

# William Bellingham

{1639, Rowley}

Version of April 1, 2024.

A New England settler sketch  
by Ian Watson.

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**ORIGIN:** Rowley, Yorkshire.

**PREVIOUS RESIDENCES:** Presumably Brumby, Lincolnshire (see *COMMENTS*).

**MIGRATION:** By 1639 (on 3 November 1639, Ezekiel Rogers wrote a letter referring to “Mr. Will[iam] Bellingham” and implying that Bellingham was at Rowley [WP 4:151]; see *COMMENTS*).

**FIRST RESIDENCE:** Rowley.

**OCCUPATION:** Gentleman [ILR 1:71, 77, 2:124; marriage license]. Usually called “Mr.”

**CHURCH MEMBERSHIP:** Admission to Rowley church prior to 12 October 1640 implied by freemanship.

**CIVIL STATUS:** Massachusetts Bay freeman, 12 October 1640 [MBCR 1:378].

**EDUCATION:** Sufficient to be appointed to handle court matters at Rowley [MBCR 1:307]. Sent a well-composed letter to John Winthrop [WP 5:200-201].

**CIVIL OFFICES:** Authorized to “take caption or cognizance, & to make replevies” at Rowley in the absence of a magistrate, 7 October

1640 [MBCR 1:307]. “Appointed to see marriages solemnized at Rowley & Neweberry, & to keep record thereof,” 14 June 1642 [MBCR 2:14].

**PROPERTY:** According to the “survey of the town of Rowley,” which was “taken” 10 January 1643[/<sup>4</sup>] but evidently started some time before that (see GMN 10:27-30), William Bellingham had been granted the following parcels of land:

- (1) “one house lot, containing four acres ... part of it lying on the east side of the street, and part of it on the west side” [RowTR 5];
- (2) “thirteen acres of upland” in the “northeast field” [RowTR 8];
- (3) “three acres of upland ... lying towards ... Satchells meadow” [RowTR 10];
- (4) “five acres of meadow” in “Satchells meadow” [RowTR 14];
- (5) “ten acres” in the “first division of salt marsh,” with “the east end butting upon a salt creek” [RowTR 16];
- (6) “ten acres” in the “second division of salt marsh” [RowTR 21];
- (7) “five acres” in the “second division of fresh marsh, commonly called the first division of rough meadows” [RowTR 23];
- (8) “five acres” in the “third division of fresh marsh, commonly called the second division of rough meadows” [RowTR 27];
- (9) “ten acres of upland, six acres and twenty rod of it joining upon his second division of salt marsh” in “the second division of upland, laid out in the field called the Marsh field” [RowTR 29].

In three subsequent divisions (the third division of salt marsh, the “certain parcels of upland,” and the “certain parcels of meadow”), “Mr. Samuel Bellingham” was allotted land but William Bellingham was not [RowTR 32, 35, 43]. Evidently, William Bellingham died part way through the process of dividing Rowley’s lands and recording the divisions, so subsequent grants were made to Samuel as William’s heir [GMN 10:29-30].

Further descriptions of these same parcels of land are in the ex-

tended litigation over William Bellingham's estate [ILR 1:71, 77, 118, 153, 2:76, 87-89, 124, 141, 147, 157, 188; EQC 2:360-362, 395-401, 5:390-391, 8:153-154].

In his undated will, proved at an Ipswich court 24 September 1650, "William Bellingham" gave detailed instructions (omitted here for brevity) on how his debts and potential debts to "John Smith," "John Aslet," "Hugh Smith," Mychaell Hopkinson, "Richard Holmes," "Mr. Broughtons father in law," and "Mr. Rogers" should be paid; these reveal that he had an "upper lot" and property "at Merimacke" that had both needed fencing. He directed that "whatsoever is due to me from the town shall be remitted" and put "toward a common stock for the town"; he gave "my servant Jeremy Northende" £4 and directed that he serve the remainder of his time "wholly to Mr. Rogers." He gave to my "loving friend Mr. Thomas Nelson my smallest Bible which was my wife's"; to "Mr. Rogers my gold ring which was my wife's"; to "Jeremy my man two cloth suits, a white one & a brown"; to "Margret Cross my old w[hi]t[e?] cloth coat"; to "Eliz. Jackson Mr. Rogers maid," 20s; to "William Hobson five shillings, & as much to Hannah Grant"; the "remainder of my goods, lands & whole estate" to "my loving nephew Samuell Bellingham." Witnesses were "Ez. Rogers (who writ this)" and "Tho. Nulson" [ILR 1:83; EQC 1:199; EP-D 1:120-121].

**BIRTH:** Say 1609 (based, very uncertainly, on marriage in 1634). Son of William Bellingham, who was of Brumby, Lincolnshire, in 1612 (see *COMMENTS*).

**DEATH:** Rowley, Massachusetts, about 1642-1643 ("about nineteen years ago" according to an undated deposition by his brother, which was made for a 1662 court case [EQC 2:400-401]; see *COMMENTS*). The last record of him in life is from 14 June 1642 [MBCR 2:14].

**MARRIAGE:** Rowley, Yorkshire, 29 May 1634 **Elizabeth Wivill** or Wivell, "spinster" of "Rowley" [BT at DGS 7588402:279; *Paver's*

*Marriage Licences*, vol. 1 (n.p. 1909), 44]. She was buried at Rowley 9 May 1636 [BT at DGS 7588402:281].

**CHILDREN:** None seen, and none are mentioned in his will or in the subsequent litigation over his estate.

**ASSOCIATIONS:** Brother of RICHARD BELLINGHAM {1634, Boston, GM 1:243}. Their relationship is documented in Richard's lawsuit over William's estate (see *COMMENTS*) and in Richard's land sales before leaving England (abstracted at NEHGR 36:385-386).

Very probably a brother of Hester (Bellingham) Hibbins, who died in England but whose husband WILLIAM HIBBINS {1638, Boston} subsequently came to New England [GM 3:315-316] (see *COMMENTS*).

At the time of William Bellingham's death, his nephew Samuel Bellingham (who was then newly graduated from Harvard) was living with him [EQC 2:397].

JEREMIAH NORTHEND {1639, Rowley} was William Bellingham's servant.

**COMMENTS: Other early references in New England records:** On about 17 October 1638, Thomas Lechford worked on "diverse writings for Mr. Humfrey to Mr. Will[ia]m Bellingham, about £100 borrowed & cattle engaged for it" [Lechford 3].

On 3 November 1639, Ezekiel Rogers wrote from Rowley to John Winthrop, "humbly crav[ing] your advice to Mr. Will[iam] Bellingham" about a possible "[court] action against" GEORGE LAMBERTON {1639, New Haven} [WP 4:151].

On 25 February of a year not stated, William Bellingham wrote to John Winthrop, reminding Winthrop about two debts which Bellingham had asked Winthrop to settle for him. One debt was from "one Ambrose Leach" to "Mr. William Ting" and the other from "John Remington" to "Robert Barker." Bellingham also asked Winthrop to make rye and Indian corn ready which Bellingham would arrange to pick up "when the rivers are open" [WP 5:200-201]. The editors of the

*Winthrop Papers* assigned a year of 1647/8 to this letter, but as William Bellingham was dead by then, it must have been written several years earlier. Of the four men mentioned in the letter, Ambrose Leach is the one whose first independent appearance in New England records is the latest, namely from about 1643 [SuTR 1:21; Alfred Sereno Hudson, *The History of Sudbury, Massachusetts* (Sudbury 1889), 93-95].

**Arrival year:** It is difficult to decide whether William Bellingham's arrival in New England should be placed in the year 1638, or whether the possibility that he arrived in 1639 should be left open. With an abundance of caution, we have taken the latter approach and have said that he arrived by 1639.

The Rowley minister, Ezekiel Rogers, is one of the Rowley settlers for whom an arrival date of 1638 can be positively confirmed. John Winthrop, writing in his journal under the date 2 December 1638, mentioned "Ezekiel Rogers ... lying at Boston with some who came out of Yorkshire with him ... being desirous to partake in the Lord's supper with the church of Boston, did first impart his desire to the elders ... and before the sacrament, being called forth by the elders, he spoke to this effect, viz.: that he and his company (viz. divers families, who came over with him this summer) had ... withdrawn themselves from the church communion of England" [WJ 1:334-335]. In another passage, dated April 1639, Winthrop said that Rogers's group consisted of "some twenty families" and discussed Rogers's hesitation about whether they should settle at "Quinipiack" (i.e., New Haven) or at Rowley. He explained that Rogers had "sent divers of his people thither [to New Haven] before winter" who he had then tried to bring back [WJ 1:354-355]. In a third passage under the date 3 December 1639, Winthrop wrote that Rogers, "being now settled with his company at Rowley, was there ordained pastor, etc." [WJ 1:390]. Under the same date, he also, it seems, added a similar text as a postscript to the 2 December 1638 entry: "being settled at Rowley,

they renewed their church covenant, and their call of Mr. Rogers to the office of pastor” [WJ 1:335].

Winthrop’s account, which is confirmed by other sources, makes it plain that many of the first Rowley settlers — roughly twenty families — arrived in New England in summer 1638. But Winthrop records none of their names aside from that of Ezekiel Rogers. In 2009, Patricia Law Hatcher published an analysis of the first settlers of Rowley [GMN 18:19-22, 27-30]. She tried to assign an arrival year to each one, and she constructed a list of twenty-seven families or individuals who, she conjectured, probably arrived with Rogers [GMN 18:30]. William Bellingham is among these.

Some of these twenty-seven definitely did arrive in 1638. For example, some joined the church at Boston in December and January of 1638-1639 but were dismissed to Rowley a few months later, such as Michael Hopkinson and Richard Swan.

Others are not recorded in New England until 1639, and late enough in the year that they could have arrived that summer. For example, Robert Haseltine married at Rowley 23 December 1639 [original VR at DGS 7009689:216] and thus was assigned an arrival year of 1639 in the *Great Migration Directory*, although it is possible that he came with Rogers in 1638.

We think it probable that William Bellingham was among the settlers who came with Rogers in summer 1638. His appearance in Lechford’s notebook in October 1638 is, however, difficult to take as evidence of presence in New England, because it gives the impression that Bellingham was, at the least, not at Massachusetts Bay (since John Humfrey needed Lechford’s help to write to him). If Bellingham was in New England at all, he may have been at New Haven just then. Indeed, Rogers’s November 1639 reference to Bellingham in connection with George Lamberton also raises the possibility that Bellingham had been involved in the Rowley group’s flirtation with New Haven. Neither of

these references, however, excludes the possibility that Bellingham came to New England only in 1639, and that Lechford's "writings for Mr. Humfrey to Mr. Will[ia]m Bellingham" were to be sent to England.

The arrival year of Jeremiah Northend, who was William Bellingham's servant at the time of Bellingham's death, has often been placed at 1638, and on that basis one might argue for Bellingham's arrival that year too. But on closer inspection, this line of reasoning falls apart. First, there is no certainty that Northend traveled with Bellingham, or that Northend was Bellingham's servant as early as 1638. Second, the basis for claims that Jeremiah Northend migrated in 1638 is flimsy, no more than a note in the Rowley parish register saying that "Mr. Jerimiah Northend died Ap. 12 1702. He went with Mr. Rogers in to America when about 12 years old, & stayed there about 9 years" [DGS 100512186:3; EIHC 12:71]. (Northend returned from New England to Rowley, where he inherited property.) This note in the register was made retrospectively, at some point after 1733, which we know because another part of the note refers to Daniel Neal's *History of the Puritans*, volume 2, a book published that year. Even though we know that Rogers went to New England in 1638, we should not be too certain from this note that Northend did too. After all, this note was written a century later, and one can easily imagine someone from that vantage point saying that Northend "went with Mr. Rogers" even if he actually sailed the following year. Also, even if Northend did travel with Rogers in 1638, that does not exclude the possibility that Bellingham came in 1639.

**Siblings and parentage:** Our knowledge of the Bellingham siblings and their parentage has long left much to be desired. The 1882 article on the two Bellingham brothers' English origin and ancestry by Charles Hervey Townshend [NEHGR 36:381-386] is dated, and a new study using modern methods would be welcome. We have made

a start here, but there is surely more to be discovered.

William Bellingham's brother Richard was born about 1591-1592, as he was seventeen at matriculation at Oxford on 1 December 1609 and in his 81st year at death on 7 December 1672 [Foster 104; NEHGR 7:206]. The record of Richard's admission to study at Lincoln's Inn on 4 April 1612 shows that Richard was the son of William Bellingham of "Brombye Wood" (i.e., Brumby, part of Frodingham parish), Lincolnshire [*The Records of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn*, vol. 1 (1896), 158; Foster 104] (see also NEHGR 36:381-382; *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, vol. 1 (London 1902), 118).

Richard Bellingham was the brother of Sarah Bellingham, who married William Goodrick at Frodingham 9 November 1612 [BT at DGS 8071454]. This relationship is made clear in letters sent by the Goodrick children (in England) to Richard Bellingham in the 1660s, using the terms "niece" and "uncle" [NEHGR 7:186-187, transcribing letters in "the Mass. Archives"]. On William Goodrick and his career and family, see Charles Alfred Goodricke, *History of the Goodricke Family* (London 1885), 44-47; NEHGR 36:383-386.

The father, William Bellingham of Bromby, reportedly was aged 60 in 1615 and had his estate administered in 1620. Two visitation-style pedigrees trace his paternal ancestry, call him also of Manton, Lincolnshire, and note that he married Frances Amcotts of Aisthorpe, Lincolnshire. One notes that he had children Richard, Susan, Sarah, and Judith [*Pedigrees Recorded at the Herald's Visitations of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland ... in 1615, and ... in 1666*, ed. Joseph Foster (Carlisle 1891), 5; *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, ed. A. R. Madison, vol. 1 (London 1902), 16, 118].

Three references in the National Archives catalog, which we have not examined, possibly relate to the father. A William Bellingham obtained a certificate in 39 Elizabeth I (i.e., 1596-1597) showing a current tax residence in Lincoln, Lincolnshire, and a previous tax residence



in the wapentake of Manley, Lincolnshire (which contains Bromby) [TNA E 115/55/9]. A William Bellingham obtained a certificate in 1609 showing a current tax residence in Lincoln, Lincolnshire, and a previous tax residence in the hundred of Haytor, Devon [TNA E 115/31/46]. In 1616 Richard Cogdale sued William Bellingham about property in “Bromley” (Bromby?), Lincolnshire [TNA C 5/598/130].

Hester Bellingham, who married William Hibbins at Boston, Lincolnshire, on 4 March 1632/3 [BostParR 2:163], was very probably a sister of Richard, William, and Sarah Bellingham. The key evidence for this relationship (not mentioned in most previous treatments of the family) is a 1639 statement by John Winthrop referring to “Mr. Hibbins, brother-in-law to the treasurer” of Massachusetts Bay Colony [WJ 1:385]. The treasurer was, at the time, Richard Bellingham [MBCR 1:264, 287]. “Mr. Hibbins” was WILLIAM HIBBINS {1638, Boston}, a Shropshire native who, nonetheless, appears to be identical with the Lincolnshire groom [GM 3:316]. Richard Bellingham held the office of “recorder” at Boston from 1625 to 1633 [BostHist 428; BostParR 2:137, 143], so it would not be surprising if he had a sister who married there at that time.

Ann Hibbins, William Hibbins’ second wife and widow, was executed for witchcraft in 1656 [MBCR 4:1:269]. James Savage mistakenly called Richard Bellingham her “brother” in a footnote to Winthrop’s journal [WJ 1:386], but Bellingham was the brother only of William Hibbins’s *first* wife. This error was unfortunately repeated [NEHGR 14:237; Savage 2:409] and lives on today, despite corrections in print [NEHGR 48:74; GM 1:248].

Susanna (Bellingham) Pormort, wife of PHILEMON PORMORT {1634, Boston, GM 5:491}, was *not* a sister of the immigrants William and Richard. This error (which unfortunately made its way into Philemon Pormort’s sketch in the *Great Migration* books [GM 5:493]) can be found as early as 1907 in Charles H. Purmort’s *Purmort Genealogy ...*

(Des Moines 1907), 40. The error resulted from conflating Susanna's father, William Bellingham of Alford, Lincolnshire, with William Bellingham of Bromby, the father of William and Richard. Susanna Bellingham was baptized at Alford in 1601. Her father William, a yeoman, married at Alford in 1600 and died there in 1606. His will and inventory make it clear that he was an entirely separate person, of much more modest means and probably much younger than his namesake at Bromby [NEHGR 68:79-80; Lincolnshire Archives INV/101/319]. We concur with Victor Channing Sanborn's view that "[Pormort's] Bellingham connection is interesting, although I do not believe that the Alford yeoman was closely if at all related to the more and aristocratic Puritan, Richard Bellingham" [NEHGR 68:80].

**The disposition of his estate:** Immediately after William Bellingham died, the terms of his as yet unproven will were known, and his brother Richard Bellingham was already unhappy with them. In 1662, "Andrew Hidden of Rowley" deposed that "he was sent to the Bay by Mr. Samuel Bellingham to ask his father, Mr. Richard Bellingham, to come to the burial of Mr. William Bellingham. A few days after, deponent desired Richard Bellingham, Esq., to pay for his journey and he replied 'Go to my son Samuel for he hath all that was my brother's and must pay all.' Mr. Samuel gave deponent a red waistcoat of Mr. William's" [EQC 2:397].

On 23 July 1650, Samuel (who would soon depart for England) sold the property he had inherited from William Bellingham to Joseph Jewett. Among the witnesses was "Lucy Bellingham" (Samuel's wife) [ILR 1:71]. Only after that, on 24 September, was William's will finally proved in court [ILR 1:83], perhaps because the parties realized that a recorded will would strengthen Samuel's title to the land. For good measure, Samuel's wife Lucy also executed a separate deed to Jewett on 23 October [ILR 1:77]. Samuel never returned to New England [Abandoning 49], and meanwhile Jewett sold some of the land to

others. In 1662, Richard Bellingham, assisted by his son John, filed suit against the various owners of the property, claiming title for himself. He lost both in the lower court and on appeal [EQC 2:360-362, 395-401; ILR 2:87-89, 124; Mass Arch 39:162-164; MBCR 4:2:48].

For this lawsuit, Richard Bellingham deposed that “Mr. William Bellingham about nineteen years ago falling sick,” Richard on “hastening thither found that he was both dead & buried.” Richard’s son Samuel Bellingham was then a “youth & under age.” Richard said that he “being the right owner” of William’s land “was possessed about eight years of the said estate,” which was rented out. He explained that “afterwards Joseph Jewet got possession of the farm,” but unfairly, as the price was “inconsiderable” and Jewett only did so by “meddling” in the affairs between father and son [EQC 2:400-401]. Richard’s opponents argued that William’s will was valid despite being undated and irregularly probated, that the land was Samuel’s to sell, and that the price Jewett paid was not unfair.

During this litigation, “Richard Longhorne” mentioned that “Mr. Richard Bellingham” had spoken with him “about a young gentleman, called, as he supposed, Samson Eaton, who was a kin to Mr. William Bellingham, now deceased. Mr. Richard seemed to be affected that the young gentleman was disappointed in the result of his coming over, the latter having expected to inherit a great portion of Mr. William’s estate, which he might have done had he arrived before the decease of Mr. William. However, said Mr. Richard, ‘my brother gave it to my son Samuel’ ” [EQC 2:362]. We are not aware of any attempts to trace “Samson Eaton.”

**AUTHOR:** Ian Watson.

**VERSION DATE:** April 1, 2024.

# William Partridge

{1638, Lynn}

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**ORIGIN:** Olney, Buckinghamshire.

**MIGRATION:** 1638 (son baptized in England on 11 September 1637; granted land at Lynn in “1638” [EQC 2:270]; admitted to freemanship on 14 March 1638/9 [MBCR 1:375]).

**FIRST RESIDENCE:** Lynn.

**REMOVES:** Salisbury by 1641.

**OCCUPATION:** Shoemaker [SCF 813:109]. His inventory lists “one hide of leather”; “four dozen of lasts”; “awls, pincers & other shop tools”; and a debt of 16s “to the currier” [EPF 20681; EP-D 1:192-193]. He filed, then withdrew a lawsuit against William Gerish “for not delivering fifteen pounds worth of leather at a certain time according to promise” [EQC 1:281]. He kept money due to the children of Salisbury tanner HENRY BYLEY {1638, Salisbury} [EQC 1:167; EP-D 1:103], and two records casually associate him with CHRISTOPHER BATT {1638, Salisbury} [EP-D 1:103; Essex Ant 3:109], who was also a tanner and Byley’s first cousin [NEHGR 52:50]. His sons John and Nehemiah were both cordwainers and served as leather sealers [GDMNH 532]. His nephew, the eldest son of Henry and Jane (Partridge) Gaines,

was apprenticed to a shoemaker after his parents' death [NEHGR 85:30-31].

Husbandman (his inventory lists considerable livestock including "five milch cows"); he also had five hives of bees [EPF 20681; EP-D 1:192-193].

**CHURCH MEMBERSHIP:** Admission to Lynn church prior to 14 March 1638/9 implied by freemanship.

**CIVIL STATUS:** Massachusetts Bay freeman, 14 March 1638/9, with other Lynn men [MBCR 1:375].

**CIVIL OFFICES:** Ipswich jury, 29 September 1646 [EQC 1:108]. Hampton jury, 26 September 1648 [EQC 1:149]. Salisbury jury, 8 April 1651, 12 April 1653 [EQC 1:221, 279].

Salisbury "townsman" (possibly meaning selectman), 5 January 1642/3 [SyTR-E 43].

**MILITARY SERVICE:** His inventory included "two swords & belts," 18s; "two muskets & one carbine," £2 15s; "one pistol," 10s; "a sword & bandoliers," 5s; and "a matchlock musket," 12s [EPF 20681; EP-D 1:192-193].

**PROPERTY:** In "1638" (probably 1638/9), "Will[iam] Partridge" received 10 acres of "upland" at Lynn [EQC 2:270].

In the undated "first division of the town of Salisbury there was granted unto Willi[am] Partridge a house lot containing ... two acres," abutting "the street leading to the great neck" and "the east side of the green ... Also there was granted unto him a six-acre planting lot" [SyBOP 38; SyTR-E 11]. (The house lot is mapped at SyMap-M.)

On 25 March 1641, the town of Salisbury "granted to Willi[am] Partridge the meadow lot which was formerly granted to Willi[am] Purrier containing four acres if it do not prejudice other lots formerly laid out in full of his lot formerly granted, the said meadow lot ... butting upon the little river with one end, & with the other end upon the great neck." On the same day, "there was granted unto Willi[am]

Partridge a great lot containing per estimation twenty acres ... butting upon the great River Merimack with the one end” [SyBOP 38; SyTR-E 31].

On 15 January 1643[/4], the town of Salisbury “granted unto Willi[am] Patridge a parcel of land lying upon the north side of the highway leading to the great meadows over against his planting lot, not exceeding the breadth of his planting lot in breadth” Apparently on the same day, “there was granted unto Willi[am] Partridge a meadow lot containing per estimation four acres ... lying between the meadow lots of Richard Currier & Henry Browne butting with one end upon the great neck & with the other end upon the meadow of Willi[am] Allen” [SyBOP 38; SyTR-E 51; SCF 813:109]. (This was the grant later in question in the case of *Severance v. Downer*; see *COMMENTS*.)

On 25 December 1650, and again on 18 July 1652, William Partridge was taxed in Salisbury [Hoyt 11, 12]. On 3 February 1650[/1], he was on a list of “townsmen and commoners” of Salisbury [SyTR 34; SyTR-E 77; Hoyt 11]. In 1654, he received land in Salisbury [Hoyt 14].

The inventory of the estate of “William Partridge of Salisbury,” taken 5 September 1654, totaled £249 5s 8d (against debts of £105 9s). The estate owned £75 10s in real property: “four acres of arable land with an orchard planted upon it with the dwelling house & other out houses belonging to it,” £40; “forty acres of upland, six acres improved for corn,” £20; “twenty acres of upland upon Meremack River not improved,” £1 10s; a “planting lot in the neck containing eight acres, 5 acres broke up,” £1 10s; “four acres of meadow,” £4; “seven acres in the Barbarie Meadows,” £3 10s; “eight acres of salt marsh in the first division,” £4; “the last division of meadow part the sweepage of the beach & partly Meremack River about two acres,” £1. Thirty head of livestock and “five hives of bees” were valued at £131 [EPF 20681; EP-D 1:192-193; SCF 813:126].

On 3 October 1654, “Ann Partridg [was] appointed administratrix of the estate of her husband, Willi[am] Partridg, of Salisbury” [EQC 1:370].

On 6 January 1657[/8?], “Anthony Stanian & Anne Stanian of the town of Hampton” sold to “Lieut. Robert Pike of Salisbury ... a planting lot containing per estimation six acres ... with an addition thereunto ... in the bounds of the town of Salisbury”; the abutters show that this was the lot granted to William Partridge [NLR 1:62; Essex Ant 2:49]. Also on 6 January 1657[/8?], “Anthony & Anne Stanian (wife to the said Anthony) of the town of Hampton ..., planter,” sold to “Mr. Thomas Bradbury & John Stevens both of Salisbury ... a certain parcel of upland containing per estimation thirty-six acres ..., the said land being three ten-acre lots & a six-acre lot formerly purchased by William Partridg of Salisbury deceased the former husband of Anne Stanian abovenamed, the said land now lying & being within the town of Salisbury”; Robert Pike witnessed the deed, and it was acknowledged by both husband and wife “by the General Court’s order” [NLR 2:162; Essex Ant 7:136].

On 11 June 1659, “Anthony Stanian and Ann his wife both of the town of Hampton ... for diverse good & lawful considerations us thereunto moving & especially in consideration of the full discharge of twenty-six pounds by John Partridg of Boston, seaman, which twenty-six pounds was due unto the said John Partridg for several legacies given unto him by his grandfather John Partridg & his father Willi[am] Partridg deceased, as also in consideration of thirteen pounds to be paid unto Hannah Partridg at the age of one & twenty years, & thirteen pounds to Elizabeth Partridg at the age of twenty-one years,” deeded “unto the said John Partridg one messuage or dwelling house with certain lands hereafter expressed ... [in] Salisbury ... viz: four acres more or less of fresh meadow lying in the Great Meadows, & seven acres of meadow more or less lying in the Barberry

Meadows, and eight acres more or less of salt marsh, lying in the first divisions of higledee-pigledee towards Hampton, and four acres more or less of marsh lying at Mr. Hall's farm, and a division of sweepage at the beach towards Hampton, the house and lands being formerly the house and lands of Willi[am] Partridg late of Salisbury deceased" [NLR 1:109; Essex Ant 3:10]. (This deed shows the oldest son, John, receiving a double share (£26) of the money due the children both from their grandfather's and father's estate, and perhaps obligating himself to pay the shares of Hannah and Elizabeth, who were the eldest of his five siblings; the younger children Nehemiah, Sarah, Rachel, and William were not mentioned.)

On 21 October 1660, "John Partridg of Salisbury ..., seaman," deeded all the land he received in 1659 to "Mr. Anthony Stanian of the town of Hampton" for £52 [NLR 2:190; Essex Ant 8:127-128]. On 3 July 1661, "Anthony Stanian of Hampton" sold this same land to "Robert Downer of Nuberie" [NLR 1:122; Essex Ant 3:43]. On 17 September 1669, "John Partridg of Portsmouth in the river of Pascattaqua cordwinder" conveyed for "natural love & affection" to his "son John Partridg" the "messuage & tenement of William Partridg the elder father of the said John Partridg the elder late deceased," consisting once again of the same lands [NLR 2:155; Essex Ant 7:89]. How John Partridge regained title to property that had passed to Downer in 1661 is not clear from the record.

**BIRTH:** Baptized at Olney, Buckinghamshire, 5 September 1613, son of John and Frances (Beecham) Partridge [BT at DGS 8091963:367; NLR 1:109; Essex Ant 3:10; EQC 1:270, 312-313; father's probate, see *COMMENTS*].

**DEATH:** Salisbury 5 July 1654 [manuscript VR at DGS 7009666:301]. In 1667 Robert Downer referred to Partridge's death as "sudden" [SCF 813:110].



**MARRIAGE:** Olney, Buckinghamshire, 6 October 1636 **Ann Spicer** [BT at DGS 7909451:670; NHGR 9:180]. She married, second, at Hampton 1 January 1655[/6?] ANTHONY STANYAN {1635, Boston, GM 6:479} [HampVR 73, 555; NLR 2:162]. She died at Hampton 10 July 1689 [HampVR 8].

**CHILDREN:**

- i JOHN PARTRIDGE, bp. Olney, Buckinghamshire, 11 September 1637 [BT at DGS 7909451:675; NHGR 9:180; SCF 813:121]; m. 11 December 1660 **Mary Fernald** [DoVR 120; NEHGR 7:125], daughter of RENALD FERNALD {1639, Piscataqua} [GDMNH 230-231; Waterhouse Anc 42].
- ii HANNAH PARTRIDGE, b. say 1639; m. about 1660 **Edward Gove**, son of John Gove [NEHGR 164:15-22, 296; NHPCF 17967 at DGS 8203792:868].
- iii RACHEL PARTRIDGE, b. say 1641; d. Salisbury 19 April 1650 [manuscript VR at DGS 7009666:301]. (See *COMMENTS*.)
- iv ELIZABETH PARTRIDGE, b. Salisbury 14 February 1642/3 [manuscript VR at DGS 7009666:276]; m. Hampton 26 June 1661 or 26 January 1661[/2] **Joseph Shaw** [HampVR 74, 556; EQC 3:101], son of ROGER SHAW {1638, Cambridge} [NHPP 31:47-50; NEHGR 158:317].
- v NEHEMIAH PARTRIDGE, b. Salisbury 5 May 1645 [manuscript VR at DGS 7009666:277; SCF 813:121]; m. by 15 July 1668 **Sarah** —, who Anthony Ellins of Portsmouth called “kinswoman” that day [NHPLR 3:13a; GDMNH 219, 532; NEHGR 67:81].
- vi SARAH PARTRIDGE, b. Salisbury 24 August 1647 [manuscript VR at DGS 7009666:277]; m. Haverhill 14 November 1666 **John Heath** [VR], son of Bartholomew Heath [Ordway Anc 313].

- vii RACHEL PARTRIDGE, b. 1650-1651 (see *COMMENTS*); m. Hampton 31 December 1671 or 31 January 1671[/2?] **Joseph Chase** [HampVR 76, 564], son of THOMAS CHASE {1639, Hampton} [NHPP 31:23; *Seven Generations of the Descendants of Aquila and Thomas Chase* (Derry 1928), 475-480].
- viii WILLIAM PARTRIDGE (see *COMMENTS*), b. 1654 (deposed 17 April 1693 aged 39 [SCF 2802:57]; died 3 January 1728/9 in his 75th year [Newbury VR]; see also GDMNH 533); m. Newbury December 1680 **Mary Brown** [VR].

**ASSOCIATIONS:** William Partridge was one of a cluster of immigrants from Olney, Buckinghamshire, who are described at TAG 68:65-69. William Partridge's sister, Jane Partridge, married HENRY GAINES {1638, Lynn} at Olney 17 May 1634 [BT at DGS 7909451:664; NHGR 9:180; TAG 65:68; NEHGR 63:283]. Partridge and Gaines were made freemen on the same day [MBCR 1:375]. On 9 July 1645, the inventory of the estate of Jane Gaines of Lynn mentioned a "debt due from Will[iam] Patridge, 9s" [EQC 1:79-81].

The text of William Partridge's 1641 land grant in Salisbury (see *PROPERTY*) suggests that he took over the proprietary share of WILLIAM PURRIER {1638, Ipswich}, and that his home lot and planting lot may also have been on Purrier's right. Purrier was also from Olney [TAG 65:69].

There are hints of an association between the Partridge family and Robert Pike, son of JOHN PIKE {1638, Ipswich}. On 14 April 1663, William Partridge's daughter Sarah chose Robert Pike as her guardian, and the quarterly court ordered Robert Pike to "demand of Anthony Stanian and his wife, administratrix to Will[iam] [Partridg], the amount which Will[iam] Partridg received in old England as the legacies given to the children of said Partridg" [EQC 3:62].

Robert Pike also appears in records with William Partridge in other minor ways: both Pike and Partridge were involved in overseeing

money due to the children of Henry Byley [EP-D 1:103]; Pike and Partridge were listed next to each other on one of the two lists of Salisbury's first land grantees [Hoyt 10] and on an early list of Salisbury "townsmen and commoners" [Hoyt 11]; Pike was one of the men who took Partridge's inventory [EPF 20681; EP-D 1:192]; and after Partridge's death, Pike purchased land from Anthony and Anne Stanyan and on the same day witnessed another deed of theirs, with both transactions involving land formerly belonging to Partridge [NLR 1:62, 2:162; Essex Ant 2:49, 7:136].

These interactions could, however, reflect no more than Pike's local prominence and the fact that Pike's and Partridge's home lots were across the road from one another [SyMap-M]. On Pike, see ENEF Robert Pike.

**COMMENTS: William Partridge's father's estate:** William Partridge's father, "John Partridge of Olney," Buckinghamshire, "laborer," made a nuncupative will on 20 January 1647[/8] which was attested to by "Thome Whiteing" and "Elizabeth Wheelowes" on 12 February 1647[/8]. He gave all his "goods, cattle, chattels, and debts" to "William Geynes, Richard Kent, and Roger Tayre of Olney," in "trust and confidence" that they would use it to "maintain and keep Frances Partridge widow ... of the said John." After her death, "the overplus thereof (if any should then be) should be equally divided amongst the children of Will[ia]m Partridge son of the said John, and the three children of Henry Geynes brother of the said Will[ia]m Geynes, save only that the eldest child of the said Will[ia]m Partridge should have a double part thereof. (All which said persons now are or late were in New England.)" [Buckinghamshire Archives D-A/WF/37/246 at DGS 8094012:468-471; NEHGR 63:283].

"John Partridg & Franc[e]s Becham" were married at Emberton, Buckinghamshire, a mile from Olney, on 16 February 1606[/7] [BT at DGS 4010427:519]. Evidently Frances Partridge died by 5 October

1652, when William Partridge was bound to pay his father's bequest to his children [EQC 1:270]. These funds had still not been fully distributed in 1663, and the quarterly court saw a need to order Anthony Stanyan to complete the distribution, which suggests that there were complications of some kind [EQC 3:62, 101; EP-D 1:407].

On 5 October 1652, "Willi[am] Partridg of Salisbury [was] bound in £86 to the Governor and Company of Massachusetts to pay a legacy of £43, which was given by Jno. Partridg of Olney in Buckinghamshire, to the children of said William Partridg then living, the eldest child to have a double portion" [EQC 1:270]. On 4 October 1653, "Will[iam] Partridg of Salisbury informed the court that there yet remained five pounds in the hands of Willi[am] Geynes, Richard Kent and Rodger Tayre of Olney in Buckinghamshire, in old England, being part of the estate of Jno. Partridg of Olney, deceased, and bequeathed to the children of said Willi[am] Partridg, namely, John, Hannah, Elizabeth, Nehemiah and Sarah. The court ordered that said Willi[am] be bound in ten pounds for the distribution of the five pounds. Bond acknowledged in court, 7: 8: 1653" [EQC 1:312-313]. At William Partridge's death, his inventory listed £50 "due to be paid out of the estate to the children for so much received in England" [EPF 20681; EP-D 1:193].

On 14 April 1663, William Partridge's fifteen-year-old daughter "Sarah Partridg" chose "Capt. Robert Pike" as her guardian. The court ordered that "Capt. Robert Pike demand of Anthony Stanian and his wife, administratrix to Will[iam] [Partridg], the amount which Will[iam] Partridg received in old England as the legacies given to the children of said Partridg. This was to be delivered at the next county court at Hampton, according to said Partridg's bond" [EQC 3:62; EP-D 1:407]. Daughter Elizabeth had married Joseph Shaw, but had evidently still not yet received her portion of the inheritance as late as 13 October 1663, when the court ordered that "Mr. Stanian deliver to Joseph Shaw his wife's portion, £13, before the next Salisbury court,

and to have the remainder of the children's portions ready, also to give said Shaw's interest for five pounds of said portion for what time he keeps it after it is due" [EQC 3:101; EP-D 1:407].

**The Severance-Downer case:** At a Hampton court on 9 October 1666, John Severance sued Robert Downer over a three-acre tract in the Barberry Meadows in Salisbury [EQC 3:364]. Downer prevailed, but at a Salisbury court on 9 April 1667 Severance asked for the case to be reviewed, and when that also did not go his way he appealed to the Court of Assistants [EQC 3:407; SCF 813:99-128].

The case turned on whether William Partridge had title to all of the seven-acre meadow listed in his inventory. Severance claimed that three of those seven acres had actually belonged to Richard Currier; Downer claimed that they were Partridge's. Severance conceded that "Partridge mowed Curriers meadow some years in his lifetime" but argued that Partridge had, in January 1643/4, received only a four-acre grant which, moreover, the town records described as "bounded by the meadow of Currier." Severance referred to a recorded deed by which he had purchased the other three acres of meadow from Currier in 1646 [SCF 813:103, 114].

Downer pointed out that seven acres of meadow were listed in Partridge's inventory, and explained that they had then passed to "Mr. [Anthony] Stanyon," who married Partridge's widow. Downer produced a recorded deed showing that he had then bought all seven acres from Stanyon in 1661. Downer said that Partridge was "accounted an honest man," and that "it is evident that he as h[is] own enjoyed and possessed" the three acres "and said it w[as] his own." Downer speculated that Partridge might have bought the parcel "for shoes or some other such pay" without leaving any written record, as the land was "of small value" and "he was a shoemaker" [SCF 813:109, 124]. Witnesses confirmed that Anthony Stanian rented the land to a tenant after Partridge's death without "any molestation"

[SCF 813:117].

We have not seen any record of the higher court's judgement and it may be that it does not survive. An examination of Severance's and Downer's later land transactions might show who won.

The depositions in the Severance-Downer case show that in the early 1650s William Partridge hired other men, including Samuel Buswell and William Moss, to do mowing for him [SCF 813:119, 122].

**Other comments:** Based on her marriage date, William Partridge's daughter Hannah must have been born between John and Elizabeth, sometime between 1639 and 1641. The first daughter Rachel may have been born in this period too, and has been arbitrarily placed after Hannah. Rachel could also have been born after Sarah, about 1649, in which case she would have died as a infant.

The evidence that William Partridge had two daughters named Rachel is somewhat complex and comes with a shadow of doubt. There is little question that he had a younger daughter Rachel. On 20 June 1667, "Rachell Partridg, aged about sixteen years, deposed that she lived at [Edward] Gove's house at Hampton" [EQC 3:425], Gove being the husband of William Partridge's daughter Hannah. On 27 August 1718, Rachel Chase died at Hampton "in [the] 68th year of her age" [HampVR 126].

These two records of the younger Rachel's age, taken literally, point to a birth date between 28 August 1650 and 20 June 1651. Savage [3:366] and Pope [347] gave Rachel a birth date of 19 June 1650, and Noyes, Libby, and Davis gave 10 June 1650 [GDMNH 533]. These birth dates have been widely repeated, but we have seen no authentic source for them. They may have resulted from a miscopying of the record of the elder Rachel's death on 19 April 1650.

There is another reasonable interpretation: that there was only one daughter Rachel, and that the 1650 death record is a clerical error and was actually intended as her birth record. However, the original of this

death record presents no ambiguities, reading “Rachell the daughter of William Partridg died 19 : 2d : mo : 1650” [DGS 7009666:301]. This record is actually not the true original, but rather a very early copy. Still, in the absence of any clear indications that the death record was supposed to be a birth record, it is easier to believe that there were two Rachels. The sequence of known births to this couple leaves two gaps which easily accommodate an elder Rachel’s birth.

A complicating fact for both interpretations is that on 4 October 1653, no daughter Rachel was named in a list of William Partridge’s children due to receive money from the estate of their grandfather John Partridge [EQC 1:312-313]. However, her absence from the list seems to be explained by the court’s view that the grandfather’s bequest, made 20 January 1647/8, was “to the children of said William Partridg then living” [EQC 1:270].

Evidence that this immigrant had a son William comes from later records where his other children reference their brother William [NHPP 31:348; NHPCF 17966-17967 at DGS 8203792:858-870].

Printed versions of Old Norfolk County court records state that Ann (Spicer) (Partridge) Stanyan was an “administratrix to Will[iam] Peaslee” in 1663, but this is evidently an error for “Will[iam] Partridge” [EQC 3:62; EP-D 1:407].

On 16 June 1653, William Partridge gave evidence in court at Salisbury about conversations he had “in the house of Mr. [Christopher] Batts” with John Cheney and Isaac Buswell on the day in 1650 when ANTHONY SADLER {1638, Newbury} was drowned [Mass Arch 38B:106]. (For the full story, see the sketch of CHRISTOPHER BATT {1638, Salisbury}.)

**PREVIOUS SCHOLARSHIP:** In 2010 Marian S. Henry published an article confirming that William Partridge’s daughter Hannah married Edward Gove and reviewing the family [NEHGR 164:15-22, 296].

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# Daniel Salmon

{1634, Lynn}

Version of April 1, 2024.

A New England settler sketch  
by Ian Watson.

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**ORIGIN:** Thurlaston, Leicestershire.

**MIGRATION:** By 1634. (On 1 July 1657, “Daniell Salmon” deposed that he had driven wolves out of Nahant when he was “Master Humphrey’s servant about twenty-three years ago” [EQC 7:128] (see also EQC 2:394, 4:383, 9:316). Daniel Salmon is among those Lynn residents who some nineteenth-century historians claimed had arrived in 1630 [Savage 4:6; Lynn Hist 114, 127], but no actual evidence for such an early migration year has been seen.

**FIRST RESIDENCE:** Lynn.

**OCCUPATION:** Servant to John Humfrey [EQC 2:331, 394, 7:128, 9:316]. Husbandman [ELR 2:127, 3:37]. Worked for the Saugus Iron Works (see *COMMENTS*).

**EDUCATION:** Signed deeds and depositions. Original signatures reportedly survive in the Essex County court files (i.e., ECF) [EQC 2:98, 211, 240, 3:108, 159, 273, 5:45, 9:316]. His wife Margery made her mark to a document [EQC 3:273].

**MILITARY SERVICE:** Served in the Pequot War [EQC 4:383]. In 1657, he spoke of having “commanded the whole [Lynn] trainband” to drive out wolves from Nahant about 1634 [EQC 7:128].

**PROPERTY:** At a Lynn town meeting on 13 December 1661, “upon a request of Daniell Salmon for some land in regard as he was a soldier at the Pequid wars &c, it was ordered by vote that Ensign John Fuller, Allen Bread senior & Richard Johnson should view the land adjoining to his house lot and to give report of it unto the next town meeting” [EQC 4:383]. According to a later report by Bread and Fuller, “the committee reported to the town that the grant to Daniel Salmon could not be made because it would be very prejudicial to several neighbors” [EQC 4:384].

On 23 March 1664/5, “Danyell Salmon of Lynn ... husbandman” mortgaged to “John Hathorne, his now dwelling house, & a parcel of land adjoining thereunto, bounded on the west with the land of Theophilus Baily, & with the town common on the other sides of it ... and also I have ... made over unto John Hathorne, two cows, a brown cow & a black cow, for a valuable consideration to me in hand paid.” The condition of the mortgage was that “Daniell Salmon shall pay or cause to be paid, unto John Hathorne ... the full & just sum of £12 13s 1d, the one half in fat beef & corn, at or before the twenty-ninth day of September next ... & the other half to be paid in corn or pork, or both, at or before the last day of November next ... to be delivered to ... John Hathorne ... at his now dwelling house.” On 18 September 1666, John Hathorne assigned the mortgage to “Mr. Ralph King” [ELR 2:127].

On 17 March 1667/8, “Danyell Salmon of Lynn ... husbandman” sold to “John Hathorne ... for the value of six pounds ... a parcel of salt marsh or meadow ... in Linn, in Rumney marsh, containing by estimation six acres ... being sold unto the aforesaid Salmon by the town of Lin, or selectmen thereof, being three two-acre lots, being given by the town to Michaell Spencer, Nathaniell Whiteing & Jerard Spencer” [ELR 3:37].

These two land transactions with John Hathorne were evidently to cover Daniel Salmon's debts at Hathorne's inn (see *COMMENTS*).

In 1671, Daniel Salmon sued the town of Lynn for a land grant, saying that he had "been an inhabitant of Lyn nearly forty years and never had a foot of land given him, also having been at the Pequot wars, without recompense for it, although the town at town meeting promised to grant him land in satisfaction" [EQC 4:383]. As part of the suit, on 25 May 1671, six acres of the Lynn town common were attached. These six acres "[lay] near Goodman Baily and Daniell Salmon" [EQC 4:384], which when compared to the bounds in Daniel Salmon's 1664/5 mortgage, suggests that he was still in possession of his house. On 27 June 1671, the court "remitted the entry of Daniell Salmon's action and ordered the clerk to write in the name of the court to the town of Lynn, requesting and advising them to give the said Salmon about six acres of land near his house, in some convenient place fit for his use, which they may secure for his wife and children" [EQC 4:397].

**BIRTH:** Baptized at Thurlaston, Leicestershire, 25 December 1610 (as "Daniel Sammon") [ParR at DGS 8078400:8], son of John and Grace (Salesburie) Salmon, who ("both of Thurlston") were married there 7 February 1604[/5] [BT at DGS 8041360:7]. John Salmon was the minister of Thurlaston parish from at least 1628 [ParR at DGS 8078400:23, 24; TAG 90:216; John Ordish Hulme, *The History of Thurlaston ...* (Leicester 1904), 161].

**DEATH:** After 3 May 1687 [ELR 9:238].

**MARRIAGE:** By about 1639 (assuming she was the mother of all his children) **Margery** \_\_\_\_\_. She was first recorded by name on 29 November 1663 and was living on 25 June 1672 [EQC 3:273, 4:306, 308, 5:63].

**CHILDREN:** (See *COMMENTS*.)

- i (probably) GEORGE SALMON, b. say 1639; m. Salem in October of an unknown year **Remember Felton** [EVR 264; GM 2:515] (see *COMMENTS*), daughter of BENJAMIN FELTON {1635, Salem, GM 2:512}.
- ii SARAH SALMON, b. about 1640-1641 (deposed 29 November 1659 aged 18 [EQC 2:194]); m. Lynn 6 January 1663[/4] **Robert Driver** [EVR 299; GM 2:366], son of ROBERT DRIVER {1634, Lynn, GM 2:365}.

**ASSOCIATIONS:** Daniel Salmon and JOHN FRANCIS ALIAS DEACON {1631, Penobscot, PM 161} came from the same region of Leicestershire and they, or at least their families, were acquainted (see *COMMENTS*).

Daniel Salmon was a servant to JOHN HUMFREY {1634, Lynn, GM 3:462}. On 1 July 1657, “Daniell Salmon ... deposed that he [was] Master Humphrey’s servant about twenty-three years ago” [EQC 7:128]. On 29 September 1684, he deposed that he “lived with Mr. Humphrey about fifty years ago” [EQC 9:316]. On 30 June 1640, “Daniell Salmon” sued “the worshipful Jno. Humphrey Esquire” for debt [EQC 1:19].

After Humfrey’s death in England, the administrators of his estate attempted to recover his property at Lynn, and Daniel Salmon testified several times in these cases. On 26 November 1661, he deposed about a “marsh [which] was called Mr. Humphrey’s marsh” and he said that “Mr. Otley” (i.e., Humfrey’s son-in-law ADAM OTLEY {1638, Lynn}) “did enjoy it as for master Humphreys for he on an occasion would have had me for to have had this marsh for to have done some business for Mr. Humphreys” (*sic*) [EQC 2:331]. In 1662, in a case involving title to a windmill, Daniel Salmon “deposed that Mr. John Humfrey built the windmill and placed it on Sagamoore hill in Lyn” [EQC 3:11].

It is noteworthy that the six-acre tract of salt marsh sold by the town of Lynn to Daniel Salmon sometime before 1668 was in “three two-acre lots, being given by the town to Michaell Spencer, Nathaniell

Whiteing & Jerard Spencer” [ELR 3:37]. NATHANIEL WHITING {1638, Lynn} has long been identified with the man of that name who was in Dedham by 1641 [Savage 4:519]. MICHAEL SPENCER {1634, Cambridge, GM 6:436} had died by 1653, while his brother JARED SPENCER {1634, Cambridge, GM 6:419} left Lynn for Connecticut in 1660.

Possibly Daniel Salmon’s purchase of land on these men’s original rights had nothing to do with any association or relationship to them. The Spencer brothers, though, lived at Lynn for some time, so one would not expect the town to reassign their rights without their input. As well, on 25 September 1639, “Garret Spencer” served as surety for a bond by Daniel Salmon to pay a debt [EQC 1:13]. As William Salmon of Amesbury (see *COMMENTS*) was a ferryman, it is interesting to note that Jared Spencer was, at least in the late 1630s, a ferryman at Lynn [GM 6:419].

Daniel Salmon’s other surety on this bond was JOSEPH ARMITAGE {1636, Lynn}, who also appears together with him on several other records [EQC 1:205, 2:73, 3:108, 4:383; ELR 9:238; SLR 2:271, 3:30; SCF 1973:32].

**COMMENTS:** Daniel Salmon was a minister’s son who became a servant to a prominent (though not fully committed) colonist. He had some education, was trusted (in his earlier years) with other peoples’ affairs, and was given responsible tasks in his work at the Saugus Iron Works. Yet he never became a freeman, held office, or received a full land grant from the town of Lynn, and his later years were marked by personal and financial woes. While his life is amply documented in Essex County court records (of which only a selection is presented here), our knowledge of his family is deficient.

On 2 June 1640, “Daniell Salmon of Saugust came before the governor [of Plymouth Colony] and showed a letter of attorney made to him by Richard Francis (alias) Deacon of Barleston in the county of Leicester ... demanding a certain legacy bequeathed ... by his brother

John Francis (alias) Deacon deceased” in New England, amounting to “ten or twelve pounds.” The letter said that “I ... have appointed ... my wellbeloved in Christ Daniell Salmon of Saugust ... attorney to ask receive and take the said sum.” The letter was dated 13 January 1638/9, witnessed by “John Salmon” and “Joseph Salmon,” and certified at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, 1 March 1638/9, by two justices of the peace, “W. Dixie” and “Will[ia]m Roberts.” On 2 July 1640, “Daniell Salmon” acknowledged receiving full payment of the legacy from “Mr. John Howland” [PCR 12:62-63]. This document was the key to the discovery of Daniel Salmon’s origin. Thurlaston is seven miles from Barlestone and nine from Market Bosworth, and Daniel Salmon of Thurlaston had brothers named John and Joseph [TAG 90:215-216]. His 1610 baptism at Thurlaston is consistent with nine age statements in Essex County court and land records [EQC 2:211, 331, 394, 3:11, 5:60, 7:128, 8:198, 9:316; ELR 9:238].

We have not looked carefully for the origin of John Francis alias Deacon of Penobscot, but we note that a child of “John Frances alias Deacon” was buried at Thurlaston 4 April 1641 [ParR at DGS 8078400:24], and we see that this double surname appears in the probate records of the Archdeaconry Court of Leicester. A more systematic study would be welcome.

**Children:** Records of Daniel Salmon’s children are very sparse. He was a father, as on 27 June 1671, the quarterly court mentioned the welfare of “his wife and children” [EQC 4:397]. On 29 November 1659, “Sarah Salmon, aged about eighteen years” testified to something she had overheard while “at the pound milking her father’s cows”; as Daniel Salmon was a witness in the case, Sarah was almost certainly his daughter [EQC 2:194]. On 18 October 1670, Francis Axey of Lynn bequeathed to “the wife of Danell Salmons five pounds to be paid in 20s a year in corn, and to herself and her daughter either of them an every day’s waistcoat and apron” [EQC 4:306]. The simplest

interpretation is that this daughter was Sarah Salmon.

At a Salem court on 29 November 1664, “George Samon and his wife were fined £5 each” (a heavy sum) “for uncleanness before marriage” [EQC 3:221]. The Essex County copy of the Salem vital records says that “George Samon & Remember Felton married October [16]54 their da[ughter] Elizabeth born some time before they were married, da[ughter] Mary born the 16 March 1663/4, da[ughter] Susana born 30 May 1670 ..” [EVR 264]. We concur with other authors that the 1654 marriage year must be an error, given Remember Felton’s baptism in 1643 and motherhood as late as 1679 [GM 2:515]. Given the November 1664 prosecution, one could reasonably propose that this couple married in October 1664, not 1654, and that the clerk wrote a 5 where a 6 was meant. Sidney Perley, perhaps wishing to make the family’s story more respectable, gave birthdates for George and Remember (Felton) Salmon’s children that differ from those in the vital records [Salem Hist 2:218-219]. In any case, George “Samon” easily fits into Daniel Salmon’s family, even if firm evidence is lacking.

It would be surprising if Daniel Salmon did not have other offspring, and some may still have been under age or at least living at home in 1671 when the quarterly court mentioned his “children.” A number of other men with the surname Salmon were recorded in later seventeenth-century New England, and one or more of them may have been further sons. (A Y-DNA study of male-line Salmon descendants might be fruitful.)

Of these men, William Salmon of Amesbury is a promising candidate. He gave the name Daniel to his first son, who was born at Amesbury in 1676. He was a ferryman [EQC 5:402, 8:429], and was born say 1649 (based on the birth of his first known child, a daughter, at Amesbury in 1675) [Hoyt 308-309].

Another candidate is Peter Salmon, who married Anna Thompson at Salem 4 June 1677. The names of their children, born at Salem, do

not give evidence of any relationship with Daniel Salmon.

Savage [2:6] places the Daniel Salmon born at Lynn 2 May 1665 as another child of this immigrant, but this is chronologically improbable (unless Margery was a second wife). A more likely hypothesis is that this younger Daniel Salmon was a grandson of this immigrant, either a child of George and Remember (Felton) Salmon or of another, unknown son. This birth record appears in the published Lynn vital records, but we have not yet found the original.

**Saugus Iron Works:** Many records of Daniel Salmon link him to the Saugus Iron Works and its employees, and give a wide but fragmentary picture of his activities there. On 27 October 1653, Francis Perry, the iron works carpenter, deposed that “Daniell Salmon was employed by [iron works manager John] Gifford to plow and work on the farm” that belonged to the iron works, and was involved with the farm’s livestock [EQC 2:93]. Another deponent, William Emery, said that “the farm work was done by the Scotchmen and Daniell Salmon,” and referred to “the team [of oxen] called Daniel Salmon’s” [EQC 2:96]. James Adams, a young man, recalled that “Daniel Salman & myself carried the company oxen to Salem” [SCF 184:525].

After the iron works ran into financial trouble, Daniel Salmon was among its many creditors in court actions which dragged on for decades. Among other things, on 27 September 1653, money was due him for 42½ weeks of wages, for “ringing a pair of whates [i.e., weights?],” for the “diet of George Darling” for forty weeks and the “diet by John Purdeeye” for nineteen weeks, and for carting a great number of “loads” [EQC 1:291-293]. Darling and Purdy were among the Scottish ex-prisoners-of-war employed at the iron works [IWP 2:3:10, 15]. Another account, under the heading “Daniell Salmon team,” lists amounts for “carting mine,” “carting coal,” and “ringing wheels” [SCF 225:111].

On 28 November 1654, Daniel Salmon was among several credi-



tors of the Saugus Iron Works to whom the court at Salem awarded property as compensation. Daniel Salmon and Edward Baker were jointly awarded land near the furnace in Braintree in lieu of £49 19s 3d. They then sold this land to Thomas Savage of Boston on 7 January 1655[/6?]. As well, Daniel Salmon and four other Lynn men were jointly awarded a house and land at Boston. On 11 April 1655, they sold this property to the same Thomas Savage for £25 10s, with Daniel Salmon serving as attorney for “William Tingle,” one of the other men [SLR 2:266, 271].

On 27 March 1655 and 26 June 1655, “Daniell Salmon” was called “assignee and attorney of Joseph Bouey” in a debt case against the iron works [EQC 1:386, 393]. On 27 November 1655, “Daniell Salmon” was “appointed administrator of [the] estate of Joseph Boovey,” and on 24 June 1656 Daniel Salmon was to pay “Mr. Holliock” for Bovey’s “funeral charges” [EQC 1:410, 426]. Joseph Bovey was born about 1626-1627 (as he deposed 24 January 1653[/4] aged “about twenty-seven” [EQC 2:94]) and he was due money for employment at the iron works at the same time as Daniel Salmon [EQC 1:291-292, 425]. On 13 May 1657, Daniel Salmon sold to “William Pen” land in Braintree which had been awarded to Joseph Bovey’s estate as compensation for money owed by the iron works [SLR 3:30].

The nature of Daniel Salmon’s relationship to Joseph Bovey is an open question. Joseph Bovey’s age in 1653/4, coupled with the involvement of “Mr. Holliock” in the settlement of his estate, means that he was very probably identical with Joseph Bovey, son of Florizell and Mary (Holyoke) Bovey, who was baptized at Alcester, Warwickshire, 3 December 1626 [ParR at DGS 4291024:46], and was the nephew of EDWARD HOLYOKE {1638, Lynn} [NEHGR 147:19].

In 1657, as part of the debt case against the iron works, Daniel Salmon was deputized “to the marshal of Salem” and “while serving a writ, attaching a parcel of bar iron, was violently resisted by

Olliver Purchis, Henry Leoneard and Richard Blood, who took the iron from him, in the forge at the iron works” [EQC 2:98, 99, 109]. On 26 June 1660, “Daniell Salmon ... deposed that, being servant to the iron works under Mr. Geffards, he laid out the marsh given to Mr. [Adam] Hauckes for damage,” and his signature appeared on a written agreement of 31 October 1652 between Gifford and Hawkes [EQC 2:210-211].

A closer examination of the now digitized, but still unindexed iron works manuscripts at the Baker Library at Harvard [IWP], specifically the wage records cited by Hartley [187-190], might possibly add extra detail to the story of Daniel Salmon’s employment there.

**Drinking problem:** Later in life Daniel Salmon suffered from a drinking problem. The first sign of this was on 28 June 1659, when he was “fined for excessive drinking” [EQC 2:167]. On 24 November 1668, he was fined specifically “for being drunk in the house of John Hathorn” [EQC 4:86]. On 28 June 1670, he was fined “for excessive drinking” [EQC 4:270, 275]. On 29 November 1670, he was presented “for being drunk some time the past summer in hay time” [EQC 4:325].

Again on 25 June 1672, he was fined “for excessive drinking” [EQC 5:68], and this time detailed testimony gives a picture of the problem. Thomas Looke testified that having gone to John Hathorne’s to drink, “there was Danell Sallmon who had been drinking and there were several Indians in the house. ‘Robart Potter spake unto Mistress Hathorne and said I wonder why you will suffer Danell Sallmon to be here and to be in this condition when you have warning to the contrary ...’ ” [EQC 5:59]. Robart Potter and John Burall testified that they had been “appointed by the selectmen of Lyn to warn John Hathorne not to entertain Danell Sallmon in his house, according to the law against common tipplers, which the selectmen considered him to be, and they gave the warning over a year ago.” Thomas Newhall and John Burall testified that “they heard Mr. Leighton, in the name of

and in the presence of the selectmen, give Danell Sallmon warning not to frequent John Hathorne's house" [EQC 5:60].

Daniel Salmon's drinking impoverished his family. On 25 June 1672, William Clarke "testified that Goodwife Sallmon had complained much of this man [Hathorne] to him, that he had suffered her husband to spend so much there to her grief" [EQC 5:61]. "Margarey Sallmon," meanwhile, testified that "her husband had spent his money at Hathorne's house," and she said that "when nothing was to get, he [Hathorne] got our house and land" [EQC 5:63]. The language of Daniel Salmon's two land transactions with John Hathorne, on 23 March 1664/5 and 17 March 1667/8, confirms that he transferred his land and livestock to cover his debts to the innkeeper [ELR 2:127, 3:37].

The authorities were evidently concerned enough about Daniel Salmon's household that on 27 June 1671, when the quarterly court "requested and advised" the town of Lynn to give Daniel Salmon six acres of land, they added the instruction that "they may secure [it] for his wife and children" [EQC 4:397]. This appears to imply that they were not counting on Daniel Salmon to provide properly for them himself.

**PREVIOUS SCHOLARSHIP:** In 2018, Ian Watson established Daniel Salmon's origin at Thurlaston [TAG 90:215-216].

**AUTHOR:** Ian Watson.

**VERSION DATE:** April 1, 2024.

# Samuel Whiting

{1636, Lynn}

Version of April 1, 2024.

A New England settler sketch  
by Ian Watson.

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**ORIGIN:** Skirbeck, Lincolnshire.

**PREVIOUS RESIDENCES:** Boston, Lincolnshire; King’s Lynn, Norfolk.

**MIGRATION:** 1636. (Cotton Mather reported that Samuel Whiting arrived in New England 26 May 1636 [Magnalia 1:505], and Samuel Whiting wrote on 23 April 1679 that he had come “about forty three years since” [Mass Arch 11:1; Lynn Hist 270]). In a 1708 letter, Cotton Mather wrote of a conversation with John Wheelwright’s daughter “Mrs. Pierson, who tells me that her father’s coming over ... was in the same ship with Mr. Samuel Whiting” [Jeremy Belknap, *The History of New Hampshire*, 3 vols. (Boston 1784-1792), 3:337]. Whiting was ordained as pastor at Lynn on 8 November 1636 [WJ 1:243-244].)

**FIRST RESIDENCE:** Lynn.

**OCCUPATION:** Minister. Ordained at Peterborough as deacon 3 May 1621 and as priest 4 May 1621 [CCEd 153945]. Chaplain to Nathaniel Bacon and Roger Townsend from about 1620 to 1623 [Magnalia 1:502]. Assistant to Nicholas Price at King’s Lynn, Norfolk, from about 1623 to 1626 [Magnalia 1:503; NEHGR 52:318]. Rector at Skirbeck, Lin-

colnshire, from 9 February 162[5/]6 to 1635 [Magnalia 1:503; CCEd 153945] (his successor was appointed 7 October 1635 [CCEd 104518]).

Pastor of the Lynn church from 8 November 1636 until his death [WJ 1:243-244; Magnalia 1:505].

**CHURCH MEMBERSHIP:** Member of the Lynn church from 8 November 1636 to 1679, based on his position as pastor.

**CIVIL STATUS:** Massachusetts Bay freeman, 7 December 1636 [MBCR 1:372].

**EDUCATION:** Studied “first at Boston school” [Magnalia 1:502]. Admitted to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 4 June 1613. B.A., 1616/7, M.A., 1620 [Venn 4:395; Magnalia 1:502].

Samuel Whiting was called “D.D.” in the subtitle of an early eighteenth-century printing of a commencement address he delivered at Harvard College (see *COMMENTS*), but no evidence that Samuel Whiting ever received a D.D. degree has been seen [NEHGR 123:166, 169].

Two original signatures from the last year of his life are at Mass Arch 10:198 and 11:1. His inventory included “books” worth £10 16s [EPF 29659].

His second wife Elizabeth could sign her name [ELR 2:11; EQC 3:422].

**CIVIL OFFICES:** Overseer of Harvard College from 1654 [MBCR 3:368, 4:1:204].

**PROPERTY:** Cotton Mather writes that before Samuel Whiting’s departure for New England, he sold “lands in England, which would have yielded him a considerable annual revenue” [Magnalia 1:505].

In 1638, “Mr. Samuel Whiteinge, the pastor” was granted 200 acres of land at Lynn [EQC 2:271].

On 1 January 1649[/50?], “Samuel Whiting” of Lynn, “pastor of the church there,” sold to “Edward Baker” of Lynn, husbandman, “all his farm ... [in] Lynn lying in a place there usually called Rumney

Marsh Syde lately in the occupation of Daniel Salmon now is in the occupation of the said Edward Baker” [ELR 35:47]. On 1 November 1659, “Mr. Samuell Whiting, pastor of the Church of Lynn,” and his wife Elizabeth sold to “John Burrill” of Lynn “one six acre lot ... which lot was given unto the said Mr. Whiting by the town, & was lately in the hands of Mr. Roades, & is bounded ... on the south by the river, on the west by the lot of John Borill, on the north by Thomas Browens, & on the east by the lot that was called Mr. Cobbitts, which lieth for the ministry” [ELR 2:11].

On 12 November 1659, the General Court “in answer to the petition of Mr. Samuell Whiting, in behalf of his brother Mr. John Whiting, & Mr. Richard Westland, aldermen of Boston [England], for this Court’s grant of four hundred acres of land apiece, in consideration of fifty pounds apiece long since laid out in the common adventure, the Court grants his request, i.e., four hundred acres apiece to them, the said John Whiting & Richard Westland, & their heirs & assigns, & that it be laid out adjoining to such lands as are taken up by order of this Court” [MBCR 4:1:406] (see *COMMENTS*). On 16 October 1660, the General Court “laid out to Mr. John Whiting four hundred acres of land on the western side of Merremacke River, beginning at the mouth of Salmon Brooke” [MBCR 4:1:442].

On 23 April 1679, “Samuel Whiting senior of Lyn,” “being a dying man, and going out of this world, & shortly to appear before the Lord Jesus the judge of all” petitioned the General Court again. He explained that “some years before I left England” his “brother-in-law Mr. Richard Westland of Boston in England alderman” had given “fifty pounds ... to this colony, then low, and in its beginning,” with the colony “promising him a compensation with a farm of five hundred acres,” the interest in which “the gentleman himself [had] freely given to myself & wife & our heirs.” He asked for “five or six hundred acres of land and meadow, which hath been my due about this forty years,

although never motioned but once to this assembly, nor should have now been insisted on,” but for his sense of duty “as a father” [Mass Arch 11:1; Lynn Hist 270]. On 30 May 1679, “in answer to the petition of Mr. Samuel Whiting, sen., of Linne, relating to a deed of gift of land from Mr. Richard Westland, of Boston, in England, for fifty pounds by him, said Westland, put into the country stock, etc., the Court judgeth it meet to grant the said Mr. Samuell Whiting, sen., & his heirs, six hundred acres of land, to be laid out in any country lands in this jurisdiction” [MBCR 5:232].

In his will, dated 25 February 1678[/9?] and proved 30 March 1680, “Samuell Whiteing of Lynn” bequeathed to his “eldest son,” “Samuell Whiting living at Billericai,” “my farm of four hundred acres of upland, & meadow ... at Dunstable,” as well as “fourteen acres of marsh lying in Rumnye marsh in the Township of Lynn ... in the first division of lots there.” He bequeathed £30 to “my second son John Whiteing living in old England, at Leverton in Lincolneshire ... as an addition to what he hath already received.” To his “third son Joseph Whiteing,” who was “living now with me at Lynn,” he gave “my dwelling house with the orchard, & lot adjoining, with all the privileges of commons, herbage etc. belonging thereunto,” plus “eight acres of meadow, or salt marsh ... in the meadow before the town, bounded with the Town Records.” He bequeathed £20 to “my daughter Weld of Roxburye” and £30 to “my daughter Hubbard of Topsfeild” in addition to what they had already received. He said that he had “also promised to leave to my son-in-law Mr. Jeremiah Hubbard a parcel of books set out to him, which I judge to be well worth ten pounds, for his son Samuell, or whom he shall see meet to leave them to.” The remainder of the estate was to go to his two sons Samuel and Joseph, who were also appointed executors [EPF 29659].

The inventory of the estate of “Rev. Mr. Samuell Whiteing, late pastor of the Church of Christ of Lynn,” taken 18 December 1679,

totaled £570 15s 6d, against which there were debts of £4 5s 1d. His real estate, valued at £362, consisted of a “dwelling house, orchard lot marsh & farm at Dunstable” [EPF 29659].

On 14 August 1701, “Joseph Whiteing formerly of Lynn” but now of “Southampton,” Long Island, “Minister of the Gospel,” and “Rebecca his wife” sold to “Theophilus Burrell of Lin ... tanner” two tracts of land that were “heretofore the inheritance of my honored father Mr. Samuel Whiteing late pastor of the church of Lynn aforesaid deceased.” One tract was “my messuage or tenement ... eight acres ... in Lynn,” bounding “easterly on the town common or lane that leadeth to the place where the old meeting house stood.” The second tract, “the greatest part thereof being salt marsh meadow and the rest upland,” lay “in the marsh commonly called ... the town marsh adjoining to Willises Neck so called” [ELR 16:1].

**BIRTH:** Baptized at Boston, Lincolnshire, 21 November 1596, son of John “Whiting” [BostParR 1:89] (see *COMMENTS*).

The register page is headed “1597,” but the transcriber of the published Boston parish registers noted that “the last figure of the date is written on an erasure” and was of the opinion that the “1597” is a mistaken correction for the actual year of 1596. Indeed, the baptism dates of Samuel Whiting’s closest siblings on 4 August 1594 and 21 August 1599 are more consistent with a baptism in late 1596 than late 1597 [BostParR 1:85, 2:1]. Writing in 1702, though, Cotton Mather gave Samuel Whiting’s birth date as 20 November 1597 [Magnalia 1:502]. That Samuel Whiting’s birthday was on 20 November may be correct, and his relative Cotton Mather would have been better positioned than most to report this fact accurately. As for the year, we have given it as 1596, but without full confidence. Clifford Stott has written that at the time in Lincolnshire, the year was sometimes incremented at Michaelmas [NEHGR 152:161], and we wonder whether this could be a factor.



**DEATH:** Lynn 11 December 1679 [EVR 326; EPF 29659; Magnalia 1:506]. (Samuel Sewall gave 10 December [NEHGR 8:19].)

A nineteenth-century obelisk currently marks his grave in the Western Burial Ground at Lynn [FAG 46119653]. It was reportedly set up as a replacement for an earlier, decayed tombstone [Samuel Whiting Gen 175-176]. This replacement stone gives his years of birth and death as 1597 and 1679, and on this basis (rather than on any direct knowledge) the published Lynn vital records gave his age at death as 82.

**MARRIAGE:** (1) About 1624 (based on birth of three children by 1629) ——— [Magnalia 1:503]. She died about 1629.

(2) Boston, Lincolnshire, 6 August 1629 **Elizabeth St. John** (“Elizabeth SainJohns”) [BostParR 2:142]. She was baptized as “Elizabeth Saintjohn” at Bletsoe, Bedfordshire, 12 January 1605[/6?], daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Bulkeley) St. John [BT at DGS 4006356:753; Bulkeley Gen 30-31] (see also TAG 34:15-17, 46:256). She died at Lynn 3 March 1676/7 [EVR 326].

**CHILDREN:**

*With first wife*

- i JOHN WHITING, bp. St. Margaret, King’s Lynn, Norfolk, 14 October 1625 [ParR at DGS 4115449:553]; bur. Skirbeck 22 July 1634 [BT at DGS 7905518:67; Magnalia 1:503].
- ii DOROTHY WHITING, bp. Skirbeck 14 May 1627 [BT at DGS 7905518:59]; m. Roxbury 4 June 1650 **Thomas Weld** [VR; Magnalia 1:503], son of THOMAS WELD {1632, Roxbury, GMB 1961}.
- iii ——— WHITING (son), b. about 1629; d. England by 1636 [Magnalia 1:503], and probably by 25 March 1630, when a gap in the Skirbeck bishop’s transcripts ends.

*With second wife*

- iv SAMUEL WHITING, b. Skirbeck 25 March 1633 [*Boston News-Letter*, 9 March 1712[/3], p. 6]; bp. there 31 March 1633 [BT at DGS 7905518:66]; Harvard College 1653 [Sibley 1:363]; m. Charlestown 12 November 1656 **Dorcas Chester**, daughter of LEONARD CHESTER {1633, Watertown, GMB 345} [ChVR 20; GMB 348] (the marriage was also recorded at Lynn [EVR 326], but probably took place at Charlestown as it was performed by Daniel Gookin, who also officiated at other Charlestown marriages around the same time, and Dorcas's mother had remarried in Charlestown [GMB 347]).
- v JOHN WHITING, bp. Skirbeck 15 March 1634/5 [BT at DGS 7905518:66]; Harvard College 1657 [Sibley 1:525]; returned to England [EPF 29659; BostHist 430, 558; Magnalia 1:503-504; Abandoning 320]; m. (1) **Hannah** \_\_\_\_ (based on burial of "Hannah Whiting the daughter of John and Hannah" at Leverton, Lincolnshire, 27 April 1677 [BT at DGS 8039506:330]); m. (2) Leverton 14 July 1681 **Esther Brown** [ParR at DGS 7567171:119].
- vi ELIZABETH WHITING, b. say 1639; m. 6 April 1659 **Jeremiah Hobart**, son of Peter Hobart [EQC 3:224-225, 422; EPF 29659; EP-D 1:55; MHSC 4:8:662; Sibley 1:219; ENEF Peter Hobart; GDMNH 353; *Extracts from the Itineraries and Other Miscellanies of Ezra Stiles ...* (New Haven 1916), 363]. (See *COMMENTS*.)
- vii JOSEPH WHITING, b. about 1641-1642 (died 7 April 1723 in his 82nd year [FAG 17279589] and consistent with first record at Harvard College in 1657 [Sibley 2:93]; see *COMMENTS*); Harvard College 1661 [Sibley 2:92]; m. (1) by about 1668 **Sarah Danforth**, daughter of Thomas Danforth (based on births to Joseph and Sarah Whiting recorded at Lynn from 1674, their daughter Sarah (Whiting) Sparhawk's death at Cambridge 8 December 1752 in her 85th year, and Thomas

Danforth's will [EVR 326; FAG 50177906; MPR 10:3; John Joseph May, *Danforth Genealogy* (Boston 1902), 18-20]); m. (2) between 20 January 1681[/2?] (birth of child to Joseph and Sarah Whiting at Lynn) and 1689-1690 (birth of son Samuel based on age on his gravestone [Southampton Hist 186]) **Rebecca Bishop**, daughter of JOHN BISHOP {1640, Taunton} [FOOF 1:77, 706] (see *COMMENTS*).

viii ——— WHITING (daughter), d. young [Magnalia 1:503]. She almost certainly either died by, or was not yet born on 10 December 1646, when her sisters "Darytye Whiting" and "Elisabeth Whiting" were bequeathed a lamb each by the will of Francis Lightfoot of Lynn [EP-D 1:55].

ix ——— WHITING (son), d. young [Magnalia 1:503].

**ASSOCIATIONS:** Samuel Whiting, JOHN COTTON {1633, Boston, GMB 484}, and Anthony Tuckney (a very prominent English Puritan minister and scholar who, among other things, succeeded John Cotton as pastor at Boston, Lincolnshire, in 1633) were related to each other. This is evident not only from statements about relationships between the three men, but also from statements about relationships involving John Cotton's son John, his son-in-law Increase Mather, his grandson Cotton Mather, and Anthony Tuckney's son Jonathan Tuckney. The exact paths of these relationships are not fully clear, but here we present what we know so far. Further research in this direction should be rewarding.

*On the relationship between Cotton and Whiting:* In a winter 1649/50 letter to John Cotton, Samuel Whiting refers to Cotton and Cotton's wife Sarah with the phrase "to you & to my dear cousin" and signs the letter "your loving cousin." In another, undated letter to John Cotton, Samuel Whiting salutes him as "dear cousin" and signs the letter as "your loving cousin" [Cotton Corr 425-428, 507-510]. In a 1677 letter to Increase Mather (who had married John and Sarah

Cotton's daughter), Samuel Whiting calls Mather "my dear cousin" and signs the letter "Your loving cousin" [NEHGR 2:198-199] (see *PREVIOUS SCHOLARSHIP*). In a 1677 letter from Increase Mather to Jonathan Tuckney (Anthony's son), Mather calls Whiting "my aged cousin Whiting" [MHSC 4:8:91]. In a 1686 letter to Increase Mather, Samuel Whiting's son-in-law Jeremiah Hobart calls Increase's son Cotton Mather "my cousin" [MHSC 4:8:662]. Cotton Mather, in his sketch of Samuel Whiting, mentions Samuel Whiting's proximity at Skirbeck to "Mr. Cotton and Mr. Tuckney, to both of whom he had some affinity" [Magnalia 1:503]. The word "affinity" here has been interpreted as meaning a relationship by marriage [GMN 25:19], but in the same sketch Mather calls the Tuckney-Whiting link a blood relationship [Magnalia 1:502]. In the 1617 will of Samuel Whiting's father John, he reportedly calls John Cotton only his "friend and pastor" [Samuel Whiting Gen 14-15].

*On the relationship between Whiting and Tuckney:* Cotton Mather writes that Samuel Whiting "had for his companion in his education his cousin german, the very renowned Anthony Tuckney ... they were *school-fellows* at Boston, and chamber-mates at Cambridge" [Magnalia 1:502]; a few paragraphs later Cotton Mather mentions the "affinity" between Whiting and Tuckney [Magnalia 1:503]. Anthony Tuckney and Samuel Whiting entered Emmanuel College at Cambridge on the same day [Venn 4:270, 395]. Anthony's son Jonathan Tuckney refers to "my cousin Whiting," presumably Samuel, in a letter to Increase Mather dated Hackney, England, 9 September 1679 [MHSC 4:8:352-353].

*On the relationship between Cotton and Tuckney:* Jonathan Tuckney refers to the younger John Cotton as "cousin" and to Increase Mather as "affectionate cousin" and "dear cousin" in three letters to Increase Mather dated from 1679 to 1684 [MHSC 4:8:352-354].

*Clues to the nature of the relationships:* Anthony Tuckney was the

son of the minister William Tuckney, and was baptized at Kirton-in-Holland, Lincolnshire, in 1599 [Venn 4:270]. Before coming to Kirton-in-Holland, William Tuckney was at Skirbeck from at least 1585 to 1589 [CCEd 153272]. Skirbeck bishop's transcripts show the marriage of a William Tuckney and Agnes Herrick on 14 August 1586 [DGS 7905518:15]. A Thomas Herricke and Agnes Bonner were married at Skirbeck on 2 June 1585 [BT at DGS 7905518:14], which is of interest as Bonner was also Samuel Whiting's mother's surname.

Jonathan Tuckney (and possibly Increase Mather too) was related to a John Whiting who had a shop in London in the early 1680s. In two letters to Increase Mather dated Hackney, 25 February 1681/2 and 29 August 1684, Jonathan Tuckney mentioned "my cousin John Whiting's shop at the Bell in Laurence Lane," London, where Increase Mather had sent correspondence for Jonathan Tuckney [MHSC 4:8:354]. Possibly, this John Whiting was the same man referred to in a letter by Samuel Cradock to Increase Mather, dated 21 March 1688/9, which was sent to Mather "at Mr. Whiting's in Copt Hall Court in Throgmorton Street, London" [MHSC 4:8:643]. In 1677, a John Whiting of Coleman Street was listed in a London business directory as a Blackwell Hall factor (a cloth merchant) [*Little London Directory of 1677* (London 1863), xiii and under W].

John Cotton and Samuel Whiting were both connected by marriage to the sisters Sarah and Elizabeth Hawkredd. John Cotton married Sarah Hawkredd as a second marriage for both at Boston, Lincolnshire, in 1632; Increase Mather was their son-in-law and Cotton Mather their grandson [GMN 25:19]. Elizabeth Hawkredd married Oliver Mellowes (first cousin of Samuel Whiting's wife Elizabeth) at Boston, Lincolnshire, in 1634 [ENEF Oliver Mellowes]. This connection was just close enough that it could have inspired John Cotton and Samuel Whiting to call each other cousins, and it accounts for the way that Samuel Whiting referred to Sarah (Hawkredd) Cotton in his 1649/50

letter. However, it emerged only in 1634 (whereas Cotton Mather speaks of the “affinity” between Whiting and Cotton as existing when Whiting moved to Skirbeck about 1626), so the two men may have been related in another way as well.

Mary Lovering Holman hypothesized that the Hawkredd sisters’ maternal grandmother was, by a second husband, the mother of William Tuckney [Coney Gen 54-55], which if true would mean that William Tuckney was the half-first cousin of John Cotton’s second wife.

In 1634, John Cotton had a maidservant named “Marie Bonner,” whose last name raises the possibility that she was related to Samuel Whiting’s mother [BChR 19] (see also GM 1:340, 2:5:96-100).

The Rev. John Whiting of Hartford, Connecticut, was evidently *not* a relative of Increase Mather, as the two men addressed each other formally in their correspondence [MHSC 4:8:93, 463-469].

*Other associations:* Samuel Whiting’s second wife, Elizabeth St. John, was the niece of Rev. PETER BULKELEY {1635, Cambridge, GM 1:459} [Bulkeley Gen 17, 30-31]. This connected Samuel Whiting to the numerous Bulkeley kindred in New England. Among them was ATHERTON HOUGH {1633, Charlestown, GMB 1005}, also from Boston, Lincolnshire, who was the second husband of Peter Bulkeley’s sister Elizabeth [Bulkeley Gen 34; GMB 1005]. According to Cotton Mather, after Samuel Whiting’s arrival in New England he “lodged about a month” at Boston “with his kinsman, Mr. Adderton Haugh” [Magnalia 1:505].

In 1664, Samuel Whiting’s daughter Elizabeth and her husband Jeremiah Hobart called Elizabeth (Hunter) Woodbury “cousin” and “kinswoman” [EQC 3:224-225; GMB 2055; ENEF Humphrey Woodbury]. The exact relationship is still unknown. In 1964, Mrs. John E. Barclay speculated that it runs through a sister of Samuel Whiting [TAG 40:81]. In 2003, though, Leslie Mahler [TAG 78:242] suggested

that the relationship ran through Jeremiah Hobart's maternal grandfather RICHARD IBROOK {Hingham, 1635, GM 4:1}, and this suggestion has been looked on favorably [GM 4:2].

Testimony in an Essex County quarterly court case shows that about the winter of 1666-1667 Samuel and Elizabeth Whiting had a maidservant named Elizabeth Barrett [EQC 3:422-423, 461], who married John Ingalls at Lynn 26 May 1667. No evidence of Elizabeth Barrett's background has been found, but she could sign her name [EQC 3:423]. A promising clue which we have not investigated is that Elizabeth Mellowes, baptized at Sutterton, Lincolnshire, in 1625, a daughter of Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting's first cousin Oliver Mellowes, married a poorly documented Thomas Barrett, who died at Concord in 1652 [Bulkeley Gen 27; TAG 11:28; GMB 1249; GM 1:167; ENEF Oliver Mellowes].

Samuel Whiting's colleague at the Lynn church was THOMAS COBBETT {1637, Lynn}, who he had also known in England. Cotton Mather says that Thomas Cobbett "followed" his "old friend" Samuel Whiting to New England, and explains that although Cobbett was originally from Berkshire and had studied at Oxford, he had been "a preacher at a small place in Lincolnshire" before his departure [Magnalia 1:506, 520]. Probably he was the "Thomas Cobbit" who married Elizabeth Hill at Saleby, Lincolnshire, 28 September 1636 [ParR at DGS 7566726:907]. Saleby could be the "small place" Cotton Mather referred to. Until Cobbett moved to Ipswich in the 1650s, the two men "were almost every day together, and thought it a long day if they were not so" [Magnalia 1:505-506]. Samuel Whiting and Thomas Cobbett owned adjoining lots at Lynn [EQC 5:386]; they (or in one case their children) received parallel bequests apparently due to their roles in the church [EP-D 1:33, 55, 178, 256]; and they were both appointed overseers of Harvard College in 1654, called "elders of Lyn" and "pastor and teacher at Lynn" [MBCR 3:368, 4:1:204].

An open question is the degree to which some of the first members of Samuel Whiting's church at Lynn had previously been his parishioners or acquaintances in England. Samuel Eliot Morison wrote that Whiting "organized with some of his old parishioners a church at Lynn" [Morison 406]. No source for this claim has been found, and Morison may have read it into Cotton Mather's report that "when [Samuel Whiting] came ashore, his friends at the New-English Boston, with many of whom he had been acquainted in Lincoln-shire, let him know how glad they were to see him" [Magnalia 1:505].

Regardless, it seems that some of Samuel Whiting's parishioners in England did join his flock at Lynn. One noteworthy example is FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT {1636, Lynn}. Lightfoot married "Anne Nawell" at Skirbeck 27 November 1632 [BT at DGS 7905518:63]. He was admitted to freemanship on 8 December 1636, one day after Samuel Whiting [MBCR 1:372], which probably reflects that Lightfoot had been one of the founding members of the Lynn church the previous month. In his will dated 10 December 1646, Lightfoot bequeathed a lamb each to Samuel's daughters "Darytye Whiting" and "Elisabeth Whiting" and another lamb to Thomas Cobbett's son "Samuell Cobit." Lightfoot, who was apparently childless, also mentioned "my brother John Lightfoote, of London" and "my sister Isebell Lightfoote living in Linckhornshire in Frestone [i.e., Frieston] near old Bostone" [EP-D 1:55]. Lightfoot's inclusion of Thomas Cobbett's son in his will argues against a familial relationship with Samuel Whiting, and for a motive based on Whiting and Cobbett's roles within the church.

Among the other early Lynn surnames that appear in the Skirbeck bishop's transcripts are Ingalls, Croft, Bridges, and Mansfield. Some Lynn-Skirbeck connections have been confirmed, such as for the Ingalls family [TEG 19:43-45; Pillsbury Anc 1055-1056], while some surname conjunctions may be coincidence. Further research would undoubtedly illuminate more of them and clarify the degree to which



Samuel Whiting can be thought of as the central figure in a “clerical company” (as defined at WF 42-43).

**COMMENTS: Family:** Samuel Whiting’s parents were almost certainly the “John Whitinge” and “Margarett Bonner” who married at Boston 22 December 1586 [BostParR 1:22]. A straightforward run of baptisms for children of John Whiting appears from 1587 to 1599 [BostParR 1:72, 76, 81, 85, 89, 2:1] before the death of a “Mrs. Margaret Whiting” on 12 February 1601[2] [BostParR 2:10]. Further research, particularly in probate records, would likely better define Samuel Whiting’s ancestry.

Cotton Mather wrote that Samuel Whiting’s father was “a person of good repute there [at Boston], the *eldest son* among many brethren, an alderman, and sometimes a mayor of the town” [Magnalia 1:502]. Indeed, John Whiting was “a member of the Common Council, and Election bailiff” at Boston in 1590 [BostHist 430], was one of the churchwardens of St. Botolph’s, Boston, in 1592 [BostParR 1:144], and was mayor of the town of Boston in 1600 and 1608 [BostHist 430, 454]. The will of John Whiting of Boston, dated 20 October 1617, names a wife Isabel (evidently a remarriage) and children corresponding to those in the Boston parish records; he specifically provided for his son Samuel’s education at Cambridge [Samuel Whiting Gen 14-15]. “John Whiteing alderman” was buried at Boston 22 October 1617 [BostParR 2:79].

Samuel Whiting also received a bequest of £5 from his younger brother James in 1648 [Samuel Whiting Gen 16].

In 1659 and 1679, Samuel Whiting successfully petitioned the General Court for grants of land in return for financial contributions to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in its early days, from his brother John Whiting and his brother-in-law Richard Westland (see *PROPERTY*). Both men were described as “aldermen of Boston” in England [MBCR 4:1:406]. His brother was certainly the John Whiting who was

mayor of Boston in 1626, 1633, 1644, and 1655 [BostHist 455]. Richard Westland had married Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting's next older sister Dorothy at Keysoe, Bedfordshire, on 13 June 1625 [Bulkeley Gen 31; NEHGR 52:256]. Richard Westland was mayor of Boston in 1632 and 1643 [BostHist 455]. In his will of 27 June 1645, he left "to my brother and sister Whitinge, either of them twenty shillings"; he died by 17 September 1646 [NEHGR 52:259].

**Pastoral career:** According to Cotton Mather, Samuel Whiting was first cited for nonconformity at King's Lynn, where "complaints" about him were "made unto the Bishop of Norwich" at some time not long before the death of King James (on 27 March 1625). After the king's death, and with the help of the Earl of Lincoln, Samuel Whiting was able to secure his position at Skirbeck [Magnalia 1:503]. John Cotton went into hiding in the summer of 1632 [GMN 25:21]. At Skirbeck, "soon after John Cotton's removal," Samuel Whiting "fell into such trouble for his non-conformity ... that he found he must be *gone*" [Magnalia 1:504]. His wife supported his desire to leave: "though some of her friends were much against it, yet she rather *forwarded*, than *hindred* her husband's inclination for America"; he sold his land and took all his property with him, "saying 'I am going into the wilderness to a sacrifice unto the Lord, and I will not leave an hoof behind me'" [Magnalia 1:505].

Under the date of 8 November 1636, John Winthrop's journal records that "A new church was gathered at Sagus, now Lynn. The governor and deputy were not there, being letted by the coming in of a ship, and other occasions. It held the company two days, Mr. Whiting, who was to be the pastor, being very unskilful in church matters, and those who were to be members not fit for such a work. At last six were accepted, with Mr. Whiting, but with much ado" [WJ 1:243-244]. Another, second-hand account of this event is more charitable to Samuel Whiting: "There was some difficulty in settling them

[the inhabitants of Lynn] in church order anew, in regard they had many of them formerly belonged to another church in Mr. Bachelor's time" [Hubbard 194] (see also a third account at WWP 119-120).

Saugus was renamed as Lynn on 20 November 1637 [MBCR 1:211]. Many commentators have advanced the theory that this in some way related to Samuel Whiting's previous sojourn at King's Lynn, Norfolk [Samuel Whiting Gen 87; WWP 120]. But we have not seen any conclusive evidence, and Whiting's time at King's Lynn seems rather brief to have inspired the naming of the Massachusetts town.

In 1656 and 1657, Samuel Whiting was among the Massachusetts ministers who tried to help the church at Hartford resolve its internal divisions [MBCR 3:419, 4:1:280; *Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society* 2 (1870): 63; *Creeds and Platforms* 258].

According to Boston historian Samuel Drake, Samuel Whiting was "believed to have presided" over the 1662 synod at Boston at which New England ministers agreed on the Half-Way Covenant [Drake's Boston 362]. Drake's source has not been found and other authors have considered the idea plausible but evidence lacking [Creeds and Platforms 265; Henry M. Dexter, "Two Hundred Years Ago in New England," *Congregational Quarterly* 4 (1862): 274]. Whiting is mentioned neither in the General Court's records of the synod [MBCR 4:2:38, 60, 62] nor in the synod's anonymously published conclusions [*Propositions Concerning the Subject of Baptism and Consociation of Churches ...* (Cambridge 1662)].

A few years later, Samuel Whiting was one of the ministers who supported the controversial establishment of the third (Old South) church at Boston by members sympathetic to the 1662 synod's decisions [Drake's Boston 385; MBCR 4:2:492]. In 1679, near the end of his life, Samuel Whiting and his sons Samuel and Joseph were among the ministers who signed the petition calling for what became the "reforming synod" of 1679 and 1680 [Mass Arch 10:196-198; *Creeds*

and Platforms 413].

During his lifetime, Samuel Whiting published two books, *A Discourse of the Last Judgement ...* (Cambridge 1664) and *Abraham's Humble Intercession for Sodom ...* (Cambridge 1666). He also co-wrote the preface to John Higginson's *The Cause of God and His People in New-England* (Cambridge 1663). His 1649 Harvard commencement address, in Latin, was published after his death as *Oratio quam comitijs Cantabrigiensibus Americanis: Peroravit Reverendissimus D.D. Samuel Whiting Pastor Linnensis* (Boston 1709). His short biography of John Cotton was printed as part of a larger collection in 1846 [Young's First Planters 419-431]. Among Samuel Whiting's surviving letters, one to John Cotton is notable as a confession of his spiritual doubts, and includes a short passage describing his student years at Cambridge [Cotton Corr 507-510].

Cotton Mather, in his profile of Samuel Whiting, describes Elizabeth (St. John) Whiting in saintly terms: "a person of singular piety and gravity; one who by her discretion freed her husband from all *secular avocations*; one who upheld a daily and constant communion with God in the *devotions* of her closet; one who not only *wrote* the sermons that she heard on the Lord's days with much dexterity, but *lived* them, and *lived* on them all the week" [Magnalia 1:503]. In a 1667 court case involving four young men accused of skipping Sunday meeting to roast apples and drink cider, Elizabeth Whiting deposed "that as she went with her daughter Hubbard and her maid Elizabeth Barrett to the meeting, she saw the men standing suspiciously at Crofts' house, and she told them that they ought to go to the meeting" [EQC 3:422].

In a letter to Jonathan Tuckney (in England) dated 28 December 1677, Increase Mather added a postscript saying that "My aged cousin Whiting is yet alive in Lyn. She is dead, & he by reason of age can not continue long" [MHSC 4:8:91].

**Children:** Savage [2:434] reported that Jeremiah Hobart's widow

Elizabeth “died at Hartford, aged 88.” This report might help pinpoint the time of Elizabeth Whiting’s birth, except that Savage gives no date for the death and we have not discovered his source. Jeremiah Hobart’s widow Elizabeth was living at Hartford on 22 January 1716/7 [Haddam LR 2:151]. Some have questioned whether this widow was Elizabeth (Whiting) Hobart or a later wife with the same first name [Sibley 1:219; GDMNH 353].

Samuel Whiting’s son Joseph is widely said to have been born at Lynn 6 April 1641, for example by Sibley [2:92] and William Whiting [Samuel Whiting Gen 201]. The first appearance of this date that we have seen is in Benjamin F. Thompson, *The History of Long Island*, vol. 1 (New York 1843), 339. Thompson gives no source for the date and we have not seen any reason to trust it.

William Whiting misidentified the wife of Samuel Whiting’s son Joseph as Rebecca (Bulkeley) Prescott, widow of Jonathan Prescott [Samuel Whiting Gen 202]. Sibley [2:94] repeated this error. Whiting’s error was due to a misreading of a statement by Lemuel Shattuck [Concord Hist 382]. What Shattuck actually said was that Rebecca (Bulkeley) Prescott married “Rev. John Whiting,” who was Joseph<sup>2</sup> Whiting’s son [Samuel Whiting Gen 216]. Rebecca was in any case far too young to be Joseph<sup>2</sup> Whiting’s wife [Bulkeley Gen 151].

We have seen no evidence for the birthdates of Samuel and Elizabeth Whiting’s daughter and son who died young, but 1637 and 1644 would be reasonable guesses.

**PREVIOUS SCHOLARSHIP:** In 1702, Cotton Mather published a sketch of Samuel Whiting’s life with much information not found elsewhere, such as details of his career and character [Magnalia 1:501-511]. Though the sketch appears substantially accurate, Cotton Mather was a teenager when his relative Samuel Whiting died, and it must have been based partly on hearsay. Savage [4:520] cast doubt on the reliability of Mather’s sketch, but the example that Savage chose to

illustrate Mather's alleged sloppiness was a poor one, which Savage, moreover, misunderstood. William Whiting reviewed the issue and chided Savage for his harsh judgement [Samuel Whiting Gen 195].

In 1862, James Robinson Newhall published a fanciful book called *Lin: Or, Jewels of the Third Plantation* (Lynn 1862), under the pseudonym Obadiah Oldpath. The book was reprinted in 1880, and then again under a different title in 1890. The book is an invented history of seventeenth-century Lynn. Its preface hints that it was an invention, and Newhall said as much in an autobiography published after his death. But many people, including serious genealogists, were taken in by the fabrication and its statements are still often repeated as fact (see NEHGR 74:50-51 for a brief review). In part of the book (pages 51-116), Newhall presents extracts from the diary of an alleged Lynn resident named Obadiah Turner. This diary never existed, nor did Obadiah Turner, but Newhall purported to transcribe from it a lengthy description of Samuel Whiting (at pages 86-88) as well as many other references to him.

In 1873, when William Whiting published *Memoir of Rev. Samuel Whiting, D.D.* he unfortunately cited some of Newhall's fabricated passages as fact, for example at Samuel Whiting Gen 93. (William Whiting, who was a prominent lawyer and president of NEHGS from 1853 to 1858 [NEHGR 28:233-241], was otherwise somewhat ahead of his time in citing and using sources.)

In 1969, John Roger Scott Whiting published an article specifically listing and refuting the passages about Samuel Whiting in the Obadiah Turner "diary," and reviewing Samuel Whiting's life with an emphasis on his liberal views [NEHGR 123:161-169].

Samuel Whiting's 1 October 1677 letter to Increase Mather has a complex publication history. It was printed in the 1848 volume of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* without comment or any statement of its provenance [NEHGR 2:198-199]. The letter was

listed in an 1870 inventory of the Mather papers [*The Prince Library: A Catalogue of Books and Manuscripts Which Formerly Belonged to the Reverend Thomas Prince* (Boston 1870), p. 143, no. 81]. It was not included in the edition of the Mather papers printed as part of the *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society* in 1868 (MHSC, series 4, volume 8). This omission appears to have been accidental, though, judging from a footnote to another letter which mentions Samuel Whiting, where the editor wrote: “See a more extended notice of him [i.e., Whiting] in connection with his letter in this volume” [MHSC 4:8:91].

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