

8509

Samuel & Rhoda Rogers 28 Sep 1824

Mexico

This Indenture made the twenty eighth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four between Samuel Rogers and Rhoda Rogers his wife of the town of Mexico County of Oswego and State of New York of the first part and Elizabeth Hubbard of the town of Cassara Madison County and State of New York of the second part doth hereby certify that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of Six Hundred and Seventy dollars money of account of the State of New York to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby certified and acknowledged Made granted bargained sold released aliened and confirmed and by their presents do grant bargain sell release aliened and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns all that certain piece or parcel of Land known as being a part of N 145 one hundred and forty five situate in the County of Oswego being a part of a certain townshipp or tract of Land known as Townshipp N 22 especially in Deeds patent entered by Benjamin Dwight in 1794 and bounded as follows beginning at a Marked stake standing on the west bank of Salomon Creek about twelve Rods from Samuel Rogers old grist mill running from thence nearly four and a half degrees with five Chains and seventy links to the stake of fifty rods said of the same lot to Stephen's Point and B C Simons Turn East along the South line of said lot to Jacob Madens west line thence South at Right angle along the east line of said lot to the south east corner of the same thence west along the South line of said lot to a Buttress Tree standing on the west bank of said Creek being the South East corner of Land owned by J W Houghton thence up along the west Doak of said Creek to the Head of beginning, containing forty acres by a bearing of N 89 degrees 45 minutes and a distance of 10 rods to Houghton in 1814 said to John & Houghton together with all and singular the hereditaments thereunto in any wise belonging, and the revenues and services whatsoever and whosoever rents issues and profits thereof. In Witness whereof the said premises hereby released and confirmed with the above conditions unto the said party of the second part and to the sole and only proper heirs heirs and assigns of the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever Provided always and these presents are upon this express condition that if the said Samuel Rogers or his <sup>heir</sup> executors and administrators do and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said party of the second part his certain Attorney or Attorneys his executors administrators or assigns the sum of Six Hundred and Seventy Dollars on the twenty eighth day of September Eighteen Hundred and twenty six which will be in two year from the date and the interest on the whole yearly and every year in the manner particularly specified in the condition of a certain bond or obligation bearing even date herewith executed by the said Samuel Rogers and others to the said party of the second part that then and from thenceforth these presents and every thing herein contained shall cease and be void any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. But in case default shall be made in the payment of all or any part of said principal sum of Six Hundred and Seventy dollars or the interest thereon at the time or times when the same ought to be paid as aforesaid that then and in such case the said party of the first part for himself his heirs executors and administrators do covenant guarantee and agree to and with the said party of the second part his heirs executors administrators and assigns that it shall and lawfully may be lawfully for the said party

year of our Lord one thousand  
 1824 before me personally  
 the execution of the within and  
 true mentioned and described  
 the said Benjamin for the  
 name as a witness to the  
 material matters contained  
 in the said Indenture

1824 before me personally  
 the execution of the within and  
 true mentioned and described  
 the said Benjamin for the  
 name as a witness to the  
 material matters contained  
 in the said Indenture

John L. A. Powell, Clergyman  
 of the City and County of New York  
 is subscribed to the certificate  
 and under thereon was on the  
 the City and County of New York  
 duly authorized by law to be  
 attested to. And further that  
 I firmly and verily believe that  
 the certificate is the proper hand  
 and seal of I have hereunto set my  
 hand and seal the 28th day of  
 September 1824.

John L. A. Powell  
 Clerk

in of the foregoing Mortgage  
 made by virtue of a  
 changed of Record  
 in D. C. Book

FS10

16 of the above part his heirs executors administrators or assigns at any time or times thereafter to sell and dispose of the said premises hereby granted in any part or parts thereof at public vendue to any person or persons, subservient and on such sale to make sign seal and deliver any deed or deeds of conveyance in the law for the said premises or the part thereof or sale to the purchaser or purchasers his her or their heirs and assigns for ever and out of the moneys arising from such sale or sales to keep and retain in his hands the said six Hundred and Seventy Dollars with the interest thereon together with all costs charges or expences that shall or may be due come arise or happen by reason or on account of such sale or sales and the overplus moneys (if there be any) shall when demanded be paid to the said party of the first his heirs executors administrators or assigns. In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto voluncharily set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Sealed and Delivered  
in the presence of  
Elymas Hurdley  
Jesse Buntz  
State of New York  
Orange County

Samuel Rogers ES  
Rhoda Rogers ES

It is remembered that on the twenty eighth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four personally appeared before me Samuel Rogers and Rhoda his wife and severally acknowledged that the within instrument to be this subject voluntary act and deed and that they signed and sealed the same for the use and purposes therein mentioned. And the said Rhoda being by me examined privately and apart from her said husband acknowledged that she executed the said instrument freely without any fear or compulsion of her said husband and I knowing the said Samuel Rogers & Rhoda respectively and that they are the persons described in and who executed the said instrument and having examined the said instrument and finding therein no occasion or intencions I allow the same to be recorded

Egan Washburn  
Commissioner &c

Recorded September 27<sup>th</sup> 1824 at 2 o'clock P.M. W. Humbell Clerk

Deed of July 18 1824 in the within Mortgage one and two in the within Mortgage in full by the hand of David Hays & Co have no further claim or demand on the within Mortgage & allow the same to be cancelled  
Shadrach Roberts ES

State of New York on this 6th day of July 1829 Shadrach Roberts to me well known Madison County Justice of the Peace do hereby certify that he executed the same satisfaction piece  
Justice Overrule done

Recorded in satisfaction of the last preceding Mortgage May 25 1823  
David Hays & Co 13 o'clock P.M. by virtue of which I hereby declare the same mortgage piece cancelled & discharged of Records  
M. Mathews Clerk

Mortgage Sale  
David Brown & Rhoda  
State of New York Orange County  
George Ballouman being a  
part owner of the said  
mortgage sold the eighth day  
of June upon a piece of land in  
being part of Lot number forty  
following to wit: Defaulter had  
seven chains twenty three links  
south sixty nine degrees east along  
chains and twenty seven links & a  
26 1/2 1/2 three sixth twenty  
a stake bearing south eighty  
and one eighth 15, 21 three  
fifty links to a stake bearing  
from a soft marsh corner the  
four links to a stake three  
sixty one links to a stake  
south one degree thirty minutes  
of said road to the place of beginning  
given that in pursuance of a power  
will be sold at public auction  
the eighth day of June next  
John S. Brown Justice & Notary  
public called the Mortgage  
of November 1823 to the 5<sup>th</sup>  
did pass the aforesaid advertisement  
and being for John H. S. &  
defaulter having been made  
day of July 1822 executed by  
in the town of Constable in the  
third tenth township bounded as  
south thirty five seven chains  
running south eighty nine  
sixty five chains and twenty  
26 1/2 1/2 three sixth three  
stake bearing south eighty two  
marked 15, 21 three sixth  
stake bearing north twenty one  
south forty one degrees east eight  
degrees thirty minutes east eight  
John H. S. & Co



**MARRIAGE ENTRY**  
REQUEST FOR PROXY MARRIAGE SEALING

721810829

4-11-89

Name <i>M. Madden</i>		State or Mission <i>Orem</i>	
Address <i>433 NORTH MAIN OREM, UTAH 84057</i>		Word Examiner <i>[Signature]</i>	Word Examiner <i>[Signature]</i>
Please reserve qualifying names in the family file of the Temple			
3. Marriage place <i>Hudley Ware, Mass.</i>		4. Marriage date <i>6 Feb 1775</i>	
5. Husband's given name(s) <i>Samuel</i>		6. Husband's surname(s) <i>Rogers</i>	
7. Wife's given name(s) <i>Rachal</i>		8. Wife's surname(s) <i>Webber</i>	
9. Hus. Age <i>10</i>	11. Husband's Father's given name(s)		12. Husband's Father's surname(s)
13. Husband's Mother's given name(s)		14. Husband's Mother's surname(s)	
15. Wife's Age			
16. X if Widow <i>17</i>	18. Wife's Father's given name(s)		19. Wife's Father's surname(s)
20. Wife's Mother's given name(s)		21. Wife's Mother's surname(s)	
22. Source <i>Hudley v. R. P. 216 (929,37411,10,865 v) J.</i>		2	
3. Marriage place <i>11</i>		4. Marriage date <i>29 Nov 1810</i>	
5. Husband's given name(s) <i>Erastus</i>		6. Husband's surname(s) <i>Fucher</i>	
7. Wife's given name(s) <i>Lidia</i>		8. Wife's surname(s) <i>Licht</i>	
9. Hus. Age <i>10</i>	11. Husband's Father's given name(s)		12. Husband's Father's surname(s)
13. Husband's Mother's given name(s)		14. Husband's Mother's surname(s)	
15. Wife's Age			
16. X if Widow <i>17</i>	18. Wife's Father's given name(s)		19. Wife's Father's surname(s)
20. Wife's Mother's given name(s)		21. Wife's Mother's surname(s)	
22. Source <i>11 P. 227</i>		2	
3. Marriage place <i>11</i>		4. Marriage date <i>73 May 1790</i>	
5. Husband's given name(s) <i>Baron</i>		6. Husband's surname(s) <i>Lupta</i>	
7. Wife's given name(s) <i>Sally</i>		8. Wife's surname(s) <i>Barber</i>	
9. Hus. Age <i>10</i>	11. Husband's Father's given name(s)		12. Husband's Father's surname(s)
13. Husband's Mother's given name(s)		14. Husband's Mother's surname(s)	
15. Wife's Age			
16. X if Widow <i>17</i>	18. Wife's Father's given name(s)		19. Wife's Father's surname(s)
20. Wife's Mother's given name(s)		21. Wife's Mother's surname(s)	
22. Source <i>11 P. 229</i>		2	
Remarks <i>T.S. Ad Starbridge T.S. Woodstock, Conn.</i>			

Form 400 1/69

**MARRIAGE ENTRY**  
REQUEST FOR PROXY MARRIAGE SEALING

721810830

Name (Print or type in letters)

State or Mission

*Orem*

Name <i>M. Madden</i>	State or Mission <i>Orem</i>	Word Examiner <i>R.S.P.</i>	Word Examiner <i>R.S.P.</i>
Address <i>433 NORTH MAIN OREM, UTAH 84002</i>	Please reserve qualifying names in the family file at the Temple		

Entry 1

3 Marriage place <i>Dudley, Wore., Mass.</i>	4 Marriage date <i>6 June 1832</i>
5 Husband's given name(s) <i>James M.</i>	6 Husband's surname(s) <i>Phelps</i>
7 Wife's given name(s) <i>Elizabeth</i>	8 Wife's surname(s) <i>Knapp</i>
9 Hus. Age <i>10</i>	11 Husband's Father's given name(s)
	12 Husband's Father's surname(s)
13 Husband's Mother's given name(s)	14 Husband's Mother's surname(s)
	15 Wife's Age
16 X if Widow <i>17</i>	18 Wife's Father's given name(s)
	19 Wife's Father's surname(s)
20 Wife's Mother's given name(s)	21 Wife's Mother's surname(s) <i>J</i>
	22 Your relationship
23 Source <i>Dudley V.R., P. 207, (929.3744 P865V) 4.</i>	

Entry 2

3 Marriage place <i>"</i>	4 Marriage date <i>20 Mar 1820</i>
5 Husband's given name(s) <i>Jason for Lincen</i>	6 Husband's surname(s) <i>Phelps</i>
7 Wife's given name(s) <i>Mary Levinga</i>	8 Wife's surname(s) <i>Healy Putnam</i>
9 Hus. Age <i>10</i>	11 Husband's Father's given name(s)
	12 Husband's Father's surname(s)
13 Husband's Mother's given name(s)	14 Husband's Mother's surname(s)
	15 Wife's Age
16 X if Widow <i>17</i>	18 Wife's Father's given name(s)
	19 Wife's Father's surname(s)
20 Wife's Mother's given name(s)	21 Wife's Mother's surname(s)
	22 Your relationship
23 Source <i>" Prof. "</i>	

Entry 3

3 Marriage place <i>"</i>	4 Marriage date <i>24 Oct 1738</i>
5 Husband's given name(s) <i>Thomas</i>	6 Husband's surname(s) <i>Rogers</i>
7 Wife's given name(s) <i>Norothy</i>	8 Wife's surname(s) <i>Peters</i>
9 Hus. Age <i>10</i>	11 Husband's Father's given name(s)
	12 Husband's Father's surname(s)
13 Husband's Mother's given name(s)	14 Husband's Mother's surname(s)
	15 Wife's Age
16 X if Widow <i>17</i>	18 Wife's Father's given name(s)
	19 Wife's Father's surname(s)
20 Wife's Mother's given name(s)	21 Wife's Mother's surname(s)
	22 Your relationship
23 Source <i>" P. 216, "</i>	
Remarks <i>1.5. of Millbury 2.5.17. " Thompson letter</i>	

boundary of St Pauls Vicar of  
front at Smithfield Feb 14, 1555  
Euseb. Mary: 1549.

Mr Rogers

Rev John Rogers

minister of Dedham  
Ep. Died 18 Oct. 1634. 45 67.

2<sup>d</sup> Son

Rev Nathaniel

born 1598 educated at Emmanuel Coll. Cambridge  
and settled at Woking, Essex, England -  
preached after a year at Cambridge for 3 years  
married Margaret dau. of Robert Crane; - came to N. C. 1636 ordained  
colleague pastor with Rev. Nath. Ward  
Episcopal diacon July 3 1655 R. P. 57  
children

1636 - Royal pastor by ordinance 20 Feb  
Norton teacher

4

5

6

Simothy

Ezekiel  
grad Har. Col. 1653

Margaret  
Miss 1636

5

6

Rev Nathaniel, born 22 Feb 1669

grad. Har. Col. 1687 minister of the  
1<sup>st</sup> Cong. Church in Portsmouth N. H. - ordained 3<sup>rd</sup> 1694  
Died Oct 3 1723

Patience  
born 26 May 1676

number of children the eldest was the youngest was

Hon. Nathaniel

Hon. Daniel  
was Secy of the  
New England

6

7

8

9

Isabel  
b. 10 Feb 1705  
Quaker missionary

Rev Daniel  
born 27 Feb 1707  
was Cong. Col. 1734  
1744  
minister of Ep. Ch.  
Died Feb 9 1748

Isabel  
b. 28 July 1707

Manuel  
Physician  
Episcopal  
b. 31 Aug 1709

Sudge Rogers  
W. C. C.



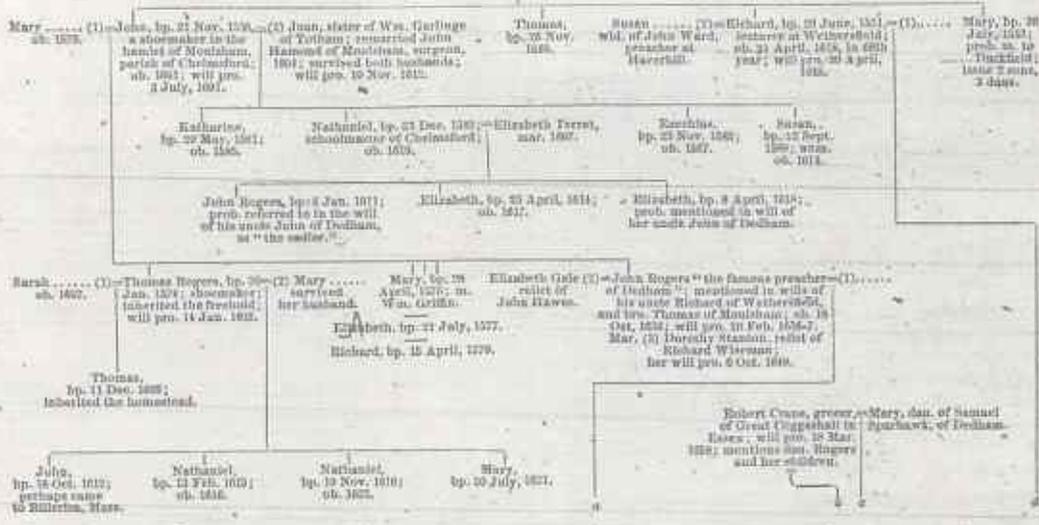
HB LIB

Roberts

9.13.29

John Rogers the Younger.  
OF CHELMSFORD, ESSEX.

158



Genealogical Genealogy in England.

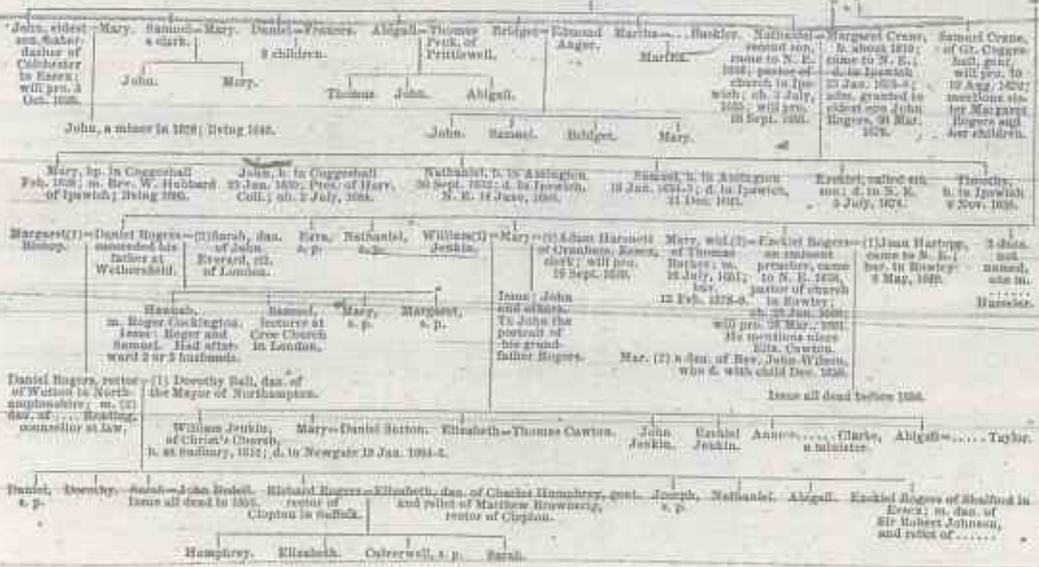
[April,

NCN BK

1817.]

Genealogical Genealogy in England.

1819



Many more articles about this family in together

HB Lib

Manning in 1676 (REGISTER, 1888, page 95). Married Mary Rand (probably daughter of Robert of Lynn), who survived him, and in 1690 married Dr. John Henry Barchard of Lynn (*Levine & Newhall*). Children were:

- i. NATHANIEL, born May 2, 1677.
- ii. MARY, born Feb'y 1, 1680.
- iii. PRISCILLA, born April 9, 1683.
- iv. ELIZABETH, born June 22, 1685.

7. LIEUT. JOHN<sup>s</sup> KIRTLAND or KIRTLAND (*Nathaniel<sup>s</sup> Philip<sup>s</sup> John<sup>s</sup>*), adopted in minority by his aunt Susanna<sup>s</sup> (Kirtland) Westall. Mr. Chapman in his Pratt Genealogy quotes Saybrook Records, Vol. 1, page 78, year 1672:

"This agreement, between Mr. John Westall of Saybrook and Mr. Nathaniel Kirtland (sic) of Lyme in Massachusetts. . . . Ye said Kirtland doth resign up his name John to ye disposal of ye said Westall and his wife Susanna. . . . The said Westall both promise that ye said John Kirtland shall succeed in ye estate of ye said Westall."

John Kirtland married Nov. 18th, 1679, Lydia, daughter of Lieut. Wm. Pratt, an early and influential settler of Saybrook, and upon the death of Mr. and Mrs. Westall succeeded to a good estate left by them. John Kirtland was somewhat prominent in local affairs, and was appointed Lieutenant of the fort at Saybrook in 1702 and again in 1708. (Colonial Records of Ct., Vols. 4 & 5). He died January 20, 1716, having had the following children:

- i. JOHN, born July 11, 1681, married 1st, Temperance Buckingham; 2d, Lydia Holden.
- ii. PRISCILLA, born February 1, 1683, married 1st, Mr. Griffin; 2d, Conklin.
- iii. LYDIA, born October 11, 1685, married 1st, Mr. Griffin; 2d, Conklin.
- iv. ELIZABETH, born Jan'y 27, 1688, married John Chapman.
- v. NATHANIEL, born Oct. 24, 1690, married 1st, Sara Chapman; 2d, Phoebe De Wolf.
- vi. PHOENIX, born May 28, 1693.
- vii. MARGHA, born August 11, 1693, married Rev. H. Will.
- viii. SAMUEL, born Jan'y 19, 1699, married Martha Whitelsey.
- ix. Rev. DANIEL, born June 17, 1701 (Yale 1730), ordained first pastor of Newent church at Norwich, Ct., 1721, married July 15, 1723, Mary Perkins, probably daughter of Jabez Perkins and Hannah (Lothrop), and had five sons and seven daughters, among them Rev. Sam'l Kirkland, Missionary to the Oneidas, and father of President John Thornton Kirkland of Harvard University.
- x. FARMELL, born October 16, 1704, married John Tully.

Mr. F. W. Chapman's "Kirtland Family" (REGISTER, Vol. xiv.), to which I have alluded, gives the family record of John<sup>s</sup> Kirtland, from the point reached above, for several generations; and so this article is merely intended to present a record of the first three generations in this country, and to call attention to their English connection.

The will of John Kirtland, which Mr. Waters discovered and printed (REGISTER, Vol. 41, p. 60) is valuable in the proof it furnishes as to the location of the family in England; and it is to be hoped that further research will be made to trace the pedigree of the English Kirtlands or Kirklands.

Both Sherrington and Newport Pagnell are towns in the northern part of Buckinghamshire, within a few miles of each other.

*There are supposed to be references to Samuel Rogers in pp. 71, 72. They are references to Samuel's father, Rogers, but not Rogers.*

NEWGR Vol 48 (1891)

9-13-89

Rogers

### THE SNOW GENEALOGY.

By Mrs. CHARLES L. ALDER, of Troy, N. Y.

(Continued from vol. 21st, page 242.)

7. JOHN<sup>s</sup> SNOW (*Nicholas<sup>s</sup>*), born about 1636; died 1692 in Eastham. He married Sept. 19, 1667, in Eastham, Mary Smalley, daughter of John and Ann (Walden) Smalley, born in Barnstable, 11 Dec. 1647. She and her twin brother Isaac were baptized in Barnstable Church, 27 Feb. 1648. She died in 1703 in Eastham. She married 2d, Ephraim Doane. We find no will of John Snow. The inventory of the estate of John Snow was made by John Freeman and William Walker, April 4, 1692. "He doubtless lived within the present town of Eastham. The settlement of the estate of John Snow, late of Eastham, deceased, at the County Court held at Barnstable, April 7<sup>th</sup> 1692, as followeth: after debts paid, one third part of his real estate, to Mary Snow, widow, relict of sd deceased during her natural life, and one third part of the personal estate forever; and ye rest of sd personal estate for bringing up ye children of sd deceased, having her paying to each of the daughters four pounds apiece as they come of age or married; & the sons of the said deceased to have the lands & housing according to law."

Children, born in Eastham:

- i. HENRY, b. Aug. 26, 1670.
- ii. MARY, b. March 10, 1672.
- iii. ANNE, b. Oct. 14, 1673.
- iv. RHECEN, b. July 23, 1678.
- v. JOHN, b. May 8, 1679.
- vi. ISAAC, b. Aug. 10, 1683.
- vii. LYDIA, b. Sept. 29, 1685.
- viii. ESTHER, b. Jan. 18, 1684.
- ix. PENE, b. June 27, 1689.

8. ELIZABETH SNOW (*Nicholas<sup>s</sup>*), born about 1640; died June 16, 1678, in Eastham; married in Eastham, Dec. 13, 1665, Thomas Rogers, son of Lt. Joseph Rogers of the Mayflower. He was born in 1638 in Plymouth, and died in Eastham, 1678. Children, all born in Eastham:

- i. ELIZABETH ROGERS, b. Oct. 8, 1666.
- ii. JOSEPH ROGERS, b. Feb. 1, 1667; m. Prudence; settled in Eastham, and had Sarah, b. Nov. 20, 1691; Elizabeth, b. Sept. 20, 1693; Joseph, . . . "Deacon John Payne says, 'Joseph Rogers died of a strange distemper, of which he had long laid sick, April the 29th, 1696.'"
- iii. HANNAH ROGERS, b. March 20, 1669.
- iv. THOMAS ROGERS, b. March 6, 1670-1; "died 9 days old."
- v. THOMAS ROGERS, b. May 3, 1672; m. Sarah Treat, Dec. 19, 1700, daughter of Rev. Samuel Treat. He settled in Truro, and his children were all born and baptized there June 13, 1716, except the last, baptized Sept. 22, 1718. Sarah, b. Oct. 27, 1701; Phoebe, b. Nov. 7, 1703; Elizabeth, b. March 27, 1706; Lucy, b. June 6, 1708; Hannah, b. April 8, 1710; Thomas, b. Dec. 11, 1712; Joseph,

b. March 24, 1715; *Huldah*, b. Aug. 13, 1717. (For further particulars in regard to this family see Treat Genealogy, published by John Harvey Treat, of Lawrence, Mass.)

- v. ELIZAR ROGERS, b. Nov. 3, 1673; settled in Plymouth; m. Robamah, and had *Elizabeth*, 1698; *Thomas*, 1701 (who married Priscilla Church), and had Ruth 1723, Priscilla 1723, Desire 1725, Willis 1727, Samuel 1728, Thomas 1730, Hannah 1734, Eleazar 1736, Priscilla 1739, John 1740; *Hannah*, 1703; *Experience*, 1707; m. Samuel Totman; *Eleazar*, 1710; *Willis*, 1712; *Abiah*, 1714; *Meriah*, 1716; *Ruth*, 1718.  
(This family I find in Davis's Landmarks of Plymouth.)
- vi. NATHANIEL ROGERS, b. Jan. 18, 1675. Nothing further known of him or his sisters.

9. JABEZ<sup>s</sup> SNOW (*Nicholas*<sup>s</sup>), born about 1642; died in Eastham, Dec. 20, 1690; married in Eastham, probably about 1670, Elizabeth ? Lieut. Jabez Snow was in Capt. John Gerham's Company in the Canada Expedition, 1690. He was a prominent man in Eastham. He left no will. The probate records show he had nine children. His "six daughters" to have "fourteen pounds & four shillings each."

Children, born in Eastham:

37. i. JABEZ, b. Sept. 6, 1670.  
38. ii. EDWARD, b. March 26, 1672.  
39. iii. SARAH, b. Feb. 26, 1673.  
40. iv. GRACE, b. Feb. 1, 1674-5.  
41. v. THOMAS, b. April 2, 1677; d. April 2, 1697 in Eastham; never married. "His death is mentioned by his cousin John Faine in his Diary. 'About the 22<sup>d</sup> or 23<sup>d</sup> of March, Thomas Snow, our faithful & trusty apprentice, was taken down, & lay sorely ill of a violent fever, and died on the 2<sup>d</sup> of April, 1697, early in the morning.'"
42. vi. ELIZABETH, probably before 1690.  
43. vii. DEBORAH, " " 1690.  
44. viii. RACHEL, " " 1685.

10. RUTH<sup>s</sup> SNOW (*Nicholas*<sup>s</sup>), born about 1644; died in Eastham, Jan. 17, 1716-17; married Dec. 2, 1666, in Eastham, John Cole, son of Daniel Cole and Mary, his wife. He was born probably at Plymouth or Duxbury, 1644, and died in Eastham, Jan. 6, 1725-6. He was a lieutenant. He made his will Oct. 20, 1717; mentions John, Joseph, Ruth, Hepsibah, Hannah, Mary and Sarah. He settled in Eastham.

Children, born in Eastham:

- i. RUTH COLE, b. March 11, 1667-8; m. March 31, 1688-9, in Eastham, W<sup>m</sup> Twining, son of W<sup>m</sup> and Elizabeth (Deane) Twining, and had *Elizabeth*, 1704; *Thankful*, 1697; *Ruth*, 1699; *Hannah*, 1703; *William*, 1704; *Barnabas*, 1705; *Mercy*, 1708.  
ii. Lt. JOHN COLE, b. March 6, 1669; d. Dec. 13, 1746; m. about 1693, Mercy or Mary Mayo. (Mr. Josiah Palpe says she was a widow.) She d. Feb. 17, 1731, and they had *Jonathan*, b. Oct. 4, 1694; *John*, Oct. 14, 1698; *Mary*, Aug. 25, 1698; *James*, Oct. 23, 1700; *Nathan*, Jan. 21, 1702-3; *Joshua*, March 20, 1704-5; *Moses*, July 22, 1707; *Phoebe*, Oct. 29, 1709-10; *Thankful*, Oct. 20, 1712; *Joseph*, Oct. 13, 1714; *Thankful*, Oct. 19, 1716.  
iii. HEPsIBAH COLE, b. June, 1672.  
iv. HANNAH COLE, b. March 27, 1675.  
v. JOSEPH COLE, b. June 11, 1677; m. Feb. 4, 1701-2, Elizabeth Cobb, daughter of James Cobb. She d. March 16, 1714. They had: *Gershom*, b. March 1, 1702-3; *Ruth*, March 11, 1704-5; *Patience*,

Dec. 8, 1706; *Ella*, Feb. 10, 1708-9; *Sarah*, March 8, 1710-11; *Patience*, Aug. 2, 1713, d. Aug. 23, 1739.

11. HANNAH<sup>s</sup> SNOW (*Nicholas*<sup>s</sup>), born probably in Eastham about 1646; "married in 1683, Giles Rickard, son of Giles and Hannah (Dunham) Rickard, and appears by his will to have only had an adopted child, Desire Doten." Davis says Hannah was probably daughter of Nicholas Snow; but, if so, it seems strange that he did not provide for her or her sister, Rebecca, in his will, as they were unmarried. There are some slight indications of a second Nicholas<sup>s</sup> Snow (*Nicholas*<sup>s</sup>), who may have died before his father; and these might have been his daughters. But if this is so, it seems strange they or he were not referred to in Nicholas<sup>s</sup> Snow's will.

12. REBECCA<sup>s</sup> SNOW (*Nicholas*<sup>s</sup>) probably born in Eastham in 1646; married Samuel Rickard of Plympton, son of the "2d Giles," in 1689, and had:

- i. REBECCA, b. 1691.  
ii. HANNAH, b. 1693.  
iii. SARAH, b. 1693.  
iv. BETHEL, b. 1698.  
v. HENRY, b. 1700.  
vi. MARY, b. 1702.  
vii. ELIZABETH, b. 1704; m. Keturah Bishop.  
viii. MENTHABEL, b. 1707.  
ix. ELIZABETH, b. 1709.

[To be continued.]

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### NOTES.

CHRISTMAS AT THE ISLES OF SHOALS.—From the records of the Church of Gosport [Isles of Shoals]:—

At a Ch<sup>b</sup> meetg: at y<sup>r</sup> Pastors House, Jan'y 3<sup>d</sup> 1746-7.

5. The Ch<sup>b</sup> by a Vote Agree y<sup>r</sup> next Lecture Day be Turned into a Day of Fasting & Prayer on y<sup>r</sup> acct of y<sup>r</sup> Deadness of Religion, & y<sup>r</sup> abounding of Sin among us.

6. The Ch<sup>b</sup> by a Vote, Say y<sup>r</sup> y<sup>r</sup> are Willing y<sup>r</sup> Elinor Crocket & Sarah Randel should come to y<sup>r</sup> Sacrament to morrow, y<sup>r</sup> Pastor having Informed y<sup>m</sup> y<sup>r</sup> these Women Declared to Him y<sup>r</sup> was no Rioting, nor Revelling at either of y<sup>r</sup> Houses, on y<sup>r</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>r</sup> last month.

7. With respect unto a Rumour of y<sup>r</sup> being 'Bad Carrying on at Charels Randels y<sup>r</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>r</sup> last month, y<sup>r</sup> Ch<sup>b</sup> by a Vote Chose M<sup>r</sup> Gibbons Mace Joseph Mace Jun<sup>r</sup> & Sam<sup>r</sup> Muchamore, to Go unto his Wife Rebecca & acquaint her y<sup>r</sup> Ch<sup>b</sup> Expect, either y<sup>r</sup> She appear immediately at y<sup>r</sup> Ch<sup>b</sup> Meetg. & give an Acct. about y<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Rumour, or y<sup>r</sup> she send y<sup>m</sup> an Acct.

8. Rebecca Randel appeared in y<sup>r</sup> Ch<sup>b</sup> meetg. & Declared, y<sup>r</sup> it was against her mind y<sup>r</sup> was firing of Guns at y<sup>r</sup> Time above, but she could not Help it. She was sorry for y<sup>r</sup> Carrying on among us. As to y<sup>r</sup> Observing of y<sup>r</sup> Day, she said she had been used to it, & her husband would Commit a great Deal of Sin, if she did not on y<sup>r</sup> Day dress Victuals, & y<sup>r</sup> she could not do as she would do: w<sup>u</sup>pon y<sup>r</sup> Ch<sup>b</sup> by a Vote, said y<sup>r</sup> were Satisfied w<sup>th</sup> her Acct of y<sup>r</sup> matter, if it was as She had now Related it.

New Castle, N. H.

FRANK W. HACKETT.



LESTER O. ROGERS



MAJOR GENERAL HARRY L. ROGERS



WILLIAM B. ROGERS  
*Geologist*



JOHN ROGERS  
*U. S. Navy*

LA 110

ROGERS

6-17-89

*No connection*



Rogers

*by Jerry S. Rogers, 1978*

**Rogers**

Family History 002

R 929.2 R724-14

Rogers

12-20-88  
Borrowed from NELLIS

# JOHN ROGERS OF MARSHFIELD

AND

SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

BY

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND

---

*Published by Rhoda B. Ellis  
West Hanover, Mass.*

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PORTLAND, MAINE  
SMITH & SALE, PRINTERS  
1898

easily read and understood; in giving the line, in parenthesis, the name ROGERS, as a surname, is to be supplied, except when small capitals are used, and they denote another surname.

The sign — denotes that the party died without issue; + denotes that the name is carried forward in its regular order; † denotes that the name is carried down on the same page; and = denotes that the party is unmarried; when names are not marked, nothing further in relation to them is given.

J. H. D.

October 1, 1898.

## JOHN ROGERS OF MARSHFIELD.

### I. JOHN ROGERS' of *Marshfield*.

Neither the date or place of his birth, nor the time when he came to this country has been ascertained.

John Rogers, aged thirty-four, came from London to Barbadoes in the *Falcon*, in April, 1635; and John Rogers, aged eighteen, came to Barbadoes from London in the same vessel, Dec. 19, 1635. *2 Brown's Gen.* 1131.

These ages suit John of Marshfield and John of Duxbury, but the former must have been married at that date and no mention is made of his wife.

It has been said that John of Marshfield was a relative of Rev. William Witherell and came to this country with him. In 1635, William Witherell of Maidstone, Schoolmaster, Mary, his wife, three children and one servant came in the *Hercules*; the certificate is dated March 14, 1634/5. *Founders of New England*, pp 82, 83.

No Rogers is named in the list; it is possible that John Rogers was the "servant," but his wife and child are not accounted for. There was a tradition that the mother of Mr. Witherell was a daughter of John Rogers the Martyr, and the inference has been drawn that the father of John of Marshfield was a brother of Witherell's mother. But the tradition is, at least, doubtful, for the Martyr suffered in 1555 and William Witherell was born in 1600, when the youngest child of the Martyr was over forty-five years old.

Deane says that John Rogers came to Scituate in 1644, but this is erroneous, for the name of John Rogers is given in the 1643 list of freemen of Scituate, although the date of his admission has not been found.

On September 20, 1699, John Rogers<sup>2</sup>, the son of John Rogers<sup>1</sup> of Marshfield, gave a deposition before the Justices of the Court at Plymouth, that, in or about the year 1647, his father, John Rogers, lived in Scituate on a lot of land between the land of Thomas Hicks and the land of John Stockbridge, adjoining Hicks's swamp; and about the year 1647, "my father John Rogers aforesaid, being about to move out of said Scituate" (in effect) sold his house and land to Thomas Simons, "and my father removed out of Scituate about the time aforesaid, and I lived with him many years and never heard him lay any claim to said land after he removed from it." Plym. Deeds, Bk. III, p. 144.

This fixes 1647 as about the date of his father's removal into Marshfield, where he continued to reside till his death in the early part of 1661. He was fined (as appears by the town records) for not attending town meeting, Dec. 11, 1649, May 15, 1651, Aug. 23, 1652, Nov. 8, 1652, and Mar. 28, 1653.

The family name of his wife, Frances, has not been discovered, nor the date of their marriage. Their son, John, was born in 1632 or 1633, in all human probability before they left England.

Miss Thomas, in her history of Marshfield, suggests that Frances Rogers was Frances [Vassal] Adams, daughter of William Vassal and widow of James Adams; but Frances Vassal was not married till July 16, 1646, and did not become a widow till Jan. 6, 1651, when Frances Rogers had grown up children.

DAVIS, in his "Landmarks of Plymouth," under John

Rogers of Marshfield, says "by wife Frances, perhaps daughter of Robert Watson," &c.: also, Robert Watson came to Plymouth early, but finally settled in Connecticut; by wife Elizabeth, he had, born in England, George, 1603, Robert, Samuel, and perhaps Frances, who married John Rogers. No authority for this statement has been found; but if Robert Watson had a daughter, Frances, who married a John Rogers, there can be scarcely a doubt that he was John Rogers<sup>1</sup> of Marshfield.

Frances survived her husband, and married Walter Briggs of Scituate. In his will d. Jan'y 16, 1676/7, p. June 4, 1684, Walter Briggs mentions, among others, his wife, Frances. Deeds, Vol. VI, p. 9.

Administration on the estate of Frances Briggs, widow, of Scituate, was granted Oct. 14, 1687, to her sons, John and Joseph Rogers. Probate, Vol. I, p. 11.

John Rogers<sup>1</sup> died about May, 1661, and his widow in 1687.

II. Children, part probably born in England, and the others in Scituate:

- + 2. John<sup>2</sup>, b. about 1637, *Mr. Richard King*
- + 3. Joseph<sup>2</sup>, m. *Barber*
- + 4. Timothy<sup>2</sup>, m. *Edwin Stetson*
- + 5. Ann<sup>2</sup>, m. *George Russell*
- + 6. Mary<sup>2</sup>, m. *John Pomeroy*
- + 7. Abigail<sup>2</sup>, m. *Timothy White*

These are given in the order named in the will d. Feb. 1, 1660 (O. S.) p. June 5, 1661, which mentions wife, Frances; children, John Rogers, Jr.; Joseph Rogers; Timothy Rogers; Ann Hudson; Mary Rogers and Abigail Rogers; his grandchildren, Posy Russell and John Russell. *Gore - See P 186*

William Witherell acknowledged June 23, 1665, that he sold "to John Rogers, Sen. of Marshfield, now deceased," "ten acres of upland laying at N. W. side of Nemassakeetpit brook." Dux. Rec. p. 12.

William Brett "of Bridgewater, sometime of Duxbury," made oath June 3, 1665, that some years past he sold to "John Rogers of Marshfield, now deceased," all his lands, meadow and upland "lying in Matakesit which was given to me by the town." Dux. Rec. p. 11. John, Timothy and Joseph Rogers were Freemen in 1684.

## 2.

III. JOHN ROGERS<sup>2</sup> (*John*<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1632, probably before his father came to this country: he married, October 8, 1656, Rhoda King, daughter of Elder Thomas King of Scituate, born October 11, 1639; she died about 1662, and he married, about 1663, Elizabeth —: she died September 13, 1692: he married Elizabeth —: she died May 9, 1705: he died May 7, 1717, in his eighty-fifth year, according to the church record, which date however is not consistent with the date of his will and the probate of it.

## Children, born in Marshfield:

## By first wife:

- + 8. John<sup>3</sup>, bap. Aug. 23, 1657.
- + 9. Thomas<sup>3</sup>, b. Dec. 25, 1659; bap. Mar. 25, 1660.
- 9a. Rhoda<sup>3</sup>, bap. Aug. 3, 1662; died young.

## By second wife:

- + 10. Abigail<sup>3</sup>, b. Nov. 3, 1663.
- + 11. Mary<sup>3</sup>, b. Mar. 10, 1665; bap. April 16, 1665.
- + 12. Johanna<sup>3</sup>, b. Oct. 7, 1667.
- + 13. Elizabeth<sup>3</sup>, b. May 19, 1669.

The dates of births are taken from the Friends' records, in which the months are given as first, second, &c., instead of by name. Transcripts have been made in which the names of the months have been given, but erroneously, for January was taken as the first month, instead of March, and so on.

The baptisms are taken from Rev. Mr. Witherell's records, part of which have been preserved.

John<sup>2</sup> joined the Quakers in 1660, Deane says, but probably a little earlier, for John<sup>3</sup> was baptized in 1657, by Mr. Witherell, while Thomas<sup>3</sup> born in 1659, and Rhoda<sup>3</sup> born in 1661 or 1662, were baptized on the account of their mother, Rhoda, who had evidently continued to adhere to Mr. Witherell's church. Apparently his second wife, Elizabeth, was also a member of that church, for the record of the baptism of her daughter is "Mary, ye daughter of Elizabeth Rogers."

The Friends' records commence in 1680, but a large number of births, which occurred before that date, were entered; among them all the children of John<sup>2</sup>, except John<sup>3</sup> and Rhoda<sup>3</sup>.

He took the oath of freeman in 1657, and is often mentioned in the public records for nearly sixty years after that date.

On the Friends' records (Scituate) is the following:

"Sufferings of John Rogers of Marshfield. 27 day of 2 mo. 1681, came the constable Joseph Waterman to my house and brought two men with him and brought a warrant with him which he said came from the magistrate John Alden. The constable could not read it nor any that were with him, it was so blotted: and the constable demanded of me 01-04-02, which he said was rates to the priest, Samuel Niles of Marshfield, the which I could not pay for conscience sake. Whereupon the constable seized upon a steere of two years old and took him away from me. John Rogers of Marshfield."

Those records have many similar entries among them, one by John Rogers<sup>3</sup> of Scituate, dated 26 of 3 mo. 1683, in which he says that the constable took away "two platters and two porringers which they prized at 11 shillings."

On May 16, 1659, John Rogers, Jun., was chosen grand juryman by the town.

In 1692, John<sup>2</sup> was one of the Selectmen of Marshfield and assisted in running the line between that town and "the Two Miles in Scituate."

On June 16, 1692, he was on a jury "to lay out and remove highways" in Marshfield; in their return they describe a way, which ran near the houses of the three brothers:

"And in the new way which said Rogers [John<sup>2</sup>] lately made and so on over the cove creek by his house and so along by French's tinnament and Henry Perry's house to the upper end of the field before said Perry's door; and then turning southward along by the land of Thomas King and John Silvester's lot and so till it meet the

Scituate way. And also by the cove creek downward as the old way leadeth by the house of Timothy Rogers and up the hill by his house, and so as the new way now lieth near to Joseph Rogers' fence and so on to the line of Elisha Bisbee."

On August 30, 1692, on the request of her husband it was voted by "The Meeting" to hold meetings once a month at the house of Elizabeth Rogers on account of her illness. She died two weeks later.

He and his third wife, Elizabeth, signed, May 11, 1699, the certificate of the marriage of his daughter, Elizabeth, at Friends' meeting, after their manner.

In a deposition given June 16, 1713, John<sup>2</sup> says that he was seventy-nine years old or thereabouts.

In his will d. May 9, 1718, p. June 24, 1718, he describes himself as "aged"; mentions his son, John, to whom he gives the three hundred pounds "which he hath already received of me in money and three score pounds more"; gives legacies to his daughter, Abigail Chamberling; his daughter, Joanna Butler; his grandson, Samuel Dogged; his granddaughter, Mary White, and his granddaughter, Sarah Allyn; the residue he gives to his son, Thomas.

Thomas King, in his will dated in 1691, gives legacies to his two grandsons, John and Thomas Rogers.

Mr. Witherell has, among records of baptisms, "1657 John, ye son<sup>re</sup> of John Rogers jun. August 23," "Rhoda, ye daughter of Rhoda Rogers, Aug. 30, 1662."

In 1708, the Friends' "Women's Meetings" were held at the houses of John Rogers of Marshfield, Edward Wanton of Scituate, and Robert Barker and Arthur Howland of Duxborough now Pembroke.

## 3.

III. JOSEPH ROGERS<sup>2</sup> (*John*<sup>1</sup>). It is not known when or where he was born, but either before his father came to this country or in Scituate; he married Abigail Barker, daughter of Robert and Lucy [Williams] Barker of Hingham (according to the history of that town), certainly of Duxbury at one time; Joseph<sup>2</sup> lived in Duxbury close to the Marshfield line and in that part which

became Pembroke; he died in 1716, about June, and she, in 1718, about May.

Children, born in that part of Duxbury which became Pembroke:

- + 14. Joseph<sup>3</sup>, b.
- + 15. John<sup>3</sup>, b.
- + 16. Timothy<sup>3</sup>, b.
- 17. Thomas<sup>3</sup>: apparently died without issue.
- 18. Moses<sup>3</sup>: died unmarried.
- 19. Lydia<sup>3</sup>: apparently died unmarried.
- + 20. Rebecca<sup>3</sup>, b.
- + 21. Abigail<sup>3</sup>, b.
- 22. Francis<sup>3</sup>: apparently died without issue.

Marshfield, on July 4, 1670, gave to Joseph Rogers, Sen., of Duxbury, its interest in a certain parcel of land (four or five acres) at Mattachesitt. Town Rec. p. 124.

The will of Joseph Rogers of Pembroke, d. Apr. 10, 1716, and p. July 16, 1716, describes him as "aged"; gives to Joseph, his oldest son, his meadow in Marshfield; to his wife, Abigail, land at a place called the cove in Marshfield, his home farm, (except a small lot given to his son, John Rogers), his stock, &c., and other real estate; gives a lot to his son, Thomas, and ten acres to his son, Timothy, lying near that which he already has; to his daughters, Lydia and Rebecca, twenty pounds apiece; to the children of his daughter, Abigail Parrice, deceased, fifty shillings each; and to his grandson, commonly called Joseph Staples, five pounds. He left the care of his son, Francis, to his wife, and after her death to be maintained by the children to whom his wife should leave the real estate.

He left the bulk of his estate to his wife to be disposed of to his children as she should deem most convenient, but it was his will that if his two sons, John and Thomas "do behave themselves kind and obliging to their mother during her life, that after her decease all my said housing and lands, meadow and swamp, lying in Pembroke aforesaid shall be left to them." He appointed his wife executrix with his trusty and well-beloved brothers, John Rogers, Francis Barker and Robert Barker, overseers.

Abigail Rogers of Pembroke, "widow and relick" of Joseph Rogers late of said Pembroke, deceased, in her will d. April 19, 1718,

p. June 20, 1718, gives all her lands, &c., in Pembroke, to her son, John Rogers; thirty pounds and her best bed and its furnishings to her daughter, Lydia Rogers; one horse and heifer, to her grandson, commonly called Joseph Staples; one heifer, to her granddaughter, Mercy Parris, to be paid when she becomes of age; and the remainder of her movable estate to be equally divided between her sons, Joseph Rogers, Timothy Rogers, her daughters, Rebecca Andrews and Lydia Rogers, and the children of her daughter, Abigail Parris, deceased. She made John Rogers, executor.

Moses<sup>s</sup> died in 1707, in his father's lifetime. Being about to join the troops at Port Royal in the French and Indian War, he undertook to make a will which is described to be "most peculiarly worded, badly written and awkwardly executed." In a protest against its being probated it is called "a scrool." It is dated April 12, 1707; the witnesses were examined in relation to it September 1, 1707, and October 24, 1707; one was his brother, Timothy, one his sister, Lydia, and the other, James Hunter, understood to be an Indian. He gave legacies to his father, Joseph Rogers, his brother, Joseph Rogers, and to his mother, not naming her. A protest was filed against its allowance by Thomas Parris of Duxbury, and Abigail, his wife, sister of said Moses. The will was recorded, but there is no record showing that it was admitted to probate.

Joseph Rogers of Duxbury conveyed, Jan'y 27, 1706/7, to his son, Moses Rogers of Marshfield, about six acres of land in Marshfield, being same land owned by John Rogers of Marshfield deceased and lying between land of John Rogers deceased, and Samuel Niles and Timothy Rogers and "next to land I sold my son, Joseph Rogers." Deeds B. VII, p. 159.

Francis<sup>s</sup> was evidently laboring under some disability and as neither he nor Thomas, nor any child of either, is named in his mother's will it is quite certain that both died, without issue, between the dates of their father's and their mother's wills.

Robert Barker, whose children were Francis, Isaac, Rebecca and Abigail, in his will d. Feb'y 18, 1689, mentions his daughter, Abigail Rogers.

We have ascertained nothing in relation to the parentage or history of John Rogers of Marshfield.

Joseph and Abigail Rogers conveyed, May 3, 1677, to John Rogers, Sen. of Marshfield, meadow land at Jones's river. Deeds B. I, p. 21.

Joseph Rogers of Duxborough conveyed Sept. 5, 1699, to John Rogers Jr. of Marshfield, twenty acres of land in M. bounded East by the common land, west by land of said Joseph Rogers, south by land of said John Rogers that he had of his father, Timothy Rogers. B. IV, p. 51.

Joseph Rogers of Duxbury conveyed, Jan'y 24, 1706/7, to his son, Timothy Rogers of D., thirty acres of land in D. part of what he bought of James Ford of Marshfield, June 29, 1705, bounded on Hobbamock and Little Ponds; deed witnessed by Rebecca Rogers, his daughter, and Thomas Parris, his son-in-law. B. VIII, p. 87.

Deeds Joseph Rogers of Mattapoisett in Duxbury to Michael Ford, June 19, 1705; Joseph Rogers of Duxbury to John Rogers of Marshfield, Jan'y 15, 1711; and Joseph Rogers of Pembroke to Abram Booth, April 16, 1712. B. IX, pp. 231, 158. 371.

Joseph Rogers<sup>s</sup> and his son, Timothy<sup>s</sup> lived in that part of Duxbury which became part of Pembroke, while his sons, Joseph<sup>s</sup> and John<sup>s</sup> lived in that part of Marshfield which became part of Pembroke, incorporated in 1712.

## 4.

III. TIMOTHY ROGERS<sup>s</sup>; (*John*<sup>s</sup>) was probably born in Scituate; he married Eunice Stetson, daughter of "Cornet" Robert Stetson, born April 23, 1650; he died in 1728, having survived his wife.

Children, born in Marshfield:

- + 23. Timothy<sup>s</sup>, b. in 1690, according to age on gravestone.
- + 24. Samuel<sup>s</sup>, bap. Sept. 15 [or 18], 1670.
- + 25. John<sup>s</sup>,
- 26. Bethiah<sup>s</sup>; probably died unmarried.
- + 27. Honour<sup>s</sup>,
- + 28. Eunice<sup>s</sup>, bap. Oct. 2, 1677.
- + 29. Mary<sup>s</sup>,
- + 30. Hannah<sup>s</sup>,

These are the children named in the will, given in the order first therein named. In another part of his will he names his daughters in the following order, probably the order of their births, viz: Eunice, Bethiah, Hannah, Mary and Honour. The baptisms are

taken from Rev. Mr. Witherell's records, which show there were two other children:

- 3oa. —<sup>s</sup>, a daughter, bap. Aug. 27, 1671; d. young.
- 3ob. Timothy<sup>s</sup>, bap. May 31, 1674; d. young.

The name of this daughter cannot be deciphered; it is a name of apparently three or four letters; at the time it was written Mr. W. was a paralytic.

Cornet Robert Stetson in his will d. Sept. 4, 1702, p. Mar. 5, 1702/3, mentions his daughter, Eunice Rogers, then living.

Timothy Rogers<sup>s</sup> was admitted a townsman of Marshfield Feb'y 14, 1664/5; witnessed a Friend's marriage certificate in 1678; was freed from bearing arms on account of lameness in 1681; administered upon the estate of Nathaniel Parker in 1690; is mentioned in the laying out of a road (apparently near Rogers Brook) in 1692; and on March 29, 1699, gave to his son, John Rogers<sup>s</sup> of Marshfield, "Land in Marshfield where I now dwell, about 40 acres, bounded by land of my brother, Joseph Rogers," &c. B. IV, p. 50.

Apparently the line between his land and that of his brother, Joseph, was the line between Marshfield and Duxbury.

The will of Timothy Rogers of Marshfield, "Taylor," d. Mar. 24, 1724/5, p. Aug. 5, 1728, mentions sons, Samuel and John; daughter, Bethiah Rogers, then unmarried and living with him; and daughters, Hannah Torrey, Eunice Witherel, Mary Carver, and Hannah Lapham; granddaughter, Judith Rogers, wife of Joseph Rogers; son-in-law, William Torrey; and son, Timothy, to whom he gives the bulk of his property, and whom he makes executor of his will.

## 5.

III. ANN ROGERS<sup>s</sup> (*John*<sup>1</sup>) was probably born in Scituate; she married (1) George Russell, probably son of George Russell; he died before 1659; she married (2) John Hudson, who died about 1688, leaving her surviving him.

Children, born in Marshfield:

By first husband:

- i. George Russell<sup>s</sup>.
- ii. John Russell<sup>s</sup>; apparently died young.

By second husband:

- iii. Hannah Hudson<sup>s</sup>, m. Japhet Turner.
- iv. Rhoda Hudson<sup>s</sup>, m. — Palmer.
- v. Elizabeth Hudson<sup>s</sup>, m. ~~John~~ Vickery (Vicory). *Rev. Jonathan of Chatham*
- vi. Abigail Hudson<sup>s</sup>, m. — Stetson.

"Posy" and John Russell are mentioned in the will of their grandfather, John Rogers<sup>s</sup>.

In an agreement dated July 2, 1673, between John and Ann Hudson, on the one part, and George Russell (the "Posy" of the will) on the other part, it is recited that Ann had been the "former wife of George Russell deceased," and George was their eldest son.

John and Ann Hudson, Feb'y 4, 1674, gave to John Rogers a receipt for the legacies to Ann given to her in the will of her father, John Rogers, late of Marshfield, deceased; the receipt is witnessed by Joseph Rogers and George Russell.

John Hudson's will (Nov. 20, 1683) gives all his property to his wife, Ann Hudson.

## 6.

III. MARY ROGERS<sup>s</sup> (*John*<sup>1</sup>).

Miss Thomas, in her "Memorials of Marshfield," gives a brief account of John Rouse. She says that John Rouse, Jr., born in 1643, married Mary Rogers in 1656 and died in 1711; there are errors in some of these dates, probably clerical; the inscription on his tomb gives the date of his death as 1717, and his age makes 1643 the date of his birth; he was therefore only thirteen in 1656, and that date is erroneous, probably intended for 1666. So far as I can discover, John Rouse, Jr., was son of the John Rouse who was a servant of Gov. Prence, and after completing his term of service with the one to whom he was transferred with the consent of all interested, married Anna Pabodie, received grants of land, and is easily traced in the records till his death in 1684.

The History of Duxbury says that a John Rouse married Mary Rogers in 1659, but this date certainly seems to be erroneous, or the name was "Rane," not "Rouse."

Miss Thomas undoubtedly had authority for her statement that John Rouse, Jr., married Mary Rogers. If so, the Mary Rogers must have been this daughter of John<sup>1</sup>; she was single in 1660; and upon the authority of Miss Thomas, I conclude that she married John Rouse, Jr., in 1666; that she died soon after without issue; and that he married, January 13, 1674/5, Elizabeth Doty, and died October 3, 1717, leaving no issue, his only son having died in 1704.

## 7.

III. ABIGAIL ROGERS<sup>2</sup> (*John*<sup>1</sup>) was born in Scituate about 1645; she married, January 1, 1678/9, Timothy White, son of Edwin and Elizabeth [Ward] White; he died in 1704, leaving her surviving:

Children, born in Scituate:

- i. Timothy White<sup>3</sup>, b. in 1679.
- ii. Abigail White<sup>3</sup>, b. in 1682.
- iii. Sarah White<sup>3</sup>, b. in 1685; married Joseph Tilden.
- iv. Elizabeth White<sup>3</sup>, b. in 1688; m. James Cudworth.

His will d. May 16, 1704, p. Sept. 22, 1704, mentions wife, Abigail; children, Timothy, Abigail White, Sarah White and Elizabeth White; son Timothy, Exr.

He gives to his daughters, land at Drinkwater, "formerly the land of Cornett Robert Stetson, but now in my possession."

## 8.

IV. JOHN ROGERS<sup>3</sup> (*John*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>) was born in Marshfield in 1657, [baptized Aug. 23, 1657]; he was twice married, but neither the name of his first wife nor the

date of their marriage, nor the surname of his second wife, is known; the Scituate record of his family says, "John Rogers and Hannah his wife were married September 14, 1701"; he died between March 1 and July 18, 1738, leaving her surviving.

Children, born in Scituate:

By first wife:

- + 31. John<sup>4</sup>, b. Mar. 14, 1682/3.
- + 32. Alice<sup>4</sup>, b. Mar. 26, 1685.
- 33. Daniel<sup>4</sup>, b. Mar. 31, 1688; d. young.
- 34. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, b. Oct. —, 1691.
- 35. Thomas<sup>4</sup>, b. Aug. 15, 1695.

By second wife:

- 36. Hannah<sup>4</sup>, b. May 26, 1704.
- + 37. Joshua<sup>4</sup>, b. April 22, 1708.
- 38. Mary<sup>4</sup>, b. April 15, 1712.
- + 39. Caleb<sup>4</sup>, b. April 14, 1718.

His will d. Mar. 1, 1737/8, p. July 18, 1738, describes himself as of Scituate, a shipwright, "aged and under infirmity of body"; directs that his wife shall be supported out of his estate by his executor; gives his son, John, ten shillings, "having given him considerable formerly"; to his grandchildren, the children of his daughter, "Else," [Alice] who married Thomas Clark, "twenty pounds in bills of credit of ye old Tenor, or silver equivalent thereto, one ounce of silver being reconed equal to twenty-seven shillings of said bills"; and legacies to his daughter, Hannah Thrift; to the children of his daughter, Elizabeth deceased; to the son of his son, Thomas, deceased; to his daughter, Mary Staples; to his son, Caleb Rogers; and to his son, Joshua Rogers, whom he appoints executor and to whom he gives "the farm and land where I now dwell in Scituate" and all his other property, but charging upon it the support of his wife "his [Joshua's] mother" and the payment of the legacies, except Caleb's, which was real estate.

John Rogers of Scituate, shipwright, acknowledges "to have received of Thomas Rogers of Marshfield, Executor of the last will and testament of my then father, John Rogers late of Marshfield, aforesaid, the full and just sum of three hundred pounds in money in

215. Hannah<sup>6</sup>, b. Nov. 7, 1782.  
 216. Stephen<sup>6</sup>, b. Oct. 9, 1784.  
 217. Ruth<sup>6</sup>, b. June 29, 1787.  
 218. Elizabeth<sup>6</sup>, b. Jan'y 18, 1789.  
 219. Sylvia<sup>6</sup>, b. Dec. 27, 1791.

Joshua Lapham was the son of Samuel and Hannah<sup>3</sup> [Rogers] Lapham. No. 30-v, p. 32.

## 96.

VI. HANNAH ROGERS<sup>5</sup> (*Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) was born in Marshfield, October 4, 1747; she married, July 6, 1773, Joshua Dillingham of Hanover, son of Melatiah and Meriah [Gifford] Dillingham, born March 17, 1740/41; they "moved west" [to New York], and died at dates not ascertained.

## Children, born in Hanover:

- i. Stephen Dillingham<sup>6</sup>, b. Mar. 6, 1774.  
 ii. Deborah Dillingham<sup>6</sup>, b. June 11, 1775.  
 iii. Otis Dillingham<sup>6</sup>, b. Mar. 5, 1777.  
 — iv. Joshua Dillingham<sup>6</sup>, b. Oct. 12, 1778; d. Oct. 3, 1779.  
 v. Lydia Dillingham<sup>6</sup>, b. Nov. 12, 1779.  
 vi. Joshua Dillingham<sup>6</sup>, b. July 20, 1781.  
 vii. Hannah Dillingham<sup>6</sup>, b. Mar. 11, 1783.  
 viii. Sarah Dillingham<sup>6</sup>, b. Sept. 12, 1784.  
 ix. Rhoda Dillingham<sup>6</sup>, b. Sept. 4, 1787.

## 99.

VI. PRISCILLA ROGERS<sup>5</sup> (*Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) was born in Marshfield, February 27, 1754; she married, December 3, 1777, Mordecai Ellis, son of Mordecai and Sarah [Otis] Ellis, born, April 8, 1746; he died, August 18, 1829, and she, September 8, 1850, in her ninety-seventh year.

## Children, born in Hanover:

- + i. Huldah Ellis<sup>6</sup>, b. Mar. 3, 1779.  
 + ii. Rebecca Ellis<sup>6</sup>, b. Mar. 17, 1781.  
 + iii. Abigail Ellis<sup>6</sup>, b. Oct. 16, 1782.  
 — iv. Mordecai Ellis<sup>6</sup>, b. July 16, 1785; died, Feb. 25, 1796.  
 + v. Priscilla Ellis<sup>6</sup>, b. April 30, 1787.  
 + vi. David Ellis<sup>6</sup>, b. June 19, 1789.  
 vii. Sarah Ellis<sup>6</sup>, b. Mar. 25, 1791.  
 + viii. Otis Ellis<sup>6</sup>, b. Nov. 4, 1795.  
 + ix. Elizabeth Ellis<sup>6</sup>, b. July 4, 1797.

*Sarah Ellis<sup>6</sup>* married Simeon Hoxie of Sandwich; he died Jan. 28, 1851, and she, May 23, 1863; no children.

[These will be given at the end of those carried forward in figures.]

## 100.

→ VI. JAMES ROGERS<sup>5</sup> (*Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) was born in Marshfield, April 16, 1756; he married, March 5, 1787, Deborah Smith, daughter of Samuel and Mary [Anthony] Smith, born November 14, 1762; he died November 29, 1832, and she, May 4, 1813.

## Children, born in Marshfield:

- + 220. Deborah<sup>6</sup>, b. Aug. 28, 1788.  
 221. James<sup>6</sup>, b. May 15, 1790.  
 222. Mary<sup>6</sup>, b. July 19, 1792.  
 223. Hannah<sup>6</sup>, b. June 18, 1794.  
 → 224. Samuel<sup>6</sup>, b. Jan. 27, 1797.  
 225. Rhoda<sup>6</sup>, b. June 21, 1799.  
 226. Thomas<sup>6</sup>, b. Jan. 9, 1802.

In 1812 he moved to Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., where he and his wife died.

## 102.

VI. HULDAH ROGERS<sup>5</sup> (*Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) was born in Marshfield, September 30, 1760; she

## 212.

VII. AARON ROGERS<sup>6</sup> (*Stephen<sup>5</sup>, John<sup>4</sup> Thomas<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) was born in Danby, Vt., May 6, 1776; he married, March 22, 1798, Dinah Folger, daughter of Daniel and Judith [Worth] Folger, born, January 5, 1782; he died, December 30, 1866, at Lynn, Mass., and she, January 16, 1860, at Worcester, Mass.

Children, born in Danby, Vt.:

- 343. Sarah<sup>7</sup>, b. July 2, 1799; d. Sept. 3, 1803.
- 344. Joseph<sup>7</sup>, b. Mar. 21, 1801.
- + 345. Moses Folger<sup>7</sup>, b. Mar. 25, 1803.
- 346. Aaron<sup>7</sup>, b. Jan'y 1, 1805.
- 347. Lydia<sup>7</sup>, b. June 28, 1807.
- 348. Judith<sup>7</sup>, b. Sept. 20, 1809; d. unm. Mar. 28, 1883.
- 349. George Dillwyn<sup>7</sup>, b. July 8, 1811.
- + 350. Elisha Folger<sup>7</sup>, b. June 20, 1813.
- 351. Hepsibah Folger<sup>7</sup>, b. May 19, 1815; d. May 14, 1821.
- 352. Anson<sup>7</sup>, b. Aug. 9, 1817; d. May 18, 1819.
- 353. Eunice Vail<sup>7</sup>, b. Aug. 13, 1819.
- 354. Seth<sup>7</sup>, b. Feb'y 13, 1823.

Daniel Folger was in the sixth generation from John Folger<sup>1</sup> and grandson of Eleazer<sup>4</sup>, whose sister, Abiah Folger, was the wife of Benjamin Franklin.

## 220.

VII. DEBORAH ROGERS<sup>6</sup> (*James<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) was born in Pembroke, August 28, 1788; she married, October 29, 1812, Jacob Willetts, son of James and Joanna [Titus] Willetts, born, January 16, 1785; he died, September 12, 1860, and she, January 11, 1880.

Children, born in Washington, N. Y.:

- i. Eliza Willetts<sup>7</sup>, b. July 10, 1817; d. Nov. 30, 1831.
- † ii. Jane Willetts<sup>7</sup>, b. July 25, 1830.

## 220.—ii.

VIII. *Jane Willetts<sup>7</sup>*, m. January 15, 1857, Franklin Tompkins Carpenter, son of Isaac and Abby [Sutton] Carpenter and they have:

- i. Willetts Carpenter<sup>8</sup>, b. Mar. 24, 1859, in Brooklyn, N. Y.
- ii. Frederic Walton Carpenter<sup>8</sup>, b. May 12, 1876, in Millbrook, N. Y.

## 230 and 111—iv.

VII. ABIJAH ROGERS<sup>6</sup> (*Nathaniels, Israel<sup>4</sup>, Timothy<sup>3</sup>, Timothy<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) was born in Marshfield, January 21, 1782; baptized June 9, 1782; he married, December 5, 1811, Mercy Hatch, daughter of Anthony Eames and Bethiah [Rogers] Hatch, born, March 7, 1789 (see No. 111—iv); he died, September 22, 1867, and she, March 24, 1863.

Children, born in Marshfield:

- 355. Mary Williams<sup>7</sup>, b. Nov. 14, 1815.
- 356. Calvin Hatch<sup>7</sup>, b. Aug. 3, 1820; d. unm. Dec. 8, 1849.
- + 357. Eunice Ann<sup>7</sup>, b. Aug. 27, 1826. (See No. 375.)

Abijah Rogers, his wife, Mercy, releasing dower, by deed ack. June 15, 1830, conveyed land adjoining that belonging to his father, Nathaniel Rogers. B. CLXX, p. 147.

*Mary Williams<sup>7</sup>* m. John Phillips Tilden of Marshfield; they moved to Illinois.

## 233.

VII. THOMAS ROGERS<sup>6</sup> (*Thomas<sup>5</sup>, Israel<sup>4</sup>, Timothy<sup>3</sup>, Timothy<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) was born in Marshfield, July 13, 1782; he married, August 15, 1803, Lavina Soule, daughter of Simeon and Jane [Weston] Soule, born, June 21, 1784; she died, May 19, 1805, and he married, November 28, 1805, Mary [Polly] Clift, daughter of William and Mary [Eames] Clift, born, November 14, 1787; he died, November 21, 1864, and she, September 17, 1875.

Rogers

12-30-88  
Borrowed from NEHGS

## The John Rogers Families in Plymouth and Vicinity.

BY JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

[Read before the Maine Historical Society, December 19, 1895.]

THERE were so many by the name of John Rogers in Plymouth, Duxbury, Marshfield, Weymouth and Scituate in their early history, that it is not wonderful that they have been confounded with each other. Savage thinks that Deane in his history of Scituate has "confused two, if not three, into one." Others have "confused two into one," but the publication of the colony records and the indexing of the wills and deeds, give us the means of identifying the different Johns, and distinguishing them from each other, even if we cannot trace their origin and early history.

I. THOMAS ROGERS and his son Joseph came over in the Mayflower in 1620; his other children came later; they all settled in what was then Plymouth. Bradford, p. 449.

Writing in 1650, Bradford says:—

"Thomas Rogers died in the first sickness, but his son is still living and is married and hath six children, the rest of his children came over and are married and have many children." Ib. p. 453.

II. Lieut. JOSEPH ROGERS lived "on Duxburrow Side" before Duxbury was made a town, and after that in Duxbury, on Jones River, across which, by special authority, he maintained a public ferry "near his house." About 1655, he moved with his family to Eastham, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died early in 1678.

His children, born in Plymouth and Duxbury, were, Sarah, born in 1633, died in infancy; Joseph, born July 19, 1635; Thomas, born March 29, 1638; (this is the "Thomas, son of Goodman Rogers of Duxbury," the record of whose baptism, May 6, 1638, is found in the "Scituate and Barnstable" church records); Elizabeth, born September 29, 1639; John, born April 3, 1642; Mary, born September 22, 1644; James, born October 18, 1648, and Hannah, born August 8, 1652.

The will of "Joseph Rogers, senior, of Eastham, dated Jan'y 2, 1677/8, and proved Mar. 5, 1677/8," mentions sons Thomas, John and James, and daughters Elizabeth Higgins and Hannah Rogers. Joseph, Jr., had died and his estate been settled in the early part of 1661: evidently Mary, also, had died; \* and Thomas and James died in 1678, soon after their father. In 1678, John Rogers was appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas, and administrator

\* I assumed that she had died because she is not mentioned in the will. But some Mary Rogers married John Phinney, of Barnstable, August 10, 1664, and it has been assumed that she was the daughter of Lt. Joseph; but there appears to have been another Rogers family in that vicinity, and the assumption is not a safe one without further evidence.

*de bonis non* of his father's estate in place of Thomas, deceased.

Freeman, in his History of Cape Cod, gives the family of this John and shows that he lived continuously in Eastham, although the date of his death is not given. He had a son John who was born November 4, 1672, and died January 10, 1738/9; and who was the only grandson of Lieut. Joseph named John; he was born too late to have been one of the early Johns in Plymouth and vicinity.

We must, therefore, exclude the descendants of Lieut. Joseph, son of Thomas of the Mayflower, from the list of families whom I am seeking to identify.

### III. JOHN ROGERS OF MARSHFIELD.

Writers have assumed that John Rogers of Marshfield and John Rogers of Duxbury were the same man, and son of Thomas of the Mayflower; but Savage suggests that he was the brother of Thomas: apparently he was too old to be the son of Thomas, but Savage's suggestion, so far as I have been able to discover, is only a plausible conjecture.

Let it be remembered that Duxbury was made a town in 1640, but for quite a number of years previously the territory across the bay had been known as the "Duxborrow Side"; when made a town, it embraced the whole of what became Marshfield, which, however, was made a town later the same year, although its bounds were not established till 1642; after the latter date, the towns were entirely distinct.

"The last Will and Testament of John Rogers,

Senior, made the first day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1660," proved June 5, 1661, gives to his wife, Frances, "all the land and housing on which I live," for life, with remainder over to his son, John Rogers, Jr., who, "when he or his heirs comes to enjoy the said lands" was to "pay to his sister, Ann Hudson, five pounds sterling and to Mary and Abigail Rogers, ten pounds sterling a year."

He gives to his sons Joseph Rogers and Timothy Rogers "all my land and meddow that lyeth on the upper side of the creek lying easterly," to be divided equally, but "Joseph's land shall lye next to land of Nathaniel Bosworth."

Also,

"I give to my son, John Rogers, all my right and interest in the land and housing that he now liveth on and to his heirs forever—the apple orchard my wife shall have and enjoy the tearme of eight years."

He gives small legacies to his daughters, Ann, Mary and Abigail and to his grandchild "Gorg" Russell; also all his "land at Wamappahesett [Namatakeesett?] which John Hudson now lives on," to his grandchildren, "Gorge" Russell and John Russell, when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years.

In an agreement, dated July 2, 1673, between John and Ann Hudson on one part, and George Russell (the "Gorg" of the will) on the other part, it is recited that Ann had been "the former wife of George Russell deceased" and George was their eldest son.

John and Ann Hudson, February 4, 1674, gave to

John Rogers a receipt for the legacies to Ann, in which it is recited, "Whereas John Rogers, *late of Marshfield* in the Collony aforesaid" etc. John had then "come to enjoy the lands, whereon he the said John Rogers, then liveth." The agreement is witnessed by Joseph Rogers and George Russell.

Going back to the Plymouth colony records\* I find no mention of this John Rogers in connection with Marshfield till May 4, 1651, on which day John Rogers of Marshfield was put under bonds for good behavior, and on June 7, 1651, said John Rogers was fined five shillings "for vilifying the ministry."

On December 22, 1657, a court of Assistants, held at the house of John Alden in Duxborrow, issued a warrant to John Philips to arrest Edward Huchin a Quaker, stopping at the house of Arthur Howland, (who, according to Winsor, lived in Marshfield):

"Accompanied with the said Arthur Howland, and Joseph Rogers, son of John Rogers, of Marshfield and another of his sons . . . there the said John Philips charged the said Arthur Howland and the two sons of John Rogers, above said . . . but one of the young men, viz., Joseph Rogers, above expressed, refused to assist him in bringing away the said Quaker."

At the June court in 1663, Joseph Rogers of Namassakeeset was fined five pounds, and at the court in October following, two pounds and ten shillings,

\* The Marshfield town records show that he was fined for not attending town meeting, Dec. 11, 1649, May 15, 1651, August 23, 1652, Nov. 8, 1652, and March 28, 1653.

which last had not been paid in 1664; in 1663 also, he was ordered to "remove his dwelling from Namatakeeset."

As the object of this paper is to identify the Johns, I have not attempted to trace the subsequent history of Joseph or Timothy, or of their sisters.

2. *John Rogers, Jr.*, of Marshfield, took the oath of freeman in 1657; his father died early in 1661, and the son was then living in Marshfield. In 1667, John Rogers of Marshfield is named in the list of rates as owing ten shillings. June 7, 1670, John Rogers of Marshfield was ordered by the court to return to William Randall his oxen. In the 1670 list of freemen of Marshfield is the name of John Rogers and in the same list for Duxborough are the names of John Rogers, Sr., and John Rogers, Jr. In 1674, John Rogers took from his sister a receipt for the legacy left her in the will of their father John Rogers, of Marshfield, deceased.

William Wyeburne, June 7, 1681, made a complaint against John Rogers of Marshfield, and in it speaks of him as said John Rogers, Sr.; the John, Jr., of 1660 had a son John, who had come to man's estate in 1681.

In 1682, John Rogers of Marshfield is mentioned: and in the list of freemen in 1689 for Marshfield, is the name of John Rogers, while in the same list for Duxborough is the name of John Rogers, Sr.

John Rogers of Marshfield conveyed, April 23, 1705, several parcels of land at Namatakeeset, some of them in Marshfield and some in Duxborough, and

some in Namatakeeset, not naming any town, and nearly all of them bounded on Namatakeeset brook.

And January 20, 1707/8, John Rogers of Marshfield conveyed land in Duxborough near Hobamock pond "and bounded toward the South by Namatakeeset brook."

Savage says that John Rogers of Marshfield died May 7, 1717, in the eighty-fifth year of his age—an erroneous date unless there is an error in the date of his will. The town record so has it also.

In his will, dated May 9, 1718,\* proved June 24, 1718, John Rogers of Marshfield describes himself as aged; mentions his John to whom he gives the three hundred pounds "which he hath already received of me in money; and three score pounds more," etc. Gives legacies to his daughter, Abigail Chamberling; his daughter, Joanna Butler; his grandson, Samuel Dogged; his granddaughter, Mary White; and his granddaughter, Sarah Allyn; the residue he gives to his son Thomas:

"That is to say, all my lands, housing and buildings, together with all my removables, goods, and personal estate of what nature or kind so ever, lying within ye towns of Marshfield, Sittuate, Abington or elsewhere."

#### IV. JOHN ROGERS OF WEYMOUTH.

Deane, in his History of Scituate, has John Rogers go to that town in 1644; makes him marry Ann Churchman at Weymouth in 1639; have a daughter,

\* Upon a re-examination of the record and the original will still on file, those dates are found to be correct.

Lydia, born in Weymouth in 1642; occupy a farm (specifically described) in Scituate; return to Weymouth to die in 1661, and his son, John, occupy his Scituate farm after him. Deane has "confused" two Johns into one.

John Rogers was in Weymouth before 1643, and is probably the John Rogers who was admitted a free-man in 1637. In the Weymouth "record of lands," believed to have been made in 1643 by Rev. Samuel Newman, John Rogers is mentioned several times in such manner as to show that he must have lived there some years previously: Nicholas White's land is described as embracing two acres that had been "first granted to John Rogers"; land previously granted to him is described in this record; Richard Silvester's land was "bounded on the East with Hingham line, on the West with land of John Rogers"; Thomas White had a certain parcel "pvided Deacon Rogers have liberty to come through with his hays, he setting vp the fence again."

He had then been in Weymouth long enough to become a deacon. He had at least five children. Lydia is recorded as born in Weymouth, March 27, 1642; according to his gravestone his son John, who was of age in 1660, was born in 1638; he had also one daughter, who was married in 1659, and another married in 1660; neither of these could have been younger than Lydia, and it is quite certain that Mary was older than John, and the approximate dates of the births of his children are 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642 and 1644. The date of John's birth makes it certain

that his father did not marry Ann Churchman. While he is not mentioned in the list of landowners in 1636, he is mentioned in the record of 1643 and in the list in 1651.

He was townsman or selectman in 1645, 1646, 1652 (when, as such, he witnessed the addition to the Indian deed of Weymouth), 1654, 1655, 1657, 1659, and other years; and in 1651 was chosen "town recorder." He died in Weymouth, February 11, 1660/1.

"Deacon" John Rogers, in his will, dated "8-12-1660," proved April 13, 1661, mentions his wife Judith (who, I judge, was his second wife); his daughters, Mary Rane, wife of John Rane; "Liddia" White, wife of Joseph White; Hannah Pratt, wife of Samuel Pratt; and Sarah Rogers, who was then under eighteen years of age. He gives his wife a (contingent) legacy, and adds that "she may give it to whom she pleases, provided she gives it to Dea. Rogers' children." He gives her one cow and the use of the other, "except son John marry then one cow to be his."

The will provides that if John die without wife or child, certain property shall go to his son-in-law Joseph White (subject to a payment to another son-in-law) and to his daughter Sarah. The will is utterly inconsistent with the existence of any other son than John, or any other daughter than those named.

The inventory was presented and sworn to by Judith Rogers and John Rogers.

2. JOHN ROGERS of Weymouth, son of the preceding, married Mary Bates, daughter of Edward,

February 8, 1662/3; and had Mary, born April 3, 1664; Lydia, born March 1, 1665/6; Experience, born November 29, 1667; and Hannah, born July 23, 1670. His wife, Mary, had evidently died before October 22, 1683, the date of her father's will, for he does not mention her, but gives to "my son, John Rogers," six pounds, and makes his "beloved son, John Rogers," one of the overseers. He afterward married Judith —, who survived him; it is probable that she was the daughter of his stepmother.

In the 1663 list of landowners, John Rogers is given as owning lot 38 of 42 acres, in the second division bounding on the Braintree line.

In 1677, John Rogers of Weymouth, householder and churchman, petitioned the General Court to be made freeman.

John Rogers of Weymouth conveyed real estate by deed dated January 25, 1678, but not acknowledged till "Mart. ult. 1685"; in 1678, land in Weymouth was conveyed, bounded northerly and westerly on Plymouth line, and on one of the other sides by land of John Rogers. In 1683, Edward Bates of Weymouth, by his will, confirms to John Rogers "my former gift of my town lot in ye first division, to him and his heirs forever." On March 18, 1684/5, John Rogers of Weymouth, and others, convey land in Weymouth to Samuel Torrey.

According to his gravestone, John Rogers died February 28, 1709/10, aged seventy-one. Administration on the estate of "Elder John Rogers, late of Weymouth, deceased," was granted to Judith, his

widow, and Ephraim Burrill, who was his son-in-law. The inventory included dwelling-house with orchard and land adjacent. Micajah Torrey, John Shaw, and Edward Bates were appraisers.

Experience and Hannah seem to have died before 1726, leaving no issue; for in that year Mary and the children of Lydia, who had then deceased, were the only heirs.

By deed dated April 13, 1726, Mary Holbrook, widow of Thomas Holbrook of Shelburne, conveyed to John Burrill all right to land in Weymouth of the estate of her father, John Rogers, late of Weymouth, deceased, "being one-half lately dividable between the heirs of my sister Lydia Burrell and myself."

By deed dated September 15, 1726, Samuel Burrill, Ephraim Burrill, Sarah Shaw and Lydia Burrill convey to their brother, John Burrill, land in Weymouth of which their grandfather, John Rogers, late of Weymouth, died seized.

By deed dated September 15, 1733, Mary Burrill conveys to her brother, John Burrill, land in Weymouth, of the estate of her grandfather, John Rogers, late of Weymouth, deceased, "one-sixth of one-half"; in the deed she mentions her father, Ephraim Burrill, and her mother, Lydia Burrill. Reg. of Deeds, B. 52, pp. 177 to 179.

Deane makes John Rogers and wife, Rhoda King, married in 1656, the parents of Mary, married in 1659, and of Elizabeth and Hannah, married in 1660! It

would seem that these dates, which he gives, would have called his attention to his error.

The author of the history of Hanover, following Deane, "confuses" John of Weymouth and John of Scituate into one, and their children also.

#### V. JOHN ROGERS OF SCITUATE.

Deane says that John Rogers came to Scituate with Rev. Mr. Witherell in 1644, and then "confuses" him with John of Weymouth. Savage says John Rogers of Scituate, son of John, probably born in England, married, October 8, 1656, Rhoda King, and had John, and perhaps Abigail and others, but not Mary, Elizabeth or Hannah, ascribed to him by Deane, as they, and the one who married Joseph White, were the daughters of "the Weymouth Deacon." The will of the "Weymouth Deacon" shows that he had Mary, Hannah, and Lydia, who married Joseph White.

In the first draft of this paper I contented myself with showing that this older Scituate John was not John of Weymouth. Upon further consideration I concluded to make an effort to identify him, and re-write this portion of the paper. After a careful examination of the colony records and other authorities I find that this John was *John Rogers of Marshfield*.

Scituate and Marshfield are adjoining towns, and were settled about the same time. John Rogers was a freeman of Scituate in 1643 (before Deane says he went there) and in 1644; but his name does not appear again in Scituate for fifty years, so far as the colony records show. As we have already seen his

name is not found in connection with Marshfield till 1651, and then continuously thereafter. There is no record of his having been "freeman," unless he is the one named in the Scituate lists of 1643 and 1644. The tradition is that Thomas Rogers and others of Rogers Brook in Marshfield are the descendants of the Scituate man; while in fact they are certainly the descendants of John of Marshfield.

[Since the first edition was published, a deposition has been discovered, given September 20, 1699, by John Rogers of Marshfield, in which he says that, in or about the year 1647, his father, John Rogers, lived in Scituate on a lot of land between the land of Thomas Hicks and the land of John Stockbridge, adjoining Hicks's Swamp; and about the year 1647 "my father, John Rogers aforesaid, being about to remove out of said Scituate" (in effect) sold his house and land to Thomas Simons "and my father removed out of Scituate about the time aforesaid, and I lived with him many years, and never heard him lay any claim to said land after he removed from it."

Plym. Deeds, B'k III, p. 144.]

Deane says that persons from other towns brought their children to Mr. Witherell at Scituate to be baptized, "amongst whom were the families of Rogers of Marshfield," etc. Deane says that Mr. Witherell kept a record of these baptisms from 1645 to 1674, and had it kept by others till 1684, but I have been unable to get access to it. He also says that Joseph White married Mary, daughter of John Rogers, in 1660; John Rogers Sr. had a daughter, Mary, who

was apparently unmarried at the date of her father's will in 1661; in another place, Deane says that Elizabeth Rogers married Joseph White in 1660; the last is evidently erroneous, as there is no record of an Elizabeth; there may be another error, as Lydia, daughter of "the Weymouth Deacon," married Joseph White; the John Rogers who married Rhoda King of Scituate, was John Rogers Jr. of Marshfield, but he did not live in Scituate at all.

Deane says that Timothy White married, in 1678, Abigail Rogers, daughter of John and Rhoda [King] Rogers. This statement and my attempted explanation of it in the first edition (p. 13) are erroneous. In 1678, this Abigail Rogers was scarcely fifteen years of age, and she married, September 9, 1681, Nathaniel Chamberlain. The Abigail who married Timothy White was the *sister* of the John Rogers who married Rhoda King.

"John Rogers of Marshfield," pp. 16, 19.

John Rogers of Scituate, whom I hold to be the son of John Jr. of Marshfield, and Rhoda King, in his will dated March 1, 1737, proved July 18, 1738, describes himself as of Scituate, a shipwright, "aged and under infirmity of body." He directs that his wife Hannah shall be supported out of his estate by his executor; gives his son John ten shillings, "having given him considerable formerly"; to his grandchildren, the children of his daughter "Else" [Alice], who married Thomas Clark, "twenty pounds in bills of credit of ye old Tenor, or Silver equivalent thereto, one ounce of silver being reconed equal to twenty-

seven shillings of said bills"; and legacies to his daughter Hannah Thrift; to the children of his daughter Elizabeth, deceased; to the son of his son Thomas, deceased; to his daughter, Mary Staples; to his son, Caleb Rogers; and to his son, Joshua Rogers, whom he appoints executor, and to whom he gives "the farm and land where I now dwell in said Scituate," and all his other property, but charging upon it the support of his wife, "his [Joshua's] mother," and the payment of the legacies, except Caleb's, which was real estate.

Thomas Clark married <sup>92 see p 33</sup> Alice Rogers, but she had died and he had married again in 1721.

[Since the first edition was published the record of a receipt has been discovered, by which John Rogers of Scituate, shipwright, acknowledges "to have received of Thomas Rogers of Marshfield, Executor of the last will and testament of my then father, John Rogers, late of Marshfield, aforesaid, the full and just sum of three hundred pounds in money, in full for ye legacy given me in the last will and testament of the said John Rogers." Signed John Rogers, Jr., and acknowledged at Plymouth, Dec. 23, 1728, before Jona. Cushing, Justice of the Peace. This removes all question of the identity of this John.]

## VI. JOHN ROGERS OF DUXBURY.

I conclude that, beyond any room for doubt, he was the son of Thomas of the Mayflower, the brother of Lieut. Joseph, who died in Eastham, the father of the John who married Elizabeth Pabodie and the grand-

father of the Hannah Rogers who married Maj. Samuel Bradford. Recalling Bradford's statement that Thomas brought over his son Joseph, but "died in the early sickness," and his other children came over later, were married, and had many children, the records of Plymouth colony enable us to follow the history of John with accuracy.

Among those "rated" March 25, 1633, were Joseph Rogers and John Rogers—nine shillings each.

On October 20, 1634, "Edmun" Chanler came and had recorded that he had sold unto John Rogers a lot of land adjoining the land of Robert Hicks, on Duxberry side, the lot which he had bought of John Barnes.

In the early part of 1636, Joseph Rogers was authorized to maintain a ferry across Jones' River, near his dwelling-house.

May 10, 1637, the committee to lay out a road from Plymouth to Jones' River made their return in which they say "The highway from Stephen Tracey's grounds through the other grounds as far as the trees were marked to the bridge at John Rogers, and from John Rogers, as the way now lieth to the corner of Jonathan Brewsters cowyard," etc. Jones' River was in the opposite part of the town to that which became Marshfield.

Henry Blage, a servant, etc., was turned over by Widow Elizabeth Watson to Thomas Watson, and by him turned over, November 8, 1638, to John Rogers for the remainder of the term.

Among those proposed, March 5, 1638/9, to "take

up freedom" was John Rogers; but the record does not show that it was done at the next court.

John Rogers and Ann Churchman were married April 16, 1639. He was propounded as a freeman September 7, 1641, and admitted March 1, 1641/2.

On April 6, 1640, Constant Southworth and Thomas Southworth, his brother, Joseph Rogers and John Rogers, his brother, were granted fifty acres apiece of upland near where Mr. Vassal's farm is at North River, with appportionable meadow, etc. This was laid out in Vassal's Range, "near to a certain creeke that runneth up southward" . . . "with the one-half of the marshland abutting upon the aforesaid upland together with a small hammock of upland in the fore-said marsh, which lands lie next to the lands granted to Francis Cooke and John Cooke." The grantees sold out soon afterward.

June 5, 1644, John Rogers was appointed surveyor for Duxburrow. August 20, 1644, he and Joseph were appointed on the part of Duxburrow to act with two appointed on the part of Plymouth to lay out a certain highway, and if they could not agree they were to choose the fifth man; and November 5, 1644, Joseph Pryor, "now dwelling with John Rogers of Duxburrow," chose a guardian.

In 1645, a grant of land at Sawtuckett (Bridgewater) was made to the inhabitants of Duxbury, and John Rogers was one of those nominated "to be feofers in trust for the equal dividing and laying forth the said lands to the inhabitants." It was divided into fifty-four shares, of which John Rogers had one. But

when the land was actually laid out he had none, having undoubtedly sold, as the whole number of lots was laid out.

Mitchell, in his history of Bridgewater, devotes four sentences to John Rogers; the first is correct; the other three follow Deane and are all erroneous.

On June 7, 1648, the court allow and request John Rogers and others to stake out a highway from Jones' River Bridge to the Massachusetts Path; it was further ordered, June 2, 1650, that if laying out this way was prejudicial to either Mr. Bradford or John Rogers, they were to have full satisfaction; the way was laid out June 10, "through ground of John Rogers"; and June 6, 1654, the court granted to John Rogers of Duxborow, a tract of upland meadow lying near Jones' River Pond, in lieu of damages for laying out the way to Massachusetts Path.

June 3, 1657, John Rogers and William Paybody were deputies from Duxbury.

On March 2, 1657/8, John Rogers and William Paybody were upon a committee summoned by the court; June 7, 1659, John Rogers was absent from the grand inquest, and John Rogers, Jr., "stood propounded to take up his freedom."

Oct. 2, 1660, John Rogers was on the jury in the trial of a murder case; June 4, 1661, on the grand inquest; May 7, 1662, on the jury of inquest on the body of Thomas Clark who "came on that side of Jones' river which is on Duxborrow side"; June 1, 1663, on the grand inquest; June 5, 1666, a constable of Duxborrow; April 24, 1666, and Sept. 20, 1667, on

juries of inquest; and June 3, 1668, on the grand inquest.

The court gave, June 8, 1666, to John Rogers and William Paybody "liberty to look for land"; and renewed it June 5, 1666, to John Rogers of Duxburrow; and July 2, 1667, granted unto John Rogers, Senior, of Duxbury, one hundred acres of land lying upon Coteticut River, "if it may be had, if not, that he have liberty to look out elsewhere." On July 4, 1673, the court made a grant of one hundred acres between Taunton and Teticut, on the northeast side of the bounds of Taunton to John Rogers, Sr.

June 1, 1669, John Rogers Sr. was surveyor of highways in Duxbury, and June 5, 1671, on the grand inquest; July 5, 1671, "John Rogers Sr. of Duxborow" entered a complaint in court.

As I have already stated, on the 1670 list of freemen, were John Rogers Sr. and John Rogers Jr. of Duxburrow and John Rogers of Marshfield.

John Rogers was on the jury in a capital case October 27, 1674; and on the grand inquest June 7, 1676, and on the same day John Rogers Jr. was appointed surveyor of highways in Duxburrow.

March 5, 1667/8 John Rogers was surety on Widow Anna Tisdale's bond; she was his daughter or sister according as he was the senior or the junior. John Richmond, John Rogers and Samuel Smith were overseers of the estate.

John Rogers Sr. was on coroner's jury, June 3, 1673; with Joseph Rogers, was surveyor of highways in Duxburrow; and also June 5, 1678.

John Rogers Jr. was constable of Duxburrow, June 5, 1670; on the jury, October 29, 1671; surveyor of highways in Duxburrow, June 3, 1674, and again June 7, 1676.

The records further mention John Rogers Sr., June 3, 1679, Sept. 28, 1680, and July 7, 1681.

On June 7, 1681, John Rogers of Duxbury took the oath of a constable "to serve in the ward of Mount Hope [afterwards Bristol] for the present year"; this was John Jr.

John Rogers was constable for Duxbury in 1681 and 1683; John Rogers of Duxbury was surveyor in 1682, and on the jury in a capital case in 1684.

On November 9, 1687, John Rogers of Duxborough by deed duly witnessed, but not acknowledged, conveyed to Joseph and Edward Richmond [who were his grandsons] one hundred acres of land in Middleboro, with rights of common and further divisions, if any. This deed was proved in court, in place of acknowledgment, September 13, 1693, as was usual when the grantor died without acknowledging it.

"John Rogers, Sen<sup>r</sup> of Duxborough," by will dated August 26, 1691, proved Sept. 20, 1692, gives:—

1. To his grandson, John Rogers, all his houses and lands in the town of Duxborough.
2. To his grandson, John Tisdall, for the use of his mother, Anna Terry, one-half of his land divided and undivided in Middleboro, excepting his rights in the Major Purchase, the land "to be disposed of according to his mother's mind."
3. To his daughter Elizabeth Williams [who was

the wife of Nathaniel Williams of Taunton] the other half of the Middleboro land; and his "cattel" were to be equally divided between these three daughters.

4. To his grandson, John Rogers, all his household stuff and moneys out of which he was to pay to his sister, Elizabeth Rogers, forty shillings; and twenty shillings each to "his other three sisters," Hannah Bradford, Ruth Rogers and Sarah Rogers. *see*

5. To his daughter, Abigail Richmond, "that twenty shillings a year which is my due for fourscore acres of land which I sold to my two grandsons, Joseph Richmond and Edward Richmond."

6. He appoints his "loving son, John Rogers, sole executor and administrator of this my last will and testament."

This is the kind of a will that rejoiceth the heart of the genealogist. He gives the names of all his children then living; gives the surnames of his daughters' husbands, and the names of many of his grandchildren. It identifies his son John as the one who married Elizabeth Pabodie, by naming the well-known children of the latter as his grandchildren. His children were John, Abigail, Anna [sometimes called Hannah] and Elizabeth.

Abigail married, as his second wife, John Richmond of Taunton, and was the ancestress of very many of the families of that name scattered all over the country. Anna married (1) John Tisdale Jr.; (2) Thomas Terry, and (3) Samuel Williams of Taunton; she had children by the first two; Elizabeth married Samuel Williams of Taunton, and had six children,

who grew up and married. I have abstracts of various deeds that prove these marriages beyond question, in addition to the statements in the will. I will give but one. By deed dated July 4, 1710, Anna Williams, "relict of Samuel Williams, late of Taunton deceased," conveys to her son, Benjamin Terry, all lands in Middleboro, "given to me by the will of my honored father, John Rogers, late of Duxbury, deceased, according to an agreement signed by me, said Anna Williams, my sister Elizabeth Williams, and by John Tisdale and Joseph Richmond dated October 5, 1709."

Plym. Co., B. 22, p. 53.

2. JOHN ROGERS, JR., OF DUXBURY. As John Rogers, Hannah Bradford and John's "other three sisters" were the well-known children of John and Elizabeth [Paybodie] Rogers and are now shown to be the grandchildren of John Rogers Sr. of Duxbury, of course John Rogers Jr. must have been his son, and the John Rogers Jr. mentioned in the records which I have cited. The father of Elizabeth was William Pabodie, whose name is mentioned so often in the records in connection with that of John Rogers Sr., both of whom, as well as "Mr. Bradford," lived in Duxbury and were neighbors.

We have already seen that John Rogers of Duxbury, on June 7, 1681, took "oath of a constable to serve in the ward of Mount Hope for this present year"; he was licensed October 23, 1681, for "Bristol, alias Mt. Hope," and again June 16, 1683. In 1681, John Rogers Jr., disappears from Duxbury,

and is found in Bristol. He was deputy for Bristol in 1685, 1686, 1689 and 1690, and was selectman in 1686, 1689, 1690 and 1695. He is described in deeds as of Bristol in 1694 and 1696; but on May 27, 1697, "as late of Bristol, now of Boston."

His son John, legatee under the will of John Rogers Sr., of Duxbury, died in Boston, unmarried, November 2, 1696; but in the letters of administration issued to his uncle, Maj. Samuel Bradford, he is described as "late of Duxbury."

The autograph of John Rogers, made August 2, 1701, in discharging a mortgage, is found in Suffolk Registry of Deeds, Book 14, p. 433. He lived in Boston about ten years, but apparently claimed Bristol as his home, although it may be that he actually lived in other places during these ten years. His wife died,\* and he married<sup>3</sup> Marah Browning of Boston, widow; a marriage settlement was made March 22, 5. William and Mary acknowledged, Aug. 7, 1699, and recorded November 12, 1702, in which he described himself as of "New Bristol, alias Mounthope," and as "a Planter." He owned real estate in Boston, and there are many conveyances on record to which he was a party. These deeds show that he moved to Taunton as early as June 16, 1706, and bought real estate there, but moved from there and was living in Swansea, April 5, 1710; he continued to live there

\* I have been unable to obtain the date of the death of his first wife. I have recently ascertained that he married, October 21, 1679, Hannah [Hobart] Brown, widow of John Brown, and daughter of Rev. Peter and Rebekah Hobart of Hingham, born May 15, 1638; she died at Bristol, R. L., September 11, 1691. Marah Browning was, therefore, his third wife.

till about 1726, when he moved to Barrington, where he died June 28, 1732, in the ninety-second year of his age. He had then been blind nearly ten years. He left ninety-one descendants, but none bearing his name, his only son, John, having died unmarried over thirty-five years previously. But his daughters had large families: Hannah married Maj. Samuel Bradford and settled in Duxbury; Elizabeth married Sylvester Richmond (nephew of the John Richmond whom her aunt, Abigail Rogers, married), and settled in Little Compton; Ruth married James Bennett of Roxbury; and Sarah married Nathaniel Searle of Milton. His third wife survived him, but under the marriage settlement she had no dower in his estate, and had only certain articles which he gave her in his lifetime. She died in 1739, and administration was taken out in the following February.

Perez Bradford of Milton and William Richmond and Nathaniel Searle of Little Compton were appointed, September 5, 1732, administrators of the estate of their grandfather, John Rogers, late of Barrington, deceased, his widow and two daughters refusing to administer.

Partition of his real estate was made, by the record of which these statements as to his family may be verified.

VII. There was a John Rogers in Billerica; and still another in Watertown; but they have been identified, and have not been "confused" with those I have mentioned. I have gone at length into details, because I am in conflict with Deane, Mitchell, Win-

sor, Davis and others, and therefore felt the necessity of demonstrating my position beyond a reasonable doubt.

I believe all of them have assumed that John Rogers of Marshfield and John Rogers of Duxbury were the same, and Deane gives John of Duxbury, John of Weymouth and John of Scituate as being the same.

The truth is that John of Marshfield, John of Duxbury and John of Weymouth were three different men, each of whom made his will, showing that each of them had a son John, and two of them each a grandson John, son of the son John.

Taking their wills and the dates I have given from the colony records, and comparing them, it is absolutely certain that John of Marshfield and his son John, and his grandson John, were different men from John of Duxbury, and his son John, and grandson John, and that both sets were different men from John of Weymouth and his son John, who had four daughters and no son.

The next question is, "Which John was the son of Thomas of the Mayflower?" It has heretofore been assumed that John of Marshfield was; but it has also been assumed that this John and his wife Frances were the parents of the John who married Elizabeth Pabodie; this last assumption I have shown to be absolutely erroneous. John of Duxbury was the father of the John who married her, and, I believe, the son of Thomas. John of Marshfield was apparently too old, and Savage suggests that he was the brother of Thomas; he named his sons John, Joseph

and Timothy, but had no Thomas; while Joseph, the son of Thomas, had Joseph, Thomas and John. But quite conclusive evidence arises from the relations of Joseph, known to be the son of Thomas and John of Duxbury. "Joseph, and John his brother" are named in the records, and in numerous instances Joseph and John of Duxbury are named together; they both lived in the southerly part of Duxbury, near each other, while the other John lived in Marshfield. Joseph came over first, and when John came he naturally would be with his brother. We find him named with Joseph in 1633, and trace him, almost year by year, till his death in 1691; he married Ann Churchman in 1639, had a son (John) born in 1640, and a daughter (Abigail) born in 1642, as is shown by their ages at the time of their deaths.

I know that Deane gives Ann Churchman to John of Weymouth, and makes her the mother of Lydia, born in 1742; but he gives no evidence of his assertion; moreover, he says they were married at Weymouth, but their marriage is recorded in the Plymouth Colony records, and Weymouth was not in that colony, and the marriage was not recorded in the Weymouth records. Besides, he erroneously assumes that John of Duxbury was John of Weymouth, and went from Duxbury to Weymouth. John of Duxbury named his first daughter Abigail, probably for one of her grandmothers, and his second daughter Anna, for her mother. In addition, the tradition in the families of the descendants of John of Duxbury has always been that they descended

from Thomas of the Mayflower. Taking all these facts together, they entirely overcome the mere assumption that John of Marshfield was the son of Thomas, especially when it is remembered that the same assumption makes John of Duxbury and John of Marshfield the same person.

#### ADDENDUM.

Since the foregoing was completed I have found the record of an agreement entered into before "Mr. Bradford, Governor," dated January 23, 1648/9, by which Ephraim Hicks sold to John Rogers of Duxbury land "lying at the Illand creek at Duxbury aforesaid next unto the land on which the said John Rogers now liveth." The transaction was not completed until January 19, 1652/3. As Island Creek was in the extreme southerly part of Duxbury as now existing, and North River, where the other John lived, was the northern boundary, the suggestion that John Rogers of Duxbury lived so near the Marshfield line that he was sometimes on one side of it and sometimes on the other side, has no foundation.

NGS

3-3-89

# Family History

## ROGERS - McCRAVY - LANHAM

with Allied and Descendant Families

by

Virgil Madison Rogers

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Much of this account is unashamedly personal. I have known most of the people whose names appear in these pages. I grew to manhood next door to my grandfather, for whom I was named, on the Rogers' Bridge Road on Tyger River in lower Spartanburg County, South Carolina. Our home was within walking distance of where the Lanhams and Rogerses settled upon arrival in the Carolina colony. It is now only a thirty-minute ride by car to where the McCravys also settled. At one time I knew almost all of my eighty-five first cousins (four died very young). Our little world was based almost entirely upon family relationships, and largely bounded by them. So this will necessarily be a personal experience story using firsthand information except for that part which deals with those living before my grandfather's generation and with those of his great-grandchildren's generation who arrived upon the scene after I left South Carolina for Colorado. My own years extend back into the previous century and to date through three quarters of the twentieth century, thus covering five generations. Perhaps I shall live to see even a sixth.

These have been the most explosive years of our nation's life — in population, in scientific development, industrialization, knowledge, education, communications, transportation, and international cooperation. This has also been a period of wanton plundering of natural resources, as well as the only period in known history when two world wars were fought. I had limited involvement in both wars: in the first, as a non-commissioned officer in the field artillery, though I saw no fighting; and in the second, as a civilian service officer attached to General Lucius Clay's command in Germany, with a simulated rank of brigadier general. I was almost too young for the first war, and really too old for the second; yet both took place in my lifetime and left me with more than a generation's worth of living to spare.

My world, as a child, was not dramatically different from that of my mother's childhood or even my grandfather's. The industrial age had as yet made no great advance in our part of the South; in fact, this was still the post-bellum period. We still hated "Yankees,"<sup>1</sup> and we were all still largely poor after the ravages of the Civil War. Many of

<sup>1</sup> My wife Julia, who grew up in Ohio, says she always thought of Yankees as New Englanders and never fails to be surprised to have the term applied to her.

the blacks we knew had been born in slavery, like John Wells, a "hired hand" employed by my father at the Hill Place, which he leased from Uncle Marion Lanham. One of my earliest recollections is of John's regularly taking me on his back to the barns to feed the horses and cattle in the evening after the field work was finished.

Even the early life of our older daughter Virginia made a brief connection with the slave-born generations. Testimony in the form of a photograph now hangs on the wall of my study where these lines are being written. An elderly black man smoking a pipe is standing beside an impish three-year-old in overalls before the fence of a horse corral in Gunnison, Colorado, where we lived in the early 1930's. "Uncle Dick" Bryan was the village drayman. I had his grandchildren in school. He had been born in slavery and had come West as a very young man. With the rapport that sometimes exists between the very young and the very old, Ginger and "Uncle Dick" spent many happy moments sitting on the back step of his house watching the horse in his corral and the pigs in their pens. Now when I look at this highly prized picture, I ask myself: Is it possible that my great-grandfather *owned* a man like this? We have as a nation moved a long way in our thinking and actions from that earlier time.

### *A Word on Genealogy*

Genealogy is the study of family relationships and the patterns they follow back through the years. Man is unique among animals in that he has been pleased to make records of where he originated and where he may be headed. By careful genealogical research we are able to construct a "family tree" and thus relate our individual existences to a long succession of men and women who have contributed biologically to the kind of person we are. It is hoped that these studies may inspire us to a greater sense of obligation to pass on to future generations this priceless thing called *heritage* undiminished, even enhanced. I should like to think also that I am here striking a blow against the current tendency to depersonalize, to reduce each one of us to a social security number or a statistic in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Each of us had four sets of great-grandparents to whom we owe much of our heritage. Yet how many of us know who these great-grandparents were, or where they came from, or what they did and thought? How many of us know anything about our families beyond Grandma and Grandpa? Indeed how many of today's children, uprooted perhaps every few years, know much even of Grandpa and Grandma at first hand? One of the shocking things about working on

this history of our related families was the discovery of relatives, even of a cousin or two, whom I had not known to exist. Even more shocking was to find some contemporaries who had never heard of me! Here in these pages we can all find one another.

No matter how far into the past we dig, there is still another generation back there in the shadows. Some authorities contend that many American families can trace their lineage back to around 900 A.D. Some families claim connections back to Alfred the Great and Charlemagne. One of the fourteen genealogical histories in the Rogers families group claims kinship with John Rogers whom Queen Mary Tudor had burned at the stake. We consider ourselves lucky, however, in being able to go back seven, eight, or nine generations in our several allied families. We have authentic records back to the colonial period, and in a few lines back to Europe, but nothing beyond. Any further discoveries must be left to others with more time and resources than have been at my disposal.

One final note on genealogy. In my search over the years in the various sources mentioned below, I have not been as thorough as one young genealogical enthusiast who found an almost illegible entry in an old family Bible to the effect that "Sylvester died today of a sudden neck injury. God rest his soul." A diligent search turned up a century-old newspaper account detailing how Sylvester had been hanged for robbing a bank.

### *Sources*

In my search, which began about fifteen years ago, I have had to be content with sources available within the United States. I have explored with the Ulster-Scott Foundation of Belfast, Ireland, the possibility of help in identifying something of the history of the Rogers and McCravy families. The Rogers family was Scotch-Irish or English-Irish, and the McCravys Scotch-Irish. Mr. Dennis Taylor,<sup>2</sup> secretary of the Foundation, advises that our family names were very familiar ones of the 18th century but that it would be impossible to trace them without knowing where specifically our ancestors were living before emigrating. There are no census returns for this period, and no visa data were kept on departures from the country.

My primary sources have been family records, Bibles, wills and deeds, letters, and various memoranda left by family members. Research has been done in the Spartanburg County Courthouse, a rich source, and the Spartanburg City Library; the Archives Department of the State Historical Library at Columbia, South Carolina; the

<sup>2</sup> Ulster-Scott Historical Foundation, 66 Balmoral, Belfast, BT9 6 NY, Northern Ireland.

Charleston, South Carolina, Public Library, as well as the shiplanding records at Charleston, the U. S. Ship Registry at St. Louis, and the Maritime Records in Washington, D. C. There have been many visits to the genealogical division of the Library of Congress and to the U. S. Archives in Washington, D. C., both invaluable sources of data. The libraries of the DAR Society, Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., and of the National Genealogical Society also have much to offer. I have conferred with the Federal Record Center, East Point, Georgia. Correspondence with some forty or more family members helped provide much information on the current and recent generations.

Several source books on genealogy were used. Especially helpful was Gilbert H. Doane's *Searching for Your Ancestors*, published by the University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, (now also to be had in paperback as a Bantam book). I have had many helpful suggestions on procedure from the archivists and genealogists at the U. S. Archives and the Library of Congress.

Other sources which have not been overlooked are the church records, and gravestones in family burial plots and other cemeteries which we visited, particularly in Spartanburg and Union Counties, South Carolina, and in three counties of Georgia. Several books were found helpful in illuminating part of the Rogers-McCravy-Lanham background. These include *History of Spartanburg County* by J. B. Landrum, published by *The Spartanburg Journal*, 1900; *History of the Wofford Family* by Wait, Wofford, and Floyd, published by Band and White, Spartanburg, 1928; and *Memories* by Edwin P. McCravy (now deceased), copyright by the author, Easley, South Carolina, 1941.

## CHAPTER II

### OLD COUNTRY BACKGROUNDS

This history is concerned primarily with three South Carolina Piedmont section families so interrelated that it is difficult to treat one without giving major attention to the other two. Rogers, McCravy, Lanham — these families lived within a radius of eighteen miles of one another for a hundred and fifty years. They intermarried, and were clannish in the sense that they "got along" together and were always ready to come to the rescue when any of their number encountered trouble.

There were "ancestrally related families" to these three who logically have a place in these pages. The Wofford, Howard, Tucker, and Durham families will be briefly treated in order to show distinct connecting links and to make the lineage patterns as nearly complete as possible. Also there are "allied families" — Andrews, Arnaud, Blackstock, Chaine, Cobb, Rast, and Rogers (Georgia branch) — who must be included if the work is to have maximum meaning for my own children and grandchildren.

The main thrust of the volume is of course in the account of the three Founding Families with whom I have been especially familiar during my whole lifetime and on whom my collected data have direct bearing. There is much more background material on some families than on others. Some kept records in more detail than others; some came directly to South Carolina, where virtually all our information begins, while others settled first in one of the more northern colonies, only gradually working their way South. It is obvious that I shall be saying more about those on whom I have the most information. All three Founding Families, however, have distinctions from which each of us draws strengths and in which all of us may properly take considerable pride.

I must confess that at times in reading some of the post-Revolutionary War pension applications my heart ached for those who faced the hardships of poverty. The stark statistics and communications of the Civil War disaster for our Southern kinsmen testify to the heartbreaking tribulations of that suicidal conflict and the Reconstruction. The Southern cemeteries bear mute testimony to sacrifices made for a lost cause. Yet no one looking in retrospect at both war periods can question the rightness of the outcome in each of these historic struggles.

The experience of examining the census records from 1790 to 1870,

locating names and dates and family members, and noting growth in numbers and change in status, has been exciting. The discovery of a family Bible that disclosed marriage, birth and death dates hitherto missing, the location of a great-great-grandfather's grave with the stone's inscription still legible, the finding of a family history preserved by a great-aunt, and the discovery of another family history through the church record provided by a pastor made the work fascinating beyond description and one of the most rewarding experiences of a long and eventful lifetime.

One begins of course with a name — in this case, *Rogers*. Augustus Dellquist, author of *These Names of Ours*, quotes Dr. James McCann of Glasgow in response to the question "What's in a name?" as saying: "There is sometimes more in a name than there is in many persons who possess it."<sup>1</sup> All of us have two names, some three or four. The practice of attaching surnames, however, is of comparatively recent date. For thousands of years even the most distinguished had only one name and were identified by some attribute or association of place, as Saul of Tarsus or Alfred the Great. As commerce and exploration developed and clans or tribes divided, names multiplied and were added to. First names were extended to make surnames — e.g., *Roger* became *Rogerson* (son of Roger); and since there were usually various sons, these received a "given" or "Christian" or "first" name. Surnames multiplied. *Rogerson* was cut to *Rogers* by some, by others changed in spelling, perhaps by accident, to *Rodgers*. The 1790 South Carolina census listed *Rogers* heads of families as numbering fifty-five while *Rodgers* heads of families numbered twenty-five. It is little wonder that *Rogers* has become the thirty-second most common surname in the United States with 156,800 heads of families thus listed in the U. S. census of 1970.

It is believed by some authorities that the wide prevalence of "Christian" names was given impetus by the publishing of the Genevan Bible in 1560. This also provided motivation for learning to read and resulted in a strong demand for freedom of worship and independence from the Roman and English churches. People got from the Bible such names as Thomas, John, Mary, Martha, James, Matthew, or Levi. The recurrence of these names from generation to generation greatly complicates the task of the genealogy researcher.

## ROGERS

As to the origin of the name *Rogers*, we have a few clues. The personal name *Roger* was quite common throughout England in the thir-

<sup>1</sup> Augustus W. Dellquist. *These Names of Ours*. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1938.

teenth century.<sup>2</sup> It was common also in Germany and France, being one of the many first names from Germany popularized by the Normans. The German form was the rarely used modern first name *Hrothgar*. In France, *Roger* is said to have meant "bearer of the king's shield" or "keeper of the peace." The surname *Rogers* was common in Scotland and Ireland. According to Edward MacLysaght, "In Ulster these English names (*Roger, Rodgers*) usually stand for *MacRory*. They are numerous throughout the county, less so in Munster than elsewhere."<sup>3</sup> According to one account, when the Rogers family first came to Charleston, South Carolina, they came under the name of *McRorrer*.<sup>4</sup> The name *Rogers* (*on*), "son of Roger," was very common in the Midlands and in South Wales.<sup>5</sup>

According to Dr. Roger Albrecht,<sup>6</sup> whom I have known for twenty years, the Rogerses in England go back to a family headed by Aaron Rogers, a merchant trader who was expelled from Rome as a dissenter about the year 1300, and about 90 per cent of those bearing the name spring from this family, which was Protestant. Among descendants was John Rogers, the martyr, who was burned at the stake by Queen Mary Tudor in 1554 for his part in preparing the so-called "Shoemaker's Bible" and printing it in English, thus making the Scriptures more available to the common man.

One account has it that the Rogerses were Scotch-Irish, having come from Scotland in order to make a better living at farming, changing the name to *McRorer* in Ireland. Another version, and a more likely one, is that the family was part of a large group of settlers which the Protestant King James (1603-1625) persuaded or forced to go from England or Scotland to North Ireland, settling in Ulster with a view to putting the control of Ireland into Protestant hands, thus making it friendly to the crown of England. Our first American ancestors came from Protestant North Ireland in 1773 to Charleston, South Carolina. They could very well have been part of the migration of Scotch-Irish of that period, leaving the religious and political turmoil of Ireland for a new start in what they thought to be a virgin land.

My Library of Congress research turned up an interesting book, A

<sup>2</sup> J. Montgomery Seaver. *Rogers Family History*. American Genealogy, 1929.

<sup>3</sup> Edward MacLysaght. *The Surnames of Ireland*. Irish University Press, Shannon, Ireland, 1969, p. 190.

<sup>4</sup> A letter to Mrs. Ella Hester Tribble postmarked May 24, 1927, from her cousin Mary Shands of Pauline, S. C., transmitted to us by the Rev. Robert Ivey, pastor of Unity Church, 1953-1958, says: "When landing in Charleston their name in Ireland being *McRorrer* or (*McRorrar*) they changed to *Rogers*."

<sup>5</sup> Basil Cottle. *Penguin Dictionary of Surnames*. Baltimore, 1887, p. 241.

<sup>6</sup> Dr. Roger Albrecht, 148 Shore Road, Burlington, Vt. *Rogers Family Tree* (his, not ours).

*Compilation of the Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants Coming to South Carolina (1763-1773).*<sup>7</sup> The Colonial Assembly had passed the Act of Assembly July 25, 1761, greatly stimulating immigration to the South Carolina colony. To be admitted each immigrant had to produce a certificate of proof that he was a Protestant. These proofs were read aloud in the courtroom and approved. The new arrivals from Ireland then received a "Warrant of Survey" of land, making them eligible to remain in the colony, obtain land, and become citizens. Lists in the book show those paying for warrants and "those who are poor people" and admitted free after swearing that they are "not worth 5 pounds sterling." The ship landing list of those arriving June 22, 1767, included a number of persons bearing the surname *Rogers* and given names familiar to our family. The last ship recorded arrived January 23, 1773. We were thus deprived of the pleasure of finding our forebears' names among the listings. For a ship which left port at Dublin and landed in Charleston on November 4, 1773, ten months later than the *Compilation's* last entry, carried Robert T. and Sarah Adams Rogers, our founding progenitors in the New World.<sup>8</sup>

### McCRAVY

The McCravy family in South Carolina traces its lineage back to Scotland, from which they emigrated with two other families, to one of which, the Archibalds, it is believed they were related. The McCrearys, the Etchisons, and the Archibalds migrated to North Ireland in the early 1700's, remaining there for a number of years until they decided to become a part of the great flood of Scotch-Irish who poured into the colonies. James Leyburn says the causes of migration of the Scots may be compared to the movement of the donkey who moved because the carrot is before him and the stick behind him.<sup>9</sup> Economic distress in the Lowlands of Scotland must have been a factor in the 17th and 18th centuries which led many families to search for a better life. Many Scots were pressured by the British rulers to help settle Ulster for political and religious reasons. Why not try America? Most Scots were Presbyterians, and had no desire to settle in the

<sup>7</sup> Janie Levill. *Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants Coming to South Carolina (1763-1773)*. State Company, Columbia, S. C., 1939.

<sup>8</sup> "Rogers Family History in South Carolina," manuscript provided by the Rev. Robert Ivey, formerly pastor of Unity Baptist Church near Woodruff, S. C. He acquired the documentary evidence from Mrs. Ella Hester Tribble, now deceased, a great-great-granddaughter of Robert T. Rogers, and a great-granddaughter of William Rogers, brother of Robert Rogers, the head of our branch of the family.

<sup>9</sup> James G. Leyburn. *The Scotch-Irish*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1962, pp. 98 ff.

Southern colonies where there was slavery, nor in New England among the Puritans, nor in Maryland because of the Catholics: so they compromised by accepting the offer of religious freedom, fertile soil, and healthful climate, all for the asking, in Penn's Woods, or Pennsylvania.

Our Scotch-Irish ancestors (then *McCrearys*) in all probability landed at one of the Delaware River ports near Philadelphia, Chester, or New Castle, as most Ulsterites did. Over three fourths of the Ulster emigrants landed at these ports.<sup>10</sup> From here they migrated west and south down through western Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, many settling in the Piedmont section. It is reasonable to assume that this was the route taken by Archibald's family since he enlisted in the army from North Carolina. This route of migration of the Scotch-Irish was down the "Great Philadelphia Wagon Road," which as it passed into the mountain valleys became the George Washington Road, continuing down through the Shenandoah Valley and other river valleys to the south from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Spartanburg, South Carolina, in the heart of the Piedmont.

We are unable to pinpoint the date of our McCrearys' sailing to America, but it must have been around the 1740's or early 1750's since two of them were involved with the colonial British army under General Edward Braddock. It will be remembered that Braddock, after landing in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1755, proceeded to assemble a force of some 1200 men at Fort Cumberland, Maryland, and that young George Washington was a member of his staff. The colonials and British were defeated by the French and Indians in the battle to take Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh), and the French and Indian Wars continued on until the Treaty of Paris in 1763. The Act of Quebec in 1774 gave Canada to the British and assured the French Canadians their right to their own religion, customs, and laws, thus setting up a bi-national and bi-lingual colonial territory and providing root for problems that go still unsolved today.

Archibald McCreary, born April 17, 1741, and his father were both parties in this British-colonial undertaking. Perhaps members of the other two families also took part. Archibald was too young to enlist but secretly followed his father and the army until he was finally discovered.<sup>11</sup> According to family legend, the father whipped the boy with the ramrod from his flintlock and sent him back home, only to

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 185.

<sup>11</sup> McCravy, p. 315. This account of the incident between the two McCrearys places it at Quebec, where Braddock was also involved.

discover after the defeat of Braddock's army that "Archie" was still around camp. They seem at this point to have returned home together. Archie would have been about fourteen years old at the time of the battle for Fort Duquesne.

When Archibald McCreary<sup>12</sup> enlisted in the Continental Army, a clerk for some reason entered his name as *McCrary*. The Revolutionary War Records division of the U. S. Archives, Washington, D. C., lists the name variously as *McCreary*, *McCreavy*, and *McCrary*. Pension Claim No. W. 8434 was granted to him on November 5, 1827, at the age of eighty-six with the statement that he enlisted early in 1776 and was mustered out in 1779. He is said to have served seven years in the army, however, including the period of the French and Indian Wars. He was with the Continental Army during the bitter winter of 1777 at Valley Forge, where a third of the men died of exposure and malnutrition. He had been under General Greene's command, and was transferred to Colonel Polk's North Carolina regiment. He fought at Cowpens and King's Mountain. According to the records, Archibald was honorably discharged early in 1779. In 1827 he was granted a veteran's pension of \$8 per month for partial disabilities, and received this amount until his death in 1838.<sup>13</sup> The pension was continued for his wife at the rate of \$6.75 per month.

The spelling of the name as *McCrary* had followed him throughout the period of military service. Since his military record was in that name, Archibald decided that he might just as well continue to be *McCrary*. Perhaps red tape even in that day could prove too much for a man — even for a man standing six feet three inches tall and weighing over two hundred pounds.

After the war Archibald settled in Mecklenburg, North Carolina, where his first family was reared. He had married a Miss Hembree, by whom, according to Edwin McCrary, he had eleven children, eight boys and three girls.<sup>14</sup> They grew up and settled in northern Georgia and northern Alabama. We have no record of this family other than the fact that the wife died, after which Archibald came to live in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, where he met and married Jane Cathcart, born August 6, 1762 from Spartanburg. Eleven children were born to this second marriage, eight girls and three boys

<sup>12</sup> Since surname authorities declare the names *McCreary*, *McCrary*, *McGrory*, and *McRory* (*Rogers*) to be essentially the same, it is interesting to speculate on the possibility that the Rogers and McCrary families might have been descended from common ancestors.

<sup>13</sup> Facts taken from Archibald McCrary's record in the U. S. Archives, Division of Soldiers of the Revolutionary War (records now on microfilm).

<sup>14</sup> *Memories*, p. 316.

(though one record has it that there were ten girls and one boy).

Edwin McCrary in his book previously referred to tells an interesting story of the lingering influence of Scotland upon the small clan that settled in Penn's Woods, somewhere west of Philadelphia. They built a stone castle, dug a moat, filled it with water, and constructed a drawbridge at the entrance. There were guard rooms and a huge fireplace, along with other features appropriate to a castle. Evidence of the existence of this castle could be found as late as 1883.<sup>15</sup>

Archibald and Jane located their home on Dutchman Creek near the confluence of that creek and Tyger River in lower Spartanburg County.

## LANHAM

The name *Lanham* is of Anglo-Saxon origin and is interchangeable with the English surnames *Langham* or *Langton*, meaning "long village or hamlet."<sup>16</sup> Our progenitor of that name may have been one of three brothers who left White Hall, England, probably in the middle 1700's, and landed in the colony of Maryland. The village of Lanham, Maryland, not far from Washington, D. C., commemorates the early Lanham immigrants. It is said to have been named for one Benton Lanham.

During extensive research in the genealogical division of the Library of Congress, only a few references were found to early American Lanham families. (1) *American Genealogical Index*, Volume 33, lists only one Lanham family in the United States — in Virginia. None of the Christian names resembles our Lanham names. (2) The *Genealogical Index* of the Newberry Library of Chicago, Volume 2, has the following: (a) Lanham family in southern Illinois (apparently no relation); (b) Lanhams in several counties in Nebraska (no apparent connection); (c) Lanhams in Maryland, among whom we found two Revolutionary soldiers neither of whom, it seems, could have been of our family. There were apparently several Lanham families in the Maryland community of that name.

Tradition has it that Matt Lanham was descended from one of these families; however, we have no proof of this and no record of his family. Yet it is altogether likely that Matt came South from Maryland

<sup>15</sup> *Memories*, p. 315.

<sup>16</sup> Augustus W. Dellquist. *These Names of Ours*. Thomas Y. Crowell, 1936.

Eldon C. Smith in his *New Dictionary of American Family Names*, Harper and Row, 1973, says concerning the name *Lanham*: "Lanham (Eng.): one who came from Lanham (Leana's home-stead in Kent); or from Lannam (home-stead at the lanes), in Nottinghamshire; variant of Langham (q.v.)."

some time during the post-Revolutionary period and never returned.

Among the Founding Families, the Lanhams have the distinction of having been the catalytic agent for an unique type of family unity by means of a series of intermarriages. My grandfather, Virgil Rogers, married Adeline Lanham. Her brother, Dr. Joseph Marion Lanham, and my father, James Lanham Rogers, married McCravy sisters, Louisa and Katherine, thus making Uncle Marion both my uncle and my great-uncle as well as my father's uncle and brother-in-law. The Lanham children and the Rogers children never could keep the relationship quite figured out; mostly all we knew was that we felt very close to one another. The net effect of this interesting family mix gave me and my brothers and sister eight great-grandparents, with two in the Lanham family, two in the Rogers family, two in the McCravy family, and two in the Durham family. Those of my readers who are interested in family lineage, and I hope all of my eighty-one first cousins would have been, will understand now why I have all my adult life wanted to get these various strains on the printed page so that I could understand them and explain them to others. None of us any longer tries to explain to our children and grandchildren what these relationships are. Now they can see the facts all set down here and puzzle over them if they wish.

The first Lanham on whom we have something like a complete history is James Madison Lanham, born September 4, 1815, son of Matt Lanham (it is possible that the name *Matt* is a corruption of *Madison*). On September 4, 1845, James married Louisa DeAubrey Tucker, born May 17, 1820, settling in Spartanburg County near Tyger River.

Since we have no indisputable information on Lanham forebears who came from England, James Madison Lanham, my great-grandfather and my great-uncle, becomes for the purposes of this account the founding head of the Lanham family. For further reading on the Lanham family, see Chapters V and IX.

### CHAPTER III

## THE ROBERT T. ROGERS FAMILY

### *Robert T. Rogers (1743-1829) (1-G)<sup>1</sup>*

The first of our branch of the Rogers family to come to the New World was Robert T. Rogers, born in North Ireland on December 23, 1743. According to the gravestone in the old Rogers farm burial ground, he died in lower Spartanburg County on July 31, 1829, aged eighty-six and a half years. The farm was located on Tyger River on Rogers' Bridge Road, now called Nesbitts' Bridge Road. Nothing is known of his parents. In Ireland (date unknown) Robert T. Rogers married Sarah Adams, born in 1748. She died in Spartanburg County on September 21, 1820, and was buried also in the family burying ground on the farm.

As our first Rogers ancestors to come to the New World, Robert T. and Sarah arrived by ship at Charleston, South Carolina, on November 4, 1773. The next day, November 5, 1773, their first child, William, was born.

It is not known exactly when Robert T. Rogers and his family migrated north to the Piedmont area in District 96, which when divided into counties yielded Spartanburg County, with Spartanburg the county seat. About 1785 they got two grants of land of 100 acres each, one on the north and one on the south side of Tyger River; however, it is quite possible that the family was already living in the county before acquiring these particular tracts of land. Robert T. Rogers reared his family there and was successful as a farmer.

The farm is now owned by Mrs. J. J. (Mary) Nesbitt. The Nesbitts' home incorporated into its structure the original Rogers house,<sup>2</sup> which was built by Robert T. Rogers and later acquired by his son Robert, Jr. The one-acre family burial ground has been preserved on a knoll in a grove of trees about two hundred yards to the west of the Nesbitt home. Most of the dozen or so gravestones still standing are legible. Here on Tyger River, Robert T. and Sarah Adams Rogers reared a large family: William, Margaret Ann, Edith, Martha, Nancy,

<sup>1</sup> The terms "1-G," "2-G," etc., will be used to designate the successive generations in the various families, "1-G" being always the first generation of which we have any knowledge.

<sup>2</sup> Testimony of Mrs. J. J. Nesbitt, present owner of the original Rogers farm, and of Mrs. N. T. Clark (Agnes Nesbitt), deceased, of Spartanburg, who was born and reared on the farm which her grandfather, James M. Nesbitt, bought from Robert Rogers in 1843.

Sarah or Sallie, Jennie, Polly or Mary, Robin, and Robert.<sup>3</sup>

*Robert Rogers, Jr. (dates unknown) (2-G)*

Robert Rogers, Jr., the last of Robert T. and Sarah Adams Rogers ten children, was born in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. He married Mary Crow, daughter of James Crow, Sr., of lower Spartanburg County. We have no dates at all — of birth, marriage, or death — for either Robert or Mary Crow Rogers. Robert was a successful farmer. He acquired his father's plantation on Tyger River as well as other holdings. He and Mary had two sons, Elias and John Smith. Since we have no dates for Elias, we can only assume from certain other known circumstances that he was the older.<sup>4</sup>

Mary probably died some time before Robert sold the farm to James Madison Nesbitt, whose heirs continue to own it and to live there. Mrs. Mary Nesbitt and her daughter Kathryn Galloway and son-in-law Dick Galloway own and operate this beautiful plantation. The deeds and records of land transfer from Robert Rogers to J. Madison Nesbitt on file in the Spartanburg County Courthouse show that four pieces of land totalling 386 acres were sold to J. M. Nesbitt in 1843 for \$3,000. J. M. Nesbitt was the father of Newton Nesbitt, whose son John, deceased, was the husband of the present owner. The farm, overlooking Tyger River and Nesbitt Shoals, is still productive, and the Rogers graveyard has remained unmolested for almost two hundred years.

After he had disposed of all property in 1846, Robert and his son Elias, by this time a Baptist minister, moved with their families to Georgia, where Robert is said to have remarried. Here the record stops. This is the one point in the entire Rogers genealogical record where there is a dearth of statistical data. We have no dates of birth, marriage, or death for Robert Rogers, his wife Mary Crow, or their son Elias. We have been unable to find out where in Georgia Robert and Elias went, but we continue to search.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> "Rogers Family History in South Carolina," manuscript provided by the Rev. Robert Ivey.

<sup>4</sup> For example, *Minutes of the Spartan Baptist Association*, p. 88, notes that Elias was first mentioned in Unity Church records on March, 1823, when asked "to cite Joseph Johnson to the next meeting for abusing his family." It is not likely that a boy born later than 1813 (year of John's birth) would be charged with such a responsibility.

<sup>5</sup> Only recently it has been suggested to me that Elias may have proceeded later to Florida. The Baptist Association there has been unable as yet to confirm this.

*John Smith Rogers (1813-1889) (3-G)*

John Smith Rogers was born in lower Spartanburg County on August 19, 1813. He died on March 17, 1889, and is buried in the old Bethel Baptist Cemetery at Woodruff. His wife, Vienna Hobby, was born December 15, 1818, in a lower Spartanburg County settlement called Hobbyville, near Woodruff. She died February 13, 1898, and is buried beside her husband at Bethel Baptist Cemetery. Vienna was the daughter of Zachariah (born 1785) and Rhoda Bobo Hobby (born October 7, 1792), and the granddaughter of John (born 1754) and Elizabeth Hobby, all of Spartanburg County. This family strain goes back to the Hobbys who migrated from Virginia in the early 1700's. Vienna was the granddaughter also of Burrell (born April 15, 1763) and Elizabeth Roebuck Bobo,<sup>6</sup> who were married September 15, 1786. I am assuming that it was from the Bobos that my name was started on its way down to me, since Vienna named her first-born son, my grandfather, after her uncle Virgil Bobo.

John Rogers was a successful farmer. Late in his life, in 1883, he purchased the Hobby home place consisting of "370 acres and chattels," for the sum of \$3500. He was considered well-to-do when he died six years later. For forty years John was an active member of the Unity Baptist Church. He saw active duty as a Confederate soldier, though he was forty-eight years old when the war began. His enlistments were on November 11, 1862, and September 11, 1863. He was discharged on February 8, 1864.

The nine children of John Smith and Vienna Hobby Rogers were all born in lower Spartanburg County:

- 4-G 1. Virgil Madison Rogers, born 1845, died 1919; married Adeline Lanham.
2. Hobby, born probably 1847. Hobby was too young to enter the army at the beginning of the war; however, according to the record of those in the Confederate Army from Spartanburg County, Hobby "died at Combehee."<sup>7</sup> He was a member of Company A, 1st Battalion of State Troops. If he was born in 1847, he would have been seventeen or eighteen years old in 1864. Along with the listing of veterans there is a description of the Spartan Rangers, a cavalry company composed of seventeen-year-old boys who had equipped themselves and who formed a part of the State Reserves, which were called out in 1864. The record states that they were in a great many engagements and rendered valiant service. One ver-

<sup>6</sup> I have not yet established any connection between Burrell Bobo and Jesse Bobo of Roebuck, who married my cousin Annie Rogers (see Chapter VII).

<sup>7</sup> J. B. O. Landrum. *History of Spartanburg County*. Published by *The Spartanburg Journal*, 1954, p. 539.

sion of Hobby Rogers' death, which I have been unable to verify, is that he was killed when his horse fell on him in a lancing contest. Robert Ivey's "Rogers Family History in South Carolina," however, states that having been unable to get excused because of illness, Hobby Rogers died of pneumonia while on picket duty.

3. Elizabeth, born 1849; married \_\_\_\_\_ Holcombe.
4. William, born 1850; married Louise Nesbitt.
5. Robert, born 1852; married Josephine Johnson. They went to Georgia.
6. Franklin Pierce, born 1855; married Lillian Lester. Their two children died very young. Pierce Rogers drowned in the Enoree River in Spartanburg County.
7. Charles, born 1858; married Maude Williams. They had a son Elford. Charles became a successful doctor in Spartanburg County.
8. Mary, born 1860; married Washington Drummond, a successful farmer and businessman in Laurens County.
9. Louise, born \_\_\_\_\_; married Major Miles Ferguson.

*Elias Rogers (no dates) (3-G)*

Though our line of descent comes through John Smith Rogers, it is important to mention his brother Elias, first son of Robert, Jr., and Mary Crow Rogers. Elias seems to have been closely associated with his father and to have moved with him to Georgia some time after Mary's death. He seems also to have been a favorite of his grandfather, Robert T. We have no known dates at all for Elias Rogers but have established that he and his wife Sarah were the parents of two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary.<sup>8</sup>

While young, Elias was given a tract of land by his grandfather, Robert T. Rogers, according to the record in the Spartanburg County Courthouse, Register of Mesne-Conveyance, Book O, page 33, Robert Rogers to Elias Rogers, 9th of November, 1817.

This Indenture made this day between Robert Rogers Sr. of the State of South Carolina and District of Spartanburg of the one part and Elias Rogers, Grandson of the said Robert Rogers of the other part, witnesseth that the said Robert Rogers for and in consideration of the natural love

*Minutes of the Spartan Baptist Association.* p. 76, lists the Rev. John Elford Rogers, pastor of the Green Pond Church in 1898 and again in 1901, the year of his death, as "son of Elias Rogers." We have been unable as yet to establish this and are inclined to have doubts chiefly because John Elford was born in 1859 in Spartanburg County, thirteen years after Elias had moved his family to Georgia. Until further information is uncovered, we list only Elizabeth and Mary as Elias' children. They are mentioned on p. 89 of the *Minutes* as being sent from Unity Church in 1840 with Sarah and Elias and others to form a new church.

and affection which he hath and beareth to the said Elias Rogers hath given granted and confirmed and by these presents do give grant and confirm unto the said Elias Rogers . . . a certain tract of land situated in said county state and district on the south side of fourth fork of Tyger River — 173 acres — on day and date above written.

Witness J. Ward signed Robert Rogers

This was an unusual action, since Elias must have been quite young at the time, and since the presumably younger grandson was not mentioned in the transaction. In fact, there is no indication that John ever inherited anything from his grandfather. Perhaps Robert T. felt a particularly strong emotional tie to the older son of his own youngest son. William was doing well and could provide amply for his family. Ideas of primogeniture were strong in those days, and one can only note that eight daughters were born to Robert and Sarah after William's birth and before Robert's. It has been suggested that Elias may have exhibited an early bent toward religious activity. We know only that the land was given.

Another deed four years later is recorded as follows in the Register of Mesne-Conveyance, Book R, page 395, no. 371:

Robert Rogers Sr. and Elias Rogers, both of state and district of aforesaid: To members of Unity Church do of our own free will for the desire we have for the prosperity of Zion, give unto the present worshiping congregation attending at Unity Meeting House on the south side of Tyger River three acres of land. To have and to hold — forever for a free Burying Ground and a free privilege to all orderly worshiping congregations of every denomination to have free privilege to occupy a place of worship, not interfering with a stated monthly meeting and lastly we do hereby bind ourselves, heirs, executors and administrators to warrant and forever defend said Tract of land with the above privilege unto said congregations and their successors from us and our heirs, and assigns witness our hand and seal this the 14th day of July, in the year 1821.

Witnesses

William Posey

Joseph Brewton

Sworn to: Robert Ligon

J. P.

Robert Rogers

Elias Rogers

This is the church where my mother, Katherine McCravy Rogers, an ardent Southern Baptist, worshipped for many years, where all four of her children were brought into her faith, and where my father, James Lanham Rogers, finally joined the family in membership after the death of his Methodist mother. Prior to his joining we alternated our attendance between Father's church, Tabernacle Methodist, one and a half miles east of our place, and Unity Baptist, one mile west. My mother labored many years trying to persuade my father to come

over to the "one true church" — Southern Baptist. He and I talked about it on the front porch of the home at Roebuck in the cool of one summer evening not many years before his death. We recalled the long struggle, the bitterness for the children, and how I as the eldest felt it so keenly when Mother would after an argument leave the room in tears, chiding, "You just don't love me enough to join us." Father turned to me and said, "Yes, Virgil, I finally joined when I could do it without breaking my mother's heart. But I'm just as much a Methodist now as I ever was!" It made little difference to him so long as he was doing what he thought was according to the Bible. In retrospect I think it was this influence in my childhood which so strongly inclined me toward non-denominationalism. When we look at the world's religious wars, the rigidity of some branches of religion, and the long bitter struggles for separation of church and state and for freedom of worship, my father's position seems eminently sound. I find a certain sad irony in the fact that it was the Rogers family that gave ground for this little Baptist church which proved such a threat to my Methodist Grandmother Rogers.

My great-great-grandfather insisted that the church on the soil given by himself and his grandson must be open to all denominations. The church followed through with his request, and Methodists, Baptists, and Quakers all worshipped there on different days. Further, the church added a portion for the Negro slaves for services.<sup>9</sup> The full listing of membership in the church in 1819 included the following slaves: Burton's Ben, Bragg's Winney, Brewton's Lydia, Willis' Edy, Rushes' Silvy, Leatherwood's Hannah, Willis' Prescilla (sic), Rogers' Dick, and others.<sup>10</sup>

There is little information to go on concerning slaves in the family since after the Civil War this was an unpopular topic. The 1790 census lists "no slaves" for Robert T. Rogers. We do not know about Robert, Jr., but we do know that his brother William "had much African property."<sup>11</sup> I have a copy of his will recorded "9th Nov. 1830" in which certain Negro girls were willed to his daughters. "I leave my Daughter Sary A. Rogers, a Malattay Gearl (sic) Named Mariah together with a good Horse Bridle & Saddle," states the will; and after leaving "Negro gearls" Linda, Fanney, Letty, and Pinder to his various daughters, continues, ". . . the above Named Negro girls

<sup>9</sup> In 1879 William Alexander gave land on the Woodruff Road to "the colored members of Unity Baptist Church," and they built and constituted their own church named Mount Alexander Baptist Church. See p. 95, *Minutes of the Spartan Baptist Association*.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 85.

<sup>11</sup> Letter of May 24, 1927, from Mary Shands to Mrs. Ella Hester Tribble.

(sic!) if any of my Daughters Should Dye Without leaving any Bodily Issue is to Return to my youngest Sons Robert & James together with the Said Negroes Issue if they should have any." We know that John Smith Rogers had slaves, for he sent one to Virginia to bring back his wounded son Virgil near the close of the Civil War.

It was the question of slavery which caused the Quakers to withdraw from the area and move back North, even though they had been the builders of the original Unity Church house. When the Quakers moved on, they turned the property over to the Baptists, and thus was created the Southern Baptist Church of Unity.

On December 15, 1833, Unity voted "to set apart Elias Rogers to the ministry."<sup>12</sup> He served as pastor there from 1834 to 1839, later serving Green Pond, Pleasant Grove, Rocky Creek, Philadelphia, Friendship, Cedar Shoal, Abner's Creek, and Mount Pleasant Baptist churches before moving to Georgia, where he continued his ministry.

An amusing story is told by H. P. Griffith<sup>13</sup> which may suggest why our great-great-uncle's tenure in some of his parishes was somewhat modest in length. "Elias Rogers an ordained minister preaching at Unity Church and Rocky Creek Church, was a man of strong will, of great moral courage and of robust physical frame. He raised his voice at that early time against the sin of drunkenness and advocated total abstinence as the only safeguard against it. His boldness was not always subject to the dictates of prudence; and his uncompromising hostility to the use of spirits, rendered him unpopular with many, and frequently involved him in personal difficulties from which a man of feeble physical powers would hardly have extricated himself. On one occasion he preached a strong temperance sermon somewhere in Greenville County, and some of his words being repeated to a notorious bully who was not present, gave mortal offense to that dignitary of the still-house. The bully swore rudely and profanely that he would whip the preacher on sight or compel him to retract or apologize. Rogers was warned of his threats and advised by his friends to try to avoid an interview. But the interview could not be avoided. The bully confronted him in a crowd and asked him if he had said what had been reported? Rogers asked, 'And what if I did say it?' 'Why,' continued the bully, 'I said when I heard it, that if you said that, I would whip you as soon as I laid eyes on you.' 'Well,' replied Rogers, 'Mr. Jones, I said it; and as far as whipping me, that is a thing which has often been tried and has never yet been done.' It is needless to

<sup>12</sup> *Minutes of the Spartan Baptist Association*, p. 88.

<sup>13</sup> H. P. Griffith. *The Life and Times of Rev. John G. Landrum*. Privately published, 1885, pp. 103-4.

add that the bully concluded that prudence was the better part of valor, and the preacher went unpunished." *A History of Unity*, taken from the 1844 *Minutes of the Tyger River Baptist Association*, states (page 13), "The labors of Elder Rogers were much blest during his ministration of this church."

One further item of interest in the history of Unity Church is the fact that a group of fourteen members organized the Unity Baptist Church of Christ at Plainville, Georgia, to which they proceeded to migrate on March 10, 1849. It was just three years prior to this that Robert, Jr., and Elias and their families moved to Georgia.<sup>14</sup> I have been unable to verify their Georgia location, and have wondered if it is possible that they were the first to go to Plainville and to suggest the new church. My wife and I have visited churches, cemeteries, and courthouses in several counties and towns in Georgia, including Plainville, in the hope of finding some trace of Robert and Elias Rogers. We met descendants of the original Spartanburg County founders but picked up no trace of Elias Rogers and his father.

We have given much more attention here to Elias than to anyone else — John, for instance — simply because his work and activities were recorded in church history and thus accessible. The normally quiet lives of farmers do not lend themselves to historical recording.

#### *Virgil Madison Rogers, Sr. (1845-1919) (4-G)*

Virgil Madison Rogers, Sr., was born on February 10, 1845, in the Hobby house, ancestral home of his mother, Vienna Hobby Rogers, near Woodruff in lower Spartanburg County.<sup>15</sup> He died on October 25, 1919, at the Woodruff home of his daughter, Mrs. Carrie Workman, and is buried in Tabernacle Church Cemetery about six miles from Woodruff. The gravestone notes his age as 74 years.

He married Narcissa Adeline Lanham on September 17, 1868. She was born in lower Spartanburg County on April 18, 1849. She died on December 18, 1915, and is buried in Tabernacle Cemetery beside her husband. She was the daughter of James Madison Lanham and Louisa DeAubrey Tucker Lanham. Her grandparents were Samuel Willis Tucker and Laodicea Howard Tucker. Her great-grandparents were John Tucker, a Revolutionary soldier, and Nancy Wofford. Her great-great-grandparents were Captain Joseph Wofford, born in 1745 in Rock Creek, Maryland, a Revolutionary officer, and Martha

<sup>14</sup> *Minutes of the Spartan Baptist Association*, P. 91.

<sup>15</sup> My cousin Grace Holcombe Bedenbaugh tells me she has information placing Virgil's birthplace as being in "a house nearby" rather than in the Hobby house, the version I was given many times by my father.

Llewellyn, born 1754, a Quaker. The Rev. Benjamin Wofford, founder of Wofford College at Spartanburg, was her great-uncle. One brother, Dr. Joseph Marion Lanham, was a widely known and respected physician in Spartanburg County. Another brother, Samuel Willis Tucker Lanham, served in Congress from Texas for seventeen years and as governor of Texas for four years. Her nephew, Fritz G. Lanham, Samuel's son, served in Congress for thirty-two years.

Virgil Madison Rogers, for whom I was named, was the first-born of a very devoted couple, both with histories stretching back to the Revolution and before. He was a man of short but erect stature. My father once said to me as a boy, "Son, they say your granddaddy is so honest and straight that when he walks, he almost leans backward." I knew him all through my childhood, as my father's farm joined his on the old Rogers' Bridge Road. Grandfather's acreage, bought from "Mrs. Penelope Alexander,"<sup>16</sup> was part of the large grant which Alexander Alexander I had received from King George III of England many years earlier. The purchase was made January 28, 1874, and consisted of 238.7 acres, for which Virgil Rogers paid \$1345.35. Several black sharecropper families lived on the land. This was a fine farm. I hunted partridges, rabbits, and squirrels many times in my grandfather's woods. Today the place has been converted completely to reforestation since erosion has taken much of the topsoil because of neglect with the passing of years. The old family home burned in the 1950's.

Virgil as a boy had a good home and comfortable living. The slavery issue was fast coming to the point of rebellion and armed conflict with the U. S. Government. He, like most Southerners, as he told me, realized that human bondage was wrong and that some solution must be found to the social and economic problems facing the country and particularly the South. By the time he had reached his sixteenth birthday, the fighting had begun.

There were evidences of strife all around. Slaves were being spirited off to St. Augustine by the Spaniards or North through the Underground Railway to Canada. Families were divided. Ministers were in especially embarrassing positions. Racial interbreeding was common, and while intermarriage was illegal, a large mixed blood population was developing. There was disagreement over the sale of indentured whites to planters and businessmen. The South Carolina colony had resisted the shipment of penal groups such as those sent to

<sup>16</sup> We have been unable as yet to determine the exact relationship of "Mrs. Penelope Alexander" to Alexander Alexander I.

the Oglethorpe settlement in Georgia. The flourishing business of growing rice, indigo, cotton, and tobacco, the labor of clearing the land for plantations, made for much soul-searching and ambivalence on the question of continuing, limiting, or stopping the system of human slavery. But all the questions became moot or academic almost overnight.

The call to arms was heard at the Rogers home. Men under fifty were summoned to fight. Virgil's father, John Smith Rogers, was forty-eight years old on August 19, 1861. This meant that he must enter the struggle, a father of nine children with a farm to look after. As of the previous February, his oldest son was sixteen years old. Feeling very deeply about the "rights" of his state and the South, also recognizing that his father could ill afford to desert the family and the farm for war and the possibility of being wounded or killed, Virgil asked to be allowed to go in his father's place. The authorities permitted this, and on December 25, 1861, he enlisted at Spartanburg as a private in Captain Francis Marion Tucker's Company D, 18th Regiment, S. C. Volunteers. Later this became Company E of the S. C. 18th Infantry. His enlistment was for a year. Meanwhile, as it turned out, his father had to go into military service anyhow. According to the record, Virgil would not have been drafted until age twenty; however, he left the farm again and volunteered a second time, "for the duration of the war," on February 18, 1863, in Company E, 18th Regiment, S. C. Infantry at Glenn Springs, S. C.

Grandfather Rogers never gave us many details about the battles in which he fought. The few details we had are verified in the United States Archives records, Group 109, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Washington, D. C. In the siege of Petersburg, Virginia, where the Confederate lines were dug in to protect the railway center for transport of troops and supplies, the Union commander secretly had a tunnel 511 feet long dug under the Confederate line. A four-ton powder charge was put at the end and ignited on July 30, 1864, blowing a crater 170 feet long. The Northern forces followed with an assault. The confusion and the depth of the crater gave time for the "Rebels" to regroup and press forward and win the battle. This was one of about four major battles of the war in which both commanding generals, Grant and Lee, were involved. Grant is said to have called his side's effort a "stupendous failure," though the subsequent siege did keep Lee at a disadvantage.

Virgil was seriously wounded at Petersburg. A minieball<sup>17</sup>

struck his shoulder blade and split with half going into the flesh and the other half entering deep into the shoulder socket. He was hospitalized at the Episcopal Church Hospital in Petersburg and missed a number of muster rolls with "wounded leave furlough." One record shows him "absent without leave." This worried me until I found another "wounded furlough leave" listed a few months later. For months he lay dangerously ill in the hospital. Maggots cleaned his wounds by eating away the dead flesh. The last muster roll shows "Virgil Rogers, a S. C. farmer age 19 with shoulder wound, still in hospital." He was there until sometime in the spring of 1865.

Word was somehow received at the farm, where his father had returned after becoming "too old" to serve in the army, that Virgil would be released by discharge if he could be taken home. It was decided that a slave named Bird should be dispatched with a mule to go through army lines to Petersburg for the wounded man. When, after covering somehow an incredible four hundred miles, Bird finally arrived at the hospital, Virgil was too ill to speak and could only beckon from his bed.

Many weeks passed, the parents at home wondering whether they would ever again see their son. Finally one afternoon in the spring of 1865, the trio — two men and a mule — arrived back at the farm, a cause for great rejoicing. Many times I have wished in vain for details of what must have been an amazing journey. Doubtless some were given to the family at the time but these were not handed down. As a boy, however, I always felt a unique gratitude toward the man who accomplished the mission of bringing back the young wounded soldier whose name I was to bear. Bird, whom I never knew, remains one of my all-time heroes.

As for the minieball, Virgil's brother-in-law physician and neighbor, Dr. Joseph Marion Lanham, removed a part of it twenty-eight years later, the rest working its way out after a few more years. My grandfather was never strong, never able to do hard physical labor after his injury; but following the surgery his arm improved greatly, and he was able to make better use of it during the last twenty years of his life. Many times as a child I looked at the minieball fragments, souvenirs of a hazardous time in my grandfather's life. Only last spring I learned that they are now in the possession of Caroline Workman Montgomery of Camden, South Carolina, one of Virgil's granddaughters.

One incident comes to mind which Grandfather related that greatly impressed me as a boy. When asked if he had ever personally killed anybody during the course of the war, his thoughtful reply was, "Yes."

<sup>17</sup> A conical bullet with a hollow base which expands, when fired, to fit the rifling of the gun, named for its inventor, French Captain Claude E. Minié, 1814-1879.

He told of being on sentry duty one day when suddenly from across the field came a rifle report, and a bullet hit a fence rail close to him. He dropped as it hit and remained down until the Union sharpshooter decided to rise to a sitting position in the corner of the fence across the field. Grandfather cautiously got his rifle into position, took aim, and shot. The Union soldier dropped back on the ground; his knees pulled up into a jack-knifed position and remained permanently still. That was the only "enemy" victim of Grandfather's military experience that he was positive about.

I was a young man attending Wofford College when my grandfather died. I left my classes to be with him for the afternoon when I heard from Father that he had become unconscious at Aunt Carrie Workman's home in Woodruff. There had always been a special bond between us, perhaps because we had the same name. Somehow we had seemed always to understand each other and to enjoy being together. Even in the twilight hour of that beautiful October day, October 25, 1919, there was something very comforting to me about being able to be in his presence, unconscious as he was, as he laid down his burdens.

Our grandmother, Narcissa Adeline Lanham Rogers, was a motherly sort who always had a well-filled cookie jar or honey in the comb for her grandchildren. Naturally we all enjoyed visiting our grandparents' farm. The Howard Rogers children, the Joseph Marion Lanham children (the younger ones), and the James Lanham Rogers children (my sister, my two brothers, and I) frequently converged at Grandpa's place. He was "Uncle Virgil" to the Lanhams.

The barns, the blacksmith shed with its bellows and bright charcoal forge flame, the smokehouse, the spring and creek at the foot of the hill in the pines, the pasture and gullies all made wonderful territory for childhood exploits. The building of "railways" on the gully banks with the John Rogers boys when they came from the "city" of Woodruff; the making of pine needle playhouses with the Mason cousins, Annie and Joe Rogers, and Irene Alexander from up Cavins way; and the great excitement when Grandpa robbed the beehives, are experiences never to be forgotten. In berry season we invaded the "sarvice" bushes, at least once earning a good scolding from Grandpa by breaking some large branches.

The Sunday gatherings for family dinners at Grandma's, with the relatives driving in from over the county in their carriages and buggies (some, by 1912 or 1916, in their "tin lizzies"), were indeed highlights of childhood. There were, however, two aspects of those glorious days to which I never became quite reconciled. All the

children had to wait until the parents and grandparents had gorged themselves, telling seemingly endless yarns so that it was like an eternity before they would finally leave the 11-foot table to us children. The other dreaded time came during leavetaking when we boys were expected dutifully to line up and kiss all our aunts goodbye. Aunt Carrie Workman caught me sneaking out on one occasion and good-naturedly apprehended me. It was one of the most embarrassing moments of my childhood.

Narcissa Adeline Lanham Rogers, whose ancestry given earlier goes back into the Lanham, Wofford, and Tucker families, in uniting with the prolific Rogers family assured us, her descendants, of many relatives. That is one fascinating aspect of the study of this family group. They lived for a century and a half largely in Spartanburg and Union Counties, South Carolina; however, after the Civil War, they began to scatter, even more so after World Wars I and II. The great majority nevertheless are still in South Carolina.

Narcissa Adeline in her later years suffered from a diabetic condition for which at that time there was no effective means of control. She died on December 18, 1915, and was buried in the family plot at Tabernacle Cemetery, where four years later Virgil was laid to rest beside her.

This couple had thirteen children. Two of them died while very small: Hugh Murcheson, age three, and Harrison Floyd, age one. Six boys and five girls grew up and established families — noticeably smaller families. Of the thirteen Rogers children, there were forty-five grandchildren or an average of 3.4 per family. Since only eleven survived to rear families, the actual average was 4.5 per family. On the basis, however, of grandchildren surviving — namely, forty — the average per family was 3.3. These forty grandchildren of Virgil and Addie Rogers had eighty offspring or great-grandchildren who survived early childhood, an average of 2 per family. It is too early to tell for the fourth generation, but I predict an average of 1.5.

The children of Virgil Madison and Narcissa Adeline Lanham Rogers, all born in lower Spartanburg County, are as follows: James Madison Lanham Rogers, John Smith Rogers, Louisa Vienna Rogers Holcombe, Virgil Marion Howard Rogers, Emma Tucker Rogers Foster, Benjamin Lanham Rogers, Hugh Murchison Rogers, Josephine Adeline Rogers Mason, Harrison Floyd Rogers, Mary Elyn Rogers Alexander, Samuel Wilson Rogers, Carolina Floyd Rogers Workman, and George McCall Rogers. As already mentioned, Hugh Murchison and Harrison Floyd both died when very small children.

For a complete listing of all descendants in each of these families, see Chapter VII.

ROGERS

1-19-89

Borrowed from NCHS

JAMES ROGERS

Rogers

OF

NEW LONDON, CT.,

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS.

---

BY

JAMES SWIFT ROGERS,

A. B., HARVARD; MEMBER N. E. HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY;  
NEW LONDON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ETC., ETC.

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## PREFACE.



WHEN the compiler of this genealogy began collecting records of Rogers families it was not with the idea of publishing a genealogy of the descendants of James Rogers, of New London, Ct.; but the material first found was largely of this family, which made it possible to make this the first of a series of Rogers genealogies, which, it is hoped, may be published.

The first extensive records which came to hand were furnished by the late Bradford Haile Rogers, of Chicago, Ill. They consisted mainly of a copy of the records made by Daniel Rogers, of New London, Ct., who did more than any other single individual to preserve the records of this noted family.

The Daniel Rogers records have been carefully compared with the original records of New London and elsewhere by Miss Anna B. Williams, of Springfield, Mass., and through her untiring labor many errors have been corrected and much other material has been added. To her painstaking and unrequited toil the compiler is especially indebted.

Space forbids mentioning all who have aided in the work. Among those who have been most active in its interests are Lester T. Rogers, of Milton Junction, Wis., who has been a large contributor of records and historical matter; Warren R. Dix, Esq., of New York City; Mrs. Jennet T. Rogers, of Brookfield, N. Y.; the late Miss Emily E.

Plumb, of Hartford, Ct.; Mrs. A. M. Daskam, of Norwalk, Ct.; Mrs. Dr. F. H. Whittemore, of New Haven, Ct.; Orson P. Rogers, of Marengo, Ill.; Charles D. Rogers, of Providence, R. I., Horace Rogers, of Norwich, Ct.; Charles H. Rogers, of Moodus, Ct.; Frank W. Rogers, of Hartford, Ct.; Charles Rogers, of Whitney's Point, N. Y., and James S. Rogers, of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. George H. Rogers, of Oxford, N. Y., and the late Jabez Nelson Rogers, of Berlin, Wis., have contributed valuable data.

Much has been gathered from family genealogies and town histories. Among those which have been most freely consulted for genealogical and historical facts, and which deserve special mention, are the following: The Hyde Genealogy; Prentis Genealogy and Harris Genealogy; History of Southampton, L. I., by George Rogers Howell; Selleck's Norwalk; Baker's History of Montville, Ct.; History of New London, Ct., by Miss Caulkins, and the History of Norwich, Ct., by the same author.

The finely arranged manuscript records of the late William T. Rogers, of Quincy, Ill., and the valuable collection of notes furnished by Warren R. Dix, Esq., have been of much assistance.

That a complete genealogy cannot be expected and that errors are unavoidable, goes without saying. No pains have been spared to collect all the reliable data possible, and if the hundreds who have been asked to send family records, and have neglected to do so, had complied with the request, the list of descendants of James Rogers of New London would have been very much longer and more accurate.

To all who have replied to letters and sent Bible and other records, the compiler returns his sincere thanks.

Only those who have had experience in a work of this character can appreciate the labor involved and the difficulty in procuring information. Persons having no interest in preserving family records have not taken the trouble to say so and thus enable the compiler to seek elsewhere for data expected from them. Past experience has shown that these same persons are generally the most severe critics of the published volume.

To avoid errors in copying names and dates, transcripts of records as arranged for publication have, whenever possible, been either submitted to the senders for revision or compared with town, church, and land records. This comparison has involved the reading of thousands of pages of unindexed books of records in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and other States.

The descendants of James Rogers far outnumbered all others in New London bearing his name; but the presence there of other Rogers families of entirely different ancestry has necessitated great care in tracing lines of descent. Very many Christian names are constantly repeated in every family of each line, and the birth-dates often correspond so nearly as to compel a careful study of land and probate records to insure correctness.

Descendants of Thomas Rogers of the Mayflower, and of John Rogers of Dedham, England, settled in New London, and representatives of both these lines are still to be found in that city and its vicinity.

There was also an Adam Rogers, son of Adam, both of whom were slaves; the younger was owned and afterwards freed by the family of James Rogers. This Adam, Jr., married Catherine Jones, a white woman of New London, and the New London records contain a great many names of their descendants.

Many particulars regarding James Rogers and his family have been secured by Miss Anna B. Williams, the presentation of which would require an amount of space not available in a work of the present description. All of these particulars will be published in her History of the Rogerenes. Much of her material has never appeared in any historical work, but has been secured by her from court records and files, and from writings of the same date not generally accessible. By means of this new material, many traditions regarding the Rogerenes, which have been promulgated by former writers, are disproven and the true character of this sect revealed.

The many important facts secured by Miss Williams require for their clear and full presentation three hundred pages. The work of

Mr. John R. Bolles, on the same subject, which is to accompany her history, will occupy about one hundred pages, while an Appendix, containing extracts from Rogerene writings, throwing light upon the various points, will fill another hundred pages. Thus the entire work will form a volume of five hundred pages.

The author of the History of the Rogerenes has furnished us in outline a correction of the error made by Miss Caulkins, in her statement that there was a contention among the children of James Rogers in regard to the settlement of his estate. This will more fully appear in her History.

To the courtesy of the same author we are indebted for a brief description of the Rogerene sect in the light of her investigations, and of some particulars in the life of its founder.

By a ruling of the War Department at Washington, the military records of persons engaged in the several wars are not accessible to the general public, and only those directly descended from soldiers or sailors can obtain records from the Department; consequently where there were two or more of the same name engaged in a particular service, the descendants must be relied upon for specific information, as it is impossible to identify individuals of the same name by reference to published lists.

JAMES S. ROGERS.



## INTRODUCTION.

### THE ROGERS FAMILY.

**O**F the many Rogers families whose ancestors came to New England prior to 1700, the parentage of the first immigrant has rarely been ascertained, and, in some instances, as with the families of John of Marshfield, William of Southampton, and James of Newport, the line stops short of a known immigrant.

Gen. John C. Underwood, of Covington, Ky., states the line of James Rogers, of New London, to be as follows:—

1. Sir John Fitz Roger, of Dorset, England, and wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Simon Ferneaux, Knight, descended from the Earls of Bush.
2. Sir John Fitz Roger and Agnes Mordaunt, 1415-1441.
3. Sir John Fitz Roger and Elizabeth Shuttlebroke.
4. Sir Henry Rogers and Annie, daughter of Lord William Sturton.
5. Thomas Rogers and Catharine de Courtenay. (The lineage of Catharine de Courtenay can be traced in unbroken line to Alfred the Great.)
6. Nicholas Rogers.
7. William Rogers.
8. William Rogers and Mary Ash.
9. John Rogers (born 1571, died 1635) and Elizabeth Bostwick.
10. James Rogers and Elizabeth Rowland.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are historically correct, but authentic records of numbers 6, 7, 8, and 9 seem to be wanting, so far as connecting them with the first five or with the tenth, is concerned.

#### THE ROGERS NAME.

Most authorities agree that the name Roger, Rogers, is derived from the word Hruod in Frank; Hrother in the North, and Ruhm in the modern German, meaning fame, or glory. Charlotte M. Yonge, in her "Christian Names," says that the Italian Ruggiero is the prime favorite of Italian poets. In the German it is Roger or Rudiger, while in the Spanish it is Rogerio. Historical tradition associates it with all that is true and noble; and another meaning ascribed to it is "one whose word is reliable."

Others claim that the name is derived from the French, since we read that Roger I, Count of Sicily and Calabria, and the founder of the Norman dynasty in these countries, was born in Normandy, France, about 1031.

This suggests that the English Rogers families were possibly originally Norman French and went to England with William the Conqueror.

#### COATS OF ARMS.

Books on Heraldry give very many coats of arms of Rogers families.

General Underwood, who has made a study of the subject, says: "The earliest crest of the Rogers escutcheon was a 'Fleur de lis,' and the first motto was 'Nos nostraque Deo,' which freely interpreted, means 'Ourselves and our possessions to God.'"

Rev. R. P. Stebbins, in his "Leominster Centennial Address" says: "Mr. Carter, of Lunenburg, Mass., has in his possession a coat of arms of the Rogers family, which his great uncle, Dr. Jacob Peabody, Jr., gave him. It is a sheaf of wheat."

Of the two pictures here shown, that with the star is copied from an embroidered coat of arms in the possession of a descendant of Capt. Stevens Rogers (descendant of Joseph, son of James'), and is claimed to be that of the family of James of New



London. The other is a copy of a seal furnished by the late Jabez Nelson Rogers, of Berlin, Wis., and although he could not tell where it came from originally, he knew it had been in the possession of the descendants of Samuel Rogers, son of James', for more than a hundred years. It is certainly unique and differs from any found in books of Heraldry.

The following extract from the report of the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society shows clearly that neither these arms nor any other coat can be authoritatively used by the descendants of James Rogers, of New London :—

“It should be borne in mind that there is no person and no institution in the United States with authority to regulate the use of coats of arms. Moreover, the fact that an individual possessed a painting of a coat of arms, or used it upon plate or seal, is not proof that he had a right to it.

“Proof of right must either be found in the Heralds' records, or be established by authenticated pedigree direct from the armiger.”

#### JOHN ROGERS THE MARTYR.

If tradition could be accepted as fact, we must believe that nine-tenths of those in this country bearing the name of Rogers, are descendants of John Rogers, the first martyr in Queen Mary's reign. None are more positive of such descent than are the descendants of James, of New London. By some it is asserted that complete records were destroyed when the house of Peter Rogers, in New London, at the time of the massacre, was burned by the British, led by Benedict Arnold. Another version is published in the “New London Day,” of June 15, 1894 :—

“Capt. Henry Hammond Rogers had a store of information, such as few men get, even in as long a life as his. Much of this information he communicated to his son, H. Stennett Rogers, at various times. One of the Captain's very interesting monologues with his son was as follows :

“When a youth, I was told by Deacon Jethro Beebe, then seventy years old, and a member of the Seventh Day Baptist

Church, Waterford, that in the year 1300, Aaron Rogers, a merchant of Rome, Italy, in consequence of religious persecution, fled for his life and took up his residence in London, England. There he resumed his business as a merchant and became wealthy. He was the great grandfather of John Rogers, who was burned at Smithfield. James Rogers, the grandson of John the martyr, came to America. Jonathan Rogers was his youngest son.'"

John Rogers, of Leominster, Mass., who was dismissed from his pastorate for "preaching doctrines subversive of the gospel," claimed to be a direct descendant of John the martyr, through John, of Dedham; but to this day no one has found the genealogical chain connecting him with John, of Dedham, and the claim that John, of Dedham, was a descendant of the martyr, has been wholly disproved.\*

With equal directness, Rev. Ammi Rogers, of the line of William of Southampton, claims, in his memoirs, to be of the martyr stock, yet the parentage of William has not been discovered.

In the Centennial Discourse delivered at Leominster, Mass., Sept. 14, 1843, by Rev. R. P. Stebbins, is the following: "Mr. Carter, of Lunenburg, Mass., informs me that his great uncle, Dr. John Peabody, Jr., who lived in Exeter, N. H., and whose papers are supposed to be all lost, had a genealogical table of all the names up to the martyr."

(Dr. Peabody was a descendant of John Rogers, of Boxford, Mass.)

Other equally authentic (?) statements could be quoted, and the fact that the belief is so universal is used as an argument in its favor.

With such a belief, fostered from boyhood, the compiler of this Genealogy (tracing his ancestry to John Rogers of Marshfield) confesses that he attempted to establish its truth. Failing to find anything satisfactory in his own family, he determined to continue the search and learn from each of the families claiming kinship to the martyr, the reasons for such claim.

\* See Rogers Family Chart, by Henry F. Waters, in N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register for April, 1887.

The following quotation from the Life of John Rogers the Martyr, by Joseph Lemuel Chester, a most careful and thorough genealogist, shows what has been done by him to clear up the mystery:—

"The writer, in common with thousands of New England brethren, was traditionally a descendant from the Marian proto-martyr. During a protracted visit to the mother country, he devoted a considerable time to genealogical researches, in order to establish, if possible, the correctness of these claims. Those researches have been thorough and minute, and he believes there is little information of any value respecting the families bearing the name of the martyr, that can be gleaned after him, at least from accessible and responsible sources.

"The only original account concerning John Rogers, which has been received as authentic for nearly three centuries, was full of the widest discrepancies and grossest errors. A singular state of things is presented by the fact that we know more of the ancestry of the martyr than we do of his posterity. The entire absence of anything like certain data respecting so large a number of children, who must, in all probability have had numerous descendants, is, and must remain, a historical mystery."

Mr. Chester's researches were followed up, and in some instances corrected, by the eminent genealogist, Mr. Henry F. Waters, who, while showing that descendants of John, of Dedham, could claim no direct descent from the martyr, found nothing to verify the claims of others to such relationship.

And here we must rest, hoping that, happily, in the future, some hitherto undiscovered records may be found which will solve the problem.

#### THE JOHN ROGERS BIBLE.

A Bible which, it is alleged, belonged to John Rogers the martyr, is carefully preserved in the archives of Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y. Its history, as told by William H. Potter, of Mystic River, is as follows:—

Judith Rogers, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Rogers, married Thomas Potter, of Hopkinton, R. I., then a part of Westerly. She was his

second wife, and had, when married, or upon the death of her father (as the oldest child) the Bible which James' brought over in 1635.

The Bible was printed in 1549, in the days of King Edward VI, under the patronage of Thomas Cranmer, primate of England, who was burnt at Oxford, Mar. 1, 1556, in the third year of Mary's reign. This book, as tradition in the family says, was the property of John Rogers, prebendary of St. Paul's, London, who was burnt at Smithfield, Feb. 4, 1555, being the first Protestant martyr in the reign of Bloody Mary.

James Rogers, one of the descendants of the martyr, brought the Bible to this country at his immigration in 1635. It had, he said, been concealed in a feather bed during the rest of Mary's reign.

He used it as a pillow in his travels and sojourn in the wilderness, as a sort of talisman, to protect him from a nightly attack of the savages. It eventually came into possession of Jonathan, fifth son of James; descended to his only son, Jonathan, and came into possession of his oldest child, Judith, as above said.

The children of Thomas and Judith Potter were: Judith, Mary, Thomas, Caleb, Jr., Clarke, Sarah, and Catharine. Mary, commonly called Polly, a maiden, who remained with the old folks, inherited the homestead and also came into possession of the precious Bible. She kept it very close, but was persuaded about the year 1836 or '37, to commit it in charge of William H. Potter (a descendant of Thomas Potter, who married Judith Rogers) to have it rebound. It had been rebound once before Judith Rogers inherited it. It was carefully rebound a second time, and taken by W. H. Potter to New Haven, to compare with ancient copies of the Holy Scriptures in the library of Yale College, where it was examined by antiquarians and pronounced a version as early as A. D. 1549. It was then returned to Polly Potter, who has since died, leaving it in possession of her niece, Mrs. Saunders, now, 1857, residing at Potter Hill, R. I.

The following is taken from a compilation by Prof. E. M. Tomlinson, of Alfred University, describing the book:—

Cranmer's first edition, to which this accurately corresponds, was first published in 1539. We give this the date of 1549, for fear of antedating. 1539 might with more propriety have been its date.

The book itself is a small, thick quarto, containing the New Testament (the translation of Cranmer of 1539), the Psalms, and a por-

tion of the Liturgy of the Protestant Church at that time. The title page and a few of the first and the last leaves have been lost, the book having been twice rebound. It is printed in the large, full, ancient German Text, with ornamental initial letters to a portion of the chapters, and a few marginal references. The chapters are divided [as] in King James' version, but they have no division into verses, capital letters in the margin indicating the commencement of paragraphs as they appear in each chapter. In various parts of the book we find brief notes and memorandums by different persons relative to its carefully cherished and authentic history.

In Austin's Genealogical Dictionary, p. 106, Samuel Hubbard, of Rhode Island, is quoted as writing in 1675, "I have a testament of my grandfather Cocke's, printed in 1549, which he hid in his bed-straw lest it should be found and burned in Queen Mary's days."

Samuel Hubbard was the grandfather of Naomi Burdick, the wife of Jonathan Rogers (the father of Judith Rogers Potter). Both the "Potter Bible" and the "Burdick Bible" are described as "testaments," and this fact, taken with the story of concealment, leads one to infer that the same book is referred to in both instances.

In an article on "John Rogers the Martyr," printed in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, in April, 1851, is this clause:—

John Rogers printed, finished, and introduced into England in 1537 the folio Bible, being the first complete edition of both the Old and New Testaments: revised and published by him alone under the assumed name of "Thomas Matthew." He printed on the last leaf these words: "To the honoure and prayse of God was this Byble printed and fynished in the yere of oure Lord God. A. M. D. XXXVII."

Quoting from Rev. R. P. Stebbins' "Leominster," we find another Bible claimed to be "the genuine Martyr Bible."

Mr. Carter, of Lunenburg, Mass., has in his possession the "Rogers Bible." Tradition is uniform in saying that the martyr's Bible was brought to this country, and this book has been handed

down from the branch of the family in Boxford. It is printed in black letter, without verses. Sections are marked on the margin with letters of the alphabet. The first part is gone to the thirty-eighth chapter of Exodus. It has been burned pretty badly, and the tradition is that it was burnt at the stake. At the commencement of the Book of Psalms, and of the Apocrypha, there are title pages, but no date; there is the monogram, or mark of the printer, however, which helps to decide the age of the book. The late C. C. Baldwin, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, examined this Bible and thus writes to Mr. Carter: "This mark was used by an ancient printer, by the name of John Cawood, to designate the books printed by him. He printed only one edition of the Bible, which was in 1549; at least I cannot ascertain that he printed more than one. These two circumstances—the mark and the single edition printed by him—make it very manifest that this Bible was printed in 1549. And as John Rogers did not suffer at the stake until Feb. 4, 1555, it is possible that this may have been the identical copy which belonged to him."

From the above widely differing statements the reader must draw his own conclusions. Patient searching has thus far failed to disclose facts to substantiate any of the traditions. But the question as to which was the particular copy used by the martyr, pales into insignificance compared with the well established facts that he not only published a Bible, but that he forfeited his life for his devotion to its sacred precepts as he interpreted them.

#### JOHN ROGERS AND THE ROGERENES.

John Rogers and his wife were zealous members of the Congregational Church (under the "Halfway Covenant") until 1674, when he was converted and began to study the Bible with great earnestness.\* He soon came to the conclusion that

\* "After it pleased God, through his rich grace in Christ Jesus, to take the guilt of my sins from my conscience and to send the Spirit of his Son into my heart, whereby he did reveal unto me his love and his acceptance of me in Jesus Christ, this unspeakable mercy did greatly engage my heart to love God and diligently to search the Scriptures, that thereby I might know how to serve God acceptably, for then I soon became a seeker how to worship God." *From epistle of John Rogers to the Seventh-Day Baptists.*

certain doctrines and customs of the Congregational Church had no scriptural origin. His wife joined with him in that opinion and in openly avowing it. Her relatives, however, were much alarmed at this course; they labored to convince her that her husband was deluded, and with such success that she was soon led to assure him that unless he would return to his former church allegiance she could not continue to live with him. He declared it impossible for him to accept doctrines and customs which conflicted with scriptural teachings. She accordingly returned to her father's house, taking her two children with her.

James Rogers, Jr., having come to hold views similar to those of his brother John, both were baptized by immersion late in 1674, and were, soon after, received into the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., by prayer and the laying on of hands.

Shortly after this, the wife of John petitioned the court for a divorce, basing her claim upon some youthful error committed by her husband previous to their marriage, of which he had told her in confidence, while under conviction of sin, at the period of his conversion, and to which she had evidently attached no such importance at the time. The case came before the grand jury. They returned the verdict, "We find not the bill."

By the aid of powerful influence, however, the Griswolds finally succeeded in obtaining the divorce from the General Court, ostensibly on the charge made in the wife's petition.\* The nature of this charge was not put upon record. The stand taken by John Rogers against the ruling church was always declared by him and by his son John to be the true reason for this divorce.

\* The court, after granting the divorce, gave the children, "for the present," into the custody of the mother, on account of the "hettridox" of the father, as shown not only by his breach of ecclesiastical laws but also by his open avowal of his intention of continuing in the same. Later, the court continued the children in the care of the mother on account of John Rogers' persistence in his "evil practices," as set forth in the first committal of the children to the care of their mother. When the children became of age to choose for themselves they returned to their father.

Early in 1675 John Rogers became pastor of a Seventh Day Baptist Church in New London, under the Newport Church. His father, mother, brothers and sisters were among the first members of this Church. His father and his brother James were especially active in promulgating the new faith under John's leadership.

By further earnest study of the Scriptures, the pastor and members of this little church came to the conclusion that the Newport Church was not following and promulgating all of the New Testament teachings. They accordingly added to the preaching and practices of their Church much that was not observed by the Seventh Day Church.

Jonathan Rogers, who was a son-in-law of Mr. Samuel Hubbard—a prominent member of the Newport Church—was averse to any departure from the latter Church in doctrines or methods. Jonathan's name was accordingly (about 1677) dropped from the New London Church. This incident caused no break in friendliness between himself and his relatives.

Not long after, William Gibson, another member of the Newport Church, was sent to New London to represent that Church as preacher and pastor. The Church of which John Rogers was pastor now became the Rogerene Church, its members being termed Rogerenes.

Believing that, according to Scripture, Christians should be answerable to God alone, and be guided only by his word as revealed in the New Testament, the Rogerenes paid no attention to ecclesiastical laws. As a consequence, they were heavily fined, imprisoned, and otherwise punished. Property far beyond the amount of the church rates was taken from them toward the support of the ruling church, and their meetings were frequently broken up. John Rogers was fined for baptizing by immersion.

In 1678 James Rogers, Jr., and his sons John and James, instituted a countermove, which continued to be employed at times when persecution was so severe as to threaten the extinction of the sect. This countermove consisted of entrance into the church of their persecutors by the Rogerene leaders, to

protest against the anti-Christian attitude of that church. Although the offenders were mobbed and heavily fined for this defensive move, it invariably secured for them some years of comparative religious liberty, and, in consequence, was employed at rare intervals. The periods of its use and the occasions for it are shown by court records and other contemporary authority.

That the Rogerenes were reluctant to resort to actual disturbance of meetings is shown by their sometimes employing lesser means by way of warning; as the simple entrance of Rogerene leaders into the meeting, who sat through the service,—probably with their hats on, in token of dissent,—or by some demonstration outside of the meeting-house, the significance of which was well understood by the church party. Only by the use of this "scriptural testimony" could John Rogers and his followers have continued their unprecedented stand against ecclesiastical legislation, in the very town where resided Governor Gurdon Saltonstall, the powerful and bitter enemy of this sect.\*

Conscientious and resolute opposition to the union of Church and State was the chief characteristic of this sect, and was continued for a hundred years, until that union was practically dissolved. Their strict adherence to apostolic teachings and customs gave them other noticeable features, among which the principle of non-resistance was one of the most prominent.

They were opposed to payment for religious services except in the case of a travelling ministry, believing that settled ministers should support themselves by secular employment, as in the early Church.

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\* For more than forty years after the death of Gov. Saltonstall, and until the ministry of Rev. Mather Byles, in the New London Congregational Church, so much tolerance was shown the Rogerenes that they were under no necessity for employing the countermove. The attitude of Mr. Byles toward this Society, and his success in instigating severer measures against it on the part of the authorities, culminated in the great serial countermove of 1764-6; in which not only the Rogerene leaders, but their followers in general, took part, and which ended only with the resignation of Mr. Byles and a return to the former tolerance on the part of the authorities.

The heroism of the Rogerenes in carrying on this countermove for so long a period, in the face of merciless mobbings and lynchings on the side of the Church party, and their utter refrainment from the slightest show of physical resistance or self-defence in return, are unparalleled in New England history.

They considered that the directions regarding healing of the sick, given to believers, were intended for Christians in all ages. Consequently the Rogerenes did not employ physicians or depend upon medicines, although they were excellent nurses in sickness, and appear to have approved ordinary restoratives, such as hot applications, wines and cordials. In cases of serious illness they obeyed the injunction of St. James regarding prayer and anointing with oil.

About 1705, John Rogers and his followers became convinced that Christ was the Sabbath of his Church, and that all the Jewish ordinances had been nailed to his cross, as stated by St. Paul. They accordingly gave up the seventh-day Sabbath, and began to hold their meetings upon Sunday. Yet, as they attached no sanctity to this day beyond its being a convenient day for weekly religious meetings, they continued to do many things, on Sunday, contrary to law; one of which was going a longer distance to their meetings than was allowed in the case of dissenters. They always refused to pay the fines imposed for such infractions of the law, and were severely punished — sometimes by the lash — for this refusal.

With the advent of religious liberty, the Rogerene Society on the New London side became extinct. This was partly owing to the large emigration of the younger members to the West and to other States, but chiefly because the main object of the Society — the division of Church and State — had been attained. Most of those who remained in New London became associated with the Baptists, as the sect most nearly agreeing with their own.

A more exclusive Rogerene community, however, living in a portion of Groton — which, because of its occupation by members of this Society, was called Quakertown — continued strictly in the doctrines and customs of their sect. This community was founded by John Waterhouse, a disciple of John Rogers, and son of Jacob Waterhouse, 2nd, of New London.

John Rogers remained single for twenty-five years after his wife left him, and until she was married to her third husband.

He had continued to declare her to be still his wife, being separated from him by no moral or religious law. But, after her marriage to a third husband, he concluded to marry again. Being unwilling to put another in the place of his first wife, he contracted with a young woman — Mary Ransford — to go with him before the County Court and ask that assembly to observe that they took each other for husband and wife.\* This plan was carried out June 6, 1699; John Rogers also informing the Court that, since he had once been married by the authorities and they had taken away his wife, without assigning any cause therefor, he declined to be married again by their form.

This marriage was not seriously interfered with until 1703, after the birth of Mary's second child. She was then fined, imprisoned and threatened with further severities if she should continue to live with John Rogers. She escaped — doubtless by his aid — to Block Island, where, in 1710, she married a man of that place, named Robert Jones. Her children by John Rogers were brought up by their father at Mamacock, and provision was made for their receiving a portion of his estate.

Twelve years after the separation from Mary, John Rogers married a very estimable woman of Oyster Bay, L. I., a widow named Sarah Cole, of the Quaker persuasion. Before their marriage, he took her to Block Island to see Mary (Mrs. Jones), who gave Mrs. Cole so satisfactory an account of him that they were married — July 4, 1714 — by Justice Ray, before leaving the island, their marriage intentions having been previously published in New London. This proved a very happy marriage.

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\* The marriage of John Rogers and Mary Ransford gave rise to many traditions, in which one and another of the Rogerene leaders figured by turns, as party to a free, or irregular, marriage. Mr. Saltonstall was generally represented as marrying this erratic couple in spite of themselves.

This humorous anecdote, variously colored, and reproduced in histories as well as in chance gossip and print, gave rise to the false statement that the Rogerenes did not observe a marriage ceremony. Investigation proves that the New London Rogerenes, with the one exception of John Rogers in the case of his second marriage, were published and married in the ordinary way.

Some of the people of Quakertown had their marriages solemnized in the Quaker form. They were legal marriages, regularly published.

In 1721, while the great epidemic of small-pox in Boston was at its height, John Rogers made a journey to that place, although he had never had the disease. Since a book of his was being published in Boston at the time, he probably had business there, and it would have been contrary to his principles to remain away through fear of contracting the malady. Yet, having for more than forty years — ever since his conversion — been in the habit of visiting persons afflicted with the small-pox, whenever opportunity offered, he undoubtedly intended to render some service in this time of panic and suffering. How long he remained in Boston is not known, but soon after his return he was prostrated with the disease, and died of it Oct. 17, 1721.

His son states that, although his father had been an immune, by the power of God, over forty years, neither he nor any of his Society pretended to know by what means a faithful servant would be removed after he had attained the age of seventy years, the promise of preservation being until old age, and old age being designated in Scripture as three score years and ten.

John Rogers wrote many books of an able character. His style is logical, clear and concise. Quite a number of his works are still extant.

The bold, uncompromising stand taken by John Rogers against Church rule aroused bitter enmity on the part of ecclesiastical rulers and their sympathizers. No opportunity was lost to present him and his followers in the most unfavorable light.

Soon after his death a book was published — emanating from ecclesiastical influence — for the express purpose of blackening his character.\* The charge against him, presented by his wife, in her petition for divorce, not having been made public by the Court, afforded the author opportunity for declaring the grossest immoralities to have been the cause of that divorce. The fact that the nature of the charge was never revealed, that it was a single charge, and a matter of which her husband had himself

\* This work was entitled "The Prey Taken from the Strong." Its author was Peter Pratt.

informed her, and which occurred previous to his marriage, was concealed from the reader, although well known to the author of this singular work.

The fact that the second marriage of John Rogers was not countenanced by the authorities gave this author further opportunity for calumny, in the same line, by representing John Rogers' alliance with Mary Ransford to have been of an immoral character. These, with other representations, most of them so transparently false as to be detected by any critical reader, were published in pamphlet form and industriously circulated. John Rogers, the son, replied to this book almost immediately, in a pamphlet of equal size and of much abler character, refuting the charges made against the character of his father.

Quotations from the most calumnious portion of the slanderous work, together with one of the versions of the Rogerene marriage anecdote, previously referred to, form the sole account given of the Rogerenes in Trumbull's History of Connecticut, from which work later historians (notably Barber, in his Collections of Connecticut) have drawn their representations of this sect. These and similar calumnies, some of them derived from traditions having like foundations, have appeared in periodicals, printed sermons and newspapers. Even so conscientious and accomplished a historian as Miss Caulkins allowed herself to be greatly misled by such traditions.

A. B. W.

#### DEED OF ROGERENE BURYING GROUND.

To all People to whom these Presents Shall Come Greeting Know yee that I John Rogers of New London in the County of New London & Colony of Connecticut in New England, for & in Consideration of the Love good will & affection which I have & do bear unto my Loving Sons, James Rogers, Ichabod Rogers, Samuel Rogers, John Rogers, Alexander Rogers, Nathaniel Rogers, Jonathan Rogers, and Daniel Rogers, all of New London afores<sup>d</sup>. have given and granted and by these presents Do Give Grant, Convey & Confirm unto them my afores<sup>d</sup> Sons, & to all the Children that are or may be born unto my afores<sup>d</sup> Sons or either of them in Wedlock Lawfully begoton or Descending from them; a Certain Tract of Land in New

London afores<sup>d</sup> for the use of a burying place for them & their Children after them from generation to generation forever where Several of my family are already buried near the River Side Bounded as followeth, beginning att y<sup>e</sup> Bank of the River; & Running Westerly by the South Side of the Brook four Rods & an half; and thence to Run South-East five Rods, and thence East about four Rods to the afores<sup>d</sup> Bank, & thence to the first Bounds mentioned together with the previledge of passing a Cross my other Land in the most Convenient place, to Carry the Dead Bodies of any of my family to the afores<sup>d</sup> burying place & also to Return back as ocasion may Require from time to time to have & and to hold the above Granted premises with all and singular the previledges & appurtinances thereto belonging or appertaining to them the Said James Rogers Jchabod Rogers, Samuel Rogers, John Rogers, Alexander Rogers Nathaniel Rogers, Jonathan Rogers & Daniel Rogers, & to their Children after them or that may Lawfully Descend from them or either of them forever to the sole use & behoof of them the said James Rogers, Ichabod Rogers, Samuel Rogers John Rogers, Alexander Rogers, Nathaniel Rogers, Jonathan Rogers & Daniel Rogers & their Children & Descendants after them as aboves<sup>d</sup> forever & I the said John Rogers do avouch my Self to be the Lawfull owner of the above granted premises and that the same is free & clear of all Incumbrances whatsoever & that they shall peacably enjoy the same forever. in witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & Seal the 13<sup>th</sup> Day of November 1751.

JOHN ROGERS

Signed sealed & delivered }  
in presence of }  
J. Hempsted  
Deborah Rogers.

New London SS  
November y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1751  
John Rogers the Subscriber to  
this Instrument personally appeared  
before me and acknowledged the Same  
to be his free act & Deed.



Test. J. HEMPSTED.  
Justice of Peace.

This paper appears to have been drawn up by Joshua Hempsted, being in his handwriting.



## EXPLANATION.

EXPERIENCE has taught the great advantage of uniformity in the arrangement of records, and the compiler of this Genealogy has practically followed the method adopted by the N. E. Historic-Genaeological Society, in order that the searcher may not be confused by an original style, to understand which often taxes time and patience and frequently leads to gross errors in copying. For the benefit of those unfamiliar with genealogies, a brief explanation may be of assistance.

The different generations are indicated by exponents placed after the Christian names; thus, James<sup>2</sup> Rogers means James Rogers of the second generation from the emigrant; John<sup>4</sup> Rogers is John Rogers of the fourth generation, etc. The names are arranged and numbered according to generations, and in each generation according to priority of birth. The children of James<sup>1</sup> Rogers are of the second generation, and Samuel,<sup>2</sup> being his eldest child, comes first in order in the second generation, the names of his children following; and so on.

Each child whose record is not completed where first made, is numbered at the left-hand side; thus: 9 Mary<sup>3</sup>, shows that the record is completed further on, and we find 9, on page 48. After the name of the head of a family, there follow (in parentheses) the names of the ancestors, printed in italics, in genealogical order; thus, 236. Capt. STEVENS<sup>6</sup> ROGERS (*Stevens,<sup>5</sup> James,<sup>4</sup> James,<sup>3</sup> Joseph,<sup>2</sup> James<sup>1</sup>*). By referring back to the marginal number 236, we find the parentage of Stevens,<sup>6</sup> and by reference to the names in parenthesis, we find that he was the son of Stevens Rogers of the fifth generation, who was son of James Rogers of the fourth generation, son of James Rogers of the third generation, son of Joseph Rogers of the second generation, son of James Rogers, the first of the line in America.

New-England Historic Genealogical Society,  
BOSTON, Mass.

BOUND AT THE CHARGE OF THE

**THOMAS CRANE FUND**

Established 24 May, 1895, for binding  
amphlets, by Albert Crane of Stamford,  
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THOMAS CRANE, Esq., born on Georges  
Island, Mass., 18 October, 1803, died in  
New York City 1 April, 1875.

ROG  
2A



New-England  
Historic Genealogical  
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369

Rogers

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JAMES ROGERS

OF

LONDONDERRY,

AND

JAMES ROGERS

OF

DUNBARTON.

1897.



JAMES ROGERS<sup>40</sup>

OF

LONDONDERRY,

AND

JAMES ROGERS

OF

DUNBARTON.

by  
Hon. Josiah Hayden Drummond

1897.

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JAMES ROGERS      JAMES ROGERS

- AND -

of Londonderry      of Dunbarton.

BY HON. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, PORTLAND, ME.

It has been quite generally assumed that James Rogers, who was one of the earliest settlers of Londonderry, was the same man as James Rogers, who was one of the earliest settlers of Dunbarton and the father of Col. Robert Rogers "the Ranger;" but the records show the contrary. It is the purpose of this article to give so much of the history of each as to show that there were two of the same name and give some account of their families.

#### I. JAMES ROGERS OF LONDONDERRY.

Among the Scotch-Irish who in 1717 petitioned for a plantation in New Hampshire, were Hugh and James Rogers.

This petition being denied, John Wheelwright, Oct. 20, 1719, gave the Scotch-Irish a deed of a tract of land ten miles square, called Nutfield. (N. AND Q., Vol. XV, p. 174.)

One-half a lot was laid out to James Rogers, July 14, 1721, with an interest in the undivided lands. William Campbell sold to James Rogers of Billerica thirty acres of land in Nutfield, March 8, 1722. (Bk. 17, p. 316.)

On June 21, 1722, the State granted to John Moore and others

(subject to the claims of the Province of Massachusetts Bay and those claiming under that authority) one hundred and sixteen shares to persons named in a schedule annexed, (with 850 shares additional to some of them) and on the same day the proprietors admitted eight others with one share each, and granted to Gov. Shute and Gov. Wentworth a house lot and 500 acres each. This grant is known as the charter of Londonderry.

In this schedule, James Rogers is put down for one-half a share, and "Wm. Cambel" for one share; but Hugh Rogers is not named. (N. H. State Papers, Vol. XXV, pp. 272-277.)

I give memoranda of deeds showing the continuous residence of James Rogers in Londonderry up to the time of his death.

July 20, 1727, James Rogers of Londonderry conveyed to James Calderwood half a lot of land in Londonderry, and his wife joins to release dower.

James Rogers of Londonderry and Jean, his wife (but she did not sign) are named in deed dated Oct. 10, 1732, as conveying to William Dickey land in Londonderry described as "part of mendment and addition lands" \* \* "and one-half of meadow land out to James Rogers and James Gilmore." (Book 19, p. 1.)

And on the fifteenth of the next January, he conveyed one half of the Leverett meadow in Londonderry. (Book 19, p. 260.)

By deed dated Dec. 30, 1736, James Rogers of Londonderry, yeoman, conveyed to Samuel Allison, land in L., "being part of a larger tract of land laid out to me as a proprietor of said Londonderry." His wife, Jean, joined to release dower.

Other deeds of James Rogers of Londonderry, in several of which his wife, Jean, joined are dated Dec. 21, 1739, (Bk. 42, p. 330); July 31, 1749, (Bk. 39, p. 260); July 31, 1749, (Bk. 39, p. 261); April 4, 1749, (Bk. 46, p. 128); Aug. 3, 1749, (Bk. 38, p. 283); and May 24,

1751, ("being part of my second division mendment and addition"), (Bk. 39, p. 251).

On Feb'y 3, 1747, James Lindsay, blacksmith, of Londonderry, (his wife Margaret joining to release dower) conveyed to James Rogers of L., yeoman, all rights in common lands as proprietor. (Bk. 34, p. 117). [In 1722 schedule, James Lindsay is credited with one share.]

July 23, 1751, Abraham Cochran conveyed to James Rogers of Londonderry land in L., "laid out to the right of Henry Greene" (who had one share in 1722). (Bk. 38, p. 467.)

James Rogers of Londonderry conveyed to Thomas Burnside sixty-three acres of land in L. This deed was dated Dec. 2, 1754, but was not acknowledged till Sept. 17, 1755, two days after the date of his will, five days before his own death and twelve days after the death of his wife. (Bk. 47, p. 206.)

James Rogers of Londonderry took the oath of allegiance in 1727; signed the "Proposals for Peace" in the famous church dissension in 1737, and served on various committees in town affairs.

The surname of his wife is not known; she died Sept. 5, 1755, aged 62, and he, Sept. 22, 1755, aged 69; his older brother, Hugh, survived him, dying March 4, 1763, aged 80, and his wife (also named Jean) Feb'y 28, 1756, aged 63.

The children of James and Jean Rogers, as given in the Londonderry record, were:

2. Martha<sup>d</sup>, b. May 3, 1723; m. Robert McClure.
3. Thomas<sup>d</sup>, b. July 7, 1724.
4. William<sup>d</sup>, b. Sept. 15, 1726.
5. John<sup>d</sup>, b. June 25, 1729.
6. James<sup>d</sup>, b. Feb'y 22, 1731; d. young.

But his will shows that he had others, viz.:

7. Margaret<sup>d</sup>, b. ; m. Samuel Thompson.
8. Mary<sup>d</sup>, b. ; m. Joseph Scobey.
9. Jean<sup>d</sup>, b. ; m. William Morrison.
10. Esther<sup>d</sup>, b. ; m. Samuel Huston.

It is also quite certain that Samuel Rogers, who died July 4, 1755, aged 16, and was buried near James and Jean, was their son.

James<sup>2</sup> is not mentioned in the will and undoubtedly died young.

The order in which the daughters are named in the will, indicates that Margaret, Mary and Jean were older than Martha.

His will, dated September 15, 1755, gives small legacies to several parties, and then divides the residue into eight parts, and gives one-eighth each to son, Thomas; son, William; son, John; son, Samuel Thompson, and wife, Margaret; son, Joseph Scobey, and wife, Mary; son, William Morrison, and wife, Jean; son, Robert McClure, and wife, Martha; and Esther Rogers. (Vol. XIII, p. 406.)

On Feb'y 6, 1759, Thomas Rogers of Chester, William Rogers, John Rogers, Samuel Thompson, Margaret Thompson, Joseph Scobey, Mary Scobey, William Morrison, Jean Morrison, Robert McClure, Martha McClure, Samuel Huston and Esther Huston, "all of Londonderry, yeomen and spinsters," conveyed to Hugh Gregg the half lot which James Rogers bought of William Campbell; and Elizabeth Rogers, wife of Thomas, Jeanet, wife of William, and Jean, wife of John, join to release dower. (Bk. 100, p. 149.)

The deed shows that the "James Rogers" of Billerica to whom Campbell conveyed was the same James Rogers who was an original proprietor of Londonderry.

Robert McClure, who married Martha<sup>2</sup>, was born in Ireland in 1788, and came to this country in his ninth year with his father, Richard, who was a ruling Elder in Rev. Mr. Morehead's church in Boston; they had a son, James, who married Mary Nesmith of Londonderry, "and they were my great grand-parents." (MSS. of A. B. Otis.)

Samuel Huston, who married Esther<sup>2</sup> (as his second wife), was one of the original proprietors of Belfast, Maine. He moved there in

1771, and spent the rest of his life there, dying in 1819. (Williamson's Belfast, p. 96.)

John is the only other child of James, whose family I have even partially traced. He was well known as "Lieutenant Rogers;" he married Jean Ewins, daughter of James; he settled first in Londonderry, but moved to Acworth in 1768; he died in 1776 of "camp fever" contracted in bringing home Robert McClure from the continental army; his widow died in 1798.

Children born in Londonderry and Acworth:

James <sup>3</sup> , b. June 5, 1754.	
Jonathan <sup>3</sup> , b. 1756	
John <sup>3</sup> , b.	
Agnes <sup>3</sup> , b.	; m. Abner Gage.
Samuel <sup>3</sup> , b.	
Peter <sup>3</sup> , b.	
Baptiste <sup>3</sup> , b.	
Susanna <sup>3</sup> , b.	; m. Joseph Hemphill.
Hannah <sup>3</sup> , b.	
Elizabeth <sup>3</sup> , b.	; m. Stephen Thornton.
Esther <sup>3</sup> , b.	; m. (1) Benjamin Hobbs; (2) George Clark; (3) M. Temple.

These names are not given in the order of births.

His will (d. Nov. 11, 1776, p. Jan'y. 1777) mentions "deare wife"; "two eldest daughters, Agnes and Elizabeth"; "two eldest sons, James and Jonathan"; and "the rest of my children."

Administration on estate of Jean Rogers, late of Acworth, granted to Jonathan and John Rogers, Oct. 9, 1798.

Will of James Ewins (d. May 1, 1780, p. Aug. 29, 1781) mentions

daughter, Jeane Rogers and her husband, John Rogers, and gives to "grandson, John Rogers, one lot of land which I bought in Ackworth." (Vol. XXVI, p. 170.)

*James*<sup>3</sup>, son of Lt. John, married, August 16, 1784, Mary Markham, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable [Spencer] Markham, born April 21, 1768; he died June 5, 1819, and she Aug. 8, 1842.

Children, born in Ackworth.

Jonathan<sup>4</sup>, b. Nov. 18, 1785.

John<sup>4</sup>, b. Dec. 21, 1786.

Joseph<sup>4</sup>, b. Mar. 15, 1788.

Nancy<sup>4</sup>, b. Feb'y 4, 1789; d. Feb'y 3, 1813.

Tamsen<sup>4</sup>, b. Jan'y 2, 1791.

Ralph<sup>4</sup>, b. Dec. 25, 1792.

Samuel<sup>4</sup>, b. Dec. 26, 1794.

Mary<sup>4</sup>, b. Dec. 28, 1796; d. Aug. 6, 1818.

Lucy<sup>4</sup>, b. Feb'y, 1798.

Drusilla<sup>4</sup>, b. Aug. 3, 1800; d. Mar. 1, 1815.

Teressa<sup>4</sup>, b. Mar. 11, 1803.

Ann<sup>4</sup>, b. June 1, 1806.

Eliza<sup>4</sup>, Sept. 1, 1808.

*Jonathan*<sup>3</sup>, son of Lt. John, married twice: (1) Polly Maes, by whom he had Polly<sup>4</sup>; (2) Elizabeth Rogers (?), by whom he had Maes<sup>4</sup>, Ephraim<sup>4</sup>, Nancy<sup>4</sup>, and Alvah<sup>4</sup>.

*John*<sup>3</sup>, son of Lt. John, married Polly, daughter of Daniel Reynolds; he is said to have moved to Lempster, but died in Lexington, Mass., Sept. 2, 1832; they had Daniel<sup>4</sup> (d. young), Maria<sup>4</sup>, Hannah Ophelia<sup>4</sup>, John Adams<sup>4</sup>, Eliza Jane<sup>4</sup> (d. young), Melvina Bardwell<sup>4</sup>, Stephen Reynolds<sup>4</sup> (b. Jan'y 24, 1813), Susan Hemphill<sup>4</sup> (b. Feb'y 28, 1814), Harriet Eliza<sup>4</sup>, and Daniel<sup>4</sup> (d. young).

*Samuel*<sup>3</sup>, son of Lt. John, is said to have married Anna Dodge of Syracuse, N. Y., and that he died there, leaving one son, Charles.

## II. JAMES ROGERS OF DUNBARTON

The first mention which I find of this JAMES ROGERS (and it is sufficient for the main purpose of this paper) is in the deed by which Zaccheus Lovewell of Nottingham conveyed, November 24, 1738, to James Rogers of Methuen, Mass., husbandman, land on westerly side of Suncook township, part of grant to said Lovewell and others, soldiers under Capt. John Lovewell. (Bk. 38, p. 20.)

This grant was made by Massachusetts, June 19, 1735, to Capt. John Eastman's river, and was called Gorhamtown.

James Rogers in 1739 moved with his family to this lot and lived there till April, 1748, when he was driven away by the Indians and his improvements destroyed.

Later in 1748, Rev. David McGregor, John Stark, Archibald Stark and three others of "Amos Ceeg," thirty-three others of Londonderry, (among whom were James Rogers, Joseph Scobey and Matthew Thornton), six others of Chester, six of Haverhill, two of Kingston, and eight of Litchfield petitioned the Masonian Proprietors for the grant of a township, six miles square.

(N. H. State Papers, Vol. XXV, p. 187.)

On the eighth of October, 1748, these petitioners were authorized to make a survey, but on the twelfth they were notified that their grant must be second to that of John Goffe. (*Ibid.*, 188.)

On the twenty sixth of the same month, James Rogers, "now resident in Bow," and James Pudney, now resident in Pennicook," by their Attorney, represented to the Proprietors, that whereas said James Rogers, and six sons, David, Samuel, James, Robert, Richard and John, the said Joseph and six sons, John, Joseph, William, Henry, Asa and Obadiah, had purchased a lot of land, 2190 acres, and had improved jointly about 98 acres of meadow and about 100 acres of upland and "had two dwelling-houses, two barns and two orchards,"

the houses "built about nine years past": and that "in April last ye Indians burnt and destroyed said houses and barns and cut down ye orchards, and killed a heifer and a steer belonging to said James Rogers," etc., "wherefore (referring to deed from Lovewell) they prayed to be included as fourteen persons among the grantees and the 2190 acres assigned to them as their full share." (*Ibid.*)

However, others claimed a part of the 2190 acres, claimed by Rogers and Pudney. (*Ibid.*, 192.)

On Dec. 17, 1748, the Proprietors granted a township to the petitioners, among them;

James Rogers of Londonderry, who had No. 10, R. 4, and the north half of No. 1, in the same range.

James Rogers of Bow, who had No. 7, R. 6, and the north half of No. 6, R. 5.

Joseph Pudney of Pennicook, who had No. 6, R. 6, and the north half of No. 6, R. 5.

"And the eldest sons of said Joseph Pudney and James Rogers, both one share equally," and they had No. 8, R. 6, and the south half of No. 8, R. 5. (*Ibid.*, pp. 198-208.)

Some of the grantees having forfeited their shares, the tract was regranted March 2, 1752, among others to James Rogers of Londonderry \* \* \* \* and "to Joseph Pudney, James Rogers and their eldest sons for one right, all living on the tract of land hereby granted," etc. (*Ibid.*, p. 205.)

On Jan'y 1, 1748, James Rogers of Londonderry conveyed to James McGregor all his right in this township. (Bk. 38, p. 175.)

On June 10, 1752, Joseph Pudney of Starkstown conveyed to James Rogers of Starkstown his one-half of lot 6, R. 5; and by another deed on the same day "all our possessions" (described in detail) (Bk. 43, pp. 124-125.)

And on same day Rogers conveyed land in Starkstown to Pudney. (Bk. 41, p. 477.)

On April 7, 1752, Matthew Thornton of Londonderry, and on the next day James Ewins of L. conveyed land in Starkstown to "James Rodgers of Starkstown."

As James Rodgers went from Methuen, Mass., in 1739, to Starkstown (now Dunbarton) with his six sons, it is quite probable that his children, or some of them, were born in Methuen. He lived in S. till his death, except about a year when he lived in Bow. He was accidentally shot and killed late in 1752, or early in 1753; his widow, Mary, was appointed administratrix on his estate, June 25, 1753, (Vol. XIII, p. 67.)

Their children were Daniel, Samuel, James, Robert, Richard, John and Catharine.

Daniel removed to Dunbarton; he was appointed chairman of a committee of the proprietors, Dec 29, 1773.

Samuel settled in Bow, about 1758.

Robert was the celebrated "Ranger," who did great service in the French and Indian war; in the Revolution he became a loyalist and went to England in 1777; in 1778, he was banished from New Hampshire by an act of the Legislature; and on Mar. 4, 1778, his wife was divorced from him by the same authority; he died in England about 1800; his son Arthur (his only child so far as I have ascertained) lived with his mother many years on the family farm near Concord, and died in Portsmouth, in 1841. In a deed dated in 1754, Robert is described as of Merrimac, and in one in 1762 as of Portsmouth.

Richard was also in the "Ranger" service; he was First Lieutenant under his brother Robert in 1756, and was sent to Boston with despatches; later in the same year, Richard was appointed Captain of a second company of Rangers, which did efficient service during

that fall and winter; he was later stationed at Fort William Henry and died there of small-pox a few days before it was attacked by the French and Indians; his brother (Major Robert) in his diary says, that after the capture of the Fort, Richard's body was dug up and scalped.

James was also in the service as a "Ranger;" he was Ensign in one of the new companies formed in 1756; was in the famous expedition to Fort George, in Jan'y, 1757, under Major Robert, his brother; was promoted to a captaincy, and in a letter, dated in 1775, Major Robert speaks of him as "Colonel."

Deeds (B. 59, p. 486, and B. 61, p. 547) show that in 1760 and 1761, he was at Starktown; but May 6, 1760, he purchased land in Londonderry (B. 61, p. 549) and soon moved there, for in deeds dated March 24, 1762, and July 7, 1762, he is described as of Londonderry. (B. 64, pp. 502, 529.)

And on Dec. 10, 1762, James Rogers of Londonderry conveyed to Robert Rogers of Portsmouth, land in Suncook conveyed to James Rogers of Starktown by Abraham Kimball, by deed dated March 2, 1761, and recorded in Book 61, p. 547. (B. 70, p. 311.)

He married Margaret, daughter of Rev. David McGregor, and had born in Londonderry (as shown by the records):

David, b. Nov. 7, 1762.  
James, b. Nov. 22, 1764; d. young.

Whether he had other children or not I have not ascertained. He is said to have moved to Kent, now Londonderry, Vermont, in 1774. I have given this detailed account of James Rogers because it has been assumed that he belonged to the Londonderry family.

There is no occasion to recapitulate the evidence to satisfy the reader that the original James Rogers of Londonderry and the first James Rogers of Starktown (Dunbarton) were two different men.

And  
Jan 25/98

Portland, Jan'y 20. 1898

My Dear Mr Dean,

A word of Explanation.

After my John Rogers pamphlet was issued, I had letters from Mr Rogers tribes from all around: among others from descendants of the New Hampshire families. At the same time a suggestion was made that a careful examination of the records would throw light upon the history of the Georgetown family. As I was specially interested in that, I commenced an investigation which gave me material about the

I mentioned this to Mr  
Loud, publisher of Notes &  
Queries, Manchester N.H.,  
and he solicited the matter  
for his publication. I sent  
it to him. He sent me galley  
proofs and I corrected the  
very numerous errors; he did  
not send me a "revisé" and the  
result is that he wanted to correct  
all the errors. He also printed &  
sent me a few copies. He  
intended to put in these "Prime  
Notes & Queries", but forgot it.

I wanted you to understand precisely  
how this publication came about.

Yours very truly,  
Joseph H. Drummond

AUTOBIOGRAPHYOFDANIEL FARRAND ROGERS

For some years my children have urged upon me the duty, as they call it, of writing for them and for those who may come after them the story of my life. I suppose they mean that portion of my years that was past before theirs began. Since then, their memories are better than mine.

This is a hard task. I have a good memory for large events, for important things, but not for details, and the records which I must put here, as far as I am concerned in them, are not famous. They are most all commonplace, the recountings of a life spent along the "cool sequestered vale". My memory is like some hard material that must be smitten with a hard dint in order that an impression may be made which will remain. Hence, I enter upon my task with serious misgivings as to the value of these reminiscences when they are written.

A brief sketch of my forbears will tell you that the first of our Rogers line to come to America was Rev. Nathaniel Rogers who was born in England in 1598 and came to New England in 1636, locating at Ipswich, Massachusetts. He married Margaret Crane, daughter of Robert Crane of Coggeshall, England. Their son, John Rogers, was born in Massachusetts and in 1682 became president of Harvard College. He died in 1684. I am not sure of the name of his son, the next in our line, but his grandson was Jeremiah Rogers who lived in Salem, Massachusetts, and whose wife was named Dorcas. Jeremiah and Dorcas Rogers were the parents of my great-great-grandfather, John Rogers, who was born at Salem on November 22, 1684, - a hundred and forty-four years to the day before my own birth. He graduated from Harvard in 1705, and was a minister. His son, who was also John Rogers, was born in Boxford, Massachusetts, on September 24, 1712, and graduated from Harvard in 1732. He too was a minister, the first one in the town of Leominster, Massachusetts. There his son John was born on March 27, 1755. This third John Rogers broke the tradition of his predecessors as to profession and became a doctor, graduating from Harvard in 1776. Thus three generations bearing the name of John Rogers graduated from Harvard during the 18-th century, where another John Rogers had served as president some generations earlier, - from 1682 until his death two years later.

Dr. John Rogers, my grandfather, was a cultured gentleman, and a writer of much repute in his day. He moved to Plymouth, New Hampshire, in 1781. He was a highly respected and public-spirited citizen and his name is prominently associated with the history of that community. From 1808 until 1814 he served as trustee of Holmes Philips

Academy. He married Betsy Mulliken on January 11, 1782. Her birthplace was Bradford, Massachusetts, and her birth date November 10, 1760. She was from the Londonderry emigration which came to America, I think soon after the Battle of the Boyne when William of Orange was England's king. Dr. John Rogers died on March 8, 1814, and his wife on September 15, 1848.

These Rogers ancestors were lineal descendents of the John Rogers who, fortunately for his enemies, was the weaker party in a struggle for the opportunity to burn somebody for opinion's sake; hence he was burned. This was England in the sixteenth century during the reign of Bloody Mary. Mine is the eleventh generation from the martyred John.

The children of Dr. John and Betsy Mulliken Rogers were five sons and two daughters. My father, Nathaniel Peabody, was one of the younger ones. His brothers were John, William, Samuel and George, and his sisters were Caroline and Relief. They have all gone out of life long ago.

Nathaniel Peabody Rogers was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, on June 3, 1794, in the house which his father built in 1785, and in which I and all of my brothers and sisters were born. I shall have more to say about this house a little later. Father graduated from Dartmouth College in 1816 and entered upon the practice of law in Plymouth. In the "History of Plymouth", by Ezra S. Stern, he is characterized thus: "Nathaniel Peabody Rogers; in Plymouth a lawyer, in the world a philanthropist!" He and my mother were married on January 31, 1822.

My mother was Mary Porter Farrand. She was a granddaughter of Col. Asa Porter, a prominent citizen of Bellows Falls, Vermont, whose estate lay in a curve of the Connecticut River and had the descriptive title of "The Ox Bow". Her father was Daniel Farrand, - for whom I was named. He was a man of fine education, being a graduate in law from Yale University. He was appointed to the Supreme Court of Vermont in 1813. The home he built in Burlington was a fine example of Colonial architecture and boasted some original hand-carved mantel-pieces by Adam. To this day, it remains one of the show-places of Burlington. Judge Farrand and the Benedict family were ardent supporters of the State University of Vermont. Through their efforts the campus was extended to include this Farrand residence property and the building is now known as the Benedict-Farrand Mansion.

Judge Farrand's children were all daughters, nine in number, of whom my mother was the second. Each of them was noted for superior native talents, and these were improved by culture gotten from schools and from the refinement of their beautiful home. It grew to be the habit of those who knew them to call these nine daughters the "nine

muses". I here set down the names of eight of these sisters, the ninth one I do not remember. Eliza Farrand Henry, Mary Farrand Rogers, Frances Farrand Richardson, Arabelle Farrand Wilson, Anne Farrand Kent, Ellen Farrand Russell, Martha Farrand and Caroline Farrand. Photographs of Ellen, Martha and Eliza, as well as several of my own mother, all of them taken in middle life, are in my possession. A portrait, painted on ivory, of Eliza Farrand Henry, is a prized possession of the Detroit Art Gallery. It is a face of great beauty. The portrait was given by her son Daniel Farrand Henry, a noted engineer of Detroit who projected the St. Clair canal.

My mother was a very beautiful woman. She was small in stature, a woman of rare mental endowments, and she was the light and blessing of our home. She proved a fit mate for the man who was destined to become champion of a great moral reform that shook this nation from the 1830s to the 1860s, and furnished our national history with the only martyrs it ever had.

Mother was born on December 11, 1796, at Newberry, Vermont, on the Connecticut River, but the family moved when she was about two years old to the beautiful city of Burlington, on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain. Of the family life in that Vermont home I know little. Some record of it may be in existence but it has never come within my ken. That it was a home story well worth writing and richly worth preserving and reading I know from what I have learned in more than three-quarters of a century of close relationship with my mother and my aunts Frances, Caroline, Anne, Martha and Ellen, - the others I never saw. It is a sad loss to us of this generation that such a record is not among us, and sad it is that the art of sun-painting (photography) was not known then, that the lineaments of those fine faces are not ours to look at. We thank our stars for our precious Farrand blood. Right here I wish to say to all and sundry, that if there is anything in a family character, or a family history, or in the faces of a family, worth carrying over to the future of the name, - days and weeks and, if need be, years should be devoted to this garnering and preserving. The records of the private life of good homes is far worthier of keeping than is the history of kings, of priests and of warring peoples.

I well remember my mother's story of the battle of Plattsburg, which occurred just across the lake from her home; of the terror of the Burlington people as they awaited the news from that fight on land and on lake that was to decide the fate of their town as well as of the whole north country. I remember how the dear woman's face would light as she told of the rapture that possessed the people when the Americans came home the victors. There was a magnificent ball and Vermont had gathered there her beauty and her chivalry. A young dandy of an officer was invited by a gay and giddy miss to sit by her side, but just as he bent to take the chair, the mischievous girl pulled the

chair from under him and he sat on the floor. Springing to his feet, mad with shame and loss of dignity, he gave the miss a stinging slap on the cheek that was heard all over the room. The girl's act was an outrage, the officer's insult was as bad, and the crowd took sides in the contest. Swords were drawn and desperate threats were made. I forget the number of duels that ensued. The tale is true, for Mother told it.

I am sorry I do not know how Father found this dear woman. I remember dimly some precious letters that had been carried by U. S. post across New Hampshire and Vermont during the years when the nineteenth century was in its teens. I saw them once while prying where I had no business. I did not read them, thanks to my fear or my sense of propriety, - I'm not sure which.

I would talk longer of this dear mother of mine, - of how much I owe her not only for the good blood she gave me but for the precious years she devoted to teaching her bairns, making them acquainted with the best writers in prose and poetry of all the centuries. Her memory was wonderful. She would repeat Pope's "Messiah" and whole cantos of Scott and Byron. She knew all the gems of poetry that Herrick, Leigh Hunt, Collins, John Oldys, Tillotson, Ben Johnson, and all the rest of the minor singers gave the world. Shakespeare was with the Bible her daily food. My mother was a deeply religious woman, as all the world's best are. She had her theology like the lave, but it did not make her a bigot. She learned the difference between religion and theology later in her life.

Mother taught us the mysteries of doing things and doing them well. There were no drones in our hive. I think her father's home was not always one of affluence, and the elder sisters had their years of hard work and close calculating to keep the family bills paid, But of such is the kingdom of heaven!

I was born at Plymouth, Grafton County, New Hampshire, on November 22, 1828, the fourth child of Nathaniel Peabody and Mary Farrand Rogers. I here set down the names and birth dates of my brothers and sisters. Frances Farrand Rogers was born February 14, 1823; George Stanton Rogers was born December 3, 1824 and was drowned while attending school at Canaan, New Hampshire in 1835; Caroline Prentice Rogers was born December 22, 1826; I came next; then Ellen Mulliken Rogers was born August 15, 1830; Mary Porter Rogers was born June 19, 1832; Charles Stuart Rogers was born August 11, 1835; and the baby of the family was Lucia Anne Kent Rogers, born July 18, 1837.

Our home, built by my grandfather in 1785 and still in use, was an ample one, splendidly situated on a beautiful knoll looking eastward over the village of Plymouth to the valley of the Pemigewasset, our river. Its intervals were a mile in width, and the river was bordered by