

2 Ballard

THE DESCENDANTS
OF
ANDREW WARNER

COMPILED BY
LUCIEN C. WARNER, M.D., LL.D.
AND
MRS. JOSEPHINE GENUNG NICHOLS

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W29*

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Item I give unto John Warner my sonne the somme of foure poundes of good and lawfull money of England to be payd unto him within one month after my decease.

Item I give unto John my sonne the somme of Twentie shillings to be payd unto him within one yeare after my decease and also I give unto him one Gowne and one peticoate.

Item I give unto Rose my daughter my worst blackgowne and one peticoate one featherbed one bolster one Covering one pillow wheron I now ly and three payer of sheetes in her Chest.

Item I give unto my daughter Elizabeth One Chest with linnen Ready layd up and my best gowne and one peticoate.

Item I give unto Rose my daughter the somme of Twentie shillings to be paid unto her within one yeare after my decease.

Item I give unto Elizabeth my daughter the some of Twentie shillings to be paid unto her within one yeare after my decease.

Item I give unto Thomas Warner my Grandchild the somme of Tenn shillings And also I give unto him One Covering One Chest and one pewter platter to be payd and delivered unto him when he shall Come to the Age of One and Twentie Yeares.

Item I give unto Thomas Sanford my Grandchild one Chest one pewter platter one Kettle and one Covering to be delivered unto him when he shall Come to the Age of One and Twentie yeares.

Item I give unto the Two children of my daughter Elizabeth the somme of Twentie shillings to either of them Tenn shillings to be payd unto them when they shall Come to the Age of One and Twentie yeares.

Item I give unto Mary Warner the daughter of my son John the somme of Tenn shillings and also one box with linnen and other thinges layd up in it.

Item I give unto the Two Children of Thomas Warner the somme of Ten shillings to be equally devyded betweene them and payd unto them when they shall Come to Age of one and Twentie yeares.

Item I give unto the other Two Children of my sonne John the somme of Tenn shillings to be equally devyded and payd unto them when they shall Come to the Age of one and Twentie yeares.

Item I give unto Mary Sandford the daughter of my daughter Rose the somme of Tenn shillings.

Item I give unto the other Seven Children of my daughter Rose to every one of them the somme of five shillings to be payd unto them when they shall severally Come to the Age of One and Twentie yeares.

Item I give unto the Two Children of Andrew my sonne the somme of Twentie shillings to be Equally devyded and payd unto them.

Item I give unto Andrew Warner my sonne the greatest Chest and greatest Kettle and also all other my moveable goodes or Chattells whatsoever to discharge my Legacies and pay such Charges as shall Arise for my buriall And I do Ordayne and make him the sole Executor of this my present last will and Testament in writeing. In witnesse hereof I have putte my hand and scale the day and yeare first above written.

sigum
Mary & Warner

Sealed and subscribed in the presence of us

sigum
Peter P Linzell & Jonathan Ince

Proved at Stortford 17 July 1627.

ANDREW WARNER IN AMERICA

The first direct mention of Andrew Warner in America is an entry in the town records of Cambridge, Mass., then known as "Newtowne." On January 7th, 1632-3, there are recorded several votes regarding the erection of houses in the town and the division of the pale or fence to enclose the common, with the number of rods each settler was to build. This was the first entry made in the records of the town, except for a single item on December 24th calling a monthly meeting. Forty-two names were given in two columns, and the eleventh line in the first column reads:

"Andrew Warner, 20 Rod"

Twenty-four of the forty-two settlers built less than ten rods each, while only eleven built as much as twenty rods. This would indicate that Andrew Warner was already a resident of Cambridge and was among the more prominent and wealthy members of the new colony. Among the other names was that of John Steel, who afterwards married Mary, the oldest daughter of Andrew Warner.

The same record shows that on November 4th, 1633, Andrew Warner received one "Acker" of land in an award of "Lotts for Cowyards." In January 1634, he bought one piece of "swampe ground by the 'ould feild'" and a little later another piece of three acres in the division of planting ground in the Neck.

On February 3d, 1634, Andrew Warner was appointed on a committee of five to survey the Towne lands and enter them in a book. The constable was head of the committee and "itt is further ordered that these 5 men meet every first Monday in the month at the Constables house... at the Ringing of the bell."

In April 1634, a law was passed by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony, requiring the inhabitants of each town to choose four or more men who, with the constable of the town, should make a record or survey of the lands of each of the inhabitants and send a report of the same to the colonial officials. Andrew Warner was chosen by the inhabitants of Cambridge or Newtowne as one of the four to act for that town.

On May 14th, 1634, Andrew Warner was made a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

On November 23d, 1635, Andrew Warner was the third of nine persons "Chossen to order bussines of the whole Towne for the year following and untell new bee Chossen in their rooms, . . . wch

conduct. The Plymouth colony was so outraged by their behavior that Governor Bradford in his history of Plymouth Plantation devoted eight pages to their unholy doings. Hawthorne's "May-pole of Merry-Mount" is based on the stories of this band.

The following records are an additional evidence of the prominence of Andrew Warner in the town of Cambridge, as well as an illustration of the early methods of doing town business. These early records show that spelling was not an exact science three hundred years ago.

"The 4th January 1635"

"It is furthered ordered that the buryinge place shalbee palled in: whereof John Taylcot is to doe 2 Rodd, Georg Steele 3 Rod and Agate Thomas Hosmer 3 Rod, Mathew Allen 1 Rodd and Andrew Warner appointed to get the Remainder done at A publik Charge & he is to have iii A Rodd"

The homestead occupied by Andrew Warner is thus described in the "Proprietor's records of the town of Cambridge":

"June The 4th (1635)"

"Andrew Warner In the Towne one Howse and about one Roode for a Backside and garden, Marsh Lane on the south west, Creeke Lane on the northwest, Will Kelsey northeast, Mathew Allen on the southeast."

According to Page's History of Cambridge, Marsh Lane corresponds to the present Elliot Street, and Creek Lane to Brattle Square. This places Andrew Warner's early home within a few rods of Harvard University, in the very heart of Cambridge. Besides this home lot he also owned six other parcels of land in Cambridge; one acre in the West End, eighteen acres in the Neck, fifteen acres in the Great Marsh, two lots of one-half acre each in Ox Marsh and twelve and one-half acres in Old Field.

William Wood, writing about this time of Cambridge, describes it as follows:—

"One of the neatest and best compacted towns in New England, having many fair structures with many handsome contrived streets. The inhabitants are most of them very rich and well stored with cattle of all sorts, having many hundred acres of ground paled in with one general fence, which is about a mile and a half long which secures all their weaker cattle from the wild beasts."

"The 4th of Aprill 1636"

"Andrew Warner and Joseph Cooke to make a rate for the devision of the Aylwifs"

"The 23d Aprill 1636"

"Agreed with Andrew Warner to fetch home the Aylwifs from the weir and he is to have a Thowsan and load them himselfe for Caredge and to have power to take anny man to help him he payeinge of him for his woorkes."

The significance of hauling Aylwifs will be made clear by the following quotation from "Johnson's 'Wonder-Working Providence'":

"But the Lord is pleased to provide for them great store of Fish in the springtime, and especially Alewives about the bignesse of a Herring, many thousands of these they used to put under their Indian Corne, which they plant in Hills five foote asunder, and assuredly when the Lord created this Corne hee had a speciall eye to supply these his peoples wants with it, for ordinarily five or six graines doth produce six hundred."

On December 20th, 1636, Andrew Warner sold to Capt. George Cook his dwelling house, and all his other lands in the town of Cambridge, and either before or soon after this time, he removed to Hartford, Conn. After the coming of Hooker and his colony to Cambridge, the people began to question the desirability of their location and in May, 1634, complained to the General Court of straitness for want of land, especially meadow, and asked leave to look out either for enlargement or removal. Their request was at first refused, but in September of the same year, after a fuller statement of their needs had been presented to the General Court, they were granted more territory. The people having heard glowing accounts of the fertility of the soil of the Connecticut Valley from some of their number who had been there, and not being fully satisfied with the new arrangement, petitioned the General Court for permission to remove to Connecticut, stating that it was not desirable that this territory should fall into the possession of the Dutch who had settled in New York. It is also probable that Mr. Hooker was restive under the theocratic form of government which had been established in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, for "religious liberty" meant to them that the right to vote and hold office should be limited to the members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Hooker was probably the earliest man in America to advocate true democracy, or the rights of all the people, and under his leadership a new and much broader policy was adopted in the Hartford Colony.

Seeing the "strong bent" of the people to remove to Connecticut, the General Court held at Newtowne, March 3rd, 1635-6,* granted their petition. At the same time a commission was appointed to govern said plantation, to hear and determine in a judicial way all

*Up to 1751 England and her colonies adhered to the old calendar in which the year began on March 26th instead of January 1st. Accordingly in most of the dates before that year we find the old year with a new year affixed to it in giving dates between January 1st and March 25th. This was not a uniform practice and leads to some confusion of dates.

sute ech others conuenience, whereby their Corne may be prserued and their Cattle keepe with lest chardge of fencing or herding, as may most conduce to the common good".

A few days later, Feb. 18th, 1640-1, the town appointed him on a committee to arrange for the equable division of lands on both sides of the Great River.

"At a Ginerall Toune metting" held in Hartford, Jan. 27th, 1647-8; he with four others was appointed to survey the common lands and fences.

The name of Andrew Warner does not occur in the Hartford records from January, 1647-8 to April, 1650. With others he had become interested in the adjoining plantation of Farmington, and it is probable that he resided in Farmington during this time. The Farmington records show that Andrew Warner in March, 1648, owned four pieces of land in that town. The five acres "on which his dwelling house now standeth" was bounded north on the common, south on the highway, east on land of William Lewis, and west on land of Matthew Webster." The second volume of the Memorial History of Hartford County contains an old map of Farmington which locates this home lot on the north side of the highway facing Main Street. This is now the property of the Country Club. Andrew Warner also owned ten acres in the "Slip," twenty-two acres in the Lower Meadow and one-hundred acres in the Great Meadow.

Andrew Warner must have returned to Hartford in 1649-50, for in February, 1650, his home lot in Farmington is recorded as the property of William Lewis.

In the records of the Particular Court of Hartford, for the term beginning March 7th, 1649, is this interesting entry:—

"This Courte Adjudges Natha: warde and Andrew warner to pay Thomas Lord for Curing the eare of the Indian Squaw which theire doggs bitt off, and to pay the squaw 2 bush of Indian Corne, which Corne, the next Indian or Indians that Shall any way by clapping hands or throwing stones at any dogg or doggs, provoke them, shall pay to the said warde againe."

At a town meeting held April 15, 1650, power was given to Andrew Warner and five others

"to set in order the worke of the high wayes belonging to both sides of the Towne & to establish the same."

At the same meeting, he and John White agreed with the town

"to make a fence crosse the riverett & to Indeavor keepe the same for seauen yeares for the keepinge of cattell & swine out of the meadowes that they shall haue for their Labor flowerty shillings by the yeare to be payd them wth in the yeare in euery of the sayd seauen yeares."

Andrew Warner was chairman of a coroner's jury, Dec. 2, 1652, which decided that, "Wee doe finde that the sd partye, going against his master's Comand with his master's cannoe into a place of danger, or that is to the milldam, is guilty of his own death, being drowned—" (Hartford Court records, p. 38).

In May, 1657, Mr. Clarke and John Allen were asked to present at the next session of the Court "a list of them that desire to bee troopers . . . which said Court is to approve of them they see meet." This list contains fourteen Hartford men, of whom Andrew Warner was one. As Andrew Warner was at this time over sixty years of age, it is possible that this record refers to the son Andrew, and not to the father.

Upon the death in 1647 of the Reverend Thomas Hooker, the latter's associate, Samuel Stone, was in charge of the church as teacher, but not as pastor. In a few years differences arose between Mr. Stone and many of the congregation. This controversy, at first local, regarding matters of church membership, discipline, and baptism, spread to neighboring churches and was felt throughout New England. It led not only to the establishment of the Second Church of Hartford, but to the settlement of Hadley by colonists from Hartford, Wethersfield and neighboring churches, and greatly disturbed the peace of the town and colony.

Attempts were made by the General Court and various advisory bodies to end the quarrel. Warner belonged to the anti-Stone party and with twenty others signed a letter dated March 12th, 1655-56, in which they stated their inability to accept the suggestions of the other side and asked for

"an Able and Indifferent Councell".

The letter is so characteristic of our early New England ancestors that we give it entire.

Dear Brethren,—We have as seriously and sadly as the Lord hath helped vs considered and weighed what hath beene p^sented to vs in the papers recelued from Mr. Stone and seuerall brethren, and doe solemnly profess wee have laboured wth all o^r might according to o^r Abilities and Light, to receiue satisfaction in those things wee have p^sented to you for help in, but cannott meete wth that in yo^r Answer w^{ch} wee hoped and looked for, and therefore, doe declare o^rselves that o^r doubts and difficulties yet remaine wth vs, and in some of them they are rather increased than remoued, and therefore to the great greife of o^r hearts must say, that as the case now stands wth this Church wee cannott wthout sin till wee receiue other Light joine wth you in any office acts put forth by Mr. Stone, for hee hath as much as in him lyes laide downe his place, hath acted since accordingly, and the church hath done that w^{ch} wee conceive holds forth their acceptance; neither has Mr. Stone in his Answer to those questions that concernes the same held forth satisfying and convincing Light to vs to the contrary: Wee

The records of Hadley show the active part that Andrew Warner continued to take in public affairs. He was three times elected Townsman, or Selectman, as it was afterwards called, in 1660, 1667 and 1673.

Rev. Samuel Hooker, the son of their Hartford pastor, was at this time preaching at Springfield. On December 17th, 1660, Andrew Warner was one of a committee "chosen to meet and confere together to send Some propositions to Mr. Hooker About his Removell to us." Mr. Hooker did not accept the invitation to Hadley, but he became the pastor of the church in Farmington, where he died.

On December 12th, 1661, the town voted to build a meeting house in the common street and "Goodman Warner" was appointed one of the committee to take charge of the work.

In March, 1662-3, he served on a committee to treat with the town of Northampton about the lay-out of the highway through the meadows of that town.

February 13, 1664, he was chosen on a committee

"to view the way to the mouth of Chickopay River & to the Falls in the Great River, to see if it is a feasible way for transporting goods & to confer with Springfield & Northampton men about it".

In August, 1663, November, 1664, and September, 1665, he was one of a committee appointed to view and report concerning lands which certain inhabitants of the town had desired to have set out to them.

July 11th, 1666, he was appointed one of a committee to lay out some land given by the town for the benefit of the Grammar school. In the following March he was one of a new committee to let out the land.

In February, 1667, he was one of a committee of five to "provide a Boate ffor the fferrye who shall have power to call out all men that are willing to worke aboute the same rather than to pay their proportion in corne as allsoe to call out any they Judge most meete ffor the worke."

In March, 1661, and September, 1663, he served on the jury of the Hampshire County Court.

In March, 1665, suit was brought against Andrew Warner by the legatees of John Barnard, a former resident of Hadley, for damages caused by the burning of a malt house he was using which belonged to Barnard's estate. The case did not come to trial, but was settled by agreement.

The evidence that Andrew Warner was a maltster is further

shown by the following entry on an account book of John Pynchon, the leading citizen and merchant of Springfield:

"Goodm: Warner of Hadley, ye Maulster Dr."

The credit side, covering a period from February 28, 1671, to September, 1674, reads thus:

"By 7 bush. of Malt 1672 at 4 ³ / ₄	01-09-09
July 5, 1673, By 33 bush & 3 ¹ / ₂ Malt at 4 ⁶ / ₄	07-10-09
Sept. 1674 By 30 bush of Malt at 4 ¹ / ₄	06-00-00
	<hr/>
	15-00-06"

It is very probable that Andrew Warner learned the brewing business at his childhood home, for in his mother's will is recorded this item:

"I give unto Thomas Warner my eldest sonne, the somme of Twentie shillings and also my brewing Leade."

Judd, in his History of Hadley, makes the following statement of Andrew Warner's still: "Andrew Warner was the owner of a small still, valued at 10 shillings." That this was of small size is shown by the valuations of other stills in the settlement, notably that of Dr. Hastings of Hatfield, whose still was valued at 40s. Most of them ranged from 15 to 45s. The small stills were used for distilling cordials, sweet waters and medicinal waters from herbs, flowers, spices, etc. Judd also states that the malting business established by Andrew Warner was continued for 130 years by three generations of his descendants, Jacob,² Jacob,³ Jr., and Orange.⁴

Under date of March 29th, 1670, the Hampshire County Records contain the following entry:

"Andrew Warner of Hadley is free frō military exercise with the company there."

As he was at this time about seventy-five years old, he might well be excused from further military service.

In October, 1678, the General Court passed an act that

"all his majesties subjects within this jurisdiction that are of sixteene yeares of age and upwards"

should take the oath of allegiance. Among those who took the oath from Hadley were "Andrew Warner, Isaac Werner and Jacob Werner." Among the Hatfield names was "Daniel Werner."

Of the first wife of Andrew Warner we have not been able to

m. (1) MARY HUMPHREY (ROBERT², Wm.², Wm.¹)

discover a single record. The family tradition is that her name was Mary, but we find no positive proof. Not far from the time of Andrew Warner's removal to Hadley, he was married to Esther or Hester Wakeman Selden, baptized June 15, 1612, died in Hadley in 1693, daughter of Francis Wakeman of Bewdley, Worcester-shire, England, and his wife, Anne Goode. Her first husband was Thomas Selden who died in 1655. They had eight children, Thomas, John, Mary, Esther (1), Joseph, Hannah, Esther (2), and Sarah. The first mention of Esther Selden in connection with Andrew Warner is a record of the Connecticut Probate Court, December 3d, 1663, in which complaint is entered against Andrew Warner because he had not given proper security to the Court for the payment of the legacies due from the estate of Thomas Selden to his children. The children were not of age, and Andrew Warner evidently had the custody of the money. The matter was adjusted as is shown by the court records for the following March. Later records show that in 1673 Andrew Warner conveyed to Joseph Selden certain lands for £60, of which £40 was the legacy due from his father and £20 was for labor. In 1678-9 a similar deed was given to Hannah Selden for her share of the legacy from her father. It is probable that the settlements were made at about the time the children became of age.

In the original volume of "Births, Burials & Marriages of Families" of Hadley on folio 20 is this entry:

"Andrew Warner died January 1684"

This entry does not give the exact date and probably was made some time after his death, for in the inventory of his estate taken December 23, 1684, it states "who dyed december 18, 1684, aged about 90 years." This latter statement may therefore be accepted as the date of his death, and also as authority for his age.

The life of Andrew Warner was remarkable because of the time in which he lived, as well as because of the many important incidents connected with his own distinguished career. Born in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he outlived the reign of two kings, the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell and saw the restoration to the throne of Charles II. His life thus covers the entire period of the religious persecution in England, and the great flood of emigration which settled and gave character to the American colonies.

We cannot but admire the record of the life of this sturdy Puritan, and the spirit which caused him, for the sake of a greater religious freedom, to give up the comforts of civilization in old England, for an unknown destiny in a far distant and unexplored

country; which impelled him to take up a life of self denial, privation, hardship and danger in the depths of the New England wilderness, that he might be independent, and might worship God in the manner dictated by his conscience.

He saw, at the dawn of the early settlement of this country, history in the making, and for fifty years was a part thereof; and, at last, after a long period of devotion to his Church, of which he was a pillar, and to the new State, of which he was a founder, he laid himself down to sleep in the last home he had made in the lovely valley of the Connecticut. In the quaint language of his day, he "rested from his labors." No monument marks his grave in Hadley, but Mount Warner, nearby, standing through the ages, is a sufficient and enduring monument to his memory. Time may erase the name, and destroy the stone, but the mountain will remain forever.

On March 31st, 1685, the will of Andrew Warner was presented to the Hampshire County Court by his son Daniel Warner, an inventory of the estate was filed, and the property was distributed as directed by the will. There is so much of interest connected with the life of Andrew Warner on the part of all of his descendants, that we give his will in full.

Immediately following the will is an inventory of the property which consists of real estate, clothing, household goods, grain and stock of a total value of £365-11-4. The real estate consisted of nine parcels as follows:

"4 acres Ld in Hoccanum at 20 ^l	1020-00-00
2 acres & a rood at ye buricing yard 5 ^l house & homestead 65 ^l	070-00-00
6 acres in ye great meadow On the South side of ye Middle way at	030-00-00
4 acres in ye Swamp at 8 ^l 4 acres in 1 st Meadow at 24 ^l	056-00-00
4½ acres in Hoccanum at 20 ^l One piece of skirts there at 2 ^l	022-00-00
12 acres of Land Over ye River at 55 ^l	055-00-00"

The will of Andrew Warner mentioned nine children, each of whom received legacies. Five of the number receive only ten shillings each, probably for the reason that they had been provided for by earlier gifts. The widow, Esther, received £100 which was over one-fourth of the estate, besides annual payments during her life of eighty shillings, the use of one-half of the dwelling house and lot, ten loads of wood and other supplies. The only gift not to his immediate family was five pounds to Mary Taylor, the daughter of his wife Esther by her first marriage. It is probable that she came into the family with her mother as a little girl, and this gift was a special token of his affection for her.

It has generally been considered that Jacob, the youngest child of Andrew Warner, was the son of his second wife Esther, though the reasons for this view are not entirely conclusive. Andrew Warner in his will directs Jacob to pay "forty shillings annually or yearly to his mother, Easter Werner"; but in the next paragraph he uses the same language in reference to Daniel who was a young man at the time of his father's removal to Hadley and one of the signers of the Hadley agreement. A stronger proof is found in the fact that after the death of Esther Werner, in March, 1693, a bond was filed in the settlement of her estate by Thomas Selden, Joseph Selden and Jacob Warner, "Sons to Easter Werner alias Selding of Hadly deceased." On the other hand, Jacob did not receive any of Esther Warner's estate, but it was divided between four of her children by her first marriage, Joseph Selden the eldest receiving £36 and the others £18 each.

No record of the birth of any of the children of Andrew Warner has been found so that our knowledge of them is not accurate. In the will of Mary Warner, the mother of Andrew Warner, made May 12, 1627, she gives twenty shillings to "the Two Children of Andrew my sonne," showing that Andrew then had two children, and as he was made the sole executor of the will, he must have been living in England at that time. In the will of Andrew Warner he mentions "My daughter Pratt." This is believed to be Hannah Warner, the wife of Daniel Pratt of Hartford. In the graveyard of the First Church of Hartford is a tombstone to the memory of Hannah, wife of Daniel Pratt, who died September 3d, 1682, aged about 50 years. This would indicate that she was born in 1632 at the time Andrew was living in Cambridge, Mass. The term "about 50" is, however, rather elastic, and it is possible that she may have been born one or two years earlier or later. It is probable that the two children mentioned in the will of Mary Warner were Mary and Andrew, and it is quite probable that the next two sons, Robert and John, were also born before the removal to America. The date and place of Daniel's birth are altogether uncertain. If Hannah's age and date of death are correctly given on the tombstone, it is probable that Daniel is younger than Hannah instead of older, as has been heretofore assumed.

Children of Andrew Warner, probable order.

- 2 Mary Warner, m. (1) John Steel, Jr.; (2) William Hills.
- 3 Andrew Warner, m. Rebecca Fletcher.
- 4 Robert Warner, m. (1) Elizabeth Grant; (2) Deliverance (Bissell) Rockwell.
- 5 John Warner, m. Anna ———.
- 6 Hannah Warner, m. Daniel Pratt.

- 7 Daniel Warner, m. (1) Mary ———; (2) Martha Boltwood.
- 8 Isaac Warner, m. Sarah Boltwood.
- 9 Ruth Warner, m. John Kellogg (?).
- 10 Jacob Warner, m. (1) Rebecca ———; (2) Elizabeth Goodman.

WILL OF ANDREW WARNER

(Hampshire County, Mass., Probate records, volume 1, page 248)

"I Andrew Werner of Hadley in the Countie of Hampshire in New England being through y^e mercy of God Sound in mynde & Memory doe make & Ordeine this as my last Will & Testament in Manner & forme following

"Imp^t I Comitt my self Soule & Body into the hands of almighty God my havenly ffather & into y^e Armes of the Lord Jesus x^t my Only Redeemer & Saviour On whome On whome I desire Ever to repose & Stedfastly to beleive & my Body I leave it to bee interred with Christian & Comely buriall in Assured hope of a blessed Resurrection through the mercy of God Unto Eternall life at the Glorious appeareing of the Lord Jesus christ at the Last day, And ffor that Outward Estate the Lord hath Blessed me with all My Will is that after my just debts are payd & funerall Expences discharged as folowes

"It I give to my Loving Wife Easter Werner according to a former agreem^t Signed Under my hand One hundred Pounds to bee payd Out of my Moveable Estate Viz household Goods & Chattells & in case the s^d Moveables amounts not to y^e Sum afores^d then to be made up in Other Estate & this to be at her free & absolute dispose to her & to her heir^s for Ever

"I give to my Wife y^e One half of my Now dwelling house to be for her use & improvement dureing the tyme of her Natureall life as alsoe the use of half the Garden plot ajoyneing to the sayd house as alsoe the use of half the Orchard with the fruites thereon & the use of half the Yards ajoyneing to y^e house all these to be for her use dureing the tyme of her Natureall life

"I give to my Son Jacob Werner y^e One half of my dwelling house and y^e whole of the s^d house at his mothers decease with the house-lot Containeing Eight acres with all Edifices & buildings thereon to be to him & his heir^s for Ever

"I give to my Son Jacob Werner alsoe ten acres of Meadow land lyeing in y^e great meadow belonging to Hadley Viz my Six acre Lot of plowing Land & four acres of grass Land lyeing in the Swamp or Aquevitie Comonly Soe called to be to him & his heir^s for Ever. That is the heir^s begotten by y^e body of the sayd Jacob Werner, provided alsoe & withall that the s^d Jacob Werner hee his heir^s Executors & Assignes truely pay fortie shillings Anuallie or yearelie to his Mother Easter Werner dureing the tyme of her Natureall Life as alsoe to Cowes for his s^d Mother & to keepe & provide winter meate for them & all this dureing the Term of her Natureall life as alsoe anuallie to bring home to his sayd Mother ten Loads of Wood dureing her life

"I give to my Son Dan^l Werner all my Land lyeing Over the great River in great ponset & litle ponset being twelve acres more or Less to be to him & to his heir^s for Ever he paying within a Yeare after my decease ten pounds to his sister Ruth Werner & alsoe fortie shillings

To fire shovel & tongs at 5s wort sive 2s half bush ¹¹ 18s a bagg & nayles 4s brush 6s	00-12-00
To 1 p ^r bellows 2s a bridle & saddle & male pillian 16s 1 shave 2s 7 baggs at 4s	02-07-00
To 2 baggs with tow 5s 6 hemp 3s fork 18s 26 flax 12s wool 2s hopps & bagg 2s	01-03-00
To a rope 5s bayle for a payle 2s sith & sneath 7s old sith & sneath 2s	00-16-00
To 1 bush ¹¹ & 1/2 of Indian meale at 2s & 1 bush ¹¹ malt 2s pees 2s 3 bush ¹¹ malt 3s	00-15-00
To a melting Ladles 5 boes 14s toasting iron 2s 2 felling axes 8s shovel 18s	02-05-06
To 1 payle 2s spade 2s Chees tub 2/6 tub 2s tub 2s 20 bush ¹¹ Indian at 2s	02-08-06
To 8 bush ¹¹ wheate, at 3/3s 3 bush ¹¹ oats at 4/6 basket tow 2s 1/2 bush ¹¹ salt 3s	02-15-06
To 1 bed & furniture 40s 13 bush ¹¹ of Indian corne at 2s & cart wheel irons 5s	06-01-00
To 1 plow 25s Chaine 8s harrow 12s sled 5s 1 p ^r horse chains braces 2 collers & hames 20s	03-20-00
To 2 oxen 20s horse 6s 3 cows 3s/20s Yoke of Steers 5s heifer 2s/20s	34-00-00
To 23 sheep & lambs 20s 5 hoggs 20s 3 piggs 8s 2 mares & a colt 5s	20-08-00
To a flann 5s fork 2s Raks 3s house & homestead in Hatfeild at 140s	148-08-00
To 7 acres of Land in y ^e south meadow at 5s & 2 acres 1/2 in y ^e Indian hollow at 12s 20s	47-10-00
To 12 acres Land at 5s 1/2 little Ponset 14 acres of Land in y ^e great meadow at 4s	116-00-00
To 8 acres of Land in y ^e Mill Swamp 8s 1/2 Comons 2s 1/2 wool 2s testament 1s	10-03-00
To 1 rugg 3s 2 baskets 2s break 2/6 Compasses 2s hemp 8s Chest in y ^e barn 5s	01-01-06
To 1 Lathe 5s yoke & irons 5s 1 p ^r shoes 3s 1 p ^r shoes 4s Hetchell 5s	01-02-00
To a debt due from Sam ^l Boltwood 10s 1/20s Cropp at 20s	30-20-00
	476-06-06
To debts and other necessary expenses at about	50-00-00
	426-06-06

The Court appointed the widow Martha and Samuel Partridge as administrators on September 30th, 1692, and ordered the "property to be devided amongst y^e children of the deceased which are fowrteen, the eldest son named Dan^l Werner a double portion, 2d son Andrew, Sarah Shelding, Anna Hubbert, Mary Warner, Hannah Worner, John, Abram, Samuel, Ebenezer, Mahitabell, Elizabeth, Hester, Nathaniel." (Northampton Probate Records, 3:1.)

Daniel² Warner married (1) **MARY** ———, who died September 29 (or 19), 1672.

Married (2) April 1, 1674, **MARTHA BOLTWOOD**, who died September 22, 1710, daughter of Robert and Mary () Boltwood of Northfield.

Robert¹ Boltwood, a native of Essex County, England, came to America before 1648, when his name first appears in the Connecticut records. He settled in the east part of Wethersfield, in the part now included in Glastonbury, and received a grant of a pond with a quantity of land adjacent thereto, which he purchased from the Indian chief, Peckharen. He was made freeman May 20, 1658, and the following year was one of the "engagers" who removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, and became one of the original proprietors of that settlement. His home lot of eight acres was located on the west side of Main Street of Hadley, the fourth in order from the north limits of the settlement. He died in Hadley April 6, 1684, and his wife Mary, whose parentage is unknown, died there May 14, 1687. In Hadley Robert Boltwood was a sergeant in the militia, held many civil offices, was a farmer and ran the corn mill from 1677 until his death. Robert¹ and Mary Boltwood had five children: Samuel²; Sarah², m. (1) Isaac² Warner of Hatfield (see number 8); Lydia², m. April 2, 1674, John Warner of Springfield; Martha², m. Daniel² Warner; and Mary², m. October 24, 1667, James Beebe. Samuel² Boltwood was a soldier stationed at Deerfield at the time of the fearful Indian attack upon the settlement, February 29, 1704, and was killed in the encounter. When the news of the attack reached Hadley, his sons, Samuel, Robert, and Eleazer, knowing that their father was involved, joined the troop and rode rapidly to the relief of Deerfield. The father and three sons were all engaged in the desperate fight on Deerfield meadows for the recovery of the captive inhabitants. In the same band were four other grandsons of Robert Boltwood, John², Ebenezer², and Samuel² Warner (sons of Daniel² and Martha (Boltwood) Warner), and Daniel² (son of Isaac² and Sarah (Boltwood) Warner).

Robert Boltwood of Hadley, in his will dated 19 Jan. 1682, proved at Springfield 30 Sept. 1684, provides as follows (among other items):

"Item I give & bequeath to my daughter Sarah wife to Isaac Warner ten pounds. Item I give & bequeath to my daughter Martha wife to Danil Warner fiftene pounds. Item I give & bequeath to my daughter Lydia wife to John Warner fifteen pounds. Item I do give & bequeath to my daughter Mary deceased her three children five pounds apiece. Item-- to

my loving son Sam^l Boltwood—five pounds. Item—al the rest—I bequeath to my Loveing wife. Son Samuel Boltwood Executor."
(Hampshire Probate, Northampton, 2:18.)

Children of Daniel^r and Mary () Warner

- Mary (1) Warner, b. Feb. 24, 1662 (Hadley town recs., 1:61).
21 Daniel Warner, b. 1666; m. (1) Mary Hubbard, (2) Thankful Billings.
22 Sarah Warner, m. Isaac Sheldon.
23 Andrew Warner, b. June 24, 1667 (Hadley town records, 1:61); m. (1) Ruth Clark, (2) Mrs. Hannah Stannard.
24 Anna, b. Nov. 17, 1669 (Hadley town records, 1:61); m. Isaac Hubbard.
Mary (2) Warner, b. Sept. 19, 1672; probably m. Samuel Sheldon.

Children of Daniel^r and Martha (Boltwood) Warner

- Hannah Warner, b. Jan. 24, 1675 (History of Hadley, History of Northfield); d. June 28, 1699; m. Oct. 14, 1696 (Hadley town records), Samuel Ingram of Northfield, b. Oct. 8, 1670, son of John and Elizabeth (Gardner) Ingram. He probably resided in Hadley until after 1703, then removed to Hatfield. He was mentioned in his father's will, 1722.
25 John Warner, b. April, 1677, in Hatfield; m. Mehitabel Chapman-Richardson.
Abraham Warner, b. Dec. 20, 1678, in Hatfield; resided in Hartford, Conn., for some years. Josiah Dewey, Sen^r of Lebanon, Conn., and William Clarke of the same place sold to Abraham Warner of Hartford for £5-00, 200 acres at "Lebanon Village," Dec. 15, 1701 (Lebanon Deeds, 1:304). July 17, 1705, Abraham Warner of Hartford sold to Thomas Fletcher of Lebanon, 200 acres, "in that part of town called ye villiage," consideration £18 (Lebanon Deeds, II:5).
26 Samuel Warner, b. April 13, 1680, in Hatfield; m. (1) Hannah Sackett, (2) Elizabeth Morton.
27 Ebenezer Warner, b. Nov. 5, 1681; m. (1) Ruth Ely, (2) Mrs. Mary Bellows.
28 Mehitabel Warner, b. Oct. 1, 1683; m. Preserved Clapp.
Elizabeth Warner, b. 168—; m. Dec. 26, 1705, Thomas Wells of Had-dam, Conn.
29 Hester Warner, b. Dec. 15, 1686; m. Samuel Harvey.
Martha Warner, b. April 3, 1688; d. Nov. 25, 1689.
Nathaniel Warner, b. Oct. 11, 1690, in Hatfield. He is perhaps the Nathaniel Warner of Suffield who married Thankful Taylor of Had-ley, May 1, 1710 (Hadley town records).

8 ISAAC² WARNER, son of Andrew¹ Warner, died in Deerfield, Mass., 1691. No records of the date and place of his birth have yet been found, although some have conjectured that he was born in Hartford, Conn., about 1645. As one of the inhabitants of Hadley, Mass., to which place he had doubtless removed with his father in 1659, he signed a petition against imposts, February 19, 1668. He was one of the engagers for Northfield in 1683 and was there at the Second Settlement. He

became a man of influence in the new plantation, but when the settlement was deserted after King William's War, he removed to Deerfield where he died.

Inventory of his property was made March 26, 1692 (Springfield probate, A:8). The Judd MSS. in the Forbes Library, Northampton (2:159) gives the following note:

"Court at Northampton March 31, 1691
Isaac Warner of Deerfield Deceased—Sarah relict, presented
Inventory 59^l free—Land in Northfield & Hadley not prized.
Inventory taken by Thos Wells & Jos. Barnard."

The widow Sarah Warner was appointed administrator and asked that her son Isaac and brother Lt. Daniell Warner and Jacob Warner be also appointed. The widow Sarah, "relict of Isaac of Deerfield," made a deed November 4, 1692, to Abigail, "relict of Thomas Croffits sometime of Hadley." (Springfield records, A:12, 124.)

In Book A, land records at Springfield, page 8 at the back of the book, among other entries regarding estates, is the following entry:

"Sarah the relict of Isaack Warner deceased late of Derefid who dyed intestate presented to this Court an Inventory of the Estate of her late Husband to which she made oath it was a true Inventory soe farr as she knew & if more estate doe appear she will make discovery of it."

Powers of administration were granted to the widow Sarah and Lieutenant Wells and they were under bond for two hundred dollars. The inventory was taken by Lieutenant Thomas Wells and Joseph Barnard, March 26th, 1692.

To a feather bed 1 ^l -20s & 2 coverlets 24s bed & bolster 20s blankets	
6s 2 bedds 2 bolsters 2 coverlets 2 pillows at 2 £ 11s	05-15
To 1 yd new Cloath 3s 3 iron pots 30s 2 p ^r of pot hooks 3s	01-16
To 1 iron skillet 4s 4 putar dishes 12 s 1 putar cup 1/6	00-18
To 1 candlestick & warming pann 5s puddings 2s poring ^r 1s bottle 1s	00-20
To 1 powdering tub with pork in it 30s sope 5s	01-15
To wooden ware 10s stone jugg 1s 1 box iron 3s knives 6s	00-14
To tubs & old bar ^l 10s chest 4s box 4s box 3s	01-01
To 2 spinning wheels 6s yarn 9s satt 5s tackling for a loome 20s	01-18
To wool at 2s Armes & Amunition 17s Indian Corne & barley 12s	01-11
To a saddle & bridle 12s sive 1/6 cards 3s chars 3s cart & wheels 25s	02-04
To a plow & irons 15s horse tackling 20s broadhoes 6s stubing hoe	
5s axe 4s	02-00
To 1 plow chaine 10s flax 10s hopps 3s fish nets 4s rope 2s 2 oxen 9 ^l	10-19
To 4 cows 12 £ one mare & colt 3 ^l one horse 4 £ 8 sheep 4 ^l 2	
swine 30s	24-10
To 2 baggs 4s	00-04

To house & homestead in Northfd with 36 acres of ld with some other lumber (valuation cut off edge)
 To debts due ye^e estate 19-00

Due from ye^e Country in Expony 74-16
 at Northfd & g—ing of Soldeary
 given in to Major Pynchon Debts due from ye^e estate at 15-00

Free estate 59-16
 There is also an allotmt at Springfd & 14 acres of land in forticacre—
 at Hadley &c

Hampshire Probate (Northampton, Mass.) 4:30, files 153:50, contain

"An additional Inventory of ye Estate of Isaac Warner of Northfield Deceased taken this 5th of February 1713/14 as followeth—

To his accommodation of Meadow Upland of Right to him & may grow to be of right within the precincts of ye Township of Northfield at 15"

To his homelot in said place at 5"

Apprizd by Deacon Jno. White, Joseph Smith & Westwood Cook having first taken ye apprizers oath to which they have subscribed this day of the date abovesd.

John White
 Joseph Smith
 Westwood Cooke

As to a Settlement of the abovesd Estate the totall sum it being twenty pounds their being twelve children & Isaack Warner the eldest son he to have a double portion viz.

to Andrew Warner	1-10-9	to Ebenezer Warner	1-10-9
to Sam'l Warner	1-10-9	to Ichabod Warner	1-10-9
to Sarah French	1-10-9	to Lydia Brooks	1-10-9
to Mercy Gilbert	1-10-9	to Thankfull Loomis	1-10-9
to Mehitabel Hitchcock	1-10-9	to Dan'l Warners hers	1-10-9
to Mary Crowfoots hers	1-10-9		
			10-15-3
	9-4-6	Total	19-19-9

The abovesd Settlemt^s was Considered & allowed of this 10th of March 1719/20 by me Sam'l Partridge Judge of Probate"

Isaac² Warner married May 31, 1666 (or May 30, Hadley town records), SARAH BOLTWOOD, who died July 14, 1726, daughter of Robert and Mary () Boltwood of Northfield. She married (2) Deacon John Loomis of Windsor, Conn., son of Deacon John² (Joseph¹) and Elizabeth (Scott) Loomis of Windsor and Lebanon, Conn. Sarah Boltwood's sister Martha married Daniel² Warner, and a more complete account of the Boltwoods will be found on page 43.

Children of Isaac and Sarah (Boltwood) Warner, first four recorded at Hadley

- 30 Sarah Warner, b. May 2, 1668; m. Jonathan French.
- 31 Isaac Warner, Jr., b. Jan. 13, 1669-70; m. Hope Nash.
- 32 Mary Warner, b. Jan. 6, 1671-2; m. Samuel Crowfoot.
- 33 Andrew Warner, b. Feb. 24, 1672-3; m. Deborah (Leffingwell) Crow. Hannah Warner, b. Nov. 14, 1674; probably was the Hannah Warner who m. Eleazer Williams, son of Rev. John Williams of Deerfield, Mass., who was ordained first pastor of the church in Mansfield. She must have died before 1713-4, leaving no children, as she does not appear in the list of her father's heirs at that date.
- 34 Ebenezer Warner, b. Feb. 25, 1676; m. Waitstill Smead.
- 35 Daniel Warner, b. Feb. 25, 1677; m. Sarah Golden or Goulding.
- 36 Samuel Warner, b. Mar. 14, 1681; m. Sarah Field. Ruth Warner, b. Oct. 18, 1682; probably d. young as no further mention is found.
- 37 Ichabod Warner, b. about 1684; m. Mary Metcalf.
- 38 Mercy Warner, b. Sept. 25, 1685; m. Samuel Gilbert.
- 39 Lydia Warner, m. Joseph Brooks.
- 40 Thankful Warner, m. Josiah Loomis.
- 41 Mehitabel Warner, m. (1) Samuel Hitchcock, (2) Joshua Austin.

9 RUTH² WARNER, daughter of Andrew¹ Warner, was probably one of the younger children and born in this country. The only definite information we have of her is in a Hadley court record of 1677 that well illustrates the times and puritanical conditions under which the family lived. An ordinance had been passed forbidding women to wear silk, unless their fathers or husbands were worth a certain stated amount, endeavoring to prevent by law what is best left to those most deeply interested. Ruth Warner defied this old blue law and openly appeared in public appparelled in silk. She and two others, who had likewise offended, were, as expressed in the court record, "presented at court." They were charged with "wearing silk contrary to law," and two of them for "wearing it in a flaunting manner to the offense of sober people." Ruth was admonished by the court and her father was ordered to pay the clerk's fees and witnesses. Andrew Warner was worth £356, a large amount for this period, and one cannot but admire the spirit of Ruth Warner who thus asserted her inherent and inalienable right to adorn herself in such manner as she saw fit.

The name of her husband has been variously reported as John or Daniel Pratt, — Caley, or — Kellogg. The Pratt is doubtless an error for her sister Hannah's marriage. The name Caley does not appear among the early colonists. Of the early Kelloggs but one is recorded as having a wife Ruth. John⁴ Kellogg, son of Lieutenant Joseph³ Kellogg, bapt. in