



Genealogy at Bowdoin - Continued

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Rutley, Caleb

History of Groton, Ma

This book has no index. Below is my own index  
of the text

Shattuck, William, 99

~ , family, 299-301

Central portraits of towns, 1847, p. 247 (facsim)

honor and respectability of the name, and to confer a real substantial benefit upon the family. He will hope that his intentions and his labors will meet the approbation of his kindred; and that they will all regard with favor his efforts to perpetuate the history of the race. He will at least have the satisfaction of introducing to each other many individuals not hitherto known as cousins or relatives; and of rescuing for preservation the fact, that the persons here named existed, which might otherwise have been forgotten and passed into oblivion. Most persons soon become, in the ordinary history of human life, as if they had never been. The announcement that "he is dead," may create a temporary sensation, but it is soon forgotten. In a few years no one can be found who can say, "I remember him." If otherwise, the cases will be exceptional ones. These more enduring records will be an evidence that *we have lived*.

This book owes much of its fulness and value to those individuals who have favored our purpose and zealously aided in furnishing information. Posterity will unite with us in feelings of gratitude for their labors. All contributors cannot be mentioned, but it would be injustice to omit special acknowledgments to Geo. Q. Shattuck of Andover, who furnished the principal part of the information concerning the posterity of Joseph Shattuck; to Noah Shattuck of Groton; to Lovell Shattuck of Pepperell; to Alvan Shattuck of Hinsdale, N. H., and to Sylvester Judd of Northampton. Some other contributions will be particularly acknowledged in the body of the work.

The name of Shattuck is of doubtful origin. Whether it was assumed as a whole in nearly its present form, or whether it is compounded of parts of other names; or whether it had any specific meaning; or what changes it underwent antecedent to the date of its earliest history known to us, is now entirely hypothetical. Its proper orthography is S h a t t u c k; and its proper pronunciation as if written Shat'-uk, with the accent on the first syllable. This spelling and pronunciation should be insisted upon, and every deviation from it avoided. Few names, however, have been presented in a greater variety of written forms. This has been occasioned, probably, by the different

modes of its pronunciation, and by a representation of its phonetic sounds by letters. Sometimes it is written nearly in conformity with the true orthography and pronunciation, as Shatac, Shattauk, Shathooke, Shathauk, and Shatoc, Shattock, Shattocke. At other times the pronunciation is varied by substituting the sounds of *d* for *t*, and *o* for *u*, and is written Shaddock, Shadock, Shadoc, and Chaddock, Chaddock, Chadock, Chadoc, &c. It is also written Shaddic, Chadwick, Chadwyke, Chadioke, Chadioc. S h a t t o c k e was the spelling in use when our first American ancestors emigrated to this country, and it is still in use in some of the municipal registers in England.

Chaddock, or Chaddock, as a distinct name, has been occasionally, though rarely borne, by persons from the first settlement of New England. Winthrop, in 1643, makes mention of "one Captain John Chaddock, son of him that was governor of Bermuda, a godly gentleman." There was a Thomas Chaddock of Newbury, who married Sarah Walcott in 1674. Elias Chaddock (sometimes written Shaddock and Shadock) died in Windsor, Conn., in 1676, leaving a daughter Hannah, and a widow Hannah who married, in 1678, Benjamin Egelson. James Chaddock was paid, in 1676, by the governor at Hartford, £5 "for his services as commissioner, besides his soldier's pay." Samuel and John Shaddock were taxed in Boston in 1695. What the true name in these cases was, whether Chaddock, Shattuck, or Chadwick, or whether they were, or were not, all one name, is uncertain. Rev. Calvin Chaddock, who was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1791, and afterwards lived in Rochester and Hanover, and died in Virginia, (see Barry's History of Hanover, pp. 70, 93, 263,) was father of E. N. Chaddock, once of New Bedford, and now of Boston. His mother, Malatiah, died in the latter place, October 5, 1854, aged 84. The father of Rev. Calvin was Joseph Chaddock of Brookfield, and his grandfather is said to have been of Reading, and his original name is supposed to have been Chadwick. David "Shaddock," probably a descendant of this Joseph, now of Buffalo, was the son of Isaac Shaddock, and born in Boston.

Chadwick has sometimes been regarded another form of the name of Shattuck, and as originating from the same source. This may have been true as to its origin in England, but it has

ever been borne by separate and distinct families from the first settlement of this country. There was a Charles, a John, and a Thomas Chadwick, in Watertown, sons of Charles Chadwick, and contemporary with our ancestor, the first William Shattuck, and, as far as can be ascertained, not his relatives. Their names were, however, occasionally written both ways in the records, the one for the other. Entries of "John Chadwick," April 7th, and "John Shadduck," June 4th, 1685, relating to the same person, are found upon the records of Watertown. The entry of "Mary Shattuck, daughter of John and Mary Shattuck, born the 14th of December, 1678," should be Mary Chadwick, daughter of John and Sarah Chadwick. There was a Samuel Chadwick (sometimes written Shattuck,) in Woburn, in 1675. He had children who lived in Reading, and he was probably the ancestor of Rev. Calvin Chadduck, before mentioned. Joseph Chadwick, who married Mary Jenkins, in Malden, in 1732, is supposed to have been his grandson. Others of this name are found elsewhere in New England. A curious illustration of the variations in its orthography appears upon the records of Worcester County. In 1765, "Henry Shaddick" was appointed administrator on the estate of his father "Joseph Chadwick." In 1767, "John Shaddick" of Worcester, executed a will, mentioning his son "Joseph Chadwick;" while in 1787, "David Shattuck," of the same family, purchased lands. The true name of these cases was undoubtedly Chadwick, but it is curious that such variations should appear in official documents, nearly contemporary, relating to the same family. Thomas P. Shaddick, now of Boston, whose father lives in Middletown, Conn., probably originated from the Chadwicks.

The name of Shattuck, though not very rare, cannot be considered as very common. It occasionally appeared upon the records of Essex County, in connection with Samuel Shattuck and his posterity, from 1641 to 1735; but it afterwards became extinct in that line. It, however, has appeared in that county relating to Joseph Shattuck of Andover, a different branch of the family, and has continued there for the last hundred and twenty-five years. In Watertown, Middlesex County, the residence of our first American ancestor, it often occurred for the first hundred years after its settlement, but for the last hundred years is not

found upon the town records. Three of the grandsons of the first William settled in Groton. Descendants of one of them have ever lived in that town, as now constituted. Descendants of the other two were the principal settlers of that part of Groton which is now comprised within the town of Pepperell. This territory, originally a part of Groton, was incorporated, in 1742, as a separate parish, and, in 1753, as a town. The Shattucks and their connections were the largest original proprietors, and owned the largest part of this town. The name is now and ever has been, more common there than any other. In 1761, of the 106 families then in Pepperell, 11, or nearly 11½ per cent., bore the name of Shattuck. In 1853, of 426 legal voters, 36, or nearly 8½ per cent., bore the same name. Rev. Mr. Emerson, the first minister of Pepperell, is said to have remarked, that "he sometimes regretted that he did not marry a Shattuck, for he should then have been related to the whole town"! The name does not appear in the Indices of the Suffolk Records prior to 1800, excepting in connection with William Shattuck, then a distinguished merchant of Boston, or his family. A mortgage deed to Josiah Shattuck of Cambridge occurs, as the only exception. William, just mentioned, is the only instance which appeared in the Boston Directory prior to 1800. Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck is the next in the Directory, and first appeared in 1809, then the only representative of the name. In 1830, five of the name are found in the Directory; in 1835, six; in 1840, ten; in 1845, nineteen; and in 1850, twenty-one. It has not often appeared in the Directories of other cities. In that of New York, for 1853, one only is found; two in Philadelphia, none in Baltimore, two in Buffalo, and two in Cincinnati. It now occurs, however, in nearly every state in the Union. From a statement, presently to be exhibited, it is supposed that four or five thousand of all ages and sexes are now existing who bear the name, all of whom, probably, originated from William Shattuck, the Memorials of whose posterity constitute the principal part of this work.

Thirteen of the name of Shattuck had graduated at the different colleges in New England prior to 1853. Six at Harvard—Benjamin, 1709; Stephen, 1756; Benjamin, 1765; Benjamin, 1797; George C., 1831; George O., 1851. Five at Dartmouth—Caleb, 1794; Nathaniel, 1801; George C., 1803; Cortland W.

1840; Jonathan C., 1842. One at Burlington—Erasmus D., 1848. And one at Middletown—David O. One by the name of Chadduck, at Dartmouth—Calvin, 1791. Five by the name of Chadwick, one at Harvard—Benjamin, 1770; two at Dartmouth—George, 1825; William, 1830; one at Yale—Joseph, 1821; and one at Bowdoin—Edmund, 1840. Dr. George C. Shattuck left a legacy to Harvard College, which has been set apart to constitute four scholarships, and denominated "Shattuck Scholarships." The name is therefore likely to be perpetuated in that institution.

Few attempts have been made to ascertain the European origin and history of the family. Our design has been to trace our ancestors back to that heroic and noble band of Puritan emigrants who first settled New England, and gave it its distinctive character; and to exhibit the different generations of their descendants, Americanized and modified by the circumstances of their existence, and by the peculiar institutions they have aided in founding, and with which they have been connected or surrounded. This has been considered a sufficient gratification for the labor required. The difficulties of authenticating a connection between an American and English ancestor are so great, that we prefer to leave the problem unsolved, rather than to assume any relationship from any cause unsupported by conclusive evidence.\* A tradition has existed that the family were of German origin; but if such be the fact, which is not improbable, it must have existed there in a very remote antiquity. It may have been, and probably was, among the Angles and Saxons, or Anglo-Saxons of the northerly part of Continental Europe, who peopled

\* After this was written we received the valuable work of the Rev. Joseph Hunter of London on "The Founders of New Plymouth." In a note (p. 6,) the author desires, "in the most friendly spirit, to offer a hint or two to our brethren in New England," and says—"No genealogy is of the least value that is not supported by sufficient evidence from records or other contemporary writing. The mere possession of a surname which coincides with that of an English family is no proof of connection with that family. Claims of alliance founded on this basis are not the legitimate offspring of laborious genealogical inquiry, but of self love, and the desire to found a reputation for ancestral honor where no such honor is really due. Search out the history of your ancestors by all means: but claim no more than you can show to belong to you. As far as you can *prove* you are safe, and you are doing a work that is good: but the assumption of the armorial distinctions of eminent English families who happen to bear the same surname with yourselves is not to be approved, and still less to claim alliance with the ancient nobility or gentry of England. When it can be *proved*, well and good: but no terms can be too severe to reprobate it where there is no proof, or even where there is no show of probability. It may lead to unfounded claims, not only to honor, but to property." And he proceeds to state that Winslow, Brewster, and Bradford are the only passengers in the Mayflower who have been traced to an English birth place. Guided by these wise suggestions, some of our genealogical structures would have to be repaired or remodeled before they would become safe dwelling-places.

England and America with their most shrewd and energetic races. If we adopted terms in common use in our day, we might denominate ourselves Americanized-Anglo-Saxons.

A friend of ours, in making researches for other purposes, incidentally met with some facts, from which it appears that he found the name in Old England more than a hundred years before the settlement of New England. In the year 1525 Samuel Shattocke and Alice Shattocke of Tolland, in Somersetshire, appear upon the Rolls which contain the Assessments of the Subsidies granted by Parliament. At Wells, in that county, are deposited the will of John Shattocke of Beckenaller, proved in 1533, which mentions son Thomas and relative John Grant; and the will of Alexander Shattocke of Bagborough, proved in 1588, which mentions sons Alexander, Robert, and William, daughters Joan and Dorothy, wife Susan, executrix, brother Richard Shattocke, and witnessed by George Shattocke and others. In the Subsidy Rolls for 1597, John Shattuck was assessed for lands, and William Shattocke and Joanna Shattuck of Burland were assessed for goods; Henry Shattocke of Bishops for lands; Isota Shattocke, widow of Elworthy, for lands; Thomas Shattocke of Cumberland, for lands; Robert Shattock of Norton, for goods; Henry Shattocke of Westminster, for goods. In the same Rolls for 1628, Humphrey Shattocke of the same place was assessed for lands. And in 1642, Philip Shattuck of Taunton, Thomas Shattocke of Kingston, the widow Shattocke of Staplegrave, and Henry Shattocke of Norton, were assessed for the same purpose. In the parish register of St. Lawrence in Reading, Berkshire, are found the baptism of the following children of William Shattuck:—William, May 3, 1628; Susan, Sept. 14, 1632; Elizabeth, April 29, 1635. Also, the marriage of Samuel Shattuck and Mary Snell, July 19, 1628; and the burial of Elizabeth Shattuck, Dec. 31, 1636. The name might probably be discovered in other counties, by an examination of the records.\* These facts show that the family were

\* A Catalogue of a London Bookseller, for 1854, advertises a manuscript almanac, described as "very cleverly written, in exact imitation of printing type, a work of untiring labor, the whole interspersed throughout with verses on the months, chronology, &c. 8vo, neat, £1 1s." Under the title, "Calendarium Astronomicum; a Compleat Ephemeris of the Celestial Motions, for the year of Christ, 1704, with drawings of the Eclipses, 1703 to 1763, exactly calculated from "Astronomia Carolina," by JOHN CHATTOCK, Schoolmaster of Castle Bromwick, in Warwickshire."

owners of lands and other property—evidences of respectability at that time, in that country. The name is still found in some of the counties above mentioned, and in other parts of England. John Shattocke, whose name appears in the London Directory for 1824, and George Shattuck, in that of 1841, are the only instances of its occurrence in those years in that city.

In printed works we often find mentioned names which it has been supposed were once synonymous with ours. William Chaddock was one of the "pilgrims from England to Rome," in 1582. Joseph Chaddock, Esq. married Mary Chetham of Derbyshire, in 1703. Thomas Chaddock was of Congleton, in 1831. And this name occasionally, though rarely, occurs elsewhere. In 1570 there was a Chittock who owned a manor in Norfolkshire, but whether this name had an origin similar to the other names we have mentioned is conjectural.

Chadwick is a name of great antiquity in England. In Burke's Landed Gentry, and in his Commoners, (Vol. III, p. 444,) it is stated that William de Chadwyke, said to have been the first of the name upon record, was born about the year 1355, five hundred years ago, and was living in 1413. He had sons William and John de Chadwyke, and perhaps other children. There was also a Nicholas de Chadwycke, nearly contemporary with the above William, but whether a relative or descendant is not positively stated. He was born in the time of Edward III., and died before 1443. He also had a son, John de Chadwick. Alliances were formed between these and other patrician families; and from them have descended a long line of nobility and gentry, some of whom are still existing in England. There were other descendants, who were not entitled to armorial bearings. The family were possessed of large estates in the hamlet of Chadwick, in Lancashire, and elsewhere.

Chadioke is another ancient name, which bears some resemblance to Shattuck, and which, it is conjectured, might have been originally the same. There was a Sir John de Chydeoke (sometimes written Chideoke, and Chadeoke,) who was one of the Barons of Somersetshire, as early as the thirteenth century; and who, in the time of Henry VII., was described as one of the "noble families related to the Blood Royal." From him were descended, in male or female lines, many families of great dis-

tinction, and of great wealth, as well as others in the untitled ranks.\*

History shows that as great and even greater alterations have been made in process of time in the orthography of names, as would be required to change Chaddock, Chadwick, and Chadioke into Shattuck. And an assumption that some of the families by the name of Shattuck, in Somersetshire and elsewhere, already mentioned, and even our own American ancestor, William Shattuck, were descended from William de Chadwyke, or John de Chadioke, might not be farther from the truth than are some genealogical deductions we have seen published. And yet such an assumption is not proved; and it rests upon probabilities too feeble to be claimed with entire confidence. If any portion of noble blood, derived from these sources, courses in our veins, it is imperceptible, and is too small to remain uncontrolled by larger portions derived from other sources.

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## II. General Views of the Subject.

It may be asked, Why are these Memorials printed? What is there in the history of this family to render it worthy of being handed down to posterity upon the more durable records of the press? We answer, nothing which does not belong in common to many other families. We deem it right and proper, however, that such Memorials should be prepared and printed concerning every family, for its own use and benefit, whatever may be its circumstances and social position. And when it is announced upon the title-page as "printed for the family" only, not "published," it is a matter in which the public have no right to interfere, or to criticise and censure if prepared in an unsatisfactory manner. No one, however, can have a stronger dislike than the author to make any such history, whether the family be of patrician or plebeian origin or rank, a cause of family pride, or of egotistic, ostentatious display. Nothing can be more distasteful

\* See Nichols's "Collectanea Topographica and Genealogica," and Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry.

MEMORIALS.

I. First Generation and Children.

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→ 1. WILLIAM SHATTUCK was the most remote ancestor with whom we have been enabled to connect ourselves, in our history, upon satisfactory evidence; and we begin with his, in our classification, as the first, or earliest known generation. From him, as their common progenitor, have descended nearly all, if not every one, of those who now bear his name in America. He was born in England in 1621 or 2, and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, August 14, 1672, aged 50 years. His exact origin and early history are involved in obscurity. Neither the place of his birth, nor the year in which he came to this country, nor the names of his parents, are certainly known. There is no doubt, however, that his immediate ancestors and connections were residents of England; and they were probably among those already mentioned in our introductory observations, either of Lancashire, Somersetshire, or Berkshire, but we are unable to specify the particular persons or locality. He must have emigrated when in or near his minority. It has been conjectured that his father might have died on his passage of soon after his arrival; and also that he might have been the son of widow Damaris Shattuck, who was admitted to the church in Salem, in 1641, and a brother of Samuel Shattuck, noticed in the Appendix to these Memorials; and their ages, the prevalence of similar names in their respective families, and other circumstances, give some probability to these conjectures. But of such a connection, if indeed one existed, we have as yet obtained no conclusive proof. If not a brother he was probably a near relative of Samuel Shattuck.

Massachusetts was first colonized by the English Puritan emigrants, in Boston and its vicinity, in 1630. Watertown was settled in the same year,—ten years later than the founding of Plymouth. This town is in Middlesex County, from four to seven miles westerly of Boston, and has Cambridge, easterly, intervening between the two places. It originally included the present town of Waltham, incorporated separately in 1737. It is thus one of the most ancient, and it was early one of the most important, towns in the Province. The General Court and the Provincial Congress held several sessions in this town. Mr. Shattuck's name appears in an old list of the proprietors of Watertown, made about 1642, twelve years after its first settlement, although he was then only twenty years of age. The first lot of land granted to him is described upon the records as follows:—

“William Shattuck.

- “1. An Homstall of one acre, by estimation, bounded souwest with Commonland, y<sup>e</sup> east w<sup>th</sup> John Clough and y<sup>e</sup> west w<sup>th</sup> William Perry in his possession.
- “2. Three acres of upland, by estimation, bounded the north w<sup>th</sup> Joseph Morse, the south w<sup>th</sup> William Perry, the east w<sup>th</sup> John Clough & y<sup>e</sup> west w<sup>th</sup> Commonland in his possession.”

To this estate he made large additions by subsequent grants and purchases. Among other parcels of land the records state that on the 4th July, 1654, he bought of his neighbor John Clough, his house, garden, and thirty acres of land, situated on Common Hill, near his own estate, bounded east by William Payne and E. Goffe, west by the highway, north by Joseph Morse and “south by the highway to the pond;” probably lying in the corner easterly and northerly of the intersection of the two roads, now called Common street and Washington street. Also twenty-five acres of upland; three acres of swamp land; and one third part of twelve acres of meadow land. He also bought a farm at Stony Brook, near the present bounds of Weston, and four acres of meadow in Pond Meadow, which he bequeathed at his death, in equal shares, to his sons, Philip and William. He also bought a dwelling-house and a large farm of Edward Sanderson; but a question having arisen as to his title to some parts of it, the town voted, December 27, 1664, that “William Shattuck shall enjoy the land he bought of Sanders,

provided he pay to Sanders twenty bushels of good merchantable Indian corn to spend in his house.”

We have found it difficult to ascertain the exact place where Mr. Shattuck resided. It was, however, undoubtedly on Common Hill, near “King's Common” so called—the Common land reserved and owned by the town. This locality was northerly of the celebrated residence of J. P. Cushing, Esq.; southerly of the Wellington Hill Station on the Fitchburg Railroad; and easterly of Common street, leading from that station southerly to Watertown village. Permission was frequently given by the town to make bricks “at the clay pitted near William Shattucks.” This bed of clay was then considered a rarity; and it was reserved by the town as a public place for brick making. It was on the hill northerly and near Washington street, then an ancient highway leading from Common street to Fresh Pond, and in the vicinity westerly of the residences of Mr. Chenery and Mr. Stone, as laid down on Shield's Map of Boston and Vicinity, published in 1852. And Mr. Shattuck's dwelling-house was on the hill, somewhere on the north side of this highway. The Watertown records, in describing a piece of common land sold by the town, in 1743, to Ebenezer Chenery, “lying above the clay pitted,” say the bounds run “on a line to a rock at said Chenery's fence, above or west of a spring (commonly called Shattuck's Spring.)” The residences on this hill command a fine view of Fresh Pond, near by, and of Boston and its vicinity in the distance; and are among the most delightful in Watertown. Successors bearing the name of Shattuck occupied the estate for about one hundred years, but for the last hundred years it has been in the possession of others.

Mr. Shattuck is sometimes denominated a weaver; an humble but honorable handicraft of considerable importance in his day, when all articles of clothing were the product of household manufacture. And it is not improbable that he combined his mechanical with other occupations, and wrought in his loom as well as on his farm; for at his death he actually bequeathed his “loom and its appurtenances” to his son William. Agriculture seems, however, to have been his principal employment, as it has been that of the larger part of his posterity. His example of uniting the labors of the farmer and mechanic in one person has been followed by many of his descendants. He resided in Watertown



about thirty years; and by his sagacity, industry and economy, though dying in the full vigor of manhood, he acquired, for the times in which he lived, a large property, the inventory of which amounted at his death to £434 19s. 11½*d.* sterling, of which £200 was in real estate, and £234 19s. 11½*d.* in personal estate, including £103 17s. 7½*d.* in money. He appears, so far as can be ascertained from contemporary records, to have sustained the character of a sagacious, energetic, and successful business man; of an honest, upright, and worthy citizen; and of a good and peaceable neighbor. He held a respectable social position among his fellow townsmen; and his family and the families to whom they were allied by marriage were highly respected, and among the most wealthy and influential in Watertown.

He was interred in the ancient burying-ground situated on the old road leading from Cambridge to Watertown, a short distance westerly of Mount Auburn. A simple but substantial marble tablet, resting in a granite base, has recently been erected near the northwesterly corner of this ground, at the turn of the road to Brighton, bearing the following inscription:—

"To perpetuate the memory of  
WILLIAM SHATTUCK,  
who died in Watertown,  
Aug. 14, 1672, aged 50;  
The progenitor of  
the families that have borne his name  
in America.  
And of his son,  
JOHN SHATTUCK,  
who was drowned  
in Charlestown Ferry,  
Sept. 14, 1675, aged 28.  
This simple memorial  
was erected in 1853, by  
Lemuel Shattuck,  
who holds in grateful veneration  
the character of  
the Puritan Fathers of  
New England."

William Shattuck was married about 1642, when he was twenty years of age. The christian name of his wife was SUSANNA; but neither her surname, nor her parentage, nor the exact date or place of her birth or marriage, has been ascertained.

She remained a widow about fifteen months after his death, and married, Nov. 18, 1673, Mr. Richard Norcross, who survived her. She died in Watertown, Dec. 11, 1686, fourteen years after the death of her first husband.\*

In his will Mr. Shattuck mentions "his ten younger children," as if he had others, but it does not appear that he had more than that number. The births of the second, third and tenth only are entered upon the Watertown records. The remainder are ascertained from other authentic evidence.

HIS CHILDREN, BY SUSANNA ———, BORN IN WATERTOWN.

1. *Susanna*, b. 1643; m. 1, J. Morse; 2, J. Fay, . . . . . 2
2. *Mary*, b. Aug. 25, 1645; m. Jonathan Brown, . . . . . 3
3. *John*, b. Feb. 11, 1647; m. Ruth Whitney, . . . . . 4
4. *Philip*, b. 1648; m. 1, D. Barstow; 2, R. Chamberlain, . . . 5
5. *Joanna*, b. d. April 4, 1673, unmarried.
6. *William*, b. 1653; m. Susanna Randall, . . . . . 6
7. *Rebecca*, b. 1655; m. Samuel Church, . . . . . 7
8. *Abigail*, b. 1657; m. 1, J. Morse; 2, J. Parker, . . . . . 8
9. *Benjamin*, b. d. in his 20th year.
10. *Samuel*, b. Feb. 28, 1666; m. Abigail ———, . . . . . 9

A petition, dated June 19, 1683, purporting to be from Philip Shattuck, is on the court files of Middlesex County, in which it is said,—“Our two youngest brothers, Benjamin and Samuel, were left to the care and government of our honored mother, unto whom our honored father did bequeath the most considerable part of his estate; but after our mother did marry againe, she thought it would be beneficial for our youngest brothers to have trades; and she accordingly put them out,—Benjamin to my brother William, and Samuel to myself. But before Benjamin came of age, God was pleased to visit him with a long and lingering sickness, of which he died, being in his 20th year; and by reason of the long time of his sickness, the charges of the doctor, his attendance, and the funeral charges, were considerable.” And he prays that they may be paid out of the estate that was bequeathed to him, which was probably done.

\* Richard Norcross was the son of Jeremiah Norcross, who d. in Watertown, in 1657. He was b. in 1621, and educated in England; was admitted a freeman, in 1653, and was the worthy teacher of the grammar school in Watertown about thirty-five years, from 1651 to 1687. His is said to have been the first and for many years the only public school in the town. His salary for teaching Latin, English, writing, and other branches, was £30 per annum. He married for his first wife, June 24, 1650, Mary Brooks, who d. Feb. 24, 1672. By her he had seven children, Mary, Jeremiah, Sarah, Richard, Mary, Nathaniel, and Samuel, of whom Nathaniel m. Susanna Shattuck, dau. of Philip Shattuck, and granddau. of Susanna (Shattuck) Norcross. (See family, 14.)

The will of Wm. Shattuck, executed while he was on a sick bed, is dated August 3d, eleven days before his death, and was proved in court August 29th, fifteen days afterwards. This will and the inventory of his estate were deposited in the office of the Middlesex Probate Court, and still exist in its files. Copies were entered upon its records, (Vol. IV., pp. 24 and 26.) These documents will undoubtedly interest the family, and faithful copies of the original are given below.

"Watertown  
Aug: 3<sup>d</sup>: 1672.

The Last Will and Testament  
of William Shathock, aged 50 years.

I, William Shathock, being under the afflicting hand of God, sick and weak but in perfect memory, not knowing how soone I may end the days of my weary pilgrimage, do constitute this my last will and testament, for y<sup>e</sup> disposal of what I shall leave behind me, as followeth:

Item. I give my ten younger children thirty pound in money to be equally divided amongst them; to them that are married, I will their parts should be paid a month after my disease; that which belongs to the unmarried my will is it shall be in their mothers hand to be kept for them till they come to age capable.

Item. I give to my son Sam: Church six pound in money, to be payd a month after my disease.

Item. I give to my son, Philip Shathock, the one half of my farm and two acres of meadow in pond meadow, to him and his heyers forever.

Item. I give to my sonne, William Shathock, the other half of the s<sup>d</sup> farm and two acres of meadow in pond meadow, to him & his heyers for ever; as also a young horse with all his trooping furniture; also the loome and its appertinances.

Item. I give to my four small children my mare with all her increase. All the rest of my moveable goods I give to my dear wife, Susanna, for her owne maintenance & bringing up my younger children; and also the use of my hous and land which I now dwell upon with that I bought of Edward Sanderson, till my two younger sons, Beniman and Samuel, arrive to twenty one years of age. If my s<sup>d</sup> wife marry, my will is that she receive four pound p<sup>r</sup> year out of my s<sup>d</sup> hous & lands; if she marry not, I give them to her during her life.

Item. I give to my s<sup>d</sup> Beniman & Samuel my house and land I now dwell upon, with that I bought of Ed: Sanderson, and my half dividend, to them and their heyers forever.

Item. I give to my sonne John twenty pound, to be payd after my wifes decease by my sons, Beniman and Samuel, or their heyers, five pound per year; the whole to be paid in the space of four years.

Item. I give to my grand children living at my disease forty pound, to be equally divided and payd after y<sup>e</sup> death of my wife by my s<sup>d</sup> sons, Beniman & Samuel, within the space of ten years, four pound p<sup>r</sup> year, beginning with the children of my eldest children; alway provided, that if any my legitees dy before marriage my will is that what I have given be divided amongst y<sup>e</sup> rest.

I do father constitute my deare wife, Susanna Shathock, sole exectutor of this

my will; requesting my loving friends, John Coolidge, iouner, and Sam: Livermore, assistant my s<sup>d</sup> wife, and to be payd for their pains.

Signed, sealed, & delivered,  
in presence of us,  
John Coolledge,  
John Livermore."

Witness my hand,  
William Shattuck.

From the following document it seems that the appraisers of his estate did not understand orthography quite as well, or were not quite as careful in the use of it, as the writers of his will and other documents relating to the settlement of his estate. We prefer, however, to give it as written, with the exception of punctuation, which has been added. No description of ours could give a better idea of the domestic arrangements, the household economy, and the interior life, of our ancestor, than is afforded by a careful examination of this inventory. It will aid us in paying an imaginary visit to his "parler," his "ceichen," his "shope," his "dairy," and his farm generally, to ascertain their extent and the various implements in use in his daily life.

"An Inventory of the estate of Wilyam Shathauk, late of Watertowne, who deceased August the 14th, in y<sup>e</sup> yeare 1672, made and taken by us whose names are under written, August the 23.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis. In the Parler, his wearinge clothes, shirts, hate, boughts & shoes, . . . . .	005	00	00
It. in money, . . . . .	103	17	07½
It. a bedstead, curtanes, a table, 2 chests, a great char, and basket, and some small things, . . . . .	002	00	00
It. eight napkeens, 3 pilowbers, 2 table clothes, & 3 pair of sheets,	003	00	00
It. fortyn yds of coaten and woollen clooth, . . . . .	002	00	00
It. a cuple of tobacoko boxes, and a pair of silver buttons, . . . . .	000	04	00
It. In the ceichen [kitchen] one great ketele, 2 old ketles, & 2 scillets,	003	00	00
It. two iron potts, & a friing pane, tramell, firepane & tongs, rost iron, . . . . .	001	00	00
It. six puter platers, a basson, 2 puter poats, 3 poringers, seaven spoons, a chamber poat, . . . . .	001	02	00
It. 3 pailles, 3 tubes, and a churne, 3 wooden dishes and boule, 2 botles, a duzen trenchers, and some earthen ware, & 2 pair of cards, . . . . .	001	10	00
It. a table and forme, an other small table, 2 buffit stooles, 6 chairs, and other smalle things, . . . . .	001	05	00
It. In the shope, a loome, warping bar and wheal, and all things belonging to it, . . . . .	001	10	00
It. In the dairy, five tubes, 3 keelers, 2 seives, . . . . .	000	12	00
It. 3 bush. of moult, a bush. of wheat meall, half a bushell of ry meall, half a duszen pound of hops, and other lumber, . . . . .	001	00	00
It. 3 sakes, . . . . .	000	06	00

	£	s.	d.
It. In the ould seeler, a poat of butter, some pork, 2 tubs, a form and earthen poat, . . . . .	001	00	00
It. In the lodging roome, two bedsteeds, 2 barrells, one forme, a heir bage and cheese, 2 wheels, . . . . .	002	10	00
It. In the new seller, 4 barils, a small vessell, & beer stool, . . . . .	000	10	00
It. In the first chamber, 3 guns, 2 pistols, and a cutlash, . . . . .	004	00	00
It. 2 sadles, and a paniel, 2 bridles, 3 halters, . . . . .	001	10	00
It. his geilding tools and horne, . . . . .	000	06	00
It. a mate, a fane, 3 pease sceps, a wheel, 3 ould sciths, . . . . .	000	10	00
It. one crow of iron, a crose cut saw, one hand saw, 3 axis, 2 sikles, 3 ougers, a plan, chaine, cap, ringle and sope, a bill hook, a sped, a shovel, weges and betle, and hammer, a pair storke cards, a pair of sheers, . . . . .	002	00	00
It. In the corn chamber, fifty bushels of indein corn, a bushell and a halfe of ry, . . . . .	006	19	04
It. in sheeps wool, . . . . .	001	00	00
It. 2 fether beds, a boulster, 4 pillows, . . . . .	005	00	00
It. 2 ruges, 2 blankets, . . . . .	002	15	00
It. one flock bed and bedsted and bed corde, a pair of blankets, 2 boulsters, and 2 pillers, and a ruge, . . . . .	003	00	00
It. a carte, a yoake, an ould plow, a pair of haners, grind stone and sithe, and 400 bords, . . . . .	002	10	00
It. 2 pair of iron filers, and a pair of glaxes, . . . . .	000	06	00
It. a carte roupe, an ould tumberell, two horse coalers and traise, a dung fork, and 2 pitching forks, 2 rakes, & a hoe, . . . . .	000	15	00
It. pease, wheat, barley, and ry, . . . . .	006	00	00
It. the hay in the barne and abroad and in the meddow, . . . . .	006	00	00
It. five acres of indian corn, . . . . .	006	00	00
It. a farm near stony brooke, . . . . .	020	00	00
It. four acres of meddow, at pond meddow, . . . . .	004	00	00
It. a said mare, and an ould horse, . . . . .	007	00	00
It. an ould mare, and a young horse, . . . . .	007	00	00
It. a pair of oxen, . . . . .	009	00	00
It. four cows, . . . . .	012	00	00
It. a bull, and 2 calves, . . . . .	004	00	00
It. ten sheep and 9 lambs, . . . . .	006	00	00
It. 6 hoggs, 8 piges, . . . . .	004	00	00
It. one dwelling house and barne, and also the land belonging to it, homestall and meddow, with the land bought of Edward Sanderson, and halfe a dividint, . . . . .	180	00	00
It. in debts, . . . . .	002	02	00
John Coolege [Total not added in original.]	£434	19	11½
John Livermore			
Thomas Hastings			

Some questions rose as to the proper interpretation of the will of Mr. Shattuck, after the marriage of his widow; and the fol-

lowing bond or order, dated April 8, 1674, was passed by the court at Cambridge, and entered upon its records. This document is given in connection with another, relating to the final settlement of the dowry, to illustrate the manner in which these matters were managed at that early day. It does not appear to be the result of a law suit that had been commenced, but a mutual agreement to avoid any occasion of one.

"For the finishing of all controversy that has or may arise concerning the estate that William Shattuck's widow brought with her to her present husband, Richard Norcross, this court, with the mutual consent of all concerned therein, doe order that the said Richard Norcross shall have the use of the whole part of the estate that was left to her during the time of the younger children's minority, to wit, two boys twenty-one years, and the girl eighteen, or else at marriage, which of either shall first happen. And in case that he decease before his wife, that she shall have y<sup>e</sup> same fully made good to her again besides what he shall have out of his owne good will or the law will give unto him. And in case she decease before him, that then, unless by will she shall bequeath any part thereof to him, the said Richard Norcross, he shall then pay, or cause to be paid, forty-five pound, which is the sum y<sup>e</sup> inventory of her goods came to his hand, and the same he shall pay in full value to the children of his new wife, which shall then be living, as his said wife shall appoint, by her last will or otherwise. To the performance whereof the said Richard Norcross acknowledges himself, exectutors, administrators, to stand fully bound in a bond of ninety pound sterling, to be paid to the treasury of the county.

"And the court do further order that y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid Richard Norcross, performing according to the above said request, all other obligations by him made, in reference to person or estate, shall be null and void, to all intents and purposes in the law; and the said Richard is to bring up the three young children as his own untill they come to age to chose guardians or be put to apprentices.

Sworn to in Court.

Richard Norcross."

"This writing, bearing date this 29th March, 1687, testifieth, that we, Philip Shattuck, William Shattuck, Samuel Shattuck, Jonathan Brown, John Fay, and Abigail Morse, all children, natural or by marriage, of Mrs Norcross, late widow and relict of William Shattuck, deceased, do owne and acknowledge ourselves to be fully satisfied with what we have now received of our father-in-law, Mr. Richard Norcross, being the full of what he was to pay to us of what he received of our father Shattuck's estate, and agreed by bond, given into County Court, at Cambridge, the eighth of April, in the year of our Lord 1674. We say we have each and every of us received our proportion in full, according unto that bond. As witness our hands, the day and year above written.

Witnessed by us,

Joseph Sherman,  
Nathaniel Bright.

Produced in Court, June 5, 1688.

Recorded in Register of Deeds,

Vol. X., p. 105.

William Shattuck,

Philip Shattuck,

Samuel Shattuck,

Jonathan Brown,

John Fay,

John Mors, in y<sup>e</sup> behalf of

Abigail Mors, late widow."

It will be perceived that neither the heirs of John Shattuck, nor Rebecca (Shattuck) Church, were represented in this last agreement. It is probable that the latter were dead at the date of its execution, but the former were then living in Groton. Why they were omitted does not appear. Perhaps their portion of the estate bequeathed to their father, might have been paid to their mother, at another time, either before or after their removal to Groton.

## II. Second Generation and Children.

① 2. SUSANNA SHATTUCK, dau. of William, (p. 61,) was b. in 1643, and d. in Marlborough; the date not ascertained. She m. 1, April 12, 1661, JOSEPH MORSE, b. April 3, 1637, s. of Joseph Morse and Hester Peirce, of Watertown. He removed to Groton, in 1666, where he lived until that town was destroyed by the Indians, in 1676. He then returned to Watertown, where he d. in 1677, æ. 40.

She m. 2, July 5, 1678, JOHN FAY. He was an inhabitant of Marlborough, and had had by Mary —, a previous wife, b. in that town:—1, John, b. Nov. 30, 1669, m. in 1690, Elizabeth —; 2, Samuel, b. Oct. 11, 1673, m. March 16, 1699, Tabitha Ward; 3, Mary, b. Feb. 10, 1675, m. March 26, 1696, Jonathan Brigham. John Fay d. in Marlborough, Dec. 5, 1690, leaving Susanna again a widow, with a family of 14 children,—7 by Mr. Morse, 4 by Mr. Fay, and the 3 of Mr. Fay's by his first wife.

HER CHILDREN, BY JOSEPH MORSE, BORN IN WATERTOWN AND GROTON.

1. Susanna, b. Jan. 11, 1663; m. in 1679, Daniel Newton.
2. Hester, b. Sept. 11, 1664; m. Feb. 8, 1685, Nathaniel Josselyn, of Marlborough. She d. Aug. 27, 1725, æ. 60 y. 11 m. 16 d. She had, 1. Mary, m. James Newton, 1709; 2. Esther, m. Samuel Lamb, 1707.
3. Joseph, b. Nov. 11, 1667; m. Jan. 20, 1691, Grace Warren. He d. at the Farms, in Marlborough, July, 1753. He had, 1. Joseph, b. Sept. 27, 1691; 2. Grace, b. July 7, 1694; 3. Mary, b. Oct. 13, 1697; 4. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 4, 1700; 5. Jonas, b. July 25, 1703; 6. Patience, b. Oct. 30, 1705.
4. Samuel, b. Sept. 4, 1670; m. Grace —. He d. July 10, 1758, at Marlborough. Had 6 children.

① see p. 385 for addition. She d. 16 Mar 1716 in Marlboro

5. Mary, b. Feb. 11, 1672; m. July 23, 1694, John Barnard.
6. Hannah, b. April 7, 1674; m. in 1704, John Newton of M.
7. Jonathan, b. —; m. 1, in 1706, Mary How. She d. Dec. 10, 1727. 2, in 1729, Mary Church. She d. Sept. 2, 1750. He d. 1754. Had 8 children.

HER CHILDREN, BY JOHN FAY, BORN IN MARLBOROUGH.\*

8. David, b. April 23, 1679; m. May 1, 1699, Sarah Larkin of Marlborough, and had, 1. John, b. Jan. 30, 1700, d. Dec. 20, 1705; 2. Joanna, b. Dec. 7, 1701, d. Nov. 20, 1720; 3. Sarah, b. March 1, 1704; 4. David, b. March 25, 1707, d. Oct. 4, 1720; 5. Lois, b. March 11, 1709; 6. John, b. Dec. 16, 1710; 7. Moses, b. Oct. 7, 1712; 8. Robert, b. July 30, 1715; 9. Edward, b. May 16, 1717; 10. Aaron, b. April 18, 1719; 11. Joanna, b. July 3, 1721; 12. David, b. April 6, 1723.
9. Gershom, b. Oct. 19, 1681. He d. Nov. 24, 1720; m. Mary Brigham, dau. of John Brigham. She was the heroine, in repelling an attack of the Indians, in 1707; (see Worcester Magazine, II., p. 157.) They had, 1. Gershom, b. Sept. 17, 1703, m. Hannah Oakes, who d. March 5, 1806, æ. 100 ys.; 2. Mary, b. July 10, 1705, m. Geo. Smith; 3. Susanna, b. Nov. 18, 1707; 4. Sarah, b. Oct. 2, 1710; 5. Silas, b. Aug. 12, 1713; 6. Timothy, b. June 26, 1716; and 7, Paul.
10. Ruth, b. July 13, 1684; m. June 24, 1706, Increase Ward.
11. Deliverance, b. Oct. 7, 1686; m. Feb. 20, 1707, Benjamin Shattuck. (See 17.)

3. MARY SHATTUCK, dau. of William, (p. 61,) was b. in Watertown, Aug. 25, 1645; and d. in that part of the town now comprised in Waltham. A grave-stone erected to her memory is still standing in the Waltham burying-ground, bearing the following inscription:—"Here lyes buried y<sup>e</sup> Body of M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Browne, Relict of M<sup>r</sup>. Jonathan Browne, who Departed this life Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> A. D. 1732, in y<sup>e</sup> 89<sup>th</sup> year of her age. Pious in life: Re-signed in Death."†

\* Mr. Fay, after his marriage to widow Susanna (Shattuck) Morse, took her children by her first husband with him to Marlborough, and this was the cause of the Morses becoming permanent settlers in that town. On the 25th of Dec. 1695, Samuel "Biglo," John Bemis, Joseph Morse, and Samuel Morse, then described as husbandmen of Watertown, bought of Ephraim Hunt, Esq. of Weymouth, for £300, a tract of land in Marlborough, containing 850 acres, formerly granted to Dr. John Alcock, of Roxbury, and called "The Farms." Joanna, the wife of Ephraim Hunt, was the daughter of Alcock, and consented to the sale. (Mid. Rec., Vol. XIII, p. 509.) "Joseph Morse settled in the house said to have been built by Alcock. Samuel built southerly, and their brother Jonathan afterwards bought and settled on a tract of land adjoining to the farm, and built a short distance west of Samuel, so that one garrison might protect the three families." In 1723, John Bigelow, a son of Samuel, sold a portion of the land, inherited from his father, to John Shattuck, a grandnephew of Susanna. (see Family 33,) in exchange for his farm in Shrewsbury, and removed to that town. The posterity of the Morses may be found in the "Memorial of the Morses," pp. 74 to 89, and in the articles in the Appendix, therein referred to. Stephen Morse, Esq., now occupying the old ancestral residence, was descended from Susanna Shattuck, through Joseph, Joseph, Abner and Stephen. The numerous posterity by the name of Fay, in Worcester County and elsewhere, were also descended principally from Susanna Shattuck, through her sons, David and Gershom.

† If the record of her birth is correctly recorded, as it probably is, there appears to be an error here in the statement of her age. It should be 87 y. 1 m. 23 d., not "89th year."

She m. Feb. 11, 1662, JONATHAN BROWNE of Watertown, b. Sept. 15, 1635, s. of Abraham and Lydia Browne. He d. March, 1691, æ. 55½ years. His will, dated Feb. 19th, was proved April 1, 1691. Real estate, £247.

HER CHILDREN, BY JONATHAN BROWNE, BORN IN WATERTOWN.

1. *Mary*, b. Oct. 5, 1662; m. 1, March 22, 1683, John Warren, b. March 5, 1666, by whom she had 2 children, John and Jonathan. He d. July 11, 1703. She m. 2, March 14, 1704, Samuel Harrington, b. Dec. 18, 1666, by whom she had 5 children.
2. *Elizabeth*, b. Sept. 19, 1664; m. March 25, 1687, Daniel Benjamin, b. Sept. 12, 1660. She d. Aug. 8, 1740. He d. Sept. 13, 1719. Had 10 children.
3. *Jonathan*, b. Oct. 25, 1666; d. young. No record of the date.
4. *Patience*, b. March 6, 1669; m. March 5, 1687, James Bigelow. She d. soon after, leaving one child, James, bap. May 6, 1688.
5. *Abraham*, b. Aug. 26, 1671; m. Mary Hyde, b. June 21, 1673. She d. Nov. 29, 1723. He d. Nov. 27, 1729. Lived in Watertown, and had 9 children.
6. *Samuel*, b. Oct. 21, 1674; probably d. unmarried.
7. *Lydia*, b. March 31, 1677; m. Jan. 18, 1699, Benj. Wellington, b. June 21, 1676. She d. May 13, 1711. He d. Nov. 15, 1738, in Lexington.
8. *Ebenezer*, b. Sept. 10, 1679; probably d. unmarried.
9. *Benjamin*, b. Feb. 27, 1682; m. Feb. 27, 1703, Anna Garfield, b. June 2, 1683. She d. Sept. 13, 1737. He d. March 11, 1753. Had 11 children.
10. *William*, b. Sept. 3, 1684; m. 1, Jan. 10, 1704, Hannah Pease. She d. March 10, 1718. He m. 2, Dec. 11, 1718, Sarah Bond. She d. June 10, 1777, æ. 88. He d. Oct. 28, 1756. Had 12 children, and was father of Isaac and grandfather of Moses Brown, H. C. 1768.\*

#1864 → 4. JOHN SHATTUCK, s. of William, (p. 61,) was b. in Watertown, Feb. 11, 1647; and, according to the records of that town, "was drowned as he was passing over Charlestown Ferry, the 14th Sept. 1675," æ. 28 y. 7 m. 3 d. He had lands granted to him in Groton in 1664, but it does not appear that he was an inhabitant of that town for any great length of time, if at all. He was a carpenter, and resided principally in the Middle District—the present village of Watertown; where he was employed by the town, in 1669 and subsequently, to keep the town mill, then situated near the present bridge leading to Newton Corner.

The year 1675 is well known in history as the commencement of the most disastrous war with the Indians that ever occurred in New England. It has been entitled "Philip's" war, from the name given to the notorious Metacom, the principal leader of the

\* In Bond's valuable "Family Memorials" may be found an extended account of the Brown family, and the names of many of the descendants of Mary Shattuck down to the generation now existing.

different tribes. It was undoubtedly the intention of King Philip to destroy all the white inhabitants; and at one time fears were entertained that he would carry his designs into execution. Many of the frontier towns were burned and deserted by the new settlers. Among other places early attacked were the remote settlements on Connecticut River. As a means of protection a military company was organized under Capt. Richard Beers, a distinguished citizen of Watertown, of which young John Shattuck was appointed sergeant,\* and proceeded to Hadley. Hearing that Squawkeague, now Northfield, had been attacked, they marched, on the 4th of September, 1675, to its relief; and while on their route a large force of Indians who lay concealed, suddenly rose and fell upon them with overpowering fury. Of thirty-six men of whom the company was composed, sixteen only escaped death. Capt. Beers was killed. Sergeant Shattuck, one of the sixteen whose lives were preserved, was immediately despatched as a messenger to the Governor of the Colony to announce the result of the expedition. On the 14th of September, ten days after the battle, as he was crossing the ferry between Charlestown and Boston, he was drowned. Gookin, (Trans. Am. Antiquarian Society, Vol. II., p. 466,) describes this event as follows:—

"About this time a person named Shattuck, of Watertown, that was a sergeant under Capt. Beers, when the said Beers was slain near Squakeage, had escaped very narrowly but a few days before; and being newly returned home, this man being at Charlestown, in Mr. Long's porch, at the sign of the Three Cranes, divers persons of quality being present, particularly Capt. Lawrence Hammond, the Captain of the town, and others, this Shattuck was heard to say to this effect: 'I hear the Marlborough Indians, in Boston in prison, and upon trial for their lives, are likely to be cleared by the court; for my part,' said he, 'I have been lately abroad in the country's service, and have ventured my life for them, and escaped very narrowly; but if they clear these Indians, they shall hang me up by the neck before I ever serve them again.' Within a quarter of an hour after these words were spoken, this man was passing the ferry between Charlestown and Boston; the ferry boat being loaded with horses and the wind high, the boat sunk; and though there were several other men in the boat and several horses, yet all escaped with life, but this man only. I might mention several other things of remark here that happened to other persons, that were filled with displeasure and animosity against the poor Christian Indians, but shall forbear, lest any be offended."

\* In the books of the Treasurer of the Colony, now in the possession of the Genealogical Society, are several entries of payments for the services of John Shattuck as sergeant in this expedition.

It is proper to remark, in explanation of this narrative, that a painful suspicion was entertained at the time that some of the half christianized Indians in the settlements were privy to and partners in the conspiracy of Philip. Gookin did not share this suspicion, and he therefore opposed the war and those engaged in it. He had acted as counsel for the Indians then on trial; and he considered it criminal in any one to speak against them, notwithstanding some of them were convicted and were afterwards executed for murder. Whether Mr. Shattuck made the remarks, in "effect," as here given, or whether they were a mere hearsay report, is uncertain; but Gookin seems to have considered his accidental drowning a special Providence, executed upon him as a punishment for his honest but fearless expression of opinions on subjects which he had just discussed with "divers persons of quality"! This judgment, however, if indeed it was one, did not occur alone; others happened to other persons for similar acts. Mr. Shattuck, as an honest, independent young man, having opinions of his own, and not afraid to express them on a proper occasion, would not be very likely to speak in the most mild and friendly terms of an enemy that had, only ten days before, betrayed and killed twenty out of thirty-six of his companions in arms; and he is to be commended for his conduct, and for this exhibition of a characteristic trait of the family.

He m. June 20, 1664, in his eighteenth year, RUTH WHITNEY, b. in Watertown, April 15, 1645, dau. of John Whitney.\* On the 6th March, 1677, eighteen months after the death of Mr. Shattuck, she m. 2, Enock (or Enosh as often written) Lawrence, b. March 5, 1649, s. of John Lawrence; and, in 1678, they removed to Groton, with several of his relatives, at the re-

\* John Whitney, the ancestor of Ruth Shattuck, in April, 1635, when 35 years old, embarked, at Ipswich, Eng., for New England, in the ship Elizabeth and Ann, with his wife Elinor, aged 30; sons John, æ. 11; Richard, æ. 9; Nathaniel, æ. 8; Thomas, æ. 6; and Jonathan, æ. 1 year. He was admitted a freeman, March 3, 1636; was a selectman of Watertown several years, between 1636 and 1655; and town clerk, in 1655. His wife, Elinor, d. May 11, 1659. He m. 2, Sept. 29, 1659, Judith Clement. He d. a widower, June 1, 1673, æ. 74. His will is dated April 3d previous. He had, beside the sons already mentioned, Joshua, Caleb, and Benjamin, b. in Watertown. The descendants of this family are very numerous in New England, and throughout the United States. [See Bond's Family Memorials.] John Whitney, Jr. was admitted a freeman, May 26, 1647, then aged 23; was selectman, in Watertown, 1673, '74, '75, '76, '78, and '79. He m. Ruth, dau. of Robert Reynolds, of Boston. He d. in Wat., Oct. 12, 1692. Had 10 children; 1. John, b. Sept. 17, 1642; 2. Ruth, b. April 15, 1645, m. John Shattuck; 3. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 1, 1647; 4. Samuel, b. July 28, 1648; 5. Mary, b. April 29, 1650; 6. Joseph, b. Jan. 15, 1652; 7. Sarah, b. March 17, 1654; 8. Elizabeth, b. June 9, 1656; 9. Hannah; 10. Benjamin, b. June 28, 1660. The will of Robert Reynolds, dated April 20, 1658, mentions his dau. Ruth Whitney, his dau. Sarah Mason, and his son Robert.

settlement of that town, taking with him the four young children by her first husband; and they probably occupied the land granted to Mr. Shattuck, in 1664. From this family the Shattucks in Groton and Pepperell originated. Mr. Lawrence d. in Groton, Sept. 28, 1744, æ. 95 y. 6 m. 23 d. The date of her death has not been ascertained.

## HIS CHILDREN, BY RUTH WHITNEY, BORN IN WATERTOWN.

- 184  
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1. John, b. June 4, 1666; m. Mary Blood, . . . . . 10
  2. Ruth, b. June 24, 1668; m. probably, Jonathan Farnsworth.
  3. William, b. Sept. 11, 1670; m. Hannah Underwood, . . . . . 11
  4. Samuel, b. . . . . ; m. Elizabeth Blood, . . . . . 12

## HER CHILDREN, BY ENOCH LAWRENCE, BORN IN GROTON.

5. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 21, 1678; m. Anna —. She d. Sept. 31, 1758, æ. 73 y. 3 mo. 21 d. He d. Sept. 12, 1765, æ. 87 y. 6 m. 21 d. They had, 1. Nathaniel, b. May 13, 1702, m. Dorothy Chamberlain; 2. James, b. Aug. 26, 1705, m. 1732, Mary Martin, d. in Pepperell, Jan. 27, 1800, æ. 96—she d. 1799, æ. 37; 3. Anna, b. July 3, 1708, m. Samuel Wright; 4. Enosh, b. Nov. 15, 1710, m. Jan. 29, 1734, Sarah Stearns, and had 8 children; 5. Sarah, b. March 15, 1713; 6. Martha, b. Dec. 7, 1715, m. Wm. Blood; 7. Joseph, b. April 10, 1718; 8. Benjamin, b. Nov. 6, 1720, d. in Groton, 1807, æ. 87; 9. Rebecca, b. April 17, 1724; 10. Lois, b. Sept. 6, 1726; 11. Eunice, b. July 25, 1728, d. Nov. 15, 1747, æ. 19.
6. Daniel, b. March 7, 1681, m. Sarah —, and had, in Groton, 1. Daniel, b. April 22, 1702; 2. Isaac, b. Feb. 25, 1705.
7. Zachariah, b. July 16, 1683; m. in 1707, Abigail —. He d. in Pepperell, June 13, 1754, æ. 71. Had, 1. Zachariah, b. May 8, 1708, d. in Pep., Nov. 30, 1790, æ. 82; 2. Ruth, b. Sept. 3, 1710, m. Dec. 18, 1729, Elias Elliot; 3. Dea. Jeremiah, b. Dec. 7, 1713, m. March 21, 1736, Elizabeth Chamberlain. He d. in Pep., Aug. 29, 1759. She d. Feb. 1, 1774, æ. 60; 4. Josiah, b. July 4, 1715, d. Nov. 13, 1717; 5. Abigail, b. May 16, 1718, m. Nov. 23, 1737, Z. Kemp; 6. Elizabeth, b. July 31, 1720; 7. Josiah, b. Oct. 11, 1723; 8. Rachel, b. 1727, m. John Chamberlain, Jr., d. 1756, æ. 29.
8. Jeremiah, b. May 1, 1686.\*

5. Dr. PHILIP SHATTUCK, s. of William, (p. 61,) was b. in Watertown, and d. within the present limits of Waltham, June 26, 1722, æ. 73. His place of residence was in the vicinity of the Waverley Station on the Fitchburg Railroad, easterly of Beaver Brook; and his estate extended northerly into Cambridge. He was a physician of eminence, and for a long period a leading man in the public affairs of the town. He was often chosen moderator of town meetings, and held the offices of assessor, town treasurer, chairman of the selectmen, and very many other important stations of public trust and responsibility. The grave-stone erected to his memory was standing in the Waltham burying-ground, in 1852, bearing the following inscription:—

\* The Genealogy of the Lawrence Family, and Bond's Family Memorials, contain further information concerning these families.

"Here Lyes Buried  
y<sup>e</sup> Body of Doct<sup>r</sup>  
*PHILIP SHATTUCK,*  
who dece<sup>d</sup> June  
y<sup>e</sup> 26th, 1722, in y<sup>e</sup> 74th  
year of his Age.  
*Blessed are the Dead  
that Die in the Lord."*

A new marble tablet has recently been erected, to which the above inscription was transferred, with the following appended: "The above record was transferred from a moss-grown crumbling head-stone of slate, to one of more enduring marble, by a descendant of the 5th Generation, A. D. 1853."

His will, dated Jan. 29th, and proved Aug. 30th, 1722, is recorded in the Middlesex Records, Vol. XVI., p. 436. He had two sons by the name of Philip living at the same time, one by each wife; and they were distinguished from each other in his will, as "Philip Shattuck of Saybrook," and "Philip Shattuck, the younger," or as "the youngest son of my present beloved wife." Accounts of two living children of the same name in one family sometimes occur in the early history of this country and in England, but this is the only instance that we have discovered in our family. In his will Mr. Shattuck appoints his son Isaac Shattuck his executor; and bequeaths him "all my wearing apparell," and £20 in money; to son "Philip Shattuck, of Saybrook," 5s.; to son Joseph Shattuck, the "New London Dispensatory, the English Physician, and another book entitled Dr. Williams;" to son Benjamin Shattuck, son-in-law John Underwood, daughter Parkhurst, "each of my daughter Norcross's children," daughter Ann Sanderson, son Joseph Shattuck, each 5s., "to be paid in eight years after my decease;" to granddaughter Rebecca Underwood, one cow; to sons Amos and "Philip Shattuck, the younger," all his books and "instruments of husbandry," and other estate not otherwise disposed of; and they were to pay all his debts and deliver to their mother "annually, during the whole time of her remaining my widow, sixteen bushels of good Indian corn, and four bushels of malt, and one hundred weight of pork, and five barrells of cider, if the orchard produce fruit sufficient for it, and five cords of wood suitable and fit for the fire, at her door; and a suitable beast to

carry her to the public worship;" and she was to have the "use of the east end of his mansion house, from top to bottom."

He m. 1, Nov. 9, 1670, DEBORAH BARSTOW, dau. of Wm. and Anna Barstow. She d. Nov. 24, 1679. Wm. Barstow, the father, d. in Dedham, Jan. 1, 1668, leaving a widow and 8 children. On the 29th March, 1671, Michael Barstow, a brother of Wm., deeds to Philip Shattuck six acres of land in Watertown, "for the love and affection I have and do bear unto my loving kinswoman Deborah, the wife of Philip Shattuck."

He m. 2, Feb. 11, 1680, REBECCA CHAMBERLAIN, who survived him, and d. in 1728. She also left a will, dated Dec. 13, 1727, proved Nov. 19, 1728, (Mid. Rec., Vol. XVIII., p. 522,) in which Amos and Philip were appointed her executors. She bequeathed to her sons Benjamin and Joseph, 20s. each; to Isaac, one feather bed; to Sarah Parkhurst, "half my wearing apparell, and half my wearing and housell linnen, my biggest iron pot, one pewter platter, a brass mortar and pestle;" to granddaughter Rebecca Gale, "half my wearing apparell, half my wearing and housell linnen, and one pewter platter;" to daughter Ann Sanderson "my wainscott cobbart that stands in the dwelling room;" to sons Amos and Philip, "all the rest and residue of the estate," to be equally divided between them.

HIS CHILDREN, BY DEBORAH BARSTOW, BORN IN WATERTOWN.

1. *Deborah*, b. Oct. 10, 1671; d. Oct. 19, 1671, *m.* 9 days.
2. *Philip*, b. Jan. 26, 1673; *m.* Margaret Pratt, . . . . . 13
3. *Susanna*, b. August 6, 1675; *m.* Nathaniel Norcross, . . . . . 14
4. *Anna*, b. Dec. 8, 1677; *m.* William Sanderson, . . . . . 15

HIS CHILDREN, BY REBECCA CHAMBERLAIN, BORN IN WATERTOWN.

5. *Joseph*, b. Aug. 12, 1681; d. Nov. 7, 1683, *m.* 2 y. 2 m. 23 d.
6. *Rebecca*, b. March 10, 1683; *m.* John Underwood, . . . . . 16
7. *Benjamin*, b. March 15, 1685; *m.* 1, Deliverance Fay; 2, M. R. Clark, 17
8. *Joseph*, b. March 6, 1687; *m.* Mary Ladd, . . . . . 18
9. *Nathaniel*, b. Jan. 14, 1689; *m.* Hepzibah Hastings, . . . . . 19
10. *Isaac*, b. . . . . *m.* Mary —, . . . . . 20
11. *Amos*, b. March 19, 1695. He d. in 1734, probably unmarried. No record of any family or marriage has been discovered.
12. *Sarah*, b. Oct. 26, 1696; *m.* Samuel Parkhurst, . . . . . 21
13. *Theophilus*, *bap.* April 15, 1700; probably d. in infancy.
14. *Philip*, b. Oct. 19, 1699. He was published in Boston, June 4, 1734, to Jane McClenning, [McLeland?] but we have found no record of marriage, nor of any family, if he had one. Samuel Gale was appointed administrator on his estate, July 29, 1754; and he probably d. in Waltham that year.

6. WILLIAM SHATTUCK, s. of William, (p. 61,) was b. in Watertown in 1653. He lived in the easterly parish upon the old homestead on Common Hill, "on the highway to the pond," where he died Oct. 19, 1732, aged 79. He inherited from his father his "loom and its appurtenances," and like him was called a weaver; but he followed farming, brickmaking, and other employments. In an entry on the Watertown records, Feb. 10, 1685, it is said—"Willyam Shattuck had liberty to dig clay this summer to make bricks at the clay pits near his house, provided that he damify not the highway, and that he pay to the town youse four pens per thousand for all the bricks that he selleth out of town; he having promised to give true account of what he selleth." Subsequently this contract was several times renewed.

In Watertown, as in many other places in former years, the selection of a site for the meeting-house occasioned a long and exciting controversy. It was finally referred for settlement to a committee of the General Court, and in 1694, "Mr. William Shattuck" was chosen with four others to lay the subject before this committee. In a pauper case in litigation in 1695, a committee was instructed by a vote of the town to procure "Mr. William Shattuck to assist them if possible in the town's behalf." He was often chosen "a commissioner" to take the invoice or valuation; and in 1694 was one of a committee "to go down to Boston & pleade the town's case, the town being overrated in the county rates; and they are desired to prosecute the case to the utmost in the towns behalf." These and many other similar evidences of the respect and confidence reposed in him by the inhabitants, and of his high social position and influence, are to be found upon the records. He held at different times the most important public town offices, and was one of the most eminent, wealthy, and useful citizens. In a general subscription raised for repairs on the meeting-house in 1694, he gave 10 shillings, the highest but one on the list of forty persons. In 1712 another subscription was raised by the "piously disposed persons, inhabitants of Watertown," to purchase a parsonage "for the accommodation of Rev. Mr. Gibbs, who is their present minister, and such as shall succeed him in the work of the ministry;" and

William Bond, William Shattuck and Nathaniel Bright were chosen by the subscribers the trustees for the management of the fund. (Middlesex Deeds, Vol. XV., p. 599.) As late as 1723 Mr. Shattuck was chosen by the town, with Col. Jonas Bond and Noble Bright, a committee to obtain from the Province 3,500 acres of land granted to Watertown and Weston, and not then taken up. His grave-stone, still standing, in a good state of preservation, near the northwesterly corner of the ancient burying-ground, by the side of the new tablet recently erected, has the following inscription:—

"Here lyes Buried  
y<sup>e</sup> Body of Mr.  
WILLIAM SHATTUCK  
who Departed this  
Life October y<sup>e</sup> 19th  
*Anno Dom<sup>ni</sup>*. 1732 in y<sup>e</sup>  
80th year of his age."

His will, dated Jan. 11, 1727, and proved Dec. 4, 1732, is entered upon the Middlesex Records, Vol. XIX., pp. 446, 447, and 448. It provides for the distribution of his estate as follows:—He bequeathed "to my beloved son Benjamin Shattuck and his heirs," £80; "to my three grandchildren, the children of my beloved son Robert Shattuck, deceased, the sum of £40, to be divided amongst them, as followeth, viz., to Robert, £20, to Randall, £10, and to Mary, £10; the said respective legacies to be paid to the sons, at their arrival at twenty-one years of age, and to the daughter, at her arrival at eighteen years of age or day of marriage;" "to my beloved daughter Elizabeth Holland and her heirs, £40;" to "my beloved daughter Joanna Holden, £30;" to "my beloved daughter Abigail Holden, £40;" to "my grandchildren, the children of my beloved daughter Susanna Holden, deceased, £30, to be equally divided between them;" to "my beloved daughter Mary Greenleaf, but 5s., I having already taken care for her portion out of my estate." The residue of his estate was divided into five shares, two of which were bequeathed to Benjamin, one to Elizabeth Holland, one to Joanna Holden, and one to Abigail Holden. Mr. Shattuck had loaned money to William Greenleaf, his son-in-law, for which he held his bond, dated Sept. 17, 1724; and a long clause is inserted in his will, providing for the payment of some of his specific lega-



cies from the proceeds of this bond. Andrew Bordman and Joseph Mason were executors.

He m., about 1678, SUSANNA RANDALL. She d. May 8, 1723. Her father, Stephen Randall, m. Dec. 14, 1653, Susanna Barron, and d. Feb. 26, 1708, leaving a will, dated Jan. 13, 1698, and proved April 19, 1708, in which he mentions daughters Elizabeth Codman, Susanna Shattuck, and Mary Randall, (who was b. June 23, 1662, and m. Feb. 28, 1698, Abraham Chamberlain of Brookline.) Stephen was probably the s. of Elizabeth Randall, supposed to have been the widow of John Randall. She d. in Watertown, Dec. 24, 1672, æ. 80, a connection of the Browns. (Bond.) Susanna Barron was the daughter of Ellis Barron, who d. in Watertown, Oct. 30, 1676, and sister to Moses Barron, b. March 1, 1643, who m. Mary Learned, settled in Chelmsford, and was ancestor to Lucy Barron, the wife of Dr. Benjamin Shattuck, subsequently noticed.

HIS CHILDREN, BY SUSANNA RANDALL, BORN IN WATERTOWN.

1. *Susanna*, b. . . . . ; m. Samuel Holden, . . . . . 22
2. *Joanna*, b. . . . . ; m. Isaac Holden.
3. *Elizabeth*, b. Nov. 23, 1684; m. Robert Goddard and others, . . . . . 23
4. *William*, b. . . . . 1686; m. Hepzibah Hammond, . . . . . 24
5. *Benjamin*, b. July 30, 1687; m. Martha Sherman, . . . . . 25
6. *Mary*, bap. April 13, 1690; m. William Greenleaf, . . . . . 26
7. *Abigail*, b. . . . . ; m. Joseph Holden, . . . . . 27
8. *Joseph*, b. Oct. 9, 1694; d. Oct. 15, 1694, aged 6 days.
9. *Jonathan*, b. Oct. 16, 1695; m. Elizabeth Stearns, . . . . . 28
10. *Robert*, b. Jan. 1, 1698; m. Mary Pratt, . . . . . 29
11. *Moses*, b. Nov. 1, 1703; d. in Boston, unm. May 31, 1724, æ. 20½ y.

7. REBECCA SHATTUCK, dau. of Wm., (p. 61,) b. in 1655; m. Feb. 7, 1672, SAMUEL CHURCH, b. in Wat. June 10, 1640, s. of Garret Church. They had—

1. *Rebecca*, b. in Wat. Dec. 31, 1672. We have been unable to obtain the further history either of the child or parents.

8. ABIGAIL SHATTUCK, dau. of Wm., (p. 61,) was b. in Wat. in 1657, and d. in Groton, in 1694. Her brother, Dr. Philip Shattuck, was appointed administrator on her estate in 1694, but it was not finally settled until 1703.

She m. 1, Oct. 17, 1678, JONATHAN MORSE, a brother of Joseph, (p. 66.) He was b. in Watertown, Oct. 7, 1643, and settled in Groton, where he d. July 31, 1686, æ. 42 y. 9 m. 24 d.

He was town clerk of Groton in 1679 and 1682, until his death, and was a highly respected citizen.

She m. 2, Sept. 22, 1690, JOSHUA PARKER, b. March 13, 1658, s. of Capt. James Parker. He d. in Groton, May 5, 1691, æ. 33 y. 1 m. 22 d.

HER CHILDREN, BY JONATHAN MORSE, BORN IN GROTON.

1. *Abigail*, b. Dec. 15, 1679; m. April 27, 1699, her cousin James Morse, s. of John, b. Nov. 25, 1668. He d. April 26, 1718, æ. 49 y. 5 m. 1 d.
2. *Hannah*, b. Sept. 3, 1682; m. 1, May 19, 1699, John Wellington, b. July 26, 1678. He d. Nov. 30, 1717. She m. 2, June 13, 1727, Daniel White of Lexington.
3. *Ruth*, b. April 15, 1684; m. June 19, 1706, Jonathan Robinson, settled in Lexington, and had 5 children.
4. *Jonathan*, b. Jan. 23, 1687, about 6 months after the father's death.

HER CHILD, BY JOSHUA PARKER, BORN IN GROTON.

5. *Abiel*, b. . . . . ; m. Nov. 15, 1711, George Harrington, and lived in Watertown, where she d. May 25, 17— . Had 13 children.

9. SAMUEL SHATTUCK, the youngest child of Wm., (p. 61,) was b. in Wat., Feb. 28, 1666, where he lived several years. He probably removed from thence about 1695, since his name does not appear after that date upon its records; and his subsequent whereabouts and history I have been unable to trace. His wife ABIGAIL "owned the covenant" in Watertown in 1687, and her three children named below were born and baptized there. He might have had other children.

1. *Abigail*, b. Oct. 17, 1686; m. William Shattuck, . . . . . 34
2. *Samuel*, b. Feb. 16, 1689.
3. *Martha*, b. April 11, 1694.

### III. Third Generation and Children.

ORIGIN OF THE ELDER PEPPERELL BRANCHES.

10. JOHN SHATTUCK, son of John, (p. 71,) was b. in Watertown, June 4, 1666, and was killed by the Indians, in Groton, May 8, 1709, æ. 42 y. 11 m. 4 d. He was a farmer, and occupied the homestead, which had before belonged to his father-in-law,

James Blood, and which, after his death, was set off to the widow, as her portion of the real estate, and by her sold to Mr. Shattuck. It was situated on the "Nod Road," so called, which runs north-easterly from the Stony-Ford-Way at Hollingsworth's paper-mills. The Shattucks and Bloods owned large tracts of land on both sides of Nashua River, in the vicinity of these mills. At the time of Mr. Shattuck's death he was one of the selectmen of Groton—an evidence of the respectability of his social standing.

Few persons, now-a-days, can have an accurate conception of the toil, suffering, and danger endured by the early settlers of our frontier New England towns. The workmen as they went forth to their labors were not sure of returning again in safety to their homes, or, if they did, that they should find the loved ones they left there alive. The tomahawk, scalping-knife, and other deadly weapons, were in the hands of foes whose approach was often invisible, and when they were least expected. Groton, a town in Middlesex County, about forty miles northwesterly from Boston—which has ever been the residence of some of our family or their connections—was particularly unfortunate in this respect. It was first settled in 1660, but on the 13th March, 1676, was burnt by the Indians; and such of its inhabitants as escaped death or captivity were compelled to abandon their estates, and seek protection in Concord, Watertown, and other older and more secure towns nearer Boston. In 1678, after the cessation of hostilities, Groton was resettled, and the Indian neighbors remained peaceable for several years. But about 1690 they again began to be troublesome, and for the subsequent fifteen or twenty years continued their depredations, by occasionally murdering the inhabitants, burning their houses, destroying their crops, or killing their cattle. In 1691, as a means of protection and safety, eight houses, in different parts of the town, were fortified and established as garrisons.\* Into these houses the neighboring inhabitants gathered at night; and they were guarded by armed men as soldiers, ever wakeful as sentinels to warn the inmates of any approach of danger. One of these houses, situated in what is now the fifth School District, (the precise locality is not known) was occupied by Mr. Shattuck and his relatives and neighbors;

\* The author of this work communicated to Caleb Butler, Esq. an account of these garrisons and a considerable amount of other information, published in his History of Groton.

and they seem to have experienced with most crushing force the calamities of the times.

Oct. 13, 1692, James Blood, father-in-law of Mr. Shattuck, was the first victim. "He was killed," says the record, "by the French and Indian enemy."

July 27, 1694, William Longley,—an uncle of Mrs. Shattuck,—his wife and several of his children, were killed, and three others of the family were carried into captivity. At the same time James Parker, Jr., a distant relative, and his wife and children, were killed or captured.

Enoch Lawrence, the step-father of Mr. Shattuck, in an engagement with the Indians, was wounded in the hand, and disabled for life. In consequence of which, in 1702, a pension of £3 per annum was granted him by the Province.

About 1706, three of the children of Thomas Tarbell—John, Zachariah, and Sarah, cousins of Mrs. Shattuck,—were stolen and carried to Canada, where they lived, it is said, the remainder of their lives. Their father, in his will, executed in 1715, makes them the residuary legatees of his estate, "upon their return from captivity."

The period of 1690 to 1710, might well be called the Reign of Terror, and the Dark Age of New England. The inhabitants of Groton became so much wearied out and impoverished, that they petitioned the government several times for relief. In one of these petitions, dated in 1703, the people say: "we spend so much time in watching and warding that we can do little else; and truly we have lived almost two years more like soldiers than otherwise." In another, dated July 9, 1707, the selectmen name several families that had been obliged to leave the town, and others "that are considering of going," being "unable to subsist any longer," on account of the Indian troubles. Among the latter were the three brothers,—John, William, and Samuel Shattuck,—and twenty others of their connections and neighbors, some of whom did actually remove, either for a temporary period or permanently. John Shattuck, however, remained. But on the 8th of May, 1709, two years afterwards, he and his eldest son, then in his 19th year, were both murdered by the Indians. Tradition says that this massacre occurred while they were crossing the Nashua River, in the vicinity of the Stony-Ford-

Way, near Hollingsworth's mills, on the return of Mr. Shattuck from his lands on the west side of the river.

The deaths by accident and violence in two successive generations in this branch of the family, prematurely removing two worthy and respectable men, fathers and protecting guardians of their children, were great calamities, and materially affected their condition, their fortunes, and their history. And these calamities were magnified by the times, and under the circumstances existing when they occurred. If these fathers had lived to the ordinary age of their kindred, how much could they have done for their families!

Mr. Shattuck m. MARY BLOOD, b. Sept. 1, 1672, dau. of James Blood and Elizabeth Longley, and granddau. of Richard Blood and Wm. Longley.\* She remained a widow 47 years, and d. March 4,

\* William Longley first settled in Lynn about 1638, where he was one of the selectmen in 1645, and a clerk of the writs in 1655. He removed to Groton, where he was town clerk in 1666. He d. there. Nov. 29, 1680, leaving a will dated 6 days before his death. His widow, Joanna m. Benjamin Crispe. She survived him and d. in Charlestown in 1698. She also left a will, dated April 12th, and proved Dec. 23th of that year. (See Genealogical Register, Vol. VII., p. 188; Mid. Prob. Rec., Vol. IV., p. 231; Mid. Deeds, Vol. XII., p. 77; Vol. XXXII., p. 532, and Vol. XXXVII., p. 702.) Mr. Longley had the following children:—

1. *Elizabeth*. She m. Sept. 7, 1669, James Blood, and d. about 1677, leaving two daughters. Mary, b. Sept. 1, 1672, and Elizabeth, b. April 27, 1675. Neither the mother nor the daughters are mentioned by Mr. Longley in his will, but his wife Joanna, who styles herself, "relict of Benjamin Crispe of Groton, formerly widow of William Longley," remembers them in her will in 1698, after their marriage to the two brothers, John and Samuel Shattuck, in the following terms:—"I give and bequeath unto two of my granddaughters, viz, Mary Shaddock and Elizabeth Shaddock, three acres of meadow lying and being in New Angle Meadow, joining to Dunstable, and forty acres of upland out of the six score acres lying and being on the other side of Groton River, the said meadow and upland to be equally divided between the said Mary and Elizabeth Shaddock." This proves that Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Shattuck, was the daughter of James Blood, not Nathaniel Blood, as was once supposed. (See notice of the Bloods in the Appendix.)

2. *John*. He m. Hannah —; and had, born in Groton, William, b. March 12, 1669; Margaret, b. Oct. 28, 1671; Mary, b. Feb. 10, 1674, and perhaps others.

3. *Mary*. She m. Samuel Leman, probably of Charlestown, and had issue.

4. *Sarah*. She m. Thomas Rand. His history has not been traced.

5. *Lydia*. She m. James Nutting of Groton, and had Sarah, b. 1681, Lydia, Joanna, Ruth, Elizabeth, b. 1698, William, and perhaps others.

6. *Hannah*, or Anna. She m. June 30, 1666, Thomas Tarbell, whose dau. Anna m. John Lawrence, nephew of Enoch, (p. 71,) and ancestor of Hon. Abbot Lawrence.

7. *William*. He m. May 15, 1673, Lydia —, and settled in Groton. He was town clerk in 1687, and from 1692 until his death. He lived on the east side of the "Hollis Road," on a knoll, a short distance northerly of William Shattuck's, and south of J. Fitch's, as marked on Butler's map. Here, on the 27th July, 1694, he, and his wife, and several of his children, were massacred by the Indians, and three others were carried into captivity, where they remained a number of years. Their grandmother Crispe, in her will, bequeathed to her "three grandchildren that are in captivity, if they return, three books; one of them a bible, another a sermon book treating of faith, and the other a psalm book."

John Longley, one of these captives, was redeemed by his friends in 1700, and afterwards resided in Groton, and was one of its most worthy citizens. He was many years parish and town treasurer; town clerk six years, 1723 to 1726, and 1728 and 1729; representative in the General Court three years, 1729 to 1731; and deacon in the church from 1722 until his death, which occurred May 25, 1750, æ. 67. He m. 1. Sarah Prescott, b. May 3, 1696, dau. of Jonas Prescott. She d. March 8, 1718. He m. 2. Deborah Houghton. He had 5 children by his first wife, and 7 by his last, whose posterity live in Groton, Shirley, and elsewhere. Col. Edmond Longley, who d. in Hawley, Nov. 29, 1842, æ. 96, was a descendant. See Butler's History of Groton, pp. 278, 417.

1756, æ. 83 y. 6 m. 3 d. Her husband joined the church in 1707, and she in 1721. He died leaving her, as his own father had left his own mother, at a dark and perilous period, to rear and provide for a large family of young children, the youngest not then three months old. To her heroic virtues, and to her excellence as a woman and a mother, her posterity owe a large debt of gratitude.

HIS CHILDREN, BY MARY BLOOD, BORN IN GROTON.

1. *John*, b. Jan. 6, 1691; killed by Indians, May 8, 1709, æ. 18 y. 4 m. 2 d.
2. *Jonathan*, b. June 29, 1693; m. Elizabeth Chamberlain, . . . . . 30
3. *David*, b. April 28, 1696; d. young before his father.
4. *Mary*, b. April 11, 1699; m. John Gilson, . . . . . 31
5. *Sarah*, b. Oct. 5, 1701; nothing known of her history.
6. *Lydia*, b. March 1, 1704; m. Isaac Williams, . . . . . 32
7. *Elizabeth*, b. . . . . ; m. Isaac Lakin, . . . . . 33
8. *Hannah*, bap. May 2, 1707; d. in infancy before his father.
9. *Patience*, b. Feb. 18, 1709; probably d. young.

ORIGIN OF THE GROTON BRANCHES.

11. WILLIAM SHATTUCK, s. of John, (p. 71,) was b. in Wat., Sept. 11, 1670, and d. in Groton in 1744, in his 74th year. His residence was a little southerly of the house built by his grandson Job Shattuck, near Wattle's Pond. The following facts concerning him are derived from authentic and positive evidence, partly from the records of Watertown and Groton, and partly from papers on file, but not recorded, in the Middlesex Probate Office. He lived in Groton with his mother and step-father, Enoch Lawrence, from 1678 until about the time of his marriage in 1688, when he returned to Watertown, where he resided the principal part of the subsequent fourteen years. In 1691 he was impressed into the public military service of the Colony; and on the 4th Dec., 1691, the selectmen of Watertown

"Agreed that Mr. William Shattuck should take care to provide for the relieve of the wife and two children of his cosen [nephew] William Shattuck, during the time of his being out in the country service from the 18th November, 1691, till he comes home, or the town takes furdur order; and that the s<sup>d</sup> William shall be paid for his pains the one part out of the county assessments, as by order of the General Court is allowable, and the other part out of the town rate."

This was undoubtedly the William Shattuck, the subject of this notice; and his two children then born, were William and Hannah hereafter mentioned. After his return from the military

campaign, as a consideration for his services, the selectmen voted to give him a lot of land for a dwelling-house, near "Patch Meadow;" and to allow him to cut timber owned by the town, to build it. He probably availed himself of this grant, in part at least; for we find the following entry upon the Watertown records, Nov. 16, 1702. At a public town meeting—

"Voted that if William Shattuck, junior, doth deliver the house & lands & fences to Manings Sawin, Town Treasurer, that he did hold of the town, within eight days next coming, then the s<sup>d</sup> Town Treasurer is to deliver the s<sup>d</sup> four pounds, that he acquired of John Green, to the s<sup>d</sup> William Shattuck, as a gratuity from the town to help him in his removing to Groton."

In 1702 he bought lands in and removed to Groton. In 1707 he was one of those already mentioned in our notice of his brother John, (p. 79,) who "were considering of removing" from Groton on account of the Indian troubles; and his wife Hannah, and probably her children, did actually return to Watertown in 1707, and resided a short time in the family of John Barnard, Jr. They were afterwards, however, permanent inhabitants of Groton. On the 21st Sept., 1716, William Shattuck deeded to his son "in consideration of the paternal love and affection I bear to my son William Shattuck, junior,"—"that he may be settled for the support of his family, and that he and his heirs may be forever debarred of making any further claim or demand of any farther portion out of my estate that I shall die seized of, either personal or real, except what I may hereafter give him," &c. This deed is signed by Wm. Shattuck, the father, and Anna or Hannah Shattuck, the mother. (Midd. Deeds, Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 33, 34.) His son John Shattuck administered on his estate; and in the petition for his appointment the widow Deliverance Shattuck calls him "her son-in-law," step-son, or son of her husband by a former wife. William is called "the eldest son of the diseased," and the others, children and heirs. The inventory of his property was presented June 1, 1744; and Wm. Shattuck's portion of the real estate which he had received from his father, was appraised as land "in his hands." The remainder was divided by commissioners appointed for the purpose in 1747; and the different heirs, and the portions assigned to each, are described in the deed of partition on the files of the court. "1. To Deliverance, the widow of the diseased," &c. "2. To John Shattuck, one of the diseased

sons," &c. "3. To Daniel Shattuck, another of the diseased sons," &c. "4. To Hannah Blood, eldest daughter of the diseased, wife to Nathaniel Blood," &c. "5. To Ruth Nutting, youngest daughter of the diseased, wife to Ebenezer Nutting," &c.

William Shattuck m. 1, in Watertown, March 19, 1688, HANNAH UNDERWOOD. He is described in the record as then of Groton, and she of Watertown. There was no other William Shattuck then in Groton, or Watertown, excepting his uncle, (p. 74.) This wife was the mother of his children, and died about 1717. #903

He m. 2, in Groton, March 24, 1719, DELIVERANCE PEASE, who survived him. His wives were members of the church, and his children were baptized. These facts, and others hereafter to be stated, unquestionably prove a genealogical succession and descent from the first William Shattuck of Watertown to the recent families of the name in Groton. Each consecutive link in the chain is unbroken, and without irregularity.

HIS CHILDREN, BY HANNAH UNDERWOOD, ALL PROBABLY BORN IN WATERTOWN.

- #451
1. William, b. 1689; m. 1, A. Shattuck; 2, M. Lund, . . . . . 34
  2. Hannah, b. 1690; m. Nathaniel Blood, . . . . . 35
  3. Daniel, b. 1692; m. 1, M. Serjent; 2, R. Boltwood, . . . . . 36
  4. Ruth, b. 1694; m. Ebenezer Nutting, . . . . . 37
  5. John, b. 1696; m. Silence Allen, . . . . . 38

#### ORIGIN OF THE YOUNGER PEPPERELL BRANCHES.

12. SAMUEL SHATTUCK, s. of John, (p. 71,) was b. in Wat. in 1673, and d. in Groton, intestate, July 22, 1758, æ. 85. Samuel, his eldest s. administered on his estate, valued at £236 14. 7.

He m. ELIZABETH BLOOD, b. April 27, 1675, dau. of James Blood and Elizabeth Longley. (See note, p. 80.) She d. Oct. 20, 1759, æ. 84 y. 5 m. 23 d. One year before her death her son John, at the request of the other heirs, was appointed her guardian, because she was of "great age and under bodily and mental infirmity and not capable of caring for her own subsistence." Her separate estate was then valued at £182 16. 11, and consisted principally in lands, the title to most of which came to her by inheritance from the Bloods and Longleys. She united with the church in 1705, and her husband in 1709.

He m. 2, in 1729, MARGARET LUND, said to have been b. in Merrimac, N. H., probably a descendant of Thomas Lund, one of the earliest settlers of Dunstable. She d. June 13, 1764.

HIS CHILDREN, BY ABIGAIL SHATTUCK, BORN IN GROTON.

1. *William*, b. Jan. 25, 1712; m. 1, Ruth —; 2, Experience —, . 70
  2. *Abigail*, b. Nov. 11, 1718; m. June 26, 1739, Isaac Colburn of Dunstable.
  3. *Jeremiah*, b. Oct. 2, 1721; d. in the army, before his father, unm.
  4. *Zachariah*, b. March 16, 1724; m. Elizabeth Fiske, . . . . . 71
  5. *Sarah*, b. Jan. 13, 1726; m. Samuel Lamson; d. in Saco, Me.
- HIS CHILDREN, BY MARGARET LUND, BORN IN GROTON.
6. *Ezekiel*, b. June 12, 1730; d. about 1758, in the French war, unm.
  7. *Margaret*, b. July 4, 1732; m. 1, J. Bennet; 2, J. Metcalf, . . . . . 72
  8. *Job*, b. Feb. 11, 1736; m. 1, S. Hartwell; 2, E. Gragg, . . . . . 73

2451 → 35. HANNAH SHATTUCK, dau. of William, (p. 83,) b. in Watertown in 1690, m. Dec. 25, 1710, NATHANIEL BLOOD, b. Jan. 16, 1679, s. of Nathaniel Blood and Hannah Parker.

HER CHILDREN, BY NATHANIEL BLOOD, BORN IN GROTON.

1. *William*, b. Dec. 13, 1711; m. Feb. 11, 1736, Martha Lawrence, (p. 71.) Had Martha, b. Jan. 25, 1737. He d. at Crown Point, Nov. 6, 1759, æ. 47.
2. *Nathaniel*, b. May 9, 1714.
3. *Jonathan*, b. Sept. 5, 1717.
4. *Benjamin*, b. Aug. 22, 1719.
5. *Hannah*, b. Feb. 5, 1721.
6. *Sarah*, b. Jan. 29, 1724.
7. *Daniel*, b. Aug. 5, 1727.
8. *Mary*, b. Jan. 28, 1730.
9. *Shattuck*, b. Nov. 21, 1733. He was a Lieutenant in a company of Minute Men in the revolution; m. March 1, 1756, his cousin Lydia Nutting, b. April 28, 1721.

ORIGIN OF THE HINSDALE BRANCHES.

36. Capt. DANIEL SHATTUCK, s. of William, (p. 83,) was b. in Watertown in 1692, but spent the period of his minority chiefly in Groton. From 1719 to 1723 he lived in Worcester, but removed about the latter date to Northfield, and about 1736 to Hinsdale, within the present bounds of New Hampshire, where he d. March 17, 1760, aged, as his grave-stone says, "about 67." He was a large landholder and a wealthy farmer. He had 215 acres in the division of the Northfield Commons,—a larger proportion than a majority of the proprietors. His dwelling-house was in the southerly part of "Mary's Meadow," so called—about one hundred rods east of Connecticut River, one mile south of Fort Hinsdale, one mile southeast of Fort Howe on the west side of the river now within the limits of Vernon, and three miles south of Fort Dummer within the limits of Brattleborough. A

two houses with hewn timbers on either side of a small brook. In the upper part were posts for sentinels, and holes to fire through. These houses were enclosed with a strong palisade, built with timbers and thick plank, surmounted with pickets; and the enclosure was called "Shattuck's Fort." (Doolittle's Narrative.) During the wars in 1745, and subsequently, the whole people of the neighborhood came to this fort to live. When the men labored on their farms or went to church, they carried their guns with them, and were always guarded by sentinels. On the 15th Aug., 1746, during the absence of Capt. Shattuck at Fort Dummer, the Indians fired upon four men near the fort, but hurt none. March 30, 1747, about thirty or forty Indians came to the fort silently in the night, "with fagots of dried spruce with the ends dipped in brimstone, and set it on fire. That part of it which stood on one side of the brook was burnt; but owing to a strong wind the other part was saved." (Doolittle, pp. 8, 10.) The English fired upon and disabled some of the Indians, but they made their escape.

Capt. Shattuck, senior and junior, were large athletic men over six feet high, and of great commanding presence. Their children were also above the medium size. It is said the Indians regarded them with fear, love and veneration, as superhuman beings. They generally lived on friendly terms with the savages, and their influence over them was always very great. The Indians probably did not design to kill them in this attack, but to take them alive and make them chiefs and leaders.

He m. 1, in Marlborough, April 16, 1719, MARTHA SERJENT, then said to have been of Westborough. She d. in Worcester in 1722. She was the dau. of Digory Serjent, the unfortunate pioneer settler of Worcester, who with his wife was killed by the Indians in 1704, while his children were carried into captivity. (Lincoln's Hist. Worcester, pp. 35-38.) Serjent's will, dated in 1696, was proved in 1707, but his estate was not settled until 1721, when parts were assigned to Thomas and John Serjent, to Daniel Shattuck, and to Daniel and Mary Serjent, then in Canada. Mr. Shattuck was allowed £20 for building a house or "hovel,"—as log-houses were sometimes called—on lands set off to John Serjent. On the 20th Dec., 1721, Mr. Shattuck sold his right in the common land in Worcester to Moses Leonard.

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Lemuel Shattuck and I may have had similar thoughts in mind while we were working on a record of the Shattuck Family History. I have been presented by my mother Roberta Violet (Steinmetz) Larson a family Bible. The Bible is the King James Version; The Comprehensive Bible; Old and New Testaments; J.B. Lippincott; Philadelphia; 1863. That Bible is one that my great-grandfather, George Washington Shattuck, gave to his wife, Eliza Little Shattuck, on September 23, 1863. It was presented to my grandmother, Mary Jane (Shattuck) Steinmetz, on April 16, 1895, and to my mother on her wedding day, May 3, 1925. Mother gave the Bible to me on my birthday, November 4, 1955. I realized that there were several names and dates missing in the record kept in the Bible, so I began an attempt to find clues.

I first began working on this project in about September, 1965. I have not, of course, worked continuously on this record, but I have spent a considerable number of hours on it during vacations and breaks from school, as well as weekends. You will note that it is not a complete record and that in some places more information is included than in others. Some groups have been able to find more complete information than others; some groups have worked harder at acquiring information for me than others; sometimes letters have been written and with no response; I, too, have been tardy in many cases in answering mail. At any rate, there are a number of connections to the book written by Lemuel Shattuck.

I have had responses from persons who are interested in this project whose ancestors could not be found in Lemuel Shattuck's book. Their notes and records have been included also. This may give someone a start in further investigation.

My uncle, George Steinmetz, Sr., of 2134 Fox Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin, gave me my own direct lineage, and I began branching out from that. To search for information, I have used various methods which include: looking in telephone directories for names, checking with biographical dictionaries, writing many personal letters, writing to persons who were suggested by another member of the family, use of magazine and newspaper items.

When I have made a connection to a lineage found in Lemuel Shattuck's book, I have listed the pages so that it may be traced, and have also copied the last listing that he had on that particular line, and continued from there. It is hoped that the information that I have gathered is accurate, and that at a future time I will have enough additional notes for a supplement.

Following is a reproduction of the first four pages of the Introduction in Lemuel Shattuck's book "Memorials of the Descendants of William Shattuck, the Progenitor of the Families in America That Have Borne His Name." There were additional pages in his Introduction, but I thought the first ones were especially interesting.

May you have a good time reading the notes acquired.

Beatrix Larson

### *I. Origin of the Work; and of the Name*

This work originated in a desire of the author—a desire in which he will venture to assume that his kindred among the living participate—to acquire information concerning the ancestry and lineage of the Shattuck family. The blood that courses through our veins had flowed through a long succession of generations before it was parted into the drops which make us akin to each other, as well as to those who preceded us on these scenes of life. Who were these, our family progenitors? What were their names? When, and where, and how did they live? What were their occupations? Were their means of subsistence scanty or ample? What were their characteristics, physical, mental, and moral? What position in society did they sustain? What were the incidents of their lives, by which their fortunes and their destiny were influenced? What marriage alliances did they form? And, what influence did these alliances exert upon themselves and their children? Inquiries like these have arisen almost instinctively in the mind of the author; and he has considered it an enterprise worthy of attention to search for the facts by which answers and solutions might be obtained.

All of the author's American ancestors, both paternal and maternal, from their origin in this country, through six or seven generations, were natives or early settlers of Middlesex County, Massachusetts. While collecting materials for the History of Concord and the adjoining towns—the central section of that county—which was published in 1835, he met with many facts, incidents, and traditions, relating to the personal history of these ancestors; and from those materials a brief, imperfect sketch, comprised in a few pages, and relating principally to the direct line of his own descent, was prepared. It was intended for private inspection only, and not for publication. This manuscript has, however, been seen by several persons; and he has been repeatedly requested to print it for the use of the family. In 1853, he consented to yield to this solicitation, provided such further information could be obtained as would enable him to make a work more satisfactory to himself. The whole genealogy of the family has since been reinvestigated; and inquiries have been extended to very many branches, with whose history he was unacquainted, and the result is here presented. The few manuscript pages of the original memoirs have been superseded by an entire new work, so largely increased as to become a volume.

The means of information for a work like this are personal inquiry and oral communications; traditions and recollections of elderly persons; family registers and private papers; inscriptions on monuments and grave stones; public records and documents—society, parish, church, town, county, and state, and of literary and other associations; deeds, wills, and other papers, relating to the transfer and settlement of estates, usually, though not always, found in the offices of the Register of Deeds and Register of Probate; correspondence with living individuals; and works and papers in manuscript, or already printed. These extensive and authentic sources of information have been examined; and they have, as far as practicable, been laid under contribution for these Memorials.

It has been found that traditions relating to the early history of families, like those relating to other matters, are generally vague and uncertain; and such as relate to the same person or event, when given by different narrators, do not always agree. The stories of elderly people should certainly be obtained, but they cannot be depended upon alone as positive evidence of a fact, for they are sometimes incorrect and are useful only as imperfect indications, which may lead to the truth by further investigation, and by a comparison with other evidence. A large majority of families and individuals leave no memorial, either upon record or in tradition, that they have lived; or, if any be left, it is too indistinct to identify their history, descent, or connections. Though family registers are of obvious utility and importance, yet such registers are made and preserved by few families, and good ones by a still less number. This omission to perform a duty may have arisen from the want of a proper method for making the entries, from negligence, or from some other cause. It has been an immemorial custom, where family records are made at all, to enter them on blank leaves, inserted between the two Testaments in the Bible; but, even in this imperfect form, they have been very much neglected, and comparatively few such records of past generations are now in existence.\* For the first hundred years after the settlement of New England the public registration of births, marriages, and deaths, was more generally made than for the last hundred years; and though many of the records have been destroyed by accident, or by the carelessness or negligence of those into whose custody they were placed, yet family history can generally be more fully obtained in the earlier than in the later period. It is difficult, if not impossible, to compile a genealogy from the public records for the last seventy-five years; and future investigators will find this period a hiatus difficult to

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\*This custom probably originated among those who regarded such records sacred, like the book in which they were contained. Though this may have been a reason for the custom, yet it seems to us that they are now out of place in such an inclosure. In earlier times, when Bibles were more rare than at present, and when they were regarded with greater veneration, and preserved with more care as sacred treasures, it might have been more proper, but they have now become so common that no one more than another can be considered by way of distinction the Family Bible, and as peculiarly the proper one for a Family Register. Besides, they cannot contain the proper forms for the entries; and by frequent use they are exposed to injury and loss. The better method is to have the family record kept in a separate volume by itself, constructed upon such a plan, and containing such blank forms, as will admit of entries being amplified and extended according to the taste and means of information of different individuals. A more comprehensive signification has been given to a perfect register of this kind than the mere entry of the names of one's own immediate family and the dates of their births, marriages, and deaths. These should form an indispensable part of it; but information should, as far as possible, be included in regard to other families immediately connected, and particularly those in the lines of descent from the earliest known ancestor; and they should embrace such facts, incidents and traditions as would illustrate their lives and characters, and the natural history of the race to which they belong. Such a Family Register, designed for general use, has been prepared by the author of these Memorials.

get over. "An impassable gulf will yawn between those ancient and modern times, spanned only by the treacherous and uncertain bridge of conjecture." The introduction of the new system of registration with the last ten years, if faithfully carried out, will henceforward obviate the difficulty, and render the history of families originating hereafter more easily obtained. This measure will do more for genealogy than all others combined. Sometimes, when public records exist in the offices of town clerks or in churches, they are found to be erroneous. The errors often arise from the imperfectness of the information communicated to the recorder, or from his own carelessness; at other times, though rarely, from a criminal design either to slander the dead, or to falsify statements regarding the living. Frequently deeds are not publicly recorded, notwithstanding such record is necessary to secure a perfect title to the property. A majority of estates are settled without the aid of the Probate Court, and of course the papers relating to them are not public, and if preserved at all can be found only in private collections. Sometimes, when an estate is entered for settlement in the probate office, papers which are very useful to illustrate some points of a person's history, or that of his family, are not recorded with his will, nor with the administrator's accounts, but are found in the files of the court. The author has addressed letters to every one of his name in this country, so far as his knowledge extended, whose history was not previously known to him, or which was not obtained in some other way. From a very large proportion he has received prompt, full, and accurate replies. From others he has obtained less satisfactory information. A very few have made no answer at all, even after repeated solicitation.

The author of genealogical memorials has to rely much upon the assistance and cooperation of others; and he must take the facts as communicated to him, or as presented upon record. Manuscripts, often badly written, have to be deciphered; and all statements received have to be carefully examined and compared with each other; and where errors are discovered in oral or written communications or traditions, or in town, church, or records, or when one statement or authority conflicts with another, as is often the fact, the author is compelled to make corrections, or to adopt that which seems most probable. In copying dates mistakes are often made. A correspondent was furnished with an abstract of the information which he had communicated relating to his family; and in return he expressed surprise at an error which he discovered. On examination, however, it was found that the error was his own. He had given the wrong date in his first communication. Another writes thus, "I do not know that this information is all correct, but I guess it is near enough for your purpose!" It is believed that few of our correspondents have been of this character.

Notes sent to Beatrix Larson from Robert Shattuck, 3051 St. Ives Ct., Lioncrest, Richton Park, Illinois 68471.

## HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE SHATTUCK FAMILY

### *Origin*

The ancient surname of Shattuck, is spelled in various ways -- Shatac, Shattank, Shathooke, Shadoc, Chaddock, Chadwyke, and Chadioc. It is probably a name of Anglo-Saxon origin. As early as 1425, we find the names of Samuel and Alice Shattocke on the Parliament Subsidey Rolls of assessments in Tolland, Somersetshire, England. As Chaddock and Chadwick, the name appears in Lancashire and Worcestershire. Chadwick is a name of great antiquity in England. The first, William de Chadwyke, was of the fourteenth century. Among his contemporaries, were others of that same name. Uniting with different patrician families, they gave to England, as well as to America, a long line of noble descendants. When William Shattuck came to America, his name was spelled Shattocke. The names Chaddock and Chadwick and Shaddock, were also used interchangeably in New England with Shattuck. The family here in America have produced a people of great value to the communities in which they have lived. Many of them have been graduated from the New England Colleges and have taken their places in important walks of life.

Notes sent by William B. Shattuck, 8509 Burdette Road, Bethesda, Maryland 20034.

## SHATTUCK HISTORY

### *Origin*

The name is unknown meaning. As far back as records show the family was English.

The "Memorials," although not tracing our line in England, states that our descent goes directly to Samuel and Alice Shattuck of Talard, Somersetshire, England who were taxed for land 1525. The Shattuck records of Sumerset mention a Wm. Shattuck, a crusader, who died in 1442. A Baron Shattuck of Sumerset, a man of great wealth, gave money for Cabot's voyage to America in 1497.

The author states the Shattuck families in New England possess old family portraits bearing coats of arms and titles of nobility.

In regard to the Coat-of-Arms, we do not know who the recipient was, nor do we know when the grant was made, or by whom. The picture of the Coat-of-Arms included in this book is merely a conversation piece, but an interesting one. Because several members of the Shattuck family have either read about or heard about the Coat-of-Arms bearing the Shattuck name, and have brought it to my attention, a reproduction of it has been included in this book.

Notes: Courtesy Robert Shattuck, 3051 St. Ives Court, Lioncrest, Richton Park, Illinois 68471

## THE FAMILY COAT OF ARMS

The Shattuck Coat-of-Arms is described as follows:

**ARMORIAL COAT:** Gules an inescutcheon argent charged with a plain cross of the field within an orle of martlets of the second.

**EXPLANATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SYMBOLS AND COLORINGS OF THE ABOVE ARMORIAL COAT:**

**GULES** or red denoted military fortitude and magnanimity. It is also the "Martyr's Colour".

**ARGENT** white or silver, signifies peace and sincerity.

**THE INESCUTCHEON** is seldom found borne as an ordinary, being generally a Coat-of-Arms borne as an escutcheon of pretence, super-imposed upon a shield of arms.

**THE CROSS** in every instance has reference to some Christian experience or sentiment. The Cross signifies Faith, Hope, and Charity.

**THE ORLE** is held to be the emblem of Preservation of Protection.

**THE MARTLET**, or footless swallow, is an emblem for the bringer of good news.

**THE FAMILY CRESTS:** The crests of the Shattuck family are described as follows:

- (1) A Martlet Argent.
- (2) On a ducal Coronet or, A Martlet Gules.

We can find no motto belonging to the Shattuck family.

Notes sent to Beatrix Larson from Winfred A. Shattuck of 51 Damon Avenue, Melrose, Massachusetts 02167.

## THE HERALD

The **SHIELD** is of first importance, the shape is not.

The **FIELD** is the color of the background of the shield, in this case, gules (red) and argent (silver). The last detail in mediaeval marshalling is the introduction of another surmounting shield, called the "inescation". There are over a hundred designs of cross on shields. If the lower limb is somewhat lengthy and ending in a point, it is 15th Century or later, and is called "crosses fixabil".

The **MANTLING** has no set pattern, but the outside is gules, and the backing argent; painting the mantle the same colors as the shield is English.

The **HELMET** of an Esquire or Gentleman is of steel, and on profile with visor closed.

The **WREATH** is attached to the helmet to support the crest; the 3 strawberry leaves are used by the eldest son during the lifetime of his father.

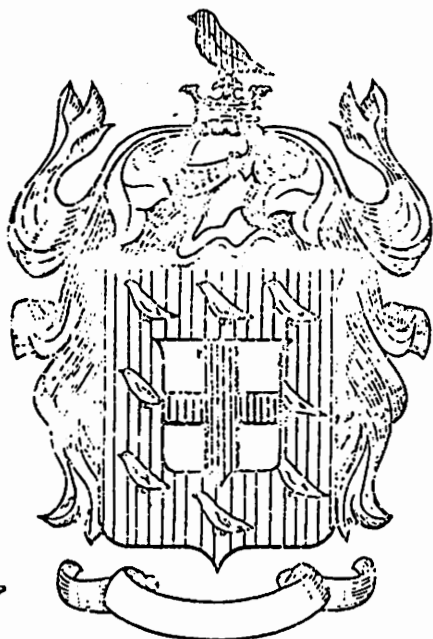
The **CREST** came about during the 16th Century, and in our case was a falcon or hawk with closed beak and belled legs with claws showing. The eight martlets, or swallows without feet surrounding the inescation, and the whole device would indicate the lowest rank, or a Gentleman.

The **MOTTO** came in about the 17th Century, and at about the same time as fictitious standards appeared. They form no part of a grant of arms, may be the fancy of the grantee, and no one has priority.

If this motto is translated as "in candor, virtue" it would seem to apply to many Shattucks of the last 300 years. Because of counterfeiting, or purchasing, one is led to believe the lowest rank, that of Gentleman, may be the most genuine, but it would be difficult to prove, or

disprove. Also one does not know if the original went to an ancestor of the same family. To me, its chief value is as an ingenious and handsome decoration. The original family. To me, supposed to be keeper of the King's hens, but who was the King?

## Coat of Arms



## Shattuck

## Historiography

The Shattuck Coat of Arms illustrated left was drawn by a heraldic artist from information officially recorded in ancient heraldic archives. Documentation for the Shattuck Coat of Arms design can be found in Americana. Heraldic artists of old developed their own unique language to describe an individual Coat of Arms. In their language, the Arms (shield) is as follows:

"Gules, an inescutcheon argent, charged with a plain cross of the field within an orle of martlets of the second."

When translated the Arms description is:

"Red: an inescutcheon of silver, charged with a plain red cross within orle of silver birds without feet."

Above the shield and helmet is the Crest which is described as:

"On a ducal coronet or, a martlet gules."

A translation of the Crest description is:

"On a gold coronet, a martlet red."

Family mottos are believed to have originated as battle cries in medieval times.

A Motto was not recorded with the Shattuck Coat of Arms.

Individual surnames originated for the purpose of more specific identification. The four primary sources for second names were: occupation, location, father's name and personal characteristics. The surname Shattuck appears to be locational in origin, and is believed to be associated with the English, meaning, "dweller at, or near the sign of the little shad (fish)." The supplementary sheet included with this report is designed to give you more information to further your understanding of the origin of names. Different spellings of the same original surname are a common occurrence. Dictionaries of surnames indicate probable spelling variations. The most prominent variations of Shattuck are Chad, Chattuck, Chaddock, Chaderson and Snaddick.

Census records available disclose the fact there are approximately 1225 heads of households in the United States with the old and distinguished Shattuck name. The United States Census Bureau estimates there are approximately 3.2 persons per household in America today which yields an approximate total of 3920 people in the United States carrying the Shattuck name. Although the figure seems relatively low, it does not signify the many important contributions that individuals bearing the Shattuck name have made to history.

No genealogical representation is intended or implied by this report and it does not represent individual lineage or your family tree.



Banks Topographical Dictionary of 285 English Emigrants To New England 1620-1650, by Elijah Elsworth Brownell shows that there were two Shattucks who came on the ship Mary and John; Samuel who went

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## SOMERSETSHIRE

NAME OF THE EMIGRANT	ENGLISH PARISH NAME	SHIPS NAME	NEW ENGLAND TOWN	VARIOUS REFERENCE
WOLCOTT, Henry	Tolland	Mary and John	Dorchester	Pope
BIBBLE, John	Wedmore		Hull, Mass.	Aspinwall
CLARKE, James	Wells		Boston, Mass.	Pope
DURSTON, Thomas	Wilton		Charlestown, Massachusetts	Parish Register
JONES, Hugh	Wincanton		Salem, Massachusetts	N.E.G.R. 30/460 66/187
ABBOTT, James	Wincanton		Salem, Massachusetts	N.E.G.R. 30/460 66/187
VINING, John	Wincanton		Salem, Massachusetts	N.E.G.R. 30/460 66/187
DYER, George	Wincanton	Mary and John	Dorchester	Banks Mss.
EYRES, Simon	Woodland, West		Watertown Boston, Mass.	Banks Mss.
FUSSELL, John	Wookey		Weymouth, Mass.	Banks Mss.
LOVELL, Robert	Wookey		Weymouth, Mass.	Banks Mss.
MORGAN, Robert	Wrington		Salem, Mass.	Banks Mss.
NODDY, Doctor (First doctor in Salem; was butcher in England)	Wrington		Salem, Massachusetts	Thomas Morton N. E. Canaan
WORTH, Lionel	Yeovil		Newbury	Banks Mss.
RICHARDS, Thomas	?	Mary and John	Dorchester	Mayflower Desc't. 6/103
PHELPS, George	?		Dorchester	P. C. C. Berkeley 1366

to Salem, Massachusetts, and William, who went to Watertown. The English Parish was not given, but they were from Somersetshire.

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## SOMERSETSHIRE

NAME OF THE EMIGRANT	ENGLISH PARISH NAME	SHIPS NAME	NEW ENGLAND TOWN	VARIOUS REFERENCE
SHATTUCK, Samuel	?		Salem, Massachusetts	Perley History of Salem
William	?		Watertown	Pope
SAFFIN, John	?		Scituate Boston, Mass.	Pope Banks Mss.
SAWTELLE, Richard	?		Watertown Groton	Banks Mss.
WILLET, Nathaniel	?		Hartford, Conn.	Banks Mss.
LOVELL, William	?	Mary and John	Dorchester	Banks Mss.
TILLEY, Hugh	?	Lion's Whelp	Salem, Mass. Yarmouth	Mass. Col. Rec. 1/101

Total number of Emigrants from Somersetshire is 153 from 78 Parishes.

Mary Mosher of 1939 Oakley Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66604 sent the following article concerning genealogy to her sister, Beatrix Larson. Thank-you Mary.

## Even Criminals Coveted Baubles

### On Genealogy Charts

TOPEKA CAPITAL—JOURNAL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1973

EDITOR'S NOTE—As a result of an error in production of parade magazine, the Sept. 9 issue carried only the first portion of an article on genealogy entitled "Up the Family Tree." Editors of the magazine have provided the remainder of the feature and the complete article is reprinted for Capital-Journal readers.

Ever wonder who's lurking up in your family tree? The chances are, if you climb high enough, you'll find a knight of the realm, or perhaps even a king. And if your ancestors were on the other side of the law, take heart in the fact that these days even a notorious horse thief hanging from one of the branches is considered a status symbol.

Americans are exploring their heredity as never before, and discovering that the science of genealogy — the study of family history — is both fun and occasionally quite enlightening. If nothing else, the fact that one is a direct descendant of a duke or a lord makes good cocktail chatter.

Genealogy is not new of course. It is as old as the "begats" in the biblical Book of Genesis. One Egyptian king, Ramses II, liked his family tree so much — it traced his ancestors back for 77 generations — that he had it carved in stone. Later, noble Elizabethans searched for their ancestors with such diligence that they claimed they could include the Ark on their coat of arms.

Most Americans aren't likely to trace their relatives that far, or use chisel and stone to record their history, but more and more of them are exploring their ancient origins, and for good reason: according to one authority, Frank Hickox of the American Heraldic Institute, "at least 95 percent of the Americans with European ancestors probably have the right to bear a coat of arms." One housewife parlayed her curiosity into a title. Hickox traced her Germanic name to a record center in Bonn and found she was a long-lost baroness.

Those interested in exploring the reaches of their family tree can either hire a professional ancestor-hunter or opt for doing-it-themselves. The professionals, while sometimes costly, can cut through the seemingly endless confusions over which clan married into which. In England, for instance, more than 20 blazons, or coats of arms, are registered to families named Brown.

But the do-it-yourselfers are a growing number, finding the thrill of the detective work almost as rewarding as the actual results. For them, genealogist Gilbert H. Doane suggests starting with a simple lineage chart, such as the one used by the Connecticut Historical Society since 1845. Others are available from the Daughters of the American Colonists, or you can make your own. Starting with yourself, work backward, listing parents, grandparents, great-grandparents. Four generations is about as far back as most people can go without further

investigation today, and is generally the jumping-off place for amateur ancestor hunters.

Here are eight basic steps designed by genealogists to help you climb your family tree:

1. Decide which line you want to follow. Which ancestor interests you most? If you choose Great-Grandfather Eddy, Cabot, McNab or Fraser, you need go no further. These families and many others have associations with an available genealogy. But what if you choose Great-Grandfather Graves or Tilden, for instance? There are no associations. You'll have to go on to the next seven steps.

2. Seek out older relatives. Write to the ones you can't talk to. Don't get just the cold facts. Ask about what these long-dead forebears were like. They once breathed, laughed, suffered and loved. Finding out what they were may help answer the question just what "block" you're a "chip off of."

3. Get the family records together. Any document such as family Bibles, old diaries, account journals, letters and photographs can yield fascinating information. One amateur genealogist found an almost illegible entry in an old Bible which read, "Sylvester died today of a sudden neck injury. God rest his soul." After some sleuthing, Sylvester was tracked down in a century-old newspaper account. He had been hanged for robbing a bank.

4. Check out public records. Often public records—such as wills, marriage certificates, deeds, military papers, births and deaths—are the most reliable sources of information. Old wills are particularly valuable. They often contain lists of children and their whereabouts and can be found in the probate office of the ancestral town.

#### Military records

Military records dating back to Revolutionary War times are kept in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. A summary of an ancestor's service can be obtained by providing his name, approximate dates of service and his regiment, if possible. These records are particularly valuable in establishing your eligibility for patriotic societies.

Early land records, ranging from private land claims to homesteader's applications, often tell where your ancestor formerly lived and for how long. They can usually be located at a county recorder's office.

Church records and cemeteries often turn up important finds which lead in new directions. One woman, looking for her great-great-grandmother, found the gravestone hidden behind bushes in an old cemetery. The name was clear, but dates badly worn. Using a pencil and paper, she took a "rubbing" which brought out the indistinguishable dates. With this information, she found a long obituary in local newspaper files.

5. Visit the library. Many libraries have genealogical records for the area. Mary Pike, reference librarian in the California room at the state's library in Sacramento, says: "...people are planning their vacations to include a search for their forefathers. And they're thrilled to discover great-great-uncle really did come West during the Gold Rush." In addition to help with records, librarians can put you in touch with reputable local genealogists if you reach a dead end in the search.

6. Read the census. Since 1790, citizens have been counted every 10 years. Through 1880, these records are open and in the National Archives. They list each person by name, age, sex, color, free or slave, married or widowed, place of birth, occupation and birthplace of parents. Census information after 1880 is still considered confidential,

but can be obtained with permission at the Age Search Bureau, Pittsburgh, Kan.

7. Check ship passenger lists. Although they are usually far from complete, these, too, are filed in the National Archives, and may provide clues to your ancestor's Old World origins. Ship lists contain the dates and ports of embarkation and arrival of the vessel; name of the captain; and names, ages and occupations of passengers. If your emigrant forebear arrived before 1700 and was a man of property, the best way to locate him is in John Hotten's book, *Person of Quality Who Came From Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700*.

8. Go back to the mother country. Having gone this far, you may want to uncover the roots of your family tree. A European vacation can be more personally exciting when you turn it into a pilgrimage to your ancestral village. A thorough search of ancient records and cemeteries will probably turn up your link with the past.

Dr. Thad Whalon, a university professor and avid genealogist, cautions that ancestor-hunting can replace other pastimes. "If you like mysteries," he says, "it's much more fun to solve real ones in your own family."

Certainly, no matter how far back a family history goes, it can always go one generation further. One genealogy text insists most American families can be traced to the ninth century — to Alfred the Great on one hand, or Charlemagne on the other. It's rare, however, for beginners to go beyond 20 generations — or before the year 1300. By that time, everyone has over 4 million direct ancestors, which should be enough to fill any family tree.

#### GENEALOGICAL SOURCES FOR THE AMATEUR

Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. *The How Book for Genealogists*. Everton Publishers, Logan, Utah 84321. *American Heraldic and Genealogical Institute*, 2631 Norwood Avenue, Sacramento, Calif. 95815.

#### IN EUROPE: HERALDIC SOURCES

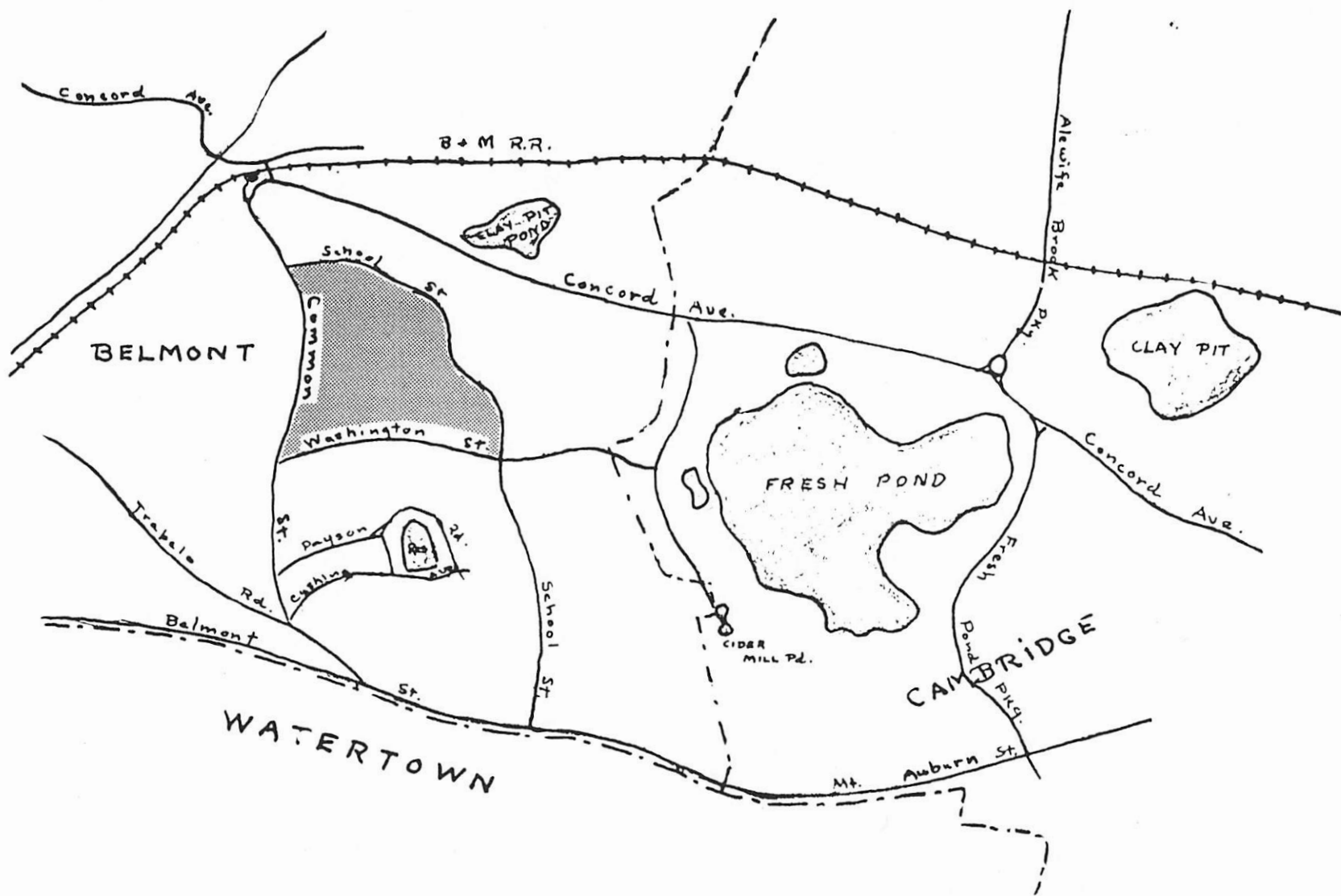
College of Arms, London, England. Court of the Lord Lyon, Edinburgh, Scotland. Ulster Registry Office, Dublin Castle, Dublin, Ireland. Deutsche appenrolle. West Berlin, Germany. (Heraldic registry offices are located in the capitals of most European countries.)

The following cartoon seems to have something in common with our interest in genealogy. It was taken from the *Capital Times*, Madison, Wisconsin, Saturday, October 13, 1973.

#### THE LITTLE WOMAN



"Goodness, you don't look like you're one-fourth English, one-fourth Scotch, one-fourth Polish, and one-fourth Norwegian."



William Shattuck lived in Watertown, Massachusetts. He lived in that part of Watertown that is now Belmont on Common Hill, near "King's Common," so called. This location is south of the Fitchburg Railroad, east of Common Street, on the hill north and near Washington Street, and was in view of Fresh Pond. The town of Watertown was frequently given permission to make pricks "at the clay pitts near William Shattuck's". Washington Street was an ancient highway leading from

Common Street to Fresh Pond. A spring nearby was called "Shattuck's Spring." Mr. Shattuck was a farmer and a weaver. See pages 58-59 in Shattuck's Memorials.

This map is courtesy of Winfred Shattuck of 51 Damon Avenue, Melrose, Massachusetts. He received the map from Mrs. Robert May, President of the Groton Historical Society.



So that persons who read this book might have opportunity to know more about William Shattuck, his wife Susanna and their children, I have included a reproduction and/or notes taken from pages 57-77 of Lemuel Shattuck's book. That is the part of his book Lemuel called, "First Generation and Children" and "Second Generation and Children." In my search for notes, I found mainly material concerning three of William Shattuck's children; his son John, and his wife Ruth Whitney; his son Philip who married 1st Deborah Barstow, and 2nd Rebecca Chamberlain; his son William and his wife Susanna Randall.

## MEMORIALS

### *I. First Generation and Children*

1. WILLIAM SHATTUCK was the most remote ancestor with whom we have been enabled to connect ourselves, in our history, upon satisfactory evidence; and we begin with his, in our classification, as the first, or earliest known generation. From him as their common progenitor, have descended nearly all, if not every one, of those who now bear his name in America. He was born in England in 1621 or 2, and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, August 14, 1672, aged 50 years. His exact origin and early history are involved in obscurity. Neither the place of his birth, nor the year in which he came to this country, nor the names of his parents, are certainly known. There is no doubt, however, that his immediate ancestors and connections were residents of England; and they were probably among those already mentioned in our introductory observations, either of Lancastershire, Somersetsshire, or Berkshire, but we are unable to specify the particular persons or locality. He must have emigrated when in or near his minority. It has been conjectured that his father might have died on his passage or soon after his arrival; and also that he might have been the son of widow Damaris Shattuck, who was admitted to the church in Salem, in 1641, and a brother of Samuel Shattuck, noticed in the Appendix to these Memorials; and their ages, the prevalence of similar names in their respective families, and other circumstances, give some probability to these conjectures. But of such a connection, if indeed one existed, we have as yet obtained no conclusive proof. If not a brother he was probably a near relative of Samuel Shattuck.

Massachusetts was first colonized by the English Puritan emigrants, in Boston and its vicinity, in 1630. Watertown was settled in the same year,—ten years later than the founding of Plymouth. This town is in Middlesex County, from four to seven miles westerly of Boston, and has Cambridge, easterly, intervening between the two places. It originally included the present town of Waltham, incorporated separately in 1737. It is thus one of the most ancient, and it was early one of the most important towns in the Province. The General Court and the Provincial Congress held several sessions in this town. Mr. Shattuck's name appears in an old list of the proprietors of Watertown, made about 1642, twelve years after its first settlement, although he was then only twenty years of age. The first lot of land granted to him is described upon the records as follows:—

"William Chattuck.

"1. An Homstall of one acre, by estimation, bounded souwest with

Commonland, y east w John Clough and y west w William Perry in his possession.

"2. Three acres of upland, by estimation, bounded the north w Joseph Morse, the south w William Perry, the east w John Clough & y west w Commonland in his possession."

To this estate he made large additions by subsequent grants and purchases. Among other parcels of land the records state that on the 4th of July, 1654, he bought of his neighbor John Clough, his house, garden, and thirty acres of land, situated on Common Hill, near his own estate, bounded east by William Payne and E. Goffe, west by the highway, north by Joseph Morse and "south by the highway to the pond;" probably lying in the corner easterly and northerly of the intersection of the two roads, now called Common street and Washington street. Also twenty-five acres of upland; three acres of swamp land; and one third part of twelve acres of meadow land. He also bought a farm at Stony Brook, near the present bounds of Weston, and four acres of meadow in Pond Meadow, which he bequeathed at his death, in equal shares, to his sons, Philip and William. He also bought a dwelling-house and a large farm of Edward Sanderson; but a question having arisen as to his title to some parts of it, the town voted, December 27, 1664, that "William Shattuck shall enjoy the land he bought of Sanders' provided he pay to Sanders twenty bushels of good merchantable Indian corn to spend in his new house."

We have found it difficult to ascertain the exact place where Mr. Shattuck resided. It was, however, undoubtedly on Common Hill, near "King's Common" so called—the Common land reserved and owned by the town. This locality was northerly of the celebrated residence of J.P. Cushing, Esq.; southerly of the Wellington Hill Station on the Fitchburg Railroad; and easterly of Common street, leading from that station southerly to Watertown village. Permission was frequently given by the town to make bricks "at the clay pitts near William Shattucks." This bed of clay was then considered a rarity; and it was reserved by the town as a public place for brick making. It was on the hill northerly and near Washington street, then an ancient highway leading from Common street to Fresh Pond, and in the vicinity westerly of the residences of Mr. Chenery and Mr. Stone, as laid down on Shield's Map of Boston and Vicinity, published in 1852. And Mr. Shattuck's dwelling-house was on the hill, somewhere on the north side of this highway. The Watertown records, in describing a piece of common land sold by the town, in 1743, to Ebenezer Chenery, "lying above the clay pitts," say the bounds run "on a line to a rock at said Chenery's fence, above or west of a spring (commonly called Shattuck's Spring.)" The residences on this hill command a fine view of Fresh Pond, near by, and of Boston and its vicinity in the distance; and are among the most delightful in Watertown. Successors bearing the name of Shattuck occupied the estate for about one hundred years, but for the last hundred years it has been in the possession of others.

Mr. Shattuck is sometimes denominated a weaver; an humble but honorable handicraft of considerable importance in his day, when all articles of clothing were the product of household manufacture. And it is not improbable that he combined his mechanical with other occupations, and wrought in his loom as well as on his farm; for at his death he actually bequeathed his "loom and its appurtenances" to his son William. Agriculture seems, however, to have been his principal employment, as it has been that of the larger part of his posterity. His example of uniting the labors of the farmer and mechanic in one person

has been followed by many of his descendants. He resided in Watertown about thirty years; and by his sagacity, industry and economy, though dying in the full vigor of manhood, he acquired, for the times in which he lived, a large property, the inventory of which amounted at his death to 434 pounds, 19 shillings, 11½ pence sterling, of which 200 pounds was in real estate, and 234 pounds, 19 shillings, 11½ pence in personal estate, including 103 pounds, 17 shillings, 7½ pence in money. He appears, so far as can be ascertained from contemporary records, to have sustained the character of a sagacious, energetic and successful business man; of an honest, upright, and worthy citizen; and of a good and peaceable neighbor. He held a respectable social position among his fellow townsmen; and his family and the families to whom they were allied by marriage were highly respected, and among the most wealthy and influential in Watertown.

He was interred in the ancient burying-ground situated on the old road leading from Cambridge to Watertown, a short distance westerly of Mount Auburn. A simple but substantial marble tablet, resting in a granite base, has recently been erected near the northwesterly corner of this ground, at the turn of the road to Brighton, bearing the following inscription:—

"To perpetuate the memory of  
WILLIAM SHATTUCK,  
who died in Watertown,  
Aug. 14, 1672, aged 50;  
The Progenitor of  
the families that have borne his name  
in America.  
And of his son,  
JOHN SHATTUCK,  
who was drowned  
in Charlestown Ferry,  
Sept. 14, 1675, aged 28.  
This simple memorial  
was erected in 1853, by  
Lemuel Shattuck,  
who holds in grateful veneration  
the character of  
the Puritan Fathers of  
New England."

William Shattuck was married about 1642, when he was twenty years of age. The christian name of his wife was SUSANNA; but neither her surname, nor her parentage, nor the exact date or place of her birth or marriage, has been ascertained. She remained a widow about fifteen months after his death, and married, Nov. 18, 1673, Mr. Richard Norcross, who survived her. She died in Watertown, Dec. 11, 1686, fourteen years after the death of her first husband.\*

In his will Mr. Shattuck mentions "his ten younger children," as if he had others, but it does not appear that he had more than that number. The births of the second, third and tenth only are entered upon the Watertown records. The remainder are ascertained from other authentic evidence.

His Children, by Susanna —, Born in Watertown.

1. Susanna, b. 1643; m. 1, J. Morse; 2, J. Fay,
2. Mary, b. Aug. 25, 1645; m. Jonathan Brown,
3. John, b. Feb. 11, 1647; m. Ruth Whitney,
4. Philip, b. 1648; m. 1, D. Barstow; 2, R. Chamberlain,
5. Joanna, b.      d. April 4, 1673, unmarried.
6. William, b. 1653; m. Susanna Randall,
7. Rebecca, b. 1655; m. Samuel Church,
8. Abigail, b. 1657; m. 1, J. Morse; 2, J. Parker,
9. Benjamin, b.      d. in his 20th year.
10. Samuel, b. Feb. 28, 1666; m. Abigail —.

A petition, dated June 19, 1683, purporting to be from Philip Shattuck, is on the court files of Middlesex County, in which it is said,—“Our two youngest brothers, Benjamin and Samuel, were left to the care and government of our honored mother, unto whom our honored father did bequeath the most considerable part of his estate; but after our mother did marry againe, she thought it would be beneficial for our youngest brothers to have trades; and she accordingly put them out,—Benjamin to my brother William, and Samuel to myself. But before Benjamin came of age, God was pleased to visit him with a long and lingering sickness, of which he died, being in his 20th year; and by reason of the long time of his sickness, the charges of the doctor, his attendance, and the funeral charges, were considerable.” And he prays that they may be paid out of the estate that was bequeathed to him, which was probably done.

The will of Wm. Shattuck, executed while he was on a sick bed, is dated August 3d, eleven days before his death, and was proved in court August 29th, fifteen days afterwards. This will and the inventory of his estate were deposited in the office of the Middlesex Probate Court, and still exist in its files. Copies were entered upon its records, (Vol. IV., pp. 24 and 26.) These documents will undoubtedly interest the family, and faithful copies of the original are given below.

"Watertown	The Last Will and Testament
Aug: 3d: 1672	of William Shattock, aged 50 years.

I, William Shathock, being under the afflicting hand of God, sick and weak but in perfect memory, not knowing how soone I may end the days of my weary pilgrimage, do constitute this my last will and testament, for ye disposal of what I shall leave behind me, as followeth:

Item. I give my ten younger children thirty pound in money to be equally divided amongst them; to them that are married, I will their parts should be payd a month after my disease; that which belongs to the unmarried my will is it shall be in their mothers hand to be kept for

\*Richard Norcross was the son of Jeremiah Norcross, who d. in Watertown, in 1657. He was b. in 1621, and educated in England; was admitted a freeman, in 1653, and was the worthy teacher of the grammar school in Watertown about thirty-five years, from 1651 to 1687. His is said to have been the first and for many years the only public school in the town. His salary for teaching Latin, English,

writing, and other branches, was 30 pounds per annum. He married for his first wife, June 24, 1650, Mary Brooks, who d. Feb. 24, 1672. By her he had seven children, Mary, Jeremiah, Sarah, Richard, Mary, Nathaniel, and Samuel, of whom Nathaniel m. Susanna Shattuck, dau. of Philip Shattuck, and granddau. of Susanna (Shattuck) Norcross. (See family, 14.)

them till they come to age capable.

Item. I give to my son Sam: Church six pound in money, to be payd a month after my disease.

Item. I give to my son, Philip Shathock, the one half of my farm and two acres of meadow in pond meadow, to him and his heyers forever.

Item. I gave to my sonne, William Shathock, the other half of the sd farm and two acres of meadow in pond meadow, to him & his heyers for ever; as also a young horse with all his trooping furniture; also the loome and its appertinances.

Item. I give to my four small children my mare with all her increase.

All the rest of my moveable goods I give to my dear wife, Susanna, for her owne maintenance & bringing up my younger children; and also the use of my hous and land which I now dwell upon with that I bought of Edward Sanderson, till my two younger sons, Beniman and Samuel, arrive to twenty one years of age. If my sd wife marry, my will is that she receive four pound pr year out of my sd hous & lands; if she marry not, I give them to her during her life.

Item. I give to my sd Beniman & Samuel my house and land I now dwell upon, with that I bought of Ed: Sanderson, and my half dividend, to them and their heyers forever.

Item. I give to my sonne John twenty pound, to be payd after wives decease by my sons, Beniman and Samuel, or their heyers, five pound per year; the whole to be paid in the space of four years.

Item. I give to my grand children living at my disease forty pound, to be equally divided and payd after ye death of my wife by my sd sons, Beniman & Samuel, within the space of ten years, four pound pr year, beginning with the children of my eldest children; alway provided, that if any my legitees dy before marriage my will is that what I have given be divided amongst ye rest.

I do father constitute my deare wife, Susanna Shathock, sole exectutor of this my will; requesting my loving friends, John Coolidge, iouner, and Sam: Livermore, assistant my sd wife, and to be paid for their pains.

Signed, sealed, & delivered,  
in presence of us,  
John Coolledge,  
John Livermore."

Witness my hand,  
William Shattuck.

From the following document it seems that the appraisers of his estate did not understand orthography quite well, or were not quite as careful in the use of it, as the writers of his will and other documents relating to the settlement of his estate. We prefer, however, to give it as written, with the exception of punctuation, which has been added. No description of ours could give a better idea of the domestic arrangements, the household economy, and the interior life, of our ancestor, than is afforded by a careful examination of this inventory. It will aid us in paying an imaginary visit to his "parler," his "ceichen," his "shope," his "dairy," and his farm generally, to ascertain their extent and the various implements in use in his daily life.

"An Inventory of the estate of Wilyam Shathauk, late of Watertowne, who deceased August the 14th, in ye yeare 1672, made and taken by us whose names are under written, August the 23.

Imprimis. In the Parler, his wearinge cloathes, shirts, hate,  
boughts & shoes, . . . . . 005 00 00  
It. in money, . . . . . 103 17 07½

It. a bedstead, curtanes, a table, 2 chests, a great char, and  
basket, and some small things, . . . . . 002 00 00  
It. eight napkeens, 3 pilowbers, 2 table clothes, & 3 pair of  
sheets, . . . . . 003 00 00  
It. fortyn yds of coaten and woollen clooth, . . . . . 002 00 00  
It. a couple of tobaccko boxes, and a pair of silver buttons, . . . . . 000 04 00  
It. In the ceichen (kitchen) one great kettle, 2 old kettles,  
& 2 scillets . . . . . 003 00 00  
It. two iron potts, & a friing pane, tramell, firepane &  
tongs, rost iron, . . . . . 001 00 00  
It. six puter platers, a basson, 2 puter poats, 3 poringers,  
seaven spoons, a chamber poat, . . . . . 001 02 00  
It. 3 pailles, 3 tubes, and a churne, 3 wooden dishes and  
boule, 2 botles, a duzen trenchers, and some earthen  
ware, & 2 pair of cards, . . . . . 001 10 00  
It. a table and forme, an other small table, 2 buffit stooles,  
6 chairs, and other smalle things, . . . . . 001 05 00  
It. In the shope, a loome, warping bar and wheal, and all  
things belonging to it, . . . . . 001 10 00  
It. In the dairy, five tubes, 3 keelers, 2 seives, . . . . . 000 12 00  
It. 3 bush. of moult, a bush. of wheat meall, half a bushell  
of ry meall, halfe a duszen pound of hops, and other  
lumber, . . . . . 001 00 00  
It. 3 sakes, . . . . . 000 06 00  
It. In the ould seeler, a poat of butter, some pork, 2 tubs,  
a form and earthen poat, . . . . . 001 00 00  
It. In the lodging roome, two bedsteeds, 2 barrells, one  
forme, a heir bage and cheese, 2 wheels, . . . . . 002 10 00  
It. In the new seller, 4 barils, a small vessell, & beer stool, . . . . . 000 10 00  
It. In the first chamber, 3 guns, 2 pistools, and a cutlash, . . . . . 004 00 00  
It. 2 sadles, and a paniel, 2 bridles, 3 halters, . . . . . 001 10 00  
It. his geilding tools and horne, . . . . . 000 06 00  
It. a mate, a fane, 3 pease sceps, a wheel, 3 ould sciths, . . . . . 000 10 00  
It. one crow of iron, a crose cut saw, one hand saw, 3 axis,  
2 sikles, 3 ougers, a plan, chaine, cap, ringle and sople, a bill  
hook, a sped, a shovel, weges and betle, and hammer, a  
pair storke cards, a pair of sheers, . . . . . 002 00 00  
It. In the corn chamber, fifty bushels of indein corn, a  
bushell and a halfe of ry, . . . . . 006 19 04  
It. in sheeps wool, . . . . . 001 00 00  
It. 2 fether beds, a boulster, 4 pillows, . . . . . 005 00 00  
It. 2 ruges, 2 blankets, . . . . . 002 15 00  
It. one flock bed and bedsted and bed corde, a pair of  
blankets, 2 boulsters, and 2 pillers, and a ruge, . . . . . 003 00 00  
It. a carte, a yoake, an ould plow, a pair of haners, grind  
stone and sithe, and 400 bords, . . . . . 002 10 00  
It. 2 pair of iron filers, and a pair of glaxes, . . . . . 000 06 00  
It. a carte roupe, an ould tumberell, two horse coalers and  
traise, a dung fork, and 2 pitching forks, 2 rakes, & a  
hoe, . . . . . 000 15 00  
It. pease, wheat, barley, and ry, . . . . . 006 00 00  
It. the hay in the barne and abrood and in the meddow, . . . . . 006 00 00  
It. five acres of indian corn, . . . . . 006 00 00  
It. a farm near stony brooke, . . . . . 020 00 00  
It. four acres of meddow, at pond meddow, . . . . . 004 00 00  
It. a said mare, and an ould horse, . . . . . 007 00 00

It. an ould mare, and a young horse, . . . . .	007 00 00
It. a pair of oxen, . . . . .	009 00 00
It. four cows, . . . . .	012 00 00
It. a bull, and 2 calves, . . . . .	004 00 00
It. ten sheep and 9 lambs, . . . . .	006 00 00
It. 6 hoggs, 8 piges, . . . . .	004 00 00
It. one dwelling house and barne, and also the land belonging to it, homestall and meddow, with the land bought of Edward Sanderson, and halfe a dividnt, . . . . .	180 00 00
It. in debts, . . . . .	002 02 00
John Coollege (Total not added in original.)	434 19 11½
John Livermore	
Thomas Hastings	

Some questions rose as to the proper interpretation of the will of Mr. Shattuck, after the marriage of his widow; and the following bond or order, dated April 8, 1674, was passed by the court at Cambridge, and entered upon its records. This document is given in connection with another, relating to the final settlement of the dowry, to illustrate the manner in which these matters were managed at that early day. It does not appear to be the result of a law suit that had been commenced, but a mutual agreement to avoid any occasion of one.

"For the finishing of all controversy that has or may arise concerning the estate that William Shattuck's widow brought with her to her present husband, Richard Norcross, this court, with the mutual consent of all concerned therein, doe order that the said Richard Norcross shall have the use of the whole part of the estate that was left to her during the time of the younger children's minority, to wit, two boys twenty-one years, and the girl eighteen, or else at marriage, which of either shall first happen. And in case that he decease before his wife, that she shall have ye same fully made good to her again besides what he shall have out of his owne good will or the law will give unto him. And in case she decease before him, that then, unless by will she shall bequeath any part thereof to him, the said Richard Norcross, he shall then pay, or cause to be paid, forty-five pound, which is the sum ye inventory of her goods came to his hand, and the same he shall pay in full value to the children of his new wife, which shall then be living, as his said wife shall appoint, by her last will or otherwise. To the performance whereof the said Richard Norcross acknowledges himself, exectutors, administrators, to stand fully bound in a bond of ninety pound sterling, to be paid to the treasury of the county.

"And the court do further order that ye aforesaid Richard Norcross, performing according to the above said request, all other obligations by him made, in reference to person or estate, shall be null and void, to all intents and purposes in the law; and the said Richard is to bring up the three young children as his own until they come to age to chose guardians or be put to apprentices.

Sworn to in Court. Richard Norcross."

"This writing, bearing date this 29th March, 1687, testifieth, that we, Philip Shattuck, William Shattuck, Samuel Shattuck, Jonathan Brown, John Fay, and Abigail Morse, all children, natural or by marriage, of Mrs. Norcross, late widow and relict of William Shattuck, deceased, do owne and acknowledge ourselves to be fully satisfied with what we have now received of our father-in-law, Mr. Richard Norcross, being the full of what he has to pay to us of what he received of our father Shattuck's

estate, and agreed by bond, given into County Court, at Cambridge, the eighth of April, in the year of our Lord 1674. We say we have each and every of us received our proportion in full, according unto that bond. As witness our hands, the day and year above written.

Witnessed by us,	William Shattuck,
Joseph Sherman,	Philip Shattuck,
Nathaniel Bright.	Samuel Shattuck,
Produced in Court, June 5, 1688.	Jonathan Brown,
Recorded in Register of Deeds,	John Fay,
Vol. X., p. 105.	John Mors. in ye behalf of

Abigail Mors, late widow."

It will be perceived that neither the heirs of John Shattuck, nor Rebecca (Shattuck) Church, were represented in this last agreement. It is probable that the latter were dead at the date of its execution, but the former were then living in Groton. Why they were omitted does not appear. Perhaps their portion of the estate bequeathed to their father, might have been paid to their mother, at another time, either before or after their removal to Groton.

## 66-67 SECOND GENERATION AND CHILDREN

### Susanna Shattuck

#### II. Second Generation and Children

SUSANNA SHATTUCK, dau. of William, (p. 61,) was b. in 1643, and d. in Marlborough; the date not ascertained.

She m. 1, April 12, 1661, JOSEPH MORSE, b. April 3, 1637, s. of Joseph Morse and Hester Peirce, of Watertown. He removed to Groton, in 1666, where he lived until that town was destroyed by the Indians, in 1676. He then returned to Watertown, where he d. in 1677, ae. 40.

She m. 2, July 5, 1678, JOHN FAY. He was an inhabitant of Marlborough, and had had by Mary —, a previous wife, b. in that town: —1. John, b. Nov. 30, 1669, m. in 1690, Elizabeth —; 2, Samuel, b. Oct. 11, 1673, m. March 16, 1699, Tabitha Ward; 3, Mary, b. Feb. 10, 1675, m. March 26, 1696, Jonathan Brigham. John Fay d. in Marlborough, Dec. 5, 1690, leaving Susanna again a widow, with a family of 14 children,—7 by Mr. Morse, 4 by Mr. Fay, and the 3 of Mr. Fay's by his first wife.

Her children, by Joseph Morse, born in Watertown and Groton.

1. Susanna, b. Jan. 11, 1663; m. in 1679, Daniel Newton.
2. Hester, b. Sept. 11, 1664; m. Feb. 8, 1685, Nathaniel Josselyn, of Marlborough. She d. Aug. 27, 1725, ae. 60 y. 11 m. 16 d. She had, 1. Mary, m. James Newton, 1709; 2. Esther, m. Samuel Lamb, 1707.
3. Joseph, b. Nov. 11, 1667; m. Jan. 20, 1691, Grace Warren. He d. at the Farms, in Marlborough, July, 1753. He had, 1. Joseph, b. Sept. 27, 1691; 2. Grace, b. July 7, 1694; 3. Mary, b. Oct. 13, 1697; 4. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 4, 1700; 5. Jonas, b. July 25, 1703; 6. Patience, b. Oct. 30, 1705.
4. Samuel, b. Sept. 4, 1670; m. Grace —. He d. July 10, 1758, at Marlborough. Had 6 children.
5. Mary, b. Feb. 11, 1672; m. July 23, 1694, John Barnard.
6. Hannah, b. April 7, 1674; m. in 1704, John Newton of M.
7. Jonathan, b. —; m. 1, in 1706, Mary How. She d. Dec. 10, 1727, 2, in 1729, Mary Church. She d. Sept. 2, 1750. He d. 1754. Had 8 children.

Her children, by John Fay, born in Marlborough.\*

8. David, b. April 23, 1679; m. May 1, 1699, Sarah Larkin of Marlborough, and had, 1. John, b. Jan. 30, 1700, d. Dec. 20, 1705; 2. Joanna, b. Dec. 7, 1701, d. Nov. 20, 1720; 3. Sarah, b. March 1, 1704; 4. David, b. March 25, 1707, d. Oct. 4, 1720; 5. Lois, b. March 11, 1709; 6. John, b. Dec. 16, 1710; 7. Moses, b. Oct. 7, 1712; 8. Robert, b. July 30, 1715; 9. Edward, b. May 16, 1717; 10. Aaron, b. April 18, 1719; 11. Joanna, b. July 3, 1721; 12. David, b. April 6, 1723.
9. Gershom, b. Oct. 19, 1681. He d. Nov. 24, 1720; m. Mary Grigham, dau. of John Brigham. She was the heroine, in repelling an attack of the Indians, in 1707; (see Worcester Magazine, II., p. 157.) They had, 1. Gershom, b. Sept. 17, 1703, m. Hannah Oakes,

who d. March 5, 1806, ae. 100 ys.; 2. Mary, b. July 10, 1705, m. Geo. Smith; 3. Susanna, b. Nov. 18, 1707; 4. Sarah, b. Oct. 2, 1710; 5. Silas, b. Aug. 12, 1713; 6. Timothy, b. June 26, 1716; and 7, Paul.

10. Ruth, b. July 13, 1684; m. June 24, 1706, Increase Ward.
11. Deliverance, b. Oct. 7, 1686; m. Feb. 20, 1707, Benjamin Shattuck.

\*Mr. Fay, after his marriage to widow Susanna (Shattuck) Morse, took her children by her first husband with him to Marlborough, and this was the cause of the Morses becoming permanent settlers in that town. On the 25th of Dec. 1695, Samuel "Biglo," John Remis, Joseph Morse, and Samuel Morse, then described as husbandmen of Watertown, bought of Ephraim Hunt, Esq., of Weymouth, for 300 pounds, a tract of land in Marlborough, containing 850 acres, formerly granted to Dr. John Alcock, of Roxbury, and called "The Farms." Joanna, the wife of Ephraim Hunt, was the daughter of Alcock, and consented to the sale. (Mid. Rec., Vol XIII, p. 509.) "Joseph Morse settled in the house said to have been built by Alcock. Samuel built southerly, and their brother Jonathan afterwards bought and settled on a tract of land adjoining to the farm, and built a short distance west of Samuel, so that one garrison might protect the three families." In 1723, John Bigelow, a son of Samuel, sold a portion of the land, inherited from his father, to John Shattuck, a grandnephew of Susanna, (see Family 38,) in exchange for his farm in Shrewsbury, and removed to that town. The posterity of the Morses may be found in the "Memorial of the Morses," pp. 74 to 89, and in the articles in the Appendix, therein referred to. Stephen Morse, Esq., now occupying the old ancestral residence, was descended from Susanna Shattuck, through Joseph, Joseph Abner and Stephen. The numerous posterity by the name of Fay, in Worcester County and elsewhere, were also descended principally from Susanna Shattuck, through her sons, David and Gershom.

## 67-68 SECOND GENERATION AND CHILDREN

### Mary Shattuck

MARY SHATTUCK, dau. of William, (p. 61,) was b. in Watertown, Aug. 25, 1745; and d. in that part of the town now comprised in Waltham. A grave-stone erected to her memory is still standing in the Waltham burying-ground, bearing the following inscription: "Here lyes buried ye Body of Mrs. Mary Browne, Relict of Mr. Jonathan Browne, who Departed this life Oct. ye 23d A.D. 1732, in ye 89th year of her age. Pious in life: Resigned in Death." †

She m. Feb. 11, 1662, JONATHAN BROWNE of Watertown, b. Sept. 15, 1635, s. of Abraham and Lydia Browne. He d. March, 1691,

\*If the record of her birth is correctly recorded, as it probably is, there appears to be an error here in the statement of her age. It should be 87 y. 1m. 28 d., not "89th year."

ae. 55½ years. His will, dated Feb. 19th, was proved April 1, 1691. Real estate, 247 pounds.

Her Children, by Jonathan Browne, Born in Watertown.

1. Mary, b. Oct. 5, 1662; m. 1, March 22, 1683, John Warren, b. March 5, 1666, by whom she had 2 children, John and Jonathan. He d. July 11, 1703. She m. 2, March 14, 1704, Samuel Harrington, b. Dec. 18, 1666, by whom she had 5 children.
2. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 19, 1664; m. March 25, 1687, Daniel Benjamin, b. Sept. 12, 1660. She d. Aug. 8, 1740. He d. Sept. 13, 1719. Had 10 children.
3. Jonathan, b. Oct. 25, 1666; d. young. No record of the date.
4. Patience, b. March 6, 1669; m. March 5, 1687, James Bigelow. She d. soon after, leaving one child, James, bap. May 6, 1688.
5. Abraham, b. Aug. 26, 1671; m. Mary Hyde, b. June 21, 1673. She d. Nov. 29, 1723. He d. Nov. 27, 1729. Lived in Watertown, and had 9 children.
6. Samuel, b. Oct. 21, 1674; probably d. unmarried.
7. Lydia, b. March 31, 1677; m. Jan. 18, 1699, Benj. Wellington, b. June 21, 1676. She d. May 13, 1711. He d. Nov. 15, 1738, in Lexington.
8. Ebenezer, b. Sept. 10, 1679; probably d. unmarried.
9. Benjamin, b. Feb. 27, 1682; m. Feb. 27, 1703, Anna Garfield, b. June 2, 1683. She d. Sept. 13, 1737. He d. March 11, 1753. Had 11 children.
10. William, b. Sept. 3, 1684; m. 1, Jan. 10, 1704, Hannah Pease. She d. March 10, 1718. He m. 2, Dec. 11, 1718, Sarah Bond. She d. June 10, 1777, ae. 88. He d. Oct. 28, 1756. Had 12 children, and was father of Isaac and grandfather of Moses Brown, H.C. 1768.\*

## 68-69 SECOND GENERATION AND CHILDREN

### John Shattuck

JOHN SHATTUCK, s. of William, (p. 61,) was b. in Watertown, Feb. 11, 1647; and, according to the records of that town, "was drowned as he was passing over Charlestown Ferry, the 14th Sept. 1675." ae. 28 y. 7 m. 3 d. He had lands granted to him in Groton in 1664, but it does not appear that he was an inhabitant of that town for any great length of time, if at all. He was a carpenter, and resided principally in the Middle District—the present village of Watertown; where he was employed by the town, in 1669 and subsequently, to keep the town mill, then situated near the present bridge leading to Newton Corner.

The year 1675 is well known in history as the commencement of the most disastrous war with the Indians that ever occurred in New England. It has been entitled "Philip's" war, from the name given to the notorious Metacom, the principal leader of the different tribes. It was

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\*In Bond's valuable "Family Memorials" may be found an extended account of the Brown family, and the names of many of the descendants of Mary Shattuck down to the generation now existing.

undoubtedly the intention of King Philip to destroy all the white inhabitants; and at one time fears were entertained that he would carry his designs into execution. Many of the frontier towns were burned and deserted by the new settlers. Among other places early attacked were the remote settlements on Connecticut River. As a means of protection a military company was organized under Capt. Richard Beers, a distinguished citizen of Watertown, of which young John Shattuck was appointed sergeant,\* and proceeded to Hadley. Hearing that Squawkeague, now Northfield, had been attacked, they marched, on the 4th of September, 1675, to its relief; and while on their route a large force of Indians who lay concealed, suddenly rose and fell upon them with overpowering fury. Of thirty-six men of whom the company was composed, sixteen only escaped death. Capt. Beers was killed. Sergeant Shattuck, one of the sixteen whose lives were preserved, was immediately dispatched as a messenger to the Governor of the Colony to announce the result of the expedition. On the 14th of September, ten days after the battle, as he was crossing the ferry between Charlestown and Boston, he was drowned. Gookin, (Trans. Am. Antiquarian Society, Vol. II, p. 466,) describes this event as follows:—

"About this time a person named Shattuck, of Watertown, that was a sergeant under Capt. Beers, when the said Beers was slain near Squakeage, had escaped very narrowly but a few days before; and being newly returned home, this man being at Charlestown, in Mr. Long's porch, at the sign of the Three Cranes, divers persons of quality being present, particularly Capt. Lawrence Hammond, the Captain of the town, and others, this Shattuck was heard to say to this effect: 'I hear the Marlborough Indians in Boston in prison, and upon trial for their lives, are likely to be cleared by the court; for my part,' said he, 'I have been lately abroad in the country's service, and have ventured my life for them, and escaped very narrowly; but if they clear these Indians, they shall hang me up by the neck before I ever serve them again.' Within a quarter of an hour after these words were spoken, this man was passing the ferry between Charlestown and Boston; the ferry boat being loaded with horses and the wind high, the boat sunk; and though there were several other men in the boat and several horses, yet all escaped with life, but this man only. I might mention several other things of remark here that happened to other persons, that were filled with displeasure and animosity against the poor Christian Indians, but shall forbear, lest any be offended."

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\*In the books of the Treasurer of the Colony, now in the possession of the Genealogical Society, are several entries of payments for the services of John Shattuck as sergeant in this expedition.

## 70-71 SECOND GENERATION AND CHILDREN

### John Shattuck

It is proper to remark, in explanation of this narrative, that a painful suspicion was entertained at the time that some of the half christianized Indians in the settlements were privy to and partners in the conspiracy of Philip. Gookin did not share this suspicion, and he therefore opposed the war and those engaged in it. He had acted as counsel for the Indians then on trial; and he considered it criminal in any one to speak against them, notwithstanding some of them were convicted and were afterwards executed for murder. Whether Mr. Shattuck made the remarks, in "effect," as here given, or whether they were a mere hearsay report, is uncertain; but Gookin seems to have considered his accidental drowning a special Providence, executed upon him as a punishment for his honest but fearless expression of opinions on subjects which he had just discussed with "divers persons of quality"! This judgment, however, if indeed it was one, did not occur alone; other s happened to other persons for similar acts. Mr. Shattuck, as an honest, independent young man, having opinions of his own, and not afraid to express them on a proper occasion, would not be very likely to speak in the most mild and friendly terms of an enemy that had, only ten days before, betrayed and killed twenty out of thirty-six of his companions in arms; and he is to be commended for his conduct, and for his exhibition of a characteristic trait of the family.

He m. June 20, 1664, in his eighteenth year, RUTH WHITNEY, b. in Watertown, April 15, 1645, dau. of John Whitney.\* On the 6th March, 1677, eighteen months after the death of Mr. Shattuck, she m. 2, Enock (or Enosh as often written) Lawrence, b. March 5, 1649, s. of John Lawrence; and, in 1678, they removed to Groton, with several of his relatives, at the resettlement of that town, taking with him the four young children by her first husband; and they probably occupied the land granted to Mr. Shattuck, in 1664. From this family the Shattucks in Groton and Pepperell originated. Mr. Lawrence d. in Groton, Sept. 28, 1744, ae. 95 y. 6 m. 23 d. The date of her death has not been ascertained.

His Children, by Ruth Whitney, Born in Watertown.

\*John Whitney, the ancestor of Ruth Shattuck, in April, 1635, when 35 years old, embarked, at Ipswich, Eng., for New England, in the ship Elizabeth and Ann, with his wife Elinor, aged 30; sons John, ae. 11; Richard ae. 9; Nathaniel, ae. 8; Thomas, ae. 6; and Jonathan, ae. 1 year. He was admitted a freeman, March 3, 1636; was a selectman of Watertown several years, between 1638 and 1655; and town clerk, in 1655. His wife, Elinor, d. May 11, 1659. He m. 2. Sept. 29, 1659, Judith Clement. He d. a widower, June 1, 1673, ae. 74. His will is dated April 3d previous. He had, beside the sons already mentioned, Joshua, Caleb, and Benjamin, b. in Watertown. The descendants of this family are very numerous in New England, and throughout the United States. (See Bond's Family Memorials.)

John Whitney, Jr., was admitted a freeman, May 26, 1647, then aged 23; was selectman, in Watertown, 1673, '74, '75, '76, '78, and '79.

1. John, b. June 4, 1666; m. Mary Blood.
2. Ruth, b. June 24, 1668; m. probably, Jonathan Farnsworth.
3. William, b. Sept. 11, 1670; m. Hannah Underwood,
4. Samuel, b. ; m. Elizabeth Blood,  
Her Children, by Enoch Lawrence, born in Groton.
5. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 21, 1678; m. Anna —. She d. Sept. 31, 1758, ae. 73 y. 8 mo. 21 d. He d. Sept. 12, 1765, ae. 87 y. 6 m. 21 d. They had, 1. Nathaniel, b. May 13, 1702, m. Dorothy Chamberlain; 2. James, b. Aug. 26, 1705, m. 1732, Mary Martin, d. in Peperell, Jan. 27, 1800, ae. 96—she d. 1799, ae. 87; 3. Anna, b. July 3, 1708, m. Samuel Wright; 4. Enosh, b. Nov. 15, 1710, m. Jan. 29, 1734, Sarah Stearns, and had 8 children; 5 Sarah, b. March 15, 1713; 6. Martha, b. Dec. 7, 1715, m. Wm. Blood; 7. Joseph, b. April 10, 1718; 8. Benjamin, b. Nov. 6, 1720, d. in Groton, 1807, ae. 87; 9. Rebecca, b. April 17, 1724; 10. Lois, b. Sept. 6, 1726; 11. Eunice, b. July 25, 1728, d. Nov. 15, 1747, ae. 19.
6. Daniel, b. March 7, 1681, m. Sarah —, and had, in Groton, 1. Daniel, b. April 22, 1702; 2. Isaac, b. Feb. 25, 1705.
7. Zachariah, b. July 16, 1683; m. in 1707, Abigail —. He d. in Pepperell, June 18, 1754, ae. 71. Had, 1. Zachariah, b. May 8, 1708, d. in Pep., Nov. 30, 1790, ae. 82; 2. Ruth, b. Sept. 3, 1710, m. Dec. 18, 1729, Elias Elliot; 3. Dea. Jeremiah, b. Dec. 7, 1713, m. March 21, 1736, Elizabeth Chamberlain. He d. in Pep., Aug. 29, 1759. She d. Feb. 1, 1774, ae. 60; 4. Josiah, b. July 4, 1715, d. Nov. 13, 1717; 5. Abigail, b. May 16, 1718, m. Nov. 23, 1737, Z. Kemp; 6. Elizabeth, b. July 31, 1720; 7. Josiah, b. Oct. 11, 1723; 8. Rachel, b. 1727, m. John Chamberlain, Jr., d. 1756, ae. 29.
8. Jeremiah, b. May 1, 1686.\*

Footnotes found on page 70 of Lemuel Shattuck's book concerning the Whitney family.

He m. Ruth, dau. of Robert Reynolds, of Boston. He d. in Wat., Oct. 12, 1692. Had 10 children; 1. John, b. Sept. 17, 1642; 2. Ruth, b. April 15, 1645, m. John Shattuck; 3. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 1, 1647; 4. Samuel, b. July 28, 1648; 5. Mary, b. April 29, 1650; 6. Joseph, b. Jan. 15, 1652; 7. Sarah, b. March 17, 1654; 8. Elizabeth, b. June 9, 1656; 9. Hannah; 10. Benjamin, b. June 28, 1660. The will of Robert Reynolds, dated April 20, 1658, mentions his dau. Ruth Whitney, his dau. Sarah Mason, and his son Robert.

John Shattuck's widow, Ruth Whitney, married Enoch Lawrence. The following footnote was found on page 71 of Shattuck Memorials by Lemuel Shattuck.

\*The Genealogy of the Lawrence Family, and Bond's Family Memorials, contain further information concerning these families.

## 71-72 SECOND GENERATION AND CHILDREN

### Philip Shattuck

DR. PHILIP SHATTUCK, s. of William, (p. 61,) was b. in Watertown, and d. within the present limits of Waltham, June 26, 1722, ae. 73. His place of residence was in the vicinity of the Waverley Station on the Fitchburg Railroad, easterly of Beaver Brook; and his estate extended northerly into Cambridge. He was a physician of eminence, and for a long period a leading man in the public affairs of the town. He was often chosen moderator of town meetings, and held the offices of assessor, town treasurer, chairman of the selectmen, and very many other important stations of public trust and responsibility. The gravestone erected to his memory was standing in the Waltham burying-ground, in 1852, bearing the following inscription:—

“Here Lyes Buried  
ye Body of Doctr  
PHILIP SHATTUCK,  
who deced June  
ye 26th, 1722, in ye 74th  
year of his Age.  
Blessed are the Dead  
that Die in the Lord.”

A new marble tablet has recently been erected, to which the above inscription was transferred, with the following appended: “The above record was transferred from a moss-grown crumbling head-stone of slate, to one of more enduring marble, by a descendant of the 5th Generation, A.D. 1853.”

His will, dated Jan. 29th, and proved Aug. 30th, 1722, is recorded in the Middlesex Records, Vol. XVI., p. 436. He had two sons by the name of Philip living at the same time, one by each wife; and they were distinguished from each other in his will, as “Philip Shattuck of Saybrook,” and Philip Shattuck, the younger,” or as “the youngest son of my present beloved wife.” Accounts of two living children of the same name in one family sometimes occur in the early history of this country and in England, but this is the only instance that we have discovered in our family. In his will Mr. Shattuck appoints his son Isaac Shattuck his executor; and bequeaths him “all my wearing apparell,” and 20 pounds in money; to son “Philip Shattuck, of Saybrook,” 5 shillings; to son Joseph Shattuck, the “New London Dispensatory, the English Physician, and another book entitled Dr. Williams;” to son Benjamin Shattuck, son-in-law John Underwood, daughter Parkhurst, “each of my daughter Norcross’s children,” daughter Ann Sanderson, son Joseph Shattuck, each 5 shillings, “to be paid in eight years after my decease;” to granddaughter Rebecca Underwood, one cow; to sons Amos and “Philip Shattuck, the younger,” all his books and “instruments of husbandry,” and other estate not otherwise disposed of; and they were to pay all his debts and deliver to their mother “annually, during the whole time of her remaining my widow, sixteen bushels of good Indian corn, and four bushels of malt, and one hundred weight of pork, and five barrells of cider, if the orchard produce fruit sufficient for it, and five cords of wood suitable and fit for the fire, at

her door; and a suitable beast to carry her to the public worship;” and she was to have the “use of the east end of his mansion house, from top to bottom.”

He m. 1, Nov. 9, 1670, DEBORAH BARSTOW, dau. of Wm. and Anna Barstow. She d. Nov. 24, 1679. Wm. Barstow, the father, d. in Dedham, Jan. 1, 1668, leaving a widow and 8 children. On the 29th March, 1671, Michael Barstow, a brother of Wm., deeds to Philip Shattuck six acres of land in Watertown, “for the love and affection I have and do bear unto my loving kinswoman Deborah, the wife of Philip Shattuck.”

He m. 2, Feb. 11, 1680, REBECCA CHAMBERLAIN, who survived him, and d. in 1728. She also left a will, dated Dec. 13, 1727, proved Nov. 19, 1728, (Mid. Rec., Vol. XVIII, p. 522,) in which Amos and Philip were appointed her executors. She bequeathed to her sons Benjamin and Joseph, 20 shillings each; to Isaac, one feather bed; to Sarah Parkhurst, “half my wearing apparell, and half my wearing and housell linnen, my biggest iron pot, one pewter platter, a brass mortar and pestle;” to granddaughter Rebecca Gale, “half my wearing apparell, have my wearing and housell linnen, and one pewter platter;” to daughter Ann Sanderson “my wainscott cobbart that stands in the dwelling room;” to sons Amos and Philip, “All the rest and residue of the estate,” to be equally divided between them.

#### His Children, by Deborah Barstow, Born in Watertown.

1. Deborah, b. Oct. 10, 1671; d. Oct. 19, 1671, ae. 9 days.
2. Philip, b. Jan. 26, 1673; m. Margaret Pratt,
3. Susanna, b. August 6, 1675; m. Nathaniel Norcross,
4. Anna, b. Dec. 8, 1677; m. William Sanderson,  
His Children, by Rebecca Chamberlain, Born in Watertown.
5. Joseph, b. Aug. 12, 1681; d. Nov. 7, 1683, ae. 2 y. 2 m. 23 d.
6. Rebecca, b. March 10, 1683; m. John Underwood,
7. Benjamin, b. March 15, 1685; m. 1, Deliverance Fay; 2, M.R. Clark,
8. Joseph, b. March 6, 1687; m. Mary Ladd,
9. Nathaniel, b. Jan. 14, 1689; m. Hepzibah Hastings,
10. Isaac, b. m. Mary ———,
11. Amos, b. March 19, 1695. He d. in 1734, probably unmarried. No record of any family or marriage has been discovered.
12. Sarah, b. Oct. 26, 1696; m. Samuel Parkhurst,
13. Theophilus, bap. April 15, 1700; probably d. in infancy.
14. Philip, b. Oct. 19, 1699. He was published in Boston, June 4, 1734, to Jane McClenning, (McLelland?) but we have found no record of marriage, nor of any family, if he had one. Samuel Gale was appointed administrator on his estate, July 29, 1754; and he probably d. in Waltham that year.



## William Shattuck

WILLIAM SHATTUCK, s. of William, (p. 61,) was b. in Watertown in 1653. He lived in the easterly parish upon the old homestead on Common Hill, "on the highway to the pond," where he died Oct. 19, 1732, aged 79. He inherited from his father his "loom and its appurtenances," and like him was called a weaver; but he followed farming, brickmaking, and other employments. In an entry on the Watertown records, Feb. 10, 1685, it is said — "Willyam Shattuck had liberty to dig clay this summer to make bricks at the clay pits near his house, provided that he damify not the highway, and that he pay to the town youse four pens per thousand for all the bricks that he selleth out of town; he having promised to give true account of what he selleth." Subsequently this contract was several times renewed.

In Watertown, as in many other places in former years, the selection of a site for the meeting-house occasioned a long and exciting controversy. It was finally referred for settlement to a committee of the General Court, and in 1694, "Mr. William Shattuck" was chosen with four others to lay the subject before this committee. In a pauper case in litigation in 1695, a committee was instructed by a vote of the town to procure "Mr. William Shattuck to assist them if possible in the town's behalf." He was often chosen "a commissioner" to take the invoice or valuation; and in 1694 was one of a committee "to go down to Boston & pleade the town's case, the town being overrated in the county rates; and they are desired to prosecute the case to the utmost in the town's behalf." These and many other similar evidences of the respect and confidence reposed in him by the inhabitants, and of his high social position and influence, are to be found upon the records. He held at different times the most important public town offices, and was one of the most eminent, wealthy, and useful citizens. In a general subscription raised for repairs on the meeting-house in 1694, he gave 10 shillings, the highest but one on the list of forty persons. In 1712 another subscription was raised by the "piously disposed persons, inhabitants of Watertown," to purchase a parsonage "for the accommodation of Rev. Mr. Gibbs, who is their present minister, and such as shall succeed him in the work of the ministry;" and William Bond, William Shattuck and Nathaniel Bright were chosen by the subscribers the trustees for the management of the fund. (Middlesex Deeds, Vol. XV., p. 599.) As late as 1723 Mr. Shattuck was chosen by the town, with Col. Jonas Bond and Noble Bright, a committee to obtain from the Province 3,500 acres of land granted to Watertown and Weston, and not then taken up. His grave-stone, still standing, in a good state of preservation, near the northwesterly corner of the ancient burying-ground, by the side of the new tablet recently erected, has the following inscription:—

"Here lyes Buried  
ye Body of Mr.  
WILLIAM SHATTUCK  
who Departed this

His will, dated Jan. 11, 1727, and proved Dec. 4, 1732, is entered upon the Middlesex Records, Vol. XIX, pp. 446, 447, and 448. It provides for the distribution of his estate as follows:— He bequeathed "to my beloved son Benjamin Shattuck and his heirs," 80 pounds; "to my three grandchildren, the children of my beloved son Robert Shattuck, deceased, the sum of 40 pounds, to be divided amongst them, as followeth, viz., to Robert, 20 pounds, to Randall, 10 pounds, and to Mary, 10 pounds; the said respective legacies to be paid to the sons, at their arrival at twenty-one years of age, and to the daughter, at her arrival at eighteen years of age or day of marriage;" "to my beloved daughter Elizabeth Holland and her heirs, 40 pounds;" "to my beloved daughter Joanna Holden, 30 pounds;" "to my beloved daughter Abigail Holden, 40 pounds;" "to my grandchildren, the children of my beloved daughter Susanna Holden, deceased, 30 pounds, to be equally divided between them;" "to my beloved daughter Mary Greenleaf, but 5 shillings, I having already taken care for her portion out of my estate." The residue of his estate was divided into five shares, two of which were bequeathed to Benjamin, one to Elizabeth Holland, one to Joanna Holden, and one to Abigail Holden. Mr. Shattuck had loaned money to William Greenleaf, his son-in-law, for which he held his bond, dated Sept. 17, 1724; and a long clause is inserted in his will, providing for the payment of some of his specific legacies from the proceeds of this bond. Andrew Bordman and Joseph Mason were executors.

He m., about 1678, SUSANNA RANDALL. She d. May 8, 1723. Her father, Stephen Randall, m. Dec. 14, 1653, Susanna Barron, and d. Feb. 26, 1708, leaving a will, dated Jan. 13, 1698, and proved April 19, 1708, in which he mentions daughters Elizabeth Codman, Susanna Shattuck, and Mary Randall, (who was b. June 23, 1662, and m. Feb. 28, 1698, Abraham Chamberlain of Brookline.) Stephen was probably the s. of Elizabeth Randall, supposed to have been the widow of John Randall. She d. in Watertown, Dec. 24, 1672, ae. 80, a connection of the Browns. (Bond.) Susanna Barron was the daughter of Ellis Barron, who d. in Watertown, Oct. 30, 1676, and sister to Moses Barron, b. March 1, 1643, who m. Mary Learned, settled in Chelmsford, and was ancestor to Lucy Barron, the wife of Dr. Benjamin Shattuck, subsequently noticed.

## His Children, by Susanna Randall, Born in Watertown.

1. Susanna, b. ; m. Samuel Holden,
2. Joanna, b. ; m. Isaac Holden.
3. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 23, 1684; m. Robert Goddard and others,
4. William, b. 1686; m. Hepzibah Hammond,
5. Benjamin, b. July 30, 1687; m. Martha Sherman,
6. Mary, bap. April 13, 1690; m. William Greenleaf,
7. Abigail, b. m. Joseph Holden,
8. Joseph, b. Oct. 9, 1694; d. Oct. 15, 1694, aged 6 days.
9. Jonathan, b. Oct. 16, 1695; m. Elizabeth Stearns,
10. Robert, b. Jan. 1, 1698; m. Mary Pratt,
11. Moses, b. Nov. 1, 1703; d. in Boston, Unm. May 31, 1724, ae. 20½ y.

## 76-77 SECOND GENERATION AND CHILDREN

### Rebecca, Abigail, Benjamin Shattuck

REBECCA SHATTUCK, dau. of Wm., (p. 61,) b. in 1655; m. Feb. 7, 1672, SAMUEL CHURCH, b. in Wat. June 10, 1640, s. of Garret Church. They had—

1. Rebecca, b. in Wat. Dec. 31, 1672. We have been unable to obtain the further history either of the child or parents.

ABIGAIL SHATTUCK, dau. of Wm., (p. 61,) was b. in Wat. in 1657, and d. in Groton, in 1694. Her brother, Dr. Philip Shattuck, was appointed administrator on her estate in 1694, but it was not finally settled until 1703.

She m. 1, Oct. 17, 1678, JONATHAN MORSE, a brother of Joseph, (p. 66.) He was b. in Watertown, Oct. 7, 1643, and settled in Groton, where he d. July 31, 1686, ae. 42 y. 9 m. 24 d. He was town clerk of Groton in 1679 and 1682, until his death, and was a highly respected citizen.

She m. 2, Sept. 22, 1690, JOSHUA PARKER, b. March 13, 1658, s. of Capt. James Parker. He d. in Groton, May 5, 1691, ae. 33 y. 1 m. 22 d.

#### Her Children, by Jonathan Morse, Born in Groton.

1. Abigail, b. Dec. 15, 1679; m. April 27, 1699, her cousin James Morse, s. of John, b. Nov. 25, 1668. He d. April 26, 1718, ae. 49 y. 5 m. 1 d.
2. Hannah, b. Sept. 3, 1682; m. 1, May 19, 1699, John Wellington, b. July 26, 1678. He d. Nov. 30, 1717. She m. 2, June 13, 1727, Daniel White of Lexington.
3. Ruth, b. April 15, 1684; m. June 19, 1706, Jonathan Robinson, settled in Lexington, and had 5 children.
4. Jonathan, b. Jan 23, 1687, about 6 months after the father's death.  
Her Child, by Joshual Parker, Born in Groton.
5. Abiel, b. ; m. Nov. 15, 1711, George Harrington, and lived in Watertown, where she d. May 25, 17—. Had 13 children.

Benjamin Shattuck, son of Wm., (p. 61) was mentioned only on that page of the book written by Lemuel Shattuck. He was born sometime between 1657-1666. He died in his 20th year.

## 77 SECOND GENERATION AND CHILDREN

### Samuel Shattuck

SAMUEL SHATTUCK, the youngest child of Wm., (p. 61,) was b. in Wat., Feb. 28, 1666, where he lived several years. He probably removed from thence about 1695, since his name does not appear after that date upon its records; and his subsequent whereabouts and history I have been unable to trace. His wife ABIGAIL "owned the covenant" in Watertown in 1687, and her three children named below were born and baptized there. He might have had other children.

1. Abigail, b. Oct. 17, 1686; m. William Shattuck.
2. Samuel, b. Feb. 16, 1689.
3. Martha, b. April 11, 1694.

## ELIZABETH SHATTUCK AND JOHN SHED

## References from Shattuck Memorials No. I by Lemuel Shattuck

pages 56-66	William Shattuck b. 1622 m. 1642 Susanna (surname unknown) b. date unknown	d. 8/14/1672 d. 12/11/1686
pages 68-77	John Shattuck b. 2/11/1647 m. 6/20/1664 Ruth Whitney b. 4/15/1645	d. 9/14/1675 d. date unknown
pages 83-84	Samuel Shattuck b. in 1673 m. date unknown Elizabeth Blood b. 4/27/1675	d. 7/22/1758 d. 10/20/1759
page 101	Elizabeth Shattuck b. 7/22/1705 m. 11/14/1732 John Shed b. 12/21/1706	d. 7/11/1784 d. 10/21/1764

## Shattuck Memorials No. I, page 101

Elizabeth Shattuck, daughter of Samuel, pages 83-84, was born July 22, 1705, and died in Pepperell July 11, 1784, age 78 years, 11 months, 19 days. She married November 14, 1732, John Shed, born in Groton December 21, 1706, son of Samuel Shed. He died in Pepperell of a fever October 21, 1764, age 57 years, 10 months, 0 days. Her children by John Shed born in Pepperell were:

1. Elizabeth, born September 1, 1733; married February 20, 1752, Samuel Gilson of Pepperell. They had eight children (names not given).
2. Rachel, born January 29, 1736; married April 5, 1757, Oliver Farmer of Billerica (no further notes).
3. Sarah, born July 17, 1738; married James Hosley of Townsend, Massachusetts.
4. John, born December 20, 1740; married December 20, 1764, Esther Wright of Hollis (no further notes).
5. David, born March 1, 1742; married February 4, 1773, Lucy Blood of Groton (no further notes).
6. Samuel, born July 22, 1745 (no further notes).
7. Joseph, born May 19, 1748 (no further notes).

Notes in this section will be concerned mainly with the descendants of the third child, Sarah, and her husband, James Hosley.

## ELIZABETH SHATTUCK

Address: Lived in Pepperell, Massachusetts.  
Parentage: Samuel Shattuck and Elizabeth Blood  
Date of birth: July 22, 1705  
Place of birth: Groton, Massachusetts  
Date of death: July 11, 1784; age 78 years, 11 months, 19 days

Place of death: Pepperell, Massachusetts  
Occupation: She was a housewife.  
Marriage to John Shed, November 14, 1732  
Parentage: Samuel Shed  
Date of birth: December 21, 1706  
Place of birth: Groton, Massachusetts  
Date of death: October 21, 1764; age 57 years, 10 months, 0 days  
Place of death: Pepperell, Massachusetts, of a fever

Children	Date of birth	Place of birth
Elizabeth	Sept. 1, 1733	Pepperell, Mass.
Rachel	Jan. 29, 1736	Pepperell, Mass.
Sarah	July 17, 1738	Pepperell, Mass.
John, Jr.	Dec. 20, 1740	Pepperell, Mass.
David	Mar. 1, 1742	Pepperell, Mass.
Samuel	July 22, 1745	Pepperell, Mass.
Joseph	May 19, 1748	Pepperell, Mass.

## ELIZABETH SHED

Address: Probably was Pepperell, Massachusetts  
Parentage: Elizabeth Shattuck and John Shed, Sr.  
Date of birth: September 1, 1733  
Place of birth: Pepperell, Massachusetts  
Death:  
Occupation: Housewife  
Marriage to Samuel Gilson February 20, 1752. Samuel Gilson was from Pepperell, Massachusetts.  
Children: There were eight. Names and facts are unknown.

## RACHEL SHED

Address: May have been Billerica, Massachusetts  
Parentage: Elizabeth Shattuck and John Shed, Sr.  
Date of birth: January 29, 1736  
Place of birth: Pepperell, Massachusetts  
Death:  
Occupation: Housewife  
Marriage to Oliver Farmer April 5, 1757. Oliver Farmer was from Billerica, Massachusetts.  
Children: Not known if there was a family.

## SARAH SHED

Address: Lived in Townsend, Massachusetts, and Hancock, New Hampshire  
Parentage: Elizabeth Shattuck and John Shed, Sr.  
Date of birth: July 17, 1738  
Place of birth: Pepperell, Massachusetts  
Date of death: September 7, 1804  
Place of death: Hancock, New Hampshire