

company. (Society of Colonial Wars, *Index of Ancestors*, 1922, page 456.)

20. DEACON SAMUEL STONE, son of Captain and Deacon Samuel and Sarah (Stearns) Stone, was born at Cambridge, 1 October 1656, and he died at Lexington, 17 June 1743. He was admitted freeman, 1682, and was an original member of the First Church in Lexington, 1696. On 17 November 1715, he was chosen deacon to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, and he was selectman, 1714, 1715, and 1723. During his early married life he lived in Concord, but his wife was admitted to the First Church in Lexington, 1698, from the church in Concord. He served under Captain Prentice in King Philip's War, and was wounded at the Great Swamp Fight, Kingston, Rhode Island, 1675. He also served in Captain Thomas Brattle's Troop, Mount Hope Expedition, 1676. (Society of Colonial Wars, *Index of Ancestors*, 1922, page 456.) Deacon Stone married, 12 June 1679, *Dorcas Jones* (No. 2), born in Concord, 29 May 1659, died at Lexington, 24 September 1746 (GS), the daughter of John and Dorcas Jones of Concord.

21. REBECCA STONE, youngest daughter of Deacon Samuel and Dorcas (Jones) Stone, was born in Concord, 14 November 1696, and she married about 1717, *Major Benjamin Reed, Esq.* (No. 4).

21. Rebecca Stone m. Maj. Benjamin Reed (No. 4).

Abigail Reed m. Dea. John Muzzy (No. 5).

Rebecca Muzzy (Chart 14), m. Capt. John Draper.

ARMS: On a saltire between four door staples, a scollop.

1. SIR JOHN STOUGHTON, Lord Mayor of London.
2. JOHN STOUGHTON, of Dartford, Kent; m. before 1475, *Jane Clitherow*, daughter of Roger Clitherow, of Ash.
3. THOMAS STOUGHTON, of Dartford, Kent; m. *Susanna Brooke*, daughter of William Brooke.
4. EDWARD STOUGHTON, of Ash, gent., will proved 1573, of Dartford; m. (1) *Mary Exhirst*, daughter of Richard Exhirst.
5. FRANCIS STOUGHTON, son and heir, of Crayford, Kent (three miles from Dartford), m. *Mary Malar*, daughter of Anthony Malar, of London.
6. THE REVEREND THOMAS STOUGHTON, A.M., son of Francis and Mary (Malar) Stoughton, of Ash, was born about 1555, and he died soon after 4 April 1606. He married *Katherine*, who was buried at Coggeshall, co. Essex, 18 April 1603. Mr. Stoughton was matriculated at Queens College, Cambridge, 1573, A.B., 1576/7; Fellow, 1579; A.M.,

1580, and he was ordained deacon and priest at Lincoln, England, 13 February 1582. He was rector of Baughton, co. Suffolk, July 1586-July 1594, and vicar of Coggeshall, co. Essex, 12 December 1600-4 April 1606. One of his sons was the Reverend John Stoughton, D.D., of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermansbury, London. Another son was Ensign Thomas Stoughton of Dorchester, Windsor, and Hartford. Three of his daughters married respectively the Reverend William Knight, Mr. Thomas Clarke, and Mr. David Yale. Mr. Stoughton was a pensioner at Trinity College, 1573.

7. COLONEL ISRAEL STOUGHTON, son of the Reverend Thomas and Katherine Stoughton, was baptized at Coggeshall, co. Essex, England, 18 February 1602/3, and as a Colonel in Cromwell's army, died of a fever in Lincoln, England. He married at Rotherhite, Surrey, England, 27 March 1627, *Elizabeth Knight*, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Knight. She died at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 6 August 1681. Mr. and Mrs. Stoughton came to New England in 1632, and he obtained a grant of land in Dorchester, in 1633, where he settled, and where he built a grist-mill on the Neponset River. On 5 November 1633, he was admitted a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and was an Ensign in the Dorchester Train Band under Captain John Mason. Being well educated, intelligent, and possessing ample means, he was chosen Deputy to the General Court in 1634. Soon, however, because he petitioned with others for a wider franchise, he was dropped from the list of freemen. He was reinstated in 1636, and immediately chosen Captain of the Train Band, 9 March 1639, and Assistant (that is to say, magistrate). Israel and his wife signed the church covenant at Dorchester, 23 August 1636. He was a founder of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, in 1637, and Captain of it in 1642. He was also Commander of the Massachusetts forces in the Pequot War sent in to aid Captain John Mason. With Governor Endicott, Captain Roger Clap, and others, he ran the Old Colony line, 1639; assisted in codifying the laws of the Colony, 1639; and was a commissioner to administer the government of New Hampshire in 1641. (Society of Colonial Wars, *Index of Ancestors*, 1922, page 457.) He returned to England where he was commissioned Colonel in the Cavalry, July 1644, under Rainsborough, and served until his death in 1645. Colonel Stoughton made his will in London, 17 July 1644: "Wife & sonne Israel joint Executors, John Winthrop, Senr, Mr. Thomas Dudley, Senr, Mr. Richard Bellingham, Mr. Richard Saltonstall, & Mr. Increase Nowell, & also my deere brother Mr. William Knight, Mr. Thomas Stoughton, Mr. Thomas Clarke, Mr. David Yale overseers."

One of his sons was Governor William Stoughton, A.M., Harvard College, 1650; A.M., New College, Oxford, 1653, and Fellow, 1654. He was a clergyman at Rumboldswyke, co. Sussex, England; but returned to New England where he was a preacher of marked ability

but refused the call to the pulpit of the First Church in Dorchester, though he often preached there. He preached the Election Sermon, 1662; was Assistant, 1671-1686; Secretary and Treasurer of the New England Company of 1649 (to Propagate the Gospel among the Indians), 1680-1699; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, 1692-1694; Chief-Justice, 1686-1701; Acting Governor, and Deputy Governor, 1694-1701 (except 1699-1700). He did not marry. Governor William Tailer was grandson of Colonel Israel Stoughton.

8. HANNAH STOUGHTON, daughter of Colonel Israel and Elizabeth (Knight) Stoughton, was born at Dorchester, 1637, and she died there, 27 March 1670, in her 33rd year. She married at Dorchester, 9 November 1653, *James Minot* (No. 2).

(For further details, see *American Genealogist*, 29: 193-204; 33: 105-112.)

8. Hannah Stoughton m. James Minot (No. 2).

Justice James Minot m. Rebecca Jones (No. 2).

Lt. James Minot m. Elizabeth Stratton (No. 4).

Maj. Jonathan Minot m. Esther Proctor (No. 4).

Olive Minot (Chart 20), m. Willard Read.

## STRATTON

1. MR. SAMUEL STRATTON was born in England, 1592, and he died at Watertown, Massachusetts, 18 December 1672 (he deposed in 1672 that he was 80 years of age). He married, first, *Alice*, who died in Watertown, before 1657. He married, second, in Boston, 27 June 1657, Margaret Parker, who died at Watertown, 7 December 1676, aged 81 years, the daughter of Thomas Bowlins and the widow of William Parker of Scituate and Boston. He settled at Watertown before 1647, when he was elected surveyor of town lots in Watertown. The inventory of his estate was taken 19 December 1672. He left maintenance for his wife, and bequeathed property to his sons Samuel, and John, and to Samuel son of his deceased son Richard. Mr. Stratton served as a member of the Watertown Train Band, 1652. (Society of Colonial Wars, *Index of Ancestors*, 1922, p. 458.)

2. CORPORAL SAMUEL STRATTON, son of Mr. Samuel and Alice Stratton, was born in England, about 1630, and he died at Concord, Massachusetts, 5 December 1707. He married, first, 25 March 1651, *Mary Frye*, who died at Concord, 27 October 1674, the daughter of John Frye of Andover. He married, second, at Concord, 20 October 1675, Hannah Wheat, the daughter of Moses Wheat of Concord. Samuel Stratton was Corporal in Captain Wheeler's company, King Philip's War. (Society of Colonial Wars, *Index of Ancestors*, 1922, p. 458.)

3. SAMUEL STRATTON, son of Corporal Samuel and Mary (Frye) Stratton, was born at Concord, 5 March 1660, and he died there 30 November 1717, in his 58th year (GS). He married at Concord, 28 November 1683, *Elizabeth Fletcher* (No. 3), born at Concord, 24 August 1663, died at Concord, 18 April 1762, in her 100th year, the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Fletcher. As eldest son, he inherited the homestead.

4. ELIZABETH STRATTON, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Fletcher) Stratton, was born at Concord, 14 February 1692/3, and she married, 26 January 1713/4, *Lieutenant Jonathan Minot* (No. 4), who was born in Concord, about 1690, the son of James and Rebecca (Jones) Minot.

4. Elizabeth Stratton m. Lt. Jonathan Minot (No. 4).

Maj. Jonathan Minot m. Esther Proctor (No. 4).

Olive Minot (Chart 20), m. Willard Read.

## STUBBS—STOBBS—STABBS

1. JOSHUA STUBBS died soon after 1654. He married *Abigail Benjamin* (No. 2), the daughter of Mr. John and Abigail Benjamin. He was admitted freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 2 May 1649, at Watertown, and therefore was doubtless a member of the First Church in Watertown before that date. The family moved to Charlestown and in 1654, he sold his homestead in Watertown, his wife's mother consenting. His widow, Abigail, was admitted to the First Church in Charlestown, 9 March 1656, and she married, second, John Woodward.

2. MARY STUBBS, daughter of Joshua and Abigail (Benjamin) Stubbs, married, 24 March 1674/5, *John Train* (No. 2), who was born at Watertown 25 May 1651, the son of John and Margaret (Dix) Train.

2. Mary Stubbs m. John Train (No. 2).

Elizabeth Train m. Thomas Spring (No. 3).

Mary Spring m. Jonathan Parmenter (No. 6).

Abigail Parmenter (Chart 10), m. Thomas Grout.

## SWETT

1. JOHN SWETT, of Newbury, Massachusetts, married *Sarah*, who died there 11 December 1650.

2. CAPTAIN BENJAMIN SWETT, son of John and Sarah Swett, was born in England, about 1626, and he married at Newbury, 1 November

is easy to understand why Hezekiah Doolittle moved to Bethlehem if his wife had a brother and sister already settled there with their families, and it seems significant that Doolittle bought an acreage adjacent to the home of the Guitteaus.

On 9 Apr. 1756, Hezekiah Doolittle "of Woodbury" for \$2500 old tenor bills bought a home in Litchfield from Stephen Smith [Litchfield Deeds, 4:585]. For our purpose we need follow his career no further. He later moved to New York State and died there.

We conclude that Hepzibah (Tyler) Doolittle was a daughter of William Tyler of Wallingford for the following reasons:

1. Her marriage by a Wallingford magistrate suggests that Wallingford was her "home town," and William Tyler was the only Tyler of Wallingford who could have been her father.

2. She was married to Doolittle on the very day that Ephraim Tyler, son of William, was married. We can hardly escape the inference that this was a double wedding of a brother and sister.

3. Her husband bought land from Samuel Tyler, son of William, and later bought a homestead adjacent to that of Francis Guitteau, whose wife was a daughter of William Tyler, and a son of the Guitteaus witnessed a deed of sale made by Hezekiah Doolittle.

4. Of the eleven children of Hezekiah and Hepzibah, one was named for each parent. Of the nine remaining, three were conceivably named for relatives on the Doolittle side, and one had a name which apparently did not come from either family. As for the five remaining Mehitabel could be for Hepzibah's next younger sister Mehitabel Tyler; Bethia could be for her next elder sister Bethia Tyler; William could be for her father; Mary could be for her mother; and Phebe could be for her older sister Phebe Tyler. In short, five of the seven children who were not named for the parents were given names occurring in the immediate family of William Tyler. Sheer coincidence can hardly explain this.

A word on the nature of genealogical evidence. Had the birth of a Hepzibah Tyler been recorded about 1715 in Wallingford, many genealogists would jump to the conclusion that she was the Hepzibah who married in 1734. In such a case, however, the identity of the Hepzibahs in the birth and marriage entries would not actually be proved. It is always wise to try records of all classes. A large amount of circumstantial evidence all fitting together and pointing to the same conclusion makes a stronger case than the mere record entries of a birth and a marriage.

Donald L. Jacobus, New Haven, Conn.

KIEPURA, Genevieve T.  
Stoughton-Knight Data  
Augusta-929.05/A51/v.33/19..  
(copied for Knight folder)

Stoughtons

STOUGHTON--KNIGHT DATA

By Genevieve Tylee Kiepora, of Soledad, California

The following records have been accumulated in the course of a search to prove, or disprove, the claim that the widow Judith Smead who died at Dorchester, Mass., in 1639, was sister of Israel Stoughton. The Court appointed him to be administrator of Judith's estate and, in his preliminary report, Israel called her "my sister." Certain other items led me to question that she was his actual blood sister.

### Stoughton

An article by Ralph M. Stoughton, supra, Vol. 29, pp. 193-204, states, "No records have been found that disclose the parentage and place of birth of Rev. Thomas Stoughton, father of Thomas and Israel Stoughton of New England." The following items, considered together, will supply that lack.

(1) The Alumni Cantabrigienses contains two accounts under Stoughton and Stockton which perhaps should be combined into a single account. These are as follows; the passages underlined by the present writer call attention to the similarity of the record:

"Stoughton or Staughton, Thomas. Matric. pens. from Trinity, Mich. 1573, B.A. from Queens 1576-7 as Stockton [footnote calls attention to account of William Knight]; M.A. 1580, Fellow of Queens (but see Stockton, Thomas, 1572); ord. Deacon and Priest (Lincoln) Feb. 13, 1581-2; V. of Coggeshall, Essex (Stoughton) 1600-6. Deprived."

"Stockton, Thomas. Matric. pens. from St. John's, Mich. 1572; B.A. 1576. Apparently Fellow at Queens 1579 'Stockton', but see also Stoughton, Thomas, with whom he may have been confused."

(2) Miscellanea Heraldica, Ser. 5, Vol. 5, p. 330: The will of Thomas Stoughton of New Canterbury, Kent, 1591, named daughters Wetherscle, Wilde, Paramour, and "their children" (not named); brother Joel; sister Omer; sisters Fuller and Cole; and nephew Thomas Stoughton of Suffolk and the two daughters of Thomas Stoughton the minister. (See our Note 1, below.)

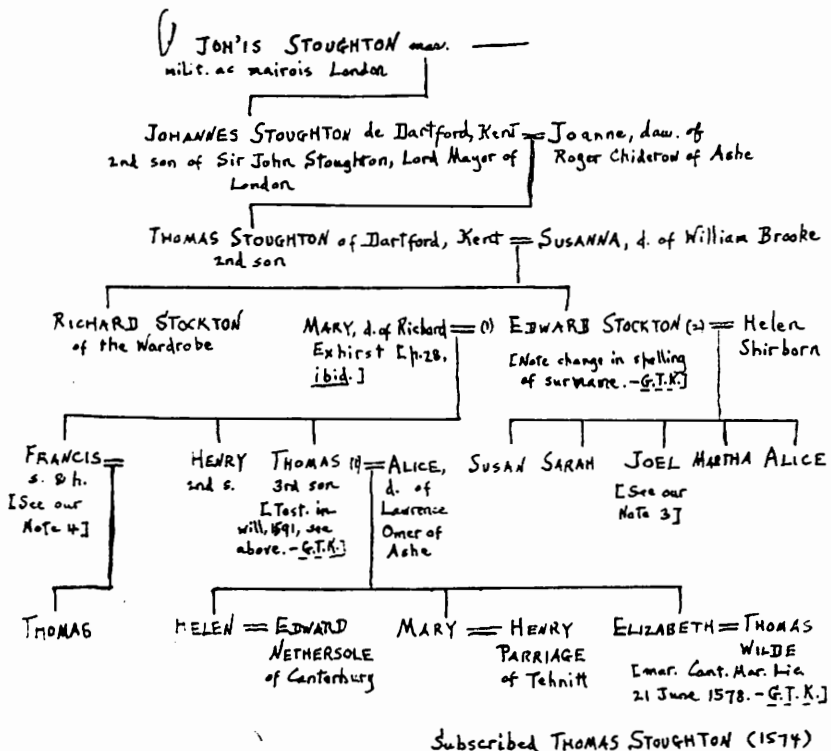
(3) Visitations of Kent, 1574, p. 35, and 1619, p. 18; Add. Mss. 5526, British Museum [see our Note 2].

Arms (Vis. 1574): Argent on a chevron gules between four door staples sable, an escallop or, in dexter chief point a mullet of the last.

Arms (Vis. 1619): Quartered with Wilde: Argent on a saltire gules between four door staples sable, a cres-

cent in fess point or.

[The pedigree is indexed "Stockton (Stoughton)." The John with whom it begins seems to be John (12) of the Stoughton pedigree in the Visitation of Sussex, p. 78.—G.T.K.]



(4) P. R. Planche in his Corner of Kent (Ash) states Meot Farm, as early as Queen Elizabeth's reign, was in the possession of the family of Stoughton. One of them Edward Stoughton of Ash, gent., whose will was proved in 1573, bequeathed to his son Joel, amongst other things, "the embroidering of a vestment set with 5,000 pearls or more, and 2,000 spangles and more of silver-gilt upon the same." This Edward Stoughton of Ash was the great-grandson of Sir John Stoughton, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, whose second son, John Stoughton of Dartford, the grandfather of Edward, married before 1475, Jane, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Roger Clitherow, of Goldston, in Ash, by which marriage the estate of Little Bethanger, in Eastry parish, came to the family of Stoughton, from whom it passed first to Gibbs and then to Omer, with whom it remained until the

*Farmer line*  
 © This is ~~not~~ my Stoughton Family

decease of Lawrence Omer, of Ash, when his only daughter and heir, Jane, brought it back to the Stoughtons by her marriage with Thomas Stoughton of Ash and afterwards of St. Martin's, Canterbury, son of Edward, of the Moat Farm aforesaid. Thomas Stoughton died in 1591 and left three daughters, his co-heirs, one of whom, named Elizabeth, married Thomas Wilde of St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury, Esq., and he alienated this estate of the Moat Farm to Mr. John Proude who resided here, as did his descendants, to the time of Charles the Second.

(5) The seal used by Gov. William Stoughton, and other members of his family, which is on his tombstone, is described: "On a saltire between four door staples a scollop" [Heraldic Journal, Vol. 1, p. 10; Vol. 2, p. 6]. Compare this with the arms in the Visitation.

(6) A further record: in the will of Elizabeth Walker, London, 1588, she mentioned "Mr. Stoughton, minister, of Suffolk." Rev. Thomas Stoughton at that time was at Naughton, Suffolk, ten miles from Ipswich where John Moore, father of Elizabeth Walker, lived.

Note 1: "The two daughters of Thomas Stoughton the Minister." There seems to be no record of the baptism of these daughters. The marriage records of Essex have the following and, judging by the dates and locations, the girls may well have been children of Rev. Thomas Stoughton:

- 1605, Mary Stoughton m. John Mansfield at Coggeshall [if the name could be read as Maxfield, these might be parents of Clement Maxfield who married Mary Denman, daughter of Judith Denman Smead.]
- 1607, Margaret Stoughton m. William Hulley at Felsted.
- 1613, Elizabeth Stoughton m. John Scudder at Malden Mary. [John Scudder of Barnstable was mentioned in the distribution of the estate of Judith Smead.]
- 1615 and later, William Stoughton had children, including son Thomas.

Note 2: The Stoughton Arms, given in Add. Mss., British Museum, do not agree with the Visitation of Kent, although the pedigree is the same, but are described: "Argent, a chevron sable, on a chief sable, two martlets argent."

Note 3: The Register of St. Paul's, Canterbury, has the baptisms of the children of Joel Stoughton, including a Thomas born 1584, too late to be the nephew Thomas named in the will of 1591. That seems to place Thomas, the minister, as the known son (Visitation pedigree) of Francis.

Note 4: There are no probate or land records in Kent indices naming Francis Stoughton. The Visitation of Surrey gives Francis of Crayford, Kent, married Mary daughter of Anthony Malar of London (but lists no Thomas among his children), and says that Francis was son of Lawrence Stoughton of Stoughton [p. 85]. Since Crayford is only about three miles from Dartford, the home of Edward Stoughton, and Visitation records are known to contain occasional errors, attention is called to this Francis of Crayford as possibly the son of Edward.

Note 5: We have discovered the marriage record of Israel Stoughton. The Registers of Rotherhite, Surrey, contain no baptismal or burial records of interest, but do contain the following marriage entries:

1627, Mar. 27: Israel Stoughton m. Elizabeth Knight.

1638, Mar. 27: Edward Stoughton m. Alice Croke.

Rotherhite is a suburb of London. There are two other items of possible interest. In 1583 one Thomas Stoughton married at Christ Church, Newgate, London, Agnes Forste (the index of another parish register under the name "Forste" refers to "Forster"). In 1635 one Truelove from the Port of London came Josias Forster, aged 43, listed directly under Edward Staughton, aged 50 [John Camden Hotten, The Original Lists, p. 87]. Did Edward return to England to marry, and was Josias Forster the nephew of the above Agnes and perhaps cousin of Edward?

#### Summary

1. The Visitations of Kent show the change of spelling from Stoughton to Stockton and back again. The account in Alumni Cantabrigienses shows matriculation of Thomas Stoughton at approximately the time when Edward Stoughton was spelling the name Stockton and calls attention to the confusion in the records.

2. The Visitation pedigree show Thomas son of Francis as nephew of Thomas [d. 1591]. The will of Thomas in 1591 calls Thomas Stoughton, minister, his nephew.

3. The arms described in the Visitation correspond with those used by the Stoughtons of Dorchester.

Finally, at this writing, after four years of research in English records, including the help of professional searchers there, no indication has been found that there was a Judith Stoughton.

#### Knight

Israel Stoughton's own mother, Katherine, died shortly after his birth, at Coggeshall, Essex. We know that

he had a stepmother, Elizabeth, for the Alumni Cantabrigienses had the following:

William Knight, adm. pens. of Emanuel, Jan. 31, 1626-7. He was the first son of William of St. Olave's, Southwark, and Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Thomas Stoughton (1576-7), matric. 1626-7; B.A. 1630-1; M.A. 1634; went to New England 1637 where he settled at Ipswich, Mass., and was for some years a preacher. Returned to England in 1643, with his half-brother [sic—G.T.K.] Colonel Israel Stoughton. Presented by Oliver Cromwell to St. Matthews, Ipswich, July 11, 1655. Canon of St. Mary's-at-Elms. Afterwards conformed. Ord. priest (Bishop Browning of Exeter) Aug. 3, 1659, and held his living until his death. Bur. at St. Mary's-at-Elms Jan. 8, 1696.

Beneath this is the account of his son, William Knight, adm. Sizer (age 17) at Pembroke Apr. 13, 1656, B.A. 1659, M.A. 1663, Vicar of Eastwood, Essex, 1663-73, Vicar of Stotfold, Beds., 1676-81; and then follows the account of his son, the third in direct line of Cambridge graduates named William Knight.

The father of the first of these graduates was the William who married Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Thomas Stoughton. His will, 20 March 1629 [P.C.C., 38 Scrope], does not give his home, but "upon reference to the Probate Act he is described as of St. Olave's, Southwark." "Debts to be paid and residue of my estate to be disposed by my wife Elizabeth. I give her her own 1/3 of my estate; the remaining 2/3 to be divided between my four children—William, John, Mary and Ursuly. I ordain my wife and my son-in-law Israel Stoughton sole executors." Overseers, Robert Rike, Edward Peach. Witnesses: William Knight, Richard Mendall. Note: the estate is not described in any way, either land or other types of property.

Since Israel Stoughton was stepson of Elizabeth, he would be described at that time as her son-in-law, and by extension he would be also "son-in-law" of her husband, William Knight. The term was then used both in this sense of stepson and also as husband of a daughter. The discovery (above) of the marriage of Israel Stoughton to Elizabeth Knight two years before the date of the Knight will raises the question whether Israel did not stand in both relationships to William Knight. It would have been natural for William and Elizabeth Knight to have named a daughter Elizabeth; and despite the terms of the will and the expression "my four children," the will appears to be quite brief and it was not uncommon to omit reference to daughters who had already received their full portions. Hence we think it possible though not fully proved that Israel's wife was his

stepsister and an unrecorded daughter of William Knight. Should that theory prove untenable, then she was almost certainly a niece or other close relative. In any case some printed authorities, such as Alumni Cantabrigienses and Mr. Ralph M. Stoughton in his article cited above are inaccurate in describing Israel Stoughton as a half-brother of Rev. William Knight (d. 1696).

The above William Knight of St. Olave's (d. 1629) has been confused with William Knight of Lincoln, whose will [P.C.C., 72 Scrope], of which I have a complete copy, dated 16 Nov. 1629 (four months before that of William of St. Olave's), named wife Dorothy but no children. Among others he bequeathed to William Knight, son of Richard Knight of Lincoln, late deceased, who might have been William of St. Olave's, but lengthy correspondence with Mr. F. E. Thurlby, Archivist at Lincoln, has convinced me that William of St. Olave's was not from Lincoln, as claimed.

There are records of several William Knights residing in London at that time. The following line is given in the Visitation of London [p. 34]:

William Knight of Callis came from thence and placed himself in Kent. Two sons: Stephen ("martier in Q. Maries raigne burnt upon Maldon Marsh in Essex and died yssue lesse"); and John, see following.

John Knight of Kelvenden, Essex, mar. Ann daughter of ..... Nevile of Raley, co. Essex, gent., and had: John, d. s.p.; Stephen, usher to King Charles I (living in 1634 and had Stephen, Mary and John); and Arthur, see following.

Arthur Knight of London, mar. (1) Ellen Sadler, by who he had Arthur and William, both d.y.; mar. (2) Elizabeth Lechford, by who he had son Arthur, who d. s.p.; mar. (3) Ursula Salter of Whitechurch, daughter of William Salter by the dau. and co-heir of Oliver Carmin of ffenton Galham, co. Cornwall, and had children by her: Mary, d.y.; Arthur, eldest; William; Thomas; Nicholas; William; Samuel; and Katherine.

We have here two brothers named William Knight whose mother was named Ursula, and William of St. Olave's named daughter Ursula in his will of 1629. While this is a possible clue, it may be that Arthur's sons by his third wife would be too young for identification with William of St. Olave's. I have made no effort to obtain the will of Arthur Knight. My object in checking Knight records was to see if William Knight, who failed to name daughter Elizabeth in his will, might have had a daughter Judith, also not named, who might be Israel Stoughton's "sister" Judith Smead. I found no Judith Knight, nor baptismal records of any of William Knight's children.

The William Knight of Lynn, Mass., who died 5 March

1656, will dated 1653 [New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 5:253; 6:346] was not of course the brother-in-law of Israel Stoughton who died in England in 1696.

The will of Israel Stoughton, 1644, and extract of which was made for me by Miss Ruth E. Thomas of Boston, does not say "my deere brothers Mr. William Knight, Mr. Thomas Stoughton, Mr. Thomas Clark and Mr. David Yale." Israel named those four, among others, "to see to the due performance" but did not call them his brothers. He called Thomas Clarke "my deere brother" in his provision for his mother, whom he did not name ("Widow Knight"). Clark and Yale were presumably husbands of Israel's stepsisters, and quite likely his wife's brothers-in-law as well, but were not "half-brotherly connections." The repetition of the term "half-brother" in printed stories of this family is confusing, and in addition to the authorities cited is found in Appendix B of Samuel Eliot Morison's History of Harvard College in the Seventeenth Century.

If Judith Smead were Israel's own sister, why did he not take her young orphan son, William Smead, into his household and educate him? The boy was apprenticed. Judith's children are not mentioned in the Stoughton wills, not was the supposed sister, Ann Chamberlain. Neither Ann nor "Mother Knight" was listed among the people who were given Judith's possessions. There does not seem to be any emigration record, nor death or estate records, of the widow Elizabeth Knight. Did she remarry? One Elizabeth Knight married at Chelmsford, Essex, in 1635, William Stileman.

At that period the terms "brother" and "sister" were often used loosely and applied to more involved relationships than that of actual brother and sister. So Israel's mention of Judith Smead as "ry sister" needs better documentation.

Editor's Note. The discovery by Mrs. Kiepura of the marriage of Israel Stoughton to Elizabeth Knight is an important one. While preparing her article for publication above, a startling idea occurred to me. The late J. Gardner Bartlett supplied most of the material for the New Englanders in Venn's Alumni Cantabrigienses. That is the chief source for the statement that Elizabeth wife of the elder William Knight had been widow of Thomas Stoughton. That may have been based on expressions of relationship used by Israel Stoughton and the identification of the "deere mother" provided for in his will as the widow Knight. It may therefore have been only a matter of interpretation that Israel Stoughton was elder half-brother of Rev. William Knight, and the older writers all seem to have believed that Mrs. Elizabeth Knight was actual mother of Israel Stoughton.

That of course explains the constant use of the term "half-brother." When Mr. Ralph M. Stoughton discovered that the mother of Israel Stoughton was named Katherine and that she died shortly after his birth, the older supposition was not discarded, having gained the authority of Alumni Cantabrigienses, and it then became necessary to suppose the Elizabeth wife of William Knight was a second wife (and widow) of Rev. Thomas Stoughton, and that Israel's connection with the Knight family was merely a step-relationship.

With Mrs. Kiepura's added discovery that Israel Stoughton married Elizabeth Knight, all the terms of relationship found are accounted for without the supposition that William Knight married the mother or step-mother of Israel Stoughton. Rev. William Knight, and Thomas Clarke and David Yale, who married his sisters, all become brothers-in-law of Israel Stoughton by marriage.

In the accounts I have seen, I have failed to find any documentary evidence that the senior William Knight married the widow of Rev. Thomas Stoughton, or even that the latter did have a second wife Elizabeth. If such evidence exists, I shall be happy to learn of it and print it and also to withdraw my present suggestion. If there is no such evidence except the terms of relationship used in records, then these are adequately and more simply explained by the conclusion that Israel Stoughton's wife Elizabeth Knight was daughter of William and Elizabeth (——) Knight, and that she was omitted from his brief will because she was already married and had received her portion.

Since Mrs. Kiepura raises the question of mention of relationships in Israel Stoughton's will, it may be fair to quote from the very full abstract printed in 1850 in the New England Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. 4, pp. 51-2. The will was dated London 17 July 1644. This reads: "Wife & sonne Israel joint Executors, John Winthrop Sen<sup>r</sup>, Mr. Thomas Dudley, Sen<sup>r</sup>, Mr. Richard Bellingham, Mr. Richard Saltonstall & Mr. Increase Nowell, & also my deere brother Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Knight, Mr. Thomas Stoughton, Mr. Thomas Clarke, Mr. David Yale overseers ...." It would seem from this abstract that Israel did intend the term "my deere brother" to apply not only to Rev. William Knight but also to his own brother Thomas and to Clarke and Yale who appear to have married the Knight sisters. In a sort of codicil he provides for "my deere mother," and in the event of his wife's death appoints "my deere brother Mr. Tho: Clarke" and two friends to act in her stead.

THE FAMILY OF HENRY BRIDGHAM  
OF THELNETHAM, CO. SUFFOLK, ENGLAND, AND BOSTON, MASS.

By John Insley Coddington, F.A.S.G., of Swarthmore, Penna.

This article is written as a surprise for my friend Mrs. Everard Appleton (Eliza Halliburton Bridgham) of Providence and Jamestown, R.I.

That the Bridgham family came to New England from the county of Suffolk, England, has long been known. In the Aspinwall Notarial Records (to be further discussed below), there appear references, dated 1646, to the attempts of Henry Bridgham of Boston in New England, tanner, to reverse the will of his late father, Henry Bridgham of "ffeltam in Suffolke." There is no such place as Feltam or Feltham in Suffolk, and certain New England genealogists wrongly identified the place as Felsham, a parish in west-central Suffolk, seven miles south-east of Bury St. Edmunds. But there is no evidence that any Bridghams ever lived at Felsham.

The true homes of our Bridgham family in the county of Suffolk were, first, the parish of Wattisfield in the north-central part of the county, where Thomas Bridgham, grandfather of the emigrant Henry Bridgham, lived in the 1570's, and where Henry Bridgham the elder, father of the emigrant, was born in 1573; secondly, Thelnetham, a parish which lies four miles north of Wattisfield, on the south bank of the Little Ouse River which here divides Suffolk from the adjoining county of Norfolk. Although we do not know just when our Bridgham family moved from Wattisfield to Thelnetham, references to the Bridghams in the Thelnetham Parish Registers are to be found beginning in 1599. References have also been found to a few Bridghams in the parishes of Pakenham, Great Livermere, Rougham, and Woclpit, co. Suffolk, and it is not yet known how these Bridghams were related to those of Wattisfield and Thelnetham, though such relationship doubtless existed.

The research in England on which this article is based was done by Miss Helen Tracker of London and Mr. L.H.H. Whitehead of Long Melford, Suffolk, to whom grateful acknowledgment is made.

Bridgham References, Boyd's Marriage Index for Suffolk, 1500-1650

1564	Bredgham, John, & Anne Last	(at) Pakenham
1569	Bridgham, Thomas, & Annes Sawyer	Wattisfield
1593	Bredgham, Anne, & John Cater	Great Livermere
1596	Bredgham, Elizabeth, & George Tume	Pakenham
1604	Bridgham, John, & Anne Winnan	Thelnetham
1605	Bridgham, Henry, & Mary Hastings	Thelnetham
1610	Bridgham, Henry, & Ursula Brett	Thelnetham

BETHIAH (OSBORN) (BEEBE) PECK'S ACCOUNT

Communicated by W. Herbert Wood, F.A.S.G., New Haven, Conn.

Northfield Feb. 13th 1803

I have a desire to leave some memorials of the goodness and loving kindness of the Lord towards me, and raise a few Ebenezers to the praise and glory of his great name.....

I was born at Easthampton on Long Island in the year 1722 October 17th of very pious parents, Benjamin Osborn and Elizabeth his wife who descended from very religious and pious parents. My father's were both born at New Haven in Connecticut; his Grandfather came from Old England his name was Benjamin Osborn & so was his father's. His mother before their marriage was Abigail Talmage who was eminent for piety. My Mother was born at Cambridge near Boston. Her Father's name was Joseph Hicks. he was of a very generous and amiable spirit and of distinguished and fervent piety. His parents came from England in a ship with the famous and pious M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Shepard from Cambridge in England and settled at Cambridge in New England namely Zacariah Hicks and Elizabeth. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Searls

My Grandmother Hicks was Bethiah Green before she was married and her parents came from England in the forementioned ship whose names were Edward Green and Ruth with her parents whose family name was Mitchlan.

...In the seventeenth year of my age with the entire approbation of my parents, [I] was married to Ebenezer Beebe of this town, to our mutual satisfaction, July 12th 1739.

...The removal of a kind and tender husband by death in 1744 April 1st in the twenty second year of my age.

...For I was married again in the twenty seventh year of my age January 29th 1749 to Cornelius Peck of this town....He died October 31st 1801 in the eighty ninth year of his age.

The above extracts are from an account written by Mrs. Peck, of Northfield in Litchfield, Conn., when over eighty years old, and now in possession of the Litchfield Historical Society. She died 27 Oct. 1816, aged 94 (gravestone in Northfield).

Her parents, Benjamin Osborn, Jr., and Elizabeth Hicks, were married at East Hampton, 1 Nov. 1716. The important genealogical discovery is that Benjamin Osborn, Sr., bapt. at New Haven 3 Jan. 1646/7, married Abigail Talmadge, bapt. at New Haven 13 May 1649, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Nash) Talmadge. She died at East Hampton 7 May 1718 aged about 69 (church record), which agrees.

Mrs. Peck was a bit confused when she got back of her grandparents. Bethiah (Green) Hicks was daughter of John (not Edward) Green, by his wife Ruth, who was daughter of Edward Mitchelson or Mitchenson. Elizabeth wife of Zechariah Hicks was born Sill.

STOUGHTON, Ralph M.  
The Stoughton Families  
Augusta-929.05/A51/v.29/1953

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THE STOUGHTON FAMILIES OF  
DORCHESTER, MASS., AND WINDSOR, CONN.

By Ralph M. Stoughton, Esq., Gill, Mass.

No records have been found that disclose the parentage and place of birth of Rev. Thomas Stoughton, father of Thomas and Israel Stoughton of New England, but he probably was the son of a John Stoughton, and born not far from the year 1555. He matriculated at Queens College, Cambridge, in 1573 and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1576-7. He was made a Fellow of the College in 1579 and became a Master of Arts in 1580. He was ordained deacon and priest at Lincoln, Feb. 13, 1582, "in the Bishop's Chapel within his Manor of Bugden," and probably held his first curacy in that diocese.

In July 1586 he was installed Rector at Naughton, near Ipswich in Suffolk, under the patronage of John Moore who evidently acquired the Advowson upon the retirement of Richard Tamplin, the previous Rector. The church at Naughton, still standing, dates from the early post-Norman period, and was obviously built by the Normans upon a Saxon foundation. The tower lacks buttresses, a style of architecture preferred by the Normans, but the font within the church displays markings that are plainly Saxon. An unbroken record of the Rectors has been kept from Ran de Cockfield in 1300 to the present day.

The Naughton parish register supplies two records:

- 1591 November: Anne Stoughton ye daughter of Thomas Stoughton was bapt. ye 10th of this month and buried the 17 of December following.  
1593 January: Thomas Stoughton ye sonne of Thomas & Katherine his wife was bapt. on ye 23d of this month.

Edward Stubbin, also under the patronage of John Moore, succeeded Thomas Stoughton as Rector at Naughton in July 1594. It is not known where Thomas Stoughton spent the following six years, but he became Vicar of Coggeshall in Essex 12 December 1600, succeeding Lawrence Newman whose death had occurred in March 1600.



The parish at Coggeshall also dates from early times, John the Vicar of Coggeshall being mentioned as one of the taxpayers in 1296, during the reign of Edward I. The modern church building, combining several additions to the early church, was badly 'blitzed' during World War II. The Coggeshall parish register gives the following family records:

Baptism: 1602/3 Israel Stoughton son of Thomas 18 Feb.  
 Marriage: 1605 John Maxfield to Mari Stoughton 23 July  
 Burial: 1603 Katherine Stoughton wife of Thos. 18 Apr.

Besides a reference to him in the will of William Harlakenden of Earls Coln as "Mr. Stoughton, preacher of God's word in Coggeshall," nothing further has been found on record during his stay there except the statement that he was deprived of his vicarage 4 April 1606, and succeeded by Rev. Ralph Cudworth, a Fellow of Emmanuel College. The reasons for his removal have not been learned, but like many another one at that time, the grounds may have been non-conformity to the established Church of England. He may, therefore, never have held another pastorate.

Rev. Thomas Stoughton was married at least twice, a wife Katherine, of unknown parentage, having died in 1603 at Coggeshall, two months after the birth of their son Israel. He then married a second wife, Elizabeth, but must have died not long after leaving Coggeshall, as before 1610 his widow had become the wife of William Knight of Lincoln. Possibly, therefore, it was ill-health rather than non-conformity that prompted his removal from the Vicarage of Coggeshall.

Records indicate that the Rev. Thomas Stoughton had at least the following children, though the numbering here assigned to them may not be precisely according to order of birth.

1. Anne, bapt. at Naughton, 10 Mar. 1591; d. 17 Dec. 1591.

2. John, undoubtedly the eldest surviving son. The Alumni Cantabrigienses states that he was bapt. at Naughton, 23 Jan. 1593, but the entry on that date in the register at Naughton records the baptism of a son Thomas to Thomas and Katherine Stoughton. Absence of further evidence makes it impossible to determine the reason for the confusion.

John Stoughton was admitted sizar at Emmanuel College, 23 April 1607. This college, founded in 1584, developed as the rising tide of religious liberalism and clerical education gained in momentum. It was the college largely attended by those who came to be known

as the Puritans, and many of the early New England Divines had been educated there, -John Cotton, Thomas Hooker, Nathaniel Rogers, and Thomas Shepard, as well as John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College.

The Master's degree was conferred upon John Stoughton in 1614, and in 1616 he was made a Fellow. He became a Bachelor of Divinity in 1621, and in 1624 he was installed Rector of Aller in Somerset upon the death of the Rev. Ralph Cudworth, who had been the Rev. Thomas Stoughton's successor at Coggeshall and had resigned in the following year. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was received from Emmanuel College in 1626, and six years later Rev. John Stoughton was made perpetual Curate of St Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury in the City of London, succeeding Dr. Thomas Taylor, a divine of high repute.

Soon after he became Rector of Aller in Somerset, Dr. Stoughton married the widow of his predecessor, and thus became the stepfather of two Cudworth boys upon whom he appears to have exerted a deep influence. James Cudworth, the younger son, was one of the early Puritan emigrants to New England, and, writing from Scituate, Mass., in December 1634, to "his very Loveing & Kindefather, Dr. John Stoughton at his house in Aldermanbury," in the forepart of the letter said: "Indeed I have cause if ever eny had to blesse the Lord that ever I saw yow, for under god yow have bine the gretest instrument of good to me in the world," and signed himself "Youre dutyfull sunn till death, James Cudworth."

The elder son, Ralph Cudworth, entered Emmanuel College in 1632 and became a Fellow in 1639. He was connected with the college intimately until elected to be the Master of Christ's College in 1654, a position he held until his death in 1688. He had published in 1678 his great work, The True Intellectual System of the Universe.

Dr. Stoughton's wife, the daughter of John and Jane (Woodroffe) Machell, died at Aldermanbury about 1634, and in the following year he married secondly, Jane Brown, the daughter of John Brown of Frampton in Dorsetshire, and the widow of Rev. Walter Newborough who had been Rector of Simonsbury, Dorset. Two daughters, Jane and Mary, were born of this marriage.

Dr. John Stoughton was classed among the learned writers and fellows of Cambridge University, and was accounted "a pious and orthodox Divine," "a laborious preacher" for some seven years at Aldermanbury. However, having touched at times upon "the popish and arminian innovations," he was at the instigation of Bishop Laud brought before the high commission. Possibly further prosecution might have been in store for him had his death not occurred soon afterward, 4 May 1639.

An entry in the parish register at Aldermanbury states:  
1639 Dr. Stoughton

John Stoughton Doctor of Divinity  
and Pastor of the church of Alder-  
manbury buried 9 May 1639.

His successor at Aldermanbury was Mr. Edward Calamy who was later ejected for non-conformity.

Dr. John Stoughton was one of the first to turn attention to the Indian population of New England, and to display a benevolent concern for their advancement. In 1635 he made a plea in their behalf, and proposed that a college especially devoted to their education be founded. His untimely death undoubtedly interrupted further steps on his part for their benefit.

Three volumes of Dr. Stoughton's sermons were published in 1640 by his widow, with dedication to Robert, Earl of Warwick. The widow contracted a third marriage in 1659, becoming the wife of Thomas Burwell, M.D., of London.

3. Thomas, probably born during the period between Rev. Thomas Stoughton's departure from Naughton in Suffolk and his vicarage at Coggeshall in Essex. He had married in England and become the father of at least two children, Thomas Jr. and Katherine, before embarking for New England in one of the ships of the Winthrop fleet and settling at Dorchester, Mass., with the founders of that place. If his wife accompanied him, she must have died not long after their arrival, as he married a second time in 1635. He very likely came on the Mary and John, on which a majority of the first settlers at Dorchester arrived 30 May 1630, after a voyage of seventy days.

He was evidently a man of position and prominence, as the early records frequently refer to him as "Mr. Stoughton," and the title was not carelessly applied in those days. He was appointed by the Court of Assistants of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 23 Sept. 1630, to be the first Constable of Dorchester. As a Constable, however, he was not above the arm of the law himself, for the Court records state that 1 March 1631: "Mr. Thos. Stoughton, constable of Dorchester is ffyned VEs for taking upon himself to marry Clem<sup>t</sup> Briggs & Joane Allen & to be imprisoned til hee hath pd his ffyne." Having imposed the fine and made record of it, the Court appears to have been satisfied, as the unpaid fine was rescinded in 1638 when the records were cleared of many similar unpaid fines, Thomas Stoughton being then no longer within the jurisdiction of the Bay Colony.

He was among those from Dorchester who first petitioned for the right of freemanship, 19 Oct. 1630, and

together with the others admitted to freemanship took the oath 18 May 1631. The Dorchester Town Records mention him a number of times as Ancient Stoughton, indicating that he was an Ancient in the Militia, signifying Ensign or Standard Bearer.

Thomas Stoughton was among those who established the settlement at Windsor in Connecticut, and must have removed there as early as 1636, since a Court held at Newtown (Hartford) 21 Feb. 1637 records: "Samuel Wake-man & Ancient Stoughton doe thinke meete that the bounds of Wytherfeild shal be extended...." He was a delegate to the first Connecticut Assembly after the adoption of the Fundamental Orders, April 1639, and at several sessions thereafter; and in 1640 he was made a Lieutenant in the Militia. In that same year, the Court executed legal grants to confirm his proprietorship of various parcels of land occupied by him.

Previous to moving to Connecticut, Thomas Stoughton had married in 1635 Margaret (Barret) Huntington, widow of Simon Huntington who died on shipboard during passage from England in 1633. James Cudworth in his long letter to his stepfather, Dr. John Stoughton, written in December 1634, mentioned that: "as concerning my unkells, blessed be god, they are both in good health, & my unkeill Thomas is to bee married shortly to a widow that has good meanes & has 5 children."

Thomas Stoughton, Sr., died 25 Mar. 1661, according to the Windsor record. Mrs. Margaret Stoughton is mentioned in Winthrop's Medical Journal as one of the Doctor's patients in 1665/6, but her death is unrecorded.

Children:

- i. Thomas, probably not over ten years old when he came to New England with his father in 1630. The first reference to him is found at Windsor, when by deed dated 14 July 1645 he received all his father's Windsor property except "the home lott, well Court and Court before the house, and the orchard," which were reserved for the father's use. Some time later, however, he purchased the dwelling together with the orchard and courts formerly exempted, agreeing to maintain his father and his stepmother in proper comfort. The Sarah Stoughton whose burial in Windsor was recorded in May 1652 was probably his first wife. The record of his (second) marriage reads: "Thomas Stoughton of Wyndsor and Mary Wadsworth (daughter of William) were married Nov. 30th 1655." The stone house, generally referred to as the "Old Fort," was erected by Thomas Stoughton in 1666. He died in Windsor, 15 Sept. 1684, and his widow died there 8 Feb. 1712.
- ii. Katherine, married 18 Jan. 1649/50 (recorded at Hartford), John Wilcox, Jr., as the second of his four wives.

4. The records of the Massachusetts General Court state that it was voted 14 May 1645: "Upon weighty reasons moveing, it is ordered yt Mrs. Chamberlain, widow sister to Mr. Israell Stoughton, (lately a worthy member of ye comon weale) shal be allowed out of Mr. Andrews gift either a cowe or five pounds."

Henry Chamberlain, a shoemaker, from Hingham, Norfolk, England, came to New England in the Diligent in 1636 with his mother, Christian, his wife, Ann, and two children.

Anne, the recorded sister of Israel Stoughton, died in 1591. Possibly a subsequent sister was given the same name, and was the Ann, wife of Henry Chamberlain, who came with him in the Diligent. No record has been seen to prove that Ann Chamberlain was a widow in 1645, but she was more suitable in age to have been a sister of Israel Stoughton than was the widow Christian Chamberlain, who died in Hingham, Mass., 19 Apr. 1659, at the reputed age of 81 years.

5. Judith, who married (1st) John Denman, and (2nd) a man whose surname was Smead, concerning whom nothing has been found on record. She was one of the signers of the Dorchester Church Covenant in 1636, and at the time of her death in 1639 was a widow. The General Court confirmed Israel Stoughton as executor of the will "of his sister, Judith Smead," and the disposal of her effects is on record, though no copy of her will has been preserved.

6. Israel, born in Coggeshall, Essex, England, and there baptized 18 Feb. 1602/3. His mother, Katherine, died two months afterward and he was reared by a stepmother who, after the death of Israel's father, became the wife of William Knight of Lincoln. Israel grew up as William Knight's stepson, or "son-in-law" as was the term then used, and assumed the place of an elder half-brother to his stepmother's four Knight children, William, John, Mary, and Ursula. William Knight died in 1630 leaving a will dated 21 Mar. 1629/30 in which he appointed as the executor, Israel Stoughton, his son-in-law. No further records concerning Israel have been discovered previous to his emigration to New England in 1632 with a wife and children, and his settlement at Dorchester, Mass., where his elder brother, Thomas, had preceded him. He had married in England, about 1624, Elizabeth, whose family name is not known.

Israel obtained a grant of land in Dorchester in the spring of 1633 and built a grist-mill on the Neponsett river in which was produced the first cornmeal ground by water power in New England. He was made a freeman 5 Nov. 1633, and on the same day was appointed Ensign

in the Dorchester Train Band under Capt. John Mason.

Israel Stoughton was a man of much physical activity and mental alertness, educated above the average of his day, and the possessor of ample means. He immediately became prominently connected with church and town affairs in Dorchester, and was one of the three deputies sent by the town in 1634 to the first General Court of assistants. One of his first steps as a Deputy was to propose that certain laws be more liberalized. The higher officials of the Court, jealous of their own prerogatives, received his recommendations with little enthusiasm, but suggested that he put his ideas in writing. Upon complying with their request, he was immediately accused by the Court "of publishing a book" containing seditious matter, and disqualified from holding office for three years. The people of Dorchester unavailingly petitioned the General Court for a remission of the sentence.

Undoubtedly this episode only tended to increase locally the spirit of dissatisfaction with the government that appears to have been rife at that time among the colonists in general, and to hasten the departure of so many of the original Dorchester settlers to Windsor in Connecticut. Israel Stoughton had probably been the self-appointed spokesman for a large number of similar-minded individuals, and he and his brother Thomas were both actively engaged in promoting the Windsor settlement. However, Israel's large real estate holdings precluded his participation in the early removals, and the subsequent turn of affairs caused him to relinquish the intention entirely.

The government, finally realizing that it was confronted with a serious situation, began to take steps to stem the spreading tide of migration, and in 1636, perhaps as one move in the attempt, reinstated Israel Stoughton. His rise to the Captaincy of the Dorchester Train Band 9 March 1637, and his election as an Assistant in the General Court when the Vane party was defeated in the following May, completely reversed any plans he may have had for removal to Connecticut.

The Dorchester Church was organized in 1636, and the first signatures to the covenant were those of Israel Stoughton and his wife. In 1637 he was a member of the synod that tried Anne Hutchinson, and he frequently conducted church service in the absence of the regular preacher.

When the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was formed in 1637, Israel Stoughton was the tenth to sign the roll of membership, and in 1642 he was elected Captain. He was chosen by lot to command the Massachusetts forces sent during the Pequot War to aid Capt. John Mason, and although arrival was too late to take

part in the main attack, his command pursued and nearly annihilated the fleeing Indians. On his return, a day of general thanksgiving was proclaimed to celebrate the exploit, and as a personal reward, his town rates were remitted for one year.

He served with Governor Endicott in running the Old Colony line in 1639, and also in the same year assisted in codifying the laws of the Colony. In 1641 he acted as Commissioner to administer the government of New Hampshire.

Israel Stoughton made a trip to England on personal business in 1643, accompanied by his "half-brother," William Knight, who had in the meantime graduated at Queens College, Cambridge, in England, entered the ministry, emigrated to New England, and was at the time pastor of the Church in Topsfield, Mass. Israel found England in the first struggles of Cromwell's uprising against the Stuarts. Coming into contact with many partisans of Cromwell's cause, among whom was Anthony Stoughton, an officer in the Parliamentary forces, he espoused the cause himself and returned to New England to enlist others in the enterprise. As Anthony Stoughton died in the following year, it must have been then that he consigned his fourteen-year old daughter, Rose, to Israel Stoughton's care, who on his return to New England brought the child with him in order that she might escape the perils of the civil war then impending. Rose Stoughton remained in New England and became the wife of Richard Otis.

Back in England by July 1644, Israel Stoughton was commissioned a Colonel in the Cavalry under Rainsborough, and served in that capacity until his death from fever at Lincoln in 1645.

While in London in 1644, Israel made his will and among those appointed as overseers he named "my deere brothers, Mr. Wm. Knight, Mr. Thomas Stoughton, Mr. Thomas Clarke, Mr. David Yale," who were his own brother Thomas, and his three "half-brotherly" Knight connections, -Rev. William Knight the Topsfield minister, Thomas Clarke, who according to the Dorchester Church records had married Mary Knight, and David Yale whose wife Ursula can have been none other than Ursula Knight.

He also made provision for his "deere mother," the widow Knight, who with her three youngest children had come to Dorchester in 1635, and was then a member of his household, to continue "to dwell in my house with my wife, during her pleasure, and any other comfortable accommodation my estate may reach unto."

Mrs. Elizabeth Stoughton, Israel's widow, died in Dorchester, 6 Aug. 1681.

The History of Dorchester as well as many other sources include Israel Stoughton among those who came

to New England with the Winthrop party in 1630, but there is no record of him in Dorchester until the year 1632, when the Colonial Records state that 3 Oct. 1632, "Alex Miller & John Wipple were ordered to pay fines to their maister Israel Stoughton for their wastfull expence of Powdr & Shott."

In May 1635, Israel Stoughton wrote a lengthy letter to his brother, Dr. John Stoughton in London, England. In the letter Israel recounted the incidents that resulted in his disqualification by the General Court because of his "publication of seditious matter," in order that Dr. John might be informed about the intimate details of the case before any round-about rumors reached him, and that he might make the matter known to Israel's mother, to whom Israel could not also write at such length.

In that letter, Israel made the following statement: "When I came into the country, for one whole year after, the government was solely in the hands of the assistants,....so in May last yeare there was a general Court ....in which I was by our towne chose a commity (though unworthily.)" From this it is evident that Israel had been in New England only one whole year (that is, the entire year 1633) previous to the first session of the General Court in May 1634. Although the exact date of his arrival, and the ship on which he came, is unrecorded, he must have come in the year 1632, and probably had not been here long when his two servants were fined for their wasteful expenditure of powder and shot.

From the context of Israel Stoughton's will, it is clear that he had three sons, Israel, William and John, and also three daughters whose names were not mentioned. The birth of a seventh child was due about the time the will was written, and provision was made in the event that the expected child should be a son.

#### Children:

1. Israel, born in England about 1624. Though still a minor in 1644 when his father's will was made, he was on the verge of his majority as he was made co-executor with his mother. He had become of age in 1645 when he was admitted as a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and was designated "Mr. Israel Stoughton." He met an untimely death by drowning in the spring of 1647, and the Rev. John Eliot, pastor of the Church in Roxbury, made the following entry in the church records describing the disaster: "This spring we of Roxbury with some of Dorchester ventured to sea in a small vessel but the master wanted sufficient experience & the vessel overmasted & was overset & many weeks after came whole allmost ashore to show the error of men to goe to sea so rawly. Many wr cast away in her—Mrs

- Stoughton's eldest sonne, Mr. Howards Eldest sonne with many others."
- ii. Hannah, born in England in 1627. She married James Minot in Dorchester, 9 Dec. 1653, and died there 27 Mar. 1680 in the 43rd year of her age, according to the inscription on her gravestone. She was the mother of seven children. Her daughter, Elizabeth, married Rev. John Danforth. Her daughter, Mehitable, married Capt. Thomas Cooper, and was mother of Rev. William Cooper, Pastor of the Brattle Street Church in Boston.
  - iii. William, the second son, born in England 30 Sept. 1631. An account of him follows.
  - iv. The unnamed daughter mentioned in Israel Stoughton's will. She may have been born in England about 1629 or in Dorchester in the years 1633-35, before the extant records begin. Nothing has been found that identifies her, and she may have died early. She possibly, though rather improbably, may have been the Katherine Stoughton who married John Wilcox in Hartford, Conn., 18 Jan. 1649/50. Thomas Stoughton, however, would more likely have named a daughter for his mother, than Israel who never knew his own mother. Gov. Stoughton made no mention in his will of any Wilcox nephews or nieces; while, on the other hand, a sister-in-law and a stepson of John Wilcox married into the family of Thomas Stoughton.
  - v. John, the third son, baptized in Dorchester, 1638. A notation in the Dorchester Church records states that he died in Barbadoes, but omits any date. Evidently his death occurred in early manhood, as on 16 May 1665 his brother William described himself as "the sonne and onlie heir of the late Israel Stoughton of Dorchester." (Suffolk County Deeds, 4:284.)
  - vi. Rebecca, baptized in Dorchester, 29 Aug. 1611, married 25 Aug. 1664, William Tailer, a merchant of Boston. She was the mother of William Tailer who became Governor of the Colony, and of Elizabeth Tailer whose husband, John Nelson, served at one time as Lieutenant-Governor. It was through her that Israel Stoughton became an ancestor of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
  - vii. Thomas, baptized in Dorchester, 30 July 1644. The expected seventh child mentioned in his father's will. He died in infancy.

William Stoughton, the second son of Israel and Elizabeth Stoughton, was born in England 30 Sept. 1631. His parents emigrated to New England in the following year, and his boyhood was spent in Dorchester, Mass. After his graduation from Harvard College in 1650, he went to England to continue study at a higher institution of learning, and enrolled at New College, Oxford, where he obtained a Master's degree 30 June 1653, and was accorded a fellowship. He remained in England for ten years and during the later part of his stay filled

a pastorate at Rumboldswyke in Sussex, but losing his fellowship on the restoration of the Stuarts under Charles II, he returned to New England and soon acquired a high reputation for attainments in theology and law. He was a preacher of marked ability, and in 1662 delivered the Election Sermon in which occurred the often quoted passage that "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain into the wilderness." He declined repeated invitation from the Church in Dorchester, and also from the Church in Charlestown, to accept a settled pastorate, preferring to devote his talents to the practice of law.

He was elected an Assistant in the General Court in 1671, and continued to hold that office until elected Chief-Justice in 1686. He was made Lieutenant-Governor under Phips in 1692, and when Phips retired in 1694 he became Acting Governor, and then Deputy-Governor under royal commission, which office he held until his death in 1701, except for the period in 1699-1700 when the Earl of Bellamont was in Boston and assumed the role of Governor. The epitaph on his tomb in Dorchester reads that he "was Lieutenant and afterward Governor."

The witchcraft trials at Salem took place during William Stoughton's term as Chief-Justice, and he has been much censured for the austere way in which he is accused of conducting some of the trials, and for his apparent lack of remorse when the awful mistake of the whole tragic proceeding was realized. Judge Stoughton always maintained that the trials were conducted in all sincerity and good faith concurrent with the knowledge of the day and the law at that time. Belief in witchcraft was almost universal then, and both Judge Sewell and Judge Stoughton must have believed in its reality, or they would never have been so hoodwinked by the juveniles who perpetrated the hoax. Later, it was Judge Stoughton who prompted Governor Phips "to lay the matter so clearly before King William III that the King forbade any more witchcraft trials in either England or the Colonies."

Governor Stoughton left a long and detailed will in which he generously remembered relatives, friends and dependents, as well as religious and educational institutions. His cash bequests totaled well over a thousand pounds. Like his father, he gave liberally to Harvard College, both during his lifetime and in his will. The original Stoughton Hall was erected by him and presented to the college, which also received the bequest of trust funds for aiding worthy students, preference to be given to descendants "of my father or my late uncle, Mr. Thomas Stoughton of Windsor, Conn." He was humanely concerned about the Indians, and left one hundred pounds "unto the furtherance of the works

of gospelizing the Indians." He stipulated in addition that "for the further encouragement of Indian students, my desire and will is that when any such shall be sent to the College, one of the garret chambers in the building by me erected may be allowed to two of them gratis."

The spirit and wording of his will are hardly what might be expected from the "unfeeling and atrabilarious" autocrat depicted by the majority of historians. His tomb in the old Dorchester burial ground is embellished with the Stoughton coat-of-arms and bears a lengthy and eulogistic epitaph in Latin.

William Stoughton was the only one of Israel Stoughton's four sons to survive early manhood, and as he never married, the direct male line from Colonel Israel Stoughton ended with Governor Stoughton's death, 7 July 1701.

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#### NOTES AND ADDENDA TO "HALE, HOUSE AND RELATED FAMILIES"

By John Insley Coddington, Washington, D.C.

The following notes pertain to families of which accounts appear in Hale, House and Related Families (Hartford, 1952), by Donald Lines Jacobus and Edgar Francis Waterman. The page numbers following each heading refer to pages in this book.

#### I. ROBERT DAY of Hartford, Connecticut (p. 509)

As pointed out in the volume by Mr. Jacobus and Mr. Waterman, two men named Robert Day came to New England in successive years, one of them from Stanstead Abbott, co. Hertford. It is possible that both were from that vicinity. Although the Parish Registers of Stanstead Abbott for the seventeenth century have been lost, and there seem to be no Bishop's Transcripts in existence, yet the following will shows that a family named Day resided at Stanstead Abbott and used the name Robert. It is suggested (although proof is lacking) that Ralph Day, the testator of 1675, may well have been a brother of the Robert Day of New England who came from that place.

The will of Ralph Day Senior of Stansted Abbot, co. Herts., yeoman, dated 20 July 1675. Whereas I am weak of body....I bequeath my Soul to Almighty God....To my youngest son Daniel Day & to Elizabeth his wife, & to either who is the longer liver of them, for their natural lives, all my messuage & tenement in Stansted Abbot now in the occupation of Jacob Corke junior, standing near y<sup>e</sup> water called Carter's gutter, with all appurtenances &c. And after the decease of said Daniel and Elizabeth Day, I give & bequeath the aforesaid house to Ralph Day, son of the said Daniel and Elizabeth, & to his heirs forever. If the said Daniel and Elizabeth shall suffer the house to fall into decay, then I appoint my son Ralph Day to receive the rent and repair the house for the benefit of Ralph Day my grandchild. To my said son Daniel Day and to Elizabeth his wife & to the longer liver of them, my tenement at Roydon wherein Edward Faint now dwelleth, for their natural lives, and after their decease to their son Robert Day & his heirs forever. My mind & will is that the aforesaid Ralph and Robert Day, my grandsons, shall pay to Elizabeth Day, their sister, the sum of £3 apiece out of the aforesaid houses. Item, to my said granddaughter Elizabeth Day, daughter of my son Daniel Day, my feather bed and the rest of my furniture. To Ralph Day my eldest son, all my messuage & tenement in Fuk-



STOUGHTON FAMILY, 1500's

SIR ANTHONY STOUGHTON

b. 1598  
d. 1644

Puritan, very strict

m. Agnes Pierce

ch: ROSE

Sir Nicholas, Bart.

LAWRENCE STOUGHTON

b. 1554  
d. 1615, at Stoughton

ch: ANTHONY

Israel, of Coggeshall,  
Essex. To NE with  
Winthrop; opposed to rule of Winthrop;  
disfranchised for writing heretical book;  
ret. to Eng.; was Lt. Col. under Cromwell  
m. Elizabeth d. 1644, Lincoln  
Thomas, constable 9/28/1630; freeman 5/18/1631  
m. Mrs. Margaret Huntington, widow, 1635  
to Windsor, Conn. 1635 d. 1642

ROSE IVE

THOMAS STOUGHTON

b. 1521  
d. 1576

ELIZABETH LEWKENOR

RICHARD IVE

of London

LAWRENCE STOUGHTON

d. 1571

ANNE COMB

EDMUND LEWKENOR

GILBERT STOUGHTON

MARY BANKESEY

.....COMB of Ford in Sussex

THOMAS STOUGHTON

EDWARD BANKESEY

26 VARNEYS: Captives, Stoughton, Otis

pear, and suddenly a large bird, such as they had never before seen, fell before them. They seized it, tore it in pieces, and ate it raw.

Several years later Capt. Baker set off with a scouting party of 34 men, up the Connecticut river, crossing the height of land to Pemigewasset River. They found a party of Indians, whose sachem was Walternummus, well known to Capt. Baker. He was richly attired, his blanket covered with silver brooches. Baker and the Sachem levelled and discharged their guns at each other at the same instant. The ball from the Indian's gun grazed Baker's left eyebrow. The ball from Baker's gun went through the breast of Walternummus, who leaped high in the air and fell instantly dead. Capt. Baker took the brooches, powder horn and various trinkets, and they were still among his descendants in 1851. They also took away all they could carry from a wigwam full of beaver skins.

Meantime, Christine LeBeau had three children, but Louis died in 1713. Next year, 1714, Capt. Baker was back in Canada again with a commission to negotiate for the return of American prisoners, and he tried to arrange for her return. But the French wouldn't let her go. She couldn't take her children or any of her possessions. Her mother Grizet said, "What do you think you can do in New England? You know nothing about making bread or butter, or managing like New England folks." In the city of Montreal bread and butter were ready made in the stores.

But she was determined to go, and Capt. Baker spirited her away in a small boat with nothing but the clothes she was wearing, 160 miles down the river to Quebec and the Americans.

They were married when they were back in New England, and lived here and there, finally settling in 1734 in Dover, where she petitioned for permission to keep an inn:

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF CHRISTINE BAKER. . .  
In her childhood was captivated by the Indians in the town of Dover. . . carried to Canada, and there brot up in the Romish Superstition and idolatry. And was there Married and well settled, and had three children; and after the Death of her husband, she had a very Great Inclination to see her own country; And with Great Difficulty obtained permission to Return, leaving all her substance and her children, for by no means could she obtain leave for them. . .

Yet still she hath this Comfort since her return: That she is also returned into the Bosom of the Protestant church; for wch. she most heartily thanks Almighty God.

And now your Petitioner having a large family to support, and by the Changes and chances of fortune here is Reduced to very low Circumstances; and her husband past his labour. [Capt. Baker was feeling the results of all his hardships].

. . . Therefore she most humbly prays. . . to keep a house of Public Entertainment. . ."

May the 24, 1733

*Christine Baker*

She opened her "House of Entertainment" and kept it for many years. It stood on the Southeast corner of Silver and Pleasant Streets, Dover.

Capt. Baker lived only until 1753. She lived until Feb. 22, 1773, when she was 85. Her inn was such a fine one that all the notables who came through made a point of staying there.

BACK TO THE OTIS-STOUGHTON FAMILIES

PARENTS OF ROSE STOUGHTON  
first wife of RICHARD OTIS

SIR ANTHONY STOUGHTON, Rose's father, traced his ancestry back to the early 1400's:

1. THOMAS STOUGHTON, b. about 1430
2. GILBERT STOUGHTON, b. ab. 1460, m. MARY BANKESEY, daughter of EDWARD BANKESEY
3. LAWRENCE STOUGHTON, b. ab. 1490, d. 1571; m. ANNE COMB, dau. of COMB of Ford in Sussex
4. THOMAS STOUGHTON II, b. 1521, d. 1576; m. ELIZABETH LEWKENOR, dau. of EDMUND LEWKENOR
5. LAWRENCE STOUGHTON II b. 1554, d. 1615, at Stoughton; m. ROSE IVE, dau. of RICHARD IVE of London

ch: ANTHONY, m. AGNES PIERCE

Israel, of Coggeshall, Essex. To N.E. with Winthrop but opposed Winthrop's rule; disenfranchised for writing heretical book; returned to England; Lt. Col. under Cromwell; d. 1644, Lincoln Thomas, constable 1630; freeman 1631; m. Mrs. Margaret Huntington, widow, 1635; went to Windsor, Conn. 1635. d. 1642.

6. SIR ANTHONY STOUGHTON, b. 1598, d. 1644; m. AGNES PIERCE: Puritan, very strict

ch: ROSE, m. RICHARD OTIS of Dover  
Sir Nicholas, Baronet, stayed in England

SECOND OTIS GENERATION IN AMERICA  
STEPHEN OTIS 1652-1689, killed by Indians

STEPHEN OTIS, born in 1652 probably in Boston, the son of RICHARD OTIS and ROSE STOUGHTON, no doubt lived near his father, as they shared the Otis Garrison House when the Indians were threatening. He married on April 16, 1674 MARY PITMAN, daughter of WILLIAM PITMAN and BARBARA EVANS, of Oyster River, now Durham. Their story is told on p. 26.

CHILDREN OF STEPHEN OTIS 1652-1689  
and MARY PITMAN 1655(?) - (?)

1675 MARY, m. EBENEZER VARNEY

1676 (?) Stephen, sold to French in Canada  
Nathaniel, sold to French in Canada

PARENTS OF MARY PITMAN  
who married STEPHEN OTIS

MARY PITMAN was born in Oyster River on Nov. 15, 1657, the daughter of hot-tempered WILLIAM PITMAN (PITMAN, PITNAM, PICKMAN) and BARBARA (BARBARY) EVANS. Don't confuse this William Pitman with the



William Pitman, merchant, or William Pitman, fisherman, both of Portsmouth. Our William Pitman was a blacksmith, living in Oyster River.

In 1677 at Thomas Wheeler's house he hit Roger Rose with a pint pot and was ordered to pay the surgeon.

Born about 1632 (he was 41 in 1672), he was taxed at Oyster River 1657-1677; in 1657 lived on the land of William Roberts, who deeded it to him and his son Ezekiel in 1664. His will, Oct.30-Nov.16, 1682, gave his wife two cows and her "thirds" (two-thirds) and gave something to all children but Mary, who by this time was married to Stephen Otis.

He married on Nov.29,1653 in Boston, BARBARA EVANS (not the daughter of Robert of Dover), who died about 1660 after several children. William then married about 1661 (2) Ann Roberts, who died about 1668 and he married (3) Dorothy--no other identification except she was mentioned as his wife in 1673.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM PITMAN 1632-1682  
and BARBARA EVANS 1635(?)-1680(?)  
1656 (?) Abigail, m. by 1671 to Stephen Willey taken to Canada by Indians 1689; became god-daughter of Governor DeCollieres; bp. Marie Louise but

sometimes called Gabrielle;  
m. (2) Oct.6, 1710 Edward deFlecheur  
1658 Ezekiel, m. Elizabeth  
Nov.15, 1657 MARY, m. 1674 STEPHEN OTIS. Poss.  
carried to Canada; bp. Dec.8, 1693  
Elizabeth, m. Stephen Jenkins  
Sarah, m. Timothy(?) Thrisco (Drisco)  
CHILDREN OF WILLIAM PITMAN and ANN or DOROTHY  
1662 Francis, m. Elizabeth Tibbetts, wid.  
1663 John, lost at sea  
1669 Joseph, d. 1704; m. Elizabeth  
1672 Ann, m. John Sias  
Hannah  
Judith, m. 1715 John Ham  
Nathaniel, m. wid. Deliverance Darry(?)  
Zacharias

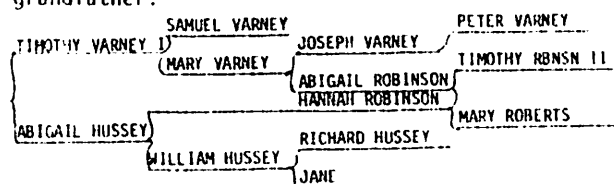
THIRD OTIS GENERATION IN AMERICA  
MARY OTIS, who married EBENEZER VARNEY

Mary's harrowing tale has been told in the Otis story. If she was born in 1675, she was 14 at the time of the Indian raid, and she and Ebenezer waited two years before they were married, to become the parents of thirteen children.

PART II, Chapter 4. THE ROBINSON-ROBERTS LINE

WHERE THEY RELATE TO THE VARNEYS

ABIGAIL ROBINSON married JOSEPH VARNEY and became the grandmother of TIMOTHY VARNEY I; her sister HANNAH ROBINSON married WILLIAM HUSSEY and became Timothy's mother-in-law. Timothy was HIRAM VARNEY's grandfather.



FIRST GENERATION IN AMERICA

WILLIAM ROBINSON(?) 1620-1678 of Salem

It seems likely that WILLIAM ROBINSON of Salem, born probably around 1620, was the father of TIMOTHY ROBINSON I and so the grandfather of the TIMOTHY ROBINSON II who married MARY ROBERTS. They were parents-in-law, then, to both JOSEPH VARNEY and WILLIAM HUSSEY.

Actually, all we have of him is his will, dated Feb.9, 1677 and proved Sep. 29, 1678, which listed his survivors--no wife mentioned, so she must have died before then; son TIMOTHY I had died in 1668 after having just one child, TIMOTHY II, and grandpa seems to have been worried about him.

From the records: \* Will of William Robinson of Salem. . . son Joseph. . . daughter Sarah Newberry. . . Grandchild Timothy Robinson to be paid at 21 if he lives. . . Executors my two sons Samuel and

\*Essex Co., Mass. v.4 1667-1871, v.8 p.145-6, Salem 1678

John Robinson. (Son Joseph was in the Barbadoes)

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM ROBINSON 1620(?) - 1678  
Joseph (in Barbadoes 1677)  
Sarah, m. Newberry  
1640 (?) TIMOTHY, m. 1667 MARY KITCHEN  
Samuel  
John

SECOND GENERATION IN AMERICA  
TIMOTHY ROBINSON I 1640(?) - 1668, of Dover

A TIMOTHY ROBINSON was taxed at Oyster River in the Dover area in 1661, and it seems likely it was this one. He must have been born about 1640; he died in 1668.

He married in 1667 MARY KITCHEN of Salem. They had a son, TIMOTHY II, and Timothy I died that year. Mary then married (2) in 1669, Thomas Hanson, and brought the baby with her to Dover upon her new marriage.

ONLY CHILD OF TIMOTHY ROBINSON I 1640(?) - 1668  
and MARY KITCHEN  
Mar.15, 1668 TIMOTHY II, m. MARY ROBERTS

THIRD GENERATION IN AMERICA  
TIMOTHY ROBINSON II 1668-1737 of Dover

This is no doubt the "grandchild Tymothy Robbinson" who was to be paid at 21 if he lived, according to his grandfather's will. Born March 15, 1668, perhaps at Oyster River, he was brought to Dover the next year with his mother at her second marriage, to Thomas Hanson.

pledge in the most careful and loving manner. He thus took possession of the old Pinkham homestead in 1671, just before the time when it became necessary for the Pinkhams to build their strong garrison house as a protection against the Indians. This was also the critical time when every man must carry his gun with him when he went to meeting. This John Pinkham was first taxed on Dover Neck, N. H., in 1665. John Pinkham m. Rose Otis, daughter of the first Richard Otis. Rose Otis had a most romantic history, being taken captive by the Indians in the capture of the Otis garrison and taken to Canada with others of the family, and later on ransomed. Her father, Richard Otis, was one of the early and influential colonists on Dover Neck; he m. as early as 1651, Rose Stoughton, daughter of Anthony Stoughton, and sister of Sir Nicholas Stoughton, Baronet. The line of Rose Otis, as traced, is as follows: (1) Richard Otis of Glastonbury, England, who made his will on Nov. 17, 1611, and mentions children, Stephen<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, and two daughters<sup>2</sup>. (2) Stephen Otis; m. Elizabeth ———; made his will in 1637; mentions, two daughters,<sup>3</sup> and Richard,<sup>3</sup> the father of Rose Otis,<sup>4</sup> who married John Pinkham. (2) John Otis, b. Barnstable, Devonshire, England, 1581, was the ancestor of the celebrated Otis family of Massachusetts, as well as of the famous James Otis, the patriot of Revolutionary fame, who was of the 6th generation. The Stoughton line of Rose Otis, wife of John Pinkham, runs as follows: (1) Thomas Stoughton of Stoughton, Surry, England. (2) Gilbert Stoughton, who m. Mary Bambesy. (3) Lawrence Stoughton of Sussex, England, whose will was dated May 10, 1571. (4) Thomas Stoughton, b. 1521; m. Elizabeth Lewkener, daughter of Edward Lewkener. (5) Lawrence Stoughton, b. 1554; d. 1615; m. Rose Cline, daughter of Richard Cline of London, England. (6) Sir Nicholas Stoughton. (6) Rose Stoughton, b. Nov., 1629; sent to New England by her father, with Captain Stoughton, in 1643; m. Richard Otis.<sup>3</sup> This line of illustrious families is given, as many of the Pinkham descendants know little of it, and as it is a subject which it is hoped they will study with much care, as in this is given the ample proof of their fine ancestral lines, and also of the wise choices which so many Pinkhams have made after deliberating on matrimonial affairs.

On June 19, 1714, John Pinkham gave to his oldest son, Richard Pinkham, fifty acres of land in the Cochecho swamps, lying along the Bellamy Bank Fresh River. On March 16, 1721-'22, he gave land to his son, Otis. On July 4, 1716, he gave "to my beloved son, Amos Pinkham, certain lands, on condition that he pay each of his sisters mentioned five pounds." This land and conditions Amos Pinkham conveyed to his brother, Otis Pinkham, Aug. 8, 1720. This paper may be interesting to readers of this book:

"To all Christian people to whom this deed of gift shall come and appear, John Pinkham, of the town of Dover, in the Province of New Hampshire, sendeth greeting. Now know ye that I, the above said John Pinkham, for divers causes and good considerations me thereunto moving, and as well for the

natural love, good will, and affections, which I do owe and bear my well-beloved son, Amos Pinkham, and for his paying the sum of fifteen pounds money to his sisters in the manner following—that is, to say—5 pounds to his sister Rose Canney (Kenney); and 5 pounds money to his sister, Elizabeth Pinkham, and 5 pounds money to his sister Sarah Pinkham; all to be paid in money, or other good species at money prices to their good satisfaction within two years and one day next after my decease; which I have given and granted unto my aforesaid son, Amos Pinkham; and of these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, enfeoff, alien, assign, assure, sett over, Deliver and Confirm, unto my aforesaid son, Amos Pinkham, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all that my Messuage, or Teniment, in the which I now dwell, situate on Dover Neck, bounded on the east by the High Street; on the north by the land of Lieutenant Joseph Roberts, on the west with the Low Street; on the south by a lane lying by William Harford's land; and this land all which said Messuage, or Teniment, lying and living the aforesaid bounds, containing one dwelling house, and four acres of land by estimation more or less, together with the orchard gardens, with free liberties for his barn to stand on the land where it now is until such time as he shall cause to remove it; and all other privileges and appurtenances to the said Messuage, or Teniment, above granted shall be for and to the whole and sole use, benefit, and behoof, of my aforesaid son, Amos Pinkham, and to his heirs and assigns to have and to hold all and singular the aforesaid and granted premises, and part and parcel thereof unto my aforesaid son Amos Pinkham, and to his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, forever, from and immediately after my decease, on the considerations above mentioned, free and clear, and fully acquitted and discharged, of and from all former gifts, grants, bargains, sales, leases, wills, entails, judgments, executions, and other encumbrances of what nature or kind soever, whereby my son Amos Pinkham, himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or any or either of them, shall or may anyways be molested, in or excepted out of the above given and granted premises, or any part or parcel thereof, by any person, or persons, whatsoever, from, by, or under me, my means, or procurement. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this 19th day of June, Anno Domini, 1715.

"John Pinkham.

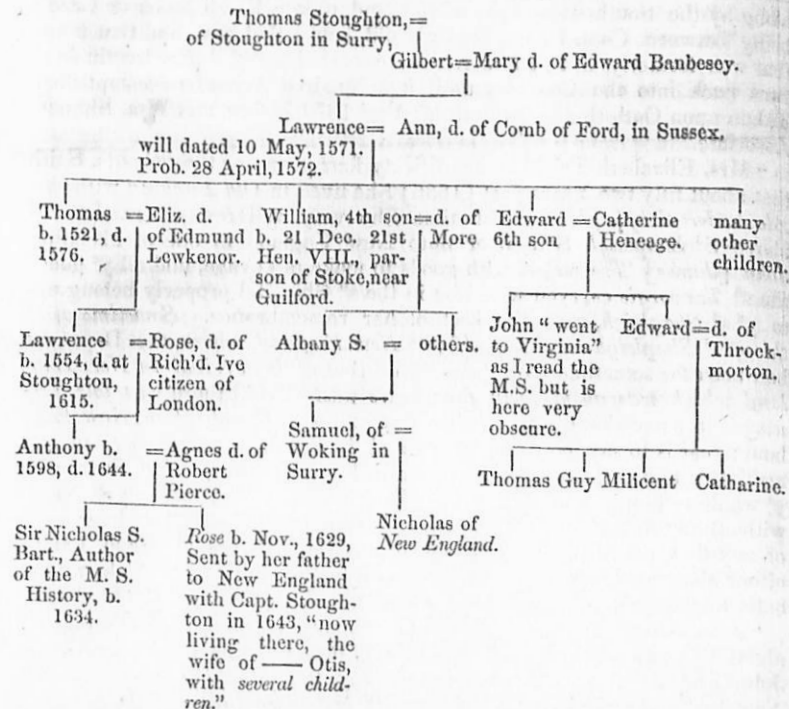
"Witness: Jno. Tuttle, Job Clements."

John Pinkham gave to his son, James, July 19, 1714, land. July 19, 1714, John Pinkham sold land to his son, Solomon, as his portion of the estate. Rev. Dr. A. H. Quint of Dover, N. H., says: "John Pinkham and Rose Otis, his wife, had at least nine children," and gives them in the following order, and each child will be considered under the appropriate number: (3) Richard. (3) Thomas. (3) Amos. (3) Rose. (3) Solomon. (3) Otis. (3) James. (3) Elizabeth, who m. March 18, 1718-'19, Samuel Nute. (3) Sarah Pinkham.

\* \* \* \* \*

## FAMILY OF STOUGHTON.\*

Having been favored with the following pedigree of Stoughton, through the politeness of the HON. JAMES SAVAGE, LL.D., we judge it worthy to accompany the present Memoir. Mr. Savage informs us, that for it he is indebted to the REV. JOSEPH HUNTER, of Her Majesty's Rolls Office, London, who extracted it from the MSS. in the British Museum, entitled, "Additional," No. 6174. The subject is a History of the family of Stoughton, and an Autobiography of one member of it, namely, Sir NICHOLAS STOUGHTON, BART., who was the writer of the note. He was born in 1634, and the latest date in the MS. is 1672.



Sir Nicholas says of his father Anthony, who was also father of Rose Otis, that he was a "Puritan, and very strict liver." He was an Ensign in the Parliamentary army, and d. 14 Dec. 1644.

Israel Stoughton, of Dorchester, who had gone home "about merchandize," "and returned with good advantage," "went again in the winter of 1644-5" [compare Winthrop II. 220 and 245] so that the father of Sir Nicholas, approaching his end, for he died 14 January, 1643-4, might well have desired to entrust his dau. Rose (then 14 years old) to a kinsman of so high a character as Capt. Israel, to bring to New England out of the perils of the civil war raging in 1643.

H. N. O.

\* This pedigree of a branch of the Stoughton Family, has been obtained by Mr. H. N. Otis, as he explains above, to show the connection between the Otis and Stoughton Families. Reference is made to it, Vol. ii, 162. It does not appear that the name *Rose* came into this branch of the Stoughton family, from the fact suggested in note (a) p. 179, of this volume.—EDITOR.

## MEMOIR OF THE STEBBINS FAMILY.

[By DANIEL STEBBINS, M.D. Continued from page 78, Vol. V.]

THE armorial ensigns of the Stebbins family were:—Argent, a Griffin, segreant azure langued and membered gules, between three cross crosslets. A coat of arms in the Northampton family of Stebbins is expressed in these words:—"He beareth Argent a Griffin rampant with wings displayed between three cross crosslets azure, by the name of Stebbings."

The surname Stebbing, probably originated in the county of Essex, England, where, in the hundred of Hincford, there is a town or parish of Stebbing.\* In this county is found the earliest mention of the name yet discovered, John de Stubing, of Essex, being recorded in the Chaucery Rolls or Records, 3 John, 1201, as having been fined one marc as scutage or compensation fee for the non performance of military duty. He was probably a crown vassal. Thomas Stebing is mentioned (3 Edw. I., 1275,) as possessing a house in Bernwell, a suburb of Canterbury, (co. Kent) which he had inherited from his father, Walter Stebing. Contemporary with the latter lived Richard de Stebing, who resided near Dernmore magna, Essex county. John de Stebbing held lands in the hundred of Hingerford (Hincford) Essex, temp. Edw. II., (Testa de Nevill,) and a John de Stebing, probably the same person, a man of arms, was returned by the Sheriff of Essex, pursuant to a writ tested at Westminster, 9th May, 17 Edw. II., (1324) as summoned to attend the great Council, &c. He was the son of Nicholas de Stybbyng.

The name is variously written in old records; for instance—Stebing, Stebbing, Stibbinge, Stubing, Stubbing, &c. Sometimes, as will be noticed, it has the feudal *de* prefixed. That the name Stubbing has a common origin with Stebbing, we may infer from the similarity of the arms of the two families.

There were several persons by this name among the early emigrants to New England, but it is probable that none of them, except Rowland Stebbing, have descendants now living who bear their name. We find an Edmund Stebbins, of Cambridge, in 1634, who removed to Connecticut, as early as 1636.† He was probably the Dea. Edmund Stebbins, whose name appears on the monument erected in the South Church burial ground at Hartford, by the authorities of that city, in memory of its founders. There was a John Stebbins, of Watertown, who had a son John, born 1640.‡ John, of Roxbury, freeman, 1647, d. Dec. 4, 1681, aged 70. His wife died in 1686.‡ There was also a John at New London, Ct., 1651, whose name is spelled Stebben, Stebbin, Stubbins, and Stebbynges. Martin Stebbins was of Roxbury, 1640,‡ and Farmer mentions also an Increase, of Springfield, 1650.

ROWLAND STEBBING<sup>†</sup>, first settled at Roxbury, but afterwards removed to Springfield. Here his wife, Sarah, died, 4 Oct. 1649. The families of Stebbing and Pynchon were conected, at least by friendship, before leaving England, and for this reason, probably, Rowland Stebbing chose to join the Springfield, in preference to going with the Connecticut colony. The friendship between Stebbing and Pynchon continued through life. The ancient gentility of these families was duly recognized as having been descended from the most ancient and celebrated houses of England. A glance at the names of the principal settlers of New England, should satisfy the most prejudiced Virginian that there are many eastern families, that have

\* These facts and some of the succeeding ones have been furnished by a friend who has been indefatigable in collecting information relating to the Stebbins family.

† Farmer.

‡ Farmer and N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg. II. 52.