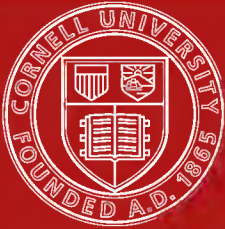


New England
History

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Gleanings for New England history.



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*Gleanings for New England History. By JAMES SAVAGE,
LL. D., A. A. S., S. H. Pr.*

Collegisse juvat.

DURING the summer months of 1842, in a visit to England, I was chiefly occupied with searching for materials to illustrate our early annals ; and although disappointment was a natural consequence of some sanguine expectations, yet labor was followed by success in several. Accident threw in my way richer acquisitions which were secured with diligence.

First among my successful perquisitions was the will of Isaac Johnson, Esquire, husband of the lady Arbella, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, and often regarded (especially by the first chief Justice Sewall, see Prince's Annals, pp. 316 and 319 of Ed. 1826) as the founder of our city of Boston. Governor Hutchinson, in a note on p. 16 of Vol. I. gives several provisions of a will, executed April 28 in the 5th of Charles I. i. e. 1629, in his time remaining on the Massachusetts files, but which Mr. Felt has not been so happy as to discover. In the same note, he says Johnson made another will before his death, and appointed John Hampden, Esquire, one of his executors, with Winthrop and Dudley. This instrument of 8th March following, though of near a year later date, is, also, of 5th of Charles I. his accession being 27th March, 1625, two days only after the new year by old style. I asked a copy of it, but was careful enough to examine that copy by the original Record. Some slight corrections, after the attestation, were found necessary, in my opinion, to express the exact truth.

*“ Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of
Canterbury.*

In the name of God Amen I Isaack Johnson beinge by the Grace of God forthwith to undertake a voyage into New England in America and well weighing the uncertaine condicon of all earthly things and especially of the life of man Do for the *pnte dispose of my personall estate in manner and forme following And first whereas I have already in and by the same deed by wch I have settled the inheritance of all my lands tenements and hereditaments in such sorte manner and forme as my earnest desire is the same should goe and bee enjoyed in case I should happen to dye without issue of my body lawfully begotten disposed all those my inclosed grounds in Brandeston commonly called the Bury field unto the use of Richard Knightly Frauncis Nicholls John Readinge Esquires John Butler John Smith and John Holled gents for the terme of one and twenty years from the time of my death To the intent that they and the survivor of them and the Executors and administrators of the survivor of them should dispose thereof and of the rents issues and profitts thereof during the said terme to such pson and persons and in such sorte manner and forme and under such provisoes condicons and limitacons as I by my last Will and Testament in writing or by any other writing by me subscribed shall lymitt sett downe and appointe I doe by this my pnte last Will and Testament lymitt sett downe and appointe that they my said trustees and the survivor of them and the executors and administrators of the survivor of them shall dispose of such of the rents issues and profitts of the said Bury feilde as shall amount to the full satisfaccon and value of all such debts as I shall owe at the time of my decease to and for the payment and satisfaction thereof and that my said debts and all monies that shall growe due for or in respect of the forbearance thereof shal bee first paide out of the said rents issues and profitts And that after my debts paid they my said trustees shall dispose of the rest and residue of the said terme of one and twentie years which shal bee then to come and unexpired And of the rents issues and profitts of the said Bury feilde during

* Abbreviation, in the engrossing hand, for present.

the said residue of the said terme In manner following vizt. onethird parte thereof to Mr. Abraham Johnson my father another third part thereof the whole in three equall parts to be divided to and amonge my bretheren and sister the rest of the children of my said father that shal be then livinge and the remayninge third pte thereof to my executors to be disposed by them to and amonge such of my poore kindred as they shall thinke fitt and doe also hereby bequeath after the payment of my debts and legacies one third pte of my other psonall estate wch I shall have in England at the time of my death the whole in three equall parts to be divided to my said father another third parte thereof to and among my said bretheren and sister and the remayning third pte thereof my will is my executors shall dispose to and amonge such of my poore kindred as they shall thinke fitt And as to such of my psonall estate as I shall have in New England in America or in any other place then in the Kingdome of England att the time of my death my will and minde is that the right honourable the Lady Arbella my wife shall after my debts and other Legacies paid have one third pte thereof (the whole in three ptes to be equally divided) And that one third pte of the remayning two parts (the said two partes in three to be divided) shall goe and be disposed to the Governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England aforesaid to and for the benefitt of their plantacons there And that the residue thereof shall goe and be equallie divided amonge my said brethren and sister And I doe make and constitute John Hampden of Hampden in the countie of Buckingham Esquire John Winthrop of Groton in the countie of Sufk. Esquire and the said John Reading and John Holled and Thomas Dudley of Clipsham in the countie of Rutland Esquire to be the executors of this my last Will and doe give unto the said John Hampden three pounds of lawfull monies to make him a ringe of and for the like unto the said John Winthrop Thomas Dudley and John Holled five pounds apeece of like lawfull monies And to the said John Reading Tenn pounds of like monies for their paynes and care to bee taken in the execution of this my Will In Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the eighth day of March Anno Dom. 1629 And I doe hereby revoke all other Wills

ISA JOHNSON

Signed sealed and published thees two sheets to bee my last Will in the presence of Ric Fitch Philip Johnson Edward Greene.

Probatum fuit testamentum supradictum apud London coram venerabili viro domino Henrico¹ Marten milite legum doctore Curie Prerogativæ Cantuariensis magistro custode sive Commissario legitime constituto primo die mensis Julii anno dmni millesimo sexcentesimo tricesimo primo Jramento Johannis Reading unius executorum in hujusmodi testamento nominatorum cui Comissa administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum jurium et creditorum dicti defuncti de bene et fideliter administrando eadem ad Sancta Dei Evangelia Jurato Reservata potestate similem Commissionem faciend Johanni Hampden Johanni Winthrop Johanni Holled et Thomæ Dudley Ceteris Executoribus etiam in hujusmodi testamento nominatis cum venerint seu alter eorum venerit eandem petitur.

CHAS DYNELEY	} Deputy Registers.
JOHN IGGULDEN	
W F GOSTLING	

Interest, by a greater number, no doubt, in our country, will be found in the result of investigations at Cambridge and Oxford. The records, at least those preceding the middle of the seventeenth century, examined by me, are kept on very different plans at the two Universities. Resort must be had to the registry of the particular College, at which a student is entered, in Cambridge, to ascertain the time of such *entry*, but the University registry gives the date of *matriculation*, (which may be long after,) shows also the College of which he is *then* a member, (and this may be a different one from that in which he began,) and exhibits under each year the catalogue of the several degrees. Before 1604 the number only of *bachelors* is found, without their names; so that it is uncertain in what year Peter Bulkley, John Cotton, Robert Peck, John Robinson or Nathaniel Ward received their first degrees, though we know such honors were conferred, from the annunciation of their rank as masters under their respective years. An index, generally very accurate, facilitates much the inquiry

¹ Sir Henry Marten, LL. D., judge of the Prerogative Court, was father of Henry Marten, the regicide, who was not executed, being spared, Bishop Burnet thinks, on account of his vice and blasphemy, which helped him to many friends.

for graduates. The matriculation book shows the several orders, or styles of living, in which students are entered, as Richard ¹Saltonstall, Mr. 1 Convictus, i. e. Fellow commoner, matriculated 14th Decr. 1627; John Harvard, 2 Conv. in the *second* order of living, i. e. pensioner, or one who pays his own expenses, matriculated 7th July, 1631; and Simon Bradstreet, in *third* order, i. e. a sizer, one who needs assistance, matriculated 9th July, 1618. At Oxford, on the contrary, all the students subscribe their names in one book to certain Articles on matriculation; and in another volume, under each College, in every year, is entered each student's name with a description, as in the list will be shown. No subscription, however, even on receiving the degrees, was required at Cambridge previous to 1616; and the order of the Royal pedant, introducing this innovation, was for a season resisted by the University. One advantage of subscription, besides that of the handwriting, is, that it gives the manner of spelling the name at the same time.

Without success I sought for the names of some of the reverend fathers of New England, at Cambridge; and leave to more persevering inquiry than was within my power, at Oxford, to find John Avery, Francis Dane, Nathaniel Eaton, Henry Green, Robert Lenthall, John Maverick, Thomas Mayhew, Roger Newton, Edward Norris, James Parker, Peter Prudden and John Warham, or either of them. Ample satisfaction for my search will be seen in the following list of early settlers in our country, including three most eminent promoters of our cause, who came not over, who were graduates at the University of Cambridge:

*Allen, Tho., of Gonville and Caius Coll.	A. B.	1627	A. M.	1631
Ames, William,	Christs	1607	—	—
*Blaxton, William,	Emannel	1617	—	1621
*Bradstreet, Simon,	"	1620	—	1624
Bulkley, Peter,	St. Johns	—	—	1608
*Burre, Jonathan,	² Bennet	1623	—	1627
*Carter, Thomas,	St. Johns	1629	—	1633
*Chauncey, Charles,	Trinity	1613	—	1617 B. D. 1624.
*Child, Robert,	Bennet	1631	—	1635
Cotton, John,	Tricity	—	—	1606
Dalton, Timothy,	St. Johns	1613	—	—
*Denton, Richard,	Catherine Hall	1623	—	—

¹ He did not have a degree, probably because he left the University, before finishing his studies, to accompany his father, Sir Richard, to our country in April 1630.

² Since called Corpus Christi.

*Dudley, ¹ Thomas,	Emanuel	A. B. 1626	A. M. 1630
*Dunster, Henry,	Magdalen	1630	1634
*Eaton, Samuel,	"	1624	1628
*Eliot, John,	Jesus	1622	—
*Fisk, John,	Kings	1625	—
*Gibson, Richard,	Magdalen	1635	—
*Harvard, John,	Emanuel	1631	1635 { in quite a plain hand.
Higginson, Francis,	Jesus	1609	St. John's 1613
Hooker, Thomas,	Emanuel	1607	1611
*Hubberd, Peter,	Magdalen	1625	1629
*James, Thomas,	Emanuel	1614	1618
*Leverich, William,	"	1625	1631
Maude, Daniel,	"	1606	1610
*Miller, John,	Gon. and Caius	1627	—
*Milton, John,	Christ's	1628	1632 { in a beautiful hand.
*Moxon, George	Sydney	1623	—
*Norcrosse, Nathaniel,	Catherine Hall	1636	—
*Norton, John,	Peterhouse	1623	1627
Peck, Robert,	Magdalen	—	1603
*Pierson, Abraham,	Trinity	1632	—
*Peters, Hugh,	"	1617	1622
*Phillipps, George,	Gon. and Caius	1613	1617
*Phillipps, John,	Emanuel	1614	1618
Robinson, John,	"	—	1600 B. D. 1607.
Rogers, Ezekiel,	Bennet	1604	Christ's 1608
*Rogers, Nathaniel,	Emanuel	1617	1621
*Shepard, Thomas,	"	1623	1627
*Sherman, ² John,	Trinity	1629	1633
Skelton, Samuel,	Clare Hall	1611	1615
Smith, Ralph,	Christ's	1613	—
*Stone, Samuel	Emanuel	1623	1627
*Symmes, Zacharye,	"	1620	—
*Walton, William,	"	1621	1625
*Ward, John,	"	1626	1630
Ward, Nathaniel,	"	—	1603
*Welde, Thomas,	Trinity	1613	1618
*Wheelocke, Ralph,	Clare Hall	1626	1631
*Wheelwright, John,	Sydney	1614	1618
*Whiting, Samuel,	Emanuel	1616	1620
Wilson, John,	Christ's	1605	1609

Those marked with a star had all subscribed, as in every instance I saw.

Further research, by the Rev. Joseph Romilly, Registrar of the University, enabled him, some weeks later, to enlarge my list by the four additional names:

Baker, Nicholas,	St. Johns	A. B. 1631	A. M. 1635
Reyner, John,	Magdalen	1625	—
Saxton, Peter,	Trinity	—	1603
Wetherill, William,	Bennet	1622	1626

¹ Whether this were a son of Governor Dudley is uncertain, but not improbable.

² In the Index of graduates in the University, I detected, 12 July, an error of date against this name, which, on turning to the original record of the Senate, was forthwith corrected by the Registrar of the University.

with the further information about this last: "He wrote his name in two different ways, first, Wil. Weatherill, 2 Wil. Wetherill," and he adds, that in searching for Henry Flint, Hansard Knollys, John Lothrop and Henry Whitfield, he had been unsuccessful.

By the Rev. Dr. Archdale, Master of Emanuel, and Vice Chancellor of the University, the register of students admitted at that house was shown me; but in the parts examined by me it was only copy of an older book. Of the other Colleges and Halls I was unable to see the registers, because it was vacation. Search among them would be interesting, as they contain, of course, names of those who did not remain to receive degrees, as well as those who did. The time from entry to first degree, which is conferred in January, varies in several instances. Of the entry at Emanuel I took only these names:

Robinson, John,	1592	Ward, Nathaniel,	1596
Phillips, John,	1611	Whiting, Samuel,	1613
Rogers, Nathaniel,	1614	¹ Bradstreet, Simon,	1617
Symmes, Zacharye,	1617	Shepard, Thomas,	1619
Stone, Samuel,	1620	Ward, John,	1622
Saltonstall, Richard,	1627	Harvard, John,	1628

Greater satisfaction is felt in examination of the registries at Oxford, though a longer time is required for the search than at Cambridge. Of graduates here the list in Wood's *Fasti* goes back far enough for our purposes, but the printed Catalogue of Cambridge begins with the Restoration in 1660. My transcription of students admitted to matriculation is very slender result of two days' work:

"Ædes Christi Adam Blakeman 23 May 1617 Staffordiensis plebei filius annos natus 19."

"Aula Magdalensis 12 Novr. 1619 Herbertus Pelham Lincoln. Eq. Aurali fil. an. nat. 18."

"Ænei Nasi 28 Jan. 1619 William Tompson Lancast. Pleb. fil. an. natus 22."

"Collegium Trinit. 3 Mart. 1619 Samuel Newman Oxon. pleb. fil. an. nat. 17."

"Collegium Trinit. 19 May 1620 William Hooke Southamptoniensis Generosi filius annos natus 19."

¹ From Mather we should receive the impression, that Bradstreet was not able to remain at the University long enough to receive its honors; and Farmer following him makes him "one year at Emanuel College." He must have given three years to earn his baccalaureate, and perhaps nearly four more for his master's degree.

"Colleg. Lincolnense 20 Junii 1623 Joh. Oxenbridge Northampt. fil. ¹ Danielis Oxenbridge de ² Dentrie in Com. pred. Doctoris an. nat. 18."

"Colleg. Magdalens. 27 Junii 1623 Joh. Allen Oxon. fil. Roberti Allen de Horley in Com. pred. pleb. an. nat. 18."

"Colleg. Omnium animarum 20 Feb. 1623 Marmaducus Mathews Glamorgan. fil. Mathæi Mathews de Swansey in Com. pred. pleb. an. nat. 18."

"Colleg. Jesu 30 April 1624 Johannes Jones ³ Monuensis fil. Gul. Jones de Abergevenia in com. pred. Plebei. annos natus 17."

"Hospitium Novum 18 Febr. 1624 Francis Bright London. fil. Edoardi Bright de Londo. pl. an. nat. 22."

"Colleg. Lincoln. 16to. Martii 1626 Elias Corlet London. fil. Henrici Corlet de London. pleb. annos nat. 17."

"Aula Magdalens. 16 Mart. 1648 Jac. Allen."

Of all the preceding names, subscribed by the parties, except the last, I saw the proof. Perhaps, after the overthrow of the government a few years earlier, subscription was not required. Pelham's is in a beautiful hand at the top of the list for the year in his college.

My time was too limited, at Oxford, to permit all the investigations that would be agreeable. Many were entered at the University, without being matriculated afterwards; and many matriculated, no doubt, abandoned their rights without reaching the honor of a degree, that would entitle their names to entry in the Fasti. Some happier visiter may increase my list.

Of the age of Samuel Newman the foregoing entry enables us to correct the errors of the Magnalia and of Increase Mather. From the latter, in Wood's Athenæ III. 648, letters are quoted "that he thinks Mr. Sam. Newman, author of the Concordance, was born in Yorkshire, and that (as he takes it) he was in the 65th year of his age when he died." No doubt his years were less than sixty-two. The Register of Banbury, in Oxford, proves that the clergyman of that parish "baptized May 24, 1602 Samuel Newman, son of Richard Newman." The Fasti of Wood I. 392 sub an. 1620 gives him of "St. Edmund Hall A. B. 17 Oct." A

¹ The excellent Editor of Wood's Athenæ supplies this certificate:

"Ædes Christi 1590 Octob. 30 Daniell Oxenbridg Warwicke Minister verb. dei ætat 17." Reg. Matric. P. fol. 23.

He proceeded Bachelor of Arts May 9, 1593, and Master of Arts at the Act 1596. Became Bachelor of Medicine with licence to practise, and D. of Med. May 23, 1620. The above the father of John Oxenbridge of Boston, Massachusetts.

July 28 1842.

PHILIP BLISS,
Registrar of the University.

² Usually written Daventry, though pronounced according to the text.

³ Anglice, of Monmouth.

relation to Yorkshire he certainly had, for I find in the History of Hallamshire, by Rev. Jos. Hunter, folio, London, 1819, p. 283, Samuel Newman was presented to the chapel of Midhope in Yorkshire, 1625; and that Mat. Booth, his successor, was presented in 1635.

A partial deficiency of records of the University, "during the usurpation times," excluded me from information, probably, about Rev. Charles Morton, and from something more than is told of Samuel Lee in the *Fasti* II. 111, sub an. 1648, 14 April, when he was created M. A. being of Magdalen Hall; and, again, when Oliver Cromwell was Chancellor, *ib.* 164 sub an 1651, 9 April, where his name stands the second proctor, and "fellow of Wadham College" is added. Wood says "the junior proctor being not of sufficient standing in the degree of master¹ for the taking on him the procuratorial office, at which time he was elected by the society of his coll. the visiters dispensed with it by their order, dat. 22 Mar. 1650."

For our William Hooke, of New Haven, in the foregoing list, the *Fasti* I. 392, mentions his admission to B. A. 28 June 1620 and *ib.* 411 M. A. 7 July 1623, but this last mentioned day is an error, as, on reference to the original register O. fol. 260 of the University, it appears 26 May in that year.

Henry Saltonstall and William Stoughton, sons of our own college, we know were created fellows of New College at Oxford, and that the latter is not named in the *Fasti*; but of the former is this notice: II. 172 sub an. 1652 "June 24, Henr. Saltonstall, a knight's son, fellow of New Coll. by the favour of the visitors, and doct. of phys. of Padua was then incorporated. The said degree he took at Padua in Oct. 1649." This made me curious to see the records of New College, which Dr. Williams, the Warden, exhibited, and permitted extracts from the list of Fellows: "Henr. Saltonstall 1653-1657, Med. Dr. Patavii and Oxoniæ, Equ. aurati filius Author. Parl. 1650.

"Gul. Stoughton A. Mr. antehac Acad. Nov. Angliæ graduatus, hic positus auth. Parl. rege reducij discessit 1660." Here is, I suppose, a sufficient protest against such intrusion.

¹ Four years standing, as master of arts, is by the Statutes, the Registrar informed me, the qualification of eligibility for a proctor.

Perhaps the acquisition most valuable in the opinion of our local antiquaries is my copious extracts from a MS. volume in folio at the Augmentation Office (so called), where Rev. Joseph Hunter, one of the Record Commissioners, presides, in Rolls Court, Westminster Hall. It contains the names of persons, permitted to embark, at the port of London, after Christmas 1634, to the same period in the following year, kept *generally* in regular succession. This was found only a few months since, and may not have been seen by more than two or three persons for two hundred years.

The first page is for names of a few soldiers to serve under Capt. Prichard at Gottenburgh; the 2d, 3d and part of 4th pages are for persons bound to Virginia; the next list is for St. Christophers; then twelve several short lists of soldiers going on service, then a long list to go in the Hope-well, Thomas Wood, master, to Barbadoes, entered 17th Feb'ry; then nine lists of soldiers for different parts of Flanders or other countries.

But on p. 16, I find, "11 March 1634, theis underwritten names are to be transported to New England, having brought certificate from the Justices of the Peace & Ministers of the parish of St. Egyd. Cripplegate, the party hath taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. Peter Howson, 31 years, and his wife Ellin Howson, 39 years old, and Turris Lond. (parish,) Thomas Stares 31 years, Susan Johnson 12." Under 16 Mar. "to New England, imbarqued in the Christopher de Lo[ndon] John White, master, bound thither, the men have taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy.

Francis Stiles,	35 yeres.	George Chappell,	20 yeres.
Thomas Basset,	37	Robert Robinson,	45
Thomas Stiles,	20	Edward Patteson,	33
Thomas Barker,	21	Francis Marshall,	30
Jo. Dyer,	28	Rich. Heyles,	22
Jo. Harris,	28	Tho. Halford,	20
James Horwood,	30	Tho. Hauksworth,	23
Jo. Reeves,	19	Jo. Stiles,	35
Tho. Foulfoot,	22	Henry Stiles,	40
James Busket,	28	Jane Morden,	30
Tho. Cooper,	18	Joan Stiles,	35
Edward Preston,	13	Henry Stiles,	3
Jo. Crabb,	30	Jo. Stiles,	9 mo.
Mildred Bredstreet,		Rachell Stiles,	28

After this many lists of soldiers succeed; but, p. 22, comes "22 Mar. 1634, theis underwritten names are to be im-

barqued in the Planter, Nic. Trarice, master, bound for New England, per certificate from Stepney parish, & attestacon from Sir Tho. Jay & Mr. Simon Miskett, two Justices of the Peace; the men have taken the oath of supremacy and allegiance.

	Nicholas Davies, 40 yer.	Robert Stevens, 22	a sawyer	} 4 servants.
	Sara Davies, 48	John More, 24	a laborer	
	Joseph Davies, 13	James Haeward, 22		
	William Locke, 6	Judith Phippin, 16		
a sawyer	Jo. Maddox, 43			
glover	James Launin, 26			

Next come embarkations 26 Mar. 1635, for Barbadoes and St. Christophers; but, p. 23, I find "1 Apr. in the Hopewell of London, Wm. Bufdocke, for New England,

Jo. Cooper, 41 yer.	} of Oney in Buckinghamshire	} These have taken the othe of allegiance and supremacy.
Edmond Farrington, 47		
Wm. Purryer, 36		
Geo. Griggs, 42		
Phillip Kyrkland, 21	} of Sherington	} Buckinghamsh.
Nathl. Kyrkland, 19		
Tho. Griggs, 15	} Children of Geo. Griggs aforesaid	Wibroec, 42 yer, wife of Jo. Cooper
Wm. Griggs, 14		Elizabeth, 49 wife of Edmond Farrington
Eliz. Griggs, 10		Alyce, 37 wife of Wm. Purryer
Mary Griggs, 6		Alyce, 42 wife of Geo. Griggs
James Griggs, 2		
Mary Cooper, 13	} Children of John Cooper aforesaid	Philip Phillips, 15 ser. to John Cooper
Jo. Cooper, 10		Sara Farrington, 14
Tho. Cooper, 7		Martha Farrington, 12
Martha Cooper, 5		Jo. Farrington, 11
		Eliz. Farrington, 8
Mary Purryer, 7	} Children of Wm. Purryer	} 27 persons."
Sara Purryer, 5		
Nathan Purryer, 18 mo.		

The next list is 2 April. "Theis underwritten names are to be transported to New England, imbarqued in the Planter, Nic. Trarice, master, bound thither. The parties have brought certificate from the minister of ~~Green~~ St. Albans in Hertfordshire, and attestacon from the Justices of Peace according to the Lords' order.

	Yeres.		Yeres.
a mercer	John Tuttell, 39	Marie Chiltwood,	24
	Joan Tuttell, 42 shoemaker	Tho. Olney,	35
	John Lawrence, 17	Mary Olney,	30
	Wm. Lawrence, 12	Tho. Olney,	3
	Mark Lawrence, 9	Epenetus Olney,	1
	Abigail Tuttell, 6 husbandman	Geo. Giddins,	25
	Symon Tuttell, 4	James Giddins,	20
	Sara Tuttell, 2	Tbo. Savage, a tailor,	27
	Jo. Tuttell, 1 a tailor	Richard Harvie,	22
	husbandman	Francis Pebody,	21

	Joan Antrobus,	65	linen weaver	Wm. Wilcockson,	34
	Marie Wrast,	24		Margaret Wilcockson,	24
	Tho. Greene,	15		Jo. Wilcockson,	2
	Nehum Hasert,	16	servant to	An. Harvea,	22
a mason	William Beardsley,	30	shoemaker	Willm Felloe,	24
	Maria Beardsley,	26	a tailor	Francis Baker,	24
	Maria Beardslea,	4		Tho. Carter,	25
	John Beardslea,	2		Michell Williamson,	30
	Joseph Beardslea,	6 mo.		Elizabeth Morrison,	12
husbandman	Allen Perley,	27			
stationer	James Weaver,	23			
husbandman	Edmond Weaver,	28	and his wife Margaret, aged 30 years, dwelling in Auckstray, in Herefordshire."		

servants to
Geo. Giff
clerk, pres.

The next list is "Theis underwritten names are to be transported to New England, imbarqued in the Hopewell, master Wm. Burdick, the parties have brought certificates from the minister and Justices of Peace, that they are no subsidy men, they have taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy, per certificate from Stanstedd Abby there.

husbandman	John Astwood,	26	husbandman	Lawrence Whittemore,	63
	Jo. Ruggles,	10		Elizabeth Whittemore,	57
	Martha Carter,	27		Elizabeth Turner,	20
	Marie Elliott,	13		Sara Elliott,	6
	Nazing in Essex.			Robert Day,	30
shoemaker	Jo. Ruggells,	44		Wm. Peacock,	12
uxor	Barbarie Ruggells,	30		Isaac Disbrough,	18
	Jo. Ruggells,	2	of Ell—Tyrley in com. Cambridge.		
	Elizabeth Elliott,	8		Elizabeth Elliott,	30
	Giles Payson,	26		Lydia Elliott,	4
	Isaac Morris,	9		Phillip Elliott,	2
husbandman	Jo. Peat,	38		of St. Katharines.	
	of Duffil parish in Derbysh.		husbandman	Robert Titus,	35
	Edward Keele,	14	uxor	Hanna Titus,	31
	Jo. Goadby,	16		John Titus,	8
	Jo. Bell,	13		Edmond,	5
	Tho. Greene,	15		Geo. Woodward, 35, fishmonger, per certificate from Sir Geo. Whitmore & Sir Nich. Raynton, two Justices of the Peace in London, and from Jo. Thorp, minister of the parish of St. Buttolphs Billingsgate."	

Next follow short lists for Barbados 3 and 4 Apr. and then a long additional list for the Planter, Nic. Trarice as before-said, hereunder given, "6 April 1635.

a currier	Martin Saunders,	40	a glover	Anto. Stannion,	24
uxor	Rachell Saunders,	40		Daniell Hanbury,	29
	Lea Saunders,	10		Francis Dexter,	13
3 children.	Judith Saunders,	8		Willm. Dawes,	15
	Martin Saunders,	4		Maria Saunders,	15

3 servants	{	Marie Fuller,	17	a tailor	Clement Bates,	40	} These parties imbarqued in the Elizabeth, master Wm. Stagg, bound for New England, per certificate from the Justices and Minister of the parish."
		Richard Smith,	14		Ann Bates,	40	
husbandman	{	Rich'd Ridley,	16		James Bates,	14	
		Francis Newcom,	30	5 child-	Clement Bates,	12	
wife and 2 children	{	Rachell Newcom,	20	ren	Rachell Bates,	8	
		Rachell Newcom,	2½		Joseph Bates,	5	
		Jo. Newcom,	9 mo.		Benj. Bates,	2	
				said	Jo. Winchester,	19	
				servants.	Jarvice Gold,	30	

“ More for the Planter.

husbandman	Richard Tuttell,	42	husbandman	Willm Tuttell,	26
	Ann Tuttell,	41		Elizabeth Tuttell,	23
	Ann Tuttell,	12		Jo. Tuttell,	3½
	Jo. Tuttell,	10		Ann Tuttell,	2¼
	Rebecca Tuttell,	6		Tho. Tuttell,	3 mo.
	Isbell Tuttell,	70		Sycille Clark,	16
	Marie Wolhouston,	30		Marie Bill,	11
	Phillip Atwood,	12	a carpenter	Francis Bushnell,	26
	Barth Faldoe,	16		Marie Bushnell,	26
	Maria Smith,	18		Martha Bushnell,	1
	Elizabeth Swayne,	20		Willm Lea,	16
	Margaret Leach,	15		Hanna Smith,	18
				Ann Wells,	15

In the Hopewell, Willm Burdock, master, bound for New England.

	James Burges,	14		Christian Luddington,	18
	Alexander Thwaites,	20		Maria Abbott,	16
	Jo. Abbott,	16		Maria Cope,	14
	Jo. Bellowes,	12		Maria Peake,	15
	Jo. Johnes,	15	a tailor	Tho. Pell,	22
a glazier	Jo. Bushnell,	21			

In the Rebecca, of London, Mr. Hedges, for New England.

a husbandman	Peter Underwood,	22		Isabell Cradock,	30
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7 Apr. this party under mentioned is to be imbarqued in the Planter, bound for New England, per certificate from Alderman Fenn of his conformity, he hath taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy. Richard Fenn 27.”

Then follow long lists, by several ships, for St. Christophers and Barbadoes; but on p. 30 comes “8 Apr. theis parties hereunder mentioned are to be transported to New England, imbarqued in the Elizabeth of London, Wm. Stagg, master, bound thither; they have taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy, per certificate from the parish of St. Alphage, Cripplegate, the minister thereof.

Tanners	{ Wm. Holdred,	25	Daniell Bradley,	29
	{ Roger Preston,	21	Isaac Stedman,	30"

Also, with a similar verification from the "minister of Kingston upon Thames, in the County of Surrey, to be transported in the Planter.

a miller	Palmer Bayley,	21
an ostler	Wm. Buttrick,	20
a miller	Tho. Jernell,	27

9 Apr. in the Elizabeth de London pred. master Will'm Staggs bound for New England, theis underwritten names have brought certificate from the minister of Hauckust in Kent, and attestacon," &c. &c.

a clothier	James Hosmer,	28	Jo. Stow,	40
uxor	Ann Hosmer,	27	Edward Gold,	28
2 children	{ Marie Hosmer,	2	Geo. Russell,	19
	{ Ann Hosmer,	3 mo.	Jo. Mussell,	15
maid servants	{ Marie Dounard,	24		
	{ Marie Martin,	19		

In the Rebecca, master Jo. Hedges, bound for New England.

husbandman	Jacob Welsh,	32	Wm. Swayne,	16
	Geo. Woodward,	35	Francis Swayne,	14
	Elizabeth Winchell,	52		
	Jo. Winchell,	13		

17th Apr. in the Eliza & Ann, Master Ro. Cooper, bound to New England,

Thomas Hedsall, 47 years.

In the Increase, of London, master Robert Lea, versus New England,

a mason	Geo. Baron,	43 years.		
	Samuel,	12	} Children of the said mason.	
	Susan,	10		
	John,	8		
a husbandman	Tho. Jestlin,	43		Rebecca,
	Rebecca, his wife,	43	Dorothy,	11
	Eliza Ward,	} 38	Nathaniell,	8
	a maid servant,		Eliza,	6
			Mary,	1
			} Children of the said Tho. Jestlin.	

10 Apr. theis underwritten names are to be transported in the Planter, pred. Nico. Trarice, master, bound for New England, per certificate of the minister of Sudburie in Suffk.

and from the maior of the town, of his conformity to the orders & discipline of the church of England, & that he is no subsidy man, he hath taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy.

carrier	Richard Hasfell,	54 yrs.	Alice Smith,	40	
uxor	Martha,	42	Elizabeth Cooper,	24	
5 daughters.	{	Marie Hasfell,	17	Jo. Smith,	13
		Sara Hasfell,	14	Joh Hawkins,	15
		Martha Hasfell,	8		
		Rachell Hasfell,	6		
		Ruth Hasfell,	3		

In the Planter pred. &c. &c.

2 daughters.	{	Eylin Hanford,	46	Rodolphus Elmes,	15
		Margaret Hanford,	16	Tho. Stansley,	16
		Elizabeth Hanford,	14		

In the Elizabeth of London, Wm. Stagg, master, bound for New England.

Will'm Wilder,	30
Peter Thorne,	20
Alice Wild,	40

A list of soldiers embarking for Flanders follows ; and then comes :

“ 11 Apr. In the Elizabeth, pred. Wm. Stagg, master, bound for New England, &c. &c.

a carpenter	Wm. Whitteredd,	86	Jo. Cluffe,	22
uxor	Elizabeth,	30	Jo. Wild,	17
son	Tho. Whitteredd,	10	Samuell Haieward,	22
			Jo. Duke,	20

In the Planter pred. theis &c. &c.

2 children.	{	Sara Pittnei,	22	Margaret Pitney,	22
		Sara Pitnei,	7	Rachell Deane,	31
		Samuell Pitney,	1½		

12 Apr. In the Elizabeth & Ann, master Roger Cooper, bound for New England, per certificate from the maior of Evesham in Com. Worcest. & from the minister, &c. &c.

Margaret Washborne,	49	} 2 sons.
Jo. Washborne,	14	
Phillip Washborne,	11	

In the Elizabeth de London, Wm. Stagg, master, pred.

theis underwritten names brought certificate from the minister of St Savior's, Southwark, of &c. &c.

	Thos. Miller,	30	Joshua Wheat,	17
uxor	Marie Miller,	29	Jo. Smith,	12
	Ursula Greenway,	32	Ralph Chapman,	20
	Henrie Bull,	19	Tho. Millet,	2

To be imbarqued in the Increase, Robert Lea, master, bound for New England per certificate from Billericay in Essex from the minister of the parish, that he is no subsidy man.

husbandman	Wm. Rusco,	51			
et uxor	Rebecca,	40			
	Sara Rusco,	9	} 4 children. {	Samuell,	6
	Marie Rusco,	7		Wm. Rusco,	1

In the Increase pred. &c. &c. from All Sts. Stayning's, Mark Lane.

a tailor	Tho. Page,	29		
wife &	{ Elizabeth Page,	28	} 2 servants."	Edward Sparks,
2 children.	{ Tho. Page,	2		Kat. Taylor,
	{ Katherin Page,	1		

On p. 35 we find "In the Elizabeth & Ann, Roger Cooper, master &c., to be imbarqued for New England, having taken &c. &c. and likewise brought &c. &c.

husbandman	Robert Hawkins,	25	Wm. Hubbard,	35
	Jo. Whitney,	35	Tho. Hubbard,	10
	Jo. Palmerley,	20	Tho. Eaton,	1
	Richard Martin,	12	Marie Hawkins,	24
	Jo. Whitney,	11	Ellin Whitney,	30
	Richard Whitney,	9	Abigall Eaton,	35
	Nathaniell Whitney,	8	Sara Cartrack,	24
	Tho. Whitney,	6	Jane Dammand,	9
	Jonathan Whitney,	1	Marie Eaton,	4
	Nico. Sension,	13	Marie Broomer,	10
	Henry Jackson,	29	Mildred Cartrack,	2
			Joseph Alsopp,	14

In the Susan & Ellin, Edward Payne, master, for New England, theis &c. &c. &c.

husbandman	John Procter,	40	husbandman	Richard Saltonstall,	23
	Martha Procter,	28		Merriall Saltonstall,	22
	John Procter,	3		Merriall Saltonstall,	9 mo
	Marie Procter,	1		Tho. Wells,	30
	Alice Street,	28		Peter Cooper,	28
husbandman	Walter Thornton,	36		Wm. Lambert,	26
	Joanna Thornton,	44		Samuell Podd,	25

John North,	20	Jeremy Belcher,	22
Mary Pynder,	53	Marie Clifford,	25
Francis Pynder,	20	Jane Coe,	30
Marie Pynder,	17	Marie Riddlesden,	17
Joanna Pynder,	14	Jo. Pellam,	20
Anna Pynder,	12	Mathew Hitchcock,	25
Katherin Pinder,	10	Elizabeth Nicholls,	25
Jo. Pynder,	8	Thomazin Carpenter,	35
Richard Skofield,	22	Ann Fowle,	25
Edward Weeden,	22	Ednond Gorden,	18
George Wilby,	16	Tho. Sydlie,	22
Richard Hawkins,	15	Margaret Leach,	22
Tho. Parker,	30	Marie Smith,	21
Symon Burd,	20	Elizabeth Swayne,	15
Jo. Mansfield,	34	Grace Berlie,	30
Clement Cole,	30	Ann Wells,	20
Jo. Jones,	20	Dyonis Tayler,	48
Wm. Burrow,	19	Hanna Smith,	30
Phillip Atwood,	13	Jo. Buckley,	15
Wm. Snowe,	18	Wm. Buttrick,	18
Edward Lummus,	24		

15 May, Penelope Pellam, 16 yeres, to pass to her brothers plantacon."

P. 36. "In the Increase, of London, master Robert Lea, for New England.

Robert Cordell, Gouldsmith, in Lambert street, sent them away.	{	Samuel Andrewes, aged 37 yeres.
		Robte. Naney, 22
		Robt. Sankey, 30
		James Gibbens, 21

Also,

all for New England in the Increase aforesaid,	{	Jane, the wife of the bovesaid Saml Andrewes, 30.
		Ellyn Longe, her servant, aged 20 yeres.
		Jane Andrewes, her daughter, aged 3 yeres.
		Elizabeth Andrewes, her daughter, aged 2 yeres.

15 Apr. In the Elizabeth de London, master Wm. Stag versus New England.

Rich'd Walker,	24 yrs.	{	Theis parties have taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy before Sir Wm. Whitmore, Sir Nicho. Ranton.
Jo. Beamond,	23		
Wm. Beamond,	27		
Tho. Lettayne,	23		
Jo. Johnson,	23		
William Walker, 15.			

15 Apr. In the Elizabeth & Ann de Lond., master Roger Cooper, versus New England.

Percy King, 24 yrs., a maid servant to Mr. Ro. Crowley.

In the Elizabeth de Lond. master Wm. Stag versus New England.

James Walker, 15 yrs. & Sarra Walker 17 yrs. servants to Jo. Browne, a Baker, & to one Wm. Brasey, linen draper in Cheapside, London, per certificate of their conformity."

Next is a page for soldiers to Flanders.

P. 38. "18 Apr. Theis underwritten names are to be transported to New England, imbarqued in the Increase, de Lond. Robert Lea, master, the parties predict. having brought, &c. &c.

Glover Tho. Bloggett, 30	Daniell Bloggett, 4	} 2 children
uxor Susan Bloggett, 37	Samuell Bloggett, 1½	

In the Increase, pred. The partie underwritten hath brought certificate from the minister of Wapping and from two Justices, &c. &c. &c.

Lynen weaver Tho. Chittingden, 51	Isack Chittingden, 10	} 2 children.
uxor Rebecca Chittingden, 40	Hen. Chittingden, 6	

Theis underwritten names are to be transported to New England, imbarqued in the Susan & Ellyn, Edward Payne, master, the parties have brought certificate, &c. &c.

A draper Ralph Hudson, 42	husbandman Simon Crosby	26	
uxor Marie Hudson, 42	uxor Ann Crosby,	25	
3 children, {	Hanna Hudson,	14	
	Eliz. Hudson,	5	
	Jo. Hudson,	12	
Tho. Briggam,	32	husbandman Rec. Rainton,	
servants, {	Ben. Thwing,	16	uxor Ann Rainton,
	Ann Gelston,	34	Edmond Rainton,
	Judith Kirk,	18	Percival Greene,
	Jo. More,	41	uxor Ellin Greene,
	Henry Knowles,	25	Jo. Traine,
	Geo. Richardson,	30	Margaret Dix,
	Ben. Thomlins,	19	Jo. Atherson,
	Edward Thomlins,	30	Ann Blason,
	Barbara Ford,	16	Ben. Buckley,
	Joan Broomer,	13	Daniell Buckley,
Richard Brooke,	24	Jo. Carrington,	
Tho. Brooke,	19	Mary Carrington,	
		33"	

Next follow five pages of soldiers for service abroad, and above a page of names for Barbadoes.

"15 Apr. Theis parties hereafter expressed are to be transported to New England, imbarqued in the Increase, Robert Lea, master, having taken, &c., as also being conformable, &c., whereof they brought testimony per certif. from the Justices & ministers where there abodes have lately been.

husbandman	Samuell Morse,	50	John Crodie,	17
uxor	Elizabeth Morse,	48	butcher, Wm. Houghton,	22
	Joseph Morse,	20	husbandman, Willm Payne,	37
	Elizabeth Daniell,	2	Anna Payne,	40
A linen weaver	Philemon Dalton,	45	Wm. Payne,	10
uxor	Hanna Dalton,	35	Anna Payne,	5
	Samuel Dalton,	5½	Jo. Payne,	3
	Wm. White,	14	Daniell Payne, 8 weeks.	
husbandman	Mathew Marvyn,	35	James Bitton,	27
uxor	Elizabeth Marvyn,	31	Wm. Potter,	25
	Elizabeth Marvin,	31	Elizabeth Wood,	38
	Mathew Marvyn,	8	Elizabeth Beards,	24
	Marie Marvyn,	6	Suzan Payne,	11
	Sara Marvyn,	3	Aymes Gladwell,	16
	Hanna Marvyn,	½	Phebe Perce,	18
	Jo. Warner,	20	Carpenter Henry Grosse,	20
	Isack More,	13	husbandman Tho. Kilborne,	55
carpenter	Samuell Ireland,	32	uxor Francis Kilborne,	50
uxor	Marie Ireland,	30	Margaret Kilborne,	23
	Martha Ireland,	1½	Lyddia Kilborne,	22
Plowrite	Willm. Buck,	50	Marie Kilborne,	16
	Roger Buck,	18	Francis Kilborne,	12
A joyner	Jo. Davies,	29	Jo. Kilborne,	10
A husbandman	Abram Fleming,	40	James Roger,	20
husbandman	Jo. Fokar,	21	Richard Nunn,	19
Clothier	Tho. Parish,	22	Tho. Barrett,	16
Chyrurgion	Symon Ayres,	48	Jo. Hackwell,	18
uxor	Dorothy Ayres,	38	Christian Ayres,	7
	Marie Ayres,	15	Anna Ayres,	5
	Tho. Ayres,	13	Benjamin Ayres,	3
	Symon Ayres,	11	Sara Ayres, 3 mo.	
	Rebecca Ayres,	9	A sawyer, Steeven Upson,	23
	Jane Rainton,	30	Jo. Myndell,	16
husbandman	Symon Stone,	50	{ Isack Warden,	18
uxor	Joan Stone,	38	{ Nathaniell Wood,	12
	Francis Stone,	16	{ Elizabeth Streaton,	19
	Ann Stone,	11	{ Marie Toller,	16"
	Symon Stone,	4		
	Marie Stone,	3		
	Jo. Stone,	5 weeks		

Next follows a whole page for the Island of Providence.

P. 47. "17 Apr. Theis parties hereunder expressed are to be transported to New England, imbarqued in the Elizabeth, Wm. Stagg, master, per certificate, &c. &c. &c.

husbandman	James Bate,	53	Peter Gardner,	18
	Alice Bate,	52	Wm. Hubbard,	35
	Lyddia Bate,	20	Rachell Bigg,	6
	Marie Bate,	17	Patience Foster,	40
	Margaret Bate,	12	Hopestill Foster,	14
	James Bates,	9	Francis White,	24
husbandman	Edward Bullock,	32	Joan Sellin,	50
	Elizabeth Stedman,	26	Ann Sellin,	7
	Nathaniell Stedman,	5	Edward Loomis,	27
	Isack Stedman,	1	Jo. Hubbard,	10
	Robert Thornton,	11	Jo. Davies,	9

Margaret Davies,	32	Marie Davies,	4
Elizabeth Davies,	1	Jo. Browne,	40"
Dorothy Smith,	45		
filia Mary Smith,	15		

P. 48. "The partie hereunder named with his wife & children is to be transported to New England, imbarked in the Elizabeth & Ann. Willm. Cooper, master, &c. &c. &c.

uxor Alexander Baker,	28	} yeares.	Clement Chaplin,	48
Elizabeth,	23		Wm. Swayne,	50"
Elizabeth Baker,	3			
Christian Baker,	1			

Next is a list of ten for the Island of Providence ; and on same page follows :

"27 Apr. Theis underwritten names are to be transported to New England, Roger Cooper, master, bound thither, in the Elizabeth & Ann, &c. &c. &c.

A carpenter Richard Brooke,	31	Daniell Preston,	13"
Edward Sall,	24		

Next follows a very long list for Barbados ; but on p. 50 comes, "29 Apr. Theis, &c. &c. to be transported to New England, imbarqued in the Elizabeth & Ann, Roger Cooper, master, the parties having, &c. &c. &c.

A smith Ric'd. Goare,	17	Joseph Faber,	26
uxor Tho. Lord,	50	Tho. Pond,	21
Dorothy,	46	Robert Lord,	9
Thomas Lord,	16	Aymie Lord,	6
Ann Lord,	14	Dorothy Lord,	4
Wm. Lord,	12	Josias Cobbet,	21
John Lord,	10	Jo. Holloway,	21
James Cobbett,	23	Jane Bennet,	16
A Taylor Christopher Stanley,	32	Wm. Reeve,	22"
uxor Susanna,	31		
Wm. Samond,	19		

Then follow a few soldiers.

P. 51. "4 May, &c. &c. imbarqued in the Elizabeth & Ann, pred. &c. &c. &c. &c.

A tallow chandler Hen. Wilkinson,	25	Robert Haus, A soape boyler
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Theis &c. &c. imbarqued in the Abigail, Richard Hackwell, master, &c. &c. &c. &c.

uxor Tho. Buttolph,	32	Nathaniell Tylly,	32
Ann Buttolph,	24	Peter Kettell,	10
Wm. Fuller,	25	Tho. Steevens,	12
Jo. Fuller,	15	Elizabeth Harding,	12"

Then follow names on more than two pages for Barbados; and on p. 54 comes for "New England, imbarqued in the Elizabeth & Ann, Roger Cooper, master, &c. &c. &c."

Samuell Hall,	25	Vyncent Potter,	21
Wm. Smyndes,	20	Ric'd Goare,	17
Jo. Halsey,	24	Wm. Adams,	15
		Hilary Carter,	27

7 May, in the Elizabeth & Ann, pred. Roger Cooper, master, &c. &c. &c. &c.

John Mylne,	25	George Orris,	21
Jo. Thomson,	22	Jo. Jackson,	27
Edmond Weston,	30	Elizabeth Fabin,	16
Gamaliell Bement,	12	Grace Bulkley,	33"
Audry Whitton,	45		

On p. 55, after a short list of soldiers, "Nono die Maii, Theis underwritten &c. &c. to New England, imbarqued in the Suzan & Ellin, Edward Payne, master &c. &c. &c. &c."

	Yeres.		
Peter Bulkley,	50	Rich'd Brooke,	24
Tho. Brooke,	20	Elizabeth Taylor,	10
Precilla Jarman,	10	Ann Lieford,	13

In the Elizabeth & Ann, pred. Roger Cooper, master, bound for New England.

	Yeres.		
	30	Hanna Day,	20
wife and	27	Suzan Browne,	21
3 children,	7	Robert Carr,	21
{	6	Calebb Carr,	11
{	3	Ric'd White,	30
{		Tho. Dane,	32
		Wm. Hilliard,	21

} 2 maid ser-
vants.
A Taylor.
} Carpenters."

Then three soldiers to Holland.

P. 56. "11 May Theis, &c. &c. to New England, imbarqued in the Elizabeth & Ann, pred. &c. &c. &c. &c."

A shoemaker	Willm. Courser,	26	A carpenter	Geo. Parker,	23
A husbandman	Geo. Wyld,	37			

12 May. In the Elizabeth & Ann, Roger Cooper, master, bound to New England. Theis underwritten names, &c. per certificate from the minister of Beninden in Kent of their conformity, &c. &c.

	John Borden,	28	Jeremy Whitton,	8
uxor	Joan,	23	Mathew Borden,	5

Nico. Morecock,	14	Elizabeth Borden,	3
Bennett Morecock,	16	Thomas Whitton,	36
Marie Morecock,	10	Samuell Baker,	30

14 May. Theis, &c. to New England, imbarqued in the Elizabeth & Ann, Roger Cooper, master, &c. &c. &c.

A Taylor	Richard Samson, Tho. Alsopp,	Yeares.	John Oldham, Tho. Oldham, Rob't Standy,	12 10 22"
		28		
		20		

Next follow eleven lists of soldiers, for various service, then a list for Virginea, another, quite long, for St. Christophers, a second for Virginea, a short one for Flanders, a third, very long, for Virginea, and a very long list for Bermuda; and, p. 68, comes "15 June. Theis, &c. to New England, imbarqued in the Abigall de Lond. master H. Hackwell. The partie having brought certificate from the minister of Thesselworth, &c. &c. &c.

wife and 2 children.	{	Dennis Geere,	Yeares.	Ann Pancrust,	46
		Elizabeth Geere	22	Elizabeth Tusler,	55
		Elizabeth Geere,	3	Constant Wood,	12"
		Sara Geere,	2		

Next follow three lists of soldiers.

P. 69. "19 June. Theis, &c. to New England, imbarqued in the Abigall, Hackwell, master, the parties having brought certificate from the min. of the parish of the little Minories of his conf. &c. &c.

Wm. Tilly, Robert Whiteman,	Yeares.	Charles Jones, Liddia Browne,	21 16
	28 20		

Aboard the James, Jo. May, for New England.

Taylor	Tho. Ewer,	40	Sara Beale,	28
	Sara Ewer,	28	Elizabeth Newman,	24
	Elizabeth Ewer,	4	Jo. Skudder,	16
	Tho. Ewer,	1½		

20 June. Theis, &c. to be imbarqued in the Abigall de Lond. Hackwell, and bound to New England, have taken, &c. &c. as per certif. from two Justices of peace and minister of St. Lawrence in Essex.

3 children,	{	Henry Bullocke,	40 yrs. husbandman.
		and Susan his wife,	42
		Henry,	8
		Mary,	6
		Tho.	2

20th. In the Defence de Lond., Mr. Peirce, and bound for New England, per certificate from two Justices of Peace and minister of All Saints leoman in Northampton.

Wm. Hoeman,	40 yrs. husbandman,	5 children	<table border="0"> <tr><td>{ Hanna,</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>{ Jeremy,</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>{ Mary,</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>{ Sarra,</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>{ Abraham,</td><td>1 yrs.</td></tr> </table>	{ Hanna,	8	{ Jeremy,	6	{ Mary,	4	{ Sarra,	2	{ Abraham,	1 yrs.
{ Hanna,	8												
{ Jeremy,	6												
{ Mary,	4												
{ Sarra,	2												
{ Abraham,	1 yrs.												
his wife Winifrid,	35												
Alice Ashley,	20 yrs. a maid servant.												

20 June. In the Abigall de Lond. master Hackwell, bound for New England, per certificate, &c. from two Justices of Peace and minister of Eaton Bray in com. Bedford.

Jo. Houghton, 4 yeares old.

7 July. In the Defence de Lond., master Edward Bostocke versus New England, per certificate two Justices of peace and minister from Dunstable in com. Bedfordshire.

	Robert Louge,	45 yrs inholder	Lucy Mercer, 18 a servant.
	Elizabeth his wife,	30	
and child- ren,	{	Michell,	20
		Sarra,	18
		Robert,	16
		Eliza,	12
		Ann,	10
		Mary,	9
		Rebecca,	8
		Jo.	6
		Zachery,	4
	Joshna,	3 quarts old.	

In the Defence de Lond. master Pearce versus New England, per certificate, &c. &c. &c. of Towcester in com. Northampton.

Jo. Gould, 25 yrs. husbandman. Grace his wife, 25 yrs.

22 June. In the Abbigall de Lond. master Hackwell versus New England per certificate from minister of Cranbrook in Kent.

	Edward White, 42 yrs. husbandman.		
and his wife	Martha,	39	Jo. Allen, 30 yrs husbandman
2 children,	{ Martha,	10	his wife Ann, 30
	{ Mary,	8	

} per certificate from (illegible) in Kent.

In the Abbigall per certificate from Justice of Peace and minister of Stepney.

	Geo. Hadborne, 43 yrs. Glover.		
his wife	Anne,	46	Joseph Borebancke, 24
2 children,	{ Rebecca,	10	Joane Jordan, 16
	{ Anna,	4	

} servants to Geo. Hadborne.

In the Defence de Lond. master Edward Boswell versus New England, per certificate from Sir Henry Mildmay and minister of Baddow in Essex.

	Jo Browne,	27 yers	Taylor.
his 3 servants,	{	Tho. Hart,	24
	{	Mary Denny,	21
	{	Anne Leake,	19

26 Junii. In the Abigall, Robert Hackwell, master, to New England, per certificate from Northampton Tho. Martin maior and two Justices.

Shoemaker	Jo. Harbert,	23	Bricklayer	Richard Adams,	29
4 July	Henry Somner,	15		Suzan Adams,	26
	Elisa Somner,	18			

17 June. Theis, &c. to New England imbarqued in the Abigall, Robert Hackwell, master, per certificate, &c. &c. &c.

Ralph Wallis,	40 yeres.	Mary Monnings,	30
Ralph Roote,	50	Mary Monnings,	9
Jno. Freeman,	35	Anna Mannings,	6
Walter Gatsell,	34	Mehitabell Mannings,	3
Richard Graves,	23	Elizabeth Ellis,	16
Robert More,	43	Ellin Jones,	36
Samuell More,	3	Isack Jones,	8
Edmund Manning,	40	Hester Jones,	6
Tho. Jones,	40	Tho. Jones,	3
Geo. Dedmen,	19	Sara Jones,	3 mo.
Wm. Marshall,	40	Cegona Covell,	15
Thomas Knore,	33	Joan Wall,	19
John Hallinck,	38	Wm. Payne,	15
George Wallis,	15	Noll Knore,	29
Rebecca Peirse,	14	Sara Knore,	7
Marie Freeman,	50	Rob't Driver,	8
Jo. Freeman,	9	Elizabeth More,	30
Sycillie Freeman,	4	John More,	3 mo.
Jo. West,	11		

Also,

	Christopher Foster,	32	Chr. Almie,	3	
uxor	Francis Foster,	25	John Strowde,	15	
Children,	{	Rebecca Foster,	5	Edward Rainsford,	26
	{	Nathaniell Foster,	2	Robert Sharp,	20
	{	Jo. Foster,	1	John Rookeman,	45
	{	Edward Ireson,	32	Elizabeth Rookman,	31
	{	Wm. Almond,	34	Jo. Rookeman,	9
	{	Mary Jones,	30	Hugh Burt,	35
	{	Awdrey Almond,	32	Ann Burt,	32
	{	Annis Almy,	8	Wm. Bassett,	9
	Edward Burt,	8	Jo. Fox,	35	
	Tho. Freeman,	24	Richard Fox,	15	
	Wm. Yates,	14	Jo. Payne,	14	
	Elizabeth Ireson,	27	Edmund Freeman,	45	

Theis, &c. &c. to New England, imbarqued in the Blessing, Jo. Leicester master, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Willm. Cope,	26	Nico. Robertson,	30
Richard Cope,	24	Jo. Mory,	19
Thomas King,	21	Charles Sturbridge,	1
Jo. Stockbridge,	27	James Saiewell,	1½
Robert Saiewell,	30	Jo. Robinson,	5
Wm. Brooke,	20	Ann Stockbridge,	21
Gilbert Brooke,	14	Suzan Saiewell,	25
Nathaniell Byham,	14	Ann Vassall,	42
Jo. Vassall,	10	Suzan King,	30
Wm. Vassall,	42	Judith Vassall,	16
Ric'd More,	20	Sara Tynkler,	15
Robert Turner,	24	Fra. Vassall,	12
Eliza. Holly,	30	Thomazin Manson,	14
Ann Vassall,	6	Kat. Robinson,	12
Margaret Vassall,	2	Mary Robinson,	7
Mary Vassall,	1	Rob't. Onyon,	26"
Elizabeth Robinson,	32		
Sara Robinson,	1½		

Then follow two long lists for Virginia.

P. 76. "ultimo Junii. Abord the Abigall, Robert Hackwell, master, per certificate from the minister of Stepney parish, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Starchmaker	Henry Collins,	29 yeres.	Josua Griffith,	25	} servants.
uxor	Ann Collins,	30	Hugh Allers,	27	
3 children,	{ Henry Collins,	5	Mary Roote,	15	
	{ Jo. Cullins,	3	Jo. Coke,	27	
	{ Margery Collins,	2	Geo Bardin,	20	

In the same

	Yeres.	
Edward Fountaine,	28	} wife and daughter.
Ralph Sheppard,	29	
Thanks Sheppard,	23	
Sara Sheppard,	2	

Primo die Julii. In the Abigall pred.

	Ann Gillam,	28	John Cooke,	15	} servants.
son	Ben. Gillam,	1	Edward Belcher,	8	
husbandman	Thomas Brane,	40	Ann Williams,	10	
	Tho. Launder,	22	Phillip Drinker,	39	
husbandman	William Potter,	27 uxor	Elizabeth Drinker,	32	
uxor	Francis Potter,	26	Edward Drinker,	13	
	Joseph Potter,	20 weeks.	Jo. Drinker,	8	
	Rich'd Carr,	29	Margaret Tucker,	23	
	Wm. King,	28	Elliner Hillman,	33	
	George Ram,	25	Jo. Terry,	32	
	Jo. Stantley,	34	Jo. Emerson,	20	
	James Dodd,	16	Ric'd. Woodman,	9	
	Mathew Abdy,	15	Elizabeth Freeman,	12	
husbandman	Edward Freeman,	34	Alice Freeman,	17	
uxor	Elizabeth Freeman,	35	Hugh Burt,	15	

Edmond Freeman,	15	Annis Alecock,	18
John Freeman,	8	Tho. Thomson,	18
Jo. Jones,	15		

Secundo die July In the Abigall pred. per certificate from the minister of Shoreditch parish and Stepney parish, bound to New England.

John Deyking,	25	Ann Arnold,	39
Jesper Arnold,	40	Alice Steevens,	22
Alice Deyking,	30	Margaret Devotion,	9
		Ruth Buskett,	23

Theis &c. to New England, imbarqued in the Defence, Tho. Bostock, master, the partie hath brought &c. &c. in Cambridge.

A Taylor	Adam Mott,	39	Jo. Mott,	14	} children.
uxor	Sara Mott,	31	Adam Mott,	12	
mason	Henry Steevens,	24	Jonathan Mott,	9	
husbandman	John Sheppard,	36	Elizabeth Mott,	6	
	Margaret Sheppard,	31	Mary Mott,	4	
	Tho. Sheppard,	3mo.			

In the Defence pred. Tho. Bostock, master, for New England per certificate from the minister of Fenchurch of &c. &c. &c.

Tho. Boylston, 20 yeres.

4 July In the Abigall de Lond. per certif. from the min. and Justice of peace of St. Olives Southwark.

	Ralph Mason	35 yeres	Joyner
	His wife Anne,	35 yeres	
3 child.	{ Richard	5 yeres	
	{ Samuell	3 yeres	
	{ Susan	1 yere	

In the Defence pred.

Elizabeth French,	30	Francis French,	10
Elizabeth French,	6	Jo. French,	5mo.
Marie French,	2½		

4 July. In the Defence de Lond. master Thomas Bostocke vs. New England per cert. &c. &c. &c.

Roger Harlakenden,	aged 23	toke oathe of allegiance and supremacie.		
Eliza, his wife	18	Anne Wood, his servant,	23	} servants to the aforesaid Roger Herla- kenden.
* Mable, his sister	21	Samuell Shepherd, servant,	22	
		Joseph Cocke,	27	
		Geo. Cocke,	25	
		Wm. French,	30	
		Elisa, his wife,	32	
		Robert, a man servant,	30	
		Sarra Simes,	30	

* Govr. Haynes married Mabell Harlackenden, I believe.

6 July In the Defence de Lo. master Tho. Bostocke vs. New England.

Jo. Jackson 30 yers wholesale man in Burchen lane per certif. from Sir Geo. Whitmore & minister of the parish.

10 July In the Abigall, Richard Hackwell, master, per certificate &c. &c. &c. &c.

John Wynthropp,	^{yeres.} 27	Tho. Goad,	15
Elizabeth Winthropp,	19	Elizabeth Epps,	13
Deane Winthropp,	11	Mary Lyne,	6

In the Defence pred. per certif. &c. &c. &c.

A Taylor James Fitch, 30

Abigall Fitch, 24”

Then follow a long list of soldiers to Flanders, and two very long lists to Virginea; next p. 83. “11 die July. Theis &c. &c. to New England, imbarqued in the Defence of London, Edward Bostock, master, per cert. &c. &c. &c.

A miller Richard Peck,	33	} yeres.	Henry Duhurst,	35
Margery Peck,	40			
Israel Peck,	7			
Elizabeth Peck,	4			

14 July. In the Defence de Lond. master Edmond Bostocke vs. New England, per certif. &c. &c. &c.

Robert Hill 20 yers. servant to Mr. Craddocke.

17 July. Theis &c. &c. to New England, imbarqued in the Pied Cowe, per cert. from the minister of his conformitie, & from Sir Edward Spencer resident neere Branford, that &c. &c. &c. &c.

Willm. Harrison,	55	yeres old.
Jo. Baldin,	13	
Wm. Baldin,	9	

Theis &c. &c. to New England, imbarqued in the Defence pred. per cert. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Sara Jones,	34	husbandman	Wm. Hubbard,	40
Sara Jones,	15		Judith Hubbard,	25
Jo. Jones,	11		John Hubbard,	15
Ruth Jones,	7		Wm. Hubbard,	13
Theophilus Jones,	3		Wm. Read,	48
Rebecca Jones,	2		Mabell Read,	30
Elizabeth Jones,	$\frac{1}{2}$		George Read,	6
Tho. Doun,	25		Ralph Read,	5
Suzanna Farebrother,	25		Justice Read,	18mo.
	5			

Elizabeth Fennick,	25	Dorothee Knight,	30
Wm. Stanley,	25	Nathaniell Hubbard,	6
Martha Hubbard,	22	Richard Hubbard,	4
Mary Hubbard,	20	Jasper Goun,	29
Robert Colburne,	28	Ann Goun,	25
Edward Colburn,	17	Febe Maulder,	7
Dorothe Adams,	24	Sym. Roger,	20
Francis Nutbrowne,	16	Jo. Jenkynn,	26
Wm. Williamson,	25	Robert Keyne,	40
Marie Willimson,	23	Elizabeth Steerer,	18
Luce Mercer,	19	Sara Knight,	50
Jo. Fitch,	14	Ann Keyne,	38
Penelope Deno,	29	Beo Keyne,	16
Martha Banes,	20	Jo. Burles,	27
		Mary Bentley,	20

This &c. &c. to New England, imbarqued in the James,
Jno. May, master, for New England, per certif. &c. &c. &c.

husbandman Wm. Ballard,	32	wheelewrite Wm. Hill,	70
Elizabeth Ballard,	26	Nico. Buttny,	33
Hester Ballard,	2	Martha Buttny,	28
Jo. Ballard,	1	Grace Buttny,	1
Alice Jones,	26	shoemaker Jo. Hart,	40
Elizabeth Goffe,	26	Mary Hart,	31
Edmond Bridges,	23	shoemaker Henry Tybbott,	39
Michell Milner,	23	Elizabeth Tibott,	39
Tho. Terry,	28	Jeremy Tybbott,	4
Robert Terry,	25	Samuell Tybbott,	2
Ricd. Terry,	17	Remembrance Tybbott,	28
Tho. Marshall,	22	clothworker Nico. Goodhue,	60
Wm. Hooper,	18	Jane Goodhew,	58
Edmond Johnson,	23	John Johnson,	26
Samuel Bennett,	24	Suzan Johnson,	24
Richd. Palmer,	29	Elizabeth Johnson,	2
Anto. Bessy,	26	Tho. Johnson,	18mo.
Edward Gardner,	25	Barber Ralph Farman,	32
Wm. Colbron,	16	Alice Farman,	28
Henry Bull,	25	Mary Farman,	7
Salomon Martin,	16	Tho. Farman,	4
		Ralph Farman,	2

This &c. &c. to New England, imbarqued in the Bles-
sing, John Lester, master, the parties have &c. &c.

fisherman Jo. Jackson,	40	Mary Hubbard,	24
Margaret Jackson,	36	Mary Spratt,	20
John Jackson,	2	Ricd. Hallingworth,	40
Jo. Manifold,	17	Suzan Hallingworth,	30
John Burles,	26	Christian Hunter,	20
Jo. Fitch,	14	Eliz. Hunter,	18
Nico. Long,	19	Tho. Hunter,	14
Christian Buck,	26	Wm. Hunter,	11
Barnabie Davies,	36	Wm. Hollingworth,	7
Suzan Danes,	16	Ric. Hallingworth,	4
Robert Lewes,	28	Suzan Hallingworth,	2
Eliz. Lewes,	22	Eliz. Hallingworth,	3

Edward Ingram,	18	Tho. Trentum,	14
Henry Beck,	18	Tho. Biggs,	13
Jo. Hathoway,	18	Jo. Briggs,	20
Richard Sexton,	14	Robt. Lewes,	28
		Eliz. Lewes,	22

Theis &c. &c. to New England, imbarqued in the *Love*, Joseph Young, master.

Baker Willm. Cherrall,	26	Sara Harman,	10
Ursula Cherrall,	40	Walter Parker,	18
Jo. Harman,	12	fisherman Willm. Browne,	26
Francis Harman,	43	Mary Browne,	26"

After one list for Virginea and three lists for Flanders comes this entry :

"23 July. This &c. &c. to New England, imbarqued in the *Pied Cowe*, master Ashley, &c. &c. &c.

husbandman Robert Bills, 32."

A list for Flanders follows, and then on p. 88 :

"28 July. Theis &c. &c. to New England, imbarqued in the *Hopewell* of London, Tho. Babb, master, per cert. from the minister of St. Giles, Cripplegate, that &c. &c. &c. &c.

A smith Thomas Tredwell,	^{yeres} 30	Tho. Blackley,	^{yeres} 20
Mary Tredwell,	30	Tho. Tredwell,	1"

Then come a long list for Flanders and four very long for Virginea.

P. 95. "11 Augti. In the *Batcheler de Lo.* master Tho. Webb vs. New England, Lyon Gardner 36 yers & his wife Mary 34 yers & Elisa. Colet 23 yers their maid servant, & Wm. Jope 40 yers, who are to pass to New England, have brought &c. &c. &c."

After a long list for Flanders and two quite long for Virginea, comes on p. 101 :

"21 Augti. In the *Hopewell de Lo.* master Babb vs. New England, Henry Maudsley 24 yers hath brought &c. &c. &c."

Next follow a long list for Holland, two long ones for Virginea, a long one for St. Christophers, and another for Virginea ; but on p. 107 comes :

"11 Sepr. Theis &c. &c. to New England, imbarqued in the *Hopewell*, Tho. Babb master, per cert. &c. &c.

		yeres.		
husbandman	William Wood,	27	Andrew Hulls,	29
	Elizabeth Wood,	24	Anthony Freeman,	22
	Jo. Wood,	26	Twiford West,	19
	Robert Chambers,	13	Roger Toothaker,	23
	Tho. Jno'son,	25	Margaret Toothaker,	28
	Marie Hubbard,	24	Roger Toothaker,	1
	Jo. Kerbie,	12	Robert Withie,	20
	Jo. Thomas,	14	Henry Ticknall,	15
	Isack Robinson,	15	harnesmaker Isack Heath,	50
	Ann Williamson,	18	Elizabeth Heath,	40
	Tanner Jo. Weekes,	26	Elizabeth Heath,	5
	Marie Weekes,	28	Martha Heath,	30
	Anna Weekes	1	Wm. Lyon,	14
Suzan Withie,	18	Grace Stokes,	20	
Robert Baylie,	23	Tho. Bull,	25	
Marie Withie,	16	Joseph Miller,	15	
Samuel Younglove,	30	Jo. Prier,	15	
Margaret Younglove,	28	Richard Hatley,	15	
Samuel Younglove,	1	Mary With,	62	
Daniell Pryer,	13	Robert Edwards,	22	
Katherin Hull,	23	Robert Edye,	25	
Mary Clark,	16	Walter Lloyd,	27	
Jo. Marshall,	14	Ellin Leaves,	17	
Joan Grave,	30	Alice Albon,	25	
Mary Grave,	26	Barbery Rose,	20	
Joan Clevon,	18	Jo. Foster,	14	
Edmond Chippfield,	20	Gabriell Reld,	18	
			—	
			54	

20 Sept. Theis &c. &c. to New England, imbarqued in the Truelove, Jo. Gibbs, master, &c. &c. &c. &c.

		yeres.		
Labouring } man	Thomas Burchard,	40	Zacha. Whitman,	2½
	Mary Burchard,	38	Rebecca Fenner,	25
	Elizabeth Burchard,	13	Tho. Tibbalds,	20
	Marie Burchard,	12	Thomas Streme,	15
	Sara Burchard,	9	Jo. Streme,	14
	Suzan Burchard,	8	husbandman Ralph Tomkins,	50
	Jo. Burchard,	7	uxor Kat. Tomkins,	58
	Ann Burchard,	18mo.	Elizabeth Tomkins,	18
	Peter Place,	20	Marie Tomkins,	14
	Wm. Beresto,	23	Samuel Tomkins,	22
	Geo. Beresto,	21	Richard Hawes,	29
	husbandman Edward Howe,	60	Ann Hawes,	26
	Elizabeth Howe,	50	Anna Hawes,	2½
Jeremie Howe,	21	Obediah Hawes,	6mo	
Sara Howe,	12	Ralph Ellwood,	28	
Ephraim Howe,	9	Geo. Tayler,	31	
Isack Howe,	7	Elizabeth Jenkins,	27	
Wm. Howe,	6	Wm. Preston,	44	
Jo. Sedgwick,	24	Marie Preston,	34	
Jeremy Blackwell,	18	Eliz. Preston,	11	
Lester Gunter,	13	Sara Preston,	8	
Zacharia Whitman,	40	Marie Preston,	6	
Sara Whitman,	25	Jo. Preston,	3	

William Bentley,	47	Wm. Joes,	28
Alice Bentley,	15	Edward Jefferies,	24
Margaret Killinghall,	20	John Done,	17
Jo. Bentley,	17	Roger Broome,	16
Tho. Stockton,	21	Dorothie Lowe,	13
Geo. Morrey,	23	Jo. Simpson,	30
Richard Swayne,	34	Tho. Brighton,	31
Sarah Haile,	11	Tho. Rumball,	22
Samuel Grover,	16	Edward Parrie,	24
Robert Browne,	24	Jane Walston,	19
Tho. Blower,	50		—
			66"

Then follows a list of 95 to Barmodos, then a list of 33 to St. Christophers, another of 105 to same, another of 85 to Virginea, another of 51 to same, another of 205 to Barbados, five lists of soldiers, and, lastly, one of 46 and one of 32 for Barbados, and so the volume ends.

It was not in my power to recollect the authority, under which the formality was adopted, that led to such a happy result as the formation of this volume, from which I have taken every name of persons, embarked for New England. Many errors in spelling are not chargeable to me, for the writers at the custom-house soon became careless of executing their orders. The chance of mistake, too, was increased by the rule, that requires all transcripts at the Record Office to be taken in pencil, after which, at my lodgings, this copy was copied with a pen. My first memorandum book is, of course, in some degree become indistinct, and may hardly be worth preserving many months. It may be, that two of the servants of Harlackenden, here written Cocke, may have been called *Cook* before or after settling at Cambridge; and it is quite probable that, to evade the despicable tyranny of the regulations, a true description of the persons was sometimes concealed. Peter Bulkley was not called a minister, because his departure, perhaps, would have been forbidden. We know, in this voyage of the Abigail, forty passengers, more than are here mentioned, came over, some of whom thought best, no doubt, to be taken in, like Hugh Peters, after the clearance of the vessel.

Several weeks later, in a book, found at the London Institution, History of Sandwich, by Wm. Boys, printed at Canterbury, M.D.C.C.XCII (manifest error for 1792) in a part of the work, called Annals of Sandwich from A. D. 665, sub anno 1634, beginning each year on the first Mon-

day after the feast of St. Andrew, as the municipal year is counted by the mayoralty of that borough, p. 707, the text threw this light on the matter of my doubt: "A letter from the commissioners of plantations prohibiting the promiscuous passing of his Majesty's subjects to the American plantations: no subsidy men to pass without a license, nor other persons without attestation from two justices. A return of the names of 102 persons embarked at Sandwich for New England."

Reference is here made in the lower margin to Appendix J. page 750 of the volume, which reads, "A list or register of all such persons as embarked themselves in the good ship called the Hercules of Sandwich, of the burthen of 200 tons, John Witherley, master, and therein transported from Sandwich to the plantation called New England in America, with the certificates from the ministers where they last dwelt of their conversation, and conformity to the orders and discipline of the church, and that they had taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy."

CERTIFICATES.	MASTERS OF FAMILIES.	CHILDREN.	SERVANTS.
From Mr. Jno. Gee, vicar of Tenterden, 26 feb. 1634. Jno. Austin, mayor, Tenterden, and Fregift Stace, jurat, 4 mar. 1634.	Nathaniel Tilden, of Tenterden, yeoman, and Lydia, his wife.	Seven by name.*	Seven by name.*
Mr. Jno. Gee, 1st mar. 1634. Jno. Austin, mayor, and Fregift Stace, jurat, 4 mar. 1634.	Jonas Austen, of Tenterden, and Constance, his wife.	Four.	
Samuel Marshall, mayor of Maidstone, Tho. Swinnok, jurat, Edw. Duke and Rob. Barrel, ministers, 14 mar. 1634.	Rob. Brook, of Maidstone, mercer, and Ann, his wife.	Seven.	
William Colepeper, Caleb Bancks, Edw. Duke, Hen. Crispe, Franc. Froiden, cler. 14 mar. 1634.	Tho. Heyward, of Aylesford, taylor, and Susannah, his wife.	Five.	
Sam. Marshal, mayor of Maidstone, Tho. Swinnuck, Edw. Duke and Rob. Barrel, cl. 14 mar. 1634.	Will. Witherell, of Maidstone, schoolmaster, and Mary, his wife.	Three.	One.
Edw. Chute, Edm. Hayes, vicar of Ashford, Elias Wood, parson of Hinxhill, 4th mar. 1634.	Fannett of Ashford, hemp dresser.		
Mr. Tho. Warren, rector of St. Peter, in Sandwich, 14th mar. 1634.	Tho. Boney and Hen. Ewell, of Sandwich, shoemakers.		

* In the original, we may presume, the name of each child and servant, perhaps the age also, was given; but that was beyond my reach. The printed book is carefully copied.

CERTIFICATES.	MASTERS OF FAMILIES.	CHILDREN.	SERVANTS.
Mr. Tho. Gardener, vicar of St. Mary's, Sandwich, 17th mar. 1634.	Will. Hatch, of Sandwich, merchant, and Jane, his wife.	Five.	Six.
Mr. Jno. Gee, vicar of Tenterden, Jn. Austin, mayor, Fregift Stace, jurat, 15th mar. 1634.	Sam. Hinkley, of Tenterden, and Sarah, his wife.	Four.	
Mr. Tho. Warren, rector of St. Peter, Sandwich, 14th mar. 1634.	Isaac Cole, of Sandwich, carpenter, and Joan, his wife.	Two.	
Edm. Hayes, vicar of Ashford, 21st mar. 1634.			A servant.
Edm. Hayes, vicar, 12th mar. 1634.	Tho. Champion, of Ashford.		
Tho. Warren, rector of St. Peter. Sandwich, 13th mar. 1634. Tho. Harman, vicar of Hedcorn, 6 Mar. 1634.	Tho. Besbeeck, of Sandwich.	Six.	Three.
Jno. Gee, vicar of Tenterden, 20 feb. 1634. Jno. Austin, mayor, and Fregift Stace jurat, 1st mar. 1634.	Jno. Lewis, of Tenterden, and Sarah, his wife.	One.	
Jos. Leeth, vicar of Bow, London, 19th mar. 1634.	Parnel Harris, of Bow, London.		
Edw. Nicholls, vicar of Northbourn, 2d feb. 1634.	James Sayers, of Northbourn, taylor.		
Edm. Hayes, vicar of Ashford, 21 mar. 1634. Jno. Honnywood, Tho. Godfrey, justices.	Comfort Starre, of Ashford, chirurgion.	Three.	Three.
Rob. Gorsham, curate of Great Chart, 20 mar. 1634.	Jos. Rootes, of Great Chart.		
Will. Sandford, rector of Eastwell, 16 mar. 1634.	Em. Mason, of Eastwell, wid.		
Mr. Tho. Gardiner, vicar of St. Mary's, Sandwich, 26 mar. 1634.	Margt. wife of Will. Johnes, late of Sandwich, now of New England, painter.		
Tho. Jackson, minister of St. George's, Canterbury, ult. feb. 1634.	Jno. Best, of the said parish, taylor.		
Jno. Phillips, minister of Faversham, 5th mar. 1634. Jno. Knowler, mayor, and Will. Thurston, jurat.	Tho. Bridgen, of Faversham, husbandman, and his wife.	Two.	

Again, in the body of the work, sub. an. 1636, following the before-explained mode of reckoning, we read, p. 708: "A list of 80 persons who have taken passage from Sandwich to the American plantations."

The margin refers to Appendix K, which I copy from p. 752; "A true roll or list of the names, surnames and qualities of all such persons who have taken passage from the town and port of Sandwich for the American plantations since the last certificate of such passengers returned into the office of Dovor castle." Probably the phrase may safely be confined to New England.

"Thomas Starr, of Canterbury, yeoman, and Susan, his wife, 1 child.

Edward Johnson, of Canterbury, joiner, and Susan, his wife, 7 children, 3 servants.

Nicholas Butler, of Eastwell, yeoman, and Joice, his wife, 3 children, 5 servants.

Samuel Hall, of Canterbury, yeoman, and Joan, his wife, 3 servants.

Henry Bachelor, of Dovor, brewer, and Martha, his wife, 4 servants.

Joseph Bachelor, of Canterbury, taylor, and Elizabeth, his wife, 1 child, 3 servants.

Henry Richardson, of Canterbury, carpenter, and Mary, his wife, 5 children.

Jarvis Boykett, of Charington, carpenter, 1 servant.

John Bachelor, of Canterbury, taylor.

Nathaniel Ovell, of Dovor, cordwinder, 1 servant.

Thomas Calle, of Faversham, husbandman, and Bennett, his wife, 3 children.

William Eaton, of Staple, husbandman, and Martha, his wife, 3 children, 1 servant.

Joseph Coleman, of Sandwich, shoemaker, and Sara, his wife, 4 children.

Matthew Smith, of Sandwich, cordwinder, and Jane, his wife, 4 children.

Marmaduke Peerce, of Sandwich, taylor, and Mary, his wife, 1 servant.

"Certified under the seal of office of mayoralty, 9th june, 1637."

It seems, then, that the Commissioners of Plantations introduced this regulation, of which, as that Committee of the Privy Council had for its head William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, we may be confident, the principal object was, to embarrass the puritan ministers desirous of coming to our country. His elevation to the primacy was in September, 1633, and next year this Commission was instituted. How utterly ineffectual was such petty statemanship, may be known by a reference to the names of distinguished men, who came passengers in these same ships, but not entered in the lists. Power thus used was altogether illegal; but as it failed of its purpose, we may now rejoice in the attempt, that has furnished us so valuable a document. No similar volume could be heard of in England, and only a single other return was found by me, which will be given in a few pages onward.

A mine of unexhausted information about our country is contained in the volumes, printed and manuscript, at the British Museum, and in the exploration of the latter my little success should not discourage more hardy or patient adventurers. References casually offering may lead to treasure.

Eagerly did my eye explore the page 65. b. in the Harleian MSS. 7033, where the hope was held out, that something might be learned of our apostle Eliot, and it was found, to my grievous disappointment, to be only abbreviation of Cotton Mather.

In Harl. MSS. 5801, inscribed on its titlepage, "A catalogue of the Knights made from the first year of the reign of King Charles the 2d, during all his reign, those of King James the 2d, King William and Queen Mary, with their pedigrees, collected by Peter Le Neve, Rouge Croix Pursuivant, 7 Aug. 1696, in two volumes," fol. 12 b., I find, "Cambridge, Sir George Downing of Gamlingay, Cambr. Kted at the Hague, May 1660. He was after a baronet. See amongst my books of baronets. See his character in Anthony A Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, 2d vol." It was an agreeable thing to find, that some former possessor of this volume had written on the titlepage: "Rem nullam peragit Le Nevius, incipit omnem. Heraldry a study which only loads the memory, without improving the understanding."

Harl. MSS. 5802, fol. 23, affords me only this: "Phipps, Sir William, Captain of _____, Knighted at Windsor Castle 28 June 1687."

From MSS. 5808 Plut. cxix. D, being vol. vii. of Coles's MSS. p. 36, where is duly illuminated, or *tricked off*, (as the phrase is) the coat of arms of our George Downing, I extract this account: "The Worshipful & Honorable Sr. George Downing, Baronet, Knight of the Bath, and Justice of the Peace for ye County of Cambridge.

He died at his fine seat at Gamlingay, June 9, Friday, 1749, where he had been confined with the Gout for a long Time, leaving only one natural Daughter, to whom he left about 20,000 pounds, and the mother of her 200 pounds per ann. His great Estate, the largest of any Gentleman or Nobleman in this county he left to Jacob Garrard Downing, Esq. who if he dies with" [without?] "lawful Heirs, it goes to Serjeant Barnardiston with the like Proviso, & in case neither" [both?] "of these Gentlemen, both unmarried & advanced in years, die without lawful Issue, the whole Estate Sir George has bequeathed to the University of Cambridge in order to build & endow a new College where his Executors shall think proper. The Estate is supposed to be 6000 pounds per annum. A Ring I have seen for him says he died June 10, 1749. He was married young & never cohabited with his wife; & for the latter Part of his Life led a most miserable, covetous & sordid Life."

I can imagine the delight of an enthusiast of such severe

temper, as Hugh Peters, at this termination of the male lineal descendant of the first Sir George, which he might naturally regard as the retributive justice of one "visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me."

Far superior in value to such trifles is a MS. 4to. volume in the splendid library of George III, presented to the Nation by George IV, now at this noble Museum. A fair transcript of the whole volume is permitted to be used. On 26 Sept. I copied the Titlepage and the story of the work: "Letters from Dr. Franklin to the Reverend Doctor Cooper, Minister of the Gospel in the Town of Boston in New England, in the years 1769, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 1774, upon the subject of American Politics, together with Dr. Cooper's Answers, and some few Letters from Govr. Pownall to Dr. Cooper upon the same subject; to which is added a short History of those Letters, or an account of the manner, in which they happened to fall into the hands of the present possessor of them."

A note in volume vii., p. 440, of the elegant Edition of Franklin's Works, by Professor Sparks, our fellow laborer, contains a slight error, in saying this collection was seized by a British officer in Boston; or if the person, who transcribed for the accomplished Editor the letters of Dr. Franklin, intended to characterize as a seizure the acts of the late Dr. Jeffries in preserving them, and, after reaching London, presenting them to Mr. Thompson, (the gentleman, it is presumed, afterwards so well known as Count Rumford,) the term must be construed in sensu mitissimo.

Here follows the "Account of the manner in which the following Letters came into the hands of the Person who now possesses them."

"Immediately after the Affair of Lexington, which happened upon the 19th of April, 1775, the Town of Boston was surrounded by the Rebels and all intercourse with the Country was cut off. Those who were in the Town were not allowed to quit it without the permission of the Commander in Chief, and no person was allowed to pass the lines to go into the country without first being searched by Officers appointed by the General for that purpose. At this time many of the leading Men of the disaffected party were still in the Town, and among the rest the Revd. Dr. Cooper,

Minister of the Gospel to one of the Religious Societies in that town, a Man of great weight and influence among the people, who admired him as much for his Abilities, as they respected him on account of his Holy profession, and his exemplary life and conversation. He, with many others, made immediate application for leave to quit the Town, and obtained a Passport for that purpose.

“ At this time he had in his possession the Originals of the following Letters from Dr. Franklin, together with the original draughts of his Answers, and a great number of Letters from Gov. Pownall, written the same time, upon the same subject, with the draughts of all his answers to them. Being unwilling to destroy these papers, and afraid of detection if he attempted to take them with him through the Lines, he determined to leave them behind in the hands of a confidential friend, with directions to forward them to him by the first safe conveyance. He accordingly packed them all up together in a bundle, and sent them to Mr. Jeffries, one of the selectmen of Boston, who at that time was sick, and unable to leave the Town. He was confined to his bed, when these papers were brought to him; they were therefore put by in a trunk which contained other things of his own. As soon as Mr. Jeffries was recovered from his illness, he left the Town, and followed the rest of his Party into the Country.

“ His son, Dr. John Jeffries, who is now one of the Surgeons to the Hospital at New York, not choosing to take part in the Rebellion, refused to accompany his father into Country. With this Son he left everything that he could not take with him, and among other things the beforementioned trunk, either not knowing or forgetting that it contained a treasure belonging to his friend. This trunk remained near a year in Dr. Jeffries' possession without his knowing what it contained, till, upon the evacuation of Boston in the month of March following, collecting his effects in order to embark with them for Halifax, he accidentally discovered this packet of Letters, and finding them interesting, took care to preserve them. From Halifax he brought them with him to London in January last, and made a present of them to Mr. Thompson, who now presumes most humbly to lay them at his Majesty's feet, as a literary as well as a political curiosity.”

Books printed are, however, more encouraging to an enquirer than MSS.; and here may the rarest be, generally, found. Brereton's Relation of Gosnold's Discovery, printed at London, 1602, in 4to., did not engage more than a half minute's attention, because it was known, that our publishing committee for the present volume had obtained a transcript. The information, as to Chr. Levett's Voyage into New England, 4to. London, 1628, of equal diligence, removes the mortification suffered, on being answered, when that tract was asked for, that it was gone to the binders. No little regret must be felt at our numerous deficiencies in works, that would naturally be supposed to be at our command from their comparatively recent publication. At this repository in London the Catalogue (I forget the number of volumes it is contained in, but it must be over fifty folios) shows: "Adams (Amos) A. M. Pastor of the first Church of Roxbury. A concise historical view of the difficulties, hardships and perils which attended the planting and progressive improvements of New England, 8vo. Boston. London, reprinted 1770.

Bradstreet (Lieut. Col.) Impartial Account of Expedition to Fort Frontenac, 8vo. London, 1759." Neither of these books are yet in our library.

The most remarkable treasure in the Museum is a Collection of Books and Pamphlets, printed from 1640 to the Restoration, which was the property of George III. Its Catalogue, written by the collector, fills twelve small folio volumes. My attention being drawn, by one of the Keepers in the department, to this, it seemed desirable, on 30 July, to copy the story of this assiduous laborer, which is an appropriate preface to the first volume of these MSS. entitled "Mr. Thomason about his Collection."

"There have been great charges disbursed and paines taken in an Exact Colleecon of Pamphlets that have been Published from the Beginning of that long and unhappy Parlement which begun November 1640 which doth amount to a very greate Number of Pieces of all Sorts and all Sides from that time until his Majesties happy Restauracon and Coronacon, their Number Consisting of neere Thirty Thousand severall peeces to the very great Charge and greater Care and Paines of him that made the Colleecon.

The use that may be made of them for the Publique both for the present and after Ages, may and will prove of greate Advantage to Posterity, and besides this, there is not the like, and therefore onely fitt for the use of the Kings Maj'tie.

The wch Colleccion will Necessarily Imploy Six Readers att Once, they Consisting of Six Severall Sorts of Paper being as uniformly Bound as if they were but of one Impression of Bookes, it Consists of above Two Thousand severall Volumes all Exactly Marked & Numbered.

The method that hath been Observed throughout is Tyme, and such Exact Care hath been taken that the very day is written upon most of them that they came out.

The Catalogue of them fairely written doe Contain Twelve Volumes in Folio and of the Number aforesaid wch is so many that when they stand in Order according to their Numbers whilst any thing is asked for, and Shewed in the Catalogue, though but of one Sheete of Paper (or lesse) it may be instantly Shewed, this Method is of very greate use and much Ease to the Reader.

In this Number of Pamphlets is Contained neere One hundred Severall peeces that never were Printed on th'one side and on th'other (all or most of wch are on the King's side) wch no man durst venture to Publish here without the Danger of his Ruine.

This Colleccion was so privately Carried on, that it was never knowne that there was such a Designe in hand, the Collector intending them onely for his Maj'ties use that then was, his Maj'tie once having Occasion to use one Pamphlett could no where Obtain or Compasse the Sight of it but from him, wch his Maj'tie haveing seen was very well Satisfied and pleased with the Sight of it, hee comanded a Person of honour (now) neere his Maj'tie that now is, to Restore it Safely to his hands from whome hee had it, who faithfully Restored it together with the Charge his Maj'tie gave him wch was with his owne hands to Returne it to him, and withall Express't a Desire from his then Maj'tie to him that had Begun that worke, that hee should Continue the same, his Maj'tie being very well pleased with the Designe wch was a greate Encouragem't to the Undertaker. Els hee thinks hee should never have been Enduced to have gon through so difficult a Worke wch hee found by Experience

to prove so Chargeable and heavy a Burthen both to himselfe and his Serv'ts that were Employed in that buisines wch Continued above the Space of Twenty yeares in which time hee Buryed three of them who tooke greate Paines both day and night wth him in that tedious Employ'm't.

And that hee might prevent the Discovery of them when the Army was Northward hee Pack't them up in Severall Trunks, and by one or two in a Weeke hee sent them to a Trusty freind in Surrey who safely preserved them, but when the Army was Westward and feareing their Returne that way hee was feigne to have them sent back againe and thence Safely Rec'ed them, but durst not keepe them by him the Danger was so greate, but packt them up againe and sent them into Essex, and when the Army Ranged that way to Tripleheath was feigne to send for them back from thence, and not thinking them safe any where in England att last tooke a Ressolucon to send them into Holland for their more safe preservation, but Considering with himselfe what a Treasure it was, upon Second thoughts hee durst not venture them att Sea, but Resolved to place them in his Warehouses in forme of Tables round about the Roomes Covered over with Canvas, Continuing Still without any Intermission his Goeing on nay even then when by the Usurper's Power and Com'and hee was taken out of his Bed and Clapt up Close Prisoner att Whitehall for Seaven weekes Space and above hee still hoping and looking for that Day and time wch thankes bee to God is now come, and there he put a Period to that unparalell'd Labour Charge and Paines hee had been att.

Oxford Library keeper (that then was) was in hand with them ab't them a long time, and did hope the Publiq'e Library might Compose them, but that could not bee then Effected, it riseing to so greate a sume as had been Expended on them for so long a time together.

And if that Trayterous Usurper had taken Notice of them by any Informacon, hee to secure them had made and signed an Acquittance for One thousand pounds acknowledged to be Received in parte of that Bargaine, and have sent that Imediately thither, and they to have Challenged by virtue of that as Bought by them who had more Power then hee had that Collected them to have Contended w'th him

for them by the Power that they and their freinds could have made.

All theis hard Shifts and Exigents hath hee been put unto to preserve them, and preserved they are (by Providence) for the use of Succeeding Ages wch will scarce have Faith to Believe that such horrid and most detestable Villanyes were ever Comitted in any Christian Common Wealth since Christianity had a Name."

Then follows a letter from Barlow, newly appointed Bishop of Lincoln, who had been the Librarian at Oxford, and was named one of the Trustees, by the will of the Collector, who died 1666, for the preservation of this remarkable parcel of books. It is addressed, "For ye reverend Mr. Thomason," the son of the gatherer of this treasure, and seemed worth the transcribing :

"My reverend friend,

I am about to leave Oxon (my deare mother) and that excellent and costly Collection of Bookes, which have so longe beene in my hand there. I intreate you either to remove them, or speake to my successor, that they may continue there, till you can otherwise conveniently dispose of them. Had I money to my minde, I would be your Chapman for them ; but the Collection is soe great, and my purse soe little that I cannot compasse it. It is such a Collection (both for the vast number of Bookes, and ye exact method they are bound in) as none has, nor possibly can have, besides your selfe. The use of that Collection might be of exceedinge benefitt to the publique (both Church and State) were it plac'd in some safe Repository, where learned and sober men might have accesse to, and ye use of it. The fittest place for it (both for use and honor) is the Kings, Sir Tho. Bodlies, or some publique Library ; for in such places it might be most safe and usefull. I have longe indeavour'd to find Benefactors and a way to procure it for Bodlies Library, and I doe not despaire but such a way may be found in good time by

your affectionate friend

and Brother,

THOMAS LINCOLNE."

OXON, Feb. 6, 1676.

Next comes a certificate from the Clerk of the Privy Council, in substance, that his Majesty in Council was

pleased, 15 May 1684, on a petition from Anne Mearne, relict of Samuel Mearne, his Majesty's Stationer, lately deceased, to give leave to dispose of this Collection, and make sale of the said Books as she shall think fit, the petitioner's husband having been commanded by Sir Jos. Williamson, Secretary of State, to purchase the same; and the reasons offered in the petition being "the great charge they cost," and the burthen on the family "by their lying undisposed of so long."

This closing is, surely, disreputable to the character of Charles II. but he had so many heavier sins of ingratitude to the supporters of his father to answer for, that no comment is needed. It would have been agreeable, had the preface pursued the history of the Collection until it came to the possession of George III.

Some of the rare tracts in the Catalogue I think good to give titles of, with the dates marked on them by the gatherer, as the day when he obtained them. Of our Wonder-working Providences the imprint on titlepage is 1654, but Thomason procured a copy nearly four months before the close of 1653, and erased the last figure and substituted a 3. Remembering that this "History of New England" bore the date in our copies, and finding, in the General Catalogue, sub voce New England, a History inserted as printed at London the year before, my curiosity was eager to examine it. It instantly appeared to be the identical work of our Capt. Edward Johnson of Woburn, though it was not known in England, that he was the author. Of a few of these works, generally unattainable on our side of the ocean, an abstract of the subjects may be acceptable.

New Englands Tears for Old Englands Fears. Preached in a Sermon on July 28, 1640, being a day of Publike Humiliation, appointed by the Churches in behalfe of our Native Country in time of fearful dangers, by William Hooke, Minister of God's word, sometime of Axmouth in Devonshire, now of Taunton in New England. London, 1641. A passage on p. 16 is well adapted to refresh the sensibility of his flock: "There is no Land that claimes our name, but England, wee are distinguished from all the Nations in the world by the name of English. There is no Potentate breathing, that we call our dread Sovereigne, but King CHARLES, nor Lawes of any Land have civilized us,

but Englands ; there is no Nation that calls us Countrymen, but the English. Brethren ! Did wee not thence draw in our first breath ? Did not the Sunne first shine there upon our heads ? Did not that Land first beare us, even that pleasant Island, but for sin, I would say, that Garden of the Lord, that Paradise ?” This tract is No. 5 of Vol. XII.

The Retraction of Mr. Charles Chauncy, formerly Minister of Ware in HARTFORDSHIRE, wherein is proved the unlawfulness and danger of Rayling in Altars or Communion Tables, written with his own hand before his going to New England in the yeer 1637. Published by his own direction for the satisfaction of all such who either are, or justly might be offended with his scandalous submission, made before the High Commission Court Febr. 11 anno 1635. London, 4to printed 1641. An Address to the Courteous Reader occupyes five pages, the whole tract 39. It is No. 15 in Vol. XXIV.

Plaine Dealing, or newes from New England by Lechford is No. 22 of Vol. XLII.

Newes from New England of a most strange and prodigious birth, brought to Boston in N. E. Oct. the 17, being a true and exact Relation, brought over April 19 1642 by a Gentleman of good worth now resident in London. This is only the short story of Mrs. Dyer’s suffering, in twenty-one lines, put into a preposterous publication of five other monstrous births, all comprised in five pages, and the Boston story is longer than either of the others, except the last. It is No. 22 in Vol. LI.

An answer of the Elders of the Church of New England unto nine positions, No. 9 of CXI. came out or was obtained 15 June 1643.

A letter of many ministers in old England requesting the judgment of their brethren in New England. No. 20 of CXVI. July 10.

A short story of the Rise, Reigne and Ruine of the Antinomians &c. This tract contains 66 pages, besides 17 of preface by T. Welde ; but an initiatory address “To the Reader” is, “I meeting with this Book, newly come forth of the Presse, and being earnestly pressed by diverse to perfect it, by laying down the order & sense of this story (which in the Book is omitted)” &c. &c. &c. &c. as if the petty dis-

ingenuity could conceal the workmanship. No. 16 of CXLIII. marked 19 Feb. '43.

A letter from New England, written by Mr. Tho. Parker, declaring his judgment touching the government practised in the churches of New England. No. 22 of same vol. got same day.

A brief relation of some church courses in New England. No. 11 of CXLVI. 9 March.

New England's advice to Old England, both their governments compared. 17 of CLXIII. 5 July '44.

Weld's Answer to W. R's narration of the practises of the Churches in N. E. 18 of CLXVII. 27 July.

New England's Lamentations for Old England's present errors. 18 of CXCVIII. March 45.

The way of the Churches of Christ in New England, by Mr. John Cotton. 13 of CC. 4 April.

A brief discovery of Familism. 10 of CCI. 9 April.

A Reply to a Confutation of some grounds for Infants Baptisme, as also concerning the form of a church, put forth against mee by one THOMAS LAMB. Hereunto is added a Discourse of the Verity and validity of Infants Baptisme, wherein I endeavour to clear it in itself; as also in the minister's administring it, and the manner of administration by Sprinkling & not Dipping, with sundry other particulars handled herein. [The title page then quotes Matthew vii. 15 and two long Latin sentences, from August. Enchir. cap. 42 and Hieron. adv. Pelagian. Dialog. ter.] by George Philips of Watertown in New England. London, Printed by Matthew Simmons for Henry Overton. 4 of CCXI. 10 June. An address to the Reader of 10 pages, signed Tho. Shepard, is followed by the author's address in 4 pages to the Reader, in which he says, that he never writ the Treatise answered nor one word to the writer (wholly unknown to him) nor to any other in England about this matter; and then relates, that Nathaniel Biscoe "coming from England and sitting down with us at Watertown, upon a time desired some conference with me," about two points &c. which it is not worth the space to give, as probably Govr. Winthrop has said enough about the matter. The tract fills 154 pages.

Mercurius Americanus, Mr. Welds his Antitype, or Massachusetts great Apologie examined, being observations upon a paper styled A short story of the Rise, Reigne and

Ruine of the Familists &c. &c. wherein some parties therein concerned are vindicated, and the truth generally cleared. By John Wheelwright junr. London. Printed and are to be sold at the Bull near the Castle Tavern in Cornhill 1645. No. 37 of CCXXXIII. 25 Novr. An address to the reader fills 2 pages, the whole tract 24, after which comes a letter "To his honored friend Capt. Thomas Kingerbie," in which the writer says "in all times it is best to dedicate to a friend, in these times to a soldier," &c. &c.

Simplicities Defence against Seven-headed Policy in the Government of the Church in New England. 16 of CCLXXXIV. 8 Novr. '46.

The Simple Cobler of Agawam in America, willing to help mend his native country &c. No. 21 of CCXCVI. 29 Jan'y. Of this curious book, equally remarkable for its uncharitableness and its wit, so full an account, as also of Nath. Ward, the author, was given in the Boston Monthly Anthology VI. 341, that it may be unnecessary to add a word, except to correct two slight errors, about the time of his Master's degree at the University, here before set right, and the date of his leaving this country. Brook, in his Lives of the Puritans, says he returned to England in 1645.

The Day breaking, if not the Sun rising of the Gospel &c. 17 of CCCVII. 6 April '47.

New England's Jonas cast up at London, 5 of CCCVIII. 15 April.

The bloody tenent washed. 7 of CCCXI. 15 May.

New Englands Salamander discovered. 8 of CCCXIV. 29 May.

Hypocrisy unmasked. 23 of CCCXXXIII. 2 Oct.

The clear sunshine of the Gospel breaking forth. 14 of CCCLV. 3 March.

} Well known works of which dates of publication are interesting.

Good Newes from New England, with an exact relation of the first planting of that country, A description of the profits accruing by the Worke, Together with a briefe, but true Discovery of their Order both in Church and Commonwealth, and maintenance allowed the painfull Labourers in that Vineyard of the LORD. With the names of the severall Towns, and who be Preachers to THEM. 4to. London.

Printed by Matthew Simmons 1647-8. 21 of CCCLV. 10 March. Of this tract our great bibliographer, Mr. Rich, in his catalogue, giving the short title and remarking, that the work is in the British Museum, asks, is this a reimpression of Winslow? So it is apparent, that he had not looked at the book. The same suggestion of my own mind caused me to neglect it, until two days before leaving London, when it was found to be a very curious pamphlet of 24 pages, that would have been exactly copied, had time permitted. It is much in the style of Johnson's Wonder-working Providences.

The glorious progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians, 11 of CCCCXXIII. June 49.

The copy of a Letter written to his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Avery, touching sundry opinions by her maintained. By Mr. Thomas Parker, sometimes of Newbury in the County of Berks. London, 1650. This copy was marked by Thomson, as obtained by him 29 Novr., of course 1649. It is No. 3 of CCCCL. It is accompanied by an Epistle to the Reader by Benjamin Woodbridge, the first born of Harvard College, then a minister in England, who says, he had "received other letters to my dear friend, Mrs. Avery" from Mr. Cotton, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Noyes, relative to her strangely turning away from the faith. She had printed a book containing those errors. Parker's answers fill twenty pages dated at our Newbury, Novr. 1648.

The meritorious price of our redemption, justification, &c. clearing it from some errors, by William Pinchin. 3 of CCCCLXXII, 2 June, 1650.

[Of the fourth of the Tracts about spreading the Gospel among the Indians, Light appearing more and more, I failed to take notice, and can give no exact date of its publication, which we know was in 1651.]

"Ill Newes from New England, or A Narrative of New England's Persecution. Wherein is declared, that while Old England is becoming new, New England is become Old. Also four Proposals to the Honoured Parliament and Council of State, touching the way to Propagate the Gospel of Christ (with small charge and great safety) both in Old England and New. Also four conclusions touching the faith and order of the Gospel of Christ out of his last Will and

Testament, confirmed and justified. By JOHN CLARK Physician of Rode Island in America.

Revel. 2. 25 Holdfast till I come,

3. 11 Behold I come quickly,

22. 20 Amen, even so come Lord Jesus. London,

Printed by Henry Hills living in Fleet-Yard next door to the Rose and Crown, in the year 1652." This very rare tract is No. 5 in vol. DXXX Thomason marks 13 May. It was the first object of my inquiry in London, and on 13 June some hours were spent in abstracting the work. Six pages are occupied with the address, or Epistle Dedicatory, to the Parliament and Council of State for the Commonwealth of England, of "your humble and faithful subject, John Clark." The second part, in five pages, "To the Honored Magistracy, the Presbytery, and their dependency in the Mathatusets Colony in New England, The author wisheth repentance to the acknowledgment of the truth as it is in Jesus Christ," subscribed "your loving friend and countreyman, John Clark." A third address to the true Christian Reader, in four pages, is succeeded by "A brief discourse touching New England as to the matter in hand, and to that part of it, sci. Rode Island, where my residence is, together with the occasion of my going out with others from the Mathatusetts Bay, and the many providentiall occurrences that directed us thereto, and pitched us thereon. As also the Contents of the whole Treastise." This portion of the pamphlet, filling over three pages, being the most valuable, I extract: "New England is a name (as is generally known) that was, and still is, call'd upon that place in reference to Old, yet not so much because it is peopled, and planted from thence, for so are many other Plantations of the English in those Western parts; but because it resembles the same, as the daughter the mother. It resembles it in the Climate, in the times and seasons of the year, in the fruits which the land naturally produceth, in the fowls, and the fish that are there in abundance. It resembles it in their politicall affairs; for their governments, laws, Courts, Officers, are in a great measure the same, and so are the names of their towns & Counties; and in point of good husbandry, that which is raised and produced in New England more substantially, and whether it be for food or rai-

ment it is the same with that which is here produced in Old. It is a place (in the largest acceptation) that contains in it all the Plantations of the English upon that coast of America, that lie between the Dutch Plantation on the West, and the French on the East, and extends itself upon the Seacoast above one hundred leagues. In it is contained the four Colonies, which call themselves the united Colonies, The Colony called by the name of the Province of Providence Plantations lying on the South and South East thereof, and two or three more lying on the East or North East in Agamenticus, Saco, Casco Bay and Pemaquid, where is that Treasure of Masts for Ships. The names of the united Colonies are these, in point of precedency first Matatusetts, but in point of antiquity first Plymouth, then the Matatusetts, then Conectecot, and last Quinipiuck. The chief Towns of these Colonies, and seats of their Government are these, Boston of the Mathatusetts, Plymouth of Plymouth, Hereford of Conectecot, and of Quinipiuck, New Haven.

Now as the name, New England, in the largest and truest acceptation extends to all the Plantations of the English between the French and the Dutch, so in a scanty and improper acceptance of the word (especially when it makes for advantage) it is taken for these four united Colonies, by reason of the precedency they have of others, and for the same cause, and upon the point as well, it may be taken for the Mathatusetts, and the Town of Boston therein. When I speak of New England, understand it of that part which hath got the precedency (by reason of shipping) and start of the rest, sci. the Mathatusetts, as both in my Epistle and Narrative is plain to be seen, which I have here also inserted for fear of mistake.

In the Colony of Providence Plantations in point of antiquity the Town of Providence is chief, but in point of precedency Rode Iland excels. This Iland lieth in the Narragansett Bay, being fourteen or fifteen miles long, and in breadth between four and five miles at the broadest: It began to be planted by the English in the beginning of the year 39, and by this hand of providence. In the year 1637 I left my native land, and in the ninth moneth of the same, I (through mercy) arrived at Boston. I was no sooner on shore, but there appeared to me differences among them

touching the Covenants, and in point of evidencing a mans good estate, some prest hard for the Covenant of works, and for sanctification to be the first and chief evidence, others prest as hard for the Covenant of grace that was established upon better promises, and for the evidence of the Spirit, as that which is a more certain, constant and satisfactory witness. I thought it not strange to see men differ about matters of Heaven, for I expect no less upon Earth : But to see that they were not able to bear each with other in their different understandings and consciences, as in those utmost parts of the World to live peaceably together, where-upon I moved the latter, for as much as the land was before us and wide enough, with the proffer of Abraham to Lot, and for peace sake to turn aside to the right hand, or to the left. The motion was readily accepted, and I was requested with some others to seek out a place, which accordingly I was ready to do ; and thereupon by reason of the suffocating heat of the Summer before, I went to the North to be somewhat cooler, but the Winter following proved so cold, that we were forced in the Spring to make towards the South ; so having sought the Lord for direction, we all agreed that while our vessell was passing about a large and dangerous Cape, we would cross over by land, having Long Island and Delaware Bay in our eie for the place of our residence ; so to a town called Providence we came, which was begun by one M. Roger Williams (who for matter of conscience had not long before been exiled from the former jurisdiction) by whom we were courteously and lovingly received and with whom we advised about our design : he readily presented two places before us in the same Narragansett Bay, the one upon the main called Sow-wames, the other called then Acquedneck, now Rode Island : we enquired whether they would fall in any other Patent, for our resolution was to go out of them all : he told us (to be brief) that the way to know that, was to have recourse unto Plymouth ; so our vessell as yet not being come about, and we thus blocked up, the company determined to send to Plymouth, and pitched upon two others together with myself, requesting also M. Williams to go to Plymouth to know how the case stood. So we did, and the Magistrates thereof very lovingly gave us a meeting. I then informed them of the cause of

our coming unto them, and desired them in a word of truth and faithfulness to inform us whether Sow-wames were within their Patent, for we were now on the wing, and were resolved through the help of Christ to get cleer of all, and be of ourselves, and provided our way were cleer before us, it were all one for us to go further off, as to remain neer at hand: their answer was, that Sow-wames was the garden of their Patent, and the flower in the garden: then I told them we could not desire it; but requested further in the like word of truth and faithfulness to be informed, whether they laid claim to the Ilands in the Narragansett Bay, and that in particular called Acquedneck? They all with a cheerfull countenance made us this answer, it was in their thoughts to have advised thereto, and if the provident hand of God should pitch us thereon they should look upon us as free, and as loving neighbors and friends should be assistant unto us upon the main, &c. So we humbly thanked them, and returned with that answer: So it pleased the Lord, by moving the hearts of the natives, even the chieftest thereof, to pitch us thereon, and by other occurrences of providence, which are too large here to relate. So that having bought them off to their full satisfaction, we have possessed the place ever since; and notwithstanding the different understandings and consciences amongst us, without interruption, we agree to maintain civil Justice and judgement, neither are there such outrages committed amongst us as in other parts of the Country are frequently seen."

Clark seems very fond of the number four, since, besides his Proposals to Parliament and Conclusions touching the Gospel, he uses the same division for his Narrative, which declares: "1. How those three strangers were apprehended, imprisoned, sentenced and for what: 2. How the motion was made for a publique dispute, often repeated and promised, and yet disappointed: 3. How two escaped, and the third was cruelly handled: 4. How two, for taking him but by the hand after his punishment, were apprehended, imprisoned, and sentenced to pay forty shillings or be whipped." The statement of the points in the four Conclusions may here be undesirable; nor would it be expedient to add more than the heading of the *first* part of the Narrative: "A Faithful and True Relation of the Prosecution of Obediah

Holmes, John Crandall, and John Clarke, meerly for Conscience towards God, by the principall Members of the Church, or Commonwealth of the Mathatusetts in New England which rules over that part of the World; whereby is shewn their discourteous Entertainment of Strangers, and how that Spirit by which they are led, would order the whole World, if either brought under them, or should come in unto them: Drawn forth by the aforesaid John Clarke, not so much to answer the Importunity of Friends, as to stop the mouthes, and slanderous reports of such as are Enemies to the Cross of Christ. Let him that readeth it consider, which church is most like the church of Christ (that Prince of Peace, that meek and gentle Lamb, that came into this World to save Mens lives, not to destroy them) the Persecuted, or Persecuting." My excuse for not transcribing more is that the tract fills 76 close printed pages; and I hope our friends in Rhode Island will reprint the work exactly, and so correct some casual errors in spelling, if any occur in my copy.

Strength out of Weakness, Progress of the Gospel. 6 of DXXXIX. 4 Aug.

The civil Magistrate's power in matters of religion. No. 2 of DLIII. 15 Febr. Six pages of grievous dedication beginning "To the Right Honorable Oliver Cromwell, Captain General of all the forces of the Commonwealths of England, Scotland and Ireland, Grace, Mercy and Peace be multiplied," and ending with the date and signature, "Lynne in New England this 4th of the 8th 52 Your Excellencies' humbly devoted servant Thos. Cobbet," are followed by four pages of address to the Reader, with signature again, and the residue of the work is 108 pages.

A brief answer to a scandalous pamphlet, called Ill News from New England written by, &c. 3 of DLIII. 15 Feb. This work, appropriately bound up with the last mentioned tract, fills 52 pages. It begins: "Since my composing the former Discourse about the civil Magistrate his coercive power in matters of Religion, &c." showing, that its author was Cobbet. There is a P. S. defending Winslow, and giving a minute detail of curious particulars in proceedings of Newman's church at Rehoboth. Rich's Catalogue notices a copy in the Philadelphia Library.

A Platform of church Discipline, &c. Synod of Cambridge in New England. 7 of DLVIII. 24 April.

Tears of Repentance. The sixth tract about evangelizing our Indians, 16 of DLXIII. 21 May. Of the seventh publication, that came out in 1655, no minute was taken by me.

A brief Description of the Fifth Monarchy. 8 of DLXXIV. 1 August. This did not occupy me a minute, because sufficient account of the work is in a note to Winthrop's History of New England 1. 33.

A history of New England from the English planting in 1628 until 1652 (i. e. Wonderworking Providences). 4 of DLXXXVII. 29 Novr. 1653.

The Orthodox Evangelist. 9 of DC. 9 May 54.

A treatise of the Sabbath, &c. by William Pynchon. 5 of DCXXIII. 7 Novr.

Holy time, or the true limits of the Lord's day, by William Pynchon. 6 of DCXXIII. 7 Novr.

Samuel Vassall of London his Petition to the Parliament. 5 of DCCXLI. 23 Jany. 57, reciting, that he endured imprisonment in several prisons for about 16 years, for opposing the illegal taxes laid by the late King, and his goods were taken away, and that the consideration of his case being referred to a Committee, on their Report the House voted him £10445, 12, 2 for his damages, and would farther consider his case; that he had received not one penny; that £2591, 17, 6 also were lent to the Parliament by him in Ireland in their great straits, and that also for one of his ships service £3328, 2, 7 were due, and for part of three other ships in service, and he makes up the whole to be £20010, 19, 8. Besides all which, another ship of his, the Mayflower, laden, manned with sixty men for the Streights, was taken, by order of the Committee of Safety, for public service, and after being returned and fitted for another voyage, taken again from him, to prevent some design of the enemy, to the overthrow of his voyage, and his great losse.

Abel being dead yet speaketh. Life and death of John Cotton by John Norton 6 of DCCXLIV. 14 April.

America painted to the Life. By Ferdinando Gorges, Esq. is Vol. DCCLXXVI. 2 Mar 58.

A dissertation concerning Church members and their children by Assembly of Divines at Boston in New England. 3 of DCCXCIV. 17 June.

The Christian Commonwealth, or the civil policy of the rising kingdom of Jesus Christ. By John Eliot, 10 of DCCCV. 26 Oct.

All the foregoing volumes, and others, up to 870, are small quartos. Catalogue of 142 volumes, large quartos, shows nothing about our country, except in Newspapers, which are the chief contents of this parcel. Next follows Catalogue of 1968 pieces in 905 volumes of the octavo size, of which but few were attractive to me.

A Key into the Language of America, &c. By Roger Williams of Providence in New England. London, printed by Gregory Dexter, 1643. Vol. LXVIII. 7 Sept.

A description of the new world, or America, islands and continent, by George Gardyner. Vol. CCV. 16 Jany. 1649.

The tenth Muse lately sprung up in America, or several poems. Also, a Dialogue between Old England and New, concerning the late troubles. With divers other pleasant and serious Poems. By a Gentlewoman in those parts. Vol. CCLXXIV. marked 5 July 1650. It opens with an address to the "Kind Reader," ending with verses, by N. Ward, followed by three pages of verses "To my deare Sister, the Author of these Poems," signed I. W. another copy of verses, signed C. B. another, signed R. Q. with a fourth, signed N. H. a fifth "upon the author," signed C. B. "another to Mrs. Anne Bradstreete author of this poem," signed H. S. and a final page of two Anagrams. No more need be said, as the second edition in a decent 12mo. printed at Boston by John Foster 1678 is in our Library.

The heart of New England rent at the blasphemies of the present generation, or a brief tractate concerning the Doctrines of the Quakers. By John Norton. Vol. DCCCXVIII. marked Jany. 1659.

Eleventh and twelfth Vols. of the Catalogue refer to the folios, only 38 in number, filled with single sheets, as public Acts, Proclamations, &c.

Of one of the first class of Harvard College I found a letter in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa* II. 504 of the Ed. in 4to. being No. 19 of lib. XIII. which may seem worth copying, addressed to the clerk of the Council of State: "After my humble service and thankfulness for all your christian respect and favours, I am occasioned by an extraordinary

exigent, to move you, a little beyond my bounds, that (as this bearer, Mr. Clerke, my agent & faithfull friend, shall explaine my affairs to you) you may vouchsafe to lighten my present cares so farre as (with securitie from my Lord Charles Fleetwood or lieutenant general Ludlow) you shall find safe and convenient. Wherein you would greatly refresh my bowells, & (with your pardon of this strange boldnesse) more oblige me to be

your very humble faithful servant,

Alby in Norfolk, July XXVI.

NATL. BREWSTER.

MDCLVIII.

These to the worthily honored Henry Scobell Esq. present, in Westminster."

One of my principal pursuits was to obtain evidence of births or marriages of our early settlers, in which the frequent failure of registries in the Parishes subjected me to be sometimes disheartened. Occasionally there may be too heavy expense in searching those records; but usually the keepers are as liberal as exact. For the copious extracts from the Parish Register of Groton in Suffolk, I was indebted to Richard Almack, Esquire, which are here given precisely as transcribed :

- 1582 Teomasing ¹Clopton the daughter of Mr. Willm Clopton Gent. and of Mistress Margery his wife was baptised the 18th day of February. (She was married to John Winthrop and died in childbed 1626.)
- 1587 ²John Winthrop the sonne of Adam Winthropp and Anna his wife was baptised the 16th January.
- 1592 Jane the daughter of Adam Winthrop was baptised the 17th daie of June.
- 1600 Lucie Winthropp the daughter of Adam Winthropp Gent. and Mrs. Anna his wife was baptised the 27th day of January.
- 1605 John Winthropp the sonne of John Winthropp and of Marie his wife was baptised the 23d of February.
- 1607 Hennery Winthropp the sonne of John Winthropp and of Mary his wife was baptised the 19th day of Januarye.
- 1614 Anna Winthropp the daughter of John Winthrop Esqre. was baptised the 8th day of August.
- 1615 Anna Winthropp the daughter of John Winthrop Esq. was baptised the 26th of June.
- 1619 Steven the son of John Winthrop Esqre. and Margaret his 3d wife was baptised the last daie of March.

¹ The seat of the family, of which William was the head, was Castleins, a manor house in Groton. It is often mentioned in the letters of Govr. Winthrop to his third wife. The date of the death of this second wife is, evidently, an error of transcription, as the true time is given afterwards.

² He was four days old, when baptised, as his father mentions his birthday in the Almanac we possess.

- 1620 Adam the sonne of John Winthroppe Esquire was baptised the 9th of April.
- 1622 Deane Winthroppe the sonne of John Winthroppe Esqre was baptised the 23d of Marche.
- 1624 Nathaniel Winthroppe the sonne of John Winthroppe Esquire was baptised the 20th of Februarie.
- 1627 Samuell the sonne of John Winthroppe Esqre. & Margaret his wife August the 26th.
- 1630 Ann Winthroppe daughter of John Esqre. and Margaret his 3d wife baptised April 29th.
Martha Winthroppe daughter of Harry & Elizabeth his wife baptised May 9th.
- 1651 Stephen Winthroppe sonne of Stephen Winthroppe and of Judith his wife was born May 13th.
- 1563 Willm Mildmaye Esq. and Annis Winthroppe widow was married the 7th daie of June — ¹Thomas his son, and Alice her daughter the 12th of the same Month.
- 1579 Adam Winthrop Gent. & Anne Browne were married the 20th daie of Februarie.
- 1604 Thomas ²Jones and Anna Winthroppe were married the 20th daie of Februarie — She died the 16th daie of Maie Anno 1619.
- 1612 ³Thomas Gosline and Mrs. Jane Winthrop were married the 5th day of January.
- 1615 John Winthrop Esq. and Thomasinge Clopton was married the 6th day of Decr.
- 1622 Immanuel Downinge and Luce Winthroppe Gent were married the 10th of Aprille.
- 1630 John Winthroppe and Martha ⁴Jones were married Februarie the 8th.
- 1562 ⁵Adam Winthrop the elder Esq was buried the 12th day of November.
- 1614 Anna Winthrop the daughter of John Winthroppe Esq. was buried the 26th day of August.
- 1615 Mrs. Mary Winthroppe the first wife of John Winthroppe Esq was buried the 26th day of June.
Anna Winthrop her daughter was buried the 29th day of June.
- 1616 A younge child of John Winthrop Esq. was buried the second of December.
Mrs. Thomasin Winthroppe the 2d wife of John Winthrop Esq. was buried the 11th day of December.
- 1623 Adam Winthroppe Gent. was buried the 28th of Marche.
- 1629 ⁶Mrs. Winthroppe Senr. April the 19th.
- 1630 Mrs. ⁷Forth Winthroppe buried 23d November.

¹ This Thomas was knighted (I suppose, by Queen Elizabeth) and resided at Springfield Barnes in Essex. He left issue by Alice Winthrop, (who was, of course, aunt of our first Governor,) and Sir Wm. Mildmay, created baronet in 1765 was descended from them. See Burke's Extinct Baronetries.

² Probably the name Fones, several times occurring in the printed letters of Govr. Winthrop is mistaken for Jones; or this name is an error, and should be that.

³ Philip was given as the name of Mr. Gosling in an old genealogy, by some mistake; or was assumed, erroneously, from the use of this name in the *first* will of Winthrop, instead of Thomas, who was, probably, son of Philip.

⁴ She was, we may presume, daughter of her husband's aunt.

⁵ No doubt this was the grandfather of Govr. Winthrop; and, probably, to him was made the grant of the manor of Groton from Henry VIII. after the suppression of the religious houses.

⁶ Beyond question, this is our Governor's mother. See his letters April 29 and May 8 of this year.

⁷ We had never heard before of the marriage of Forth Winthrop. He was a son of the first John by the first wife, but younger, probably, than Henry, from the order

An earnest desire was felt to ascertain, more plainly than can be learned from Mather's *Magnalia*, the derivation of Govr. Bradford. My application was made to the most competent authority, yet with only partial success, as the following letter evinces :

30 *Torrington Square*, Sept. 11, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR, — There have been many persons of the surname of Bradford, living in the parts of Yorkshire in the vicinity of Doncaster, and at Doncaster itself, where the name occurs in the Catalogue of Mayors. One family of the name, who were settled at Arksey, a village about three miles North of Doncaster, appeared at Sir William Dugdale's Visitation of the County in 1665 and 1666, when they recorded a Pedigree, which I have printed in my account of Arksey (South Yorkshire, Vol. I.) from MS. C. 40 in the College of Arms. There was a still older family of the name seated in the neighborhood of Wakefield, of whom I have seen account in Collections of Yorkshire Genealogies, but no mention of any member of it going to New England.

One family of the name possessed a small estate at Austerfield, a chapelry about nine miles south of Doncaster, and within a short distance of Bawtry. This name might be so easily read Ansterfield, that it appears highly probable such a mistake has been made by some one, and that this is the place at which Governor Bradford was born. At the same time I have seen nothing which directly connects him with this family, of whom the following is all that has occurred to me.

1606 April 11. Robert Bradfourth is a witness to the will of Robert Hartley of Austerfield, yeoman.

1607 March 1. Thomas Bradfurth of Doncaster, yeoman,
 “ To Richard Bradfurth, my son, one bible-book and one

in which he is named in his father's will made in 1620, and was, when that will was altered, upon the death of Henry, presumed to be alive. This appears by his name remaining, the obliterated parts being included between * stars *. His baptism is not mentioned in the above list, and perhaps it occurred in Loudon. It may be thought, that in the transcription there is an error, and that Mrs. should be Mr. Of Nathaniel, before mentioned, notice is never found, and he, probably, died in early youth. The children of Govr. Winthrop, then, were fifteen in all, scilicet, the ten, whose baptisms are given above, one, the child of the second wife, dying before baptism, Mary and Forth, children of the first wife, perhaps not born at Groton, William, child of the third wife, and Joshua, of the fourth, both born in this city.

halberd," also a message and lands, — 20s. to the poor of Doncaster — daur. Catherine Bradfurth — daur. Anne Wildbore.

1609 April 15. Will of Robert Bradfurth of Austerfield, yeoman. After a short, pious, introduction, he gives to the Chapel at Austerfield 10s. — to his servant Grace Wade the use of a house — * * * * * Thomas Silvester clerk and servant Alice Welch — to his brother in law James Hall he gives a sorrel nag — son Robert his best iron-bound wain, his best yoke of oxen, his counter wherein the Evidences are, one corselet with all the furniture belonging to it, a cupboard, table, and form. The residue he gives to his four children Robert, Mary, Elizabeth and Margaret Bradforth, and makes them his Executors. His good neighbour, Mr. Richardson of Bawtry is to have the tuition of his son Robert and daughter Margaret, and of their fortunes till they are 21; William Downer of Scrooby to have the like of Elizabeth, and Mr. Silvester of Awkley of his daughter Mary. [Scrooby and Awkley are both villages near Austerfield.] He gives to his son Robert the reversion of two leases, one of which he has of the King's land in Austerfield, the other what he holds of Mr. Morton of Martin.

1628 Novr. 28. Will of William Vesey of Brampton, gent. gives "lands at Austerfield which I bought of Robert Bradfurth."

1630 May 20. Will of Robert Wright of Doncaster, draper, "To Robert Bradford of Austerfield my grey suit of apparel." — To Richard Bradford, son of Robert of Austerfield one fustian doublet and one pair of hose.

1633 June 19. Will of Bryan Bradford of Doncaster, shearman — nephew Simon Bradford 10s. — wife to have the house he lives in, and on her death, to go to his nephew William Bradford &c. bequests small.

This you will, at once, perceive, proves little more than that a family of the name of Bradford had lands at a place called Austerfield in Yorkshire; and in the absence of any proof of there being an Ansterfield in that County, it may be thought a no unreasonable presumption, that this was the place intended.

Yours faithfully

JOSEPH HUNTER.

Austerfield, on my map of Yorkshire, is plainly to be seen,

about a mile from Bawtry in Nottinghamshire. But in the map of Thoroton, Vol. III. of his *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, 4to. Ed. by John Throsby, 1790, it is printed with a mistake of n. for u. Awkley is about five miles North of A. and Scrooby as far South, the latter being in Nottingham.

Greater felicity attended some of my inquiries in Devonshire, where a kind friend and most assiduous antiquary, Revd. George Oliver of Exeter, favored me with his own researches and interested another gentleman in similar pursuits. He wrote in September: "On one point I am satisfied, that the parish of Thorncombe was the cradle of the Bowditch family. I have met with Robert Bowditch (who lived there) as one of the overseers of the will of Benedict Colmer of Thorncombe, Devon, which was made 13th May 1598, and was proved at Honiton 5 Aug't. the same year. — Sarah Bowditch's will of Thorncombe was proved here in 1686. — I am informed that a Robert Bowditch died Vicar of Broadhembury in 1712, and that the will was proved 18 July that year by his relict and Executrix Anne Bowditch. I have further been informed, that the will of Charlotte Bowditch of Heavitree was proved as late as 1826.

I regret to add, that on the other interesting queries you propose, I cannot at present obtain *satisfactory* information. But I am not at all discouraged; if I can ferret out any thing to serve your laudable purpose, you may depend on my forwarding it to you at Boston. Every ingenuous mind must be gratified with your investigations; and they are particularly interesting at the present moment when the relations of the two countries approximate so much. The Mother country is much indebted to the Daughter country, but especially for the example she has given her of freedom of discussion and liberty of conscience."

In conformity with his voluntary engagement, that gentleman on 14 Novr. forwards me original *memoranda* supplied by his correspondent, James Davidson, at Axminster 11 Novr. 1842, to "serve as hints for further investigation, if required:" "BOWDITCH. The name of Bowditch is very common in Axminster and the surrounding parishes, and there is reason to think that it has been in some instances altered to Bowdige, Bowridge and Burrige, all which may

be met with. — John Hody of Beer Hall in Axminster left an only daughter married to Bowditch soon after 1635. Hody was descended from a respectable family at Nithaway in Brixham, of which several individuals are recorded by Lyson p. cc. To trace this family, it would probably be necessary to search the registers of many parishes. Geo. Bowdige of Axminster married Mary daur. of Geo. Warry of Wick in the same parish, and had a daur. Mary married at Musbury on the 24 Sept. 1751 to Jonathan Bilke of Axminster, clothier, and died Jany. 1795. Davy Bowditch was a landholder in Kilmington in 1751. — The name Bowridge appears at Shillingford — Burrige at Tiverton, and at Ottery St. Mary in the beginning of the 17th century. It would be desirable to know, whether any coat of arms has been preserved by the family of Bowditch which might be compared with that on a stone to the memory of several persons of the name of Burrige in the church of Lyme Regis.

CLAP. I find the name Peter Clap, donor of parish lands in St. Sidwells, Exeter, in 1689 — at later dates the name may be met with at St. Patricks, and in Goldsmith street, Exeter, at Teignmouth, Okehampton, Bickleigh and Shute, and down to the present time, or nearly so, at South Tawton.

DRAKE. Of the family of Drake, in consequence of their possessions and connexions in this parish and the neighborhood, I have so many notices, that it would fill a little volume to transcribe them. I have pedigrees of the Drakes, knights and baronets of Ash, extending to twelve generations, and comprising not less than one hundred and fifty individuals, among them appear John and Robert Drake, sons of John Drake, Esq. of Exmouth (who was living in 1546) by Margaret, daur. of John Cole of Rill in the parish of Wythycombe Raleigh. John Drake the son was also of Exmouth, and married Julian, daur. and coheir of William Hurst of Exeter, by whom he had issue. — Of Robert D. his brother, no further particulars are mentioned, his name only being given in the Herald's Visitation. These were not of the family of the circumnavigator.

GIBBS. The name of Gibbs occurs in several instances prior to 1640, and in many subsequent to that date. John

Gibbs was witness to a deed at Modbury in 1464 — John Gibbs witness to a deed of Edw. Courtenay in 1475 — Robert Gibbs Vicar of Axmouth in 1597 — Gibbes of Fenton in the parish of Rattery sold his estates and removed about the time of Q. Elizth. — Canonteign in this county belonged to W. Gibbs about 1600. John Gibbs was donor of money to the poor of Dunchidcock in 1624. William Gibbs of Fenton sold Manworthy in Holsworthy to Hurst of Exeter. William Gibbs sold Boterford in North Huish to Prestwood of Exeter. In the pedigree of Drewe of Newton St. Cyres, Edmond D. married the daughter of Gibbs, and had an only daur. and heir, Mary, married 1st to Northcote, and 2dly to Sir E. Giles. — In the church of Clist St. George are monuments to John Gibbs in 1652, aged 82, and Anstice his wife. George Gibbs 1683 aged 81, George Gibbs 1723, who was donor of lands to the poor of that parish in 1721. If a coat of arms has been preserved, it might assist in tracing the connections of the family for whom inquiry is made with one or other of the foregoing. The name appears at subsequent dates at Exeter, among the inscribed stones in the Cathedral church — Brixham — Georgeham — Ottery St. Mary — Topsham — Thorncombe — Axminster. In the church of St. Mary Arches at Exeter are gravestones to the ancestors of the late Chief Justice Sir Vicary Gibbs — John G. Esq. 1726 — J. Gibbs Esq. 1746 &c.

HARVARD. If this name were originally Harward, it may be connected with the family which still remains, as it has done for more than three centuries, at Hayne in the parish of Plymtree. Here again a coat of arms would be of service. I find no mention of Harward.

LUDLOW. Of this name I find no trace.

MAVERICK. Radford Maverick was Vicar of Ilsington in 1603. Radford Maverick, Rector of Trusham between 1586 and 1616. The registers of these parishes may possibly contribute some information.

PARSONS. I meet with this name in the following instances. Polwhele mentions Parsons among the celebrated medical men of Devon. Lysons mentions among the natives of Plymouth Mrs. Parsons, author of above 60 volumes of novels. Elizabeth Parsons was a tenant under

the manor of East Membury in 1605.—Parsons under master of Tiverton school 1633. In Exeter cathedral church are stones inscribed to Grace, daur. of Thomas Irish, priest vicar in that church, and wife of Robert Parsons, died 1645, and Robert Parsons who died in 1676 — In Colyton church, Henry Parsons, died 1653 — Mary P. his wife, died 1666 — Sarah, wife of Thomas Parsons, died 1690. Among the donors of money to the poor of the parish of Culmstock appears John Parsons of Sanford Arundel in the Co. of Somerset, merchant in Portugal before 1674. John & Mary Parsons were donors of lands to the poor of the parish of Clayhiddon in 1693. Azariah Parsons of Peter's Tavy in the Co. of Devon was among the Royalists who compounded for their estates during the Usurpation in the 17th century — Robert Parsons Rector of Rewe in 1668. In 1732 Thomas Parsons was a freeholder in Kilmington. A stone in Tiverton church records John Parsons merchant who died in 1735. John Parsons merchant appears a donor to the charity lands of Tiverton in 1771 — he had a daur. Mrs. Lewis, whose daughter was the lady of Sir John Duntze, bart. There are several families of this name in humble life in the neighbourhood of Axminster.

ROSSITER. The only instance I find of this name is in the Herald's Visitations for 1561, 1565 and 1620 — thus, William Perye of Westwater in the parish of Mambury Esq. by his wife the daughter of John Fry of the family at Garty had a daughter who was married to * * * Rossiter. There is, I think, a family of this name now residing at Tiverton and another at Torquay.

SOUTHCOTT. This family branched out into many parts of Devon, into Essex, and Lincolnshire. In the pedigrees there are many individuals of the name of Thomas, about the middle of the 17th century. Thomas S. Esq. by Thomasine daur. of Kirkham of Blagdon in this county had 3 sons, George, Thomas & Peter. George had a son Thomas, who in 1643 was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Parliament for the sequestration of the estates of the Royalists in Devon. The only two whom I find, of the name of Richard, are the second son of John Southcott of Bovy Tracey living in 1562, and Richard, born 1616, the second son of John Southcott who was the third

son of John S. the eldest son of John S. of Winkleigh in the co. of Devon.

WARHAM. The only place in which I find this name mentioned is in the Revd. G. Oliver's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon, Vol. II. p. 157, William Warham Prebendary in the cathedral church of Exeter in 1536."

Mr. Oliver subjoins: "The above is the handwriting of Mr. Davidson, a diligent Antiquary. I am perfectly satisfied, however, that the Bowditchs were settled at Holdiche in Thorncombe Parish at an early period. In their house was a chapel licensed in honor of St. Melor by Bp. Stafford A. D. 1417.

A few days since I was looking at the will of Bernard Prince of Kilmington, near Axminster, Gent. made 23 June 1605 and proved 22 July the same year. He concludes thus: I doe appointe Overseers of this my Testament my good Brothers in Lawe, John Bowdiche and George Bowdiche, Gents. and Thomas Prince the elder, my Brother.

I must repeat my promise not to lose sight of yr inquiries. I cannot sufficiently admire your love of antiquity, and the patriotism of your heraldic researches. To afford any assistance would be to me a pride and pleasure."

Mr. Oliver had, in June, favored me with some information not altogether superseded by the later memoranda of his correspondent, as will appear by these extracts: "Gibbe or Gibbs came originally from Venton or Fenton in Dartington Parish. To Thos. Gybbe & Margaret his wife Dr. Edmund Lacy, Bp. of Exeter on 22 June 1437 licensed a chapel, infra mansionem suam in Dartyngton situatam. In the early part of Q. Elizabeth's reign, the family sold this property, and settled in the Parish of St. George's Clist near Exeter. There I believe the late Surgeon of this City, Geo. Abraham Gibbs was born. He died here 9 Novr. 1794, & was buried in the family vault at George's Clist. You are aware, that he was father to Sir Vicary Gibbs, who was born near Palace Gates, Exeter, and was baptized 12 Novr. 1751 by Revd. Wm. West, the Arian Minister of this City. This eminent lawyer became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, & dying in Russell Square, London, on 8 Feb. 1820 was buried at Hayes, Kent. Arms of Gibbs, Ar. 3 Battle axes, sable.

Southcotes came from Winkley Parish. A branch settling at Indio in S. Bovey, made a considerable fortune at the dissolution of Religious houses in Devon, to several of which he, John S. had previously been steward. From Indio ramifications spread to Calverleigh, Mohun's Ottery, Shillingford, Dulcishays, all in Devon, and one branched to Bliborough, Co. Lincoln. Arms of Southcote, Arg. a Chevron Gules, betw. 3 cootes Sab."

From the same gentleman I had learned, in May, that a Lutheran clergyman of Bremen, the great-grandfather of Lord Ashburton, had son John, who was born there in 1697 came at the age of 20 to Exeter, was by Act of Parliament naturalized March 1723 died in 1748, having laid the foundations of the family property. He left several children, of whom one daughter married the celebrated lawyer, Dunning, the opponent of the ministry in the American revolutionary war, who, at its close, being made a peer, took the title of Lord Ashburton from the great landed interest of the Barings in that vicinity. Francis, a son, made a baronet May 1793 was father of Sir Thomas, of Alexander, the happy negotiator of the Treaty of Washington, and others.

Other inquiries in Devon, in which abundant kindness was exhibited in all quarters, from Plymouth to Axminster, furnished some reward. At the parish of Plympton St. Mary, in which part of the church dates back to 1240, the register afforded evidence, that Thomas Snelling, son of William Snelling of Chaddlewood, who was son of Robert S. of Plympton, was born 1560 "married Joan, daughter and heiress of Thomas Elford, Esquire, of Bridge House;" that "21 day of November 1644 was buried Thomas Snelling of Chaddlewood, gent." The incumbent of this parish, Revd. Wm. I. Coppard, favored me with copy of inscription, in the neighboring parish church of St. Maurice, to the honor of "Samuel Snelling, Gent. twice maior of this town. He died the 20 day of November 1624," which is terminated by some lines not worth bringing so great a distance. His eyes, perhaps aided by his memory, deciphered, from a time-worn, horizontal, freestone over a tomb in the grave yard, what would otherwise have eluded my power, the commemoration of "Sampson, son of John Snelling of Chaddlewood, who departed this life 26 Decr. 1638."

From him I learned, too, that the arms of the Snellings here were the same with those in Gwillim's Heraldry, to which we turned, for the Snellings of Surrey; and that the family in this quarter is long since extinct, and Chaddlewood has been some years in possession of the family of Symons.

By Revd. Ambrose Stapleton, Vicar of East Budleigh, near Sidmouth, I was most liberally supplied with evidence from the registry of many generations of the families of Clap, Conant, and Ford, of which perhaps these few may be sufficient :

William Conant married Novr. 26 — 1588
 Roger Conant baptized April 9 — 1593
 Philip Clap married Novr. 27 — 1606
 Philip Clap baptized January 28 — 1609

Search for any memorial of Revd. John White, the friend of early planters in Massachusetts Bay before the Charter of Charles I, was unsuccessful. Vol. I. 390 of Hutchins' History of Dorset in 4 folios, in the part of his work assigned to the town and borough of Dorchester, title Parish of St. Peters, head of registers of burials, (which begins about 1560,) has these words : " 1648 July 24, Mr. John White, minister of God's word, was buried after abiding forty one years minister of this town."

For the ancestor of the family of President Stiles of Yale College, Revd. Geo. Carter Cardale of Millbrook, near Amptill, in Bedfordshire, searched the Parish register from 1564 for names of all the family down to 1650, and gave me transcript, as follows : " 1581 Rychard Stylls sonne of Rychard Stylls was baptized 20th of June. 1591 Maria Stylls daughter of Thomas Stylls was baptized 7th of March. 1595 John Stylls the son of Thomas Stylls was Christened the 25th of December. 1600 Chrystopher Styles the sonne of Thomas Stylls was baptized 28th March. 1602 Francis Stylls son of Thomas Stylls was baptized the 1st day of August. 1604 Joane Stylls daughter of Thomas Stylls and Maria his Wyfe was baptized the 8th day of Januarie. 1605 Joane Stylls the Wyfe of Thomas Stylls was buried the 22 of Januarie. 1607 Elyzabeth Stylls Daughter of Thomas Stylls and Maria his Wyfe was baptized 28 December. 1612 Thomys Stylls Son of Thomas Stylls was baptized the 7 of February. 1614 Wyddow Styles was buried ye 20 March."

Information of our Revd Zechariah Symmes and of Long, one of his parishioners, was sought from the place of his earliest labours, and was communicated in a letter of which I copy the greater part :

“DEAR SIR, — I am happy to inform you, that our Register contains many signatures by Zechariah Symmes as Minister of the parish of Dunstable in the County of Bedford. Burials 1625 from June to March 1625-6 we find 40 funerals, & all marked — plague

Signed ZECHARYE SYMMES Minister.

NICHOLAS PERKINS, JOHN CRAWLEY Churchwardens.

Baptized 1626 Jany. 10 Willm. Symmes the son of Zacharie Symmes baptized the 10th Jany.

1628 Marie the Daughter of Zacharie Symmes was baptized the sixteenth day of April.

1629 Elizabeth the Daughter of Zechariah Symmes baptized the first of January.

1630 Huldah the Daughter of Zacharie Symmes the 18th March.

1632 Hannah the Daughter of Zechariah Symmes 22th of August.

1633 Rebekah Daughter of Zechariah Symmes 12th Feb.

Buried 1633, 20 Burials are recorded. Signed

ZACHARIAH SYMMES Minister

Baptized Anno Domini 1630

Matthew Hickson } Churchwardens
Daniel Fossie }

Zacharye Sonne of Robert Longe the 20th of October

ZACHARIAH SYMMES Minister.

I certify that the Registers of Births viz. seven written on the reverse side of this paper and that above are all true Copies extracted from the Register Books belonging to the parish of Dunstable in the County of Bedford

SOLOMON PIGGOTT A. M. Rector of Dunstable

Dunstable July 4th 1842. witness GEORGE DERBYSHIRE
Parish Clerk.

Buried Anno Dom. 1631.

Sarah Longe buried the 12th December

ZACHARIAH SYMMES Minister

I certify that the above is a true copy extracted from the Burial Register belonging to the parish of Dunstable in the County of Bedford. SOLOMON PIGGOTT A. M. Rector.

Rectory, Dunstable July 4th, 1842.

Dear Sir, I suppose that the Revd. Zecharie Symmes was the Rector of Dunstable tho it is only mentioned Minister & as his Family of Daughters seems to have rapidly en-

creased & the Living being then very small in value, as it is at present, he removed to America; where I am glad to find from your account he obtained a good settlement & saw his Daughters married to worthy & substantial persons.— You may be sure that Zech. Symmes removed to support his family, as he remained at Dunstable only 8 years, his handwriting evincing this which thus commences, under Burials 1625

Z. S. the vith September.

16 March (signed by Minister and churchwardens, as in the first instance above.)

His signature ends 1633. The 25th March (signed as in second instance.)

Mr. Piggott adds: “It is evident that the plague had occurred in July 1625 before Mr. Zech. Symmes came, which was in Sept. 1625; it raged also much 1630, for there are recorded about 30 deaths with plague.

Inquiry about Govr. Eaton at Stony Stratford produced from Revd. Wm. H. Bond this reply: “I have minutely examined the Register Books belonging to the Parish of Stony Stratford in my possession, but the years previous to 1619 are in so mutilated a state that very little is legible in them. There are no remains of Registers so far back as 1590, so that the Baptism of the party, to whom your letter refers, cannot be met with. But I find, upon examining through the year 1618 traces of an entry of the Baptism of a child belonging to a Jerome Eaton, and also another entry in the year 1621 of a daughter of the same Jerome Eaton; so that it appears from our Register Books, that families of the name, to which your letter refers, were living in Stony Stratford a few years subsequent to the supposed date of the Birth of Theophilus Eaton, and probably they were his relatives, but I do not find any traces of the family name after 1621. This is all the information I am able to give you at present.”

Revd. Dr. Taylor wrote from Dedham, 8 Sept. “I wish that my reply to your letter, now more than a month old, were more satisfactory to myself with regard to the interesting personages, who proceeded from our Village to be so honorably remembered on your side of the Atlantic.

I have diligently examined our oldest registers commen-

cing in 1596, and have found the following Entry; John son of Edmund Sherman baptized 4 Jan. 1614. The Village abounds in persons of the name. Not so Rogers, I hardly know at present one of the name; but one of our most striking monuments is that of John Rogers. It represents him in the act of preaching, and the following inscription is upon it:

Johannes Rogersius
 Hic quam
 Prædicavit expectat
 Resurrectionem.
 { Oct 8vo
 Domini 1636
 Ælatis 65
 Ministerii 42
 Huic Ecclesiæ 31
 Obiit

Hoc affect' sinceri symbolum pesuit
 Geo. Dunne Chirurg bonis.

This John Rogers must, according to the above dates, have been born in 1571 & the Protomartyr's death happens in 1555. There remains the interval of 16 years between them, which would probably bring our John Rogers, the grandson of the martyr, if there is truth in your tradition, to which I have nothing here corresponding. I wish I could trace the descent, but it is hopeless to attempt it.

Among the names which met my view in searching the registers were the following, which I subjoin for no better purpose than for curiosity to speculate upon, if any of them are common in the new Dedham, as they are still in the old.

Sherman	Rogers	Cooper	Mason	Ham
Ellis	Barker	Baker	Garrod	Lewis
Freeman	Candeller	Abbott	Cole	Littlebury
Lufkin		Sidney	Templeman	

Upon inquiry among the people, I do not hear any tidings of the original Emigration."

Uncertain genealogies made no part of my investigations, but frequently cases turn up in England, that may be aided by inquiry in our country. Sir Thomas C. Banks, author of the Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England, wrote me, about our early settlers, "many of them were the branches of noble and distinguished houses in England. The Percys in Virginia I consider descended from the old Percys, Earls

of Northumberland, & their line traceable if duly inquired into. I suspect the family of Gardiner, at Gardiner's Island, to be the representatives of Mr. Gardiner, who married one of the co-heiresses of the Barony, the most ancient Barony of Fitz Walter, now under claim before the House of Lords by Sir H. Brooke Bridges, Bart. Fitz Walter was the General of the Barons army which obtained the Magna Charta of K. John. The Willoughbys also now in the United States I have reason to believe are the heirs of the dormant Barony of Willoughby of Parham. I do not know whether any of the Drummonds made any permanent settlement, but the Earl of Perth had a large grant. His heir, the Duke, who was in the rebellion of 1745, did not die at sea, as mentioned by most historians. He never quitted England. His grandson, his heir, is now living near Durham; and an interesting case respecting the Duke, his marriage, place of retirement after the fatal battle of Culloden, &c. &c. is about to be investigated before the Lords' Committees for privileges. About 5 or 6 years ago I drew up, and published the Case."

Less success attended my inquiries in Kent than was expected. From the clergyman of Tenterden a reply to questions was not obtained. A London friend, on an excursion to Dover for some weeks, obtained evidence, that a descendant of our Starr of whom the emigration from Kent is before mentioned, named Simon, "came from America" four generations ago, and settled at Dover. In the present day, one of the name, a Barrister, resides there; and another, in the generation before the last, married a Capt. Tickner at Ramsgate. The same gentleman, writing in Novr. from London, to another member of our Society, gives the result of research for another of our New England early families: "I made many enquiries of the family of Cheever, a most respected and useful character, without any effect. The name of Chivers (the same name) occurs in Town, as Drapers and Taylors. I always had a notion, that many of the Fathers would be in that state of life here, in which their families were likely to have issued local tokens. See 2 Annals of Commerce, 4to. pp. 390, 437, 560, 672. They were in that day small, of copper or brass, issued by tradesmen & innkeepers for their own

use and circulation (that is, between 1630 and 1700.) Knowing a Kentish young man, who had some coins, I applied to him, and was most agreeably surprised to receive one brass coin of the family of Cheever, which I will soon send to our friend. On one side, obverse, is James Cheever, with a hand grasping an antique pair of shears; reverse "In Canterbury 57," with a rose, round the edge; in the centre a rose (merely ornamental) and "J. C." 57 is 1657, it could be no other. I have a local coin of my own family, the date 1655; and I have others of the date. Of the scarcity of these coins I can speak: one of my family coins is in the Collection of the Duke of Cleveland, and besides my own I know no other. The shears have no holes for the fingers. This Cheever was of your New England family, and he was a Canterbury man. He was a draper, taylor, or perhaps an ironmonger. In those simple times these trades were very respectable. (See Life of Sir H. Davy, chap. I.)

I am making inquiries concerning a still more respected name in New England."

Selecting from Berry's County Genealogies, in many folios, that volume in which the Kent families are contained, and looking for one of our Old Colony settlers, on p. 30, 31, I find,

"William Tylden paid aid for lands in Kent, at the making the Black Prince a knight, 20th Edward III. from whom descended

William Tylden, of Wormshill, Co. Kent, Esq. ob. 23d Decr. 1613, and buried there in the back chancel.	=	Elizabeth, daur of James Tonge of Tunstall, Co. Kent, gent. ob. 3d June 1625, bur. at Wormshill in the back chancel.
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The succession is given down to

Richard Tylden of Millsted, Esq. living in 1829.	=	Jane, daur. of Dr. Auchmuty, rector of New York, & coheires to her brother Lieut. Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, K. C. B. &c. &c.
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Sir John Maxwell Tylden of Millsted, Co. Kent, a lieut. col. in the army, knighted 1812, as proxy for his maternal uncle, Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, G. C. B. at the installation of the Knights of the Bath in that year."

William Burton Tylden, a major in the Royal Engineers.

Mary Isabella, mar. Ralph Price, rector of Lyminge, Kent.

The account proceeds: "The Tyldens are a very ancient family in this county, and appear to have separated into three distinct branches. The first, and the most ancient is here recorded. The second was originally of Tenterden, and went into Sussex; mention is made of this family in the visitation for that county. One of the Tenterden family went to America, with the Pilgrims, and has founded a numerous family of the name in that country, but they spell their name with an *i* instead of a *y*. The third branch settled at Ifield, in Kent, and spell their name with an *i*."

"In the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, William Tylden was settled at Wormshill in this county, and, from several remarks and notes in very old books, it appears that his brother was the clergyman of Brenchley, and there are memorials of the Tyldens in the churchyard; therefore it is presumed, that place was the original property of the family, and two farms in the adjoining parish of Marden are now called Great and Little Tilden." The author might have added, as my map shows, that the parish of Tilden is at no great distance. The termination, *den*, is very common in names of places in Kent, as *ham* is in Norfolk, and many other counties.

Of another Old Colony stock my friend, who is named in the following transcript, furnished the account: "The GORHAMS of New England probably emigrated from Benefield, near Oundle, in Northamptonshire. In Benefield Register of Baptisms we have the following entry, John Gorram, son of Ralph Gorram baptized Jan. 28, 1620-1; the name of Ralph is not found in any subsequent Register, though there are many entries of this family down to 1671; neither is the death of John his son recorded there. Hence it is certain that both Ralph and John quitted Benefield for some other abode. It was, probably, therefore this Ralph Gorram who had a grant of land in New Plymouth in 1637, and that John Gorram, who died of a fever at Swanzey,* while in command of a company in Philip's war, 5 Febr. 1675-6, was his son. John had sons, James, John, Joseph, and Jabez, as mentioned in Farmer's Genealogical Register,

* I. Mather's Hist. Indian Wars, 21.

Appendix. The second, John, was a colonel, and died at Barnstaple* in 1715, where there is a monumental inscription to his memory. He left a son John, who was sheriff of Barnstaple.

This family was descended from the De Gorrans of La Tanniere near Gorram, in Maine on the borders of Brittany, where William, son of Ralph de Gorram, built a castle in 1128. A branch came over to England with the Conqueror. One of the family occurs in 1086 at Coppenhall near Fressingfield, Suffolk, (Domesday II. 441.) Two others were Abbots of St. Albans, namely Geoffrey, from 1120-1146, and Robert, his nephew, from 1151-1166. The Abbots granted one of their manors, Westwyk, now Gorhambury, near St. Albans, and other property, to a favoured relative, whose descendants settled in Hertfordshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. Sir Hugh de Gorram died at Churchfield near Oundle in 1325. His eldest son sold Churchfield in 1332, from which time the family declined, but continued in that vicinity, at Benefield, Glapthorne, and King's Cliff, till the latter part of the 17th century. The only remaining branch of the Northamptonshire Gorhams settled at St. Neots in Huntingdonshire, about 1676, and remained there till 1840. It is still continued in the Revd. George Cornelius Gorham, B. D. late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, now of Remenham, near Henley on Thames, who, in the *Collectanea Topographica* (Vol. V. pp. 182-199, 329-345 and Vol. VI. pp. 284-289, and in Vol. VII.) has given an elaborate account of the Anglo-Norman family of his name, during the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries; and who possesses many antient Charters and seals of the Norman family, from 1162 to 1238, when it became extinct in France. The father of Ralph Gorram, above mentioned, who emigrated to New England, was James Gorram of Benefield, born cir. 1550, married 1572 Agnes Bernington, and died 1576. Ralph was born 1575."

Perplexity about *our* Sir Richard Saltonstall, called by Hutchinson (who is not often either so indistinct or erroneous) "son or grandson of Sir Richard Saltonstall, Lord Mayor of London," was relieved by finding in Thoresby's

* My friend uses the English form of this name.

History of Leeds, Ed. 2, by T. D. Whitaker, LL. D. &c. Vol. II. 236: "Gilbert Saltonstall of Halifax had son, by his first wife, Samuel, who was father of Sir Richard Saltonstall,* knight, who married Grace, d. of Robert Kaye, Esq. and by her had son Richard, born at Woodsome 1610, obiit 1694, married Mariel d. of Brampton Gurdon, of Assington in Suffolk, Esq."

A lineal descendant of the Harlackendens, Charles K. Probert, Esquire, of Newport, near Bishop Stortford, having obtained my letter to Rev'd. Robert Watkinson, vicar of Earls Colne in Essex, to whom I had written for any information of the family above what Morant's Essex could afford, kindly undertook the task of reply. Besides favouring me with a pedigree purporting to begin in 1081, accompanied with an inscription of that date on the tomb of William Harlakenden, Esquire, of Woodchurch in the County of Kent, and illustrated with a "Nota q'd iste Willmus Harlakenden vocatus fuit de antiqua familia Harlakendeni in Woodchurch que cognoscitur tam per nomen Burgi alias The Boroughe of Harlakenden quam per nomen Speluncæ alias the Denne of Harlakenden," (which pedigree, embracing but twelve generations before its verification "under the hand of William Segar Garter King of Arms," may reasonably be thought to have lost a couple of hundred years,) he sent me the Arms of the Harlackendens of Earls Colne, handsomely tricked off, "the same as those borne by Richard and Roger and all the Essex branch of the family." It bears date 1635. Quarterly, Harlakenden, Willes, Londenoyes and Oxenbridge. 1st quarter. Azure, a fess erminè between three lions heads erased Or. langued Gules. By the name of Harlakenden. 2d. quarter. Argent a bordure Gules, within it three chevronels of the second. By the name of Willes. 3d. quarter. Or. three cross crosetts fitchy Gules. By the name of Londenoyes. 4th. quarter. Gules within a bordure Vert. 11 scallop shells Argent, a lion rampant Argent, langued Azure. By the name of Oxenbridge.

Roger Harlakenden, apparently the first of the family in Essex, born Aug. 1541, died 21 Jan. 1602, married Eliza-

* "Sir Richard, Lord Mayor of London, 1597, was son of Gilbert by third wife." So, it appears, our patentee was his nephew.

beth, fil. Thomæ Hardres et relicta Georgii Harlakenden de Woodchurch, Arm. and had issue Richard, his second son, born 22 July 1568, died 22 Aug. 1631, married Margaret Hubbert, d. of Edwd. Hubbert, Esq. of Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex. His eldest son, Richard, born 21 Decr. 1600, died 4 Sept. 1677 married Alice, d. of Henry Mildmay of Graces, Essex, about May 1630. His second son, Roger, born 1 Oct. 1611 at Earls Colne, married Elizabeth, d. of Godfrey Bosseville of Gunthwayte, County of Yorke, Arm. 4 June 1635, came to New England the next month. His seventh daughter, Mabell, born 27 Sept. 1614 at Earls Colne, accompanied her brother, and is said in this genealogy to have married John Haynes. Our Governor Haynes, who we know had large estate in Essex, was come over the year before Harlakenden.

Morant informs us, that Roger Harlackenden, Esquire, purchased from the Earl of Oxford, 2 Sept. 1583, for the sum of £2000 the manor and park of Earls Colne, with the appurtenances, and 5 messuages, 5 tofts, 5 gardens, 5 orchards, 1000 acres of arable, 200 of meadow, 600 of pasture, and 45s. rent. Henry, Earl of Oxford, the son, granted a release, 2 March 1622, to Richard and Thomas, sons of said Roger Harlackenden. See Vol. II. 211. He says, the family of Harlackenden was very ancient in Kent.

This Henry Mildmay, who was third son of Sir Thomas and his wife Alice, and so cousin of our first Govr. Winthrop, took for his second wife, says Morant II. 24. 25, Amia, d. of Brampton Gurdon abovenamed. William Mildmay, of Harvard College, 1647, was son of this gentleman, I think, rather than of Sir Henry, as Mather says. The regicide was of Mulsho, in the same County; but there were several families of the name.

From Lysons, *Magna Britannia* I. 137, of the parish of Stretley, I extract: "The family of Wingate had a seat at Sharpenhoe, a hamlet of this parish, for several generations; and here it was that Edward Wingate, the arithmetician, is said to have been born. — At this hamlet is a charity school for eight children, founded in 1686 by Richard Norton, and endowed with a rent charge of £10 per annum." My inquiry, about this family of Norton, from the clergyman of Luton, the nearest town to Stretley, because this parish was

vacant, produced no information. Of our John Norton Mather gives the birthplace Starford in the County of Herts, but as no such place can be found, the English authority of Brook in *Lives of the Puritans* III. 419 which makes it Storford in that County might be followed, did not the family tradition point to Sharpenhoe above mentioned.

It may be thought that of Revd. John Wilson, the first minister of Boston, every desirable point of knowledge is commonly possessed. Of his father, the Revd. William, Prebendary of Windsor, where our John was born, much is told in Ashmole's (*Elias*) *Antiquities of Berkshire* III. 157.

Sir Henry Chauncy published in 1700 the *History of Hertfordshire*, reprinted at Bishop Stortford, 1826; but though our Charles Chauncy, Vicar of Ware 1627-34, is mentioned in his place, no account of his origin, which was at Yardley in this same County, is given, though the author fondly recounts his own genealogy from the conquest.

Northampton furnishes a more abundant relation to our country than many of the inland counties. Brown, the founder of a short-lived opprobrious name of a sect, had a living in 1592, at Achurch, near Oundle, and a fair account of him is found in *Bridges' History*, 2 Vol. folio. ed. Oxford 1791 by Revd. Peter Whalley, II. 366. Baker, in his *History and Antiquities of the County*, which I regret to say will be left incomplete, besides his pedigree of the Washington family, supplies a candid account of Oxenbridge to take off the venom of honest Antony Wood. From him I take an inscription in the church of Dodford, because our Dr. Franklin's origin is from the immediate neighborhood. In I. 362 he gives it:

Elizabeth Francklyn
wife of Lemuel Francklyn vicar
of Little Hoton who died
Novr. the 30th.
1635.

Examination of a Register of the diocese of Sarum, from early in the 13th century, printed by Sir Thomas Philips, a distinguished Antiquary, but never published, helped me to one or two of our New England divines from Wiltshire: Wilielmus Noyes p. m. at the church of Choldrington 1602, and

Nathan Noyes p. r. Wm Noyes at the church of West Chaldington 1621. I conjecture the meaning of p. m. here to be, by removal; and p. r. pro rectore. Petrus Thatcher p. r. Hugonis Williams at the church of St. Edmund, Sarum, by the Bishop in 1622. Also Thomas Hotchkiss p. m. Johannis Woodbridge, inducted at the church of Stanton juxta Highworth 1637. Chaldington, Choldrington, or Choulderton is near Great Amesbury.

The baptismal name of Saxton, minister of Scituate, which Mather failed to give, who returned home and was settled at Leeds, is in Thoresby's Vicaria Leodicensis found to be Peter.

At the Library in Red Cross street, London, usually called Dr. Williams's, sometimes the Dissenters' Library, were found some MSS. of collections about church affairs, apparently compiled 150 years since, containing many biographical notices; but in three immense folios all that seemed worth extracting follows:

"Mr. Thomas Allen, a Nonconformable Minister, son of John Allen a Dyer in the city of Norwich of a competent estate was born and baptized in that city in 1608. He was educated in Caius College in Cambridge where he took the degree of M. A. He was afterwards Minister of St. Edmunds in the said city of Norwich and was silenced by Bishop Wren about the year 1636 (together with Mr. Bridges and others) for refusing to read the book of sports and conform to other things, or to conform to other innovations then imposed. He fled into New England in the year 1638 and continued there till about the year 1651, and then returned to Norwich where he was chosen Minister and so continued till the 24th of August 1662 about eleven years. Then he was ejected for Nonconformity, as near 2000 more were, and thenceforward, preached upon all occasions he could get, to a Congregational Church there till his death.

He married 1 Anne the daughter of Mr. Sadler of Patcham in Sussex by his wife, the daughter of Shelley, by whom he had a son named Thomas. 2 He married the widow of Major Sedgwick, but by her he had no issue.

He writ a book, entitled "A Chain of Scripture Chronology, from the creation of the world till the death of Jesus Christ in 7 periods." London pr. 1659. There is before

it a Preface "To the judicious reader," written by William Greenhill, the 9th of the 6th mo (June) 1658. He was a very religious, able and practical preacher. This Mr. Thomas Allen died at Norwich in September 1673 in the 65 year of his age and was buried there.

Mr. Thomas Allen, the son of this Mr. Thomas Allen the Nonconformable Minister by Anne his first wife was educated first at school where he made very good progress and afterwards admitted of Lincoln's Inn. He is a very accomplished and ingenious gentleman but much depressed with melancholy, which renders him in a manner useless. He was living in Norwich in 1692.

I first borrowed and then bought that excellent large Book in folio of manuscripts and a great number of loose sheets in the year 1690. They were left him by his father, who was a very understanding person, and were formerly, as I have been credibly informed, Sir John Highams of Suffolk, a most religious gentleman and an eminent patron of the Puritans, and Patriot of his Country and a curious collector of choice manuscripts.

Robert Allen, brother to the said Thomas Allen the Nonconformable Minister was sheriff of Norwich in 1648, and was put out from being Alderman in 1660 upon the Restoration of King Charles II. The Alderman was living in 1692."

"Johannes Elliot junr. Coll. Jes. admissus in matriculam Academiæ Cant. Jul. 5 an. 1621. — Regr. Acad.

Tho. Eliot Coll. Jes. Art. Bac. an. 1623. Art. Mr. Coll. Jes. an. 1627.

Joh. Eliot non occurrit Art. Bac. vel Art. M.

An. 1622 May 15 Joh. Eliot has his grace (viz. in College) to commence B. A. spondente mro. Beale. (noted by Dr. Worthington from ye books.)

Johannes Eliot (sen.) Coll. Jes. conv. 2. admissus in matriculam Acad. Cant. Mar. 20, 1618 (Regi. Acad.) non occurrit A. B. vel Art. Mr.

But I must not be expected to derive knowledge from such disconnected, or discordant entries.

Much higher satisfaction may by some readers be felt on receiving my transcripts of the State Paper Office.

*Gatherings at her Majesty's State Paper Office, transcribed
9 Sept. 1842. From Vol. XI of Papers relating to Trade
and Plantations fol. 69.*

"Right honorable,

After the performance of our most humble duties, may

it please your good lordships to receive hereinclosed a list of the names of such passengers as took shipping at this port for New England, and that only in April last, in the good ship called the James of London, whereof William Cooper went master. And this in due obedience and observance of your honours letter dated the last of December past. Thus we humbly take leave. Southampton the XIIth day of June 1635. Your lordships most humble servants.

THO. WALFRIS *Coll'r.*

N. DINGLEY *Compt'r.*

JOH. KNAPP *Search'r.*"

Labelled "New England
12 June 1635."

"Passengers for New England."

Addressed "To the right honr'ble the lords of his Majesty's most honorable privie counsell, this at Whitehall,

LONDON."

"Southampton. A list of the names of such passengers as shipt themselves at the town of Hampton in the James of London of III C tonnes, William Cooper master versus New England in and about the VI of April 1635.

Augustine Clement, sometime of <i>Steadinge</i> paynter &c.	Thomas Scoales of Sarum laborer
Thomas Wheeler his servant	John Pike } of Langford labor-
Thomas Browne of Malford weaver	John Musselwhite } ers
Hercules Woodman of the same mercer	Sampson Salter of Caversham fisherman
John & Stephen Evered alias Webb } of Marlborough	Henry Kinge of Brentsley laborer
Gyles Butler } laborers or	William Andrewes of Hampsworth carpenter
George Conssens } husbandmen	John Knight } of Romsey taylers
Thomas Colman } late of	Richard Knight } of Romsey taylers
Thomas Goddard } Marl-	Thomas Smithe of the same weaver
John Pithouse } horough	Nicholos Holte thereof tanner
Anthony Morse } of Marlborough	Robert Feild of Yealing laborer
Willm. Morse } shoemakers	Anthony Thetcher of Sarum tayler &c.
John Hide tayler } late of	Peter Higden his servant
John Parker carpenter } Marl-	James Browne } youthes of Hampton
Richard Walker shoemaker } horough	Laurence Seager } of about 17 yeares old
Maurice Ingles fuller } late of	Henry Leverage } of Sarum taylers &c.
Thomas Davyes sawyer } Marl-	William Parsons } of Romsey carpenter
Thomas Carpenter of Amsbury carpenter	John Emery } ters
	Anthony Emery } ters
	Willm Kemp servant

Willm. Paddey skinner	} late of Lon-		
Edmund Hawes cutler		don	
Edmund Batter maulster	} late of		
John Smale his servant		New	
Michael Shafflin tayler			Sarum
Josuah Verrin roper			
Thomas Antram weaver &			
Thomas Browne his servant			
George Smythe tayler			
Phillip Varren roper			
John Greene surgeon			
Zacheus Courtis of Downton laborer			
Henry Rose of Platford laborer			
Nicholas Batt of the Devizes linnen weaver			

The total number of these men, youthes and boyes are
LIII persons. Besides the wives and children of divers of
the.

N. DINGLEY *Compt'r.*

JOH. KNAPP *Search'r.*

THO. WULFRIS *Coll'r. ibidem.*

Hereunder follows, from the preceding volume, being X.
of same collection fol. 22.

“*Bristoll last of August 1632.*”

WORTHYE SIR, — Although I am not knowne unto you, yet I cannot but sertifie you of the carrage of an unworthy person, on Sir Cristofor Gardner which is lately arrived here in Bristoll out of New England. He is a man I suppose you have herd of, for I am informed he hath in London two wives; about two years and some odd months he went from them both with a harlot into New England, where he remayned some spasse of tyme, before they had intelligence what he was. But in the ende on Isake Allerton cominge over, which testified to the Governor and Assistants that he had spake with on or both of his wives, this Gardner, understanding soe much, fearing he should be called in question, fled, thinking to have gon to the Duch plantation, and soe to have freed himselfe from them, but they speedely making after him, by the helpe of the natives of the country apprehended him and brought him backe, and he remayned with them some spasse of tyme. And then on Purchess, a man who liveth in the estern part of New England, comminge

to the Massatusets, there did he marrye with this Gardner's wench, and take her awaye and this Gardner both with him; which was done about 12 months since, where this Gardner remayned ever since, till the 15th of August last he appeared here in Bristoll, where he doth most scandeslye and baselye abuse that worthy Governor Master Winthrop with the Assistants and enhabitants who lyve under him, reporting that they are noe lesse then traytors and rebels against his Majestye, with divers others most scandols and aprobious speches, which on mye owne knolage is most falce, and sayth furthermore, that he was droven to swime for his lyfe, because he stooode for the king's cause. But the truth is, it was doutinge that they would have hanged him for his abigumie.

I could desire, that you would youse some menes to stope this fellos mouth. Yf I weare sertayne that his 2 wives ar yet alyve, I should be willinge to do mye best that the lawe might be exicuted upon him. Where they lyve, I knowe not, but in London I hear they ar. I would desire you, that you would enquire, whether they ar, and whether they ar yet alyve, and let me understand your minde in it. In the meane whylle I shall doe my best to take offe his falce aspersions which I hope I shall doe amonge honest men, and for others it matters not. Master Wintrop did tell me, he had write to you and to Master Umfris concerning me. I determine to come and may bee to bee with you. There was an oulde acquayntance of mine, which was with me of late, on Lance, a marchant taylor now living In Gloster, which since my first acquayntance with him hath ben in some parts of the West Indes or the Careebo Ilandes, and as he pretendes to me hath gotten expectance of a sertayne stabell commoditye which will bee verye beneficiallye for New England, where he desires to goe and to plant it there. I hope he is an honest man, which makes me to give some credit to him. I wished him to talke with Master Humfris and yourselfe about it, & yf you can finde any probibillitye, which I dout not but you will, In discoursinge with him, you maye doe well to *furdor* him the Best you maye, for I assure you stabell commodityes is the thinge they want there. I shall not *need*, I dout, declare the happy prosedinge and *welfare* of New England, but I dout not but you have hard it from others. But this I maye saye, the Lord hath ben verye gra-

sious unto them, and it is a wonder to me to see what maters theye have done In soe smalle a tyme. Thusse desiringe the Lords blessinge to bee upon you and all thosse that unfaynedly desire his glorye I humbelye take my leve and rest.

Yours to comand & all love,

THOMAS WIGGIN."

Addressed

"To his worthye frend
Master Downinge att his howse
In flete Strete nere
flete Cundet

dde

LONDON."

—

Fol. 34 of same vol.

"Right hono^{ble}

Havinge lately bin in New England in America, and taken notice both of some comodities and advantages to this State wch that contrie will afford, and there havinge visited the plantations of the English and amongst the rest that especially in the Mattachusetts (beinge the largest best and most prospering in all that land) I have made bold to inform yo'r hono'r of some observations wch I have taken both of the contrie and that Plantation.

As for the contrie it is well stored with goodly Timber and Masts for shippinge, and will afford Cordage, Pitch and Tarr, and as good hemme and fflax as in any pte of the world, growes there naturallye fitt for cordage and sayles, whereof this kingdome will soone finde the benefitt, if the plantation proceed awhile without discouragemt. as hitherto it hath done.

For the plantation in the Mattachusetts, the English there beinge about 2000 people, yonge and old, are generally most industrious and fitt for such a worke, havinge in three yeares done more in buyldinge and plantinge then others have done in seaven tymes that space, and with at least ten tymes lesse expence.

Besides I have observed the planters there, and by their loving just and kind dealinge with the Indians, have gotten their love and respect and drawne them to an outward con-

formity to the English, soe that the Indians repaire to the English Governor there and his deputies for justice.

And for the Governor himselfe, I have observed him to bee a discreete and sober man, givinge good example to all the planters, wearinge plaine apparell, such as may well be-seeme a meane man, drinkinge ordinarily water, and when he is not conversant about matters of justice, putting his hand to any ordinarye labour with his servants, ruling wth much mildness, and in this particular I observed him to be strict in execution of Justice upon such as have scandalized this state, either in civill or ecclesiasticall government, to the greate contentmt of those that are best affected, and to the terror of offenders.

Of all wch. I myselfe havinge bin an eye witnesse am the rather induced to present the same to yo'r hono'r to cleare the reputation of the plantation from certain false rumors and scandales, wch. I perceive since my retorne to England some persons, ill affected to the plantations there, have cast abroad, as namely one Sir Christopher Gardiner, whoe leavinge two wives here in England, went with an other yonge woman into New England, there, being discovered by letters from England, he was seperated from his wench. A second is one Moreton whoe (as I am Informed by his wife's sonne and others) upon a foule suspition of Murther fled hence to New England, and there falling out with some of the Indians, he shott them with a fowling peice, for wch and other misdemeanors, upon the Indians complaint, his howse by order of Court there, was destroyed and he banished the plantation. A third was one Ratcliffe whoe as I am crediblie informed, for most horrible blasphemy was condemned there to lose his eares, whoe with the former two, and some other the like discontented and scandalous persons, are lately returned hither, seekinge to cover the shame of their owne facts, by castinge reproaches upon the plantation, doe addresse themselves to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, whoe by their false informations is nowe projectinge howe to deprive that plantation of the priviledges graunted by his Ma'tie and to subvert their government, the effects whereof will be the utter ruine of this hopefull plantation, by hinderinge all such as would goe to them, and drivinge those already planted there either to retorne, or disperse into other

places, wch I leave to your grave judgm't myselfe being none of theire plantation, but a neighbour by, have done this out of that respect I bere to the generall good. I have bin too breife in this relation in regard I feared to be over troublesome to yo'r hono'r. Soe I take leave and rest

The XIXth daye of Yo'r honors humble servant
November 1632. THO. WIGGIN."

[This letter is evidently written in a hand different from that of the signer, but his signature varies materially from that of the prior letter, addressed to Downing, which is of the same with the body of *that* letter. Was one letter written by the father, and the other by the son? If so, this letter is from the son, and it is addressed]

“To the right hono’ble S’r John
Cooke knt. principall Secretary
to his Ma’tie and one of his
highnes most hono’ble privie
councill. These dr.”

[10 Sepr. 1842] fol. 41 of same vol.

“ Right ho^{ble}.

Being last night at the Exchange, I enquired what ship carpenters Mr. Winthrop the Governor had with him in New England. Where I was enformed by Mr. Aldersy, the lord keepers brother in law and Mr. Cradock, that the Governor hath with him one William Stephens a shipwright, soe able a man, as they beleive there is hardly such an other to be found in this kingdome, there be 2 or 3 others, but for want of theire names, I could not be satisfied of them. this Stephens hath built here manie ships of great burthen, he made the Royal Merchant, a ship of 600 tonns. this man as they enformed me had more regard to his substantiall performance, then the wages he was to receive, and soe grew to poverty, whereupon he was preparing to goe for Spayne, where he knew he should have wages answeareable to his paynes, had not some friends perswaded him to N. England, where now he lives with great content ; had the

State of Spayne obteyned him, he should have be'n as a pretious Jewell to them; I was further enformed that the plantation having warning this yeare, to accommodate themselves accordingle, will be able next yeare to build a shipp of any burthen; I have here inclosed sent yo'r hono'r the copie of the lords order, I pray God assist yo'r hono'r for the defence and mayntenance of this ho'ble work, and that those lewd and scandolous persons may receive their condigne punishem't, and the plantation proceed with incuradgemt. as yt doth observe, soe humbly craving pardon for this boldnes, dayly praying for yo'r honors health and happines to Gods glorie and the good of his church I rest

yo'r honors humble servant

3^o Ja. 1632

EM. DOWNINGE."

Addressed "To the right hono'ble Sr. John Coke knt. principall Secretary to his Ma'tie and one of his highnes most hono'ble privie councill. these dr. at Court."

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From Vol. I. of Papers called "New England Papers," fol. 145, 146.

"Most Honored Sir,

I received yours of the 14th of february last heer in Boston, by the hands of Cap. Baker the 28th of May, since which tyme I have had noe safe oportunitie to returne any answer. Sir In obedience to his Ma'ties comands I went immediatly to the Governor to whome I shewed your letter and after a serious consultation with himselfe & some of others of aproved integrity and fidelity to his Ma'tie it was resolved to send some persons presently in persuance of Whaly & Goff, whoe were newly fled out of this jurisdiction, before your letters came, by reason the Governor had made a strict search for them, upon sight of a proclamation that came by way of Barbados hether wherein they were proclaymed Traytors; whereupon two persons were select-ed Mr. Tho. Kellond a marchant, & Mr Kirke cap. of a ship, who went hence the same day by post. The progresse

they made in this busines together with the Governours orders I have sent heer inclosed under the Secretarys hand, as also a copy of a letter & apollogy from one Mr. Davenport a minister, to me altogether unknowne.

Honored Sir, Having seriously considered of some expressions in your letter of his Ma'ties gracious acceptance of my former obedience and fidelity, as alsoe something of a more then ordinary earnestnes (as I conceaved) in his Ma'ties desyre of those Coll. apprehensions, and their safe conveying to London, I thought it my duty and humbly intreat it may not be imputed to presumption, that I heer beg leave to informe your honor of some thing in reference thereunto, leaving the whole to your more exact and better judgment.

First, Sir, I conceive, and am of opinion, that these Coll. Whaly & Goff are still in this country and are concealed in some of the Southerne parts untill they may finde a better oportunity to make their escape; and for my ground of this believe, I have bin soe informed about two days since by one Mr. Pinchin and Cap. Lord two of the most considerable persons that live in those parts, with whome I have joynd myselfe in a secrett designe, only knowne to us three, resolving to use my uttmost indeavor to aprehend & secure their persons and have great hopes to effect it, if they are in these parts; and have allreddy given these gentlemen all the encouragement I could by assuring them how acceptable a service it will be to his Ma'tie and beneficiall to themselves, to whome I have alsoe communicated your letter to me.

I shall not presume, most honored Sir, to give you any further trouble in this, but only to intreat you to lett his Ma'tie know that in all humble duty and reverence I cast myselfe at his most sacred feet, humbly acknowledging his great favor in those expressions of his gracious acceptance of my fidelity and obedience, intimated in your letter, for whose service I shall willingly hazard both life and fortune whenever he shall thinke me worthy that honor. and as to this particular concernig Whaly & Goff, as I have hetherto used all the dilligence & industry I am capable off, soe I shall still continue the same untill his Ma'ties comands are effected. And for your owne particular, Noble Sir, I have presumed to beseech this farther favor from you, that you would be pleased to cast your ey upon this enclosed paper

to yourselfe, when your leasure may permitt, it relates only to my owne affayres, which I durst not mingle with any thing concerns his Ma'tie. Soe most humbly and fervently recomending you to the safe protection of the Almighty, I remayne

Most honored Sir,
Your most humble and most obedient servant
T. TEMPLE."

Boston in N. E. the 20th
of August 1661.

Labelled "Boston 20 August, 1661
"From Coll. Temple to
Mr. Sec'y. Morice
about Goffe & Whalley."

—
Fol. 147 of same vol.

"Noble Sir,

Whom though unknowne to me by Face, as also I am to yourselfe, I Honnour for your noble disposition & for your neare Relation, to my, Ever Honoured, Lord, Viscount, Say And Sele, unto whom I have bene continually neare 40 yeares Past, Exceedingly obliged for Sundry Testimoneyes of his Speciall Favors towards me when I lived in London, & when I was in Holland, & after my Returne thence to London, And since my abode in this Wildernesse, which hath bine above 24 yeares. If the most high hath taken him From us, by Death, as I am Informed he hath, The King hath lost the Best of his Peeres & Counsaleirs for Godley Wisdome & Faithfulnesse, The Church and People of god an Assured Pattron, The Commons and Parliament a most Emminent Patriott, the Nobility a Singular Pattiren and ornament, And my Poore Worthlesse Selfe a most Honorable & Faithfull frend, And that in a time when I have most need of his helpe, which I am assured Would not have Failed my Confident Expectation, if any Complaint against me had bene Presented to his Honor with the rest of his Maj'ties most Hono'ble Councill. Multis ille Bonis Flebilis occiditt, Nulli Flebilior quam mihi. Yet as long as his right honorable Son, my lord Fines liveth, he cannot Die,

For in him & I hope in his Posterity that Noble Family will be like that Golden tree the Boughes and Branches whereof Flourished in a Continual Succession.

Uno Avulso non deficiit alter
Aureus Et Simili Frondescens Virga Mettallo.

Sir, being Encouraged by some Expressions of your good affection toward mee, Brought to my Knowledge by one who came lateley, from Boston, heither, I take the Boldnesse to desier this Favor, that you would be pleased to cast your eyes upon the Enclosed Appollie, which I formerly Transmitted to the Deputy Govenor of Massachusets to be by him Communicated to the General Courte. In it you will Find myne Innocyency in Referance to the 2 Collonells to be shuch as might secure me From all feare of Danger & Futher molestation from his Ma'tie in that Respecte, yet because I am sensible of of Possible misrepresentations of mine actions, & Intentions, I humbly Crave leave to Intreate you to lay up in the Repositorie of your minde, your memorie, The true State of my Case that you may Speake a good an Seasonable word of truth in the Cause of the Dumbe & deafe, when God shall have Brought you in Safety to London, as occasion may be offired in the King's Courte, would my age which is past the great Climactericall yeare, & the weakness of my Boddy, which is under sensible decaies as well Shute with so long a Voyage as my minde is Propense to it, I should not Fear to answer anything that can be Suggested or objected against mee, in his Ma'tie presence, being Confident in the King's Justice and æqunimitie, that upon a faire hearing I should be acquitted, & some in Boston who raile against mee, should have their Injurious mouthes Stopped, what Libbirty is denyed unto me, if God Inclyne & Encourage your hearte theirunto, a word From your noble selfe Spoken in Season may be blessed of god to make up, with advantage, & to worke Favorable & Right apprehensions aud perswasions of mee in his Ma'tie & shuch of his most Hono'ble Councells as you maye have occasion of Discourse with aboute these matters.

This is my great Intendment in this lines, humbly to Crave your mindfulness of me & helpfulnesse Toward mee in this Exigent, And not for myselfe alone doe I make this humble Request, But also on the Behalfe of this Poore Col-

loney & of our Govenor & majestrates, who wanted neither will nor Industery to have served his Ma'tie in apprehending ye 2 Collonells, but were Prevented & Hindered by gods overruilling Providence, which withheld them that they Could not Exciquite their true Purpose therein; And the same Providence Could have done ye same, in the Same Circumstances, if they had bine in London, or in the Tower, The Case was thus, The Collones hearing that some who had Entertained them, at their Houses, were in Extreme danger, uppon that Accompt to Prevent the same, Came from another Colloney where they were, & had bine somtime, to N. H: Professing, that their true Intentions, in their Coming at that time was to yeld themselves to be apprehended, for the afforesaid Purpose & accordingly they staid 2 dayes, This was knowne in the Towne, The D. G. waited for the Comming of the Govenor & other majestrats to this towne on the 2d. day, which they also did according to Former Aggrement, Imediately uppon their Coming together, they fell into a Consultation, being out of any Feare of that which Followed, Before they had Issued their Consultation which was not long, the Collonels were gon away, no man knowing how nor whether, Thereuppon a Diligent Search was Renewed, & many were sent Forth on Foote & horsebacke, to recover them in to their hands, But all in vaine. I belive if his Ma'tie Rightly understood the Circumstances of this Event he would not be displeased with our majestrates, but to acquiesce in the Providence of the most high well Knowing that the way of man is not in himselfe, but god worketh all things according to the Counsaile of his owne will, It is now high time that I begge pardon for putting so much trouble uppon you, & that I Conclude with my Prayers to him, whom windes & seas obey to Fill your sailes with Favorable windes & to Carrie your Person as uppon Eagles winges Far above the reach of all hurtfull Dangers, till he shall have landed you safe at your desiered Port, & then to make you a Blessed Instrument of some good unto this Poore Colloney & to myselfe, For which I shall Remaine

Noble Sir, your Humble Servt. & obliged

Faithfull Frend

JOHN DAVENPORT.

N. H. y'e 19th day of ye 6 mounth

Called Augst. 1661.

Sir,

If my lord Saye be yet in vivis, be pleased to Communicate ye inclosed to him, with ye reason of my not writing to his honor at Present, & my Earnest desier of his Favorable helpe, that ye King may be rightly informed Concerning me in this matter ; if you shall find he is not in ye land of ye living my humble request is the same to my lord Fines. But if his honor have not Sufficient Interest in those about his ma'tie for shuch a purpose, my Intreaty to yourselfe is ye same aforementioned. Allso if the Deputy Govenor Mr. Bellingham hath not Rec'd. yt. Letter & ye Appologie to ye General Courte wch I sent above 5 weekes since be pleased to let him peruse this & gett a Coppie of it (I meane ye appolligie) transcribed & Retturne yours againe to your Noble Selfe, to be Improved as you find oportunity to ye best advantage on my behalfe, lastley lett it please you to accept a booke newly come forth wch I make bold to Present unto you for a vade mecum, in your voyage at sea, & for an helpe to Fix your Anchor aright when you come to land & for ever, ye lord Jesus be with you both at sea & land & to Eternity as a mighty Saviour
Amen Farewell, interim."

—

[12 Sept. 1842.] From Vol. II. of New England Papers, fol. 56.

“ Right honourable,

In obedience to your hon'rs comands I have sent yu herew'th as full and true an Answer as I am capeable to give unto the 27 heads of Inquyrie, I received from your hon'rs by our agents, this being the first oportunyty that hath presented, since my receipt thereof, hoping of your hon'rs favourable acceptance thereof & satisfaccon thereby. And I do most humbly desire, that his ma'tie and your Lordships were truely and fully informed of the state and condicon of this his ma'ties Colony of the Massachusetts, and the temper, loyalty and good affecon of his dutifull subjects here. For I understand, that there hath bene several misinformacons presented to his ma'tie and amongst others, that the Inhabitants here have not right to Land or Government but

are Usurpers, that we have protected the murderers of his ma'ties Royall Father in Contempt of his ma'ties proclamation of the 6th of June 1660, which is manifestly untrue. And that we violate all the acts of trade and navigation &c. whereby his ma'tie is damaged in his Customes to the value of 100,000£ yearly, and the kingdom much more, when as by the strickest inquiry that I can make of merchants, unconcerned, and others there hath never bene 5000£ irregularly traded by the merchants of this place in a yeare. It is true now and then, a small vessell or two may slip asyde to France or Holland &c. which the greatest care and diligence can hardly alwayes prevent, yet the damage to his ma'tie is inconsiderable being only for goods imported; for what they carry from hence, the full custome is payd at the place from whence they first bring them, being the groath of some other of his ma'ties plantacons, and if they carry them to England, which generlly is done, they pay the Custome againe, of which our merchants much complaine, and is a temptacon to them to carry some pt. of them elsewhere; but if once discovered, it will make satisfacon for many transgressions. And whatever omissions have bene formerly, I hope hereafter will be carefully redressed. Mr. Randolph, his ma'ties Collect'r here, hath bene very active, and diligent, in the discharge of his place & trust ever since he came hither, and hath had as much helpe and assistance from mysef as I was able to afford, or hee in reason could desire, wch I doubt not, but hee will alwayes readily acknowledge, yet I doe not heare that hee hath mett with any forfeits in this place, that hee hath seene cause to bring to tryall: hee hath sometyme complained to mee of some affronts and discouragemt. wch. hee hath mett withall in words, which would have bene severly anymadverted upon could the persons offending have bene knowne. It is true that the people here shew him lyttle respect, or good affeccon, because they generally looke att him as one that beares noe good will to the Country, but sought the ruin of it, by being a meanes and instrument highly to incense his ma'tie and y'r honers against this poore place, and people, for which they are deeply senceable and sorrowfull, which noe thing but the shines of his ma'ties gracious Countenance, and your hon'rs just fav'r and

indulgence can remove and make glad ; which with pardon
for this bouldnes and trouble is humbly implord by

Your hon'rs humble and
most obedient Ser'vt.

SIMON BRADSTREET."

Boston 18 May 1680

The Lords of his Ma'ties Pr. Council

Addressed

"For the Right honourable, the Lords of
his ma'ties most hon'able privy Council
being a Committee for trade and For-
reigne Plantations.

theis humbly
present."

Labelled

"From the Governor of The Massachusetts
with Answers to Inquiries. Rec'd. the 28 June 1680."

—

Fol. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62 of same vol.

An Answer of the Governor of his Majesties Colony of
the Mattachusetts in New England to severall heads of In-
quiry pursuant to the Order of the Right Honoble the Lords
of his majesties privy Council, appointed a Comittee for
trade and forreign plantations.

1°. Wee have one Generall Court or Asseembly yearly
for the Election of the Governor, Deputy Governour and
Assistants chosen by the Freemen of the Company, who
being so chosen are the standing Council of this Government.
Wee may also have three more General Courts consisting
of Governor, Deputy Governor Assistants and Freemen
who have the Legislative power for making Laws rayseing
mony's, granting Lands Setling Townships &c^a.

2°. Wee have yearely two Courts of Assistants held by
the Governor Deputy Governor & Assistants and may have
as many more as the occasion of the Corporation requires.
This is the highest ordinary Court of Judicature which we
have, and to which belongs the issuing of Appeales from
Inferiour Courts, and tryal by Jurys of all capital Offenders

and maritime or Admiralty cases without a Jury according to the Sea Laws &c^a.

3°. Our Limits by patten as now stated is divided into four parts or Countys, in every of which (for the ease of the people) there are held County Courts, kept by such magistrates and other fit persons as are appointed by the General Court, who have power to heare and determin all cases in that County civil mixt or criminall, not extending to life member or banishment, with liberty for any party greived to Appeale to the Court of Assistants.

4°. Our Statutes, Laws and orders are many, contained in a printed Booke too many and large to transcribe, Some whereof are repealed and more may suddenly bee as any of them may be found repugnant to the Laws of England or otherwise inconvenient.

5°. Wee have no standing Forces, but in our four County's about Forty townes in every of which generally there is a foote Company of listed soldiers, some bigger some lesser, trayned six times in a yeare; in Boston there are eight Company's, in Salem two, and in some other Townes there may bee two, where the Company's are compleate, they have a Capt'n. Lt. and Ensigne &c^a. The lesser Company's commanded by inferiour Officers, in each County there is a Serjeant major, and over the whole a major Generall: Wee have also Six or Seven troopes of horse, all well armed both horse and foote, every Soldier by Law being required to bee alwaies furnished and have in a readiness one pound of powder with bullets match &c^a. proportionable, and every Towne to have alwaies in readiness one barrell of powder for fifty Soldiers, and so proportionable, as a Town Stocke, this besides the Country's magazine.

6°. Wee have onely one Castle scituated upon an Island in the Bay about 3 or 4 miles from Boston, that commands the channel by which ships must pass to the Towne of a considerable strength furnished with about thirty guns, and a platforme by the water side, in the Towne and before the harbour, there is a Blockhouse and severall platformes or Battery's with guns mounted, and the like at Charlestowne to secure and defend the harbour. At Salem likewise there is a small Fort with some few guns in the Towne. The Castle in the Bay is kept with a small garrison in time of

peace, but may suddenly be strengthened by Soldiers from the Adjacent Town's listed and in readiness for that Service, and competently provided with victuals and Ammunition.

7°. No privateers or pyrates frequents our Coasts: It may be, once in Seven or ten yeares a prize may be brought into our Harbour. About two yeares since one Capt. Bernard La Moynes a Frenchman brought hither a Dutch prize taken upon the Coast of Cuba by himselfe and some Englishmen, that assisted him, together with several wounded Dutchmen, which was a trouble and charge to us, one yet remaining amongst us decrepit and unfit for service. But the cargo was Sold or disposed of before the Ship came under comand, two or three more ships of the same company taken by him, hee or his men carryed into New York Road Island &c^a.

8°. The Strength of our Bordering Neighbours is not great, either English, French or Indians; The greatest strength of the Indians now since the Warr are the Maquees living about two hundred miles westward of us towards Canada, with whome wee have ever had Friendship since wee came hither; but of late are somewhat jealous of them, by reason of their receiving and entertaining severall of our Indian Enemies that fled from these parts in the time of the warr, & have carried it unhandsumly since towards our Freind Indians who are o'r Neighbours.

9°. Wee have little or no commerce with the French at Canada, they are reported to be four or five thousand men settled in severall plantations; They at Nova Scotia are but few and weake both at Sea and Land; wee keepe freindship with them and those at Canada, as with all other our Neighbours English & Indians, and of other nations here are none.

10°. Our bounds as now stated by his Majesty from three miles Northerly of Merrimack River to our Southerly line where wee joine to Plimouth Line, is by Land betwixt Forty and Fifty miles; but by Sea (the Land bending inwards) not more than eight or ten Leagues, and so to run in a streight line at both ends through the maine Land from Sea to Sea, the contents of Acres not to be calculated, nor can it be knowne how much manurable Land there is im-

proved or unimproved. In generall the Country is full of rocky hills Swamps and other unprofitable Land and useless ground, not one Acre of ten or twenty in many places manurable or improvable for tillage or hardly for pasturage.

11°. The principall Townes of trade within our Government are Boston Charlestown and Salem, some little trade there is for Country people at Ipswich & Newberry &c^a. the buildings in the Country are generally of timber, many fortified with strong pallsados a good security against the Indians arrows and small shot: In Boston there are some houses of Brick and stone of competent strength and largeness sutable to the condition of the Owners: Since the last great fire in Boston, that consumed about two hundred houses besides warehouses &c^a. It is endeavoured and ordered that all should bee built in the places thereof with brick or Stone; which yet will hardly bee attained by reason of the poverty of the Inhabitants.

12°. There are as many precincts and divisions within our Government as there are Town's vizt. about Forty. In Boston there are three large Churches or meeting houses to wch belongs four ministers, the other Town's generally have one minister some two.

13°. Our chiefe Rivers are Merrimack navigable for small Vessells about twenty miles and Charles River, our harbours, Boston, Charlestown, Salem, Gloucester, and Marblehead capable to receive Ships of good burtheu.

14°. Wee have few or no manufactures as yet vendible in Forreign parts (at least considerable) the Cloth, both woolen and Liinnen, Shoes, hats &c^a made here are used and spent in the Country; our Staple comodities are fish, some peltry mostly traded with, or brought in by our Neighbours, horses, provisions, Cyder, boards timber pipestaves, mackaril and Fish hath formerly been more beneficiall for trade with other his Majesties plantations in America, then now they are, wherewith our merchants produced Sugars Rhum Indigo cotton wool Tobacco &c^a which they transport usually in their own Vessels to England; Some pipe staves, fish, mackarel &c^a wee send to Madera and western Islands, which procures wines for the use of the Country, and some to trade with other English plantations.

Wee have good timber for Shipping tarr pitch and Iron

made in the Country, though in noe great Quantity, hempe and Flax grow's well here, but labour so deare that it can not bee made a commodity to send to other parts; but is onely improved by the Country people for their own occasions: Wee have all our Rigging for Ships generally out of England much cheaper then it can bee made here, the truth is the Country in generall is very poore, and very hard it is for them to cloath themselves and Familys, especially since the great charges and taxes have been upon them, by reason of the late Indian warr, thô for victuall they make a reasonable good shift being a very laborious and industrious people and having Lands of their own. For at our first comming hither and ever since Lands were allotted and Townships granted freely without any purchase or reservation of Rent, otherwise it was foreseen, the people would have been discouraged & the Country not Subdued and improved as now it is. The Comodities imported hither from England are of all sorts generally which that Land affords and may amount to the value of Forty or Fifty thousand pounds yearely.

15°. Some little tryal there hath been of makeing Saltpeter here, which there is no question but by Art may be done, but at so deare a rate by reason of the great wages, wee give for labour at present as makes it uncapable of being a comodity vendable in England, but to much loss.

16°. There may bee neer twenty English merchants within our Government bred up to that calling, and neer as many others that do trade and merchandize more or less; but Forreign merchants of other Nations we have none. — Planters and Servants wee have no certain Account of their number, but are in the generall intimated before; we account all generally from Sixteen to Sixty that are healthfull and strong body's both householders and Servants fit to beare Armes, except Negros and Slaves whom wee arme not.

17°. There have been very few English come to plant in this Jurisdiction for Seven yeares past and more, and few or no Scots Irish or Forreigners in the like space, they rather go to Carolina or other places more comodious and less inhabited, for with us all the Lands neer the Sea Coast are appropriated and improved, and up into the

Country is more difficult (especially for new comers) to plant and Subdue, and must be done by the Setled Inhabitants by degrees, as divers Towns already have been. — There hath been no Company of blacks or Slaves brought into the Country since the beginning of this plantation, for the space of Fifty yeares, onely one small Vessell about two yeares since after twenty months' voyage to Madagasca brought hither betwixt Forty and fifty Negro's most women and Children Sold here for ten 15£ and 20£ apeice, which stood the merchants in neer 40£ apeice one with another : Now and then, two or three Negro's are brought hither from Barbados and other of his Majesties plantations, and sold here for about twenty pounds apeice, So that there may bee within our Government about one hundred or one hundred and twenty, and it may be as many Scots brought hither and sold for Servants in the time of the warr with Scotland, and most now married and living here, and about halfe so many Irish, brought hither at severall times as servants.

18°. There a very few blacks borne here I thinke not above or Six at the most in a yeare, none baptized that I ever heard of, the number of whites born yearly I cannot give an exact Acco't of, but Suppose there may bee four or five hundred born one yeare with another, most baptized except the Anabaptists who will not and some others that do not desire it.

19°. As for marriages there are about two or three hundred yearely it may bee somewhat more.

20°. I thinke that ordinarily there are more born then dye in a year, except in the time of the Indian Warr and the small pox about two year's since, wherein many more dyed then was borne ; for the warrs consumed Seven or eight hundred and the small pox no less.

21°. It's hard to give a true and certain estimate of merchants Estates, which many cannot do themselves ; but there are two or three in our Corporation that may bee worth Sixteen or eighteen thousand pounds apeice, some few others worth eight or ten thousand pounds apeice, a third sort worth four or five thousand pounds apeice, and some worth little or nothing ; / Few planters or Country people have any great Estates, hee is accounted a rich man in the Country that is worth one thousand or Fifteen hun-

dred pounds, where Land is esteemed far above the true worth, or proportionable to the rent that it will give, and it must bee a very great stock of cattle that will amount to five hundred pounds, and more then ordinarily any man in the Country keeps, they bearing no greater price here then in England if so much, the wealth of our Colony is rather in conceit then in reality.

22^o. There about one hundred or one hundred and twenty Ships Sloopes Katches and other Vessells that trade to and from hence yearly of our own or English built, most of them belonging to this Colony; wee have eight or ten Ships of one hundred ton's or upwards, three or four of two hundred ton's or more, and about forty or Fifty fishing Katches of betwixt twenty and Forty ton's; Six or eight English Ships do usually come hither yearly belonging to the Kingdom of England, bringing comodities of all sorts from thence.

23^o. The obstructions wee [meet] with in our trade is the generall decay of any profitable trade in the places wee mostly trade unto, viz^t. to all his Majesties plantations in America, where wea vend our horses, boards timber provision, mackaril fish, &c^a. for the comodities of those places which are spent here or transported into England, but finde those markets many times so overlaid and clogged with the like comoditys from England Ireland and other places, that many of our comodities are sold at cheaper rates many times then they were worth at home. 2^{ly}. The Alger men of warr infesting the Seas in Europe have taken some of our Ships and men, which is a discouragement to our trade and navigation. 3^{ly}. The French at Nova Scotia, or Acada (as they call it) do interrupt our Fishers in those parts, and Sr. Edmond Andros Governour of New Yorke for his highness the Duke of Yorke doth the like betwixt the French and Pemaquid, requiring duty to be paid to them by all our Vessells that fish in those Seas, otherwise threatning to make prize of them, which hath been alwaies formerly free for his Majesties Subjects for Fishing ever since we came hither: Wee humbly pray to understand his Majesties pleasure herein.—4^{ly}. The double custom which our merchants pay for Sugar Indigo Cotton wool Tobacco &c^a. first at the places from whence they fetch these comodities,

the greatest part whereof is transported from hence to England, where they pay the full custome again.

24°. The greatest advantage and improvement of our trade and incouragement of this poore plantation will bee his Majesties gracious Favour and protection of us (and of your Honors under him) in the free and full injoiemment of all our liberties and priviledges granted by his Royal Father of blessed memory, and confirmed by his present Majesty in his gracious Letter of 22th. of June 1662 with an additionall gracious and princely promiss to advance the benefit trade and welfare of this his Majesties Colony by his utmost indeavour. 2^y/ A free trade, if it may stand with his Majesties pleasure (at least for some few ships for some time) in regard of that low condition, with this Colony is now reduced unto by the late Indian warr, wherein (for the safeguard of our Selves & neighbours) wee expended above Forty thousand pounds, and the two great fires in Boston, the first whereof consumed above 70 houses the latter about 200 dwelling houses, with many Warehouses, whereby it is thought the third part (at least) of the wealth of Boston was consumed.

25°. Wee impose no rates or duty's upon goods exported they being generally the produce of the Country got with hard labour and sold at low prizes, or such as have paid large Custom's to his Majesty at the ports from whence they are brought hither, and but one penny per pound upon goods imported, when they come into the merchants hands, which is the tax we have set upon houses Lands cattle and other Estate of the Country yearly, which with twenty pence per head poll money, and a small rate upon wine Rhum Cyder beare &c.^a amounts neer Fifteen hundred pounds per annum, which is all the tax and revenue we have for the support of the Government, Salary's to Officers, charges of Fortifications, garrison at the castle &c.^a but in the time of the Indian warr, were forced to have 10 or 15 of those rates upon all mens Estates in a year which hath much impoverished the Country, and yet we remain much in debt to this day.

26°. Our Religion in matters of Doctrine which wee profess, is the same with the Churches of England Scotland and Ireland, and other reformed Orthodox Churches in Eu-

rope &c^a. As to the Discipline and Government of the Church, that which is owned and practized generally by ministers and people as with one consent is that which is called the Congregationall way (except some few Anobap-tists generally of the meanor sort to the number according to my best estimation of about Eighty or one hundred, and neere halfe so many Quakers which hold their seperate meetings; the latter wee cannot account amongst the number of Christians, haveing denyed the Faith and the Lord Jesus Christ to bee the Saviour of mankinde and by their tenents overthrowing all the fundamentall points of Christian Riligion, as appeares in their printed bookes, whose principles (as his Majesty well observes in his gracious Letter of 28 June 1662) are inconsistent with any kinde of Government.

27°. Wee have as many Churches as Townes except two or three not yet fully Setled, and a minister belonging to every one of them; some have two apeice, so through the mercy of God wee want none; but some able Schollars fit for the ministry rather want imploiment. And for the instruction of the people they generally preach twice on the Lords dayes, besides Lectures, in some of the biggest Townes on the weeke dayes, and chatechizeing of Children, and the youth of the place as they have oppertunity. As to the maintenance of ministers in Boston, it is by a voluntary, weekely, contribution, well pleasing to ministers and people, but in the rest of the Townes generally by a yearly Assesement of all the Inhabitants of the place; which they freely assent unto, the severall Courts takeing speciall care that all ministers have comfortable maintenance allowed them according to the poor ability of the place and people. Wee have no beggars and few idle Vagabonds, except now and then some Quakers from Road Island &c^a. that much molest us and endanger the seducing of the people, where they come. And all Townes are enjoined by Law to take care of and provide for all the poore decayed and impotent persons within their respective limits, which accordingly they doe.

Finished these transcriptions 14 Sepr. 1842.

There is a printed proclamation, with the seal on the top, "To our Brethren and Friends, the Inhabitants of the

Colony of the Massachusetts," "dated in Boston the 7th of December, 1675." "By the Council, Edward Rawson Secret." It relates altogether to the war with the Indians, to explain its origin, and justify its necessity. There is a letter, or copy of one, from Sir Ferdinando Gorges, dated about 1637, in which it is plain he was to have been Governor General of the New England Colonies, if happy circumstances had not defeated that project. A catalogue of Harvard College of 1674, printed on a single Broadside, having the masters indicated to 1671 inclusive and bachelors of the later year, is dedicated, like the old fashioned Theses, to John Leverett, &c. &c. and the Vice Governors, &c. &c. signed L. H. initials of President Hoar. Besides these, an enumeration of the inhabitants of Virginia, in the early part of 1635, in the several small settlements respectively, not one exceeding 900, and the aggregate being 5059, including 145 just arrived from Bermudas, if my memory carried the particulars correctly, may be found.

Sufficient importance did not attach to these papers, or several others, to engage my time. Of the liberality, with which the use of such materials is permitted, the agent of the State of New York will soon furnish most abundant evidence, if the expense of making copies be not too great for the contemplated value. As my own researches were less dignified in object and less comprehensive in extent, it may not be amiss to give the manner of application and the reply.

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has the honor to acquaint the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that Mr. James Savage, of Boston in the United States, has lately arrived in London, for the purpose of pursuing his inquiries into the personal history of the first settlers of New England; — a subject on which he has already bestowed much successful labor. Mr. Savage's researches are exclusively literary and historical, undertaken solely to gratify a liberal curiosity and to throw light on the character of the founders of his native country. He has no political object whatever,

and does not wish to pursue his investigations below the year 1688.

The Undersigned requests that Mr. Savage may have access to the books in the State Paper office, including those lately removed from the Board of Trade, under such restrictions as Lord Aberdeen may think proper;— and the Undersigned cheerfully pledges himself, on behalf of Mr. Savage, that he will make use of the permission, if granted to him, in good faith, for the sole object for which it is sought.

[Signed]

EDWARD EVERETT.

46 Grosvenor Place,
29 June, 1842.

Lord Aberdeen presents his compliments to Mr. Everett, and in reply to his note of the 29th instant, requesting that Mr. James Savage of Boston, may be permitted to examine certain Records in the State Paper Office down to the year 1688, with a view to elucidate the early history of New England, has the honor to inform Mr. Everett, that orders have been given that Mr. Savage may have free access to the volumes of the State Papers prior to and including the year 1688, with reference to the object which Mr. Savage is stated to have in view.

Mr. Savage will however, like Mr. Brodhead, be expected to pursue his examination of the Volumes submitted to him in the presence of an Officer of the State Paper Office, to mark with slips of paper such Papers as he may wish to have Copies or Extracts of, and not to transcribe, or make Extracts of any of them, until the Papers so indicated shall have been examined and allowed on the part of Lord Aberdeen.

Foreign Office,
July 2, 1842.

Probably the visit to Boston, in Lincolnshire, and partial examination of its records may vindicate a claim to short notice here.

On^d 13 August the Records of the Municipal government were by the Mayor submitted to my inspection with full liberty to make extracts. Few formal statements of such

concerns as necessarily occupied the deliberations of Aldermen and Common Councilmen in a Provincial town two hundred years since may seem worth copying, and I selected but two dates out of a long lapse of time: "At an Assembly there holden upon Friday the xxth. day of October 1620, before the Maior, Aldermen and Common Council,"

(Here are names of absent Aldermen)

(Absent Councilmen)

The first article mentioned in the record of this meeting is receipt of payment of a sum of money from Sir John Read.

"Item at this Assembly there is delivered out of the Treasury to Thomas Leverett the sum of £5. xviii. 9d. expended by him in riding to London, and charges in Law, and for two messengers sent this last vacation, & for money expended by Mr. Askham for the copy of the Demurrer this last vacation about the town's land now in suit in the Chancery."

"At an Assembly holden at the Guildhall of the Borough of Boston in the County of Lincoln this xxiith day of July 1633 before the Maior, Aldermen & Common Council ;

At this Assembly Mr. John Cotton late Vicar of Boston yielded up his place of being Vicar by his letter dated in July 1633, which this house have accepted.

At this Assembly Mr. Atherton Hough, an Alderman of this Borough, hath surrendered his place of Aldermanship within this Borough by his letters under his hand this day delivered & read at this Assembly, and this house hath accordingly accepted the same.

At this Assembly Mr. Thomas Leverett, an Alderman of this Borough hath surrendered his place of Aldermanship within this Borough by his letters under his hand delivered and read at this Assembly, and this house hath accepted thereof accordingly.

At this Assembly there was an intimation delivered to the Maior & Burgesses of this Borough from the right honorable John, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, by the hands of Mr. Thomas Cony of this town, intimating that the eight of July 1633 Mr. John Cotton, late Vicar of Boston, had resigned his said vicarage to the said Bishop, and that the said Lord Bishop did the same day at his house in the College of Westminster accept of the same resignation, and did then

pronounce the same vicarage to be actually void of Incumbent, and that he did then by the said Thomas Cony intimate to the Maior & Burgesses of Boston the voydance of the same to the end that the said Maior and Burgesses may when they please present some able person thereunto."

Forthwith the Corporation proceeded, as the Record shows, and made choice of Mr. Anthony Tuckney to be their Vicar. He, we know, became one of the most celebrated divines in England, was appointed one of the famous Westminster Assembly, and afterwards Master of Emanuel College, and Vice Chancellor of the University.

Of our Samuel Whiting of Lynn, Farmer has told, that he was son of John, mayor of Boston. The family was in high repute there, we may infer, for Thompson's History of the Borough shows, that John was mayor in 1600, and again in 1608, that John Whiting junr., probably son of the former, and brother of our divine, was Mayor in 1626, and John Whiting, reasonably to be regarded as the same gentleman, was in the same office in 1633 and again 1644 and 1655. Skirbeck church, where S. Whiting was minister, is less than a mile from Boston, which is in Shirbeck wapentake, the river Witham dividing the parishes.

In 1628 Atherton Hough was Mayor, this office being filled from the Board of Aldermen, and I doubt not it was the same man, and not, as Farmer supposes, his son, who resigned his place of Alderman, according to the record above, in 1633, when about to accompany his spiritual guide to our country, where they arrived 4 Sept. of the same year.

By the same authority of Thompson we learn, that Richard Bellingham was Recorder of Boston from 1625 to 1633. He came in the following year, not, as Hutchinson implies, 1635.

Commock, known to our early historians as a nephew of the Earl of Warwick, I found a common family name at Boston in those times, when the records also mention an Edmund Jackson, a Thomas Scott, besides a John Wright, who was an Alderman in 1630. It may not be a worthless conjecture, that persons bearing those names here a few years later were all drawn by the influence of Cotton to be of his flock or neighborhood on this side of the ocean, if they had been taught by him in old England.

For giving the two following letters, of which the originals are in possession of one of our countrymen, domiciled in London, though they are not connected with our early history, yet being letters of Washington, hitherto unpublished, who kept no copies of them, in the opinion of Professor Sparks, apology must be unnecessary.

Copy of a letter from Washington, addressed "To the Hon. I. Palmer, Watertown."

(All in his handwriting, well known to me. J. S.)

"CAMBRIDGE, Augt. 7th, 1775.

Sir, — Your favour of yesterday came duely to my hands — as I did not consider local appointments, as having any operation upon the general one, I had partly engaged (at least in my own mind) the office of Quartermaster Genl. before your favour was presented to me. In truth, Sir, I think it sound policy to bestow offices indiscriminately among Gentlemen of the different Govern'ts. for as all bear a proportionable part towards the expence of this War, if no Gentleman out of these four Governments come in for any share of the appointments, it may be apt to create jealousies which will, in the end, give disgust; for this reason, I would earnestly recom'd it to your Board to provide for some of the Volunteers who are come from Philadelphia, with very warm recommendations, tho' strangers to me.

In respect to the Boats &^a. from Salem, I doubt, in the first place, whether they could be brought over by Land — in the second, I am sure nothing could ever be executed here by surprise, as I am well convinced that nothing is transacted in our Camp, or Lines, but what is known in Boston in less than 24 hours, — indeed, circumstanced as we are, it is scarce possible to be otherwise, unless we were to stop the communication between the Country & our Camp & Lines, in which case, we sh'd render our supplies of milk, vegetables, &^a. difficult & precarious. We are now building a kind of Floating Battery; when that is done, and the utility of it discovered, I may possibly apply for Timber to build more, as circumstances shall require.

I remain with great esteem, Sir,

y'r most h'ble serv't.

GO. WASHINGTON."

Another letter, of same hand, addressed like the former, taken from another volume of MSS.

“CAMBRIDGE, Augt. 22d, 1775.

Sir, — In answer to your favour of yesterday, I must inform you, that I have often been told of the advantages of Point Alderton with respect to its command of the shipping going in and out of Boston Harbour; and that it has, before now, been the object of my particular enquiries — That I find the accounts differ exceedingly in regard to the distance of the ship channel, — & that, there is a passage on the other side of the light House Island for all vessells except ships of the first Rate.

My knowledge of this matter would not have rested upon enquiries only, if I had found myself at any one time since I came to this place, in a condition to have taken such a Post. But it becomes my duty to consider, not only what place is advantageous, but what number of men are necessary to defend it — how they can be supported in case of an attack — how they may retreat, if they cannot be supported — & what stock of ammunition we are provided with for the purpose of self defence, or annoyance of the Enemy. — In respect to the first, I conceive our defence must be proportioned to the attack of Genl. Gage’s whole force (leaving him just enough to man his Lines on Charles Town Neck & Roxbury) and with regard to the second, and most important object, we have only 184 Barrls. of powder in all, which is not sufficient to give 30 musket cartridges a man, and scarce enough to serve the artillery in any brisk action a single day.

Would it be prudent then in me, under these circumstances, to take a Post 30 miles distant from this place when we already have a Line of Circumvallation at least Ten miles in extent, any part of which may be attacked (if the Enemy will keep their own Council) without our having one hours previous notice of it? — Or is it prudent to attempt a measure which necessarily would bring on a consumption of all the ammunition we have; thereby leaving the army at the mercy of the Enemy, or to disperse, & the Country to be ravaged, and laid waste at discretion? — To you, Sir, who is a well-wisher to the cause, and can reason upon the ef-

fects of such a Conduct, I may open myself with freedom, because no improper discoveries will be made of our Situation ; but I cannot expose my weakness to the Enemy (tho' I believe they are pretty well informed of every thing that passes) by telling this, and that man, who are daily pointing out this — that — and t'other place, of all the motives that govern my actions, notwithstanding I know what will be the consequence of not doing it — namely, that I shall be accused of inattention to the publick Service — and perhaps with want of Spirit to prosecute it. But this shall have no effect upon my conduct. I will steadily (as far as my judgment will assist me) pursue such measures as I think most conducive to the Interest of the cause, & rest satisfied under any obloquy that shall be thrown, conscious of having discharged my duty to the best of my abilities.

I am much obliged to you however, as I shall be to every Gentleman, for pointing out any measure which is thought conducive to the publick good, and cheerfully follow any advice which is not inconsistent with, but correspondent to, the general Plan in view, & practicable under such particular circumstances as govern in cases of the like kind. — In respect to point Alderton, I was no longer ago than Monday last, talking to Genl. Thomas on this head, & proposing to send Colo. Putnam down to take the distances &c^a. but considered it could answer no end but to alarm, & make the Enemy more vigilant, unless we were in a condition to possess the Post to effect. I thought it as well to postpone the matter a while.

I am, Sir,

Y'r very hble. serv't.

G. WASHINGTON."

Few and slight as these memorials appear, they amply repay my short research ; nor may they be wholly useless, if others are excited hereby, through more patient labors, to more successful acquisitions. The land of our fathers' sepulchres is abundant in objects of liberal inquiry, hoary with ancient renown, or brilliant in recent improvement ; and each class invites attention from citizens of our republic, one as generous competitors in civilization, the other as partakers of a common inheritance. More than six hundred

years ago, our progenitors assisted in the solemnity of laying the foundations of Magna Charta, and no violence has yet reached deep enough to disturb the fabric of human rights erected by the Laws of England, however changed have been parts of the superstructure, and occasionally fantastic some division of the ornaments. In the offspring the inhabitants of that island, generally, seemed to me willing to perceive no degeneracy, and to rejoice at our enterprize, and to desire our welfare.

29 Decr. 1842.

NOTE. An error is observable in the date of certificate No. 20 in the list of passengers of the *Hercules* of Sandwich, p. 33, 26 Mar. 1634, which, in the old mode of computation, would have been eleven months and eighteen days earlier than that immediately preceding, 16 Mar. 1634. We might presume, that both referred to our reckoning of the year, as March was the first month, though the first day of the year was 25th March; but this is forbidden by some of the dates being in February, and there can be no doubt, that voyage was in 1635. By the letter of the officers of the Custom House, on p. 77, we find, that the regulation from the Commissioners of the Privy Council was not issued before the month of December 1634. At the beginning of a year, most persons are liable to a similar mistake, in dating a letter, to use the old, instead of the new number.

