



THE WINTHROP FLEET IN BOSTON HARBOR IN 1629

The William and Francis, in which Deborah Wing and Her Children Came to America in 1632, Was One of This Fleet, and the Ship in which They Came Over was of the General Type and Size of Those Pictured.

See also:
BACHILER Family



THE BACHILER ARMS

Those interested in heraldry may see a description of the coat of arms of the Rev. Stephen Bachiler in Morgan's *Sphere of the Gentry*, printed in 1861. This somewhat antedates MacAllister's 400 of New York, and firmly establishes Deborah Wing and her family among the gentry of England in the times of James I.

The Bachiler coat of arms consists of a plough, beneath which is a rising sun. In the technical language of heraldry it is "Vert a plough in fesse, and in base the sun rising or." The author calls it the coat of "Cain, Adam's son," without apparently meaning more than that it denoted a husbandman or tiller of the soil, as Cain was. He says it did appertain to Stephen Bachiler, the first pastor of the church of Lygonia, in New England, which bearing was an-

swerable to his profession in plowing up the fallow ground of their hearts, and the sun appearing in that part of the world alluded to his motto, "Sol Justitiae Exoritur." We may guess that he received this coat of arms when he was called as pastor of the Plough Company, about 1629 or 1630, probably because of his zeal in forwarding the interests of that company. Morgan seems to have known him only by his connections with the Plough Colony at Lygonia, now Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

The crowning ambition of Mr. Bachiler's old age seems to have been to establish all of his children firmly in America.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Stephen Bachiler". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

Several papers are extant containing the signature of the Rev. Stephen Bachiler, and from one of them the foregoing fac simile was taken. Mr. Bachiler's was singularly bold and ornate. He was, of course, aware of the fact that few peers of England in his time could write their names, while the ignorance

among the ministers of the established church was so great that less than one-half of them could preach a sermon. So we may not censure this Oxford-bred man for signing his name with a flourish. It carries with it the conviction of his strong, unique, bold, and somewhat fanciful characteristics.

THE WING FAMILY OF AMERICA

A History and Genealogical Record of the Descendants of the Rev. John and Deborah Wing, Whose Four Sons With Their Widowed Mother Came to New England in 1632.

BY GEO. W. WING

CHAPTER VI.

THE SETTLEMENT AT SAUGUS

The exodus of Puritans to New England in 1630 was largely due to the severities of Archbishop Laud and the fear that England was relapsing back into Popery, or, the next thing to it, extreme High Church ritualism. Charles I. was quite willing to rid his Kingdom of the stinnecked, sober, stern-visaged men who had set their faces against the divinity of kings and talked guardedly of the rights of man.

Despairing of the darkening situation in England, unquestionably Stephen Bachiler was active in forwarding the movement toward the New World. Gustavus Adolphus was battling with the Catholics in Germany, and the Low Countries were in a state of ferment. France and England were carrying on a desultory war and the passage across from the Island

to Holland was accompanied with dangers.

In 1629-30 "The Plough Company of Husbandmen" was formed and secured a patent to a considerable tract of land near the Sagadahoc River in Maine. They chose Mr. Bachiler as their pastor, and he adventured a considerable sum in the enterprise, selling his Hampshire property to enable him to do this. The energy and zeal with which he labored to increase the society and assist as many emigrants as possible to come to New England is well set forth in a letter of John Dye and others to Mr. Crispe, and those members of the Plough Company then in New England, dated March 8, 1631-2. He adventured £100 in the Company and loaned them £57, of which amount £9 was subsequently repaid by the freight money on his goods in 1632.

Their first ship was the Plough, of sixty tons, which with ten passengers arrived in Boston, July 6, 1631. They had sailed for Sagadahoc, but not liking the place, went on to Boston, where the company dispersed.

It is said that the Plough grant was afterwards called the province of Lygonia.

At this period, too, is that grant of arms to Stephen Bachiler, described by Sylvanus Morgan in his "Sphere of Gentry"—"Vert, a plow in fess; in base the sun rising, or." This coat Morgan states was granted to "Stephen Bachiler, the first pastor of the church of Lygonia in New England, the plough to signify his ploughing up the fallow ground of their hearts, and the sun to his motto: "Sol Justitiæ Exoritur."*

Through fraud or some underhand dealing the Plough Company failed in 1631, after Bachiler had made preparation to come to New England and settle in Cambridge (Newton).

It is stated in several works that Christopher Hussey was engaged to be married to Mr. Bachiler's daughter Theodate, but that the clergyman objected until his prospective son-in-law decided to emigrate with him to America. It was upon this condition that he would consent to the marriage. Be that as it may, Christopher Hussey and his wife Theodate, and widowed mother, sailed

from Southampton in the Plough Company's ship William and Francis, sometime in May and arrived at Charlestown, July 23, 1630.

After eighteen years of residence in foreign lands, the Rev. John Wing, "lately of the Hague," sickened and died in London in the summer of 1630. It is generally believed that he was in London making preparations to accompany Mr. Bachiler to New England, and that his untimely death disturbed the plans of Mr. Bachiler to sail with other members of his family in that year. Deborah and her fatherless children were not alone in London at the time of Mr. Wing's death. Her brother Stephen was a merchant in London, and her sister, Ann Sanborne, lived on "the Strand."

In June, 1631, Mr. Bachiler and his wife Helen went to Holland to "Visite their sonns and daughters." His daughter Ann Sanborne of London accompanied them. Mr. Bachiler's "sonns" living in Holland at that time were Nathaniel and Samuel, and his daughter was probably Deborah Wing, who, after the death of her husband in London had presumably returned to her old home at Middleborough. This visit of Mr. Bachiler to his children was fraught with momentous interest to the family, for it was most likely that it was upon this occasion that the migration to America was determined upon, which occurred the following Spring.

At this family council, it is probable that Mr. and Mrs. Bachiler, Ann Sanborne and Deborah Wing were present as well as Nathaniel Bachiler, who was living in Holland at the time. Christopher and Theodate Hussey had been in New England long enough to enable them to report upon the conditions there. And, the determination being finally made to emigrate, much was to be talked about, much to be done. Properties must be disposed of, necessary funds raised, and old ties severed. To the two widows, Deborah and Ann, it was, indeed, a most momentous step; one calling for deep consideration and prayerful thought. They and their children had been accustomed to lives of comparative ease and luxury in large European towns and cities, affording educational and social advantages. All

this was to be changed for rude huts in the wilderness of a New World, among savages and amid savage surroundings.

It is known that Mr. Bachiler owned some eighty-four acres of land, with gardens and orchards at Newton Stacy, which he and his wife Helen disposed of to several parties at "Michaelmas Term," 1630, and that he had other realty in the same place which he disposed of in 1631.

Let us gather a comprehensive idea of what was really involved in the step taken by the widow Deborah Wing to transplant herself and sons from the Old World to the New when the William and Francis cut loose from the docks of London, swung into the Thames down to the sea and pointed her prow to America in March, 1632.

The Colony at Plymouth had then had a struggling existence for a little over eleven years. It contained three sparsely settled towns—Plymouth, Duxbury and Scituate. They had been organized under the authority of a commercial association, and had just, in their tenth year, succeeded in securing a royal charter. The Plymouth settlers seem to have had but little zeal for worldly prosperity, and to have devoted their energies to provide for their spiritual harmony and edification.

The Colony of Massachusetts Bay, with capitol at Boston, thirty-seven miles to the North of Plymouth, was favored with a liberal government charter from the beginning, in 1628 and 1629, during which time some 300 settlers had established themselves at Salem or Naumkeag. In the course of the next three or four years, more than 1,500 persons, in 17 ships, were added to their numbers, and several towns were organized under the names of Boston, Charlestown, Watertown, Dorchester, Roxbury, Mystic and Saugus. In 1632, when the emigrants on the William and Francis arrived in Boston harbor, there were not to exceed 1,800 people in the entire Massachusetts Bay Colony and probably not to exceed 250 in the Plymouth Colony.*

When the William and Francis, Cap-

*In 1632, about 250 emigrants in all came over to New England. At that time, the population of the Plymouth Colony, including the settlements at Duxbury, Marshfield and Eastham, did not exceed 250 people.—"Bay Colony."

tain Thomas, 88 days out, made her way up between the wooded islands to "The Neck" on that June day, 1632, and its sixty weary and sea-stained passengers crowded the deck to catch their first glimpse of the New World, no towering spires or lofty statutes awaited them. A fringe of log huts, thatched, with mud chimneys, straggling up from the shores of the bay on a hillside, with, perchance, blue wreaths of smoke arising from newly made clearings, met their vision.

The settlement was but nineteen months old. Governor Winthrop's new house, raised in the fall of 1631, was, perhaps, the most imposing structure. The population did not exceed 500 people all told. No teeming craft crowded the water front; possibly Winthrop's little thirty ton ship, the "Blessing of the Bay," built at Mystic the previous year, or an emigrant ship, swung at their anchors in the bay.* The William and Francis was no stranger to the port. With the Mayflower, of Pilgrim renown, she had been one of the fleet of ten ships which had brought over Winthrop and his party in 1629. She had been here again in 1630, for Christopher Hussey and his wife, Theodate Bachiler, came over in her that year.*

When the cry went abroad, through the settlement, as it undoubtedly did, "A ship from England!" we may well presume that every home-sick man, woman and child in the town gathered along the water front to see and greet the new arrivals. We are safe in assuming that Governor Winthrop himself was there, accompanied by his deputy, the austere Dudley, and the pastor, John Wilson, earliest Boston minister. William Blackstone, Boston's first white settler, possibly left his hut up on the sunny south-

*The ship *Whale* arrived in Boston May 26, 1632—ten days before the *William and Francis*. Among her passengers were Mr. Wilson and Mr. Richard Dummer. In a M. S. letter of Richard Dummer to Nath'l Bachiler, Sen., 14th, 4th mo., 1673, the writer refers to "my cosen Nathaniel Bacheler of Hampton."—*Bachelder Genealogy*, p. 28.

*The *William and Francis* was one of the fleet of ten ships which brought over the Winthrop Colony to Massachusetts Bay in 1629. The ships of this fleet were the *Arabella*, *Jewell*, *Ambrose*, *Charles*, *Mayflower*, *Whale*, *Talbot*, *Trial*, *Hopewell*, *Success*, and *William and Francis*. The *Mayflower* was the same ship which brought the Plymouth Pilgrims in 1620, and, undoubtedly, the *William and Francis* was the same type of a ship, and of about the same size.



2270.—Queen's College, Oxford, in the Sixteenth Century.

This cut is made from a rare print loaned The Owl from the Collection of John Munster Wing. The Rev. John Wing received his degrees from Queen's College in 1663.

west slope of Beacon Hill and hurried down to the beach.

Judge Bachelder, who has given the matter much study, says that among the fellow passengers with Mr. Bachiler and his party on the William and Francis, were Gov. Edward Winslow of Plymouth, Rev. Thomas James, Rev. Thomas Wedde, and Thomas Oliver, the famous ruling elder of Boston. Gov. Winthrop in relating the fact of the arrival, states that on the ship were "Mr. Bachiler and Mr. Welde, with their families, and many other honest men."

The William and Francis arrived in Boston harbor on Thursday, June 5, 1632. We have it of record that Mr. Bachiler and his party proceeded immediately from Boston to Saugus, the home of Christopher Hussey and his wife Theodate, for the following Sunday, June 8, without installation, Mr. Bachiler proceeded to form a church at Saugus with those who desired to join the six or eight persons he brought with him. It is generally believed that those six or eight persons included Deborah Wing and her children and Ann Sanborne and her children, although there is no positive record that the Sanborns ever lived at Saugus.

There was no road from Boston to

Saugus, and the journey of six miles must perforce have been made over trails through the woods or by a small boat across the bay. Moreover there was no inn or public house in the scattered settlement, and the stay at Boston after the party landed was probably of very short duration.

Among the articles brought over by Mr. Bachiler in the William and Francis were four hogsheads of peas, twelve yards of cloth, two hundred yards of list, a contribution box and oaken furniture, which has lasted until this day.*

Mr. Bachiler began his work in the ministry on the first Sunday after his arrival in America, baptizing four children. A curious incident is preserved of this meeting. It is said that when Thomas Newhall, the first white child born in Lynn, was presented for baptism, Bachiler put him aside, saying, "I will baptize mine own child first," meaning Stephen Hussey, his grandson and namesake. Al-

*Thomas I. Bachelder, of Little Boars Head, N. H., wrote Mr. V. I. Sanborn, author of the Sanborn Genealogy, some years ago: "As to the old furniture I have, a bureau of solid white oak; a chair, white oak also. It is framed together and pinned with wooden pins, and there is not a nail in it. As to the contribution box, it is of oak and is twelve inches long and four wide and was carved very handsome. Also the chair is carved."

though Saugus had been settled for some three years at this period, it had no organized church, the inhabitants some of them attending at Salem and others met in private houses for prayer and exhortation. Mr. Bachiler, without securing the permission of the austere Boston authorities, for which they seemingly never forgave him, proceeded to found the Saugus church.

Let us indulge fancy as to the primitive surroundings of our first American ancestors on that first Sunday at Saugus. They probably gathered in the living room of some settler. There were first, Christopher Hussey, his mother, and his young wife Theodate with her first-born infant in her arms; Helen, wife of Mr. Bachiler, "lusty and comely" according to Governor Winthrop, and at that time about 47 years of age; Deborah Wing, aged 40 years, and her four sons, John, aged 19; Daniel, a year or two younger; Stephen, aged 11 years, and Matthew, the youngest. If Ann Sanborn was, indeed, there, she had with her her three sons, John, William and Stephen, the oldest but twelve years of age. Among this group of his kinspeople, and the gathered settlers of Saugus, the aged patriarch Bachiler arose to begin his church work in the New World. From tradition and the characteristics of his descendants, he is pictured as tall and sinewy, with prominent features, especially the nose; a very dark complexion; black, coarse hair in early days, white in age, mouth large and firm, eyes black as sloes; features rather long; a strong, clear voice; rather slow of motion and speech; simple in dress; obstinate, tenacious, strong in his friendship and his hates.

Within four months after arriving at Saugus, Mr. Bachiler was in conflict with the Boston authorities. He fell under "suspicion" of having independent ideas, which he was not ready to yield at the dictation of others. Therefore the General Court passed the following order: "October 3, 1632. Mr. Bachiler is required to forbear exercising his Gifts as a pastor or teacher publicly in our patten, unless it bee to those hee brought with him, for his contempt of authority & till some scandles be removed." The word "scandles" was commonly used in

our early history to denote some religious irregularity. After five months, the prohibition was removed. Winthrop records that Mr. Bachiler was present at a conference of the ministers of the Colony, Sept. 17, 1633, and December 19, 1634, the first meeting to consider the settlement of Mr. Cotton, and the other to consult what ought to be done if a general governor should be sent out of England to rule the Colony, and to consider Endicott's act in cutting the cross out of the banner of the Salem train band.

In March, 1635, divers of the brethren of Bachiler's congregation separated from the church communion. Bachiler required each separate member to deliver their grievances in writing, which they refused to do, whereupon he notified the churches of the Colony of his purpose to excommunicate the malcontents. The elders immediately repaired to Saugus to stay the hasty proceeding, and after inquiry, and much debate, agreed that they were a true church, although not constituted at first in due order, yet after consent and practice of a church estate, had supplied that defect, and so all were reconciled.

Mr. Bachiler was admitted a freeman May 6, 1635. It seems quite probable that he was the minister who dissented from the order of banishment of Roger Williams, as his opinions are known to have agreed closely with those of Williams, and no minister of the twelve churches then established possessed the courage in maintaining unpopular opinions.

In January, 1635-6, says Winthrop, "Mr. Bachiler of Saugus, was convented before the magistrates. The cause was, for that, coming out of England with a small body of six or seven persons, and having since received in many more at Saugus, and contention growing between him and the greater part of his church (who had, with the rest, received him for their pastor) he desired dismissal for himself and his first members, which being granted, upon supposition that he would leave the town (as he had given out) he, with the said six or seven persons, presently renewed their old covenant, intending to raise another church in Sagus; whereat the most and chief of

the town being offended, for that it would cross their intentions of calling Mr. Peter or some other minister, they complained to the magistrates, who, foreseeing the distraction which was like to come by this course, had forbidden him to proceed in any such church way until the cause were considered by the other ministers, etc." But he refused to desist. Whereupon they sent for him, and upon his delay day after day, the marshal was sent to fetch him. Upon his appearance and submission and promise to move out of town within three months, he was discharged.

These distractions in the Saugus church continued until Christmas, 1635, when a general fast was proclaimed, for that cause and others, and presumably continued until February, 1636, when Bachiler left Lynn and went to Ipswich, where he received a grant of fifty acres of land and a prospect of settlement, but, for some reason yet unexplained, the plan miscarried.

The years of the Wing family spent at Saugus were evidently years fraught with anxiety and trouble, owing to the almost constant turmoil and contentions in which Mr. Bachiler was engaged with the authorities of the Colony as well as with his church members. It may afford a reason for their long indifference to church influences after their removal to Sandwich, and the readiness with which Daniel and Stephen embraced the peaceful Quaker doctrines more than twenty years later. It may also account, in some measure, to the fact that after Mr. Bachiler withdrew to Ipswich, and immediately following his attempted settlement at Matakeese, on Cape Cod, the following year, the paths of the aged minister and that of his daughter Deborah and his Wing grandchildren seem to have separated.

There is little of record relative to Deborah Wing and her children during their four or five years residence at Saugus. While living there, John Wing, the oldest son, attained the age of 23 years and naturally became the head of the family. The Saugus records mentions them only once, when one by the name of Wing was assigned a proportionate share of some salt meadows. A reference to John Wing is also found in a

deed, recorded in Book 2, page 20, in the records of Essex County, whereby Daniel King, of Lynn, gent., deeded five acres of upland, "being a neck of land given to John Winge, abutting easterly upon the highway that runneth from across the brooke, which runneth out of the marsh * * * which lyeth northwest from the dwelling house of Henry Collem." This deed was executed Sept. 1, 1654, long after the Wings had departed from the town.

Among the five first settlers at Saugus in 1629 were John Wood and his son William. William and his father were living there when the Bachilers and Wings made their advent in 1632, and the following year he wrote "New England Prospect, a Lively and Experimental Description of that part of America, commonly called New England." The author was a contemporary with the Wing family at Saugus and also at Sandwich, and his description of Saugus at the time Deborah and her family lived there is worthy of preservation in this history. Mr. Wood wrote:

"The next plantation is Saugus, six miles Northeast from Winnesmet: This Towne is pleasant for situation, seated at the bottome of a Bay, which is made on the one side with the surrounding shore, and on the other side with a long sandy Beach. This sandy Beach is two miles long at the end, whereon is a necke of land called Nahant. It is six miles in circumstance; well wooded with Oakes, Pines, and Cedars. It is beside well watered, having beside the fresh Springs, a great Pond in the middle; before which is a spacious Marsh. In this necke is store of good ground, fit for the Plow; but for the present it is onely used for to put young cattle in, and weather-goates, and Swine, to secure them from the Woolves: a few posts and rayles from the low watermarkes to the shore keeps out the woolves and keeps in the Cattle. One Blacke William, an Indian Duke, out of his generosity gave this place in generall to this plantation of Saugus, so that no other can appropriate it to himselfe.

"Vpon the South-side of the sandy Beach the Sea beateth, which is a true prognostication to presage stormes and foule weather, and the breaking up of

the Frost: For when a storme hath beene, or is likely to be, it will roare like Thunder, being heard sixe miles; and after stormes casts up great store of great Clammes, which the Indians taking out of their shels, carry home in baskets. On the North-side of their Bay is two great Marshes, which are made two by a pleasant River which runnes betweene them. Northward up this River, goes great store of Alewives, of which they make good Red Herrings; insomuch that they have beene at charges to make a wayre, and a Herringhouse, to dry these Herrings in; the last yeare were dryed some 4 or 5 Last for an experiment, which proved very good; this is like to prove a great enrichment to the land, (being a staple commoditie in other Countries) for there be such innumerable companies in every river, that I have seene ten thousand taken in two houres by two men, without any weire at all, saving a few stones to stop their passage up the river. There likewise come store of Basse, which the Indlans and English catch with hooke and line, some fifty or threescore at a tide. At the mouth of this river runnes up a great creeke into the great Marsh, which is called Rumney Marsh, which is 4 miles long and 2 miles broad; halfe of it being Marsh ground and halfe upland grasse, without tree or bush; this Marsh is crossed with divers creekes, wherein lyē great store of Geese, and Duckes. There be convenient ponds for the placing of Duckcoyes. Here is likewise belonging to this place divers fresh meddows, which afford good grasse and foure spacious ponds like little lakes, wherein is a store of fresh fish: within a mile of the towne, out of which runnes a curious fresh brooke that is seldom frozen by reason of the warmnesse of the water; upon the stream is built a water Milne, and up this river comes Smelts and fresh fish much bigger than a Gudgion. For wood there is no want, there being good store of Oakes, Wallnut, Cedar, Aspe, Elme: The ground is very good, in many places without trees; fit for the plough. In this place is more English tillage, than in all New England and Virginia besides; which proved as well as could bee expected, the corne being very good especially the Barly, Rye and Oates.

"The land affordeth the inhabitants as many rarities as any place else, and the sea more; the Basse continuing from the middle of Aprill to Michelmas, which stayes not above half that time in the Bay; besides here is a great deal of Rock-cod and Macrill, insomuch that shoales of Basse have driven up shoales of Macrill from one end of the sandie Beach to the other, which the inhabitants have gathered up in wheelbarrows. The Bay that lyeth before the Towne at a low spring-tyde, will be all flatts for two miles together, upon which is great store of Muscleshankes, and Clam banks, and Lobsters amongst the rockes and grassie holes. These flatts make it unnavigable for shippes, yet at high water great Boates, Lotters, and Pinnaces of 20 or 30 tun, may sail up to the plantation, but they neede have a skillful Pilote, because of many dangerous rockes and foaming breakers, that lye at the mouth of that Bay. The very aspect of the place is fortification enough to keepe off an unknown enemy, yet may it be fortified at a little charge, being but few landing places thereabout, and those obscure."

Mr. Wood's assurances allay our apprehensions relative to the condition of Mother Deborah's larder. In vision, we can see John and Daniel and Stephen and little Matthew frequenting the banks of brooks and river and going home with wheelborrow loads of alewives, herring, bass, rock-cod, mackerel, lobster, clams and oysters, or tramping over the marshes with well filled game bags of wild goose and ducks. The very thought of it is both appetizing and comforting, and if grandfather Bachiler safely landed his "four hogshead of peas" brought in the William and Francis, the conditions of life were at least tolerable, even if the storms beating upon the shores "Roared like Thunder," and the "woolves" howled at night in their discomfiture in failing to break into the goat and swine folds. We are also assured by Mr. Wood that the Indians were friendly, for had not "Blacke William, an Indian Duke, out of his generosity," given the place to the settlers to live upon, and their only reported inroads upon the settlement was the carrying off of "Clammes" in their baskets after every great "storme!"

In fond imagination we picture Widow Deborah Wing in her rude, thatched log cabin in the woods at Saugus, surrounded by her four sons, giving to them and their rough surroundings something of the graces and refinement of her girlhood home in the vicarage at beautiful Wherwell, and of her life at Hamburg, Middleburgh and the Hague. The four youths were doubtless intensely interested spectators and partisans in the persecutions and quarrels of their grandfather, which immediately followed and characterized his pastorate at Saugus, and their five years of life there prepared them for the strenuous days to follow at Sandwich.

CHAPTER VII

THE SETTLEMENT AT SANDWICH

In the quaint language of the Plymouth records, April 3, 1637, is thus granted permission to settle Sandwich, the fourth town in the Plymouth Colony:

"It is also agreed by the Court that these ten men of Saugus, Edmund Freeman, Henry Feake, Thomas Dexter, Edward Dillingham, William Wood, John Carman, Richard Chadwell, William Almy, Thomas Tupper and George Knott shall have liberty to view a place and sit down and have sufficient lands for three score families upon the conditions propounded to them by the Governor and Mr. Winslow."

These "ten men of Saugus" were the neighbors of Widow Deborah Wing and her sons at Saugus. Edward Dillingham is said to have come over from England in the same ship with them. William Wood was the author of Wood's Description of Saugus, from which we quoted in a former chapter. The descendants of Edmund Freeman and William Almy were identified by marriage with the descendants of Deborah.

With these ten men, fifty other "undertakers," as they were called, were later associated, and sixty families, mostly from Saugus, but some from Plymouth and Duxbury, settled at Sandwich in 1637, although the town was not incorporated until 1639, when it was permitted to send a representative to the Plymouth Court.

The names of these fifty "undertakers" are worthy of preservation in a Wing

family history. They were our first neighbors at Sandwich and the forefathers of many who afterwards intermarried with the descendants of Deborah Wing. They were:

George Allen, Thomas Armitage, Anthony Besse, Mr. Blakemore, George Bliss, Thomas Boardman, Robert Bodfish, Richard Bourne, William Braybrook, John Briggs, George Buitt, Thomas Burge, Thomas Butler, Thomas Chillingworth, Edmund Clarke, George Cole, John Dingley, Henry Ewer, John Fish, Jonathan Fish, Nathaniel Fish, John Friend, Peter Caunt, Andrew Hallett, Thomas Hampton, William Harlow, William Hedge, Joseph Holway, William Hurst, John Joyce, Richard Kerby, John King, Thomas Landers, Mr. Leverich, John Miller, William Newland, Benjamin Nye, Mr. Potter, James Skiffe, George Slawson, Michael Turner, John Vincent, Richard Wade, Thomas Willis, John Wing, Mr. Winsor, Mr. Wollaston, Anthony Wright, Nicholas Wright and Peter Wright.

These sixty men were the heads of families. John Wing, aged 23, was the head of a family consisting of his widowed mother and his three younger brothers, Daniel, Stephen and Matthew.

With Edward Dillingham, came his daughter Oseah, afterwards, first wife of Stephen Wing, and with John Briggs came his daughter Sarah, Stephen's second wife.

With Henry Ewer came his daughter Anna, afterwards, to become the second wife of Daniel Wing.

George Allen and his sons, Thomas



Ewer, son of Henry, Peter Gaunt, Richard Kirby and his son, twenty years later, were closely associated with Daniel and Stephen Wing in the Quaker persecutions.

There are indications in the Plymouth records that Sandwich was, in fact, settled prior to the permission granted by the Plymouth Court in April, 1637. In Volume 1, folio 32, records of the Plymouth probate court, the last will and testament of Thomas Hampton of Sandwich is recorded. Mr. Hampton was one of the fifty "undertakers" of the town. It records that this will was made the "xxi day of March, 1637, and that the testator was "then on perfect memory and exercises of his senses." After a long list of bequests, it recites: "I doe appoynt the said Thomas Tupper, Peter Gaunt, Richard Kirby, and Thomas Shellingworth to be the lawful Executir of this my will & testament and therefore doe desire them to discharge such debts as I owe to others, which are as follows: Imprimos to Mr. flosbroak 6, 5d. Itm to the goate keeper of Saugust a matter of 18d or 2s. Item to John Wing 2s. 8d. Rem to Mr. Breman for things sent for to Plymouth for my use in his name, 4s or 5s."

Here then, is indubitable proof that John Wing and at least some of the "undertakers" of Sandwich were on the ground at Sandwich in March, 1637.

The Rev. N. H. Chamberlain, a Sandwich historian, says: "How exactly our fathers reached the town, then a wild, we cannot say. Any bulky furniture of theirs must have come by sea, and probably into Scusset harbor, since years after, both Sandwich, and Plymouth are complained of for not keeping the road between them suitable for man and horse. Wagons there were none, and years after the settlement, before we were blessed with a mill, there were Sandwich folk who trudged all the way to Plymouth and back with a sack of corn to grind, and as late as Judge Sewell's time the travel was on horseback and most of the way, along the beach at the foot of the bluffs. It may reasonably be supposed that most men and women and children with their cattle, came along the Indian trail and would get their first view of their new home somewhere at the curve of the Cape, in the neighborhood of the present meet-

ing house at Sagamore. Most were no doubt on foot, some women with babes on pillions, and a swarm of little folks, boys and girls on foot, tired and dusty yet alert and wonderful at the trial and what lay at the end."

The track of their travel from Plymouth to Sandwich was over the trail of the great storm, probably a modern cyclone, which devastated the Cape two years before. Governor Bradford thus describes it: "In 1635 came a mighty storm. The sea rose twenty feet and more and many climb into the trees, blew down many thousands of trees, tearing up the stronger by the roots, breaking the higher pines in the middle, and winding small oaks and walnuts of good size, as withes. It began southeast and parted toward the south and east and veered sundry ways. The wrecks of it will remain a hundred years."

Mr. Chamberlain thus pictures the Saugus emigrants as they entered upon the grounds of their new home—the first white settlers upon Cape Cod: "Now in imagination let us stand aside, with uncovered head, while this group of our forefathers take their first survey of what is to become their home. We shall not disturb or distract their emotion with voice or vision, wrapped about as we are with the evil of two hundred and fifty years. What do they see? On their left the same sea which then as now, washes the shore of the England they left—King over this globe's two-thirds, and vassal prone as the highway of the people to the mastery of the generation of those "who go down to the sea in ships." Before them first the north contour of the Cape circling east and north in its mighty arc, until lost in the gray mists beyond; next the walls and buttresses of the white beaches with here and there great patches of timber on them, then the salt marshes with their creeks winding at flood tide like silver threads to the harbor, very much as they do now; and everywhere else around, the wild, the unbroken forest crowning the hill ridges which create and back the amphitheatre in which your town is set, a forest then so stately, that for generations after, men on horseback shall ride through it unhindered—no house, no church spire to greet; not a cleared field, no house

except it be the wigwam, whose smoke through the wigwam's top rises thin and blue against the pine leaves; solitude, no movement of man or beast, except it be when a deer or wolf crosses the trail or an Indian slinks away from the humble cavalcade of pale faces, or an eagle floats lazily over Sagamore hill and the white winged gulls at your harbor's mouth, restless and querulous as ever—these and liberty."

The first task of the Sandwich settlers was to build for themselves houses. Mr. Chamberlain thus describes their first habitations: "The houses of which we have account were generally set by compass north and south, with the front south for the winter sun, and so on clear days serving as a sundial to mark noon (for there were no watches), or on a south-easterly hill-slope away from the wind and near a spring, and were of two grades, according to the wealth of their builders. The poorer classes of houses were all small, substantially of one room, with a fireplace in the middle, an oven on the back side, often built out doors, except when the house itself, as often happened, was built into the hill-bank for warmth and security of the fireplace, few windows, fewer doors and less furniture. The timber was cut in the woods and sawed by hand and the cost of the house was chiefly labor on it. The sill was laid on the ground, the floor was laid on sleepers below the sill which projected into the room allround, and served as a seat for children and to stow away household driftwood. Into this sill beam they bored two parallel row of holes, some six inches apart. In these holes they set upright poles sharpened at either end, the upper entering the plate above. They filled in the space between the poles with stones and clay to make firm walls, and then they thatched the roof with what we call hereabouts "creek stuff" or "thatch". I should call a house like this a cabin—but it was not a "log cabin." In proof that this house penury is not over-colored, I have only to cite from your own town records of 1650, when it was agreed upon by the town that there shall be a levy of £5 for Mr. Leveridge (the first minister) to pay for removing and parting his house with boards which was long since promised to be done for him

by the town." If the parson lived in substantially an unpartitioned barn, his parishioners probably fared no better."

The better class of houses were somewhat larger, low in the walls, with a summer beam across the front room, paralleled with the front wall; a kitchen back, and a bed-room in northeast corner, with low walls and floor some two feet above the other floors to make room for the cellar underneath. There was also a front chamber over the main room reached by a ladder with a small fireplace in it. The kitchen back stairs was often a round pine log rising at an angle of some 45 degrees from the kitchen floor with cleats nailed on or notches made in it, by which people mounted to their beds under the eaves. The walls of a house like this were built very much as those heretofore described. But there was no plastering in any house at Sandwich till after 1700. Yet the daubing with clay would make a house comfortable. The fireplace was the main feature in all the old houses. It was usually 8 feet wide, 4 feet deep and 5½ feet high, so that a tall house wife could go to her oven in the right hand corner without stooping. There was a hook on each andiron, on which to roast meats. The narrow mantle-piece was the whole length of the fireplace and the broad hearth was of flat stones from the field. The chimney was of rough stones up to the chamber floor, and from thence of sticks fastened or framed together and daubed inside with clay and sometime with mortar."

It was in one or the other of these ways that Deborah Wing and her sons builded their first Sandwich home.

The road from Sandwich to Plymouth, seventeen miles in length, after a lapse of 283 years is still for two-thirds of its way through an unbroken, primeval forest, abounding in huge rocks, and used only as a game preserve. To convince himself of this the writer made the journey through its solitudes some five or six years ago.

From the Plymouth Colony the Sandwich settlers bought for a fixed price their right to the town as proprietors, each receiving land allotments according to what he paid, certain lands remaining in common, under the control of the town, and

THE WILL OF REVEREND JOHN WING

In the name of God Amen, the second daie of November one thousand sixe hundred twenty nine And in the fifth yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Kinge Charles etc. I John Winge late of the Hague in Holland, clarke, now living in the pish (parish) of St. Mary Aldermary London and being sicke in bodie but of good and perfect minde and memory praised bee Almightye God, Doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and forme following First and principallie I commend my soule into the hands of Almightye God my maker trusting and assuredly believing to have full and free remission of all my sinnes by and through the only marritte and righteousnes of Jesus Christ my alone Savior and my bodie I committ to the earth of which it came to bee decently buried where it shall please the Lord to direct. And as touching my wordly estate and substance whereof I am now possessed, I give and bequeath the same as followeth. First whereas I am now possessed and interested of an in certayne lands being freehold with appurtenances lying and beinge in the parish of Crickston and Stroud in the county of Kent or elsewhere, I will and desire and my minde and meaning is that the same be sold as soon as conveniently maye bee by my Executrix herein after named to the best profit and advantage, and that the money thereof arisinge shall bee (with all and singular of my other goods chattels and estate etc. whatsoever) divided into two equal pts and porcons (parts and portions), the one moiety whereof to be had received and enjoyed unto and by my loving wife Deborah and the other pte or moytie to bee equallie and indifferently had, parted, divided and enjoyed unto and amongst all my children share and share like, except unto and by my daughter Deborah whom I have already advanced in marriage. And therefore I will that what I have already given as her marriage porcon shall be accounted as pte of her dividend and proporcon of my estate given amongst my children by this will. And my will and meaning is, and I doe

hereby appoint that ye said legacies and porcons shalbe paid unto my sonnes at their severall ages of one and twentie years and unto my daughters unmarried at their like severall ages of one and twentie years or severall daites of marriage wen of them shall first happen. And if any of my child or children happen to die or depart this life before the said legacies shall become due to be paid unto them or any of them in and by this my will then I will that the survivor or surviours of him, her, or them that shall soe happen to die in the mean tyme, shall have, receive and enjoye the legacie and bequest of him, her, or them soe dying as in afore-said equallie to and amongst all the said survivor or surviours. And I hereby will that my said wife shall have and enjoye the benefit and profit of my childrens porcon herein by my will bequeathed towards thir educacon and maintenance until their said porcon shall become due and payable to them severallie and respectively according to this my present will. Item, I will that all such debts as I owe in right or in conscience, together with my funeral charges shall be first paid, deducted, and allowed out of all my estate. And I doe hereby name, nominate and appoint my loving wife Deborah my Executrix of this my last will & testament and my loving friends Edward Foorde of London merchant and Andrew Blake of Stroud in the Countie of Kent, yeoman, Overseers of the same. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale. Dated the daie and yeare first above written. I doe affirme that this will above written was prononced according to the Testators mind witness my hand by me Edward Foorde. I doe affirm the like witness my hand by me Andrew Blake.

* * *

NOTES

Transcribed and annotated by James H. Stone. The original will is in the Public Record Office, London (PROB 11/158), which kindly gave permission for transcrip-



tion and publication. An abstract of the will appears in George E. Wing's history of the Wing Family, *The Owl*, volume 60, December, 1966, reprint, page 1313; it was copied from: Prerogative Court of Canterbury, *Register "Scroope" 1630, Abstracts and Index*, J. H. Morrison, ed., London, 1934, page 103. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London, on August 4, 1630.

After over a decade of successful ministry to English churches in Germany and Holland, the Reverend John Wing returned to England. In the words of George E. Wing (*The Owl*, cited above):

What changes of fortune brought Mr. Wing and his family from the Hague to England before his death we are unable to fathom. Perhaps a fatal illness; possibly, the growing power of the Puritan movement; perchance, he, too, had caught the fever to emigrate to America, and was in England assisting his father-in-law, Stephen Bachilor, in his plans, at that time maturing, to plant a colony in New England . . . But the Rev. John Wing sickened and died in London, probably during the summer of 1630, in the forty-sixth (actually, forty-fifth) year of his age, and his wife Deborah, at thirty-eight, was left a widow with five children.

The following notes to the will may be useful:

"*clarke*": clergyman ("clerk," "clark," and "clergy" are essentially the same words in derivation, meaning, and early usage).

"*St. Mary Aldermary*": the parish was located a short way east of St. Paul's Cathedral in central London on land bounded by Watling Street, Soper Lane, St. Thomas Lane, and Bow Lane, near the intersection of Watling and Queen streets. The church dated back to the eleventh century, had been re-built by Sir Christopher Wren after the Great Fire of London, and again restored in the late nineteenth century. Although the will is dated from St. Mary Aldermary, no record of burial there appears in the parish registers (*The Parish Registers of St. Mary Aldermary, London . . . 1558 to 1754*, Joseph

L. Chester, ed., London, 1880, Harleian Society Publications, volume 5; Ralph Hyde, *The A to Z of Georgian London*, London Topographical Society #26, London, 1982; Cecil R. Humphrey-Smith, ed., *The Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers*, Chichester, Sussex, 1984).

"*Crickston . . . Strood*": the towns of Cuxton and Strood (as presently designated) lie at the mouth of River Medway where it empties above the Strait of Dover. Strood is virtually part of the city of Rochester. It was at Strood that Reverend Wing evidently began his ministerial career in 1608 (Henry R. Plomer, ed., *The Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Nicholas, Strood*, Record Branch, Kent Archaeological Society, 1927, pages 95, 98, and 100).

"*children*": Deborah (then married), John, Daniel, Stephen, and Matthew. The sons emigrated with Deborah Wing to New England, but Matthew subsequently returned to Strood.

"*Andrew Blake . . . Edward Foord*": Andrew Blake, of Strood, was a prominent layman of the church of St. Nicholas, active from the late sixteenth century to the 1640's, keeping the church and churchyard in repair, serving twice as churchwarden, sitting on the committees that audited the churchwardens' accounts. (*Churchwardens' Accounts*, cited above, *passim*).

Edward Ford very probably was a prosperous London merchant with ties to the important Drapers' Company. Among the inhabitants of London in 1638, "Mr. Foorde" appears to hold property in several parishes, including St. Pancras, Soper Lane, near St. Mary Aldermary, and a "Mrs. Foorde" holds so much property that she pays (or at least owes) the exceptionally high rent and tithes of well over two hundred pounds. Ford's daughters made fine marriages in the merchant community. Hester married William Beeke, of St. Olave, Hart Street, London, and Mary became the second wife of Thomas Bewley, of Hall Place, London. Both men were merchants, members of the Drapers' Company, and bearers of heraldic arms. The fact that two of Beeke's brothers were merchants in the Barbadoes strongly suggests that the family was among the new class of merchants taking high risks for high

profits in colonial trade. Almost to a man this group opposed royal economic policies and contributed heavily to the development of Parliamentary resistance to Charles I. During the Civil War, these merchants contributed generously to Parliamentary war budgets, and, in London, they overthrew the dominance of old-time Royalist merchant leadership. In 1653, during the rule of Oliver Cromwell, Beeke was elected alderman of London, but chose to pay a fine rather than complete his term of office. Similarly, Thomas Bewley served briefly as alderman in 1661 before paying a fine for release from duty. In short, Edward Ford was of the political, economic, and religious community which challenged the rule of King Charles I and Archbishop William Laud, and belonged to the class of merchants that fostered resistance to and then rebellion against the Crown—a powerful man well able to befriend a distinguished Puritan minister, such as John Wing, and look after the interests of his heirs. (Robert Brenner, *Merchants and Revolution . . . 1550-1653*, Princeton, 1993; Carl and Roberta Bridenbaugh, *No Peace Beyond the Line: the English in the Caribbean, 1624-1690*, New York, 1972; Valarie Pearl, *London and the*

Outbreak of the Puritan Revolution . . . 1625-1643, London, 1961; Alfred B. Beaven, *The Aldermen of the City of London*, London, 1908, 1913; Percival Boyd, ed., *The Roll of the Drapers' Company of London*, Croyden, 1934; T. C. Dale, ed., *The Inhabitants of London in 1638*, London, 1931; John B. Whitmore and A. W. Hughes Clarke, eds., *London Visitation Pedigrees 1664*, London, 1940, Harleian Society Publications, volume 92; W. Bruce Bannerman, ed., *The Registers of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury*, London, 1931, 1932, 1935, Harleian Society Publications, volumes 61, 62, and 65; Bannerman, ed., *The Registers of St. Olave, Hart St., London*, London, 1916, Harleian Society Publications, volume 46; Prerogative Court of Canterbury, order for settlement of the estate of Edward Foord, "late in ye pts beyond ye seas," June 8, 1653, Public Record Office, London, PROB 6/28, F 15 CH. The placement of Ford overseas when he died, as well as his association and late entry into the Drapers' Company, suggests that he may well have met John Wing in Germany or Holland in earlier times while pursuing his trading career).

REVEREND JOHN WING AT STROOD

 by Margaret H. and James H. Stone

(Anno 1608)	30th October.....Pd to Mr Wing for an hower glas	00 00 08
(Anno 1608).....	Item paid to Mr Wynge our mynister	00 05 00
1609).....	Item payd to Mr Wynge or minister for ye burrial of 9 poore folks	00 04 06

These brief entries in the Churchwarden's accounts for St. Nicholas Church, Strood, County of Kent, England,¹ are, as far as we know, the earliest records of Reverend John Wing's pastoral career. They do not seem to have been reported previously by Col. George E. Wing or other writers in *The Owl*.²

The years in question fall between February 12, 1604 (modern calendar), when Oxford University conferred on him the Bachelor of Arts degree, and January, 1612, when he preached at the English Church of the Merchant Adventurers in Hamburg, Germany.³ Between 1612 and 1616, he is thought to have occupied a pulpit in Sandwich, Kent, England. In the latter year, he moved permanently to Europe, serving congregations in Hamburg and Holland.⁴

It is notable that John Wing is at Strood about when he married Deborah Bachilor in 1609 or 1610.⁵ We therefore infer that he

had met her before he served at Strood, for it is not supposed that the Reverend Stephen Bachilor left Hampshire after he was expelled from his church at Wherwell in 1605. Too, it seems probable that Wing acquired his freehold property at Strood (which he bequeathed to Deborah in his will of 1629) while he was at St. Nicholas Church.

The Churchwardens' accounts also tell us something of Andrew Blake, one of the two Overseers whom John Wing designated to watch over the distribution of his estate when he died. Blake's name appears in the accounts on numerous occasions between 1588-9 and 1644. He served as a warden in 1603-4 and 1630-31, and in the later decades he often participated in the annual audit of the wardens' books and inventories. Twice he rented the churchyard (probably for pasturage). Wing identified Blake as a "yeoman"—farmer—but he evidently was also a skillful smith. He provided iron

¹ Henry R. Plomer, ed., *The Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Nicholas, Strood*. Record Branch, Kent Archaeological Society, 1927. The entries appear on pages 95, 98, and 100. The wardens for 1607-8 to 1609-10, were Anthony Jelf, John Pomffrey, Martin Caesar, Thomas Mudge, John Nordash, and John Pynnett (two wardens were appointed annually for one-year terms). George E. Wing reports (*The Owl*, volume 60, December, 1966, reprint, page 1313) that a visitor to Strood failed to locate such relevant records; probably this disappointment occurred because the accounts had been lost sight of for decades until, their editor states, they were found in the British Library. As to the entries themselves: purchased with church funds, the hour glass may well have been put down prominently on the pulpit when the Reverend Wing began his sermon, to guide him (and the congregation) as to the time yet to run before the sermon ended. For the monetary values, the columns of figures represent, from left to right, pounds, shillings, and pence. The editor of the accounts notes that a cow was reckoned to be worth ten shillings, and other entries show that the Church rented its yard for a like amount per annum.

² George E. Wing, *The Owl*, volume 60, December, 1966, reprint, page 1309 and *passim* in Chapter IV of his Wing family history; Herbert Wing, Jr., *The Owl*, volume 27, No. 3, October, 1963, pages 3968 and 3977.

³ Marguerite L. Wing, notes to her edition of John Wing's sermon, *Jacob's Staff* (first sermon, Middleburg, 1620), published by the editor at Boulder, 1983, pages x-xvi.

⁴ George E., Marguerite L., and Herbert Wing, Jr., cited above.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Churchwardens' Accounts*, pages xv and *passim* in the years 1588-9 to 1644. George E. Wing copied the abstract of John Wing's will in *The Owl*, page 1313, cited above. It appears in: Prerogative Court of Canterbury, *Register "Scroope" 1630, Abstracts and Index*, J. H. Morrison, ed., London, 1934, page 103. We also have obtained a copy of the original will from the Public Record Office, London.

In omnibus suis testamentis omnium et singularium bonorum suorum et hereditarium
suis defuncti de bene et fideliter administranda eadem ad sancta dei Evangelia firmo: Amen

Johanne
Klinge



In the name of God Amen, the second

date of November the thirtieth the hundred and twenty ninth year in the fifth year
of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the first John the first late of
the same in his said estate now living in the city of London Alderman London
and being in his said estate now living in the city of London Alderman London
do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form the following
first and principal I recommend my soul into the hand of Almighty God my maker
inviolate and assuredly believing to have full and free remission of all my sinnes by and
through the only meritt and righteousnes of Jesus Christ my alowd Saviour (whom)
I do commend to the father of whom it came to be eternally worshipped with all
my lord to direct and to touchinge my worldly estate and substance whereof I am now
possessor of I give and bequeath the same as followeth first my house called the
interesses of and in certain lands being freehold with the appurtenances lying and being
in the parish of St. Dunstons and St. Dunstons in the County of Kent or else where I will and
desire and my mind and intention is that the same be sold assigne and conveyance may
be by my Executors hereafter named to the best profit and advantage and the money
thereof or some shall be (withy all and singular my other goods chattells and estate whosoever
debited unto and by my lovinge wife Deborah and the other yet or moztie thereof to be
equally and indifferently had parted divided and conveyed unto and amongst all my children
share and share like except unto and by my daughter Deborah whom I have already advanced
in marriage (but therefore I will that what I have already given and given in marriage
shall be accounted as part of her dividend and portion of my said estate given and given
whiliver by this my will (and my will and intention is and I do hereby appoint that
said legacies and portions shall be paid unto my sonnes at their severall ages of one and
two and three years and unto my daughters at their severall ages of one and
two and three years or soverall daies of marriage with of them that first happen but if any of
my children or children happen to die or to pass away this life before the said legacies shall be
due to be paid unto them or any of them in and by this my will I then I will that the said
or survivors of him or her or them that shall so happen to die in the meantime shall have and
receive and enjoy the legacies and bequest of him or her or them so dying as if aforesaid shall
to and amongst all the said Executors or Survivors (and I hereby will that my said wife
shall have and enjoy the benefit and profit of my childrens portions here by me
bequeathed towards their education and maintenance until their said portions shall be
due and payable to them severally and respectively according to this my present will
I will that all such debts as I owe in right or in conscience together with my just
and due shall be first paid deducted and allowed out of all my estate (and I do hereby
nominate and appoint my lovinge wife Deborah my executrix of this my last will and
intention but my lovinge friends Edward Hooper of London Merchant and Alderman and
Edward in the County of Kent Executors of the same in witness whereof I
have hereunto set my hand and seal. Date the daie and year first above written I do
affirm that this will above written was procured according to the best of my
mind and hand by me Edward Hooper of London Merchant and Alderman the like witness my hand
and seal the first day of November the hundred and twenty ninth year

83

Probatum fuit Testamentum supradictum in auctoritate Curie Cantuarie in presentia

forward looking family with the foresight to keep a firm grip on their history, and to dig it up to rediscover and preserve it fits this trait.

Personal Post Script:

I found this experience of digging up my own family's history very rewarding and personally satisfying. But even more than that was the comraderie between our cousins while spending several days digging. We had eighty-year olds and young teenagers working together and actually conversing together which is the whole point of a family reunion. They actually spent enough time together while working on a family project to really get to know one another. And that was probably the best part!

Part II will follow as the artifacts and field notes are analyzed.



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ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

THE REVEREND MR. DAVID WING (1810-1885) AND HIS FAMILIES

by Barbara Wallace Reynales

An unusual memento has been passed down to descendants of the Reverend Mr. David Wing. It is a photograph of his flower, fern, and fan-decorated casket. Arranged on the fan are photos of his second wife and their children. The photo is a loving remembrance of a minister and farmer whose life spanned much of the 19th century. He wed twice and fathered ten children.

Rev. David was born on June 21, 1810, in Dennis, Massachusetts, to David and Desire (Vincent) Wing. Later that year, the family moved to a place near Smyrna, Chenango County, New York. They soon settled in Homer, Cortland County, New York, where Rev. David spent his childhood. His father died there in November, 1839, at the age of 77; his mother in November 1842 at the age of 72. Their burial took place at the Cortlandville Cemetery.

Rev. David was the 9th of 11 children and the 2nd of 3 sons. In order, the children were: Mehitable (born 1792), Temperance (1795), Arathusa (1797), Otis (1799), Desire (1801), Joanna (1803), Abigail (1805), Persis (1807), David (1810), Rosanna Sears (1812), Joseph Vincent (1814).

According to the Wing genealogy, 2nd edition, by Rev. Conway Phelps Wing, "David, son of David and Desire (Vincent) Wing was educated at Cazenovia, New York; was ordained a deacon at Rochester, New York, and an elder in Chicago in the Methodist Episcopal Church; was twelve years on the circuit and eight on missions; went in May 1845 to Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, near which he settled about five years afterward on a farm, and has been since that time a local preacher."

Rev. David wed his first wife, Jane Lobdell, of Cazenovia, New York, on August 23, 1832. To this couple were born four daughters: Ann Elizabeth (1837-1881), Sarah Jane (1841-1847), Julia Rosetta (1848-1848), Juliana Rosetta (1848-1848).

Conway Phelps Wing says that in 1842, Rev. David sent his wife and daughter "by way of the Erie Canal and Great Lakes to Elgin (Illinois) while he journeyed overland



Portraits: Rev. David Wing (center) and, l. t. r., Persis, Joseph Alonzo, wife Lorinda (nee Richardson) Jesse Otis, Jennie, and (?) probably Rosie L. (The identity of figures in photo at left of fan is unknown.)

with their goods to Chicago, Illinois." Rev. David became pastor at Shattucks Grove and Cherry Valley, Illinois.

The years 1847 and 1848 brought the loss of three of their four children. Little Jane passed away at 6 years of age. Baby Juliana lived only one day; her twin, Julia, died at 4 months.

Rev. David and Jane Wing had been married for 21 years when she died on December 23, 1853, at Cherry Valley.

In September 1855, Rev. David married Lorinda Richardson of Winnebago County,



hinges, nails, and rods for the church, as well as boards and fence pales. Several times he mended the bell-clappers and regulated the church clock. Blake must have been fifteen or so years older than Wing, standing as an older brother to encourage and advise a fledgling curate and young property-owner at Strood. Perhaps, as well, he looked to the management and preservation of the Wing property while the Wings were in Europe.

The Churchwardens' accounts of John Wing thus are particularly revealing. They show him as a young minister in his first, or almost his first, professional position. It was at Strood that, probably, his preaching caught the ears of influential Puritans who later led him to Sandwich and Hamburg. At the same time, in practical affairs, he earned the friendship of a solid citizen of the community who became a trusted guardian of the Wing family property and welfare.

Illinois, a woman 23 years his junior and 4 years his daughter Ann's senior. The couple were married 30 years and produced three sons and three daughters: Jesse Otis (1857-1915), Rosie L. (1859-1860), Jane L. "Jennie" (1861-?), Joseph Alonzo "Lon" (1863-?), George B. (1866-1954), Persis A. (1869-1898).

Rev. David and Lorinda resided in or near the town of Trempealeau in the county of Trempealeau in Wisconsin. He died there on October 16, 1885, at the age of 75. She died in Washougal, Washington, in June 1907, at the age of 74.

Ann Elizabeth married Edward John Eisenhart. They resided in Columbus City (later Columbus Junction), Louisa County, Iowa. A granddaughter of theirs, Marjorie Eisenhart Duffy (Mrs. J. A. Duffy), resided in Los Angeles, California, in 1983. She wrote local Wings for family information after seeing at a Los Angeles genealogy library an announcement of an area Wing reunion. She made no further contact, but it is recalled that she mentioned having offspring. Who they are is not known to the author.

After the death of her husband, Lorinda and her daughter Persis moved to Washington state, where they lived with eldest son Jesse, who owned property in the town of Washougal in Clark County and in the nearby Mt. Pleasant area of Skamania County. George and Joseph Alonzo also settled there. The latter, nicknamed Lon, later relocated to Alaska, where he changed his sur-

name to Ward to avoid postal mixups with another resident, a Chinese laundryman named Lon Wing.

Jesse and Alonzo have descendants now residing in Washington, Oregon, and California (See 1989 OWL). George married but had no heirs. Rosie L. died in infancy. Jennie, who married a Mr. Phelps, died in childbirth, leaving a daughter named Jennie whose history is unknown to the author. The dates and places of Jennie, Sr.'s marriage and death also are not known. Miss Persis Wing became a respected school teacher in Washougal.

Additional information about Rev. David Wing can be found in Rev. Conway Phelps Wing's *Historical and Genealogical Register of John Wing of Sandwich, Massachusetts, 1632-1888*, 2nd edition (New York: De Vinne Press, 1888) and in Eunice Kelley Randall's *David O'Killea the Immigrant of Old Yarmouth, Massachusetts and Allied Families 1652-1962* (Privately published, 1962).

Rev. David's line goes back through David, David, John, John, and John to Rev. John Wing and Rev. John's father, Matthew Wing of Banbury, Oxfordshire, England.

NOTE: The author, a great-granddaughter of Jesse Otis Wing, would welcome additional information about Jane Lobdell Wing's descendants and Rev. David's siblings. Address author at Post Office Box 2627, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

AREA AND DISTRICT REPORTS AND REUNIONS

FIRST DISTRICT REPORT

Members of the First District were heavily involved in helping to put on the Wing Family National Reunion in Sandwich in June. This was an all-out effort, and all Wings in the vicinity were asked to assist. Among those participating were Ruth Sisson, Susan Cobb, Martha Lombardi, Deborah Wing, Herbert G. Wing, William and Joan Cox,

Richard M. Wing, Richard L. Wing, and Melodie A. Wing, as well as Theresa Garvey and Carole Schwamb.

Martha W. Lombardi
**First District
Representative**

SECOND DISTRICT REUNION

Negative.

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

Richard D. Wing
**Second District
Representative**

THIRD DISTRICT REUNION

Negative.

FOURTH DISTRICT REUNION

Fourth District Representative Roswell Wing has been gravely ill, so this is the first year that we have been unable to hold a reunion. We all pray for his recovery.

A potential member called and expressed interest. He is William Robert Wing of 1201 Carol Raye Street, McLean, VA 22101.

Janice Smith was in Denver in September to care for her mother, Honorary Director

Mildred Engstrom. The president of our local group, Virgil Wing, recently suffered a serious house fire. Brigadier General Rex Wing is going to be a grandfather for the fifth time.

Mary Wing Kingman
District Secretary

FIFTH DISTRICT REUNION

Negative.

SIXTH DISTRICT REPORT AND REUNION

On August 1, 1993, some twenty-five Wing cousins gathered for the 5th annual reunion of Wings in District 6. We had let-

ters from Tennessee Wings, and cousins from Ohio and Michigan who gathered at the "World's Magic Capital" for a delicious

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY