 1566–1676, U3/200 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) FindMyPast.com [hereafter *St. Margaret's at Cliff Parish Register*].

<sup>57</sup> *St. Margaret's at Cliff Parish Register*: transcribed as "Grace Toms."

2. *Thomas Osborne*, bp. Ashford, 4 April 1596, still living March 1643 when he provided bond for his sister Ann's marriage; tanner; m. (license 8 Oct. 1617) *Mary Owen* of Dover. His children, presumably with Mary Owen, were: (1) *Martha Osborne*, b. say 1619 if 19 at the time of her marriage (license 31 March 1638) at Charlton Near Dover to *John Foord*. (2) *Mary Osborne*, bp. Dover, 9 April 1620;<sup>[58]</sup> m. (license 21 April 1642) *William Dent* of Dover, beer brewer. There are two unnamed daughters of William Dent mentioned in Willman Allen's will. (3) *Anne Osborne*, bp. Dover, 10 Feb. 1621/2;<sup>[59]</sup> m. (license 29 May 1645) *Michael Hudson*, mariner, widower, of St. Mary's in Dover. (4) *Sara Osborne*, per her Aunt Willman's will, m. *Thomas Highway*, had two daughters, and d. by Feb. 1653/4. (5), (6), and (7) "Brother Thomas Osborns three sonnes" from Willman Allen's will.<sup>[60]</sup>
  3. *Ann Osborne*, bp. Ashford 13 Jan 1599/1600; will dated 8 June 1674 and proved 9 Nov. 1675;<sup>[61]</sup> m. (1) (license 9 Aug. 1627) *Matthew Tomes* of St Margaret's at Cliffe,<sup>[62]</sup> yeoman, bur. Waldershare 13 Jun 1642.<sup>[63]</sup> He was bp. Hougham 2 Jan. 1596/7, son of Thomas Tomes, Ann's mother's second husband. Ann m. (2) at St. Margaret's at Cliffe (license 30 March 1643) *William Pett*, widower, mariner, of St. Mary's in Dover. In her will she named her daughter, Elizabeth Knight, son-in-law Peter Knight, mariner, of Dover, and her grandchildren, John Knight, Ann Knight, and Peter Knight.
- vii. EDWARD OSBORNE, "the younger," b. say 1567; bur. Ashford, 10 April 1623; will dated 3 April 1623 and proved 21 April 1623; yeoman, m. (1) Ashford, 3 Feb. 1589/90 ELIZABETH GOATLEY, bur. Ashford, 11 July 1602. She was the daughter of Robert<sup>B</sup> Goatley and Susan<sup>B</sup> Hall, and sister to Peter<sup>A</sup> Goatley, the father of Mary<sup>1</sup> Goatley Osborne, wife of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne.<sup>[64]</sup> Edward m. (2) Bethersden 25 Nov. 1602 MARY MAWDSLEY,<sup>[65]</sup> bp. Bethersden 20 Jan. 1576/7, daughter of Thomas Mawdsley.<sup>[66]</sup>

<sup>58</sup> Dover, Kent, parish register, 1558–1623, U3/30/1/1 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) FindMyPast.com [hereafter *Dover Parish Register*].

<sup>59</sup> *Dover Parish Register*.

<sup>60</sup> A possible candidate for one of these sons is the Elias Osborne of St. Mary's in Dover, mariner, bachelor, aged about 23, who on 4 Sept. 1644 had a license to marry Patience Dibb, also of St. Mary's, daughter of Zachaminche Dibb, widow (Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1619–1660*, col. 721).

<sup>61</sup> Consistory Court of Canterbury, original wills, A–Z 1672–1676, FSL DGS 4990630, images 568–569 (Canterbury Probate Records, PRC/31/144 P/5, Kent Archives).

<sup>62</sup> Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1619–1660*, col. 992.

<sup>63</sup> *Waldershare Parish Register*.

<sup>64</sup> Leslie Mahler, "The English Ancestry of Mary Goatley, Wife of Thomas Osborne of New Haven, Connecticut," *The American Genealogist* 87 (2015):179–189 [hereafter Mahler, "Mary Goatley"].

<sup>65</sup> Randy A. West, "New Information on the English Ancestry of Mary Goatley, Wife of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Osborne of New Haven Connecticut," *The American Genealogist* 90 (2018):205–208. Additional thanks to Randy West for his help deciphering some tricky words written in secretary hand.

<sup>66</sup> Bethersden, Kent, archdeacon's transcripts, 1563–1812, DCA/BT/12 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) FSL DGS 4034501, image 634.

Child of Edward and Elizabeth (Goatley) Osborne:

1. *Elizabeth Osborne* bp. Ashford 4 July 1602; m. Boughton Aluph 25 Sept. 1620 *Richard Watts* of Boughton Aluph.<sup>[67]</sup>

Children of Edward and Mary (Mawdsley) Osborne:

2. *Edward Osborne*, bp. 23 Oct. 1603; bur. Ashford 5 Nov. 1603.<sup>[68]</sup>
3. *Mary Osborne*, bp. Ashford 3 March 1604/5; m. Eastwell (license 18 Sept. 1623) *John House*, saddler, of Lenham,<sup>[69]</sup> bp. Eastwell 19 June 1603, son of Rev. John House, minister of Eastwell. The daughter of Rev. John House, Hannah House, sister-in-law of Mary (Osborne) House, was the first wife of Puritan clergyman John Lothrop, early settler of Barnstable, Mass.<sup>[70]</sup>

viii. ELIAS OSBORNE, b. say late 1568 or early 1569. He is not named in his father's will of 1606.

- ix. JEREMY<sup>A</sup> OSBORNE, bp. Ashford 4 Feb. 1570/1; bur. Ashford 8 Feb. 1620/1; will written 3 Sept. 1620 and proved 12 April 1621; tanner; m. (1) at Ashford 17 Jan. 1592/3 JOAN WYBORNE, bur. Sellindge 25 Jan. 1593/4; m. (2) at Sellindge 29 April 1595 CONSTANCE<sup>A</sup> COTLET, bp. Lydden 25 June 1565, dau. of Thomas<sup>B</sup> and Joan (\_\_\_\_) (Welch) Cotlet. She was still living 8 Dec. 1638, as the "land of Constance Osborne widow" was referred to as a border for another piece of property in an entry in the Ashford Court book.<sup>[71]</sup>

Child of Jeremy<sup>A</sup> and Joan (Wyborne) Osborne:

1. *Anna Osborne*, b. 1 Dec. 1593; bp. Sellindge 9 Dec. 1593. No marriage or burial entries have been found. She is not named in Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne's will.

Children of Jeremy<sup>A</sup> and Constance (Cotlet) Osborne:

2. *Joseph Osborne*, b. 25 March 1596; bp. Sellindge 28 March 1596; bur. Ashford 24 Oct. 1667; m. Ashford 30 July 1622 *Judith Hatch*, dau. of William Hatch. Their children, all bp. in Ashford, were:<sup>[72]</sup> (1) *Jeremy Osborne*, bp. 3 Dec. 1626. (2) *Anna Osborne*, bp. 3 Aug. 1628. (3) *Thomas Osborne*, bp. 21 March 1629/30. (4) *Elizabeth Osborne*, bp. 20 May 1632. (5) *Joseph Osborne*, bp. 2 March 1633/4. (6) *Mary Osborne*, bp. 13 March 1635/6. (7) *Isaac Os-*

<sup>67</sup> Boughton Aluph, Kent, archdeacon's transcripts, 1563–1812, DCA/BT/22 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) FSL DGS 7566178, [hereafter *Boughton Aluph ATs*], image 1288.

<sup>68</sup> *Ashford Parish Register*. Jacobus only had the burial date for Edward, and assumed his mother was Elizabeth Goatley. The baptism date in the parish records shows that his mother was Mary Mawdsley.

<sup>69</sup> Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1619–1660*, col. 517.

<sup>70</sup> Clifford L. Stott, "Lothrop and House Entries in the Parish Registers of Eastwell, Kent," *The American Genealogist* 70 (1995): 250–51.

<sup>71</sup> De L'Isle Manuscripts, *Ashford Court Book, 1627–1642*, U1475/M70, Kent Archives. Permission given by Lord De L'Isle for a search by Kent History and Library Centre archivist. Search and translation provided by Elizabeth Finn.

<sup>72</sup> Edward R. Taylor and Randy A. West "Updates to the Ancestry of Brothers Thomas<sup>1</sup> and William<sup>1</sup> Hatch of Scituate, Massachusetts," *Register* 174 (2020):303–13, 175 (2021):68–78, at 175:76. Judith Hatch was the sister of Thomas and William Hatch, early settlers of Scituate, Massachusetts, who sailed to New England on the ship *Hercules*, along with Comfort Starr (mentioned below).



- borne, bp. 31 March 1639; bur. Ashford 7 Oct. 1639. (8) *Isaac Osborne*, bp. 13 Sept. 1640. (9) *Rebecca Osborne*, bp. 22 April 1643.
3. *Richard Osborne*, b. 19 April 1598; bp. Sellindge 23 April 1598; will 20 Aug. 1645 and proved 17 Feb. 1646/7; woolen draper; m. Kingstone (license 29 Dec. 1624) *Elizabeth Benskin*, bp. Woodnesborough 17 June 1601,<sup>[73]</sup> daughter of John Benskin, gentleman.<sup>[74]</sup> Their children, bp. in Ashford, were: (1) *Edmund Osborne*, bp. 16 Sept. 1627; bur. Ashford 18 Dec. 1640. (2) *Thomasine Osborne*, bur. Ashford 25 Nov. 1634. (3) *James Osborne*, bp. 14 Oct. 1632. (4) *Sarah Osborne*, bp. 20 March 1635/6. (5) *Rebecca Osborne*, bp. 30 June 1639.
  4. *Thomas' Osborne*, b. 17 Aug. 1600; bp. Sellindge 24 Aug. 1600, d. after 2 Nov. 1677, likely at East Hampton, N.Y.; tanner; m. Ashford 18 Nov. 1621 *Mary Goatley*, bp. Ashford 25 Nov. 1604, daughter of Peter<sup>A</sup> and Mary (Smyth) Goatley.<sup>[75]</sup> Thomas' emigrated with his wife Mary<sup>1</sup> and their five sons to the New Haven Colony sometime between 1637 and 1640.<sup>[76]</sup> Their children were: (1) *Thomas<sup>2</sup> Osborne*, bp. Ashford 24 Nov. 1622; d. East Hampton, N.Y. 23 or 25 Sept. 1712; m. *Mary Bond*, daughter of Robert and Jane Bond. (2) *Jeremy (later Jeremiah) Osborne*, bp. Ashford 20 Mar 1624/5; d. New Haven, Conn. 26 April 1676; m. *Mary* \_\_\_\_\_. (3) *Richard Osborne*, bp. Ashford 15 July 1627; bur. Ashford 20 Jan. 1628/9. (4) *John Osborne*, bp. Ashford 31 July 1631; d. East Hampton, N.Y. about 1687. (5) *Stephen Osborne*, bp. Ashford 24 Feb. 1633/4; d. Elizabeth, N.J. 1698; m. *Sarah Stanborough*. (6) *Joseph Osborne*, bp. Ashford 4 Dec. 1636; m. *Priscilla Roberts*. (7) *Rebecca Osborne*, bp. New Haven, Conn. 23 Oct. 1642. (8) *Increase Osborne*, bp. New Haven, Conn. 5 Feb. 1642/3. (9) *Benjamin Osborne*, bp. New Haven, Conn. 3 Jan. 1646/7; d. East Hampton, N.Y. 27 Feb. 1721/2.
  5. An infant, d. and bur. Sellindge 9 July 1602.
  6. *Isaac Osborne*, bp. Ashford 24 May 1604; bur. Ashford, 27 Dec. 1613.
  7. *Rebecca Osborne*, bp. Ashford 20 July 1606. No marriage or burial entries have been found. She is not named in Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne's

<sup>73</sup> Woodnesborough, Kent, parish register, 1561–1702, U3/64/1/1 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) FindMyPast.com. Richard Osborne named “brother Vincent Benskinne, gentleman” in his will. Vincent was Richard’s brother-in-law. “Vincent Benchkin,” son of John, was baptized Woodnesborough 12 Aug. 1604.

<sup>74</sup> Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1619–1660*, col. 722.

<sup>75</sup> Mahler, “Mary Goatley.”

<sup>76</sup> Thomas' Osborne's son Joseph was baptized in Ashford, Kent 5 Dec. 1636, and Thomas' Osborne first appears in the records of New Haven Colony in the fall of 1640 (Mahler, “Mary Goatley”). Adrian Brockett's article, “Deconstructing the *Hector* ‘Passenger List’” *American Ancestors Magazine* (NEHGS) 21.4 (2010):36–39, provides evidence to be skeptical of the assertion made by some Osborne researchers that Thomas' Osborne and family sailed on the *Hector* when they came to New Haven Colony. We thank Adrian Brockett for his guidance and suggestions for resources to better understand the social, political, and religious contexts of Early Modern England.



will. She is likely the child referred to as “Daughter of Jeremie Osborne” in a 7 Aug. 1608 burial entry in the Ashford parish register.<sup>[77]</sup>

### Genealogical Summary for Robert Welch, Father of the Step- and Half-Brothers of Constance<sup>A</sup> (Cotlet) Osborne

1. **ROBERT WELCH**, buried in Nonington, Kent, 18 February 1557/8. Robert married first **AGNES** \_\_\_\_\_, buried Nonington 28 June 1547; married second **ALICE** \_\_\_\_\_; and married third **JOAN** \_\_\_\_\_, mother of Constance<sup>A</sup> Cotlet.

Child of Robert and Agnes (\_\_\_\_\_) Welch:

- i. **SYLVESTER WELCH**, bp. Nonington 7 Sept. 1547; bur. Lydden, 8 March 1564/5. It should be noted that he was baptized nearly ten weeks after Agnes was buried.

Child of Robert and Alice (\_\_\_\_\_) Welch:

- ii. **JOHN WELCH**, bp. Nonington 19 April 1551; bur. Nonington Nov. 1592;<sup>[78]</sup> m. Kennington 22 Nov. 1586 **JOANNE NOBLE**.<sup>[79]</sup>

Child of John and Joanne (Noble) Welch:

1. *John Welch*, bur. Boughton Aluph 15 May 1620; will 9 May 1620, proved 19 May 1620; m. Canterbury (license 25 Feb. 1616/7) *Ann Bowle*,<sup>[80]</sup> bur. Boughton Aluph 15 Jan. 1617/18.<sup>[81]</sup> Their child: *Anne Welch*, bp. Kennington, Kent 18 Oct. 1617;<sup>[82]</sup> bur. Boughton Aluph 3 Nov. 1617.<sup>[83]</sup>

Child of Robert and (likely) Joan (\_\_\_\_\_) Welch:

- iii. **RICHARD WELCH**, bp. Nonington 25 Oct. 1556; bur. Great Chart 15 July 1623, householder;<sup>[84]</sup> will 12 July 1623 and proved 25 Nov. 1623; m. at Shadoxhurst, 28 April 1618 **EM MAYE**, both parties widowed at the time

<sup>77</sup> *Ashford Parish Register*.

<sup>78</sup> *Nonington Parish Register*.

<sup>79</sup> Kennington, Kent, archdeacon's transcripts, 1564–1812, DCA/BT/102 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) FSL DGS 7566232 [hereafter *Kennington ATs*], image 822. John Welch of Boughton Aluph, son of John Welch and Joane Noble, named his “grandmother Leedes” and two uncles, Frances Nobles and Thomas Nobles, in his will (see above). In the will of Elizabeth Leedes of Great Chart (Canterbury Probate Records, register will, PRC/17/67/494b, Kent Archives) dated 31 Oct. 1630 and proved 6 Dec. 1630, she names sons, Francis and Thomas Noble. Elizabeth Noble married Gervis Leedes 9 June 1595 in Aldington (Aldington, Kent, parish register, 1558–1684, P4/1/A/1 [Kent Archives] FindMyPast.com). “Jervase Leedes” was a witness for the will of Robert<sup>c</sup> Hall, maternal grandfather of Peter<sup>A</sup> Goatley, father of Mary<sup>l</sup> Goatley (Mahler, “Mary Goatley”).

<sup>80</sup> Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1568–1618*, col. 442.

<sup>81</sup> *Boughton Aluph ATs*, image 1286.

<sup>82</sup> *Kennington ATs*, image 869.

<sup>83</sup> Boughton Aluph, Kent, parish register, 1558–1660, P36/1/A/1 (Kent Archives) FindMyPast.com.

<sup>84</sup> Great Chart, Kent, parish register, 1558–1669, P81/1A/1 (Kent Archives) FindMyPast.com [hereafter *Great Chart Parish Register*].

of marriage.<sup>[85]</sup> No wife is named in Richard Welch's will, but "Joan May, my late wives daughter" is named.

Children of Richard and Ann (Maye) Welch:

1. *Constance Welch* bp. Great Chart 7 March 1618/9;<sup>[86]</sup> will made 2 Sept. 1666 and proved 19 Jan. 1666/7; m. *George Jarman*, bp. Holy Cross, Canterbury, 20 Feb. 1610/11,<sup>[87]</sup> son of Israel Jarman, tanner, of that parish.<sup>[88]</sup>
2. *John Welch*, bp. Great Chart 30 July 1620.<sup>[89]</sup>

## Genealogical Summary for Thomas<sup>C</sup> Cotlet, Grandfather of Constance<sup>A</sup> (Cotlet) Osborne

1. **THOMAS<sup>C</sup> COTLET**, will dated 10 March 1553/4 and proved June 1554. Thomas married **AGNES** \_\_\_\_\_, who was living in December 1564 when her son Thomas<sup>B</sup> Cotlet wrote his will.

Children of Thomas<sup>C</sup> and Agnes (\_\_\_\_\_) Cotlet:

- i. **WILLIAM COTLET**, bur. Alkham 17 April 1559.
- ii. **THOMAS<sup>B</sup> COTLET**, bur. Lydden 17 Dec. 1564; will dated 10 Dec. 1564 and proved 24 Jan. 1564/5; m. (1) \_\_\_\_\_; m. (2) Alkham 13 July 1559, **JOAN** \_\_\_\_\_, widow of Robert Welch.

Child of Thomas<sup>B</sup> and \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_) Cotlet:

1. *Jane Cotlet*.

Children of Thomas<sup>B</sup> and Joan (\_\_\_\_\_) (Welch) Cotlet:

2. *Agnes Cotlet*, bp. Lydden 30 June 1561; bur. Lydden 3 Nov. 1561.
3. *Constance<sup>A</sup> Cotlet*, bp. Lydden 25 June 1565; m. at Sellindge 29 April 1595 *Jeremy<sup>A</sup> Osborne*.

<sup>85</sup> Shadoxhurst, Kent, archdeacon's transcripts, 1562–1812, DCA/BT/169 (Canterbury Cathedral Archives) FSL DGS 7566232, image 1150. Em Maye is likely the widow of Richard Maye. Emme Humphrey and Richard Maye m. 27 Sept. 1608, Shadoxhurst. (image 1137) Richard Maye bur. 25 Feb. 1617/8. (image 1150).

<sup>86</sup> *Great Chart Parish Register*.

<sup>87</sup> Canterbury, Kent, Holy Cross parish register, 1565–1690, U3/10 (Kent Archives) FindMyPast.com.

<sup>88</sup> Canterbury Probate Records, register will, PRC/17/68/466, Kent Archives. entry appears in Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1619–1660* (col. 934) for a 19 June 1637 marriage license at St. Margaret's in Canterbury between Joy Starr, widower, hosier, of Ashford, and Constance Welch of Ashford, 19, daughter of the deceased Richard Welch. The entry has a transcription that reads, "and now in sequestration in a matrimonial cause depending at the instance of the said Starr, the said Constance Welch confessing a contract to be between her and the said Joy Starr, before the Judge of this court." An ecclesiastical cause paper from the judicial court of the Diocese of Canterbury, dated 6 Nov. 1638, can be found at the Kent History and Library Centre (reference number DCb/J/J/64/42.) It names Joy Starr as Plaintiff and Constance Welshe as defendant. It seems this marriage did not take place, as Joy Starr married Martha Southwell on 19 Sept. 1639 (Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses 1619–1660*, col. 934). Joy was Joyful Starr, brother of Dr. Comfort Starr. Comfort Starr came to New England on the *Hercules* in 1635 and is mentioned above.

<sup>89</sup> *Great Chart Parish Register*.

- iii. JOAN COTLET, m. \_\_\_\_\_ WEBBE. In addition to her children Henry and Margarie, Thomas<sup>B</sup> Cotlet's will named Phillip Webbe and Elizabeth Webbe, but their relationship is not explicitly stated.

Children of \_\_\_\_\_ and Joan (Cotlet) Webbe:

1. *Henry Webbe.*
2. *Margarie Webbe.*

- iv. CONSTANCE COTLET, m. Alkham 15 Nov. 1558 RICHARD HAMOND.

Child of Richard and Constance (Cotlet) Hamond:

1. *Thomas Hamond*, bp. Alkham, 16 July 1559.

- v. JANE COTLET.

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# The Cumbrian Origins and Puritan Connections of Ann (Borodell) Denison and Margaret (Borodell) (Shepard) Mitchell

Travis Dodge Miscia

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In her own lifetime, Ann (Borodell) Denison left little impression on the historical record.<sup>[1]</sup> And yet, she has since become one of the more lavishly mythologized figures in the history of New England. How many colonials can boast a 1968 “Ripley’s Believe it or Not” newspaper blurb carried in forty-two countries?<sup>[2]</sup> In many nineteenth century sources, she’s “Lady Ann,” the daughter, variously, of an Irish lord, a soldier in Cromwell’s army, a leather merchant, or a cordwainer.<sup>[3]</sup> For these flights of fancy, we might thank George Denison’s last will and testament, and in particular the following bequest to his sons John and George:

And whereas there is considerable rent due me for a house of my wife in Cork, in Ireland, which was given unto her as a legacy by her father, John Borrodell, at his death, and no doubt may appear upon record in Cork, the which house stands upon lands which they call Bishop’s land, and was built by our said father, he to have lived in the same, whereof my said wife was next to himself, as may also appear there upon record . . .<sup>[4]</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The genealogist is presented with a bewildering variety of spellings for this surname, with no standardization during the relevant period. Unless quoting a primary source, I use “Borodell,” the form surviving in the Denison family.

<sup>2</sup> Katherine Dimancescu, *Denizens: A Narrative of Captain George Denison and his New England Contemporaries* (self-published, 2017) [hereafter Dimancescu, *Captain George Denison*], 100.

<sup>3</sup> The Denison-Borodell mythos could easily swallow the article disproving it, so let’s confine it to a footnote. Per “family papers” summarized in Stephen W. Williams, *The History and Genealogy of the Williams Family in America: more particularly of the descendants of Robert Williams of Roxbury* (Greenfield, Mass.: Merriam and Mirick, 1847, *passim*), George Denison was a military man, a colonel no less, sent to quell the “Irish rebellion.” He was “severely wounded” in battle and carried post haste to the nearest mansion, which belonged to “Lord Boradil.” There, Denison was tended to by the Lord’s daughter Ann. George came from a “powerful family,” but Ann was no slouch, having been born in Corsica and raised in France. Upon George’s regaining consciousness, he and Ann were engaged and George returned to England. Around the same time, George was caught up in the general “spirit of emigration,” and went back to Ireland to entreat Ann to join him in the New World. Facing adamant refusal, George reluctantly crossed alone, soon to marry another woman. She died a few years later, and George wasted no time: he left for England immediately from his first wife’s funeral, not even stopping at his own house. Back in the old country, George found himself in Cromwell’s New Model Army and did not speak to Ann for another *seven years*. At long last he made his way to Ireland and prevailed on her to return with him. That, anyhow, is the story. Fortunately for George’s first wife, there’s very little to credit in this Byronic narrative. Among other things, the timeline is utterly inconsistent with the historical record.

<sup>4</sup> New London Probate District, 1695, Case #1693. The sons were to vindicate their rights to the considerable rent due “if it please God to send peaceable times and if our rights be recordable in law.”

As to the oft-told story of George's Civil War service and romantic wounding, it's best to cleave to the cold facts, lest we grow overly enamored of the romance.<sup>[5]</sup> As George's brother Daniel wrote:

Brother George buried his first wife in the year 1643, went into England was a soldier there above a year, was at the Battle of York or Marston Moor, where he did good service, was afterward taken prisoner, but got free and having married a second wife he returned to New England, the year before our mother died, and not long after removed himself to New London . . .<sup>[6]</sup>

But Ann (Borodell) Denison's origins are not all mystery and mistake. On 3 May 1662, George filed a ratification of his marriage settlement in Hartford, Connecticut, noting that Ann's brother "Mr. John Borodell" had settled £300 on him in consideration of the alliance.<sup>[7]</sup> A few years later, brother John's will was probated in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.<sup>[8]</sup> John, a gentleman of London, remembered his three sisters by name, proving he was Ann's brother, and furthermore that their sister was, as suspected, the Margaret Borodell who married Reverend Thomas Shepard in 1647, and afterwards the Reverend Jonathan Mitchell in 1650. His will also suggests close ties with a man named Francis Allen, or at least with that man's estate.<sup>[9]</sup>

Ultimately, as this article will demonstrate, the romance cannot be reconciled with the record. And, though Ann (Borodell) Denison no doubt lived a long and interesting life, it was her aunt, Dorothy (Borodell) (Patrickson) (Burroughes) Yates who seems to have been the fulcrum point of the family, playing a fascinating but sadly mostly unknowable role in the great controversies of a highly controversial age. For that reason, I will take a somewhat unorthodox approach in this article by concentrating the genealogical narrative around Dorothy, though she had no biological children of her own and has left no descendants.

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<sup>5</sup> Above and beyond his English adventures, there is much to say about Captain George Denison's passions and triumphs in Connecticut. Thankfully, it's all been said elsewhere, as this article is long enough without his biography. The best source, apart from Dimancescu, *Captain George Denison*, is E. Glenn Denison, *Denison Genealogy: Ancestors and Descendants of Captain George Denison* (Stonington, Conn.: Pequot Press, 1963) [hereafter Denison, *Denison Genealogy*], 1.

<sup>6</sup> "Autobiography of Major-General Daniel Denison," *Register* 46 (1892):127–33 at 128.

<sup>7</sup> Richard Anson Wheeler, *History of the Town of Stonington, County of New London, Connecticut, 1649–1900* (New London, Conn.: Press of the Day Publishing Company, 1900) [hereafter Wheeler, *History of Stonington*], 336–338.

<sup>8</sup> Henry F. Waters, "Genealogical Gleanings in England," *Register* 49:481–515 at 487–89 (also reprinted in Henry F. Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England*, 2 vols. [Boston: NEHGS, 1901], 2:1066–1068). Waters of course realized that the testator must have been the brother of the two New England colonists, and in addition he abstracted the wills of his son-in-law and the widow's second husband.

<sup>9</sup> Denison, *Denison Genealogy* assembles many of these clues and ponders whether Francis Allen could perhaps be John Borodell's father-in-law. In any event, he does seem to have been a sort of surrogate father and patron.

## The Puritan Patrickson

Robert Patrickson died in early February 1641, childless and wealthy from his many years as a member of the London Goldsmith Company.<sup>[10]</sup> He left the bulk of his property to his widow Dorothy. But he also remembered siblings, nieces, nephews, friends, and clergymen. He was undoubtedly a Puritan, as those friends and clergymen included such prominent Puritan divines as the Revs. John White, William Benn, Henry Burton, Samuel Faucett, \_\_\_\_\_ Foylye, John Strickland, and a Rev. Geree—who could be either Stephen or John.<sup>[11]</sup> The Patrickson clan, based in England’s far north, was quarrelsome, litigious, and largely royalist, and the goldsmith’s last will and testament suggests his relationship with brothers Henry and William was—at the very least—complicated.<sup>[12]</sup> But he was generous to his nieces and nephews, most notably for our purposes the children of his wife’s deceased brother, one “Mr. John Borraddell”:

I give and bequeath unto John & Margaret Borraddell the children of my Brother in lawe Mr John Borraddell deceased the som[m]e of fiftie poundes a peece to be putt out for their benefit by my Executrix and Overseers at the end of two years after my decease. And to be payd with the increase thereof unto the said John Borraddell at his age of one & twenty yeares. And to the said Margaret at the like age or at her day of marriage which shall first happen. And if each of them dye before that tyme the bequest of the party deceasing to goe to the Survivor of them. And I doe also give unto Anne Borraddell their sister the som[m]e of twenty poundes.

The marriage of Robert Patrickson and Dorothy Borodell is recorded at St. James Clerkenwell, London, on 1 January 1617/18.<sup>[13]</sup> Robert himself

<sup>10</sup> Will of Robert Patrickson, Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) 20 Evelyn, PROB 11/185 folio 154. Anderson *et al.* have pointed out that this Robert Patrickson may have been the “Mr. Patrickson” who was in New England in 1635 (Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635*, 7 vols. [Boston: NEHGS, 1999–2011] [hereafter Anderson et al., *Great Migration*], 5: 383–84).

<sup>11</sup> George Benyon, London grocer, silk merchant, and the testator’s “worthy friend,” was the odd royalist out. One wonders how Patrickson came to know all of these godly clergymen, including John White (the founder of Dorchester, Mass.), who spent most of his life in the southwest of England and did not settle permanently in London until after Patrickson’s death. White played an outsize role in the Puritan scheme to purchase clerical impropriations, and it’s possible that the wealthy Patrickson, who left £100 in his will for exactly that purpose, had been a financial supporter of the cause in life as well. At the time Patrickson made his will, the Long Parliament was discussing how to revive the long-dormant project. (See I. M. Calder, “A Seventeenth Century Attempt to Purify the English Church,” *American Historical Review*, LIII [1948]: 760–75.)

<sup>12</sup> The family was treated in fine style by Colonel Ralph P. Littledale in 1924 as part of a careful chronicle of the Patricksons of Ennerdale. Faced with a paucity of probate and parish registers, Littledale relied on reams of chancery pleadings, noting that the Patricksons were, “even for those days, inordinately litigious” (Ralph P. Littledale, “Art VII. Notes on the Patricksons of Ennerdale,” *Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian and Archeological Society*, XXV:128–243 [hereafter Littledale, “Patricksons of Ennerdale”]).

<sup>13</sup> Robert Hovenden, ed., *A true register of all the christenings, marriages and burials in the parishe of St. James Clerkenwell: from the year of our Lorde God 1551. Vol. III, Marriages, 1551 to 1754* (London: The Harleian Soc., 1887), 44 [Publications of the Harleian Soc. Register Series, vol. 13]. They were married by license. Their connection to the parish is not clear, though Patrickson’s uncle Henry Fletcher had been rector there until his death ten years earlier.

reported on his family for the 1634 Visitation of London, describing his wife as “Dorothy da. of Ro. Boradell in Com. Cumb.”<sup>[14]</sup>

The will leads us to a Court of Common Pleas record from several months earlier, showing that Patrickson was legal guardian of his nephew John Borodell, and likely of the two daughters as well. In full, the court’s disposition of the case of *Patrickson in rel Barradell v. Borradell* follows:<sup>[15]</sup>

In the cause wherein John Barradell Infant by Robert Patrickson his Guardian is pl[ain]t[iff] in his Maj[esty’s] hono[ra]ble Court of Whitehall at Westm[inster] against Nicholas Borradell defend[an]t Concerninge the third parte of a Messuage or Tenem[en]t Called Cragg House with the land and appurtenances thereunto belonginge in Melthwayte and Saunton in the Countie of Cumberland to the said pl[ain]t[iff] descended as sonne and heire of John Borradell his father who was sonne and heire of Robert Borradell the youngest sonne of Nicholas Borradell Great Grandfather to the pl[ain]t[iff] and Grandfather to the defend[an]t and Concerninge the profits thereof for divers yeares past and the wast of tymbre there supposed to be made by the defend[an]t, It is by the right hono[ra]ble the Earle of Manchest[er] and the rest of his Majs. Counsel of this Court Ordered and Decided by and w[i]th the Consent of their Councell and Attorneys in this Court that the deposicions of witnesses taken in this Cause shallbe forthw[i]th published and that the said pl[ain]t[iff] and his heires shall from hereforth quietlie enjoy the said third part of the said Messuage or Tenement called Cragge House with the lands and appurtenances thereunto belonginge to him of right apperteyninge against the said defend[an]t and all Clayminges under him and that the said defend[an]t shall pay unto the said Robert Patrickson the pl[ain]t[iff]s Guardian with whom the said Pl[ain]t[iff] doth now remayne for the use of the said Compt in respect of the said arreares of rent for the said third parte formerlie due to the said pl[ain]t[iff] until the feast of Thanunnciacion of the blessed Virgin Mary last past and in respect until the said defend[an]t shall have brought in his said further answers as aforesaid and other and further Order shallbe therein had and made by his Maj[esty]s Councell of this Court to the Contrarie. And that an Iniuncc[i]on under his Maj[esty]s Privie Seale under the penaltie of two hundred pounds to be leavyed e[t]c shallbe forthwith awarded and directed to the said defend[an]t his Councillors Attorneys and Sollicitors and every of them for the due performance of this parte Order in every behalfe.

The document lays out the Borodell paternal ancestry for three generations. It proves the Borodell siblings were orphaned before May 1640, foreclosing any possibility that Ann’s father fought for Cromwell, or indeed had any role to play at all in the marriage of his daughter.

### The Ireland Connection

It is certainly possible the elder John Borodell acquired property in Ireland before his death, and Denison’s will suggests exactly that. But that was not the

<sup>14</sup> Joseph Jackson Howard and Joseph Lemuel Chester, ed., *The Visitation of London, Anno Domini 1633, 1634, and 1635*, (London: The Harleian Society, 1880–1883), 145.

<sup>15</sup> The (British) National Archives [TNA], REQ1/36A/311 (on the University of Houston’s Anglo-American Legal Tradition site, aalt.law.uh.edu [AALT], REQ1/36A image 338). The case name encapsulates the unceasing variation characterizing the Borodell surname, with two separate spellings in the heading alone.



family's only Irish connection. Not long after Robert Patrickson died, a small coterie of Catholic noblemen led their forces against the English garrison at Dublin and various points in colonized Ulster, kicking off the Irish Rebellion of 1641. After five months of conflict, the Long Parliament passed the "Act for Adventurers" in hopes of raising money for the war effort.<sup>[16]</sup> The Act invited investors to subscribe for up to £200, in return for which they would be entitled to up to 1,000 acres of confiscated Irish lands, the exact amount depending on the province.<sup>[17]</sup> Shortly thereafter in April 1642, Parliament raised another £20,000 for a marine force to attack Ireland's southern coasts, also secured against Irish land. The investors had a distinct religious reformist bent. Per historian J. R. MacCormack, 41.1% of the Members of Parliament subscribers were "independents," and 26.4% Presbyterians.<sup>[18]</sup>

Amongst the subscribers, we find the following people of interest: first, under the original act, "John Yates, minister, of Herefordshire," for £100, and "Francis Allen, of Fleet-street, goldsmith," for £200.<sup>[19]</sup> Then in April 1642, amongst the "sea adventurers," "Mr. Jeremy Burroughs" subscribed for £100.<sup>[20]</sup> These three men had prominent roles to play in the continuing drama of the English Civil War.

Burroughs, usually known as Jeremiah Burroughes, was one of the most celebrated Puritan ministers of the 1640s, and a key member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines.<sup>[21]</sup> John Yates published and commented on several of Burroughes's sermons after his death. And Francis Allen, a wealthy goldsmith like Robert Patrickson, was to become an M.P. for Cockermonth, one of the chief financiers of the Parliamentary cause, and ultimately a disgraced regicide. So what ties them together?

<sup>16</sup> See generally Karl S. Bottigheimer, *English Money and Irish Land: The 'Adventurers' in the Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland* (London: Oxford University Press, 1971) [hereafter Bottigheimer, *English Money and Irish Land*].

<sup>17</sup> Parliament used the money to raise an army of 5,000 foot and 500 horse, only to redirect it against the King himself in October 1642, starting the adventure on a distinctly sour note.

<sup>18</sup> Bottigheimer, *English Money and Irish Land*, 71–72.

<sup>19</sup> John P. Prendergast, *The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland* (Dublin: McGlashan & Gill, 1875) [hereafter Prendergast, *Cromwellian Settlement*], 411, 425. Bottigheimer, *English Money and Irish Land*, 70, points out that the lists of adventurers therein may include later purchasers on the secondary market. The professional and geographic descriptions of Yates and Allen are consistent with their status in the initial offering of spring 1642. Bottigheimer also points out that the man who ventured in 1642 cannot always be matched up with the man who later gained, particularly given spelling variations and common names. He uses Francis Allen as an example: the Fleet Street goldsmith was identified as such in 1642, and a man of the same name drew 888 acres in Tipperary after the war. We can now confirm it was the same man. Allen, whose will is cited below, left the Tipperary acreage to Richard Nunn, who was at the same time Allen's stepson and his niece's husband.

<sup>20</sup> Prendergast, *Cromwellian Settlement*, 447.

<sup>21</sup> See Tom Webster, "Burroughes, Jeremiah," *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (online ed.). Oxford University Press; Philip Simpson, *A Life of Gospel Peace: The Biography of Jeremiah Burroughs* (Grand Rapids, Mich.: Reformation Heritage Books, 2011) [hereafter Simpson, *Jeremiah Burroughs*]. The secondary sources are aware that Burroughes married, but not of the names or number of his wives.

## The Life and Times of Dorothy (Borodell) (Patrickson) (Burroughes) Yates

Dorothy was very likely a skilled embroiderer of gold and silver wire. She is also the through thread of this extended godly family, linking her three husbands, her Borodell nieces and nephews, and the broader Puritan world of the revolutionary years. When Dorothy married fellow Cumbrian Robert Patrickson in 1617/[18], he was an artisan goldsmith who bought gold and silver, melted it down, and drew it into thin wires or threads. Dorothy may have embroidered these threads into clothing for wealthy customers.<sup>[22]</sup> But, as one chronicler laments, “it was the unhappy fate of the Gold and Silver Wyre-Drawers of that time to be victims of greater and more important interests than their own.”<sup>[23]</sup> The crown needed bullion, and the wiredrawers were buying significant amounts of foreign precious metals for private use.<sup>[24]</sup> Though a small group of merchants already held a royal patent over the industry, King James sought to tighten his grip in 1618 through the creation of a governing commission.<sup>[25]</sup>

The commission’s henchmen came pounding on the Patricksons’ door one May morning in 1618, the marshall of London in tow.<sup>[26]</sup> Robert, among other wiredrawers, had refused to yield to the patentees’ demands. So their cronies came bursting in, as Patrickson later testified, and “searcht his howse, and took from thence all such silver made upp in wyre.” The henchmen also “broke open another man’s chamber dore in the said howse, and took from thence a flatting myll, and other tooles” before dragging the household servants to Finsbury Prison, where Patrickson himself “remeyned half a day.”

The commissioners then had Patrickson locked in Newgate Prison for seventeen days, “by reason whereof hee was constreyned to shutt upp his shopp, and by that meanes all his creditors came upon him to his utter undoinge.” He, his servants, and five other wiredrawers paid the solicitor Henry Wood two marks apiece to get them out. For his efforts, Wood was soundly rebuked by the Attorney General and warned not to “meddle” again in the patentees’ affairs.<sup>[27]</sup>

Not long after, the King placed the well-connected Sir Giles Mompesson on the commission, fresh off his predacious success “regulating” the inn business. Seizing his advantage, Mompesson pressed the wiredrawers to go into business

<sup>22</sup> See Tricia Wilson Nguyen, “Scandal and Imprisonment: Gold Spinners of 17th Century England,” *Textile Society of America Symposium Proceedings* (Textile Society of America, October 2020).

<sup>23</sup> Horace Stewart, *History of the Worshipful Company of Gold and Silver Wyre-drawers* (London: Leadenhall Press, 1891), 24.

<sup>24</sup> Anton Howes, “Thread of Gold,” *Age of Invention* (Online newsletter, 2022), ageofinvention.xyz/p/age-of-invention-thread-of-gold. Howes argues that the traditional villain of the piece, Mompesson, was scapegoated, and that his only crime was being highly effective.

<sup>25</sup> William Robert Scott, *The Constitution and Finance of English, Scottish and Irish Joint-stock Companies to 1720: The General Development of the Joint-stock System to 1720* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1912), 176–178.

<sup>26</sup> Henry Elsyng, *Notes of the Debates in the House of Lords, Officially Taken by Henry Elsing, Clerk of the Parliaments, A. D. 1621* (United Kingdom: Camden Society, 1870), 138 [Camden Soc., Old Series, vol. 103] [hereafter Elsyng, *Debates*]. All quotations are from this source.

<sup>27</sup> Elsyng, *Debates*, 146–49.

with him, guaranteeing them a certain amount of weekly work in exchange for their bond and a fixed fee. Though Patrickson at first demurred, the commissioners moved against him at law. “For fear of” the lawsuit, Patrickson agreed to produce ten marks of wire a week for six months. When he sought to terminate the deal in early 1620, he was pressed to enter a new bond “of like condicion or worse.” Evidently this was pushing the goldsmith too far, and he refused. Mompesson’s men searched his house and seized £8 worth of silver thread from the hands of his “workefolkes,” and by “continual opresions” forced Patrickson to flee to the house of his brother, fellow goldsmith Anthony Patrickson.<sup>[28]</sup>

But the commissioners weren’t to be put off for long. They sent their agents, now including the solicitor Henry Wood—who seems to have turned against his client—to Anthony’s house. Per Patrickson, they “offred greate violence to the woman of the howse.” According to Wood, Dorothy blocked a crony at the door and he only got upstairs with “much adoe.” After many “bitter words” were exchanged, the posse commanded Robert to appear before the commissioners in two days or risk further violence. When Robert appeared, Mompesson had him committed again to Newgate Prison, where he spent fifteen weeks. Dorothy worked to maintain the family in his absence, but all of her gold and silver wire was seized. At long last, they would not release Patrickson from Newgate until he bonded himself yet again not to spin wire for six months.

Parliament was roused to action in early 1621 and moved to impeach Mompesson. During those proceedings, the grievances of Patrickson and the other wiredrawers entered the public record. Dorothy, Robert, and Robert’s sister-in-law Martha, were sworn in before the House of Lords on 16 March 1620/21.<sup>[29]</sup>

Robert and Dorothy evidently rose from their “ruin.” By 1636 he was wealthy enough to bail out his older brother Henry, their father’s heir, who was locked up in Carlisle for some £1,180 owed to Sir Richard Fletcher, a distant cousin. Robert lent £1,200 to his brother to lift him out of dire straits, then forgave him that debt in his will, on the condition that Henry pay £300 to his own children within three years of Robert’s death.<sup>[30]</sup>

Dorothy, the sole executrix of Robert Patrickson’s will, did not remain unmarried for long. Rev. Jeremiah Burroughes returned from a stint in Rotterdam in 1641, and began preaching regularly at four London parishes. The pleadings in the Chancery matter of *Kynaston v. Yates* place “Jeremiah Burrowes and Dorothy his wife” in meetings together as early as 1643, and they were probably already married by the last quarter of 1642.<sup>[31]</sup> Burroughes,

<sup>28</sup> Patrickson’s former servant William Whiting suffered even worse. The patentees’ messenger threatened to “pull [his] flesh from his jawes . . . starve [his] wife and children and besett his house with 100 halberts.”

<sup>29</sup> Journal of the House of Lords: Volume 3, 1620–1628 (London, 1767–1830), *British History Online*, [british-history.ac.uk/lords-jrnl/vol3](http://british-history.ac.uk/lords-jrnl/vol3) (accessed 4 December 2023).

<sup>30</sup> Littledale, “Patricksons of Ennerdale,” 301.

<sup>31</sup> *Kynaston v. Yates*, 1651 (TNA C 10/40/152) [hereafter *Kynaston v. Yates*]. The dispute had its own Ireland (and gold wire) connection and is worth a brief summary. In 1639 Francis Goffe, a clothier and mercer of London, sold silk and gold lace on credit to the 20-year old Lewis Boyle,

a key figure in the Westminster Assembly of Divines beginning in 1643, took a particular interest in ensuring Cumberland was well-supplied with priests after the breakdown of church government, perhaps occasioned by his wife's northern origins.<sup>[32]</sup>

Shortly before he died, Burroughes was unwillingly drawn into a theological pamphlet spat with Thomas Edwards. Edwards claimed Burroughes publicly opposed a citizen's church government petition during sermons at Stepney and St. Giles Cripplegate. When confronted at his home by citizens seeking clarification, Burroughes reportedly "said little, but his wife spake much. . . and said it was a second Binion's petition."<sup>[33]</sup> At the urging of his friends, Burroughes denied the story point by point, countering that he did not remember his "wife was with them, or made any stay, but after so much time spent, as shee thought it was time to break off, she brought them a cup of beere, and staid while they were drinking, or very little more."<sup>[34]</sup>

After Burroughes's untimely death in November 1646 (he fell from his horse), Dorothy remained a widow for approximately a year. During that time,

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viscount of Kinalmeaky, the young lord in need of sumptuous attire for his upcoming marriage to a daughter of the Earl of Denbigh. Notwithstanding the fact that the viscount was the second son of the fabulously wealthy Earl of Cork, Goffe saw him as a credit risk. It appears he was worried the debtor would void the agreement because he was underage. Accordingly Goffe went to Charles Kynaston, a gentleman of St. Martin in the Fields who presumably had some connection with the Boyles. Kynaston alleged that Goffe strong-armed him into backing a £400 bond on Kinalmeaky's behalf, by which Goffe would extend another £60 worth of clothing on new terms once Kinalmeaky was of age. Goffe assured Kynaston that the young Lord's father had already agreed to repay the loan. Kynaston alleged that the earl of Cork then indeed *did* pay Goffe, though he could not prove it, and none of the defendants to the case agreed.

Not long after, Phelim O'Neil led his forces against the English in Ulster, and young lord Kinalmeaky being "a gallant yong man" went to battle against them. On 3 September 1642, he was slain at the Battle of Liscarroll. Though Kynaston alleges that the Earl of Cork died very shortly after, he in fact outlived his son by more than a year. Indeed, Goffe took Kynaston to court for the bond while both Boyles still lived, obtaining on 20 June 1642 a defeasance to put Kynaston on a payment plan for the £400. On 8 August 1643, Goffe, "not knowing how to contrive his business," handed the judgment over to his *own* creditors—namely Jeremiah Burroughes and his wife Dorothy, to whom he owed £134 under a bond dated 8 March 1641/[42].

Burroughes promptly began to "sue and molest" Kynaston for the money. The parties nearly came to an agreement brokered by lawyer Nathaniel Snape, but per Kynaston, Dorothy and Burroughes refused to sign it. The defendants, for their part, denied they were ever close to an agreement. Then, soon after Snape assured Kynaston he would get the signatures—four years later—Burroughes died intestate; Dorothy was his sole administratrix. She soon remarried Rev. John Yates, and the two, with the help of a new solicitor, began to sue Kynaston all over again. On 6 November 1651, he filed his case in equity, naming Dorothy, John Yates, John Borodell, Francis Goffe, and Thomas Ramwell (the new solicitor) as defendants. Though his allegations concerning Borodell are illegible, Borodell's answer suggests that Kynaston accused Dorothy and John Yates of conveying Goffe's judgment to Borodell. This John Borodell is without a doubt Dorothy's nephew, brother of the immigrants.

<sup>32</sup> Simpson, *Jeremiah Burroughes*, 225–26.

<sup>33</sup> Thomas Edwards, *The first and second part of Gangraena* (London: Ralph Smith, 1646), 49. Dorothy could speak with authority on "Binions Petition," it being the alleged handiwork of her late husband's "worthy friend" and legatee, George Benyon.

<sup>34</sup> Jeremiah Burroughes, *A vindication of Mr Burroughes, against Mr Edwards his foule aspersions, in his spreading Gangraena, and his angry Antiapologia. Concluding with a briefe declaration what the Independents would have* (London: Printed for H. Overton, "and are to be sold at his shop at the entring into Popes-head Alley out of Lumbard-street," 1646), 27–28.

she came before Parliament's Committee for Compounding with Delinquents, along with her nephew John Borodell, sister Alice Morden, and brother-in-law Francis Morden, to vindicate rights in their father's property at Tottlerigg.<sup>[35]</sup> Parliament had formed the committee to return sequestered estates to royalists in exchange for a fine and a pledge not to take up arms again. Dorothy was no royalist. But John Senhouse of Seascale was. As a local squire in Gosforth parish, he took up arms for the King and seized the opportunity to claim Tottlerigg as his own. Parliament took the estate (and everything else) away from him in 1644. When he appeared before the committee to have his estates returned, Dorothy and her family intervened. It is not likely a coincidence that Francis Allen sat on the commission (which met at Goldsmith's Hall) that year.<sup>[36]</sup>

Not long after, Dorothy was remarried to another reformist clergyman, Rev. John Yates.<sup>[37]</sup> Yates, often confused with a Norfolk Puritan of the same name, was a Herefordshire parson with close ties to the household of the Puritan noblewoman Brilliana Harley.<sup>[38]</sup> He was effectively shouted out of the county for supposed Parliamentary sympathies, landing in London in February 1643.<sup>[39]</sup> He and Dorothy were married before Easter 1650, when Yates had been or was soon to be installed as vicar at West Ham, Essex.<sup>[40]</sup> On 6 August 1653, with the Irish violently subdued, Yates appeared before Parliament to enter a bond in respect to Jeremiah Burroughes's £100 share in the "sea adventurer," "allowed by the Committee of Claims to his wife, Dorothy, lately the widow of the original investor . . . Jeremiah Burroughes."<sup>[41]</sup>

No single document shows that Dorothy Borrodale married Robert Patrickson, Rev. Jeremiah Burroughes, and Rev. John Yates in succession. But chancery pleadings show that the wife of John Yates was both previously the widow of the goldsmith Robert Patrickson<sup>[42]</sup> and the widow of Rev. Jeremiah Burroughes.<sup>[43]</sup> As to her second husband being *that* Jeremiah Burroughes

<sup>35</sup> Mary Anne Everett Green, ed., *Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding . . . 1643–1660* (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1891) [hereafter Green, *Committee for Compounding*], 1703–04. Francis Morden was still petitioning for Tottlerigg's return in 1652 and 1654.

<sup>36</sup> David Brown, *Empire and Enterprise: Money, Power and the Adventurers for Irish Land during the British Civil Wars* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2020), 233.

<sup>37</sup> Col. Littledale made a thorough search of the chancery records for Patrickson-related litigation, and so was aware of this marriage. John and Dorothy Yates diligently sought to enforce the terms of Robert Patrickson's will against his brothers in the 1650s.

<sup>38</sup> He makes several appearances in her famous letters. (Thomas Taylor Lewis, ed., *Letters of the Lady Brilliana Harley* [London: Printed for the Camden Society, 1854], 108, *passim*.)

<sup>39</sup> Jacqueline Eales, *Puritans and roundheads: the Harleys of Brampton Bryan and the outbreak of the English Civil War* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990), 145, 152.

<sup>40</sup> *Benn v. Massey*, TNA C 6/112/6 [hereafter *Benn v. Massey*]; John Venn and J.A. Venn, eds., *Alumni Cantabrigienses: A Biographical List of All Known Students, Graduates and Holders of Office at the University of Cambridge, from the Earliest Times to 1900* [hereafter Venn and Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*], Part 1, Vol. 4 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1927), 488.

<sup>41</sup> R. P. Mahaffy, ed., *Calendar of the State Papers Relating to Ireland, of the Reign of Charles I: Preserved in the Public Record Office, Adventurers for Land 1642–1659* (London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1908), 192.

<sup>42</sup> *Yates v. Patrickson*, TNA C 6/122/179 [hereafter *Yates v. Patrickson*].

<sup>43</sup> *Kynaston v. Yates*.



and not some other man of the same name, we can point to the records of the Adventurer's Act and the fact that John Yates was one of seven editors of Rev. Burroughes's posthumous papers (along with William Adderly, William Greenhill, Thomas Goodwin, Sidrach Simpson, William Bridge, and Philip Nye, the last four of whom, with Burroughes, constituted the "Dissenting Brethren" in the Westminster Assembly).<sup>[44]</sup> Though there is no other evidence that Yates played a prominent role in the theological disputes of the Interregnum, he would have held a privileged position as the husband of the administrator of Burroughes's estate.

As further testament to Dorothy's outsized influence in the lives of her family and associates, we note the November 1652 codicil to the will of Edmund Marchant, the steward of the East India Company's ship *Bonitoe*. Amongst the very few legatees, he left five pounds to a relatively distant relative, that is, "Mrs. Burrowes the late wife of Master Jeremiah Burrowes."<sup>[45]</sup> She was his first cousin's second wife and must have left some impression to be remembered so.<sup>[46]</sup>

### John Borodell the Cashkeeper

When Anne Borodell married George Denison, she was likely still in the London household of her aunt Dorothy and Rev. Burroughes. But her brother John Borodell was already out in the world, apprenticed to a London goldsmith named Francis Allen (or Allein) to whom the term "upwardly mobile" does not begin to do justice. By the time John apprenticed with him in 1643, Allen's star was on the rise, and as an M.P., committee member, and treasurer of Cromwell's New Model Army, he grew fabulously wealthy.<sup>[47]</sup> Borodell's fortunes no doubt waxed in tandem. Allen had no children—at least none that survived him—and Borodell must have been a surrogate son as well as protégé. As Allen's apprentice from 1643 to 1651—assuming he completed his full term—he was at the center of a world historical shift, the old order turned upside down, or close to it. Allen, a "great stickler against the king," was more of a democrat than Cromwell and may well have taken the revolution even further if he'd remained in or near power.<sup>[48]</sup>

How exactly John Borodell came to enjoy the patronage of Francis Allen is an interesting genealogical question, but it may not be answerable. Allen might have been a friend of fellow goldsmith Robert Patrickson, although

<sup>44</sup> See, e.g., Jeremiah Burroughes, *The Eighth Book of Mr. Jeremiah Burroughs: Being a Treatise of the Evil of Evils...* (London: Published by Thomas Goodwyn, William Bridge, Sydrach Sympton, William Adderly, William Greenhil, Philip Nue, John Yates, 1654), for which Yates wrote the foreword.

<sup>45</sup> Will of Edmund Marchant, Citizen and Embroyderer of London, PCC 383 Alchin, PROB 11/240 folio 212.

<sup>46</sup> Burroughes's aunt Eleanor Barlow married a Marchant and was Edmund's mother. (Will of Joyce Barlowe of St. Nicholas, Colchester, widow, Essex Record Office ["ERO"] D/ABW 7/104).

<sup>47</sup> A. W. McIntosh, "Allen, Francis," *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (online ed.). Oxford University Press.

<sup>48</sup> George Bate, *The Lives, Actions, and Execution of the Prime Actors, and Principall Contrivers of that Horrid Murder of our Late Pious and Sacred Sovereign, King Charles the First...* (London: Printed for Tho. Vere, "at the signe of the Angell without Newgate," 1661), 121.



he's not mentioned in the latter's will. But he may just as well have been a fellow religious independent in the circle of John's aunt Dorothy and her second husband Jeremiah Burroughes. Certainly Allen was later known for his congregationalist proclivities. Despite their close relationship, there is no indication that Borodell and Allen were related.<sup>[49]</sup>

Borodell emerges on the scene in his own right near the end of his apprenticeship term, though it does not appear that he ever became a freeman of the Goldsmith's Company.<sup>[50]</sup> He may have been acting as a banker as early as 1650, when he lent £20 to the financially beleaguered Richard Fletcher of Moreside, Cumberland, a cousin of Robert Patrickson.<sup>[51]</sup> By 21 July 1652, he had found his role, no doubt remunerative, as cashkeeper for the Committee on Delinquent Estates. As discussed above, the committee was in the business of returning royalist estates in exchange for a fine, and it was evidently Borodell's job to handle and disburse the funds.<sup>[52]</sup> His position perhaps gave him the inside track on sequestered estates of unrepentant royalists: he and John Warr together purchased the Somersetshire estate "Bewly," formerly belonging to Sir John Stawell, sometime in 1651 or 1652.<sup>[53]</sup> Though he appears only rarely in public documents, it appears he was holding the same position as late as May 1657.<sup>[54]</sup> The job made him a sort of gatekeeper for all manner of government expenditures; witness, for example, that on 30 July 1652, he signed for the Council of State's outlay on a war medal for Col. Humphrey Mackworth.<sup>[55]</sup>

Francis Allen died in September of 1658, leaving Borodell with £500 and the responsibility, split four ways, of executing the terms of his intricate will.<sup>[56]</sup> Borodell's job was likely dramatically downsized, if not simplified, with the 1660 restoration of the monarchy. Allen had played a signal role in the trial and execution of Charles I, and for him there would be no forgiveness. The estate was stripped of its landholdings, many of which formerly belonged to the diocese of Winchester. Borodell very likely suffered as well. Perhaps through his patron's connections, he had doubled down on the democrats

<sup>49</sup> See Will of Francis Allein, esquire, of Lambeth, Surrey, PCC 472 Pell, PROB 11/295 folio 121, which names many near relations, all with their relationship to the testator identified. When Borodell is mentioned, he is called only "Mr. John Borradale."

<sup>50</sup> Allen took one earlier apprentice who did ply the trade: Henry Pinckney. You wouldn't know it from Allen's will, wherein he calls Pinckney merely a "former servant," but Pinckney had become one of the eminent goldsmith-bankers of the day, and a founder of the private bank later known as Goslings.

<sup>51</sup> *Fletcher v. Wilson*, TNA C 6/122/56.

<sup>52</sup> The treasurer for the committee, who presumably supervised the young man, was John Dethick, a London alderman and close associate of Francis Allen's.

<sup>53</sup> *To the Parliament of the Common-wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Humble Remonstrance of Sir John Stawell* (T. R. for Henry Twyford, London: 1654), 55.

<sup>54</sup> Mary Anne Everett Green, ed., *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1656–57* (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1883), 191.

<sup>55</sup> John Horsley Mayo, *Medals and Decorations of the British Army and Navy* (London: A. Constable & Co., 1897), 33.

<sup>56</sup> The others were Allen's brother John, a counselor at law, his brother-in-law and fellow regicide Sir John Barkstead, and his cousin William Rowe. By 1660, though the work continued, Barkstead was in hiding and Rowe—if he was the William Rowe who served as scoutmaster-general of Cromwell's army—was also indisposed, leaving Borodell and John Allen to handle the compromised regicide's estate.

and regicides by marrying a daughter of Andrew Broughton, the clerk of the high court who read out the King's death sentence. Despite these reverses, Borodell remained active in business in the last six years of his life, and left a gentleman's estate.

### Genealogical Summary

1. **NICHOLAS<sup>C</sup> BORODELL**, of Cragg House, Santon, Cumberland, was born say 1530. He died between 10 October 1597 (will) and 18 October 1597 (probate).<sup>[57]</sup> Nicholas might have acquired Cragg House on 6 October 1561, when he bought property from John Irton, gentleman, and Anne, his wife.<sup>[58]</sup>

On the same day he made his will, Nicholas sold his property "Cragg House" in trust to Walter More of St. Bees, Nicholas Copeland, rector of Gosforth, and John Cote of Woodend (likely the testator's son-in-law), to be held in trust for his widow during her lifetime, then to pass to his son John for his lifetime, then finally to pass to the longest liver of the remaining three sons (and his heirs male).<sup>[59]</sup> He was married to **ELLICE** \_\_\_\_\_, who survived him.

Children of Nicholas<sup>C</sup> Borodell:<sup>[60]</sup>

- i. **JOHN BORODELL**, b. say 1552; d. bef. 1636, when the heirs of his brothers sold Cragg House.<sup>[61]</sup> His father called him the eldest son.
- ii. **NICHOLAS BORODELL**, b. say 1555; d. bef. 1636. He had at least one son, also named Nicholas, who was probably the man of that name serving as "guardian" for Irton at the Protestation Return of 1642.<sup>[62]</sup> The heirs to Cragg House sold their interests to the younger Nicholas on 13 Aug. 1636.
2. iii. **ROBERT BORODELL**, b. c. 1557.
- iv. **ELIZABETH BORODELL**, b. say 1567. She m. **JOHN COATE** of Woodend in Egremont, Cumberland. They had at least one son, Richard, who was named in the will of his grandfather Nicholas Borodell, and who was

<sup>57</sup> Will of Nicholas Borraddell of Craighouse Irton, 1597, R196B/26, Archdeaconry of Richmond, Copeland Deanery Wills, Admons., & Inventories (FSL #8043453). In his will Nicholas desired to be buried in Irton church; he mentioned Richard Coate, son of John Coate of "Woode[n]de"; daughter Elizabeth, wife of said John Coate; eldest son John Borodell; niece Ellice (Ellisse) Boradell, daughter of deceased brother John Borodell; the children (unnamed) of sons Nicholas (Nicolas) and Robert Borodell; five children (John, Nicholas, William, Robert, and Elizabeth); and "now wife" Ellice Borodell (executrix). Witnesses were Walter Moore, John Coate, Richard Kitchinge, Nicolas Mawson, Nicolas Parke, and Nicolas Copland, clerk. The last third of the will was devoted to making sure that the four youngest children (all except John) should not deprive their mother Ellice of support by taking their children's portions before her death.

<sup>58</sup> Cumbria Archives, YDGO/BROCKLEBANK/BOX 2/C/4.

<sup>59</sup> Cumbria Archives, YDGO/BROCKLEBANK/BOX 2/C/3.

<sup>60</sup> In his will, Nicholas called his "now wife" Ellice the mother of his youngest four children, so most likely they at least were her biological children. However, he may have referred to her as such to impress upon those children their filial duty; he seemed very concerned that they might not take proper care of Ellice once he was gone (which *could* indicate that she was actually not their biological mother).

<sup>61</sup> Cumbria Archives, YDGO/BROCKLEBANK/BOX 2/C/5; YDGO/BROCKLEBANK/BOX 2/C/7.

<sup>62</sup> Protestation returns, Cumberland Co., 1641–1642 (FSL # 8096823).

likely the Richard Coate of Egremont whose estate was inventoried on 18 May 1666.<sup>[63]</sup>

v. WILLIAM BORODELL, b. say 1572; d. bef. 1636 when his son William sold his interest in Cragg House to Nicholas Borodell. Known child:

1. *William Borodell*, b. say 1594; m. at Boreham, Essex, 5 Oct. 1618, *Frances Ferris*.<sup>[64]</sup> He was a miller of Colchester.<sup>[65]</sup> She was a close relative of the Connecticut immigrant Jeffery Ferris.<sup>[66]</sup>

**2. ROBERT<sup>B</sup> BORODELL** (*Nicholas<sup>C</sup>*) was born circa 1556.<sup>[67]</sup> He died before 6 November 1634 (inventory of estate),<sup>[68]</sup> leaving an estate of roughly £202, including £139 owed to him. In or around 1576 he was surely the yeoman “Robert Boradell” of Gosforth who putatively owed money to the estate of Lancelot Fletcher of Cockermouth.<sup>[69]</sup> In 1608 Robert sued his landlords in chancery concerning a messuage called Tottlerigg which Robert held by the custom of tenantright.<sup>[70]</sup> Nothing is known about his wife or wives.

Children of Robert<sup>B</sup> Borodell:

- i. DOROTHY BORODELL, b.c. 1595; d. aft. 1657; m. (1) by lic., St. James Clerkenwell, London, 1 Jan. 1617/18, ROBERT PATRICKSON, b. c. 1582;<sup>[71]</sup> d. bet. 29 Jan. 1640/[41] (will) and 24 Feb. 1640/[41] (probate).<sup>[72]</sup> His parents were Anthony and Jane (Fletcher) Patrickson of Lamplugh, Cumberland, London, and Woodgreen, Hertfordshire.<sup>[73]</sup> Dorothy m. (2) c. 1642, REV. JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, bp. St. Nicholas, Colchester, 10 June 1601;<sup>[74]</sup> d. London, 13 Nov. 1646, bur. at St. Giles Cripplegate, 15 Nov. 1646.<sup>[75]</sup> Dorothy m. (3) c. 1648, REV. JOHN YATES,<sup>[76]</sup> b. c. 1604; bur. at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, 24 Aug. 1679.<sup>[77]</sup>

<sup>63</sup> Probate File of Richard Coate of Woodend, Egremont, 1666, R206A/75, Archdeaconry of Richmond, Copeland Deanery Wills, Admons., & Inventories (FSL # 8043460).

<sup>64</sup> Parish register of Boreham, Essex, ERO D/P 29/1/1.

<sup>65</sup> He was described as such when he quitclaimed his interest in Cragg House to his cousin Nicholas.

<sup>66</sup> See Travis Dodge Miscia, “Nowe Lately Gone into New England: The Essex Origins of Jeffery Ferris,” *Register* 177 (2023):387–394 [hereafter Miscia, “Jeffery Ferris”].

<sup>67</sup> *Kirkby and Salkeld v. Irton* (c2 Jas I K. 5/8). In these 1613 depositions he said he was 57 years old.

<sup>68</sup> Probate File of Robert Borradell of Gosforth, 1634, R196B/28, Archdeaconry of Richmond, Copeland Deanery Wills, Admons., & Inventories (FSL #8043454).

<sup>69</sup> AALT, TNA CP40/1576–7: A–J. Fletcher was a brother-in-law of Anthony Patrickson of Stockow, later father-in-law to Robert Borodell’s daughter Dorothy. See Littledale, “Patricksons of Ennerdale,” 178–79.

<sup>70</sup> *Borradale v. Postlewhayte*, 1608, TNA C 8/12/8.

<sup>71</sup> Records of London’s Livery Companies Online, ID #GSDM1019 (showing he was 23 years old on 22 March 1605).

<sup>72</sup> PCC 20 Evelyn, PROB 11/185 folio 154 (as noted above).

<sup>73</sup> Littledale, “Patricksons of Ennerdale,” 179–180.

<sup>74</sup> Parish registers of Colchester St. Nicholas, ERO, D/P 176/1/1.

<sup>75</sup> Parish registers of St. Giles Cripplegate (images at Ancestry.com).

<sup>76</sup> *Kynaston v. Yates* (showing Dorothy the wife of Rev. John Yates to be the former widow of Rev. Jeremiah Burroughes); *Yates v. Patrickson* (showing Dorothy the wife of Rev. John Yates to be the former widow of Robert Patrickson).

<sup>77</sup> Cheshunt parish registers (images at findmypast.org).

Dorothy's first husband, Robert Patrickson, was apprenticed to Lawrence Trowbridge of the London Goldsmiths' company in 1605, when it was noted he had previously been bonded to another gentleman for three years.<sup>[78]</sup> He served out his full term with Trowbridge and became a freeman of the company in 1612.<sup>[79]</sup> In 1623 Patrickson was one of the founding members of what would become the Worshipful Company of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers.<sup>[80]</sup>

In 1623 Robert took his nephew Robert Patrickson as his apprentice, and in 1626 he took on his nephew Anthony, both sons of his brother Henry.<sup>[81]</sup> When Patrickson died he left significant sums to his executrix and overseers for charitable and religious purposes. His widow Dorothy was the executrix, and the overseers were three Puritan clergymen: John White, William Benn, and Samuel Fawcett; and one lawyer, Michael Sanson.<sup>[82]</sup> Among other bequests, Patrickson left £100 for the purchasing of impropriations, a favorite Puritan cause in the 1630s.

As discussed above, and in greater detail in the footnoted sources, her second husband, the Rev. Jeremiah Burroughes, was a Puritan cleric of great renown. He m. (1) at Culford, Suffolk, 15 Jul. 1628, Alice Freeman.<sup>[83]</sup> He was then a lecturer in Bury St. Edmunds.<sup>[84]</sup> They had at least two children, Jeremy and John, both of whom survived their parents and are named in the will of their grandmother, Esther (Barlow) Burroughes.<sup>[85]</sup> Alice (Freeman) Burroughes likely died in Holland in 1639 or 1640, changing her husband's plans to take the family to New England.<sup>[86]</sup> Rev. Burroughes was in the Low Countries in 1639 and 1640, but had returned to England by April 25, 1641, when he was invited to preach, likely in London.<sup>[87]</sup>

<sup>78</sup> Records of London's Livery Companies Online, ID #GSDM1019 (as above).

<sup>79</sup> Records of London's Livery Companies Online, ID #GSDM12104.

<sup>80</sup> B. Quarith, ed., *Select Charters of Trading Companies, A.D. 1530-1707* (London: Selden Society, 1913), 124.

<sup>81</sup> Records of London's Livery Companies Online, ID #GSDM2680; #GSDM2914.

<sup>82</sup> Based on subsequent legal proceedings, we can surmise that these overseers were serving as trustees (along with the London merchant Richard Shute) for some property on Dorothy's behalf, but that the property did not go through probate. *Benn v. Massey*, for instance, concerned properties in London and in Westham mortgaged to the four trustees for £1000 by the defendant's late father, Toby Massey. These same trustees were involved in the lease of the manor of Marshall's in Standon, Hertfordshire in 30 August 1642. The witnesses on the instrument included Jeremiah Burroughes and Richard "Ashe" (probably Aske, later junior counsel at the trial of Charles I, and formerly counsel to cousin William Borodell of Colchester). [Hertfordshire Archives, Ref #83228; Miscia, "Jeffery Ferris"].

<sup>83</sup> William Brigg, transcriber, *Parish Register of Culford, Co. Suffolk: Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, 1560-1778* (United Kingdom: Privately Printed, 1909), 13.

<sup>84</sup> Kenneth Wayne Shipp, "Lay Patronage of East Anglian Clerics in Pre-Revolutionary England" (PhD dissertation, Yale University, 1971), 176.

<sup>85</sup> Will of Esther Burrows of Colchester, seamster, ERO, D/ACW 14/257.

<sup>86</sup> Simpson, *Jeremiah Burroughs*, 555, n.29. Simpson notes that either Rev. Burroughes, Nye, or Simpson had a wife who died in Holland, but explains it was not likely Burroughes because there's no evidence he was married before he fled East Anglia. But, given the record of his marriage to Alice in 1628, it likely was Burroughes.

<sup>87</sup> Simpson, *Jeremiah Burroughs*, 101.

Dorothy's third husband, the Rev. John Yates, m. (1) Susan \_\_\_\_\_, by whom he had at least four children; and (3) Anna \_\_\_\_\_.<sup>[88]</sup> He is most likely the John Yates who matriculated from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in Easter term 1623, graduating with an B.A. in 1627/7 and an M.A. in 1630.<sup>[89]</sup> Emmanuel was famously a fortress of Puritanism, and Yates would have overlapped to some extent with the older Burroughes, who in 1623 began working toward an M.A. Yates was presented to the living of Leintwardine, Herefordshire, by Sir Robert Harley in 1638, and he appears to have been close to that gentry family, naming a daughter after the lady of the house, Brilliana Harley, in April 1639.<sup>[90]</sup> As noted above, Yates quit Hertfordshire for London in February 1642[/43], and by 1650 was vicar at Westham, Essex. In 1656 he was presented to the vicarage of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, by the earl of Salisbury.<sup>[91]</sup> Robert Patrickson's father had lived at "Woodgrene" in that parish years before, and petitioned to enter the service of the earl's father.<sup>[92]</sup> Yates lasted until the King returned in 1660, when he was ejected. Perhaps too old to pack his bags yet again, Yates found a position as a teacher at Theobalds, the Cecils former manor in Cheshunt.

Yates was friends with Jeremiah Burroughes, and after the latter's death he became something of a literary executor; unsurprising, given that his wife was administratrix of her former husband's estate. He and a coterie of Burroughes' other friends and associates published several of his sermons after his death. After Rev. William Bridge, another Westminster "independent" died, Yates published his works as well.<sup>[93]</sup>

4. ii. JOHN<sup>A</sup> BORODELL, b. say 1600.
- iii. ALICE BORODELL, b. say 1602; m. FRANCIS MORDEN, a yeoman of Egremont, Cumberland.<sup>[94]</sup>

<sup>88</sup> A possible clue to her identity lies in Rev. Yates's will (PCC 123 King; PROB 11/350, folio 456), in which he names a brother William Dashwood and sister-in-law Susannah Dashwood. William Dashwood married Susan "Hanvives" at St. Antholin Budge Row, 22 July 1641 (Register of St. Antholin, Budge Row, London, 1538–1741; images on Ancestry.com).

<sup>89</sup> Venn and Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, 1:4:488. Another Puritan John Yates, who has occasionally been credited with some of our John's writings in addition to his own, was matriculated from the same college nearly twenty years earlier and was already publishing his first treatises when our John was just entering higher education.

<sup>90</sup> Parish registers of Leintwardine, Herefordshire (images at Findmypast.org). Lady Harley's father coined the name Brilliana for his daughter, which conveniently runs through the lives of her family, retainers, and beneficiaries like a red dye. Yates remembered his daughter Brilliana in his will, confirming the aged Cheshunt divine used to be the young man of distant Leintwardine.

<sup>91</sup> William Urwick, *Nonconformity in Herts: Being Lectures Upon the Nonconforming Worthies of St. Albans, and Memorials of Puritanism and Nonconformity in All the Parishes of the County of Hertford* (United Kingdom: Hazell, Watson, and Viney, 1884), 505.

<sup>92</sup> *Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., &c. &c. &c., Preserved at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire* (London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1881), 24:189.

<sup>93</sup> Several sources, including the old *Oxford National Biography*, assert that the Norfolk John Yates brought out these works, but given his connections to Burroughes it was surely our John.

<sup>94</sup> The will of Robert Patrickson noted above names the testator's "sister Dorothy"; the probate file of Robert Borradale noted above names Dorothy Patrickson and her sister Alice Morden as co-administrators of the estate; and Green, *Committee for Compounding*, 1703–1704, abstracts the petition of "Francis Morden, and Alice his wife."

4. **JOHN<sup>A</sup> BORODELL** (*Robert<sup>B</sup>, Nicholas<sup>C</sup>*) was born say 1600; died before 1640. He is the enigmatic figure at the center of this genealogy. Much has been written of him: that he was a cordwainer, a leather merchant, an Irish lord, but all unconfirmed. No records can be positively associated with him, and he appears only in reference to his children. We can be sure he died before 1640, when his brother-in-law Robert Patrickson took guardianship of his minor children. As to his adventures in Ireland, if he was there we know it was before the Ulster Rebellion, because he was dead before it happened. I have found no reference to his wife or wives, though assuming only one, she most likely died before 1640 as well.

Children of John<sup>A</sup> Borodell (order uncertain):

5. i. ANN<sup>1</sup> BORODELL, b. say 1623.
6. ii. MARGARET BORODELL, b. say 1625.
7. iii. JOHN BORODELL, b. c. 1628.
- iv. ALICE BORODELL, b. say 1630. She m. \_\_\_\_\_ HINCKS.<sup>[95]</sup>

5. **ANN<sup>1</sup> BORODELL** (*John<sup>A</sup>, Robert<sup>B</sup>, Nicholas<sup>C</sup>*) was born say 1623, based on her likely marriage in 1644–45 and birthdate of her first child. She died at Stonington, New London, Connecticut, 26 September 1712, likely a handful of years short of the 97 indicated on her gravestone.<sup>[96]</sup> Her husband **GEORGE<sup>2</sup> DENISON** was baptized at Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, 10 December 1620 to William<sup>1</sup> and Margaret (Chandler) Denison, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, 23 October 1694.<sup>[97]</sup> The family is well-discussed in the secondary literature.

Children of George<sup>2</sup> and Ann<sup>1</sup> (Borodell) Denison, the last five born in New London or Stonington:<sup>[98]</sup>

- i. JOHN<sup>3</sup> DENISON, bp. Roxbury, Mass., 14 June 1646.<sup>[99]</sup>
- ii. ANN DENISON, bp. Roxbury, Mass., 20 May 1649.<sup>[100]</sup>
- iii. BORODELL DENISON, b. c. 1651.
- iv. GEORGE DENISON, b. c. 1653.
- v. WILLIAM DENISON, b. c. 1655.
- vi. MARGARET DENISON, b. c. 1657.
- vii. MERCY DENISON, b. c. 1659.

6. **MARGARET<sup>1</sup> BORODELL** (*John<sup>A</sup>, Robert<sup>B</sup>, Nicholas<sup>C</sup>*) was born say 1625, based on the date of her first marriage. She married (first) in Cambridge,

<sup>95</sup> She was called Alice Hincks in her brother's 1667 will.

<sup>96</sup> Stonington town book, image 165 [FSL DGS #007730054]; Gravestone image on findagrave.com, memorial 14911199.

<sup>97</sup> Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins, Immigrants to New England 1620–1633* (3 vols., Boston: NEHGS, 1995), 1:522–23.

<sup>98</sup> Denison, *Denison Genealogy*, 1.

<sup>99</sup> *A Report of the Record Commissioners, Containing the Roxbury Land and Church Records*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, 1884) [hereafter *Roxbury Church Records*], 116.

<sup>100</sup> *Roxbury Church Records*, 118.



Massachusetts, 8 September 1647, **REV. THOMAS<sup>1</sup> SHEPARD**, as his third wife; (second) in Cambridge, 19 November 1650, **REV. JONATHAN<sup>2</sup> MITCHELL**.<sup>[101]</sup> Shepard overlapped at Emmanuel College with two of Margaret's uncles, Burroughes and Yates, but he was particularly close to Burroughes, who sheltered him during his flight from the Laudian authorities in the spring of 1635. As Shepard himself wrote:

... so the winter being spent & my wiues time of trauayle in child bed drawing nigh, we were much pplexed whether to goe & where to stay that we might not be known & keepe the child so secretly as that it might not be baptized vntill it came to take of that ordinance in purity in old England; & being thus doubtful what to doe, the Lord by letters from London called vs to come thither where my wife might haue all helpe in the time of her extremity & my child kept secret; & this we concluded for to doe; & therefore tooke our leaue of this o<sup>r</sup> winter house & **in o<sup>r</sup> way to London we went to m<sup>r</sup> Burrowes, his house a godly able minister, where my wife when shee was big & great with child;** of thee my son Thomas, shee fell down from the top to the bottom of his staires with her back so hurt that all of vs did thinke & feare her child could not but be slaine or hurt [4] with this sore fall; but her selfe felt not much hurt & her child had none; oh remember my son to know & loue this god that here did pittie & spare thee in thy mothers woombe a second time; from this place we went to London ...

... he is the god that carryed me into Essex frō Cambridge, & gaue me the most sweet society of so many godly ministers as m<sup>r</sup> Hooker & m<sup>r</sup> Wells & m<sup>r</sup> Wharton m<sup>r</sup> Bedell & **m<sup>r</sup> Burrowes** &c. although I could do no good among them ...<sup>[102]</sup>

Burroughes would have been rector of Tivetshall, Norfolk at the time, though Bishop Wren soon after deprived him of that living. Margaret's only child by Rev. Shepard, christened Jeremiah, was surely named in memory of her late uncle and Shepard's friend.

Margaret was evidently living amidst great tribulation in December 1678, when Rev. Daniel Russell of Charleston left six pounds to "the Relict of the Reverend m<sup>r</sup> Jonathan Mitchel of Cambridge, and Simpathesizing w<sup>th</sup> her many straits. . ."<sup>[103]</sup> She likely died at Cambridge in early 1691. Her inventory was taken 4 April 1691, her son Jonathan administering the estate.<sup>[104]</sup>

Child of Rev. Thomas<sup>1</sup> and Margaret<sup>1</sup> (Borodell) Shepard:

- i. JEREMIAH<sup>2</sup> SHEPARD, b. Cambridge, Mass., 11 Aug. 1648.<sup>[105]</sup>

<sup>101</sup> Anderson et al., *Great Migration*, 6:277 and 5:128.

<sup>102</sup> Thomas Shepard, "The Autobiography of Thomas Shepard," *Colonial Society of Massachusetts: Transactions* 27 (1927–30): 353, 395.

<sup>103</sup> John Langdon Sibley, *Sibley's Harvard graduates; biographical sketches of those who attended Harvard College . . . with bibliographical and other notes* (17 vols., Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1873– ) [hereafter *Sibley's Graduates*], 2:285. Russell had a few potential points of contact with the widow. He'd preached in New London in 1675, where he may have known Margaret's sister Ann. And, between 1676 and his death, he had co-ministered at Charlestown with Thomas Shepard, Margaret's stepson.

<sup>104</sup> Middlesex Co., Massachusetts probate file #15286.

<sup>105</sup> Anderson et al., *Great Migration*, 6:278.

Children of Rev. Jonathan<sup>2</sup> and Margaret<sup>1</sup> (Borodell) Mitchell, all born and died at Cambridge:<sup>[106]</sup>

- ii. JOHN<sup>3</sup> MITCHELL, b. 1651, d. 29 Oct. 1659.
- iii. MARGARET MITCHELL, b. 26 Feb. 1652; d. 24 July 1654.
- iv. NATHANIEL MITCHELL, b. 4 March 1656; d. 15 Jul. 1673.
- v. SAMUEL MITCHELL, b. 14 Oct. 1660; bp. 21 Oct. 1660; d. prob. bef. 1691. He was a member of Harvard's class of 1681.<sup>[107]</sup>
- vi. MARGARET MITCHELL, b. March 1663/[64]; m. HENRY SEWELL.<sup>[108]</sup>
- vii. JONATHAN MITCHELL, b. 7 Oct. 1666; d. 14 March 1694/[95]; bur. 16 March 1694/[95]. He was a member of Harvard's class of 1687.<sup>[109]</sup>

7. **JOHN BORODELL** (*John*<sup>A</sup>, *Robert*<sup>B</sup>, *Nicholas*<sup>C</sup>) was born circa 1628 (assuming he was about 14 when he apprenticed with Francis Allen of the Goldsmiths' Company);<sup>[110]</sup> died between 2 September and 18 November 1667, when his will was dated and proved.<sup>[111]</sup> He married, circa 1652, **ANNE BROUGHTON**, daughter of the regicide Andrew Broughton and his wife Mary \_\_\_\_\_.<sup>[112]</sup> She was baptized at Maidstone, Kent, 9 May 1633<sup>[113]</sup> and made her will 1 June 1710. It was proved on 9 September 1714.<sup>[114]</sup> She married, second, Benjamin Andrews, on 12 December 1676 at St. Dunstan in the East, London.<sup>[115]</sup>

John Borodell played the part of *paterfamilias* in the marriage settlement of his sister Ann, as memorialized in Connecticut state records:

This witnesseth that I, George Denison, of Southertown, in Connecticut, jurisdiction in New England, for and in consideration of a jointure due unto my now wife, Ann Borodell Denison, upon marriage and upon my former engagement, in consideration of the sum of three hundred pounds by me received of Mr. John Borodell, which he freely gave to my wife, his sister, Ann Borodell Denison, and I have had the use and improvement of and for, and in consideration of conjugal and dearer affection moving me, thereto . . . ,<sup>[116]</sup>

One wonders how the settlement was structured and who else was involved, given that John was still very young and probably a minor when Ann was married.

<sup>106</sup> Thomas W. Baldwin, ed., *Vital records of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the year 1850* (Boston, MA: NEHGS, 1914–15), Vol. 1: 489, 493; Vol. 2: 662–64.

<sup>107</sup> *Sibley's Graduates*, 3:211–12.

<sup>108</sup> Eben W. Graves, *The Descendants of Henry Sewall (1576–1656) of Manchester and Coventry, England, and Newbury and Rowley, Massachusetts: The Family in England and the First Six Generations in North America* (Boston: Newbury Street Press, 2007), 99–100.

<sup>109</sup> *Sibley's Graduates*, 3:383.

<sup>110</sup> As discussed above, Allen took Borodell under his wing, and he soared high indeed.

<sup>111</sup> As noted above, his will was extracted in *Register* 49 (1895): 487–488 (see note 8).

<sup>112</sup> His will names his “father Broughton” and brother Andrew Broughton.

<sup>113</sup> 1633 Bishop's Transcript for Maidstone, Kent (FSL DGS 7566164): Ann the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Andrew Broughton.

<sup>114</sup> Will of Ann Andrewes, widow, PCC 170 Aston, PROB 11/542 folio 2.

<sup>115</sup> Register of St. Dunstan in the East, London, 1676–1766 (images on Ancestry.com): Benjamin Andrews of Caddington in Hartfordshire & Anne Borradale of Stepney widow.

<sup>116</sup> Wheeler, *History of Stonington*, 337.

The descendants of this family were partially treated in A. F. Borradaile's idiosyncratic *Sketch of the Borradailes of Cumberland*, which includes a family tree copied from a manuscript.<sup>[117]</sup> Borradaile explains that the tree was “found in the papers of the late Mr. Abraham Borradaile,” a man whom, per Borradaile's own research, was not born until 1789 and was descended from an entirely different branch. Given that, it's a wonder the tree is as accurate as it is. The names, going back to Nicholas<sup>C</sup> Borodell, are all correct, though dates and places are not. John<sup>1</sup> Borodell's male line died out early in the reign of Queen Victoria with one Andrew Borrodale, a clerk in the Bank of Ireland.<sup>[118]</sup>

Children of John and Anne (Broughton) Borodell:<sup>[119]</sup>

- i. JOHN BORODELL, b. 5 Jan. 1653/[54].
- ii. BENJAMIN BORODELL, b. 3 June 1659.
- iii. ANNE BORODELL, b. 17 March 1659/[60].
- iv. REBECCA BORODELL, b. 4 July 1662.
- v. BROUGHTON BORODELL, b. 28 May 1663.
- vi. FRANCIS BORODELL, b. 29 April 1665.

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<sup>117</sup> Arthur Frederick Borradaile, *Sketch of the Borradailes of Cumberland* (London: Maclure and Macdonald, 1881) [hereafter Borradaile, *Sketch of the Borradailes*], 6–7.

<sup>118</sup> Borradaile, *Sketch of the Borradailes*, 61.

<sup>119</sup> All birth dates calculated from their father's will, which gives the exact date on which each of his living children were to turn 21. Though they were presumably all baptized in London, the church records, if they ever existed, have been lost.

# Timothy Sewell of Boston, Lynn, and Mendon, Massachusetts, and His Children

*Susan Hedeem, Larry Davis, John Clarke,  
and Eben W. Graves*

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The family of Timothy Sewell of Boston, Lynn, and Mendon, Massachusetts, has not received recent notice. There are a handful of queries in the genealogy column of the *Boston Evening Transcript* between 1902 and 1934 dealing with families into which two of Sewell's daughters married, but none provide clues to Sewell's ancestry.<sup>[1]</sup> One unsourced genealogy in two editions<sup>[2]</sup> and an anonymous typescript cover descendants of Timothy's eldest son John Sewell.<sup>[3]</sup> The descendants of Anna (Sewell) Soule, another daughter of Timothy Sewell, are covered in a 1926 Soule genealogy.<sup>[4]</sup>

Timothy settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, shortly after his marriage in 1716, and subsequently moved to Mendon, Massachusetts. The oldest son went to Frederick County, Virginia, and then to Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia), from whence some grandchildren moved to Clinton County, Ohio. The families of two daughters stayed in Massachusetts and nearby Rhode Island, but the other four surviving children went to Dutchess County, New York, from which place two moved to Alburgh, Vermont.<sup>[5]</sup>

1. **TIMOTHY<sup>1</sup> SEWELL** was likely born in the 1680s or early 1690s, based on the date of his first marriage.<sup>[6]</sup> He died in Mendon, Massachusetts, in 1753,

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<sup>1</sup> "Genealogy Column," *Boston (Mass.) Evening Transcript* (1906–1941), as noted under those daughters below.

<sup>2</sup> William Roger Gillem, *Family History Sewell* (Cincinnati: W. R. Gillem, ?1997) (FSL film #1425071 item 10) and the same author's *The Seawell-Sewell-Sowell-Showell Family Tree*, 4 vols. (Cincinnati: W. R. Gillem, ?1998) (FSL #1425167 items 9–11) (both of which are compilations of what appears to be printed reports [mostly outline descendant trees] generated by Family Tree Maker software).

<sup>3</sup> "The Descendants of John Sewell in the Anson Line," (typescript, Houston Public Library, [FSL #1317398 item 7]).

<sup>4</sup> G. T. Ridlon, *A Contribution to the History, Biography and Genealogy of the Families Named Sole, Solly, Soule, Sowle, Soullis . . .*, 2 vols. (Lewiston, Maine: Journal Press, 1926) [hereafter Ridlon, *Sole etc.*], 1:454–484 "Soules in Alburgh, Vermont." Anna's parentage is given as unknown in that work.

<sup>5</sup> The town's name was originally spelled "Alburgh." It was changed to "Alburg" in 1891 and back again to "Alburgh" at the town's request in 2006. The current spelling is used in this paper.

<sup>6</sup> Online databases have at least two Timothy Sewells baptized in England in the late 1600s, but neither one is likely to be the Massachusetts man. One was b. 28 April and bp. 4 May 1656 in St. James, Clerkenwell, London: "Timothy s. of Richard Sewell & Elizabeth his wife"; however, he was bur. there 15 April 1658: "Timothy the son of Richard Sewell" (Register of St. James, Clerkenwell, 1654–1673; images on Ancestry.com). The other was bp. 27 Jan. 1695/6 in St. Cuthbert, Carlisle, Cumberland, son of Barnard Sewell (Bishop's Transcripts for St. Cuthbert, Carlisle; FSL #90578). While not impossible, it would be unusual for a 20-year-old man to be married at this time.

between 27 April, when he made his will, and 14 May, when the inventory of his estate was ordered.<sup>[7]</sup>

Timothy Sewell married first **ELIZABETH JEFFERY** shortly after 25 July 1716, when intentions of “Timothy Sawell of Winesimet [then a part of Boston and since 1739 the city of Chelsea] and Elizabeth Jeffery of Lynn” were recorded at Boston, Massachusetts.<sup>[8]</sup> Elizabeth was the daughter of John and Sarah (\_\_\_\_) (Prisbury?) Jeffery of Lynn. The will of John “Jeffryes” of Lynn, house carpenter, dated 12 July 1727 and proved 18 October 1728, names his daughter Elizabeth Sewall.<sup>[9]</sup> Elizabeth died between 1729, when her daughter Catherine was born, and 1735, when Timothy remarried. If, as seems likely, her daughter Rebecca was younger than Catherine, she died a year or two after 1729. She was buried on a piece of Timothy Sewell’s property in Mendon, Massachusetts, which he held back when he sold the land to David Boyce in 1740.<sup>[10]</sup>

As Timothy “Shewil” of Mendon, he recorded his intentions at Boston 30 June 1735 to marry (second) **BRIDGET LYNDSEY**.<sup>[11]</sup> Bridget (Lyndsey) Sewell died after 26 April 1754, when her husband’s estate was distributed, and probably before 9 December 1758, when Timothy’s children began selling their interests in the land set off for her use by Timothy’s estate (as discussed below).

By early 1717 Timothy and Elizabeth (Jeffrey) Sewell moved to Lynn, where their first five children were born between then and 1724. They moved to Mendon by 1729, when their sixth child was born there. On 6 May 1729, 7½ acres of land in Mendon near his house was laid out for him; and on 10 December 1730 another 6 acres of land near his other land was laid out.<sup>[12]</sup> On 30 April 1751 he was granted three lots totaling 4¾ acres in the eleventh division: one parcel adjoined his house lot, one parcel was next to his meadow land on the east side of the Mill River, and one parcel was on the east side of the road to Smithfield adjoining land of Walter Cook. On 27 September 1751 a lot with 9 acres of land granted him in the ninth and tenth divisions on the west side of the road to Smithfield adjoining land of Walter Cook and

<sup>7</sup> Worcester Co., Mass., probate records, 4:225 (docket no. 52,985).

<sup>8</sup> *Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, Containing the Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751* (Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1898) [hereafter *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751*], 95. The intentions of “Timothy Sewell [or Sewall] of Boston and Elizabeth Jeffery” had been recorded at Lynn, Massachusetts, two days earlier (*Vital Records of Lynn, Massachusetts, to the end of the year 1849*, 2 vols. [Salem, Mass., The Essex Institute, 1905–6] [hereafter *Lynn VRs*], 2:205 [spelled “Sewall”] and 2:340 [spelled “Sewell”]).

<sup>9</sup> Essex County, Massachusetts, probate records, packet 14,812, images at AmericanAncestors.org. John’s will named his wife Sarah, and distinguished between his three children (presumably with his wife Sarah) and his wife’s daughter Dorcas Brown. If Dorcas Brown was the Dorcas Prisbury who m. Thomas Browne at Lynn 26 Aug. 1709, then Sarah’s first husband would have been a Prisbury (*Lynn VRs*, 2:310). See also Marcia W. Lindberg, “Joseph Brown of Lynn” *The Essex Genealogist* 18 (1996): 222–228, at 227–228.

<sup>10</sup> Worcester Co., Mass., southern district land records, 13:311.

<sup>11</sup> *Boston Marriages from 1700 to 1751*, 223.

<sup>12</sup> *Proprietors Records of the Town of Mendon, Massachusetts* (Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, 1899) [hereafter *Proprietors Records of Mendon*], 701. These grants suggest Timothy Sewell already had a house lot in Mendon in 1729. Both grants were of land originally granted to Isaac Richerson in the eighth division.

Isaac Chase, was laid out for him. Some of his land crossed the state line and extended into Cumberland, Rhode Island.<sup>[13]</sup>

On 14 August 1733 Timothy Sewell of Mendon was summoned to court to answer a complaint filed against him by Ebenezer Cook of Mendon. He must have satisfied the complaint because the recognizance was discharged at the next session, 6 November 1733.<sup>[14]</sup>

The will of Timothy Sewell, dated 27 April 1753 and proved 22 August 1753, names his wife Bridget Sewell, sons John and Joseph Sewell, and daughters Elizabeth Gibson, Margaret Sherman, and Katherine, Rebekah, and Anna Sewell.<sup>[15]</sup> Bridget Sewell was appointed guardian for Anna Sewall, about 13 years old, and Joseph Sewall, about 15 years old, on 8 October 1753.<sup>[16]</sup>

On 26 April 1754 the distribution of Timothy Sewell's real estate was presented and approved. Land valued at one-third of the total was set off to the widow Bridget Sewell "to be held & enjoyed during her naturall life." The distribution was signed by Bridget Sewell (by mark), Elkanah Sherman, and Anthony Chase, as well as by the court-appointed committee.<sup>[17]</sup>

Between 1758 and 1762, Timothy's children John "Suel," Elizabeth Gibson (and husband William Gibson), Margaret Shearman (and husband Elkanah Shearman), Katherine Chase (and husband Anthony Chase), Rebecca Lewis (and husband Lemuel Lewis), Joseph Sewell, and Anna Sewell sold their one-seventh parts of the dower third set off for the use of their widowed mother, to Robert Aldrich of Cumberland, Rhode Island.<sup>[18]</sup>

<sup>13</sup> *Proprietors Records of Mendon*, 962–963. The location of the land in Mendon and Cumberland is documented in the inventory of Timothy<sup>1</sup> Sewell's estate. Timothy's land was probably in the southeastern corner of Mendon (now in the town of Blackstone), Mass. Between 1727 and 1845, Mendon included the present towns of Millville and Blackstone, as Bellingham was set off in 1719 and Uxbridge in 1727. Cumberland was set off from Attleborough, Mass., in 1747, when it was transferred to Rhode Island. Isaac Chase was probably the father of Anthony Chase, who married Timothy's daughter Katharine. Woonsocket, R.I., was not set off from Cumberland until 1888.

<sup>14</sup> Franklin P. Rice, ed., *Records of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Worcester, Massachusetts, from 1731 to 1737* (Worcester: Worcester Society of Antiquity, 1882), 81, 86.

<sup>15</sup> Worcester Co., Mass., probate records, docket number 52,985: 4:224–225 (will); 4:225 (inventory); 4:298–299 (account).

<sup>16</sup> Worcester Co., Mass., probate records, docket numbers 52,983, 105:109 (Anna); and 52,984, 102:212 (Joseph).

<sup>17</sup> Worcester Co., Mass., probate records, docket number 52,985, 4:351–352 (distribution). The land was divided by appraised value, which resulted in each heir receiving different acreage. Bridget's "one-third" was only 8 of the total 80 acres but included the house and barn. The children's portions, each valued at £18 15s. 7d., varied from 6 to 20 acres.

<sup>18</sup> Worcester Co., Mass., southern district land records, 41:427 (John Suel of Winchester, Va., 31 Dec. 1759); 41:426 (William and Elizabeth Gibson of Hopkinton, Mass., 1 Feb. 1759); 41:273–274 (Elkanah and Margaret Shearman of Bateman Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y., 1 July 1759); 41:272–273 (Anthony and Katherine Chase of Mendon, 1 Jan. 1759); 41:273 (Lemuel and Rebecca Lewis of Bateman Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y., 9 Dec. 1758); 41:274 (Joseph Sewall of Bateman Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y., 10 Sept. 1759); and 48:497 (Anna Sewell of Beekman's Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y., 8 June 1762). John and Anna's deeds each included a small parcel in addition to their interest in their mother's dower third.



Children of Timothy<sup>1</sup> and Elizabeth (Jeffery) Sewell, i–v born at Lynn; vi, and probably vii, born at Mendon:<sup>[19]</sup>

2. i. JOHN<sup>2</sup> SEWELL, b. 22 March 1716/17; m. JANE \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ii. ELIZABETH SEWELL, b. 18 Jan. 1718/19; m. WILLIAM GIBSON.
- iii. TIMOTHY SEWELL, b. 26 July 1720; d. probably by 1753, as he is not named his father's will.
- iv. SARAH SEWELL, b. 21 July 1722; d. probably by 1753, as she is not named in her father's will.
4. v. MARGARET SEWELL, b. 13 Dec. 1724; m. ELKANAH SHERMAN.
5. vi. KATHARINE SEWELL, b. 26 March 1729; m. ANTHONY CHASE.
6. vii. REBEKAH SEWELL, b. say 1731; m. LEMUEL LEWIS.

Children of Timothy<sup>1</sup> and Bridget (Lyndsey) Sewell, born probably at Mendon:<sup>[20]</sup>

7. viii. JOSEPH SEWELL, b. ca. 1738; m. \_\_\_\_\_.
8. ix. ANNA SEWELL, b. ca. 1740; m. WILLIAM SOULE.

2. **JOHN<sup>2</sup> SEWELL** (*Timothy*<sup>1</sup>) was born at Lynn, Massachusetts 22 March 1716/7.<sup>[21]</sup> He died in that part of Berkeley County, Virginia (now in Jefferson County, West Virginia), between 1786, when he was named on a tax list, and 1793, when his will was probated.

John Sewell married **JANE** \_\_\_\_\_,<sup>[22]</sup> who was alive in 1778 when he wrote his will and was probably the mother of his children.<sup>[23]</sup> She died before 17 December 1793, when John Sewell's will was presented for probate: although she and John's son Timothy<sup>3</sup> Sewell were named executors in the will, Timothy Sewell was listed on the probate records as the sole executor.

John was named in his father's 1753 will, and he received his share of the estate in the distribution dated 26 April 1754. Consistent with his having left Massachusetts by 1751, he did not sign the distribution that was approved by the court. As John Suel of Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, on 31 December 1759 he sold the land he received from the estate of his father, Timothy Sewell, and his one-seventh share of the land set off for the use of his mother Bridget Sewell by his father's estate.<sup>[24]</sup>

<sup>19</sup> *Lynn VRs*, 1:366; *Vital records of Mendon, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: [Wright & Potter], 1920) [hereafter *Mendon VRs*], 155.

<sup>20</sup> Guardianships were established in 1753 for Joseph, about 15, and Anna, about 13, minor children of Timothy Sewell (see note 24).

<sup>21</sup> *Lynn VRs*, 1:366. The surname is spelled "Sewall."

<sup>22</sup> The works by Gillem noted above and many online family trees say she was Jane Boswell. Jane Boswell was the daughter of Major Thomas Boswell and the widow of [Sterling?] Thornton. She married John Seawell of Gloucester Co., Va., and their son John Seawell was born 6 Feb. 1760. Jane was a witness to the will of Sterling Thornton [Jr.] dated 28 March 1790 (*William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine* 7 [1898–1899]:194, 8 [1899–1900]:54–60, 19 [1910–1911]:112).

<sup>23</sup> There is no evidence of a prior wife.

<sup>24</sup> Worcester Co., Mass., southern district land records, 41:427. He returned to New England to execute the deed. The land sold was approximately 16 acres, while 20 acres was received from the estate; as no other conveyances have been found, the discrepancy is probably due to measurement errors. One of the witnesses was Anthony Chase, probably his brother-in-law, and his affidavit of free action was dated at Smithfield, R.I.

On 24 June 1751 Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the proprietor of immense acreage in the Northern Neck of Virginia, granted John “Sewel” of Frederick County 365 acres of land there, in exchange for a perpetual rent of 7 shillings a year. The land, near Shenandoah Junction, in (then) Virginia, abutted, in part, land of Peter Burr and was in that part of Frederick County that was set off in 1772 as Berkeley County and, in 1801 as Jefferson County (in 1863 Berkeley and Jefferson Counties became part of West Virginia).<sup>[25]</sup>

Quit rent rolls show him residing in Frederick County between 1774 and 1781.<sup>[26]</sup> He was a voter there 11 December 1755 and 24 July 1758.<sup>[27]</sup> In 1775, “for love & affection,” John deeded 146 acres and 147 acres from this grant to his sons Timothy and David.<sup>[28]</sup> John Sewell was a member of the first grand jury convened in Berkeley County in August 1772.<sup>[29]</sup> In 1775 John and Timothy Sewell were signers of “the Petition” in Berkeley County.<sup>[30]</sup>

Between 1781 and 1783 John Sewell of Berkeley County presented a certificate to the Berkeley County court to substantiate a claim for property impressed under an act passed by the Virginia General Assembly to obtain supplies needed to continue the Revolutionary War. Timothy and David Sewell also presented such certificates.<sup>[31]</sup>

The will of John Sewell, dated in April 1778 and proved at the Berkeley County probate court 17 December 1793, names his wife Jane, his daughters Abigail, Elizabeth, Jane, and Ann Sewell, and his sons David and Timothy Sewell. An account approved by the court 22 April 1799 names David Sewall, Abigail Sewell, Elizabeth Bountain, Jane Sewell, and Ann Joslin.<sup>[32]</sup> John Sewell’s land in Jefferson County was divided into four lots in 1793: in 1796 the lots were described as 43 acres each to William Bountain, Jeremiah Joslin, and “Jean” Sewell, and 38 acres to Abigail Sewell.<sup>[33]</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Northern Neck [Virginia] Land Grants, H:13, image online at the Library of Virginia, [lva.virginia.gov](http://lva.virginia.gov). See also Gertrude E. Grey, *Virginia Northern Neck Land Grants*, 4 vols. (Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987–93), 2 (1741–75): 204.

<sup>26</sup> Danske Dandridge, *Historic Shepherdstown* (Charlottesville, Va.: The Michie Co., 1910), “Rent Roll of Berkeley County for the Years 1774, 1775 . . . and 1781,” 62–73, at 71 (listed as “John Sevell,” with 365 acres).

<sup>27</sup> Murtie June Clark, *Colonial Soldiers of the South, 1732–1774* (Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983), 328–32 “Poll for Frederick County, Dec. 11, 1755, List of Voters,” 513–19 “Poll taken in Frederick County, Jul. 24, 1758”; W. W. Abbot, ed., *The papers of George Washington, Colonial Series*, 10 vols. (Charlottesville, Va.: University Press of Virginia, 1983–1995), 5:334–44, Frederick County, Poll Sheet, 1758: Poll taken in Frederick County, 24th July 1758, at 5:338.

<sup>28</sup> Larry G. Shuck, *Berkeley County, (W.) Va., Deeds and Wills, Abstracts* (Apollo, Pa.: Clossen Press, 1999), 22–23, citing deeds book 3, 379–80.

<sup>29</sup> J. E. Norris, *History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley Counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Clarke* (Chicago: A. Warner & Co., 1890), 227.

<sup>30</sup> “Petition of Freeholders of Berkeley County to the Convention, 1775,” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 13 (1905–1906):412–15, at 412. See also Worley Levi Sewell, *History of the Sewell Families in America* (privately printed, 1955), 105.

<sup>31</sup> Library of Virginia, Public Service Claim Certificates, Books and Lists.

<sup>32</sup> Berkeley Co., W.V., probate records, will books, 2:209–10 (will); 3:224–25 (account, showing payments to Abigail Sewell, Elizabeth Bountain, Jane Sewell, and Ann Joslin). The four named female legatees each received £17 10s.

<sup>33</sup> Conrad C. Hamman, Don C. Wood, *A History of Halltown Paperboard Company* (n.p., n.d., 1984–partial PDF online at [htracyhall.org/ocr/IRH-Genealogy/Cabinet1/Drawer 3/PaperBoard&&&/](http://htracyhall.org/ocr/IRH-Genealogy/Cabinet1/Drawer 3/PaperBoard&&&/)

John Sewell and Jane \_\_\_\_\_ had the six children named in his will, born in Berkeley County, Virginia from about 1740 to 1765.<sup>[34]</sup>

3. **ELIZABETH<sup>2</sup> SEWELL** (*Timothy*<sup>1</sup>) was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, 18 January 1718/9.<sup>[35]</sup> She is probably the widow Gibson, aged 82 years, who died at Hopkinton, Massachusetts, 19 March 1798.<sup>[36]</sup>

Elizabeth Sewell married, apparently for the second time, as Elizabeth Rines or Rhines, at Christ Church in Hopkinton, 12 September 1751, as his second wife, **WILLIAM GIBSON** of Hopkinton,<sup>[37]</sup> the son of John and Mary (\_\_\_\_\_) Gibson of Hopkinton. John Gibson's will, dated 19 September 1744 and proved 26 November 1744, names his wife Mary, his eldest son William, his second son James, and his daughter Wood.<sup>[38]</sup> William Gibson died, probably at Hopkinton, shortly before 6 June 1763, when administration of his estate was granted to his widow. He married, first, at Christ Church, 13 July 1744, Mary Scott,<sup>[39]</sup> who

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PaperBoard-105\_OCR.pdf), facsimile of the division plot, citing an unrecorded deed in Jefferson County land records, book 1.

<sup>34</sup> A copy of this article, with information on Timothy<sup>1</sup> Sewell's grandchildren added to it, will be donated as an unpublished manuscript to NEHGS/American Ancestors by author Graves.

<sup>35</sup> *Lynn VRs*, 1:366. The surname is spelled "Sewall."

<sup>36</sup> *Vital Records of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1911) [hereafter *Hopkinton VRs*], 422, citing records of Christ Church in Hopkinton. Widow Gibson could have been Ann McCollister, daughter of John and Jennet (\_\_\_\_\_) McCollister, who married James Gibson at Hopkinton 27 Sept. 1757 (279), but Ann was born at Westborough 1 Jan. 1727 (*Vital Records of Westborough, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* [Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1903], 69), and was eight years younger than Elizabeth.

<sup>37</sup> *Hopkinton VRs*, 280, 353, citing both town and church records. The published vital records say she was Elizabeth "Rines" in the intentions and marriage records and Elizabeth "Rhines" in the church record. No record has been found of a Sewell-Rhines/Rines marriage, and the name Rines or Rhines does not otherwise occur in either Mendon or Hopkinton vital records. At age 32, Elizabeth was more than old enough to have been previously married. A query in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, 21 May 1906, says "in the records the name of Elizabeth Rhines is defaced and according to family tradition the wife's name was Elizabeth Sewell."

<sup>38</sup> Middlesex Co., Mass., probate records, docket 9107. A letter to the probate judge dated 19 October 1744 states that the undersigned heirs of John Gibson (Mary Gibson, William Gibson, Martha Wood and Joseph Wood), request that the will be allowed. Hopkinton vital records do not include a death record for John Gibson.

Martha Gibson married on 21 or 23 Sept. 1742 Joseph Wood; William Gibson married, intentions recorded 13 July 1744, Mary Scott; and James Gibson married, intentions recorded 23 Aug. 1748, Lettice Boyes (*Hopkinton VRs*, 279–80). James was John Gibson's administrator in 1744. Joseph Wood later became the guardian of William Gibson's three children with his first wife. A query in the genealogical column of the *Boston Evening Transcript*, 16 March 1933, suggests William Gibson was the son of Samuel3 Gibson (*Samuel2, John1* of Cambridge), but notes that a well-known Gibson genealogy (Mehitable Calef Coppenhagen Wilson, *John Gibson of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and His Descendants* [Washington, D.C.: Press of McGill & Wallace, 1900], 10) says both Samuels, sons of John1 Gibson, died young.

<sup>39</sup> *Hopkinton VRs*, 280, citing both town and parish records. Although her name is given as "School" in the marriage record, it is spelled "Scott" in the intentions and "Scot" in the church records. Three children of William Gibson were baptized at Christ Church before his marriage to Elizabeth Rines: *John*, bp. 21 April 1745; *Mary*, bp. 19 July 1747; and *Katherine*, bp. 5 Nov. 1747 (86–87). Harry A. Gibson, "Queries," *Register* 43 (1889): 431, names another child, *Chloe*, says she died in 1766, and asks for William Gibson's parents.

probably died between 5 November 1749<sup>[40]</sup> and 12 September 1751, when William Gibson remarried.

Elizabeth was named in her father's will, dated 27 April 1753, as Elizabeth Gibson. On 1 February 1759 William Gibson and Elizabeth Gibson of Hopkinton sold Elizabeth's one-seventh share of the land set off for the use of her mother Bridget Sewell by her father's estate.

Administration of the estate of William Gibson, late of Hopkinton, was granted to his widow Elizabeth 6 June 1763. Guardianship of his three children with his first wife was granted the same day to Joseph Wood of Hopkinton.<sup>[41]</sup>

William Gibson's real estate was distributed to his heirs 8 October 1766, including a third going to his widow Elizabeth for her natural life; and a final distribution decree was dated 9 July 1771. That day guardianship of the oldest four of William and Elizabeth's children was granted to James Hiscock of Hopkinton and of the youngest, Timothy, to widow Elizabeth Gibson.<sup>[42]</sup>

William Gibson and Elizabeth Sewell had five children, baptized at Christ Church in Hopkinton from 1752 to 1761.<sup>[43]</sup>

4. **MARGARET<sup>2</sup> SEWELL** (*Timothy*<sup>1</sup>) was born in Lynn, Massachusetts 13 December 1724.<sup>[44]</sup> As "Margaret Suel," she married at Smithfield, Rhode Island 18 October 1747, **ELKANAH<sup>4</sup> SHERMAN**,<sup>[45]</sup> who was born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, 25 April 1722,<sup>[46]</sup> the son of Elkanah<sup>3</sup> Sherman (*Edmund*<sup>2</sup>, *Philip*<sup>1</sup>, *Samuel*<sup>A</sup>, *Henry*<sup>B-C</sup>) and his wife Elizabeth Manchester.<sup>[47]</sup>

Margaret was named in her father's will as Margaret Sherman. On 1 July 1759 Elkanah and Margaret "Shearman" of Bateman Precinct, Dutchess County, New York, sold Margaret's one-seventh part of the land set off to her mother Bridget Sewell by her father's estate.

Elkanah Sherman and Margaret Sewell had seven children.<sup>[48]</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Three children of William Gibson were baptized at Christ Church between 21 April 1745 and 5 November 1749 (*Hopkinton VRs*, 86–87, citing church records).

<sup>41</sup> Middlesex Co., Mass., probate records, docket 9117 (administration); and 9118 (guardianship).

<sup>42</sup> Middlesex Co., Mass., probate records, docket 9119 (guardianship of Elizabeth, Judith, Martha and William); and 9120 (guardianship of Timothy).

<sup>43</sup> *Hopkinton VRs*, 86–88.

<sup>44</sup> *Lynn VRs*, 1:366. The surname is spelled "Sewall."

<sup>45</sup> James N. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island 1636–1850: First Series: Births, Marriages and Deaths*, 9 vols. (Providence, R.I.: Narragansett Historical Publishing Company, 1891–97) [hereafter *Rhode Island VRs*], *Volume 3, Providence County*, "Smithfield Marriages," 65—the marriage is recorded under the surname Sherman but not under Sewell or Suel.

<sup>46</sup> His birth record listed him as "Elcanah Shearman" (*Vital Records of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 3 vols. [Boston, Mass.: NEHGS, 1929–30], 1:222).

<sup>47</sup> Elkanah Sherman's and Elizabeth Manchester's marriage on 15 Jan. 1719 was recorded at Little Compton and Tiverton, Rhode Island (*Rhode Island VRs, Volume 4, Newport County*, "Little Compton Intentions and Marriages," 40, 55; "Tiverton Intentions and Marriages," 37, spelled "Shearman," 46, spelled "Sherman"). For his ancestry, see David Sherman, "The Sherman Family," *Register* 24 (1870): 63–71. Sherman omitted Elkanah<sup>4</sup> in the list of his father's children, probably because he mistakenly moved the birth of Elkanah's brother Job from 1720/1 to 1722. Elkanah Sherman's grandfather Philip<sup>1</sup> Sherman was the first secretary of Rhode Island, in 1639 (65–66).

<sup>48</sup> Roy V. Sherman, *Some of the Descendants of Philip Sherman, The First Secretary of Rhode Island* (n.p.: n.p., 1968), 350ff.

5. **KATHARINE<sup>2</sup> SEWELL** (*Timothy*<sup>1</sup>) was born at Mendon, Massachusetts 26 March 1729<sup>[49]</sup> and died by 3 April 1808, when her husband remarried.<sup>[50]</sup>

Katherine Sewell of Mendon married at Cumberland, Rhode Island 23 September 1753, **ANTHONY<sup>6</sup> CHASE**,<sup>[51]</sup> who was born at Swansea, Massachusetts 26 June 1732, the son of Isaac<sup>5</sup> (*Isaac*<sup>4</sup>, *William*<sup>3-2-1</sup>) and Amy (Anthony) Chase.<sup>[52]</sup> He died at Mendon 2 May 1817.<sup>[53]</sup> He married, second, at Mendon 3 April 1808, Mary (\_\_\_\_) Walling.<sup>[54]</sup>

Katherine Sewell was the sole executrix of her father's will, and the estate account of Anthony Chase and Katharine Chase, formerly Katharine Sewall, was approved 29 November 1753. On 1 January 1759 Anthony and Katherine Chase of Mendon sold Katharine's one-seventh part of the land set off to her mother Bridget Sewell by her father's estate. Anthony Chase also witnessed the sales by John Sewell, Joseph Sewell, and Elkanah and Margaret Sherman of their one-seventh parts of the same land to the same Robert Aldrich.

Isaac and Amy Chase were members of the Society of Friends,<sup>[55]</sup> and Anthony and Katharine most likely were as well, because the marriages of two of their daughters and the birth and marriage of their oldest son are found in the records of the Smithfield, Rhode Island, Meeting.<sup>[56]</sup>

The will of Anthony Chase of Mendon, dated 27 February 1816 and proved 2 September 1817, names his wife Mary, his daughters "Neomy" Slade, Margaret Sylvester, and Ruth Marsh, his son Timothy Chase, his deceased son Israel Chase, his granddaughters Asenath and Hannah Chase (daughters of his son Timothy), his grandson Anthony Chase (son of his deceased son Israel Chase), and Heber Walling of Mendon, and mentions but does not name other grandchildren.<sup>[57]</sup>

Anthony Chase and Katharine Sewell had seven children, born at Mendon from 1754 to 1767.<sup>[58]</sup>

<sup>49</sup> *Mendon VRs*, 155. The surname is spelled "Sewel."

<sup>50</sup> John Carroll Chase and Walter Chamberlain, "Some of the Descendants of William Chase," *Register* 87 (1933): 46–55, 127–141, 242–264 (and continued) [hereafter Chase and Chamberlain, "William Chase"], at 247, say that Katharine died 19 Sept. 1808. The death is not recorded in *Mendon VRs*.

<sup>51</sup> *Rhode Island VRs, Volume 3, Providence County*, "Cumberland Marriages," 57.

<sup>52</sup> *Vital Records of Swansea, Massachusetts to 1850* (Boston, Mass.: NEHGS, 1992), 37. His parents' marriage is in *Rhode Island VRs*, 7:9, "Rhode Island Friends Record—Marriages," 7:9. Isaac Chase was probably the man of that name whose land abutted that of Timothy<sup>1</sup> Sewell.

<sup>53</sup> *Mendon VRs*, 456.

<sup>54</sup> *Mendon VRs*, 265, recorded her as Mrs. Mary Wallen. One researcher says Mary was Mary Herendeen, born at Smithfield 23 June 1757, daughter of Hezekiah and Freelove (\_\_\_\_) Herendeen, that Mary married, first, Thomas Walling, who died in Litchfield, Conn., in 1802, that she married, third, intentions recorded at Mendon 20 May 1821 Thomas Bates, and that she died at Ripley, N.Y., in 1840 (unsourced notes at FindaGrave.com memorial no. 62907122). Mary's birth is in *Rhode Island VRs*, "Smithfield Births," 4:100; and the marriage of Mary Chase to Thomas Bates is in *Mendon VRs*, 266.

<sup>55</sup> Chase and Chamberlain, "William Chase," 247.

<sup>56</sup> *Rhode Island VRs, Volume 7, Friends and Ministers*, "Smithfield Record of Friends: Marriage," 164, and "Smithfield Record of Friends: Births and Deaths," 185. The two daughters' marriages are also recorded at Mendon (*Mendon VRs*, 266).

<sup>57</sup> Worcester Co., Mass., Probate Records, 48:583–84.

<sup>58</sup> *Mendon VRs*, 45–46. Naomi's name is spelled "Neomy" in her birth record, but "Naomi" in subsequent records; her sister Amy's name is given as "Nabby" in her birth record but as "Amey" or "Ama" in her marriage intentions.



6. **REBECCA<sup>2</sup> SEWELL** (*Timothy*<sup>1</sup>) was born probably at Mendon, say between 1731 and 1736. A guardianship was not established for her, as had been for Joseph and Anna. Her sister Katherine was named the sole executrix of their father's will, so Rebecca was probably the younger sister.

She married **LEMUEL LEWIS** between 1753, when she was named as Rebecca Sewell in her father's will, and 9 December 1758, when she and her husband sold land.

On 9 December 1758 Lemuel and Rebecca Lewis of Beekman Precinct, Dutchess County, New York, sold Rebecca's one-seventh part of the land set off to her mother Bridget Sewell by her father's estate.

A Lemuel Lewis paid rent to Jonathan Dennis, and a Timothy Lewis is also mentioned in the Beekman Patent.<sup>[59]</sup>

7. **JOSEPH<sup>2</sup> SEWELL** (*Timothy*<sup>1</sup>) was born probably at Mendon, Massachusetts, about 1738<sup>[60]</sup> and died, either at Sutton, Quebec or Alburgh, Vermont.

Joseph Sewell's wife has not been identified.

Joseph was named in his father's will dated 27 April 1753; he received his share of the estate in the distribution dated 26 April 1754. In addition to his share of his father's land, he was given his father's gun and his father's negro servant, Cesar, when he reached the age of 21 years. On 10 September 1759 Joseph Sewell of Bateman Precinct, Dutchess County, New York, sold his one-seventh part of the land set off to his mother Bridget Sewell by his father's estate.

He is probably the Joseph Sewall who served in Capt. Ebenezer Jenckes's company from Rhode Island from June to December, 1756, during the French and Indian War.<sup>[61]</sup>

Joseph and his sister Anne lived in Dutchess County, New York, from 1761 to 1763.<sup>[62]</sup> A Joseph Suel was taxed in Saratoga District, Albany County, New York, in 1779 (Saratoga County was split off from Albany County in 1791).<sup>[63]</sup>

<sup>59</sup> Frank J. Doherty, *The Settlers of the Beekman Patent*, 7 vols. (1990–2003), 4:201, 204. Doherty suggests that Lemuel and Timothy might be children of Nathan and Mary (Gridley) Lewis of Southington, Conn. (7:942, 8:139). While the Lewis brothers' known activity in the Beekman Patent (1761–1764) predates their marriages and the births of their children in Connecticut, connecting Lemuel Lewis, husband of Rebecca Sewell, to the Connecticut family requires Rebecca's death soon after her share of her father's estate was sold in 1758; Lemuel's return to Southington no later than 1765, when the first of seven children with Martha Royce was born; and Timothy's return by 1769, when he married. See Heman R. Timlow, *Ecclesiastical and Other Sketches of Southington, Conn.* (Hartford, Conn.: Case Lockwood and Brainard, 1875), "Southington Genealogies," i–cclxxv [following the paginated chapters], at clviii–clix. Doherty places two Rebecca Lewises in the Beekman Patent: one born about 1735 and who died in 1798 in her 64th year, widow of Jacob Lewis (Doherty, 8:141); and the second the wife of Thomas Lewis who was born in 1760 (8:139).

<sup>60</sup> From the guardianship established in 1753 for Joseph, aged about 15, a minor child of Timothy Sewell.

<sup>61</sup> Howard M. Chapin, *Rhode Island in the Colonial Wars: A List of Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors in the Old French and Indian War, 1755–1762* (Providence, R.I.: Providence Historical Society, 1918), 7–8 (summary of action in 1756), 88 (Jenckes), 124 (Sewell).

<sup>62</sup> Kenneth Scott, "Some Dutchess County, New York, Residents, 1761–1763," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 74 (1986): 129–49, at 142–43. Anne and Joseph's names both appear in the list of customers of Joseph Mabbett, a merchant of Washington Precinct, near the center of Dutchess County.

<sup>63</sup> Saratoga District, Tax List #2, Albany Co., transcription by Leslie B. Potter (2002), online at files.usgwarchives.org/ny/albany/taxlists/saratoga1779-2.txt.



He and his son Joseph Sewell Jr. both took the Freeman's Oath at the first Alburgh Town Meeting, 7 June 1792, and he appears on the town's grand lists as a land owner from 1794 to 1797. He lived on lot number 82, second concession, in 1798, which was owned by his son Joseph Sewell Jr. in 1802.<sup>[64]</sup>

Joseph and Taber Sewell were among four men who took the oath of allegiance at Missisquoi Bay, Lower Canada (now Quebec), on 22 June 1795, stating they were from Vermont and intended to settle at Sutton, which is about ten miles northeast of Alburgh.<sup>[65]</sup> Joseph Sewell was one of the original grantees named in the Letters Patent which created Sutton, dated 29 March 1802.<sup>[66]</sup> He received two grants of land in Sutton on 31 August 1802.<sup>[67]</sup>

Joseph's sons Joseph and Tabor Sewell and his sons-in-law Abel Holbrook and Timothy Soule, who were by that time married, are listed at Alburgh in the 1810 census; and Joseph may be the male over 45 listed in the household of Joseph Sewell.<sup>[68]</sup>

Joseph Sewell had four children, born from about 1766 to about 1781, and possibly more.

8. **ANNA<sup>2</sup> SEWELL** (*Timothy*<sup>1</sup>) was born, probably at Mendon, Massachusetts, about 1740<sup>[69]</sup> and died at Alburgh, Vermont, 27 November 1825, aged 86.<sup>[70]</sup>

She married, probably in Beekman's Precinct, Dutchess County, New York, in 1762, **WILLIAM SOULE**, who was born about 1739 and died at Alburgh, Vermont, 13 March 1811, aged 72.<sup>[71]</sup> William and Anna Soule are buried in Bush Cemetery in Alburgh.<sup>[72]</sup>

William was probably born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, the son of Timothy<sup>4</sup> (*Nathan*<sup>3</sup>, *George*<sup>2-1</sup>) and Elizabeth (Allen) Soule,<sup>[73]</sup> although

<sup>64</sup> Allen L. Stratton, *History of the Town of Alburgh, Vermont: An Account of the Discovery, Settlement and Interesting and Remarkable Events*, 2 vols. (North Hero, Vt: the author, 1986–2000) [hereafter Stratton, *History of Alburgh*], 1:57 (freeman's oath), 2:145 (land records).

<sup>65</sup> Lower Canada Land Petitions, 194:92515–22, at 92518, FSL film 1631062. The other two were William Smith and David Sowles.

<sup>66</sup> Lower Canada Land Petitions, 30:15854–65, at 15858, FSL film 1630493; Cyrus Thomas, *Contributions to the History of the Eastern Townships* . . . (Montreal: John Lovell, 1866) [hereafter Thomas, *History of the Eastern Townships*], 174–75. Joseph's sons, Joseph Sewell "the younger" and "Taber" Sewell, and his sister's husband William "Soules" and her sons, Joseph "Soles" and David "Soules," were also original grantees. The grantees are listed, loosely in alphabetical order, in the original grant.

<sup>67</sup> Library and Archives of Canada, 1802, 4:1468 (lot 3, range 11), 7:2040 (lot 19, range 3), both on FSL film 1977591.

<sup>68</sup> 1810 U.S. Census, Alburgh, Franklin Co., Vt., 344A (Joseph Sewell, indexed as Suell; Tabor Sewell and Abel Holbrook), 345 (Timothy Soule, indexed as Sowles).

<sup>69</sup> From the guardianship established in 1753 for Anna, aged about 13, a minor child of Timothy Sewell.

<sup>70</sup> Vermont Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1700–2008, online database at AmericanAncestors.org [hereafter *Vermont VRs*] (recorded as "Sowles").

<sup>71</sup> *Vermont VRs*.

<sup>72</sup> Alburgh, Vt., Cemetery Records, Vol. 1 (1792–1870), FSL film 2773; gravestone photographs, Bush Cemetery, FindaGrave.com memorials #23223722 (William "Sowles"), 23223713 (Anna "Sowles"); Stratton, *History of Alburgh*, 1:423. Stratton is helpful, as William's stone in the photograph is broken.

<sup>73</sup> Stratton, *History of Alburgh*, 2:149; Louise Walsh Throop, *George Soule of the Mayflower and His Descendants in the Fifth and Sixth Generations*, 5 parts (Plymouth, Mass.: General Society of

some researchers have identified him as William<sup>5</sup> Soule, born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, son of Ezekiel<sup>4</sup> (*Joshua*<sup>3</sup>, *John*<sup>2</sup>, *George*<sup>1</sup>) and Hannah (Delano) Soule.<sup>[74]</sup> Over time this branch of the family changed the spelling of its name to “Soles” or “Sowles.”

On 8 June 1762, Anna Sewell of Beekman’s Precinct sold approximately 5 acres of land received from her father Timothy Sewell’s estate and the one-seventh part of the land set of to her mother Bridget Sewell by her father’s estate.<sup>[75]</sup>

William and Anna (Sewell) Soule lived in Spencertown (a hamlet in the town of Austerlitz, now in Columbia County), Albany County, New York, from about 1762 to about 1782.<sup>[76]</sup>

During the Revolutionary War, William Soule was a Loyalist and served in the Royal Rangers. He was a private in Willett’s Company, Van Rensselaer’s Regiment, and promoted to corporal 14 June 1778 and to quartermaster sergeant in Putnam’s Company, Willett’s Regiment, 25 June 1778. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Saratoga, 17 October 1777, and released on parole. He continued serving in the King’s Loyal Rangers until the unit was decommissioned 24 December 1783.<sup>[77]</sup>

William Soule left Spencertown sometime between 1782 and 1786, apparently intending to settle in Caldwell’s Manor, Noyan, Quebec, but settling in Alburgh by mistake instead.<sup>[78]</sup> In the census of 1790, William’s sons Timothy, William, and Joseph Soule were listed at Champlain, New York, on the western side of the Richelieu River; and in the 1790 (1791) census of Vermont, they were listed in Alburgh, on the eastern side. In 1800 Timothy and William were listed in Alburgh. In these censuses William could have been either the son or the father, as the Soule households tallied under William’s

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Mayflower Descendants, 2000–2008) [hereafter Throop, *George Soule*], 4:48–54; Anne Borden Harding, *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations: George Soule* (Plymouth, Mass.: General Society of Mayflower Descendants, 1980) [hereafter Harding, *Mayflower Families: George Soule*], 79 (Timothy in Beekman’s Precinct). The evidence for William’s parentage is circumstantial and based on the infrequent use of the name Timothy in the Soule family—although this is weakened as Anna’s father was also named Timothy—and he resided in Beekman’s Precinct after about 1748.

<sup>74</sup> Ridlon, *Sole etc.*, 1:330, 454, and Harding, *Mayflower Families: George Soule*, 196. Ezekiel Soule lived in Duxbury until 1766, when he moved with all of his children except William, the eldest, to Woolwich, District of Maine (Ridlon, *Sole etc.*, 1:328–333). This line of descent from George<sup>1</sup> Soule was accepted by the GSMD for many years—the eight applications in the GSMD/NEHGS/FS database with lines through William and Anna (Sewell) Soule identify him as Ezekiel’s son (George Soule, pages 208 (1921), 534 (1946), 689 (1956); John Alden, pages 1508 (1923), 2841 (1948), 2987 (1946), 3008 (1949), 3655 (1962); Edward Doty, page 291 (1923)).

<sup>75</sup> Worcester Co., Mass., southern district land records, 48:497.

<sup>76</sup> Ridlon, *Sole etc.*, 1:454, 461. Ridlon says William’s first child was born either in Dartmouth or Spencertown in 1762, and that the rest of his children were born in Spencertown; in his sketch on William’s son, Lewis puts the move from Spencertown in 1782.

<sup>77</sup> Stratton, *History of Alburgh*, 2:150; Throop, *George Soule*, 4:49; Ridlon, *Sole etc.*, 1:454, 483. Ridlon notes “published statements” calling him a Major but states he had not seen any documentary evidence of this commission. Stratton notes that his highest documented rank was sergeant. No claims were found in Paul J. Bunnell, *The New Loyalist Index*, 4 vols. (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1989–2005).

<sup>78</sup> C. M. Day, *History of the Eastern Townships* (Montreal: John Lovell, 1869), 289, spelling William’s name “Sowles.”

name are the only ones with more than one adult male and, in 1800, the only one with two adult females.<sup>[79]</sup>

William “Sowles” and his sons Stephen, Timothy, Joseph, William Jr., John, and Lewis took the Freeman’s Oath at the first Alburgh Town Meeting, 7 June 1792.<sup>[80]</sup>

In 1786, when he lived “south of the line” (i.e., in Alburgh), he was among several Loyalist petitioners for land in Potton and Sutton, Quebec; and, as noted above, as William “Soules” he was one of the original grantees named in the Sutton Letters Patent dated 29 March 1802.<sup>[81]</sup>

William Soule and Anna Sewell had one child born at Dartmouth in 1762 and six born at Spencertown from 1764 to 1777.<sup>[82]</sup>

*Susan Hedeem (chantillycarpets@earthlink.net) of Chantilly and Reedville, Virginia, is a descendant of Timothy Sewall through his son Joseph<sup>2</sup>. She inherited from her paternal grandmother a considerable quantity of original documents, letters, and research that became the foundation of her Sewell quest beginning in about 1979.*

*Larry Davis (ldavis028@cinci.rr.com) of Wilmington, Ohio, and John Clarke (jclarke@gcfn.org) of Delaware, Ohio, are descendants of Timothy Sewell through his son John<sup>2</sup> and have been researching their branches of the family for decades.*

*Eben W. Graves (eben@prodigy.net) of Brunswick, Maine, has been looking into all things Sewall or Sewell for more than twenty-five years.*

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<sup>79</sup> 1790 U.S. Census, Champlain, Clinton Co., N.Y., 182 (William), 183 (Timothy and Joseph); Alburgh, Chittenden Co., Vt., 144 (William Soal; Joseph and Timothy Sole); 1800 U.S. Census, Alburgh, Franklin Co., Vt., 410 (Timothy Souls), 412 (William Souls), both indexed as Sauls. In 1998 David Kendall Martin concluded that the entries in the 1790 census of Champlain and the 1791 census of Alburgh were duplicates. He noted that New York claimed land on both sides of Lake Champlain and gave up its claim to land on the east side only when Vermont was admitted in 1791; he says that the census takers from each state worked on both sides of lake and that, based on the 1800 census of Alburgh, the Soules really lived in Alburgh (“A 1790 Census Anomaly,” *Register* 152 (1998):69–81).

<sup>80</sup> Stratton, *History of Alburgh*, 1:57.

<sup>81</sup> Throop, *George Soule*, 4:49, citing Stratton, *History of Alburgh*, 1:32–34 (petitioners); Thomas, *History of the Eastern Townships*, 174–175 (1802 grantees). His sons Joseph and David lived for a time in North Sutton, and his son Timothy built a gristmill in Brome (207–8, 252). The census records show that their surname was often spelled “Soules” or “Soles.”

<sup>82</sup> Stratton, *History of Alburgh*, 1:151; Ridlon, *Sole etc.*, 1:330, 457–62. Harding, *Mayflower Families: George Soule*, 196, says that five were b. at Spencertown; Throop, *George Soule*, 50–51, says, with a question mark, that all the children were born there ca. 1762 to 1777.

# Ancestors of Widow Martha<sup>1</sup> (Wood) Beard and Mary<sup>1</sup> (Wood) Platt, Both of Milford, Connecticut

Robert Battle

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## Part 2 — The Stracy and Perry Families

This Stracy family (not to be confused with the distinct yet similarly-named Stacy family) came originally from the parish of Manuden, Essex. The first known Stracy in this line was William Stracy, who married Agnes Perry, (daughter of John Perry of that parish), and who died about 1551, apparently while still young; his father-in-law outlived him by at least fifteen years, and his wife remarried and had at least one other child. There is no known connection between the Perry family of Manuden and the Perry family of Sawbridgeworth, Herts., ancestral to six Massachusetts immigrants.<sup>[62]</sup>

There were other contemporary Stracys living in Manuden, but their connection to William has not yet been determined. That there was such a connection is certain, quite apart from the improbability of there being two unrelated families in the same parish with the same rather uncommon surname. John Stracy, a scion of a different branch of the Manuden Stracys,<sup>[63]</sup> was employed as a servant in the household of William Stracy of Epping (son of William and Agnes [Perry] Stracy; see below) when he made his will in 1603. When William Stracy proved the will of his servant, he was called *consanguineo* (cousin) in the probate clause.<sup>[64]</sup>

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<sup>62</sup> As traced in William Wyman Fiske, FASG, “The Perry Family of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire,” *The American Genealogist* 82 (2007): 81–90, 187–195, and 273–289.

<sup>63</sup> This John Stracy, though buried 28 April 1603 in Epping (see below), was baptized 20 March 1561/2 in Manuden, son of John Stracy (bur. 14 July 1588 in Manuden) and his wife Ellen Fordham (bur. there 10 Oct. 1608) (they had been m. 22 July 1561 in Cottered, Herts.), and nephew of Clement Stracy the elder of Manuden (bur. there 14 March 1611/12) (Registers of St. Mary the Virgin, Manuden, Essex, 1561–1733 [Essex Record Office (ERO) D/P 272/1/1] [hereafter *Manuden Registers*] and Registers of Cottered, Herts., 1558–1686 [images on findmypast.co.uk]). The first William Stracy was probably a brother or close cousin of John Stracy Sr. and Clement Stracy.

<sup>64</sup> London Metropolitan Archives, MS 9172/20C will 67 (dated 27 and proved 30 April 1603): “John Stracye servant to William Stracy of Eppinge,” legatees (besides fellow servants and friends) were Samuel and Joan (children of his employer William), testator’s mother, sister Elizabeth, sister Fynton (her two oldest children) and brother Fynton, and uncle Clement Stracy (his son and three youngest daughters); residue to William Stracy and his wife, he to be executor.

*Stracy Entries in the Registers of Epping, Essex<sup>[65]</sup>***Baptisms**

1563 May 9	Mary Stracy
1565 Nov. 23	Elizabeth Stracy
1568 May 9	Joane [blank] and Katheren Stracy
1572 Oct. 26	Willm Stracy
1575 July 21	Henry and [blank] Stracy
1575 Aug. 28	Henry Stracy
1576/7 Feb. 3/4	Ann Stracy
1583 July 9	Sara the daughter of Willm Stracie
1585 May 16	Samuell the son of Wm Stracie
1601/2 March 21	Mary Stracie
1637 Dec. 16	Marye the daughter of John Stracye

**Burials**

1571 Aug. 29	Joane Stracy
1575 July 26/Aug. 14	Henry and [blank] Stracy
1603 April 28	John Stracy
1605 July 30	Isabell ye wife of Willm Stracy
1620 Aug. 9	Willyam Stracye
1640 July 20	Mary the daughter of John Stracy
1660/1 Jan. 17	Anne Stracy Wydow
1661 Dec. 13	Martha ye daughter of Josuah Stracy
1666/7 Jan. 6	Mr Stracies daughter
1670 Oct. 19	Priscilla the wife of William Stracie

**Marriages**

1552 Dec. 19	John Benton and Agnes Stracy
1565 Aug. 12	Edward Addams and Mary Stracy
1574 July 19	Henry Stracy & Margarett Burton
1587 Dec. 17	John Ynghold of Matching & Katheryn Stracie
1589/90 Feb. 25	William Wood & Marie Stracie
1601 April 27	Willm Stracy & Mary Benton
1643/4 Jan. 4	Abraham Wilkins & Elizabeth Stracy
1645 July 28	William Parnell & Elizabeth Stracy
1659 Dec. 6	John Parker and Elisabeth Stracie (by banns)

*Stracy Entries in the Registers of Netteswell, Essex<sup>[66]</sup>***Baptisms**

1617 May 10	Elizabeth Stracy daughter of Henry Stra.
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<sup>65</sup> Registers of All Saints, Epping (later Epping Upland), Essex, 1539–1581, 1558–1632, and 1632/1710 (ERO D/P 302/1/1–3) [hereafter *Epping Registers*]. The alternative dates in two of these entries come from discrepancies between overlapping entries in the first two books (1539–1581 and 1558–1632). Due to the layout of the pages in these registers, it is sometimes difficult to tell which dates go with which events.

<sup>66</sup> Registers of St. Andrew, Netteswell, Essex, 1558–1710 (ERO D/P 33/1/1).

1618 Oct. 19	Margaret Stracy filia Henry Stra:
1620/1 Jan. 6	Will Stracy fils Henry et Ann
1623 April 9	John Stracy
1628 Oct. 3	Thomas Stracy the sonn of Henry Stracy & Ann his wife

### Burials

1617 June 19	Elizabeth Stracy filia Henri Stracy
1631 March 28	Andrew Stracy the sonn of Henry Stracy and Ann his wife

### Marriages

1611 Dec. 10	Henrie Stracie was married to Anne Hudspeth
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### *Stracy Entries in the Registers of Roydon, Essex*<sup>[67]</sup>

### Baptisms

1614 July 25	Samuell Stracye the sonne of Samuella Stracye
1615 Dec. 17	Marye the daughter of Samuella Stracye
1617/18 Feb. 27	John the sonne of Samuella Stracye
1619/20 Jan. 31	Hanna the daughter of Samuella Stracye and Elline his wife was Baptised at Nasinge
1621 Nov. 14	Sarah the daughter of Samuella & Ellen Stracy
1626 Oct. 31	Sara the daughter of Samuella Stracye
1629 Nov. 18	Jonathan the sone of Samuella Stracie & Ellen his wiffe
1634 June 25	Joshua the sonn of Samuella Stracy and of Ellinor his wife
1643/4 Jan. 27	Sarah the daughter of Samuella Stracy and of Sarah his wife
1645 May 8	Samuell the sonn of John Stracy and of Mary his wife
1663 Sept. 11	Sarah the daughter of John Stracy yeoman & of Mary his wife was borne Aug: 27 1663
1663/4 March 16	(born) A Female child of Samuella Stracy yeoman and of Dorothy his wife
1664/5 March 15	Samuell the son of Samuella Stracy yeoman and of Dorothy his wife was borne March 5 . . . and was baptised att home
1672 Aug. 6	William the Son of Samuel Stracy
1678 Sept. 15	John the son of Samuel Stracy
1678 Sept. 18	William the supposed son of Josua Stracy junior
1682 April 9	Samuell the son of Samuella Stracy
1683 May 6	Mary ye daughter of Samuel Stracy

<sup>67</sup> Registers of St. Peter, Roydon, Essex, 1567–1706 (ERO D/P 60/1/1) [hereafter *Roydon Registers*].



1686/7 March 20 Sarah ye daughter of Samuel Stracy  
 1687 Dec. 21 Samuel ye son of Samuel Stracy

### Burials

1613 May 13 The sonne of Samuell Stracye unbaptized  
 1621 Dec. 19 Sara the daughter of Samwell Stracie  
 1629 Dec. 2 Jonathan the sone of Samuell Stracie  
 1632 April 2 Mary the daughter of Samuell Stracy and Hellen his wife  
 1653/4 Feb. 17 Samuell Stracy the Elder Yeoman died February 15<sup>th</sup>  
 1654 April 19 Joshua Stracy yeoman, being Married, and not aged 21 yeeres died April 17<sup>th</sup>  
 1663 April 14 Sarah the wife of Samuell Stracy yeoman died saddly upon the 12<sup>th</sup> of April 1663  
 1663/4 March 7 Helen Stracy widdow died March the 5  
 1663/4 March 18 A Female child of Samuell Stracy yeoman and of Dorothy his wife [unbaptized]  
 1666 Aug. 13 Mary the wife of John Stracy yeoman died of the smale poxe Aug. 12  
 1669 May 29 Two children of Samuel Stracyes being unbaptized  
 1671 Aug. 22 John Stracy yeoman  
 1678 Dec. 15 Jane the Daughter of Sam: Stracy jn.  
 1680 Nov. 10 Samuel Stracy yeoman  
 1681 Dec. 2 Josua Stracy  
 1682 June 15 Samuell the sonn of Samuell Stracy

### Marriages

1587 Oct. 12 George Campe & Elizabeth Stracy  
 1637/8 Jan. 25 Thomas Law of Stapleford Abbott and Hannah Stracy of Roydon  
 1640 June 1 Samuell Stracy Jun. and Mary Williams  
 1677 Oct. 22 Samuel Stracy and and [*sic*] Sara Blendall [by banns]

### *Stracy Entries in the Registers of Latton, Essex<sup>[68]</sup>*

### Baptisms

1577/8 Feb. 8 Marie Stracye the daughter of Henrie Stracye  
 1580 Nov. 29 Robte Stracie the sonne of Henrie Stracy  
 1583 Dec. 23 Jeames Stracie the sonne of Henrie Stracie  
 1585 Aug. 9 Henrie Stracye the sonne of Henrie Stracie  
 1603/4 Feb. 2 Willm Stracie the sonne of Willm Stracie  
 1606 June 15 John Stracie sonne of Willm Stracie  
 1606 Dec. 27 Margaret Stracie daughter of Robert Stracie

<sup>68</sup> Registers of St. Mary the Virgin, Latton, Essex, 1567–1683 (ERO D/P 344/1/1) [hereafter *Latton Registers*].

- 1608 May 22 Anne Stracie daughter of Robert Stracie
- 1608 July 25 [torn] –cie sonne of Willm Stracie
- 1610 July 25 Elizabeth Stracie daughter of Robert Stracie
- 1610 [torn] Anne Stracie the D[torn] Stracie
- 1612 June 24 Henry Stracie sonne of Robert Stracie
- 1612 Oct. 25 Henry Stracie sonne of Henrie Stracie
- 1612 Nov. 1 Margaret Stracie daughter of James Stracie
- 1612 Nov. 22 [torn] Stracie sonne of Willm Stracie
- 1614 July 25 Anne Stracie daughter of Henry Stracie
- 1614 Nov. 13 Robte Stracie sonne of Robt Stracie
- 1615 April 23 Easter Stracie daughter of William Stracie
- 1615 Dec. 17 Frances Stracie daughter of James Stracy
- 1615/16 Feb. 18 Abraham Stracie sonne of Henrie Stracie
- 1616 June 5 Robert Stracie sonne of Robert Stracie
- 1618 March 25 Elizabeth Stracie daughter of Robert Stracie
- 1618 April 12 Elizabeth Stracy daughter of James Stracy
- 1638/9 Feb. 13 [torn] daughter of Ann Stracy, and Edward Kemp  
[torn – probably “repute”]d father
- 1646 Aug. 23 Sarah Stracy the wife of Joshua daughter of Samuell  
Stracy and Sarah his wife
- 1648 Dec. 28 [blank] Stracy the sonne of Josuah[?] Stracy and  
[blank] his wife
- 1649/50 Jan. 8 Martha Stracy daughter of Joshua Stracy
- 1650 June 11 Mary Stracy the daughter of Samuell Stracy and  
[blank] his wife
- 1651 March 27 Mary Stracy the daughter of Joshua Stracy and  
Martha his wife
- 1653 Oct. 2 John Stracy the sonne of Joshua Stracy and Martha  
his wife
- 1655 Nov. 27 Josuah Stracy the sonne of Joshua Stracy and  
Martha his wife
- 1658 June 27 Sarah Stracy the daughter of Joshua Stracy and  
Martha his wife
- 1662/3 Jan. 7 Samuell Stracy the sonne of Samuell Stracy and  
Mary his wife
- 1663/4 Feb. 2 Mary Stracy the daughter of Samuell Stracy and  
Mary his wife
- 1666 Dec. 16 Hannah Stracy the daughter of Samuell Stracy and  
Mary his wife
- 1674 Aug. 1 Sarah Stracy the daughter of Thomas Stracy and  
Hester his wife
- 1676 Aug. 11 Thomas Stracy the sonn of Thomas Stracy and  
Hester his wife
- 1677 Dec. 29 Hester Stracy the daughter of Thomas Stracy and of  
Hester his wife

1679/80 Feb. 28	John Stracy the son of Thomas Stracy and Hester his wife
1682 May 28	John the son of Sarah Hester Stracie widow, being a bastard child, John Meade being the reputed Father

### Burials

1584 May 16	Henrie Stracye the sonne of Henerye Stracy
1611 June 3	Henry Stracie
1614/15 Jan. 29	Roberte Stracie sonne of Robt Stracie
1615 July 26	Elizabeth Stracie daughter of Roberte Stracie
1625 Sept. 9	Margaret Stracie widdowe
1637/8 Feb. 13	Mary the wife of William Strasy
1641 June 17	Margaret Stracy ("pocks")
1641 Sept. 28	Joane Stracy
1645 Nov. 27	William Stracy of Rundells
1646 Aug. 10	Barbara the wife of Joshuah Stracy
1646/7 Feb. 26	Francis Stacy wife of James Stracy
1647 [blank]	Joshuah Stracy a child the sonne of Joshuah Stracy
1649/50 Feb. 20	Samuell Stracy
1654 June 2	Robert Stracy . . . He gave to the Poore xxs
1656 Aug. 28	James Stracy . . . He gave a Legacy to the Poore Tenn shillings
1658 Dec. 13	The Widdow Ann Stracy the wife of Robert Stracy
1679 Sept. 13	Thomas Stracy
1680 April 12	John Stracy the sonn of Thomas Stracy
1682 April 16	Sarah the daughter of Hesther Stracy widow
1682/3 Jan. 4	Hesther the daughter of Hesther Stracie Widow

### Marriages

1597 Oct. 17	George Warde and Marie Stracye
1601 Sept. 22	Mr. Thomas Denne and Anne Stracye
1605/6 Feb. 19	Roberte Stracie and Anne Denne
1628[?] July 1	John Awlgar of Nazinge and Marie Stracie of this p[ar]ishe
1634/5 Jan. 24	James Stracy and Katherin Archer
1637/8 Jan. 17	Samuell Stracy and Sarah Burle
1647 Nov. 4	[blank] of London and Mary Stracy

### Churchwardens

1605	Henrie Stracie
1614	William Stracy
1619	Robart Stracie
1633	Willyam Stracy

## Genealogical Summary: Perry and Stracy

1. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>E</sup> **PERRY**. Nothing known, except that he had at least two children (from the will of his son John), order uncertain:
  - i. **JOHN<sup>D</sup> PERRY**.
  - ii. **WILLIAM PERRY**, named in the 1566 will of his brother John.

2. **JOHN<sup>D</sup> PERRY**, born say 1485; died probably in Manuden, Essex, between 31 May 1566 and 4 May 1573 (from the dates of his will). He was apparently a widower when he wrote his will, as in it he made no mention of his wife.<sup>[69]</sup>

John Perry the elder was a witness to the 1548 will of Edmund Pakeman (Paykman) of Manuden;<sup>[70]</sup> he was an executor of and witness to the 1551 will of his son-in-law William Stracy (see below). His own will was dated 31 May 1566 and proved 4 May 1573:

“John Pirrie of the p[ar]ishe of Manuden in the countie of Essex”; to be buried in Manuden churchyard; to the reparations of the church of Manuden parish 20s.; to every poor household of Manuden 12*d.*; to the poor of Farnham 10s.; “to my eldest sonnes children” (to John Pirrie £30 [£10 of which within 3 months of decease, and the other £20 within a year after], to Thomas Pirrie £20 when 21 [if he dies before then, then £10 of that to be divided among his surviving brother and sisters and the other £10 to remain with executor], to Marie Pirrie £10, to Marget Pirrie £10 when married); to the children of my daughter Jone (William Jakes 30s. and Marie Jakes 30s. in 2 years, John Jakes 40s., Henrie Jakes 40s., and Jane Jakes 40s., when married); “to the children of Agnys my daughter that is to say to William Strasey xxs., Marie Strasey 22s., and Henrie Strasey xxs., to be payd wtin ij yeares after my descease, to John Benton xxs. also I geve to Andrew Benton xxs. to be paid at the dayes of their mariages”; to John Ryse and Alys his wife £3 at 40s. per year, and 40s. that I owe him to be paid immediately; to the children of my daughter Alys (Agnis Rise 20s. and Marye Rise 20s., when married); to George Pirrie’s children (John Pirrie 10s., George Piry 10s., Henrie Pirie 10s., Marie Pyrrie 10s.) when married; to the children of Henry Pirrie (James Pirrie £4, Agnis Pirrie £4, Marie Pirrie £4, Henrie Pirrie £4, [and] John Pirrie £4), also to Thomas Freman 20s., Christofer Freman 20s., Richard Freman 20s., [and] Alys Freman 20s. when married; to John Muncke, Alys Hefe, Agnis Bonlall, and Jone Crede a quarter of barley each or 6s. 8*d.*; to servant Marye Savell half a quarter of barley or 3s. 4*d.* when married; to Wyllyam Jager[?], William Lorkyn, and Henrye Brodshewe 3s. 4*d.* apiece when married; to all of my godchildren 20*d.* apiece; (crossed out: to son Thomas Pirie 20 quarters of barley, 5 quarters per year); to Clemens Kevell a lamb; to brother William Pirrie half a quarter of malt, a bushel of wheat, and one of my coats; residue to son Henrie Pirrie, he to be executor with my son Thomas Pirrie (Thomas to have 20s. for his pains); overseer son-in-law John Bento[n]; witnesses John Thurgood, John Janewaie vicar, and John Clayden.<sup>[71]</sup>

<sup>69</sup> She was possibly Joan Pakeman; see next note.

<sup>70</sup> ERO D/ABW 28/94 (dated 6 and proved 23 July 1548). It is possible that this Edmund Pakeman was the father-in-law of John<sup>D</sup> Perry; among the legatees of his will were daughter Joan Perry and Alice Perry (no relationship noted).

<sup>71</sup> ERO D/ABW 28/339. The will is written on five sheets; the pages as imaged on the ERO site are out of order (the second and third pages are switched).

Children of John<sup>D</sup> Perry:<sup>[72]</sup>

- i. THOMAS PERRY, an executor of his father's will (in which he was called the eldest son, with children John, Thomas (under 21), Mary, and Margaret). He was an executor of the 1573 will of his brother Henry Perry. He or his son Thomas was probably the "kinsman" Thomas Perry named in the 1597 will of John Rice, husband of Alice Perry (see below).<sup>[73]</sup> In the 1570 will of John Benton, he was called godfather of Benton's son John Benton (see below).
- ii. HENRY PERRY, bur. Manuden 27 May 1573;<sup>[74]</sup> m. KATHERINE \_\_\_\_\_. She was probably the "Catherine Pirrye widdow" who m. John Gladwin 2 Jan. 1575/6 in Manuden.<sup>[75]</sup> Henry Perry was an executor of his father's will (which also named Henry's children James, Agnes, Mary, Henry, and John). He was an overseer of the 1570 will of John Benton (see below). The will of Henry Perry of Manuden was dated 11 Nov. 1573 and proved 16 Feb. 1573/4:
 

to be buried in Manuden churchyard; to wife Kateryne all houses and lands in Manuden for her life unless she remarries (then she to have my messuage and tenement at Haseley held by lease from Raymond Cary, esq., for 30 years); to son Henry all said properties at death or remarriage of my wife, he to have the Haseley property in the meantime; to son John my tenement in Depden with its associated properties, also my properties in Suson[?] and Waltham, son Henry not to interfere; to daughters Johanne, Agnes, and Mary, £40 each when 21 or married, also household items (described); to sons Henry and John 5 pewter platters each; wife Katryne to make bond to my brother Thomas Pery and John Clayden of Butloo[?] for delivery of papers; residue to wife Kateryn, she to be executrix; brother Thomas Pery other executor (he to have 10s.); overseer John Claydon (he to have 10s.); to Thos. Freman 20 quarters of barley over 2 years; witnesses John Janva [Janewa] vicar and Will Bernard (scribe).<sup>[76]</sup>
- iii. JOAN PERRY, m. \_\_\_\_ JAKES. She was named in her father's will, with children William, Mary, John, Henry, and Jane Jakes.
3. iv. AGNES<sup>C</sup> PERRY, b. say 1515; m. (1) WILLIAM STRACY; m. (2) JOHN BENTON.
  - v. ALICE PERRY, m. JOHN RICE. Alice, her husband, and their children Agnes and Mary Rice were named in her father's will. The will of John Rice was dated 2 May 1597 (no probate recorded):

<sup>72</sup> The bequests in John Perry's will suggest that he may have had two other children, though the will does not explicitly say so: George Perry (children John, George, Henry, and Mary Perry), and \_\_\_\_\_ (Perry) Freeman (children Thomas, Christopher, Richard, and Alice Freeman). The 1574 will of Thomas Freman of Manuden, husbandman, proves that at least three of these Freemans were siblings: his main legatees were his sister Alice and his brother Christopher Freman (Essex Record Office, D/ABW 14/186; dated 20 Feb. and proved 22 March 1573/4).

<sup>73</sup> The Margaret Cowell, wife of James Cowell, also named in the 1597 will of John Rice, was probably the "Margareta Perye" who m. "Jacobus Cowell" 19 Jan. 1562/3 in Debden (Registers of St. Mary the Virgin, Debden, Essex, 1558–1693; ERO D/P 242/1/1); her connection to this family has not been determined.

<sup>74</sup> *Manuden Registers*: Henry Pyrrye thelder.

<sup>75</sup> *Manuden Registers*.

<sup>76</sup> ERO D/ABW 28/346.

“John Rysse of Debden in the Cownty of Essex yeoman”; to daughters Annys Gyppes and Elyzabeth Rysse my tenement with 3 houses on it with associated properties, held of the manor of Debden Hall, on condition that within 6 days of my death John Gyppes and Annysse his wife and Elyzabeth Rysse my daughter enter into bond with Henrye Stracye of Latton and Edmund Hamonde of Debden for £100 apiece that they will pay testator’s debts and legacies, not contest the will, and see that it is probated within 28 days; to wife Else £8 (40s. per quarter, paid by John Gyppes and Elyzabeth my daughter), and her dwelling in the chamber of the parlor with ingress and egress, sufficient firewood, food, and half of household stuff; to daughter’s daughter Mary Whelpeson £6-13-4 when 24 or married; to John Gyppes’ children (John, Wyllyam, Jane, Elyzabeth, and Marye) 40s. apiece when 21 (boys) or married (girls); to servant Wyllyam Hollywell 40s.; to Margaret Cowell, wife of Jeames Cowell, 5s.; to servant Jeane Charles 2s. 6d.; to kinsman Thomas Perrye 3s. 4d.; to the poor of this parish 4s.; residue to John Gyppes and Elyzabeth my daughter, they to be executors; if they fail to do so, then Henrye Stracye and Edmund Hamonde to execute the will; legacies to daughter Elyzabeth void if she marries “one Edward Ruste”; signed by mark; witnesses Edmund Hamonde (apparently the scribe), Rychard Bayns, John Hodshon, Rychard Lockynebald, and “Webbes” (by mark).<sup>[77]</sup>

**3. AGNES<sup>C</sup> PERRY** (*John<sup>D</sup> Perry*), born say 1515; married (first) **WILLIAM STRACY**. He died between 27 March 1551 (when his will was dated) and 19 December 1552, when his wife remarried. Agnes (Perry) Stracy married (second) in Epping 19 December 1552 **JOHN BENTON**, as his second wife.<sup>[78]</sup>

<sup>77</sup> ERO D/ACW 1/142.

<sup>78</sup> The will of his father “John Benton thelder” was dated 14 July 1550 (ERO D/AEW 2/260; no probate recorded); in it he named (among others) his son John Benton (who was bequeathed “my lease of Shyngyllhall”) and goddaughter M[ar]get Benton, daughter of John Benton. Assuming the father of Margaret was the same as the testator’s son, then that son had at least one child by 1550 and must therefore have been married prior to 1552. She was most likely the “Margarett Benton” bp. 15 Nov. 1545 in Epping (no parents listed) [*Epping Registers*]. In addition, there was only one Andrew Benton baptized in Epping before 1565: “Andrew” Benton, bp. 20 Nov. 1549 (no parents listed). The 1566 will of John Benton’s father-in-law John Perry, while naming Andrew Benton after his Stracy and Benton grandchildren, sets him apart from those grandchildren (see above). Also, Andrew Benton was not one of the sons to whom administration of the estate of Agnes (Perry) (Stracy) Benton was given (see below). One last piece of evidence that Andrew Benton was born to a prior marriage of John Benton is this John Benton’s will, dated 2 Aug. 1570, in which he named his son Andrew as an executor, meaning that he must have been 21, or at least near enough to make it likely that he would be of age when it was time to execute the will. If he was indeed the one baptized 20 Nov. 1549, he would have been about three months shy of his 21<sup>st</sup> birthday; but if he were a child of Agnes, he could not have been older than 17. There were two Margaret Bentsons buried in Epping in 1552 (May 22 and August 2); probably one of them was John Benton’s first wife, and the other one his daughter.

This Andrew Benton, John Benton’s son by his first marriage, was buried 21 Feb. 1638/9 in Epping. As “Andrew Benton senr. of Epping . . . Yeoman” he left a will dated 21 July 1638 and proved 20 Feb. 1638/9 (London Metropolitan Archives, MS 9172/46, will 23): poor of Epping; daughter Margarit Waylett, wife of John Waylett of Roydon, yeoman; grandson Andrew Benton Junr. of Epping, yeoman; children of daughter Marye (William Stracye Junr. her eldest son, John Stracye, James, Samuell, Joseph, Ann, and Hester Stracye when 21 or married); daughters of son Andrew Benton and children of daughter Margaritt wife of John Waylett when 21 or married; children of daughter Jane late wife of Wilforde Gouldinge (William Gouldinge, and Robert, Wilforde, and



John Benton was buried there 27 September 1570.<sup>[79]</sup> Agnes (Perry) (Stracy) Benton was the “Mother Benton” buried there 17 March 1576/7; on 26 March 1577 administration of the estate of Agnes Benton, widow, of Epping, was granted to her sons William Stracy, Henry Stracy, and John Benton.<sup>[80]</sup>

The will of William Stracy of Manuden was dated 27 March 1551 (no probate recorded):

To be buried in Manuden churchyard; to wife Agnes my house and lands and tenements for her life; to son Henry Stracy lands, meadow, and pasture at Upend in Manuden; if he dies without heirs, land to go to son Wyllm; if both die then it to be divided between Agnes and Mary my daughters; to son Wyllm after the decease of his mother the residue of lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Manuden, and if he dies without heirs to my son Henry; to daughter Agnes 40s. when married; to daughter Mary 40s. when married; residue to wife Agnes, she and John Pery the elder of Manuden to be executors; witnesses John Pakeman and John Pery of Manuden.<sup>[81]</sup>

John Benton was overseer of the 1566 will of his father-in-law. The will of John Benton of Epping, yeoman, was dated 2 August 1570 (12 Elizabeth) and proved 24 October 1570:

Bequests to the poor of Epping and Manuden (Malenden); to son John Benton bed and bedding, a gelding worth 5 marks or 2 cows worth the same, other household items and furniture (specified, including a charger his aunt gave him and a chest that was his aunt's), and 20 “wethers” or £4; to son Andrew Benton furniture and household items (specified); to wife Agnes a bed and bedding, other furniture (specified) “w<sup>th</sup> all the brasse w<sup>ch</sup> was hers before o<sup>r</sup> mariage” and other household items (specified); to Mary, Elizabeth, and Katheryn, the daughters of William Stracye, £4 at marriage (to Mary 20s., to Elizabeth 40s., and to Katheryn 20s.); to Elizabeth the daughter of the said William Stracye a cow when 14; to Thomas and Mary the children of Edward Adams 40s. equally divided; to son-in-law Henry Stracye £6-13-4; to my covenant servants 6s. 9d. apiece; to Mary Tirlinge 20s.; to godchildren 12d. apiece; to goddaughter Agnes Benton the daughter of Humfrey Benton 10s.; to John Benton my brother's son 20s.; my wife Agnes and son Andrew to pay to my son John Benton £100 for the purchase of lands at the discretion of John Serle and Thomas Pyrrye his godfathers and of Henry Pyrrye with the advice and counsel of my executors, they to pay him £5 per year until done; residue to wife Agnes and son Andrewe, they to be executors; overseers John Searle, Thomas Pyrrye, and Harry Pirrye, they to have 10s. apiece; wife Agnes to have occupation of half of my manor of Shingle haule in Epping and its profits except timber instead of her dower, for 40 years, she to pay half of the dues to the queen and her heirs and a peppercorn yearly to said Andrewe Benton and his heirs (if demanded), keeping it in good repair; to wife Agnes a tenement at the church gate with the Pynnes mead and Pynnes croft in Epping for 40 years, paying the rent to the lord and a peppercorn

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Daniell Gouldinge, when 21 or married); wife's sister Prissilla Stracye; Mary Reeve daughter of Josua Reeve of Netteswell when 21 or married; Marye Reeve daughter of Jeremye Reeve of White Roden when 21 or married; servants Jeremye Reeve, Andrew Benton, and Marye Peacocke; wife Marye executrix; overseer sons-in-law William Stracye of Latton, yeoman, and John Waylett of Roydon; signed by mark; witnesses Richard Searle, John Milles, and Nicholas Fryer[?].

<sup>79</sup> *Epping Registers*.

<sup>80</sup> *Epping Registers*; admon. in the London Commissary Court, 13:147 (FSL #94490).

<sup>81</sup> ERO D/ABW 33/197.

yearly to said son Andrewe Benton (if demanded); to son John Benton the said tenement at the church gate after the death of Agnes, for 1000 years, paying the rent and peppercorn as aforesaid; if son Andrewe dies without issue then manor of Shinglehaulte to go to son John Benton; signed by mark; witnesses John Searle and William Stracye.<sup>[82]</sup>

As noted above, John Benton inherited his father's lease of the manor of Shingle Hall. According to the history of this manor traced in the *Victoria County History* of Essex, John Benton, who had previously been the tenant, acquired the manor from Henry Parker, Lord Morley, in 1563 and held court there in 1565; on his death in 1570 it passed to his son Andrew, who died in 1639.<sup>[83]</sup>

Children of William<sup>c</sup> and Agnes (Perry) Stracy:

4. i. WILLIAM<sup>B</sup> STRACY, b. say 1535.
- ii. AGNES STRACY, named in the 1551 will of her father, but not the 1566 will of her grandfather.
- iii. MARY STRACY, b. say 1545; perhaps the "Widow Adams" bur. in Royden, Essex 31[sic] Sept. 1589;<sup>[84]</sup> m. in Epping 12 Aug. 1565 EDWARD ADAMS (bur. in Roydon 10[sic] Feb. 1575/6).<sup>[85]</sup>

Mary was named in the 1551 will of her father and the 1566 will of her grandfather. Mary and Edward's children Thomas and Mary were named in the 1570 will of her stepfather. The will of Edward Adams of Roydon was dated 16[sic] Feb. 1575/6 and proved 5 June 1576:

"Edward Addam of Roidon in the conty of Essex . . . yeoman"; to be buried in Roydon churchyard; to son Henry Addam and his heirs my free and copyhold land in Roydon; if he dies without heirs the to my son Thomas Addam and his heirs; and if he dies without heirs then to my four daughters (Frances Adam, Mary Adam, Anne Adam, and Elizabeth Addam) and their heirs; to wife Marie Addam my copyhold land called Lowestyes and 2 acres of copyhold land in Pages for her life, then to son Thomas Adam and his heirs; if Thomas dies without heirs, then to my four daughters and their heirs; if they die without heirs then to the children of my brothers John Adams of Harlow and Robert Adams of Great Parndon; to wife the profits for two years of my lease of Marywethers; to my five children (Thomas Adam, Frances Adam, Mary Adam, Anne Adam, and Elizabeth Adam) the profits of the same lease of Merywethers for the next 12 years (wife to hold the money and distribute at their age of 21); to son Thomas Adam the profits of the last 7 years of the lease of Merywethers (if he dies, then to my wife Marye Adam); to daughter Frances Adam linsens and dishes (described) when 21; to daughter Marie Adam the same; to son Thomas Adam the same; to daughter Anne Adam the same;

<sup>82</sup> London Metropolitan Archives, MS 9172/7B, will 108; also abstracted in F. G. Emmison, *Elizabethan Wills of South-West Essex* (Waddesdon, Bucks., 1983) [hereafter Emmison, *Elizabethan Wills*], 40. The date of probate comes from the latter.

<sup>83</sup> "Epping: Introduction and Manors," in *A History of the County of Essex: Volume 5*, ed. W. R. Powell (London, 1966), pp. 114–127. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol5/pp114-127>.

<sup>84</sup> *Roydon Registers*.

<sup>85</sup> *Roydon Registers*: Edward Adam.

to daughter Elizabeth Adam the same; to son Henry 20s. when 21; to daughter Mary Addam 20s. when 21; to daughter Frances 20s. when 21; to son Thomas Adam 20s. when 21; to daughter Anne Adam 20s. when 21; to daughter Elizabeth Adam 20s. when 21; residue to wife Mary to bring up my children; executors wife and brother John Adam (he to have 6s. 8d.); overseers William Stracie of Epping and Robert Adam of Parndon (they to have 6s. 8d. apiece); witnesses Edward Brasier, Thomas Wode, Richde Borham, Edward Clifton, Stephen Brewer, and James Yonge.<sup>[86]</sup>

5. iv. HENRY STRACY, b. say 1549; m. MARGARET BURTON.

Child of John and Agnes<sup>C</sup> (Perry) (Stracy) Benton:

- v. JOHN BENTON, probably one of the John Bentons bp. in Epping with no parents given (24 Dec. 1554, 28 Feb. 1554/5, or 9 Aug. 1557);<sup>[87]</sup> also probably the John Benton bur. 2 July 1626 in North Weald Bassett, Essex.<sup>[88]</sup>

John Benton was named in the 1566 will of his maternal grandfather and the 1570 will of his father. He was a supervisor of the 1620 will of his (half) brother William Stracy. The will of John Benton of North Weald Bassett, Essex, yeoman, was dated 30 June 1626 and proved 20 Oct. 1626:

to daughter Susan the 3 milk cows she now has, 2 pairs of sheets (1 flax and 1 tow); to her daughter Elisabeth Bennett 2 pairs of sheets (same); to daughter Susan household goods and furniture (specified) at Hasting wood; to daughter Margaret Coop[er] and her daughter Margaret 2 pairs of sheets and 3 pieces of pewter each (3 pieces of pewter each also to daughter Susan and her daughter); to son Nathaniel Benton 2 pairs of sheets and 6 pieces of pewter; of £8 that Mr. Reeve of Hasting wood pays for rent yearly, 40s. yearly to son Nathaniel Benton; to daughter Keys' 3 daughters 2 pieces of pewter each; to son Nathaniel second feather bed and second bedstead; to grandchild Martha Porter household goods and furniture (specified); John Shelle of Naseing and William Stracie of Latton to have the distribution of bequeathed linen and pewter; to daughter Margaret 30s. yearly out of the Hastings wood rent; to daughter Susan 10s. yearly of the said rent; the other £4 of the rent to son John Benton, he to be executor (he to have great brass pot); residue to daughters Margaret and Susan and son Nathaniel (distributed by said John Shelle and William Stracie); signed; witnesses Simon Lynch and Elisabeth Bennett (by mark).<sup>[89]</sup>

4. WILLIAM<sup>B</sup> STRACY (*William<sup>C</sup> Stracy and Agnes Perry; John<sup>D</sup> Perry*), born say 1535; buried in Epping 9 August 1620; married (perhaps second) ISABEL \_\_\_\_\_ (buried there 30 July 1605); married (perhaps third) in Great Parndon, Essex 19 May 1606 ALICE (STANDAY) (HOLLOWAY) BEARD, widow of John

<sup>86</sup> Archdeaconry of Middlesex (Essex and Herts), registered wills, 3:244 (ERO D/AMR 3/244/3).

<sup>87</sup> *Epping Registers*. Alternatively, he may have been the "John the sonne of Jhon Benton" bp. 31 Jan. 1559/60 in North Weald Bassett, Essex (Registers of St. Andrew, North Weald Bassett, Essex, 1557–1737; ERO D/P 84/1/1) [hereafter *North Weald Bassett Registers*].

<sup>88</sup> *North Weald Bassett Registers*.

<sup>89</sup> Essex Record Office, D/AEW 18/78.

Beard of Great Parndon.<sup>[90]</sup> She survived her husband; no burial or probate for her has been found.

William Stracy was named in the 1551 will of his father and the 1566 will of his grandfather and was a witness to the 1570 will of his stepfather (in which his daughters Mary, Elizabeth, and Katherine were named). He witnessed the 1573 will of William Adams of Little Parndon.<sup>[91]</sup> He was an overseer of the 1576 will of his brother-in-law Edward Adams of Roydon. He and his stepbrother Andrew Benton were overseers of and witnesses to the 1585 will of John Holloway of Epping, yeoman.<sup>[92]</sup> The will of William “Stracye” of Epping, yeoman, was dated 1 and proved 15 August 1620:

bequests to the poor of Epping, Roydon, and Manuden; wife Else to have all the goods and household items she brought with her, she to have £6 yearly for her life (£4 from my son Willm Stracey and 40s. from my son Samuell Stracye) as long as she makes no dowry claim; to daughter Joane £10 from my son Willm within 6 months of her marriage; to (said) daughter Joane £56-13-4 and household goods (specified); those household goods (if Joane dies without children) should go to Mary Stracye the daughter of son Willm, or to his other children if she dies, except some of it (specified) to John and Hanna the son and daughter of my son Samuell; to daughter Marye the wife of Willm Wood household goods (specified); to her 4 children 10s. apiece; to daughter Elizabeth wife of George Campe household goods (specified); to Willm Campe 40s.; to Jane Campe 40s. and household goods (specified); to the rest of daughter Elyzabeth's children 10s. apiece (when 18 if they are not yet that old); to daughter Jane wife of John Woode 4 pairs of sheets (1 flaxen) and second-best kettle; to her daughter Hanna bedstead standing over the parlor; to rest of Jane's children 10s. apiece (when 18 if they are not yet that old); to the children of John Clarke of Netteswell (Netswell), deceased, 2s. apiece; to son Willm all lands and tenements, copy and free, in Manuden, and my long cart and wheels and 4 pewter platters; to his children 10s. apiece (when 18 if they are not yet that old); to son Samuell lands and tenements, copy and free, in Epping, Parndon (Paringdon), and Roydon; to godson Samuell Stracy my great chest in my parlor and the press standing there; to Marye Stracye daughter of son Samuell my cupboard standing in the kitchen; residue to son Samuell, he to be executor; overseers brother John Benton and son-in-law Willm Wood, they to have 5s. apiece; signed by “his mark and seale” (looks like a scrawled attempt at an actual signature); witnesses Robart Stracie, Richard Stace, and Roger Stace.<sup>[93]</sup>

<sup>90</sup> Registers of St. Mary the Virgin, Great Parndon, Essex, 1547–1704 (ERO D/P 184/1/1). She had been the second wife of John<sup>a</sup> Beard, father of James<sup>l</sup> Beard (see forthcoming article). She was thus the stepmother of James Beard *and* the step-grandmother of his wife Martha<sup>l</sup> (Wood) Beard, perhaps the reason that they first came into contact with each other. Before her marriage to Beard, Alice had been the widow of John Holloway of Epping, of whose 1585 will William Stracy was an overseer and witness (see below).

<sup>91</sup> Archdeaconry of Middlesex (Essex and Herts), registered wills 3:161 (ERO D/AMR 3/161/2), dated 8 July and proved 28 Oct. 1573. This William Adams was an ancestor of James Beard, husband of Martha<sup>l</sup> (Wood) Beard (see forthcoming article).

<sup>92</sup> London Metropolitan Archives, MS 9172/12B, will 108; also abstracted in Emmison, *Elizabethan Wills*, 91 (dated 16 May and proved 16 Nov. 1585).

<sup>93</sup> London Metropolitan Archives, MS 9172/31 (no separate will number noted).

Children of William<sup>B</sup> Stracy (bp. in Epping):<sup>[94]</sup>

- i. MARY<sup>A</sup> STRACY, bp. 9 May 1563; m. in Epping 25 Feb. 1589/90 WILLIAM WOOD (see above); parents of Martha<sup>1</sup> (Wood) Beard. She was named in the 1570 will of her step-grandfather John Benton.
- ii. ELIZABETH STRACY, bp. 23 Nov. 1565; m. in Roydon, Essex 12 Oct. 1587 GEORGE CAMPE.<sup>[95]</sup> She was named in the 1570 will of her step-grandfather John Benton. She and her husband (and their children William and Jane Campe and others unnamed) were mentioned in her father's will. The will of George Campe of Roydon, yeoman, was dated 17 Jan. 1632/3 and proved 24 May 1635:
 

to son Wm Campe 1s.; £40 due me from Samuell Hunt of Epping to be equally divided among my 7 daughters, Ellyzabeth, Mary, Jane, Joane, Susan, Mathee, and Margaret; to daughter Mary best bed in the parlor with its bedding; to daughter Margrett the bed I lie on with its bedding; to daughter Susan the bed that my daughter Mary lies in (all beds to be kept by wife during her life); residue to wife Ellyzabeth, she to be executrix; signed by mark; witnesses Samuell Stracye and Willyam Pattinson (by mark).<sup>[96]</sup>
- iii. KATHERINE STRACY, bp. 9 May 1568 (apparently twin of Joan); bur. Matching, Essex 6 March 1587/8 or 1588/9;<sup>[97]</sup> m. in Epping 17 Dec. 1587 JOHN INGOLD of Matching. She was named in the 1570 will of her step-grandfather John Benton.
- iv. JOAN STRACY, bp. 9 May 1568 (apparently twin of Katherine); bur. Epping 29 Aug. 1571; not named in the 1570 will of her step-grandfather John Benton.
- v. WILLIAM STRACY, bp. 26 Oct. 1572; bur. Latton 27 Nov. 1645; m. in Epping 27 April 1601 MARY BENTON (daughter of his "step-uncle" Andrew Benton).<sup>[98]</sup> She was bur. in Latton 13 Feb. 1637/8. William Stracy was

<sup>94</sup> The known baptismal dates of his children cover twenty-two years (1563–1585), which is not beyond the realm of possibility for being by one mother; so they may all be children of his only known prior wife, Isabel \_\_\_\_.

<sup>95</sup> Also recorded 21 Oct. 1587 in Nazeing (Registers of All Saints, Nazeing, Essex, 1559–1668; ERO D/P 321/1/1) [hereafter *Nazeing Registers*]. They had one child bur. in Nazeing ("George Camps child" bur. 21 June 1588) and two children bp. in Nazeing: *William Camp* (bp. 9 Nov. 1589) and *Elizabeth Camp* (bp. 31 Oct. 1591), and the following children bp. in Roydon (*Roydon Registers*): *Mary Campe* (bp. 23 Sept. 1593), *Samuel Campe* (bp. 1 Dec. 1594), *George Campe* (bp. 24 Aug. 1595), *Joan Campe* (bp. 18 June 1598), *Jane Campe* (bp. 18 Jan. 1600/1), *Susan Campe* (bp. 17 April 1603), *Martha Campe* (bp. 21 July 1605), *Sarah Campe* (bp. 29 Nov. 1607; bur. there 14 Nov. 1609), an unbaptized son (bur. 4 July 1609), and *Margaret Campe* (bp. 23 Dec. 1610). An unbaptized daughter of Elizabeth Campe was bur. 16 March 1616/17 in Roydon. While this could be a daughter of George and Elizabeth, most likely it was a daughter of their daughter Elizabeth, who in turn was prob. the Elizabeth Campe who m. Timothie Baylie 18 May 1617 in Roydon.

<sup>96</sup> London Metropolitan Archives, MS 9172/43 will 77.

<sup>97</sup> Registers of St. Mary the Virgin, Matching, Essex, 1558–1746 (ERO D/P 411/1/1): Katerina ux Johanis Ingold.

<sup>98</sup> The *Mary Stracy* bp. in Epping 21 March 1601/2 was probably their daughter. They also had the following children bp. in Latton: *William Stracy* (bp. 2 Feb. 1603/4), *John Stracy* (bp. 15 June 1606), \_\_\_\_ *Stracy* (name obscured in record, son; bp. 25 July 1608), possibly *Anne Stracy* (bp. 1610), \_\_\_\_- *Stracy* (name obscured in record, son; bp. 22 Nov. 1612), and *Esther Stracy* (bp. 23

mentioned in his father's will (along with daughter Mary Stracy and other unnamed children). As "William Stracie of Latton" he was requested to distribute some of the bequests in the 1626 will of John Benton of North Weald Bassett, Essex (probably his uncle; see above); and he was an overseer of the 1638 will of his father-in-law Andrew Benton of Epping, yeoman.<sup>[99]</sup> He and his son James were named in the 1629 will of his brother-in-law William Wood (he as an overseer) (see above). He was a churchwarden in Latton parish in 1614 and 1633.

- vi. JANE<sup>A</sup> STRACY, b. say 1575; m. JOHN WOOD (see above); parents of Mary<sup>1</sup> (Wood) Platt.
- vii. JOAN STRACY, bur. Latton 28 Sept. 1641; named in her father's will and in the 1629 will of her brother-in-law William Wood (unmarried).
- viii. SARAH STRACY, bp. 9 July 1583; not named in her father's will.
- ix. SAMUEL STRACY, bp. 16 May 1585; d. 15 and bur. in Epping 17 Feb. 1653/4; m. HELEN/ELLEN/ELEANOR \_\_\_\_\_.<sup>[100]</sup> He was executor of his father's will (named with children John, Hannah, and Mary Stracy, and probably Samuel Stracy), and a witness to the 1633 will of his brother-in-law George Campe. The will of Samuel Stracy, senior, of Roydon, yeoman, was dated 1 May 1648 and proved 8 May 1654:

to wife Ellen all properties for her life; to son Samuell after wife's decease my dwelling called Hallawayes with associated lands (described); to son John after wife's decease tenement "beneath hill Called Makins" with associated lands (described); to son Joshua the reversion of my 2 parcels of land and meadow called Nichcolles (10 acres) after the decease of wife Ellen, and furniture (described); to Hancan [*sic*; Hannah?] Law whom I have brought up a bed after the decease of wife Ellen; to daughter Sarah £30 in 3 years (or to her daughter if she is not living); residue to wife Ellen for her life, she to pay legacies and bring up my son Joshua, and to distribute up to £5 to each of my children as she pleases; after decease of wife, half of brass, pewter, and linens to daughters Hannah and Sarah, residue to sons Samuel, John, and Joshua; wife Ellen executrix; witnesses Josiah Wood and Joseph Cornish (by mark).<sup>[101]</sup>

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April 1615). Their children were also named in the will of their maternal grandfather Andrew Benton (see above).

<sup>99</sup> See above. Also named in that will were Andrew Benton's wife Mary and his wife's sister "Prissilla Stracye." Mary was Benton's second wife (Andrew Benton m. Mary "Reve" 26 Aug. 1616 in Nazeing [*Nazeing Registers*]); she left a will (as "Mary Benton of Nasing . . . widow") dated 17 Dec. 1641 and proved 1 April 1642 (London Metropolitan Archives, MS 9172/49, will 46), in which she named (among many others) her sister "Precilla Stracey wife of William Stracey of Harlow." This William Stracy of Harlow was the son of that name of William and Mary (Benton) Stracy: "William Stracie of Latton" m. "Precilla Reeve of Eppinge singlewoman" 1 Jan. 1633/4 in Widford, Herts (Registers of Widford, Hertfordshire, 1558–1676; Hertfordshire Record Office D/P 123/1/1). Priscilla, wife of William Stracy, was bur. 19 Oct. 1670 in Epping.

<sup>100</sup> They had the following children bp. and bur. in Roydon: an unbaptized son (bur. 13 May 1613), *Samuel Stracy* (bp. 25 July 1614), *Mary Stracy* (bp. 17 Dec. 1615; bur. 2 April 1632), *John Stracy* (bp. 27 Feb. 1617/18), *Hannah Stracy* (bp. 31 Jan. 1619/20 in Nazeing, recorded in Roydon), *Sarah Stracy* (bp. 14 Nov. 1621; bur. 19 Dec. 1621), *Sarah Stracy* (again) (bp. 31 Oct. 1626), *Jonathan Stracy* (bp. 18 Nov. 1629; bur. 2 Dec. 1629), and *Joshua Stracy* (bp. 25 June 1634).

<sup>101</sup> PCC 60 Alchin (PROB 11/234 folio 76).



5. **HENRY STRACY** (*William<sup>C</sup> Stracy and Agnes Perry; John<sup>D</sup> Perry*), born say 1549; buried in Latton, Essex 3 June 1611; married **MARGARET BURTON** in Epping, Essex 19 July 1574. She was buried in Latton 9 September 1625.

Henry Stracy was named in the 1551 will of his father and the 1566 will of his grandfather; he was called “son in law” in the 1570 will of his stepfather. He was a churchwarden for Latton parish in 1605. The will of Henry Stracy of Latton, yeoman, was dated 31 May and proved 29 June 1611:

to wife Margeret all lands and tenements in the parishes of Latton and Manuden in Essex and Sawbridgeworth in Hertfordshire for her life; after her death the lands in Manuden to eldest son Robert Stracie, and lands in Latton to son Henrie Stracie; 2 acres of land or meadow in Sawbridgeworth (1 acres in a mead called Hallison and the other in a mead called Thetchmead) which I purchased from Mr. Robert Rainsford to be sold for payment of a debt of £40 for my son James Stracie to Mr. Peirshawe of London, merchant, for the payment whereof my brother Dryewood and my son Denne stand jointly bound; to grandchildren 20s. apiece; to Henry Denne son of my daughter Anne a lamb; to late servant Willm Bull 6s. 8d.; to all my men servants (John Beubin[?], James Reddington, Abraham Belthop, Mathewe Starkis and Richard Jackson) 6s. 8d. apiece; to my maid servant Elizabeth Starkes 6s. 8d.; to Anne Bowes & Clemens Starkis 20d. apiece; to the poor of Latton 20s.; residue (with the exception of my lease of Latton Priory, which son Robert shall enjoy for the term remaining) to wife and son Henrie; wife Margeret to be executrix; signed by mark; witnesses Th. Denne, John Wright (by mark), and Richard Offyn (by mark).<sup>102]</sup>

The will of Margaret (Burton) Stracy was dated 27 Jan. 1624/5 and proved 17 Oct. 1625:

“Margaret Stracie of the p[ar]ish of Latton . . . widdowe, late wife of Henrie Stracie late of Latton aforesaid deceased”; to son Robert Stracie 40s.; to his wife Anne 10s.; to his daughter Margaret Stracie 20s.; to his other 7 children (Anne, Henrie, Robert, Elizabeth, Marie, William, and Margery) 10s. each; to son James Stracie 40s.; to his wife Frances 10s.; to their 5 children (Henrie, Margaret, Francis, Elizabeth, and Anne) 10s. each; to son Henrie Stracie 40s.; to his wife Anne 10s.; to their son Henrie 20s.; to the rest of their children (Anne, Abraham, Magaret, William, and John) 10s. each; to son-in-law Mr. Thomas Denne £3; to his wife my daughter Anne 20s.; to their eldest son Thomas Denne £5; to their other 6 children (Anne, Henrie, David, Margeret, Marie, and Elizabeth) 20s. each; to the maid servants of Mr. Denne (Alice Rogers, Marie Yonge, and Day Starkis) 3s. 4d. each; to the poor of Latton 20s.; bequests of personal property (described) to son Robert Stracie, his wife, their daughters

<sup>102</sup> ERO D/ABW 36/167. Servant Abraham Belthop was Abraham<sup>1</sup> Belknap of Lynn, Mass., for whose English origin see Henry Wyckoff Belknap, “The English Ancestry of the American Belknaps” *Register* 68 (1914): 83–92 and 190–198, the same author, “Belknap: Additional Records” *Register* 85 (1931): 265–288, and G. Andrews Moriarty (incorporating further research from the previous author), “The Family of Abraham Belknap of Lynn, Mass.” *Register* 104 (1950): 316–317. This was added to by John Brooks Threlfall, *Fifty Great Migration Colonists to New England and their Origins* (1990 and 1992, repr. 2008, Westminster, Md.), 17–36, including the identification of his wife Mary Stallon *alias* Butler, whom he married 28 Oct. 1617 in Latton (see also Robert Battle, “Some Notes on the Ancestry of Mary<sup>1</sup> Stallon *alias* Butler, Wife of Abraham<sup>1</sup> Belknap of Lynn, Massachusetts” *Register* 176 [2022]: 173–178). It is possible that Abraham Belknap, who was a native of Sawbridgeworth, Herts., was in Latton (where he met his wife) due to his employment by Henry Stracy, who had interests in both parishes.

Margaret and Anne, son James, his wife, their daughters Margaret, Frances, Elizabeth, and Anne Stracie, son-in-law Mr. Denne, his wife (my daughter), their son Henrie, their daughters Margaret and Anne, Anne Stracie wife of son Henry, and other 3 daughters (Anne the wife of Mr. Denne, Anne the wife of Robert Stracie, and Frances the wife of James Stracie); residue to son Robert Stracie, he to be executor; signed by mark; witnesses Thomas Cramphorne and John Reade (by mark).<sup>[103]</sup>

Children of Henry and Margaret (Burton) Stracy:

- i. HENRY STRACY, prob. bp. Epping 28 Aug. 1575; bur. Latton 16 May 1584.
- ii. ANNE STRACY, bp. Epping 3 or 4 Feb. 1576/7; bur. Latton 12 Feb. 1663/4;<sup>[104]</sup>
  - m. there 22 Sept. 1601 THOMAS DENNE,<sup>[105]</sup> b. abt. 1562–5; bur. Latton 24 April 1640. He was the vicar of Latton 1600–1632 and rector of Netteswell 1634–1640.<sup>[106]</sup>

This couple were the maternal grandparents of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Hussey of Charles County, Maryland.<sup>[107]</sup>

Anne was named in her father's will (as was her son Henry Denne); her husband was a witness. She and her husband were also named in her mother's 1625 will (along with their children Thomas, Anne, Henry, David, Margaret, Mary, and Elizabeth). Thomas Denne was a witness to his father-in-law's 1611 will and the 1629 will of William Wood (see above). The will of Anne Denne of Latton, widow, was dated 20 Oct. 1654 and proved 28 July 1664:

to son Thomas 6 silver spoons, he to pay 10s. apiece to 6 of the children of my daughter Margaret, deceased (Thomas Wood, Daniell Wood, David Wood, Ann Wood, Judith Wood, and Sarah Wood); to Thomas Denne the son of my son Thomas my silver bowl; to William Denne the son of my

<sup>103</sup> ERO D/ABW 47/291.

<sup>104</sup> *Latton Registers*: "Mrs. Ann Denne aged eighty seven years."

<sup>105</sup> They had the following children bp. in Latton (*Latton Registers*): Thomas Denne (bp. 26 Feb. 1603/4), Anne Denne (bp. 3 Aug. 1606), \_\_\_\_\_ Denne (son, bp. 18 Oct. 1608), David Denne (bp. 26 March 1611), Margaret Denne (bp. 30 Nov. 1613), Mary Denne (bp. 10 Nov. 1616), and Elizabeth Denne (bp. 16 June 1619).

<sup>106</sup> *Latton Registers*: "Mr. Thomas Denne vicar of Latton 34 years, and Rector of Neteswell Five yeares . . . aged 78 yeares." He and several of his sons were schooled at Cambridge: (John Venn and J. A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses . . . to 1751*, vol. 2 [Cambridge: University Press, 1922] 31–2): "DENNE OR DEANE, THOMAS. Matric. pens. from Clare, Easter, 1585. B. at Littlebourne, Kent. B.A. 1588–9; M.A. 1592. Ord. deacon (London) Dec. 21; priest, Dec. 22, 1595, age 30. P.C. of Kingsbury. V. of Latton, Essex, 1600–32. R. of Netteswell, 1634–40. Died 1640 . . . Father of the next, of David (1626–7) and Henry (1625). . . ." "DENNE, THOMAS. Adm. sizar at Emmanuel, Feb. 19, 1618–9. S. of Thomas (above). Matric. 1619; B.A. 1622–3; M.A. 1626. Ord. deacon (Peterb.) Sept. 24; priest, Sept. 25, 1626. V. of Latton, Essex, 1632–80. Died Dec. 14, 1680. M.I. at Latton. . ." "DENNE, HENRY. Adm. sizar (age 15) at Sidney, April 26, 1625. S. of Thomas (1585), V. of Latton, Essex. B. there. Matric. 1625; B.A. 1628–9. . ." "DENNE, DAVID. Adm. sizar (age 15) at Sidney, Feb. 12, 1626–7. S. of Thomas (1585), V. of Latton, Essex. B. there. Educated by his father. Matric. 1627, as 'Pen'; B.A. 1630–1; M.A. 1634 . . . As noted there, his son Thomas Denne succeeded him as vicar of Latton in 1632 and served as such until his death in 1680, meaning that for eighty years (1600 to 1680) the vicar of Latton was named Thomas Denne.

<sup>107</sup> Leslie Mahler, FASG, and John C. Brandon, "The English Ancestry of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Hussey of Charles County, Maryland, and Elizabeth<sup>1</sup> (Hussey) Scott, Wife of Robert<sup>1</sup> Scott of Boston, Massachusetts," *The American Genealogist* 89 (2017): 31–40 and 128–136 (esp. 133–134).

son Thomas long flaxen tablecloth and 12 coarse flaxen napkins; to Ann Denne daughter of my son Thomas bedding and furniture (described); to Mary Husse daughter of my daughter Anne bed, bedding, and linens (described); to daughter Mary brass cauldron; to Ann Watts daughter of my daughter Mary silver porringer; to Elizabeth Watts daughter of my daughter Mary 20s.; to Thomas Watts son of my daughter Mary 20s.; to daughter Elizabeth furniture (described); to Annie Caborne daughter of my daughter Elizabeth flaxen sheets and 20s.; to Elizabeth Caborne daughter of my daughter Elizabeth 20s.; to Elizabeth Wood daughter of my daughter Margaret bed, bedding, and linens (described); to said Ann Watts a featherbed and bolster “that are at London in her mothers keepeinge” and other linens (described); to Annie Wood daughter of my daughter Margaret bed and bedding (described) and a little brass pot; to said Elizabeth Wood copper kettle; brewing pan and tub to be sold for the benefit of children of daughter Margaret by Thomas Woode; to David Wood son of daughter Margaret 20s.; pewter to be divided among son Thomas, daughter Mary, and daughter Elizabeth; rest of plate (silver and gilt saltcellar, small silver saltcellar, and 5 silver spoons) to be divided among same 3 children; to son Thomas a gold ring with a death’s head and the letters R F; to daughter Mary little gold ring with a “a true lovers knott on it”; to daughter Elizabeth little gold ring with some white on the outside of it; the ring which was my daughter Anne’s wedding ring “with this posy Man puposeth[sic], god disposeth” to her daughter Mary Hussee “if her father be so pleased”; “whereas I redeemed the weddinge Ringe wch was my Daughter Margaretts, for seaventeene shillings” that ring to be sold and the money distributed among the children of the said Margaret; to daughter Mary riding cloak and safeguard; to daughter Elizabeth best gown, petticoat, and hat; to daughter Mary second gown and petticoat; wearing linen to be divided between daughters Mary and Elizabeth; to said Elizabeth Wood red cloth petticoat; rest of clothing to daughters Mary and Elizabeth; to the poor of Latton 10s.; residue to son Thomas Denne, he to be executor; signed by mark; witnesses George Reynolds and Samuell Wood.<sup>108]</sup>

The will of Thomas Denne, rector of Netteswell, was dated 13 April 1640 and proved 9 June 1640:

to wife Anne freehold properties in Essex and Hertfordshire (described); after her death those properties to son Thomas, he to pay following legacies to testator’s other children; to daughter Margaret the now wife of Thomas Wood 40s. yearly for 16 years (if she dies before the 16 years are done, the remaining money to be paid to feoffees for Margaret’s

<sup>108</sup> ERO D/ABW 63/195. The marriage of her daughter “Margaret Denne of Latton” to “Thomas Woode of Hunsdon” took place 16 April 1634 in Latton (*Latton Registers*). His relationship to the above Woods has not been determined. Three of her other daughters were also married in Latton: Anne Denne to Mr. John Hussee of Little Laver 20 April 1631, Mary Denne to Paul Watts of St. Andrews in the Wardrobe, London, 27 Nov. 1633, and Elizabeth Denne to Richard Caborne 11 May 1641. Allegation for a license for this last marriage was made 10 May 1641: “Richard Caborne of the p[ar]ish of St. Alphage . . . London Barber Surgeon and a bachelor aged about 28 years . . . Elizabeth Denne of Latton . . . Essex mayden aged above 21 years her father being deceased and the living only her mother Anne Denne . . . widdow who is willing . . . as is testified by Paul Watts of the p[ar]ish of St. Giles without Cripplegate London Tailor . . .” (London and Surrey, England, Marriage Bonds and Allegations, 1597–1921; Apr–Jun 1641, p. 95v).

younger children, feoffees chosen by said son Thomas and Thomas Wood the elder of Abess Roding, shoemaker); to daughter Mary the now wife of Paule Wattes £30; to daughter Elizabeth £30; to the two children of my daughter Anne deceased (Thomas and Mary Hussey) £5 apiece; wife Anne to surrender messuage called Smartes in Netteswell “whereof we were ioint purchasers” to daughter Elizabeth, or else £100; to the poor of Latton 10s.; to the poor of Netteswell 10s.; to son Thomas my books; residue to wife Anne, she to be executrix; witnesses John Wood and Samuell Champneis.<sup>[109]</sup>

- iii. MARY STRACY, bp. Latton 8 Feb. 1577/8; bur. there 30 Dec. 1598/9;<sup>[110]</sup> m. there 17 Oct. 1597 GEORGE WARD, bur. there 18 Dec. 1603.<sup>[111]</sup>
- iv. ROBERT STRACY, bp. Latton 29 Nov. 1580; bur. there 2 June 1654; m. there 19 Feb. 1605/6 ANNE DENNE,<sup>[112]</sup> bur. there 13 Dec. 1658. Robert Stracy was called eldest son in his father’s will; he was a witness to the 1620 will of William Stracy (see above). He was the executor of his mother’s 1625 will (which also named his wife Anne and children Margaret, Anne, Henry, Robert, Elizabeth, Mary, William, and Margery). He was a churchwarden for Latton parish in 1619.
- v. JAMES STRACY, bp. Latton 23 Dec. 1583; bur. there 28 Aug. 1656; m. Bocking, Essex 5 Feb. 1606/7 FRANCES FITCH<sup>[113]</sup> (bur. Latton 26 Feb. 1646/7).<sup>[114]</sup> James Stracy was named in his father’s will and in his mother’s 1625 will (which also named his wife Frances and children Henry, Margaret, Frances, Elizabeth, and Anne).

<sup>109</sup> Consistory Court of London, registered wills, 9:378 (FSL #94174).

<sup>110</sup> *Latton Registers*: “Marie Warde the wif of George Warde being drowned.”

<sup>111</sup> *Latton Registers*: “George Ward . . . what died of the plague.” He had apparently remarried, as on 26 Dec. 1600 Thomas Ward, son of George, was bp. in Latton; and on 31 Jan. 1603/4 Audrie Perrian, “servant to the widowe ward” was bur. there. Thomas Ward “the sonne of George Ward who was slayne wth a peece” was bur. 5 Feb. 1601/2 in Latton.

<sup>112</sup> She was doubtless a relative of Thomas Denne, vicar of Latton, who had married Robert’s sister. Robert and Anne (Denne) Stracy had the following children bp. in Latton: *Margaret Stracy* (bp. 27 Dec. 1606), *Anne Stracy* (bp. 22 May 1608), *Elizabeth Stracy* (bp. 25 July 1610; bur. there 26 July 1615), *Henry Stracy* (bp. 24 June 1612), *Robert Stracy* (bp. 13 Nov. 1614; bur. there 29 Jan. 1614/15), *Robert Stracy* (again) (bp. 5 June 1616), and *Elizabeth Stracy* (again) (bp. 25 March 1618). Anne (Denne) Stracy was a sister of Christopher Denne, parson of Upminster, Essex—Henry Stracy “my Nephewe of Mountneshend [prob. Mountnessing] yeoman . . . Essex . . . [and] his Father Robert Stracy of Epping” appear in his will (dated 1 Aug. 1638 and proved 20 Feb. 1638/9 [PCC 34 Harvey; PROB 11/179 folio 255]); Henry Stracy was an overseer.

<sup>113</sup> Registers of St. Mary the Virgin, Bocking, Essex, 1558–1639 (ERO D/P 268/1/1): Jacobus Stracy et francisca fytch. There was a “Francisca Fitche filia Thomae” bp. 14 May 1587 in Bocking, but it would appear that this is not the one who married James Stracy. The will of Thomas Fitch of Bocking, clothier (dated 11 Dec. 1632 and proved 12 Feb. 1632/3), father of the Connecticut immigrants Thomas, James, Samuel, and Joseph Fitch, named (among others) his “sister Stracy”, doubtless referring to this Frances (Fitch) Stracy (PCC 20 Russell; PROB 11/163 folio 159; abstracted in *Register* 46 [1892]: 323–4). He also referred to “kinsman” Henry Stracy, most likely his nephew of that name. The will of this Thomas Fitch’s father, George Fitch of Edwardston, Suffolk, mercer (dated 12 May and proved 18 June 1605) named (among others) daughter Frances, unmarried (PCC 49 Hayes; PROB 11/105 folio 381). For this family, see John T. Fitch, *A Fitch Family History: English Ancestors of the Fitches of Colonial Connecticut*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (repr. 2017), 147–204, 210–212.

<sup>114</sup> They had the following children bp. in Latton: *Margaret Stracy* (bp. 1 Nov. 1612), *Frances Stracy* (bp. 17 Dec. 1615), and *Elizabeth Stracy* (bp. 12 April 1618).

vi. HENRY STRACY (again), bp. Latton 9 Aug. 1585; d. between 10 July 1649 and 3 March 1651/2 (from the dates of his will); m. in Netteswell, Essex 10 Dec. 1611 ANNE HUDSPETH.<sup>[115]</sup> She was possibly the “Anne Stracy Wydow” bur. in Epping 17 Jan. 1660/1.

The Stracey Baronets of Rackheath Park, Norfolk, trace their ancestry to this couple.<sup>[116]</sup>

Henry Stracy was named in his father’s will and in his mother’s 1625 will (which also named his wife Anne and children Henry, Anne, Abraham, Margaret, William, and John). He was the overseer of the 1632 will of his wife’s stepmother Isabel Hudspeth of Epping (see above). His own will was dated 10 July 1649 and proved 3 March 1651/2:

“Henry Stracy of Stratford in the County of Essex yeoman”; of £200 owed by sons Abraham and William Stracy, £100 to son John Stracy and £100 to son Thomas Stracy, they to pay to my wife £16 yearly for her life (otherwise she to have the £200); rest of property to go to my wife for her life, then to be divided into 5 parts: 1 part to son Abraham, 1 to son William, 1 to son John, 1 to son Thomas, and 1 to grandchildren Ann and Margaret Allen; executor son John; witnesses Henry Haynes, Jno. Williams (by mark), and Tho. Day.<sup>[117]</sup>

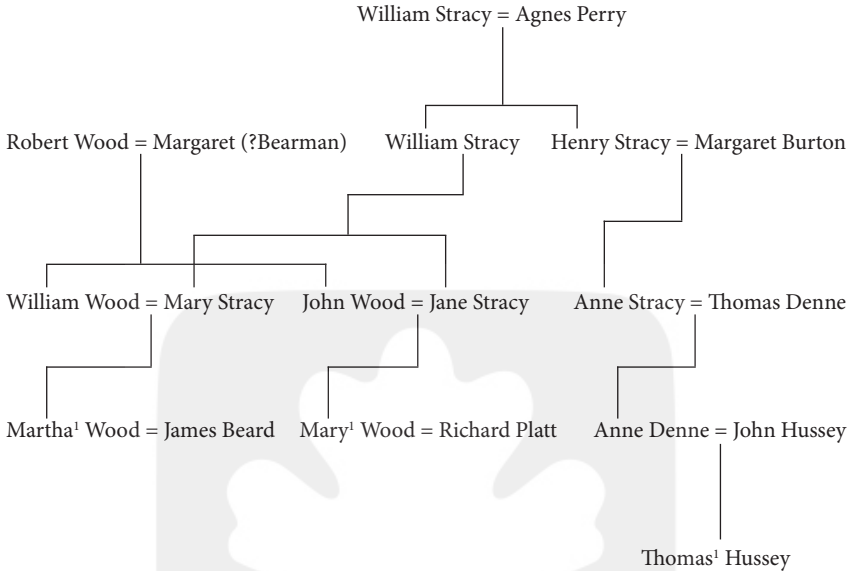
<sup>115</sup> They had the following children bp. in Latton: *Henry Stracy* (bp. 25 Oct. 1612), *Anne Stracy* (bp. 25 July 1614), and *Abraham Stracy* (bp. 18 Feb. 1615/16); and in Netteswell: *Elizabeth Stracy* (bp. 10 May 1617; bur. there 19 June 1617), *Margaret Stracy* (bp. 19 Oct. 1618), *William Stracy* (bp. 6 Jan. 1620/1), (prob.) *John Stracy* (bp. 9 April 1623), and *Thomas Stracy* (bp. 3 Oct. 1628). They also had a son *Andrew Stracy* bur. 28 March 1631 in Netteswell. Three of these sons left wills in the PCC: “Henry Stracy of Hornechurch . . . Essex gent” (PCC 305 Berkeley; PROB 11/257 folio 354; dated 15 June 1656 and proved 27 Aug. 1656), “Abraham Stracy of Deptford . . . Kent gent.” (PCC 121 King; PROB 11/360 folio 438; dated 16 Sept. 1676 and proved 9 Sept. 1679), and “John Stracey Citizen and Cutler of London” (PCC 155 Lloyd; PROB 11/385 folio 156; dated 20 Oct. 1686 and proved 16 Nov. 1686).

Anne (Hudspeth) Stracy was apparently the daughter of Abraham Hudspeth and stepdaughter of Isabel Hudspeth of Epping, widow, in whose will (dated 4 April 1632 and proved 22 June 1633), she named (among others) brother Robert Loveday, daughter-in-law Anne Stracy, goddaughter Anne Stracy, and the group of Henry Stracy Junr., Abraham Stracy, William Stracy, John Stracy, Thomas Stracy, and Margaret Stracy; Henry Stracy of Netteswell was the overseer (London Metropolitan Archives, MS 9172/41, will 68). Abraham Hudspethe m. Isabell Loveday by license 6 Aug. 1593 in Farnham, Essex (Registers of St. Mary the Virgin, Farnham, Essex, 1559–1635; ERO D/P 290/1/1). The name of Abraham’s prior wife was apparently Elizabeth. In Aythorpe Roding, Essex, Elizabeth daughter of Abraham Hudspeth was bp. 14 Jan. 1592/3, Elizabeth the wife of Abraham Hudspeth was bur. 2 April 1593, and Isabell daughter of Abraham Hudspeth was bp. 1 (month obscured) 1595 (Registers of St. Mary, Aythorpe Roding, Essex, 1559–1644; ERO D/P 63/1/1). She may have been the Eli. Barnard who m. Abraham “Hutspur” 28 July 1586 in Great Waltham (Registers of St. Mary and St. Lawrence, Great Waltham, Essex, 1566–1701; ERO D/P 121/1/0).

<sup>116</sup> According to *Burke’s Peerage and Baronetage*, 71<sup>st</sup> ed. (London, 1909), 1705–6, the line goes as follows: William Stracie of Manuden (m. Agnes \_\_\_) → Henry Stracie of Latton (d. 1611; m. Margaret \_\_\_) → Henry Stracie (1585–aft 1649; m. Anne \_\_\_) [this couple] → John Stracie (m. \_\_\_) → Edward Stracey of London (1669–1713; m. Mary Loft) → Sir John Stracey (1698–1749; m. Mary Hardinge) → Sir Edward Stracey of Rackheath Hall (1741–1829), 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet.

<sup>117</sup> PCC 65 Bwyer (PROB 11/221 folio 110).

**Common Descents of Martha<sup>1</sup> (Wood) Beard  
and Mary<sup>1</sup> (Wood) Platt of Milford, Connecticut,  
and Thomas<sup>1</sup> Hussey of Charles County, Maryland**



*(concluded)*

*Robert Battle, FASG (register@nehgs.org), editor of the Register, is a descendant of Martha<sup>1</sup> (Wood) Beard.*



# New England Articles in Genealogical Journals in 2022

*Henry B. Hoff*

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This annual feature in the *Register* indexes certain genealogical journals nineteen months after the close of the publication year. Not all articles in each journal are included. Some articles are not relevant to New England, some are too general, and others are insufficiently documented.

Listed below are fifteen journals indexed (with abbreviations). Next is an *index* to surnames, places, and some subjects occurring in the titles of articles (or commentary) in these journals in 2022. The index is to the *bibliography* by author that follows; “a&c” is used to indicate any additions and corrections to articles since 2000 (only the original author is cited).

Photocopies of articles for personal research can be obtained from libraries or from AmericanAncestors.org under Expert Help/Get Photocopies.

AA	<i>American Ancestors</i>
CA	<i>Connecticut Ancestry</i>
CN	<i>The Connecticut Nutmegger</i>
MASSOG	<i>MASSOG: A Genealogical Magazine for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts</i>
MD	<i>Mayflower Descendant</i>
MG	<i>The Maine Genealogist</i>
NGSQ	<i>National Genealogical Society Quarterly</i>
NHGR	<i>New Hampshire Genealogical Record</i>
NYGBR	<i>The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record</i>
<i>Register</i>	<i>The New England Historical and Genealogical Register</i>
RIR	<i>Rhode Island Roots</i>
TAG	<i>The American Genealogist</i>
TEG	<i>The Essex Genealogist</i>
TG	<i>The Genealogist</i>
VG	<i>Vermont Genealogy</i>

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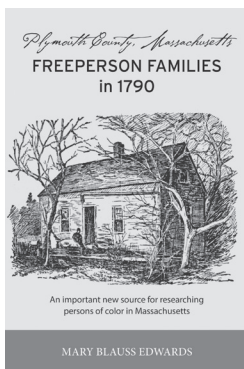
# Quarterly News



Please note these recent developments. For more news, and more detail, read *American Ancestors* magazine and consult [AmericanAncestors.org](http://AmericanAncestors.org), your portal to all that American Ancestors has to offer.

## New Publication

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### **Plymouth County, Massachusetts Freeperson Families in 1790**

*By Mary Blauss Edwards*

Foreword by Kerri Greenidge

6 x 9 paperback, 404 pages

Mary Blauss Edwards has researched every person of color who was listed as a head of household in Plymouth County in the 1790 Census—the first Federal Census of the new United States. Seven years after the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts, most of these 28 black and Wampanoag/Massachusetts Indian soldiers in the Revolutionary War had purchased their freedom using bounty money from their

service. They were now seamen, blacksmiths, ministers, and common laborers who were contributing to the Plymouth economy as they navigated the complicated domestic, social, and economic realities of transitioning from slavery to freedom.

## New Database

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The new *American Offshore Whaling Crew Lists, 1799–1927* database is comprised of 6,082 names and records and is searchable for given names and surnames of crew from four New England ports: Fall River, New Bedford, and Salem, Mass., and New London, Conn. It includes port and voyage information for all known American offshore (or “pelagic”) whaling voyages during this time period. The voyages included in the database sailed from, or were under the registry of, what is now the United States. A voyage was defined as “complete” when the vessel returned to its port of departure or registry. This important new database is the result of a partnership with the New Bedford Whaling Museum, Mystic Seaport Museum, and the Nantucket Historical Association. Their joint work on whaling history can be found at [whalinghistory.org](http://whalinghistory.org).

## **A Resource for Your Future**

Don't have your estate plan in place and don't know where to start?

American Ancestors has partnered with FreeWill to give our community access to a free estate planning tool. In just 20 minutes, you can create a plan that gives you peace of mind, knowing the people you love and the causes you care about are protected well into the future.

To start your free plan, please visit [www.FreeWill.com/AmericanAncestors](http://www.FreeWill.com/AmericanAncestors)

If you have questions about this resource, please contact Ted MacMahon, Chief Advancement Officer, [tmacmahon@nehgs.org](mailto:tmacmahon@nehgs.org), 617-549-0300.

# Washington, D.C. Research Tour

March 23–29, 2025

Discover the wealth of family history resources in our nation's capital. Delve into military records, immigration files, compiled family papers, and more at the National Archives and Records Administration and the Daughters of the American Revolution Library.

## **This program includes:**

- Six-night hotel stay at the State Plaza Hotel
- Tour and orientation to collections at NARA and the DAR Library
- Lectures presented by American Ancestors experts
- One thirty-minute, pre-tour Zoom consultation with an expert genealogist to help prepare for your research
- Two thirty-minute, in-person consultations with expert genealogists during the tour
- Group meals (opening and closing dinner)
- Pre-program preparatory webinar and resources

*Members of American Ancestors receive a discount!*