

CHAPTER VIII.

Hugh de Payen a progenitor of Ipswich Branch.

HAVING in the foregoing chapters given more particular attention to the history of the Norman race, to which all families of "Paine" belong, and to such facts as have a general bearing on the subject in hand, a more particular application of the facts already elicited, comes now in place. From the history already given, it may be regarded as presumably established that Hugh de Payen was the son of Pagen, alias Payen of Domesday, whose important connection with William the Conqueror shows him to have been one of the nobles upon whom the King was accustomed to bestow his favors, as already related. The question now arises as to the present representative of that family, and whether it is not the family to which we have given the name of the "Ipswich Branch." To settle this question, the first resort is to the Coat of Arms used by the family, a particular description and interpretation of which has been given in the last chapter. The teaching or inference derived from this, is that the assumer or progenitor, whose honors and virtues he inherited, was a Crusader, engaged in the Holy War,—that there he, by his bravery and virtue, earned the honor of Knighthood,—that he was a younger son and thus poor and without inheritance, and that his lineage was not only honorable but ancient. In connection with this fact, it is to be noted that the "arms" itself is of so early date as not to be included in works explanatory of heraldic

*Paine
family*

history, as it antedates the earliest that such history undertakes to explain.

At what period of time and in which particular Crusade he served, the evidence does not testify, but the history of the Holy Wars leaves little or no doubt on the subject. The first Crusade, which commenced its march in the last year of the eleventh century, was really the only one that was to any considerable extent patronized by Normans, and the only one indeed in which the English nation was in any great degree engaged, except that in which Richard, Cœur de Lion, served so conspicuously. The first was largely made up of Normans from their native state and England, as well as Italy, where that race had so numerously settled. They went, too, under the leadership of their own Duke Robert, son of their new King, William the Conqueror, and brother of his successor William Rufus. The party in question being thus a Norman, in the days when clanishness prevailed over every other conceivable motive and prompter to action, there can be no reasonable doubt that he went in that company, where alone he could find true and natural companionship. The Crusade service was a volunteer one and, in those days, no relation of friendship, or even of humanity, prevailed outside of one's own kinship or race, and especially beyond the limits of a common dialect and habits of life. It was as it may be in the distant future, when the question may be asked with reference to any particular white man or Indian, on which side he served in the wars of the States against the Aborigines. The conclusion is clear and inevitable, that the progenitor in question must have served in that Crusade, which Robert the Duke led, and which was undertaken A. D. 1099.

This conclusion is strongly corroborated by the fact, so noticeable in the history of those times, of the names given to the children in the successive generations which followed the events related. Allusion has already been made to the fact that surnames were first adopted in Normandy and England about the time of the Norman Conquest, which was but a few years before the first Crusade took place. The adoption of surnames is only another expression for the use of what we call Christian names, and the rules of adoption are very simple and intelligible, not only from what one's reason teaches, but also from what we learn from history. The name of "Payen," being adopted as a surname, for reasons already related, no prefix or Christian name could be so natural as that of the Conqueror, whose fortune they had followed in the war, or that of the Duke, who led them in victory to the Holy Places. This readily explains the striking fact, that the names of William and Robert were most commonly used, and were constantly found in the family in question, down to the time of emigration and several generations afterwards.

From what has already been advanced, it is quite apparent that, whoever the person may have been whose valor and virtue are signalized by the Coat of Arms of the family, he served in the first Crusade in which Hugh also served. The Coat of Arms presents him as a younger son, and by reason thereof poor, or without inheritance, thus like Hugh, having Edmund, his elder brother, the inheritor of all his father's estate.

"The banner and seal of the Order of Knights Templar bore a cross *gules*, on a field *argent*." The family Coat of Arms spoken of represents the assumer or his progenitor to be a *knight*, and contains also the two indications

thus on the Templar's banner, showing quite conclusively that he was one who had a right to Templar fame.

All these facts, with the additional one of identity of name, would seem to fix, almost beyond doubt, the identity of person. The story, simply otherwise told, is that two men of the same name, both Normans and both poor, by reason of being younger sons and thus without inheritance, both Templars, shared in the same Crusade the honor of Knighthood for valor and virtue exercised, and both, necessarily from the nature of things, alike *nobly* connected by blood or other relationship. It is more natural to suppose them to be one and the same person rather than two. But what makes the conclusion all the more certain is the fact, that, in the compilation of "all the known crests of Great Britain and Ireland," by Fairbairns, in which twenty-six different ones are given to the name of "Payne," only one has the sign of Crusade service upon it, being that of the family in question, or of Leicester and Suffolk Counties; the sign being that of a cross formed by five bezants *saltier*, thus establishing, by negative proof, what is often the strongest kind of the affirmative, according to the old legal maxim: *Expressio unius est exclusio alterius*.

This conclusion has more weight from the fact that Hugh's prominence as a Crusader, and as founder of the order of Knights Templar, would very naturally make his virtues to be greatly sought for by all his heirs who had a right to claim and use them on their Coats of Arms. So brilliant a prize could not have been overlooked or disregarded in such an age, for such a purpose. That "order" maintained its existence and immense popularity for about 200 years, until the 14th century, when Coats of Arms were introduced with such general favor. Under

such circumstances, Hugh's virtues would be grasped and appropriated with greatest avidity by his heirs who had the only right. We can scarcely conceive of one, having no rich an heir-loom at his command, allowing it to be thrown away or neglected. More readily would such heirs have abandoned the richest pecuniary inheritance. But, as has just been shown, such abandonment must have been suffered, unless the Coat of Arms in question was the one which was adopted, for none other exists having upon it the particularly desirable indications of Crusade service and Templar fame.

X It is not supposed that the Coat of Arms was that of Hugh de Payen himself, for he died before Coats of Arms were adopted in England, but only that the assumer was of his lineage, none other having a right to assume his characteristics save his heirs, these being, as a sacred heir-loom, their title alone. Some one or two centuries passed before such Coats of Arms were adopted, and, very shortly after that, we find that of "Leicester and Suffolk Counties" used by the progenitor of the Ipswich Branch, then living at Market Bosworth in the county first named. A marked characteristic of this is the three martlets *sable*, indicating antiquity of lineage by its *sable* or *black* color. As the qualities, which earned the coat at all, were gained by Crusade service, and Hugh was in the first, no more ancient lineage could have been indicated, while we are almost, as it were, forbidden the right of ascribing a later period for earning the reputation of "*antiquity*."

CHAPTER IX.

The Family Lineage.

THE first definite information which we have of the lineage of the family in question, besides what has already been written, is that which we find in the "Visitation of Suffolk County," a work originally compiled in 1561, but afterwards extended, at two or three different times, within the next century. This work was afterwards supplemented by Gage in his "History of Suffolk County," both works treating quite fully of the family in question.

These writers both describe the family as resident in Leicestershire, upon the famous field of Bosworth where the last great battle of the Roses was fought, and the fate of the Houses of York and Lancaster decided by the death of Richard III., on Aug. 22, 1485. Though generally known as "Bosworth," the more accurate name of the place was "Market Bosworth," situate in Leicester County, near the central point of the Kingdom, being one of the places where *Pagen*, of Domesday fame, had land.

The identity of lineage is made certain by the continued use made of the same Coat of Arms by the family at Bosworth, and afterwards in Suffolk County, and by the original American families for two generations after emigration.

GENERATION I.

Sir Thomas Payne, Knight.

1. Beginning with the history of the family as presented in the "Visitation," we have first in the list, the name of SIR THOMAS PAYNE, KNIGHT, of Market Bosworth, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Pultney, Knight, the ancestor of William Pultney, Earl of Bath, the celebrated statesman, who acted so important a part, first as Minister of War, and afterwards as Premier of England in the early part of the last century. The dates of Sir Thomas' birth, or death, are neither of them given, but the dates at which his descendants came upon the stage of active life, show that he must have been born in the early part of the fifteenth century. He had three sons:

2. *Robert.*

3. *William.*

4. *Edmund.*

The dates of their births are neither of them given, but the record shows the younger of the three alive in the 32d year of Henry VIII., or A. D. 1540, at which time he had a grandson, then a rich and active man, as will be more apparent in what follows. This fact would seem to establish the birth of Sir Thomas, the great-grandfather of a wealthy business man, according to the usual average of life and birth, at, or nearly as early as, the year 1400.

What became of the two elder sons of Sir Thomas is not recorded, which shows conclusively that neither of them removed to Suffolk County, and as no mention is made of them in the "Visitation of Leicestershire," it is equally clear that they did not remain there and have progeny. In the "Visitation of Huntingdonshire," an

adjoining county, the genealogy of a "Robert Payne" is given, the particulars of which would seem to establish identity with Robert, the son of Thomas, except that his Coat of Arms was not identical. As different sons often did adopt different coats from their father, this fact alone does not disprove the identity. This family was generally settled at St. Neot's, a place but little remote from the place where Edmund's family resided, in and about St. Edmundsbury and Nowton in the County of Suffolk.

Just here it may be appropriate to call attention to the peculiar naming of these three sons, as the names used often afford a most important clew to the family genealogy. The frequent recurrence of the names of William and Robert in the line, and the reason of it, have already been spoken of. The name of *Edmund* thus found in the first family of which we have mention, most naturally carries us back to Edmund, the son of *Pagen*, whom we have ventured to credit as the elder brother of Hugh, and also the ancestor of the family in question. The proof is not conclusive, but for those days it was a coincidence of no small force as evidence.

GENERATION II.

X (1.) EDMUND PAYNE, youngest son of Sir Thomas (1), alive in 32d of Henry VIII., or A. D. 1540, married Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Walton, of Leicester County, and had several sons. His place of residence was undoubtedly that of his birth, at Bosworth. Among his sons were:

X 5. *William Payne*, the eldest of them all and his heir.

GENERATION III.

X (5.) WILLIAM PAYNE, son of Edmund (4) and his heir, grandson of Sir Thomas (1), removed to Suffolk County, and took up his residence at Hengrave in that

county. Carrying with him the use of his grandfather's Coat of Arms, this came thenceforth, in heraldic history to be known as the "Coat and Crest of Leicester County, and Suffolk County," and is especially known as belonging to "Payne of Hengrave." He was a man of much note and importance in his day, being in the service of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, as bailiff of his Manor of Hengrave. In 1521, the Duke having been convicted of conspiring against King Henry VIII. to establish himself in power, as his successor, was, by order of the King, put to death. The office thus becoming vacant by the death of the Duke, Payne lost his place as deputy, and was obliged to retire to private life. The Duke's successor, however, appointed Payne's son to the office held by the father, as will be mentioned in his history. Payne married Margery daughter of Thomas Ash, by whom he had twelve children:

6. *Henry*, who never married.
7. *John*, who married, and his widow married Wm. James.
8. *Thomas*.
9. *George*.
10. *Nicholas*, who married Ann Bowles of Baldock.
11. *Edward*, who married.
- X 12. *Anthony*, who married Martha Castell.
13. *Agatha*, who married John Pratt.
14. *Elizabeth*, who married Oliver Sparrow.
15. *Agnes*.
16. *Anna*.
17. *Frances*.

GENERATION IV.

- (6.) HENRY PAINE, son of William (5), grandson of Edmund (4), and great-grandson of Sir Thomas (1),

came to reside in Bury St. Edmunds, in the County of Suffolk. He was a lawyer by profession, a member of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire. During his life it was that Henry VIII. dissolved so large a part of the Catholic monasteries of England, and seized upon their effects, converting them to his own use and purposes. In the 37th year of that King's reign, A. D. 1546. Paine purchased of the Crown and received a grant in fee of the Manor of Nowton, the advowson of the church and the hereditaments in Nowton belonging to the dissolved monastery of St. Edmund, one of the most celebrated monasteries in the Kingdom. He also purchased the Grange in Thorpe Riggmoll, in the County of York, parcel of the lands of the Prior of Worksop. For the grants he paid to the Crown, as consideration, the sum of £6.17 18s. 2d. The sale of the Manor was made subject to a lease then existing in favor of Wm. Sterne for twenty years for the yearly rent of £25 13s. 9d. By this purchase, Paine became Lord of the Manor of Nowton, a right or dignity which followed the law of inheritance.

After the fall and consequent death of Buckingham, as has been already related, and the consequent dismissal of Paine's father as bailiff, the Duke's successor, Sir Thomas Kytson, appointed his son Henry to the same office of bailiff of the Manor. Paine was also counsel for the Earl and Countess of Bath, and the Earl on his death bequeathed to him for a remembrance, a gold ring of the value of 40s., and the Countess styling him "her loving friend," directed by her will, that he should be associated with her executors, and gave him a legacy of £20.

Henry Paine died July 25, 1568, and was buried the next day in the Parish church of Nowton. He left a will, made a few days before his death, giving his estate, most

of it, to charitable purposes. To three-score poor householders, in each of the Parishes of St. Mary and St. James, in St. Edmund's Bury, he gave three-score bushels of rye, that they and their families might pray for him, and to the poor prisoners in the gaol two bushels of rye to be baked for them, together with as much meat as ten shillings would purchase, and 6s. 8d. in money and an annual allowance of wood for 20 years: 6js. to maintain the monument, etc., of St. Mary's Church, 20s. to repair it, small sums to the poor men's boxes of Nowton and other churches, to one friend, the Countess of Bath's cup, to another, his Chaucer "written in vellum and illumined in gold," to another, a standing cup with cover all gilt that was part of the Countess of Bath's plate," and also "a cloth of fine work that hung over the cupboard in his room with the story of Noe and the Creation of the World," also various gifts to his brothers and sisters and their children. To Walter, son of his late brother, John Paine, he gave his homestead on College Street, St. Edmunds Bury, with the College Hall adjoining and 300 marks and furniture, etc. To William James, the 2d husband of his brother John's widow, 40s., and to his brother Edward, his household effects, tiles and bricks made at his Manor of the Cleeves in Essex. Other lands he gave to his brother Anthony for life, with remainder over to Anthony's sons, John, Thomas and William successively in tail male. Besides other devises he gave to his brother Nicholas and William his son, the Manor of Netherhall in Soham, Cambridgeshire on pay^t of £100 to his Executors. The Manor of Nowton he settled on his brother Anthony. His will was proved Feb'y 2, 1569. He was never married or at least left no widow, or children. The records compiled by the author of the "Visit-

ation" show "Mr. Henry Paine, Esq., Lord and Patron of Nowton, buried July 26, 1568."

(7.) JOHN PAINE, son of William (5), died previous to June 14, 1568, leaving an only son, who thus became also heir at law to his uncle Henry, he being then more than 21 years of age.

18. *Walter Paine.*

(10.) NICHOLAS PAINE, son of William (5), resided at Hengrave, County of Suffolk, June 14, 1568. He was devisee under his brother Henry's will, of the Manor of Netherall Tindalls, in Soham, Cambridge County. He married Ann Bowles, of Baldock, Hertford County, and had five children as follows:

19. *William*, married Elizabeth Chenery.

20. *Thomas.*

21. *Mary*, married Robert Bridgham.

22. *Dorothy*, married Thomas Nichols.

23. *Ann*, married John Howard.

(11.) EDWARD PAINE, son of William (5), was living June 14, 1568, and married. He had the Manor of Cleeves in Alphanston, Essex County, apparently late his brother Henry's, and had two sons.

25. *Thomas.* } both living June 14, 1568.
24. *Henry.* }

X (12.) ANTHONY PAINE, son of William (5), married Martha Castell, who died June 28, 1603. He lived at Bury St. Edmunds, gentleman, and had the Manor of Nowton, settled upon him by his brother Henry (6). He died and was buried at Nowton, March 3, 1606. He left a will dated Feb. 16 previous, in which he directed his body to be buried in the chancel of Nowton church, near his late wife—gave his house to his son William, also his nest of "bolles with cover all gilt having the arms of the

Countess of Oxford upon it," etc. His wife's wedding ring he gave to Mary, daughter of Walter Paine (18); all the remainder of his estate he gave to his son William, whom he appointed sole executor. He had four children:

- 26. *John*, who married Frances Spring.
- 27. *Thomas*, bap. Jan. 16, 1563.
- X 28. *William*, bap. Dec. 2, 1565, married——
- 29. *Anne*, bap. Jan. 13, 1560, married Wm. Weston.

The Manor of Nowton which Anthony had received by devise from his brother Henry (6), was by him left to young Anthony (39), son of John (26), who had died before his father. This young Anthony conveyed to his uncle William (28), who thereby became, as he is described in the Visitation, "Lord of the Manor of Nowton."

CHAPTER X.

GENERATION V.

WALTER PAINE, (18), son and heir of John (7), gentleman, had two children:

- 30. *Mary*, bap. June 9, 1577.
- 31. *John*, bap. Dec. 12, 1579.

(19.) WILLIAM PAINE, son of Nicholas (10), resided at Worlington, Suffolk County, gentleman, devisee *in remainder* of the Manor of Netherall Tindalls in Solham, under his uncle Henry's will, married Elizabeth Chenery, Nov. 8, 1585. His will dated July 26, 1614, was proved July 16, 1617. They had five children as follows:

- 32. *William*, died in 1617.
- 33. *Henry*, married Ann Alston.
- 34. *Elizabeth*, married Francis Dister.
- 35. *Mary*, married Thomas Biggs.
- 36. *Ann*, married Thomas Gest.

(24.) HENRY PAINE, son of Edward (11), had the Manor of Worlington settled upon him by his uncle Henry (6). He was married and had two children:

- 37. *Henry*, married Susan Berills, and died Jan. 22, 1606.
- 38. *Thomas*, who was living June 14, 1568.

(26.) JOHN PAINE, son of Anthony (12), married Frances, daughter of Robert Spring; baptized, January, 1558, and buried at Nowton, October, 28, 1597. He was son and heir apparent of his father Anthony, but having died before his father, the descent of property to which

he was heir passed to his son Anthony (39), who thus inherited the estate which was devised by Henry (6), to his brother, Anthony (12). This included the Manor of Nowton as already related. The record of his death and burial is as follows: "John Paine, *generosus*, buried 28 Oct., 1597." He had children:

39. *Anthony*, who married Alice Playters.

40. *Martha*, baptized Nov. 25, 1587, unmarried.

41. *Henry*, baptized March 2, 1588-9, unmarried.

(27.) THOMAS PAINE, son of Anthony (12), was baptized at St. Mary's Bury, 16 Jan., 1568, but was not named in his father's will, which was executed Feb. 16, 1606, and hence the conclusion that he died without issue.

X(28.) WILLIAM PAINE, son of Anthony (12), was baptized at St. Mary's Church, Dec. 2, 1565, and was married. His wife was living April 20, 1606. They lived at Nowton, a Parish of St. Edmunds Bury, one of the shires and principal towns of Suffolk County, St. Mary's Church being one of the churches of Nowton. By the will of his father he was devisee of a part of his estate, but being a younger son, he was not heir. As has been already related, John (26), his oldest brother, had died previous to his father, and hence his oldest son, Anthony (39), was heir to his grandfather. As such heir, he inherited from his grandfather, or had settled upon him, the Manor of Nowton, the same which Henry (6), had bought of Henry VIII., belonging to the dissolved monastery of St. Edmunds. This made him "Lord of the Manor," and as such, owner of the advowson of that church, having the right of presentation belonging to that office. Anthony, the younger, having this estate in 1607, sold the manor and advowson to his uncle William Paine, now spoken of, for £3000, he being then resident

at Benham. William then became "Lord of the Manor," and as such held his first court there in Oct. 6, 1609, in the sixth year of James I., and his last court in 1621, having thus held the manorship 12 years; when he sold out to Sir Daniel de Ligne. The public records, as collected by the author of the "Visitation of Suffolk," show that "William Paine sometime Lord of the Manor (Nowton) was buried Nov. 21, 1648," and that his wife was buried April 29, 1648. He must thus have been at the time of his death of the age of 83 years.

That the William Paine, now treated of, was the father of the original American immigrants, is not certainly declared by the records, but circumstances leave little doubt of the fact. That these were of the same family, is demonstrated by the Coat of Arms which is conclusively proved to have been used by them after their arrival in America. By this evidence, they are shown to be not only the descendants of Sir Thomas Payne, of Leicester, but that they were of the Suffolk County branch, thus of that particular descendant that came thither. And still more, the Coat of Arms so used by them also came to be known in Suffolk as that of "Payne of Hengrave," as has been already related in last chapter under "William Paine (5)." It is clear then, that our ancestors must have been of his descendants, as no previous member of the family resided in Suffolk County. He was the particular person who alone, according to the "Visitation," removed to that County where he became bailiff under the Duke of Buckingham's successor. The history of his sons already given would seem to leave no other place to locate the parties in question. The fact of their being of the line, and the almost certain impossibility of their belonging to either other branch, would leave it presumably proved, at

least to a reasonable certainty, that the American immigrants in question were thus the children of William now spoken of, who was the grandson of "William Payne, of Hengrave." Hengrave, St. Edmunds Bury and Nowton are all in the same neighborhood, and not very distant from Hadleigh, where Robert married the daughter of John Whiting, thus adding proof to our otherwise well established probability. And the ages of the parties all concur with the same proposition, William the supposed father being born in 1565, and the sons William and Robert in 1598 and 1601.

The "style," too, of the son goes to confirm the same idea. Of the 150 persons who emigrated in the same company, or about the same time, with William, only some half dozen claimed the title of "gentleman," or had the prefix of "Mr.," one of whom was William now spoken of, a title which he was readily accorded as the son and heir of one who had been "Lord of the Manor." The characteristics of the persons in the line as recorded in the history, goes to show strongly the identity of family. The "*generosus*" accorded to the character of John (26), agrees well with the similar compliment, paid to both William and Robert in America, as will be related in their respective histories. Indeed, that particular and very odd vein, which runs through and characterizes the wills of the different parties on both sides of the Atlantic, lend a strong piece of confirmatory proof of the proposition. The hunting out of charitable objects of bequest, so characteristic of the wills of Henry (6), and his kinsman, and of William of Ipswich, would seem to lead to the idea that the one was of the same blood and spirit as the other. Then, too, the money item strengthens the presumptive proof of the alleged fact. William

especially, and also Robert, from their first landing showed the characteristic of wealth, and they both died rich. They were too young in those days to have amassed so much money, as it is very evident they had from the first, and the only conclusion to be drawn is that their father was wealthy. But it was more especially after the death of William, of Nowton, in 1648, that William's career, of Ipswich, as a man of unusual wealth is noticeable. Then it was that he became purchaser of the Watertown Mills, the Lynn and other Iron Works, and the Sturbridge lead mines, and engaged so largely in the work of colonizing Western Massachusetts, and endowed the Ipswich Free School. It was soon after, that he removed from Ipswich and entered upon his, as it were, new life as a Boston merchant, and exhibited especially his great wealth. All these events, coming so soon after the time of William Paine's death in England, leads to the conclusion that he did, about that time, receive the fruits of a rich heirship, as he would if he were the son of the former.

Granting that the American emigrant was of the lineage of William Paine, of Hengrave, as the Coat of Arms unmistakably shows, there would seem to be no other person who could have been his father save only the party now alleged, as is evident from the history of the several families now adduced. So that we are brought to the necessity of excluding him from the line altogether or admit the alleged paternity. But this, the Coat of Arms forbids.

A vigilant effort has been made by correspondence with the different Registers of Suffolk County and others in England to learn a more certain result, but without effect. No will or intestate administration was taken out on

William's estate, and his name does not appear in the probate records of either shire, a fact which leads to the supposition that his family, having all removed to America, brought hither his effects without a formal administration in England. The fact that no children (except Anne,) are given to him in the Visitation, is conformable to the practice of the Heralds, who uniformly overlooked and ignored "all who had deserted their country."

The conclusion seems compelled that the original immigrant, William Paine, of Ipswich, was the son of William Paine, of Nowton, the son of him of Hengrave, whose seal he wore, and whose character he so well imitated and adopted. But even though this conclusion as to the particular paternity or person who was the father of the emigrants in question be incorrect, it can make no essential difference in the tracing of the family lineage, as has now been done. As already remarked, their father, whosoever he may have been, must have been a grandson of William Paine, of Hengrave, who was the first and only person who introduced the Coat of Arms from Leicester County into Suffolk, and was thus necessarily the great-grandfather of William and Robert, of Ipswich. By following the history of his several children and their descendants, as is given in these pages, there would seem, however, to be no place to otherwise locate their paternity. Those sons against whose names there is no mention made of marriage, being unmarried.

His paternity being thus presumably established, we have an unbroken line of descent from Sir Thomas Payne, Knight, of Market Bosworth, about the year 1400, down to the emigration, with the further presumption in favor of the line extending back to embrace the great Templar Hugh de Payen, of Crusade fame, of the eleventh cen-

tury, and his father the distinguished "Pagen" of Domesday.

The children of William Paine now spoken of were as follows, besides Anne above mentioned:

- 42. *William Paine*, b. in 1598-9.
- 43. *Robert*, b. in 1601.
- X44. *Elizabeth*, who married William Hammond.
- 45. *Dorothy*, who married Simon Eyre.
- 46. *Phebe*, who married John Page.

These all came to America and resided here during the remainder of their lives, being all of them active and intelligent citizens, who took most important parts in the work of the early colonists of New England.

GENERATION VI.

(32.) WILLIAM PAINE, son of William (19), of Worlington, gentleman, died in 1617, his will being proved July 17, 1617. He was devisee of the Manor of Netherall Tindalls, in Soham, by his father's will, and by his own will he devised the same to his mother Elizabeth, and his brother and sisters equally, all of whom joined in levying a fine on same to the use of Henry (33), in 1625. He had no children and was probably never married.

(33.) HENRY PAINE, brother of next preceding, himself also styled gentleman, married Ann Alston, of Boxford, and died in 1639, having two children.

- 47. *Edward*, who died in 1667.
- 48. *Ann*, who married Robert Grigson, and died Sept. 11, 1684.

(37.) HENRY PAINE, son of Henry (24), married Susan Berill, and died Jan. 22, 1606, having three children:

- 49. *Henry*, who died Dec. 7, 1603, not married.
- 50. *Susan*, who died May 28, 1615, not married.

Of the children who accompanied him from England at the time of his emigration, all but John died before their father. Hannah married Samuel Appleton, and died leaving a family of three children. His wife survived her husband, his will making a provision for her support. His children were as follows:

- 52. *Susan*, born in 1624, died without issue.
- 53. *William*, born in 1625, died without issue.
- 54. *Hannah*, born in 1627, mar. Samuel Appleton.
- 55. *John*, born in 1632, married Sarah Parker.
- 56. *Daniel*, born in 1635, died without issue.

(43.) ROBERT PAINE, the younger brother of William (42), was born in Suffolk County, England, in 1601, married Ann, daughter of John Whiting, of Hadleigh, in same County, and with her emigrated to America, in about the year 1630. He settled in Ipswich, and as has been already stated, was one of the persons to whom the Legislature made a grant of land "with leave to settle a village there." He was admitted "freeman" June 2, 1641, and continued to live there until his death. His wife Ann having died, he married a second wife, Dorcas—, whom he survived two or three years.

He was a man of much usefulness and importance in his day, and one who was almost constantly called to the performance of public and private trusts. Being like his brother, a man of good estate, he was liberal in its use, and thus made himself to be regarded as a public benefactor as well as a useful citizen. To such an extent was this the case, that the local historian of the time wrote of him as a "right Godly man, and one whose estate hath holpen on well the work of this little Commonwealth." He sustained the principal offices of the

town, was one of its original corporators, and feoffee of the Free or Grammar school, towards the establishment and endowment of which, with his brother, he was a most liberal and active party. He was the ruling elder in the first church of the place, and as the historian of Ipswich relates, "his profession and office were adorned by a life of active, exemplary usefulness." In 1647, 8 and 9, he was deputy to the General Court as the representative of his town, was on the committee of trade for Essex in 1655, and held the office of county treasurer from 1665 until he resigned just before his death in 1683.

In furtherance of the Free School, besides his pecuniary donations, he gave the use of a dwelling-house and two acres of land to its master in 1652 or 3, and after his death his son Robert and wife gave the property outright to the town for the use of the school. It has ever since remained the town's property for that use until 1880, when it was sold and the fund invested for the same purpose.

Gage says of him: "He had a good estate and was liberal in the use of it." He died in 1684, at the age of 83 years, leaving two sons, both born in Ipswich.

57. *John*.

58. *Robert*.

X(44.) ELIZABETH PAINE, sister of William and Robert (42, 43,) married William Hammond, who emigrated to America in 1632 and was admitted freeman May 25, 1636. His wife followed him in 1634, in the ship Francis, she being then 47 years old. "He is related to have had a good estate," and settled in Ipswich where descendants of theirs may still be found. He died Oct. 8, 1662, aged 94 years. They had five children, viz:

- 59. *William Hammond*, baptized Sept. 20, 1607.
- 60. *Ann*, baptized Nov. 19, 1609, and died soon.
- 61. *John*, baptized Dec. 5, 1611.
- X 62. *Ann*, baptized July 14, 1616.
- 63. *Thomas*, baptized Sept. 17, 1618.

(45.) DOROTHY PAISE, another sister of William and Robert, married Dr. Simon Eyre, and came over together, with William in the "Increase," which sailed from London, April 15, 1635. He was a surgeon by profession, of much eminence in his day, and was a man largely trusted for his probity and good business habits. He settled in Watertown, and was made freeman April 17, 1637; represented his town in the State Legislature in 1641; was a selectman from 1636 to 1643, and town clerk from 1641 to 1645. He afterwards moved to Boston where his wife died Aug. 11, 1650. They had children born in England as follows: *Mary* aged 15 at emigration; *Thomas*, 13; *Simon*, 11; *Rebecca*, 9; *Christian*, 7; *Ann*, 5; *Benjamin*, 3; *Sarah*, 3 months. Besides, they had born in America, *Jonathan*, March 20, 1638, *Dorothy*, June 14, 1640. (64 to 69.)

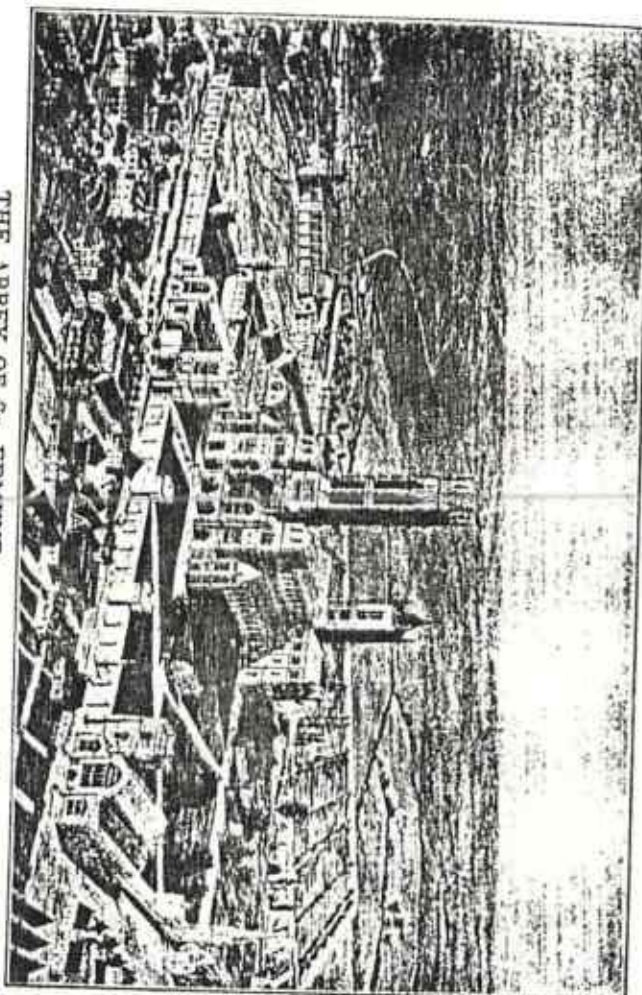
(46.) PHERR PAINE, a third sister of William and Robert, married John Page, and came over with their two children in ship with Gov. Winthrop in 1630. He took the oath of fidelity the same year. Settled in Watertown, and was first constable of the town, made so by the Court, Sept., 1630. His house was burnt April 21, 1631. Gage speaks of his "wife and two children whose sufferings the first winter were duly thought of by his former minister, blessed John Rogers." He died Dec. 18, 1676, at the age of about 90, and his wife, Sept. 25, 1677, aged 87, both at Watertown, where they lived ever after their im-

migration. Their children were *William*, (?) *John*, *Samuel*, *Daniel*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, *Phebe*, and *Joseph*. (70 to 75.)

Paine
Family

THE ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND

St. Mary's Church



CHAPTER ONE

FROM ENGLAND TO IPSWICH. ANTE-EMIGRATION PERIOD

In 1886 my father, Albert Ware Paine, writes in his autobiography:

During the last eight or ten years, I interested myself largely in hunting up my ancestry and establishing the genealogy of our family. The work was an arduous one and one where at the start I had nothing to start with. I knew nothing of my family back of my own father, the name of his father not being known. But by perseverance I went my way and what I at last accomplished is made evident by my published work, "Paine Family, Ipswich Branch." The family was so little known that it had no distinctive name and it was left to me to name it, as I did, "The Ipswich Branch."

Having accomplished so much, I could not bear to have my labor lost, and so I concluded to perpetuate it by publishing the work, as I did (1881).

My father being by nature "a digger," when undertaking any work, was never content *not* to go back to the very beginnings of things. So, in his genealogical researches, while he started by seeking a more intimate acquaintance with his immediate ancestors, he ended by going back to the Aryans, via Scandinavians, etc. He divided his Genealogy into two parts, the Ante-Emigration and Post-Emigration Periods. In the latter he felt himself on sure ground, and in the former he was very hopeful of the accuracy of his conclusions.

Passing over this general history of the human race, I begin with what he calls "The Family Patronymic."

Part I consists almost entirely of extracts from this Genealogy.

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

THE FAMILY PATRONYMIC

The patronymic of the family, the surname of "Paine," in its various forms of spelling, proves beyond a doubt its Norman origin. In Bardsley's "History of English Surnames" a minute history of the name is given.

Rollo or Rolf, the Northman, in the 9th century, firmly established himself in power as Duke of Normandy and became a convert to Christianity, and with his encouragement and support the doctrines became generally received in the villages of his dukedom. The people outside of the larger places still held very generally to the former creeds and resisted the innovation. So generally was this the case that to be a "countryman" came to be merely another name for unbeliever, so that the same word — "paganus" — came to represent or express a two-fold meaning. Hence the word which originally meant a dweller in the country as distinguished from one in the city, came to be a reproach as expressive of the idea of an enemy of the Christian religion; the two words "peasant" and "pagan" being used to express a liver in the country and a disbeliever.

When William the Conqueror passed over to England a large number of this class of citizens went with him and the term Pagan spread over the Island.

At about the same time, the habit became prevalent of using surnames to indicate unity or identity of family connections and this word was very naturally adopted for that purpose and became one of the most common surnames, lasting long after its original signification had ceased. The name gradually changed its form from Paganus to Pagan, Pagen, Payen, Payne and Paine, also Payson, Pyson and others. In Italy it took the form of "Paganini" or "Pagani." It indicates only a common Norman descent. Bardsley writes, "At the close of the Norman dynasty, it had threatened to become one

of the most familiar appellations in England and this while in our dictionaries 'pagan' still represents a state of heathenism, in our directories it has long been converted to the purpose of Christianity and become at the baptismal font a Christian name."

HUGH DE PAYNE

Following close upon the Norman conquest, in the latter part of the eleventh century, the Crusades began to rage. The history of the first, which was composed largely of Normans under the leadership of Robert Duke of Normandy, and which commenced its march in the last year of that century has a peculiar interest to the Paine race. At the termination of this crusade, Hugh de Payne remained behind for the purpose of more surely securing its grand results. For long months he, with others, acted the part of guide for all such pilgrims as might need aid and conduct to their journey's end and more particularly from the crossing of the Jordan to the city of Jerusalem. For this purpose he organized a force adapted to the occasion and diligently attended to the work. In company with Godfrey de St. Omer, he instituted an order known as the "Templars of the Cross," the sole object of which was to further the great objects of the Crusaders' mission, by protecting the Holy Places and rendering safe the journey of all pilgrims to the Holy Shrine. The original organization embraced only seven others beside themselves. Starting with this small beginning, the order soon began to extend its limits and its power until it became the most powerful and opulent of all organizations. Started in A.D. 1118, it continued to exist until 1312, when it was abolished by Philip the Fair and Pope Clement V.

To establish this Hugh de Payen as the progenitor of the Ipswich Branch of the Paine family, my father gave very careful study, made very careful deductions, and drew his con-

clusions to his own satisfaction, so that in his mind there remained very little doubt of his identity as the ancestor to whom and to whose father we should turn as being the first in written history.

In Domesday we read "Edmund, the son of Pagen, holds of the King and Hugh holds of him."

DOMESDAY

When William the Conqueror became fully seated in power, he divided his land largely among the soldiers and followers from his native state. After this general division, he caused an inventory and appraisal of the whole kingdom to be made, taking account not only of the names of the parties occupant but also of all their estates with the names of the dispossessed owners, and the higher chiefs or barons under whom they held. These reports were reduced to order and compiled under the name of "The Domesday." The original compilation was in 1086 and has been preserved with all the care of Holy Writ.

Throughout this book there are a large number of instances showing the holdings of Pagen (Payne) in various parts of England. On this broad Norman plateau, every family of "Paine" may find his ancestral home, if only he is able to trace it out.

COAT OF ARMS

My father turns critically to the Coat of Arms and to the names of William and Robert which occur so frequently throughout the early generations, William the Conqueror and Duke Robert being patrons of the Paynes.

Not that the Coat of Arms was that used by Hugh de Payne, for he died before these were adopted in England, but that the *assumer* was of his lineage, none other having a right to assume his characteristics, save his heirs, these being as a sacred heirloom, their title alone. Some one or two centuries passed

before such Coats of Arms were adopted and very shortly after that we find that of "Leicester and Suffolk Counties" used by the progenitors of the Ipswich Branch then living at Market Bosworth in the County of Leicester. Few subjects connected with the early history of a family have more interest than that of the Coat of Arms adopted by its early founders. This not only tells of the general character or specific virtues of the assumer or his progenitors, but furnishes the best and most reliable evidence of family identity, especially where direct and positive means of knowledge are wanting.

The Coat of Arms of the Paine family is that which in works of Heraldry is known as "The Arms of Payne of Market Bosworth, County of Leicester and of the County of Suffolk." The family first settled in Leicester and afterwards removed to Suffolk from whence the original American ancestor emigrated bringing with him for use, this highly prized armorial ensign.

The illustration given here was taken from a water color. The colors are: the three "martlets sable," black; the "crest" or wolf's head, azure; the border and belt, red; the shield, silver; the "bezants" or coins and "mascles," gold.

In Burke's Encyclopaedia is this description:

"Argent,¹ on a fesse,² engrailed,³ gules.⁴ Between three martlets⁵ sable,⁶ as many mascles,⁷ or,⁸ all within a bordure⁹

¹ "Argent," silver, referring to the shield, *purity*.

² "Fesse," the belt of the knight.

³ "Engrailed," indented or wavy edges, denoting that the honor was obtained with difficulty.

⁴ "Gules," red, referring to the belt, *courage*.

⁵ "Martlets," birds of a swallow kind without feet, denoting a younger son having no landed inheritance.

⁶ "Sable," black, denoting antiquity of lineage.

⁷ "Mascles," the three rhombs of lozenge forms in the middle of the belt, signifying meshes of a net; fishing privileges.

⁸ "Or," gold, *goodness*.

⁹ "Bordure," an additional honor or mark of cadency distinguishing one branch from another.

of the second,¹ bezantee,² crest, a wolf's head erased,³ azure⁴ charged with five bezants,⁵ salterwise.⁶"

THE FAMILY LINEAGE

The first definite information of the family is that which is found in the "Visitation of Suffolk County," a work compiled in 1561. The family is described in this work as well as by Gage in his "History of Suffolk County" as resident in Leicestershire upon the famous Field of Bosworth where the last great battle of Roses was fought. The more accurate name is Market Bosworth, near the central point of the Kingdom, it being one of the places where Pagen of Domesday had land. The identity of lineage is made certain by the continued use of the Coat of Arms by the family at Bosworth and afterwards in Suffolk County and by the original American families for two generations after emigration.

Beginning with the history of the family as presented in the "Visitation," we have

Gen. I Sir THOMAS PAYNE, Knight of Market Bosworth: 14—?

Gen. II EDMUND OF BOSWORTH, the youngest son of Sir Thomas: 1540

Gen. III WILLIAM PAYNE, the eldest son and heir of Edmund: 15—?

¹ "Second," of the second color named red.

² "Bezantee," sprinkled with round pieces of gold. Said to indicate the coins of Byzantium or Constantinople, and that they had been to the Crusades and ransomed.

³ "Erased," when the head is torn from the body and presenting at the neck a rough or ragged appearance instead of straight, showing strength as against skill with sword.

⁴ "Azure," blue, truth and fidelity.

⁵ "Bezants," substantive of bezantee, gold coins.

⁶ "Salterwise," arranged in the form of a cross, X, signifying Crusade service.

[He removed to Suffolk County and took up his residence in Hengrave and is known as Payne of Hengrave, a man of much note and importance in his day, being in the service of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, as bailiff of his Manor of Hengrave.]

Gen. IV ANTHONY PAINE, Gentleman, son of William of Hengrave:

[He lived at St. Edmunds Bury, one of the shires and principal town of Suffolk County and had the Manor of Nowton settled on him by his brother Henry. He died and was buried at Nowton in 1608.]

Gen. V WILLIAM PAINE, son of Anthony:

[He was baptized at St. Mary's church in 1565 and lived in Nowton. He inherited or had settled on him the Manor of Nowton, the same which Henry, the uncle, had bought of Henry VIII belonging to the dissolved monastery of St. Edmunds. This made him Lord of the Manor. The public records show that William Paine, sometime Lord of the Manor, was buried, Nov. 21, 1648 and must have been of the age of 83 years.]

Pages 51-54 of Paine Genealogy are devoted to statements in proof of this fact that this William Paine of Nowton is the father of the William Paine who was born in 1598-9 and who emigrated to America in 1635. My father closes this part of his studies with these words:

As already remarked their (William and Robert) father whosoever he may have been, must have been a grandson of William Paine of Hengrave who was the first and only person who introduced the Coat of Arms from Leicester County into Suffolk and was thus necessarily the great-grandfather of William and Robert of Ipswich.