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KIRTLAND-MABIE

A FAMILY DESCENT

Compiled for
Mr. George D. Kirtland
by
Albert W. Curtis



SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

1915

THE LAST WORD

As I am about to resign this family history of early Kirtlands to Mr. George D. Kirtland of Syracuse, it comes to mind that they were men of practical trend who grappled with the problems of everyday life, pioneers, soldiers, farmers, West India traders, ministers, educators; for Mr. Kirtland enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens by his personality, not only, but by the feat of building up a large and prosperous stationery business from a small beginning. It seems proper that I should add this note about the last Kirtland of the line of whom I have written.

The references for this compilation are Savage's Dictionary of Early New England Settlers, New England Genealogical and Historical Register, Lewis and Newhall's History of Lynn, Mass., Vital Statistics of Lynn, Salem Quarterly Court Records, Essex Institute Collections, Colonial and State Records of Connecticut, Connecticut Historical Collections, Drake's Founders of New England, Sparks' American Biography, Connecticut Men in the Revolution, Boge's Soldiers of King Philip's War, Caulkins' History of New London, Conn., Chapman's Pratt Genealogy, History of Middlesex County, Conn., Stiles' Ancient Wethersfield, Howell's History of Southampton, L. I., Town Records of Easthampton.

ALBERT W. CURTIS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., DECEMBER 18, 1915.

THE KIRTLANDS OF AMERICA.

The first immigrants to New England by the name of Kirtland came over on the ship Hopewell from London April 1, 1635, and they were registered "Phillip Kyrtland 21 nath: Kyrtland 19 of Sherington in Buckinghamsher." James Savage, the wonderful chronicler of the early New England families, locates them in Lynn, Mass., the same year. His record of the first Kirtlands is correct so far as it goes; but he curiously mistakes in another place by recording Nathaniel² and Philip³ under the name of Catlin in Wethersfield, Conn.

In his life of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland in Sparks' American Biography (1664), Dr. Samuel K. Lothrop, related by marriage to the famous missionary to the Oneida Indians and founder of Hamilton College, next writes:

"The Kirkland family, as the name indicates, is of Scotch descent. In this country it may be traced back to Saybrook, Ct., in 1635. Among the thirty-six heads of families who were early settlers of that place, the name of John Kirkland appears, who is said to have come from Silver street, London. He had a son John who was the father of ten children, of whom Daniel, the father of Reverend Samuel, was the youngest but one."

This interesting bit of family history is all right excepting, that the name is wrong, that the descent is not Scotch, that the first John of the Saybrook line was not an early settler; that his father was not John, an early settler who did not exist, but Nathaniel² Kirtland of Lynn, Mass.; that the Silver street tradition is still unsupported by any known fact of history.

The Rev. F. W. Chapman, in his Pratt Family (1864) discovers the link between John Kirtland of Saybrook and the Lynn Kirtlands. He still retained the Silver street tradition, but ascribed it to Nathaniel² of Lynn, the real father of John³ of Saybrook, instead of the mythical John of Dr. Lothrop.

In 1867 Henry F. Waters contributed to the New England Genealogical and Historical Register the following abstract of an old English will:

"John Kirtland of Tickford in the parish of Newport-Pagnell, County Bucks., Gentleman, 12 Dec., 1616, proved 1 Aug., 1617. To son Nathaniel all that part of my dwelling house in Tickford wherein I now inhabit, sometime called by the name of Emberton's, adjoining to the tenement in tenure of William Coningham and to the house and ground of me the said John Kirtland, sometime Thomas Horton's. Legacies to Mary Kirtland my now wife, sons Francis and Joseph Kirtland and daughters Abigail, Susanna and Mary Kirtland. To my eldest son John Kirtland the house or tenement sometime Thomas Horton's (next the above) and adjoining a tenement of heirs of William Barton deceased. Wife Mary and her five children as above. To godson John Kirtland son of my brother Philip Kirtland, 14s 4d, and to the rest of the children of said Philip 2s 6d each to be paid unto the said Philip for their use. To the children of my brother Francis Kirtland 2s 6d apiece. To Francis Foster clerk 10s. Wife Mary to be executrix, friends George Hull and John Horley of Newport-Pagnall to be overseers.

"Phyllipp Kyrtland one of the witnesses."

Herein lay the nucleus of the hitherto uncertain problem of the earliest Kirtland families in this country, but Waters went no farther than to suggest that the will might furnish the ancestry of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland. The Kirtland history lay dormant until V. C. Sanborn (1894) perceived the full significance of the

December 22, 1943.

Dear Mrs. Watkins,

The Hartford Times for Saturday, December 18, 1943 gives the following on the genealogy page:

CORRECTION of 3165, (1) KIRTLAND - WELCH, Nov. 27, 1943, in which many errors occurred. Date of birth, 1804, of Gilbert Kirtland, was from burial record. Date of death was 1857, not 1867; his wife was Eleanor, not Elizabeth.

The amount of the reward offered was \$5.00 not \$500. as was printed. J.M.C.

Wish you could drop in for a cup of coffee in front of my fireplace when the logs are burning. It is not often in an apartment, that one needs to supplement the heat, but anything can happen with the coal situation as it is. They say, that here in Bronxville, most inferior quality of coal is being delivered. The fireman says: "it only burns fifteen minutes and it used to burn half an hour" I don't know exactly what that means, but it sounds something like 50% to me.

Best wishes always,

Charles B.

The Rev. F. W. Chapman, in his Pratt Family (1864) discovers the link between John Kirtland of Saybrook and t

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will. He built a clever piece of constructive genealogy thereon, which finally, and with practical completeness, determined the true foundation of the Kirtlands of America. Sanborn evidently made no attempt to go beyond Savage's chronicle of the first Kirtland families. My researches have gone farther afield, and add material facts and details hitherto unrecorded in genealogy.

KIRTLAND OR KIRKLAND?

Both English and American authorities make the surname Kirtland a variation of Kirkland. Lower's *Patronymica Britannica* couples the two forms under Kirkland. Guppy's *Homes of Family Names* gives Kirkland but not Kirtland. In this country we have both forms, but we know that for five generations the Kirtlands were Kirtlands.

In his life of Rev. Samuel Kirkland in Sparks' *American Biography* (1864), Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop asserts the name Kirkland to be of Scotch origin. He was a minister, was related by marriage to the Kirtlands, and probably accepted the traditions of that family as to the form and origin of the name.

Rev. F. W. Chapman, genealogist of the Kirtlands of Connecticut (1867), makes the positive statement that Dr. John Thornton Kirkland, the distinguished president of Harvard (1810-1828), a son of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, was the first Kirtland in this country to change his name to Kirkland, which was adopted or applied to his paternal family. This puts him on record, as a fair inference, as having decided Kirtland to be a corrupt form of Kirkland. He might well have been favorably inclined to this view by the fact that his father and grandfather, as well as himself, were of the ministry.

V. C. Sanborn in the *N. E. Gen. and Hist. Register*, 1886, suggests Curtland (meaning lack-land) as the derivation of the name. This harks back to the German

Kurz=short. Lewis and Newhall, the local historians of Lynn, Mass., where the Kirtlands first settled in this country, ascribe the origin of the name to the "German" Cortlandt, which of course is Dutch.

The earliest colonial records of this country exploit an interesting array of spellings of the name; viz., Kirtland, Kertland, Kurtland, Kyrtland, Curtland, Cortland, Certland, Cirtland, Cartland, Catlin, Catline, Catlyne, and the Dutch of New Amsterdam heard it Cartelyn. At this early time, the 17th century, English had not become a written language so far as to have attained a regular form of spelling. It was phonetic, and vagarious, as a natural consequence, in writing. Personal names had no exception; indeed, the same person often spelled his name variously. So great a name as Shakespeare is a notable example. The significant fact to be noted in the astonishing vagaries of colonial spellings of the Kirtland name is that the t invariably persists.

I am convinced that the coupling of the names Kirtland and Kirkland is a misapprehension. Rather I am of opinion that they are distinct patronymics in origin and also in usage until confused in recent times. Our earliest authentic record of the Kirtland name in England (1616) is the will of John Kirtland of Tickford, Buckinghamshire, signed as witness by Phylipp Kyrtland, his brother. The earliest original Kirtland signature in this country is Philip Kirtland (1643), which is found among the signatures of leading men of Lynn, Mass., on the petition of Goody Armitage for a license for an ordinary. It is here reproduced from the New England Genealogical and Historical Register (1879).

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Philip Kirtland". The ink is dark, and the handwriting is fluid and somewhat stylized, typical of the 17th century.

This may have been the signature of Philip the father, but I judge the spelling fixes it on Philip his son. The

two other sons, John and Nathaniel, spelled the name Kirtland, as did their uncle John, whereas the father wrote it Kyrkland.

It seems more reasonable to seek the origin of the name in the word court; that is, Courtland, he of the court land, or domain reserved for the immediate support of the lord's castle. The Century Dictionary gives the etymology of the word court as: Middle English, court, cort, curt; Anglo-French, court; Old French, cort, curt, court; French, cour—Provençal, cort—Spanish, Portugese, Italian, corte; Middle Latin, cortis, a courtyard, yard, villa, farm, palace, retinue; Latin, cor(t-)s, contraction of cohor(t-)s, a place inclosed; akin to English yard, garth, garden; hence courteous, courtesy, courtier, etc. Probably the name is of French origin, and was introduced into England with the Norman conquest. The fact remains, however, that with the sole exception of that branch of the family in this country which deliberately changed the name after five generations, Kirtland has existed as a distinct and honorable name for three hundred years.

Burke's General Armoury gives the blazon of the arms of Curtland, without time or place, as Or, three cinquefoils pierced gules.

Kirkland, meaning of the church land, is a good old English family name. Guppy locates it in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Personal and place names springing from the word kirk=church, Anglo-Saxon kirke, are common throughout England and Scotland. In this country the name has acquired prominence through Rev. Samuel Kirkland and President John Thornton Kirkland and their association and family alliances with the ministry and letters. But they and their good works properly belong to the Kirtlands, for by birth and several generations of pedigree they were Kirtlands.

THE KIRTLANDS AS PATRIOTS.

A review of the Kirtland history shows that this family is born in the blood and bred in the bone of the country. They played a courageous role in planting English civilization in the New World. They shared the adventure and dangers of the first English occupation of Long Island. They were in the brunt of that most terrible onslaught which the New Englanders had to meet, King Philip's great marshaling of Indian forces to exterminate the invading paleface, when the only two of the name capable of doing so served in the ranks. They responded to call in the French and Indian War. In the establishment of American political freedom and this great republic, to a man they fought conspicuously beside their fellow patriots. Connecticut Men in the Revolution lists three captains, two ensigns, one cornet, one corporal and five privates of the name, and three privates of the Kirkland name; whereas the first national census of 1790 gives only eleven heads of Kirtland families for Connecticut, all of Saybrook, four for Massachusetts, one for New Hampshire, two for New York, and one for Pennsylvania. It is evident, therefore, that every Kirtland who could bear arms came to the front in loyal duty in that momentous struggle.

AN INTERCOLONIAL INCIDENT.

Nathaniel² Kirtland and Philip² Kirtland were principals in a threatening episode between the Colony of Massachusetts and New Amsterdam.

When the New England colonists thought the time ripe to grab Long Island, they easily found excuse and justification. Had not Captain George Weymouth, an Englishman bold, sailed cheerily by in 1605 and looked at its inviting wooded shores with streams of fresh water running down? And had not Governor Winthrop, prudent man that he was, sent a ship in 1633 purposely to

verify this pleasant view from the captain's deck? The island was then in the possession of the Dutch, who had occupied the west end and probably had isolated settlers along the north and south shores. But the greater part of the island was a fair wilderness whose denizens were Indians and wild animals. King Charles I having issued to Lord Stirling a blanket grant of sufficient dimensions to cover a good portion of the continent, the lord's agent, James Farratt, made compact with a colony of occupation, composed chiefly of Lynn people. They were to have eight miles square in any part of Long Island. The consideration to be rendered up to Lord Stirling was left to Governor Winthrop for adjudication, and this is worth reading in his own words. He found for the over lord in the sum of four bushels of Indian corn, "in consideration that the country was a wilderness and that the Indians pretended some claims to the land."

The adventurous colonists landed at the head of Schont's Bay the 10th of May, 1640. They found posted there on a tree the arms of the Prince of Orange. They pulled it down. In derision they drew in its place "an unhandsome face." Sachem Penhawitz, from whom the Dutch had bought these lands, loyally hurried to the Dutch with the tidings. The Council of Amsterdam ordered Cornelius Van Tienhoven, secretary, to seize "the strollers and vagabonds." He proceeded to do this with the help of an undersheriff, a sergeant, and twenty-five soldiers. Arriving at Schont's Bay on the 15th, he found the invaders, numbering eight men, one woman and a baby, already had built one house and part of another. He asked them, Why have you pulled down their High Mightinesses Arms and put a fool's head in the stead? The colonists ducked under the reply that the man who had pulled down the escutcheon had gone over to Red Hill (New Haven), and that an Indian had drawn the offensive substitute. Six of the party, including

Nathaniel and Philip Kirtland, were taken prisoners to Fort Amsterdam and held while diplomatic representations in Latin passed between Gov. William Kieft, whom Washington Irving has humorously immortalized as William the Testy, and the governor of Massachusetts. Governor Winthrop set up that he would not maintain the colonists in an unjust action nor suffer them to be injured. The worthy Councilors of Amsterdam smoked that in their long clay pipes with the result that shortly they set the prisoners free on condition of leaving the territory never to come back. This the intimidated colonists did by going to the eastern end of the island and founding Southampton. A merry war was averted. The quaintly picturesque phraseology of colonial times arouses in us of later days a sense of pleasant humor, but in fact these colonizers, to borrow Maurice Hewlett's expression, were engaged in "man's business."

A KIRTLAND DESCENT.

THE FIRST LYNN IMMIGRANTS.

Herein is included the first complete chronicle of the earliest Kirtland family in America, who settled at Lynn, Mass., as follows:

PHILIP¹ KIRTLAND, of Lynn, Mass.

Strangely, there are but two positive records known of the head of the Kirtland family which settled first in New England. These are as witness to his brother John's will in Tickford, England, 1616, and as sharing in the division of lands in Lynn, Mass., 1638, when Philip Kirtland senior and Philip Kirtland junior were each allotted ten acres. There are no discovered records of his coming to this country, of any acts or activities, or of his death. All his children were born in England, perhaps his wife died there. He might have come over either before or after his sons Nathaniel and Philip, who are known to have settled in Lynn in 1635. I am inclined to think that his young and adventurous sons preceded him and his eldest son John, and perhaps his daughter Susannah and her husband, John Wastall. The local historians, Lewis and Newhall, state in one place that Philip Kirtland and Edmund Bridges were the first shoemakers of Lynn in 1635, and in another that Philip Kirtland was the first shoemaker. It was Newhall, I believe, who discovered that Bridges was a horseshoer. Their history assumes this Philip to be the father, whereas no record shows that he was here before 1638, although he might have been. This question may never be determined positively, as the records of Lynn before 1650 were destroyed in a riot. Philip senior might have been rising 70 years of age at this time, since his son John was born

in 1605. In the absence of certain evidence I assume that he was so far advanced in years as to be out of the stirring activities of pioneer life, that he did not live long after settling in Lynn, and therefor that the few scattering records of Philip Kirtland relate to the son.

Philip¹ Kirtland had three sons and one daughter, Nathaniel, Philip, John, Susannah. There is no record of his wife. The history of these children follows:

John², the will-o-wisp of the genealogists. Savage saw him but once, at Newtown, 1665. Chapman saw him, but did not recognize him, when he cites that his sister Susannah Wastall of Saybrook alludes to her nephew, John³, as brother. Sanborn saw him in the will of his Uncle John of Tickford, England, the brother of Philip¹, and again when he discovers him to be the brother of Susannah Wastall; but he erred in surmising that John² made his residence at Saybrook, where he could only have ended his days. Yet he has some interesting history and his life is very well accounted for. He lived at Lynn from 1641, when he had a suit in court at Salem against William Edwards, until 1654, when he was fined for calling Edward Richards "a rogue and a base rogue." He was constable in 1652. The town of Easthampton, L. I., granted him, April 9, 1651, a "lott if hee comes betwene this & the last of July next ensveing," which would show that the townsmen considered him a desirable citizen. I judge he did not go to Easthampton then. But he appears on the town records in 1657, and January 25, 1658, it is set down there that "John Barker and John Cirtland plt have entered an accon of Trespas on the case against Thomas Squier Deft for vtteringe of slanderous wordes that intrenched on our lives and lively hoods." John Barker must have been rarely gifted with power of words. John²

bought land from Samuel Parsons March 14, 1659. September, 1661, because he had refused to join in the purchase of commons at Masutauquit (Montauk), he was debarred from profiting therein. An instrument of curious interest under date of September 11, 1665, is recorded with careful formality as follows:

"Bee it known to all men by these presents that I John Kirtland Inhabytant of Easthampton on Long Island: doe make over all my right & interest I had in my servant Hopewell: Indyan: whom I bought of his guardyans being an orphan and one yeare ould to Mr. Thomas James of Easthampton Mynester to him his heires & assigns for the full terme of Nyneteene yeares, for a Considerable vallue viz fiteene pounds in good pay; the said Hopewell being of the age six yeares this present tyme; his tyme coming forth at the age of 25 yeares according to the date hereof: the said Thos: James engaging himselfe heires or assigns for the good usage of this his apprentice & if hee continue with him to the aforesaid age or his heires or assigns the said Thos: doth bynd himselfe to give the said Hopewell ten pound in Currant pay & a suite of Cloathes, In witness of the premysse I set to my hand & Seale.

Seale
John M Mulford }
his mark
Arthur Howell }

John Kirtland
Hopewell **H** his mark

signed December: 6th
in the yeare 1675 in
presence of me
Tho: Talmage

The above written is a true Coppy extracted out of the original by me

"Thomas Tallmage Recorder."

In March, 1666, John² leased land conditionally for a term of years, in November was granted four acres of land, and April 4, 1671, sold addition land. Beyond this year the Easthampton records are silent as to John². Undoubtedly Saybrook was the scene of his later years. Only he could have been the Goodman Kirtland whom the townsmen engaged in December, 1681, for sweeping the meeting house and keeping school for the ensuing year. At the same time his brother-in-law, Mr. John Wastall, was engaged for the same term for "beating of the drum" upon the Sabbath day and town meeting days. The story of his life closes in 1683, when his sister, Susannah Wastall, gave him a small house and lot in Saybrook. She called him her childless brother John. His deposition in the probate of his brother Philip's noncupative will in Salem in 1657 does not necessarily mean that he was personally present, though he may have been. This deposition fixes the year of his birth as 1605.

Philip² came over with his brother Nathaniel² on the Hopewell and settled in Lynn in 1635, where he was the first shoemaker, or cordwainer as the makers of ladies shoes of silk and cordovan leather were then styled. He was granted land in 1638, and was plaintiff in a trespass suit in 1639. In 1640 he joined the Lynn colonists who went to Long Island and was one of the original founders of Southampton. He returned to Massachusetts in 1641. The records of the Quarterly Court at Salem have a number of references to him from 1645 to 1655. He was grandjuryman each year from 1649 to 1653. He bought the house and lands of Nathaniel Tyler in 1652. Shortly afterward this worthy, when about to embark on the ship *New England Merchant*, made a will whose preamble was a portent of Philip's fate, "because our lives are fickle and mortall, and

dangers at sea are many." In the oral probate of Philip's will in 1659 William Harcher testified that "before going to sea I oft heard Philip oftentimes say"—from which I infer that Philip² had joined the host who had gone down to sea for the last time. This event happened before July 13, 1657, for on that date his brother John² made deposition in the probate proceedings. Mayhap he was lost the year before. There was a great earthquake in this region then which toppled down "hundreds of thousands of trees" and the ocean "rose twenty feet up and down." So ends his history. But he was the forerunner of the long procession of workers that made Lynn famous in the world for its manufacture of shoes. His widow Alice, surname unknown, married Evan Thomas, a Welsh vintner who owned the Kings Arms tavern in Boston. His estate of £350 was divided among his children, the house and farm lands in Lynn to go to his only son Ebenezer. The children of Philip² and Alice were Mary, b. June 8, 1640; Sarah, b. September 27, 1646; Susannah, b. May 8, 1651; Ebenezer, b. June 11, 1654; Hanna, b. June 12, 1654.

Nathaniel².

Susannah², date of birth and place of marriage unknown, was the wife of John Wastall, early of Wethersfield, Conn., who was deputy in 1643, bought land in 1647, was constable in 1651. Two years later he was at Saybrook as commissary sergeant of the garrison at the fort. He was licensed to keep an inn in 1663. His death came in 1683. He left the bulk of his estate, which Savage conservatively calls "good," to his wife's nephew, John³ Kirtland, son of Nathaniel² of Lynn. Susannah died in 1684, having given a small house and lot in Saybrook to her "childless brother John²." Savage surmises that Wastall might have been in New Hampshire

before settling in Wethersfield. Perhaps he and his wife and her father and brother John² came over together, following the younger sons.

NATHANIEL² KIRTLAND.

The registry at the Rolls Office, Chancery Lane, London, preserves the link which identifies and connects the Kirtlands of the Old World with the New:

Primo Aprill 1635. In the Hopewell of London
Mr. Wm. Bundocke vrs New England

Phillip Kyrtland 21 }
nath: Kyrtland 19 } of Sherington in Buckinghamsher

Nathaniel² was born in Olney, near Sherrington, Buckinghamshire, in 1616, as he and his brother Philip² testified in 1640 when brought before the august Councilors of Amsterdam as "strollers and vagabonds." He settled with Philip² in Lynn, Mass., 1635, but did not participate with his father and brother in the allotment of lands in 1638. For "driving off" a neighbor's cow, he was defendant in trespass in 1639. In 1640 he was one of those adventurous colonists from Lynn who first established English occupation of Long Island, then nominally under Dutch dominion. With six others of the party of ten which first landed at Schont's Bay on May 10 of that year, he was taken prisoner to Fort Amsterdam, examined before the Council of Amsterdam, and held while representations passed between the governor of New Amsterdam and the governor of Massachusetts. Discharged shortly the colonists went to the east end of Long Island and founded Southampton. Nathaniel² remained there some three years, returning to Lynn before 1644, where he spent his days. He was made freeman in 1647, and was trial juryman in 1647, 1649, 1651 and 1652. He was one of the Seven Prudential Men who administered the affairs of Lynn in 1678. He had

prospered in life, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow townsmen. He was buried in Lynn December, 1686, aged 70 years. His will, dated August 17, 1685, and probated March 31, 1687, names sons Nathaniel, John and Philip, daughters Hannah and Mary, grandchildren of Lee and Collins names, and appoints his widow executrix. This will and that of his brother Philip² settle the uncertainties regarding the parentage of the children of the third generation. His wife's name was Parnell, but her family name has not been discovered, nor the record of marriage. The children of Nathaniel² and Parnell were as follows:

Sarah, b. no record; m. and had ch. 1670, Ensign Thomas Lee of Lyme, Ct.

Hanna, b. April 15, 1652; m. Feb. 20, 1679, Capt. William Pratt of Saybrook, Ct.

Priscilla, b. no record; m. Sept. 25, 1673, Benjamin Collins.

Nathaniel, b. no record; m. Jan. 20, 1675, Mary Rand of Lynn. He served in King Philip's war under Captain Manning. He it is who was one of the heroes of a practical joke which terminated in the Quarterly Court June 26, 1667. It quaintly reveals the peculiar temper of the times. William Craft was not good sport enough to take a joke, therefore Nathaniel³ Kirtland, John Witt and Ephraim Hall were presented and fined "for prophaining the Lord's Day, By Going to William Craft's house, in time of public exercise, (they both being at meeting), and Drinkeing of his sider, and Rosteing his apples, without eyther the consent or knowledge of him or his wife." He died in 1689, leaving estate of £292. His widow married April 24, 1690, Dr. John Henry Burchsted of Lynn, a German physician from Silesia. The children of Nathaniel³ and Mary Rand were Nathaniel, b. May 3, 1676; Mary, b. Feb. 1, 1679;

Priscilla, b. April 9, 1683; Elizabeth, b. June 22, 1685; John, b. April 30, 1688.

Philip, b. no record; m. Oct. 4, 1679, Ruth Pearse. He did strenuous and doughty service in King Philip's war under Captain Brockelbank at Narragansett, Marlborough and Hadley. He was among those soldiers who were granted lands in 1688 in the Nipmugg country (Worcester county). He was buried in Lynn, June 28, 1688. The Lynn Vital Statistics give no children.

Ann, b. April 16, 1658.

John, b. Aug., 1659; m. Nov. 18, 1679, Lydia Pratt of Saybrook, Ct.

Elizabeth, b. Nov. 20, 1664.

Martha, b. May 15, 1667; m. Feb. 10, 1685, Joseph Blague of Saybrook.

Mary, b. May 15, 1667; m. April 28, 1686, John Bread, jr., of Lynn.

Note—These records leave of Nathaniel³ descendant males, Nathaniel⁴ and John⁴; of Philip³ possible males, since he was married nine years with no children recorded in Lynn; and of Philip² his only son Ebenezer³, all whom possibly could have born the name to posterity. But if they did, history is silent.

LIEUT. JOHN³ KIRTLAND, of Saybrook.

Of all the males of four generations Lieut. John³ Kirtland (Nath² Philip¹) of Saybrook is the one from whom the Kirtlands and Kirklands of America are descended. He must have been born with a silver spoon, notwithstanding it was at a time when pewter was in good repute. This is the best suggestion for the fable of the origin of the family in Silver Street, London, that I have found. At the age of thirteen he was adopted by his rich uncle, John Wastall of Saybrook. On coming of age he

inherited an estate of £500, and straightway married Lydia, the daughter of one of the leading men of the Colony of Connecticut, Lieut. William Pratt of Saybrook, who was rich in lands which he had of the remarkable Indian Chief Uncas. A sort of double hostage at about the same time was the marriage of his sister Hanna to a brother of his wife, Capt. William Pratt, who inherited much lands and became prominent in the affairs of his world. The document which assured John's affluence at the outset of life is a unique little human comedy, and a rare legal instrument. When the parties had got the matter settled, it wasn't. A reservation sprang up, was set down, argued again, and the original intent again declared, only to give rise to another conflict of friendly forces, for they were all bent on a generous act. One can see Nathaniel sitting fast for the fullest profit of his son, whom he was giving up for his better good in life. Was it Uncle John, from force of the natural canny habit that had accumulated the comfortable fortune which he was signing away, contending for a small reservation? Or did Aunt Susannah, with true feminine sentiment for childless brother John concealed in the back of her head, introduce the bone of contention? At all events, it came out well for Lieutenant John³. The instrument is recorded in the Saybrook town records as follows:

"July 15, 1672. Then was This agreement made between Mr. John Wastall of Say Brook in The Collony of Connecticut and Mr. Nathanael Cortland of Linn in The Colony of the Massachusetts, to say That the said Nathanael Cortland doth resign up his son John Cortland to the dispose the said Wastall, That is to say the said Wastall doth promise to take the said John as his own to bring up under good education, in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and to do his best endeavor to enstruct him in all things pertaining to life and godliness, as also at the decease of the said Wastall, that then the said John Cortland shall suksead in the estate of said

Wastall, at his own proper age, provided that the said Wastall have always liberty to give and grant legases to other of his kindred or such as shall deserve the same, and that this is the meaning of the agreement, The parties aforesaid have put to their hands, That is to say, That after the death of the aforesaid John Wastall, and Susannah his wife, said John Cortland, as their ayre and successor as above said, That this is according to the tenor of what is above written and unto This we do both interchangeably set our hands this 15th day of July, 1672. In the presence of

Witnesses	{	Robert Chapman	The mark of W
			John Wastall
		John Davis	Nathaniel Kirtland

“Ordered to be recorded in Say Brook Records [Vol. 1, p. 78].”

Lieut. John³ Kirtland became prominent in local affairs, and was appointed lieutenant commanding the fort at Saybrook in 1702 and 1708. He died January 20, 1716. The children of Lieut. John³ and Lydia Pratt, whom he married November 18, 1679:

Capt. John, b. Jan. 11, 1681; m. 1st Temperance Buckingham, daughter of Rev. Thomas Buckingham; 2d Lydia Belden. The Wallingford and Woodbury, Conn., and Poland, Ohio, Kirtlands are descended from Constant⁵, son of this John⁴. Lieut. Andrew Southworth, who married Temperance Kirtland, daughter of John⁴ and Temperance Buckingham, was a great-grandson of Alice Southworth, the second wife of Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony.

Priscilla, b. Feb. 1, 1683; m. Thomas Jones.

Lydia, b. Oct. 11, 1685; m. 1st, —Griffin; 2d, —Conklin.

Elizabeth, b. June 27, 1688; m. John Shipman.

Nathaniel, b. Oct. 24, 1690; m. 1st Sarah Chapman,
2d Phebe De Wolf.

Capt. Philip, b. May 28, 1693; m. June 16, 1726,
Lydia Marvin of Lynn.

Martha, b. Aug. 11, 1695; m. Rev. H. Wills.

Samuel, b. Jan. 19, 1699; m. Martha Whittlesey.

Rev. Daniel, b. June 17, 1701; m. Mary Perkins,
probably a daughter of Jabez Perkins and Hannah
Lothrop. He was graduated from Yale 1720, and
was the first pastor of the Third church at Newent,
Norwich, 1721. He had sons Daniel, John, Jabez,
Samuel and seven daughters. One of the sons was
the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, the Indian missionary
and founder of Hamilton College. His son, John
Thornton Kirtland, doctor of divinity and distin-
guished president of Harvard 1810 to 1828, first
changed the family name from Kirtland to Kirk-
land, which led either to the adoption by or appli-
cation to his father, the Reverend Samuel, who
was born Kirtland, and is so named in Connecti-
cut Colony and State Records up to 1777. The
Kirklands of this country are descended from this
line of Kirtlands. They hail from Norwich, Conn.,
and Oneida county, N. Y.

Parnell, b. Oct. 16, 1794; m. John Tully, about whom
there is much interesting history.

It will be seen that Lieut. John³ Kirtland, like his
father Nathaniel², did his ample duty to his generation
by putting forth a large family of children who, by per-
sonal quality and alliance with the best life about them,
established the Kirtlands as one of the First Families of
Connecticut.

From the town records in 1723, it appears that his
sons John⁴, Nathaniel⁴, and Philip⁴ were joint proprie-
tors of nearly the entire plain in which the village of
Derby, Conn., is located, and that their lands extended
to the Connecticut River.

SAMUEL⁴ KIRTLAND.

That he was a substantial man who held a position of esteem among his townsmen is shown by the punctilious affix of the quality title "Mr." to his name in the town records. Another tribute was his selection in 1747-48 on a committee to propose a "Scheam" for the seating of the church. This was a grave business, one only to be intrusted to men of rank and character, for it involved the relative social standing of every member of the church. Such was a general church custom in colonial times. Another tribute was his marriage to Martha Whittlesey, March 31, 1731, for her father, Lieut. John Whittlesey, was of high standing in the colony, was many terms deputy representative to the General Assembly, was freeman, townsman, lieutenant, general merchant, and capitalist. Samuel⁴ did not enter public life, and his history is confined to his home town of Saybrook. He died in February, 1760, and Martha died in August, 1759. Their children were

Deacon Samuel, b. Jan. 10, 1732; m. May 7, 1755,
Thankful Bushnell; Nov. 1, 1786, Mehitabel Lord;

May 1, 1804, Hepsibah Bushnell.

Martha, b. Nov. 26, 1733.

Martin, b. Mar. 31, 1735.

Ambrose, b. Jan. 27, 1737.

Ambrose, b. March 28, 1738.

Charles, b. July 24, 1740.

CAPT. MARTIN⁵ KIRTLAND.

An active, courageous man of aggressive qualities, with natural talent and bent for military life, is the portrait projected by the records relating to this Revolutionary soldier. He served in the French and Indian War on the second call for troops for the invasion of Canada in 1755. (History of Middlesex County.) A picturesquely worded complaint in the town records, informing against "one John Buckle of Weathasfield" who "did weigh an-

chor and come to sail" within two miles of the meeting house in Saybrook, "when public worship was maintained," shows him to have been "Tything Man" in 1761. Such officer was annually elected by the town as a general moral policeman to preserve order at divine service, enforce attendance, and maintain general public godliness.

Captain Martin married March 16, 1758, Sarah Meigs, who was born January 1, 1735, and was a daughter of Capt. Josiah Meigs, also known as Deacon Meigs, of East Guilford, Conn., son of Capt. Janna Meigs, first magistrate of East Guilford and several terms representative in the General Assembly. Beyond him Sarah Meigs' pedigree ascends through Deacon John, John of Killingsworth, to Vincent Meigs of Weymouth, Mass., and Killingsworth, the first of the line. The latter was a man of strong personality and a man of letters. Sarah Meigs was first cousin to the famous Revolutionary hero, Lieut. Return Jonathan Meigs (afterwards colonel), a popular hero of the Revolution who staged one of the most notable exploits of the war. He received the formal thanks of the Continental Congress, together with a sword. Under General Washington's direct orders, with 170 men in his command, he attacked the British rendezvous at Sag Harbor, L. I., captured quantities of stores and ammunition, destroyed vessels, and lost but one man.

Captain Kirtland's Revolutionary history is collated from military records for the first time in the application of his descendant, Mr. George Darius Kirtland of Syracuse, N. Y., for membership in the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, to which he was admitted at the Congress of the National Society in May, 1914. I can do no better than to give this record in full, as follows:

In official records the Revolutionary service of Capt. Martin Kirtland of Saybrook, Conn., begins in response to the First Call for troops in 1775 as Second Lieutenant

Sixth Company, Capt. John Ely, of the Ninth Regt., Col. Samuel Parsons, raised by Connecticut in April and May, and stationed at New London; ordered by Governor's Council June 1 to Boston Camps; there posted at Roxbury in Gen. Spencer's Brigade till end of service in December. (Connecticut Men in Rev., p. 77.) He re-entered service in February, 1776, as First Lieutenant, Capt. Ely's Company, for the defense of Mamacock, afterward Fort Trumbull, and in July, on Capt. Ely's promotion, was appointed Captain in his place. (Col. Rec. Conn., Vol XV, pp. 245, 463.) In December the General Assembly appointed him First Lieutenant in Capt. Nathaniel Saltonstall's Artillery Company, to be stationed at New London under command of Maj. Jonathan Wells. (Rec. State Conn., p. 118.) A payroll dated February 28, 1777, shows his service as Captain in Col. Erastus Wolcott's Regiment at New London. (Conn. Men in Rev. p. 613.) Previous to this, February 14, he had been appointed Captain in the Sixth Regiment, Continental Line, Col. Wm. Douglas. (Rec. State Conn., Vol. I, p. 174.) This military service at New London, Mamacock, Fort Trumbull, consisted of building fortifications; repelling landing attacks from the British fleet, which was a constant menace to this region throughout the war; and the frequent and no less onerous raids of marauders from Long Island. (Hist. New London, F. M. Caulkin, pp. 517-21.) Captain Kirtland's service continues in the summer of 1777 with the Sixth Regiment at Peekskill, where it was encamped, but frequently detached on expeditions or outpost duty on the lines above King's Bridge; in service on the Hudson, August to October, in Parson's Brigade under Gen. Putnam; engaged in all the maneuvers consequent upon the movement against Fort Montgomery; wintered 1777-78 at West Point, and assisted in construction of permanent fortifications, Meigs' Redoubt, and redoubts on east side of Hudson river opposite; encamped during summer 1778 with the main

army under Gen. Washington at White Plains. Capt. Kirtland's retirement follows Nov. 15, 1778, by rearrangement of officers. (Conn. Men in Rev., pp. 205-206.)

A bill to the United States from the State of Connecticut, "for sundry expenditures in bounties, extra allowances, wages, etc. of troops from said state who served with the main army in New York and places adjacent," contains an item of service for Capt. M. Kirtland of date September 13, 1787. (Conn. Hist. & Gen. Coll., Vol. VIII, p. 227.)

The records of the Pension Bureau at Washington, show that Captain Kirtland was commissioned captain in the Sixth Regiment, Connecticut Continental Line, under command of Col. Return Jonathan Meigs, who succeeded Colonel Douglass, and that he continued in the service until 1781, when he became a Supernumerary Officer.

The descendants of Captain Martin and Sarah Meigs are entitled to soldierly instincts; and we do find Martin Kirtland, Jr., the only son old enough, playing his youthful part bravely as corporal at the age of eighteen.

The children of Captain Martin Kirtland and Sarah Meigs were

Martin, b. Mar. 29, 1759; m. Nov. 30, 1780, Eunice Bushnell. He was allowed a pension in 1818 for Revolutionary services. The papers in the case show a second marriage, for reference is made to his wife Betsey, aged 54, and to Betsey Hungerford, aged 12, a daughter of his wife by a previous marriage. He lived at Vernon, Oneida County, N. Y. In 1823 he and his brother Charles, both living in Oneida County, N. Y., were allowed 300 acres of bounty land on account of their father's services in the Revolution.

Sarah, b. Feb. 19, 1761; m. Capt. William Lynde.

Charles, b. Oct. 27, 1762; m. Jan. 26, 1794, Charlotte Stowe, widow of Capt. Jabez Stowe.

Mary, b. Aug. 19, 1765; m. Samuel Burrell

Eleazer, b. Oct. 22, 1767; m. 1st Lydia Bolles, dau. Joseph Bolles and Lydia Kirtland of New London, Ct., Oct. 8, 1786; 2d, Dorcas Brown; 3d, Elizabeth Dimoc, May 12, 1816.

Clarinda, b. Sep. 10, 1773; m. Capt. Noadiah Judson.

ELISUR⁶ KIRTLAND.

The Pratt genealogy records the name Eleazer, but the Bolles genealogy and the family records give it Elisur. Shortly after his marriage with Lydia Bolles in 1786, Elisur left Saybrook, and his subsequent life is identified with Granville, N. Y., where he became a substantial man in the town. He died November 1, 1838. The generations of his son Harvey, and grandson, William Harvey, lived in Utica, N. Y., intermarrying with the Mabies of Putnam County, N. Y., Morgans of England, and the Leach family of Oneida County, N. Y.

By his three wives he had these children:

Meigs, b.

Elisur, b. Dec. 20, 1796.

Clarinda, b. Jan. 30, 1799.

Harvey, b. Nov. 1, 1801, d. May 1, 1874.

Horatio, b. Sept. 14, 1804.

William, b. May 24, 1806.

Caroline, b. Sept. 1, 1813.

Joseph, b. June 14, 1817.

Mary, b. April 3, 1820.

HARVEY⁷ KIRTLAND.

He married September 15, 1824, Jerusha Mabie, who was a daughter of Solomon Mabie of Patterson, Putnam county, N. Y., was born April 3, 1803, and died July 26, 1873. Their children were:

Rosanna, b. July 11, 1825, d. Aug. 18, 1825.

Mary Jane, b. Sept. 6, 1826; m. Oct. 15, Almon Leach.

Orlando, b. Aug. 7, 1828, d. Sept. 26, 1828.

William Harvey, b. July 21, 1830, d. May 22, 1867.

Horatio, b. Aug. 30, 1833; m. Dec. 10, 1856, Polly Ann Leach.

Clarinda, b. Nov. 27, 1838, d. July 18, 1862.

Charles Egbert, b. Feb. 28, 1848; m. Cornelia Reed.

WILLIAM HARVEY⁸ KIRTLAND.

He married October 14, 1851, Margaret Morgan, who was a daughter of David and Annie Morgan of Utica, Oneida County, who was born October 3, 1833, and died July 10, 1879.

GEORGE DARIUS⁹ KIRTLAND.

He married Mary Ella Ellis, who was daughter of David E. and Mary Vaughn Ellis of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., was born December 27, 1865.

MABIE.

HUGUENOTS OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

[By Catharine T. R. Matthews in New York Gen, and
Biog. Record, pp 100-102, Vol. 38, 1907.]

Pieter Casparzen Van Naerden, sometimes recorded as Pieter Casparsen, was in New Amsterdam in 1647. He is supposed to have been the son of Caspar Mabilie, who is recorded as Sergeant Caspar, and who was a witness of the child Joris Homes (George Holmes) on Nov. 6, 1650. He also brought suit against Jan Peek (after whom Peekskill was named). It is noteworthy that the suit was brought in English and he was ordered by the Court to translate it into Dutch, thus proving that he was not a Dutchman. He has been supposed to be identical with the Huguenot Pierre Gasper or Caspar, who in 1621 signed at Leyden the Walloon petition.

The Mabies of Putnam County, direct descendants of Pieter Casparzen Van Naerden, have a tradition that "their ancestor served on a cruiser on the coast of America which took a Spanish prize near New York." In 1633 the West India Co.'s ship, Soutberg, which brought Director General Van Twiller, Govert Lockerman and others to this country, captured a Spanish caravel, the St. Martin, bringing it safely to New Amsterdam. It was probably the Soutberg on which Sergeant Caspar came here.

There seems no doubt that they were of French origin and that their name was Mabilie, Pieter Casparzen Van Naerden being the name given him by the Dutch, and both Dutch and English converted the name Mabilie in Mabie. His sons called themselves Mabie. His daughter Metje is entered on both Dutch and French Church Records as Meby and Maybie.

Of the sons of Pieter Casparzen, Jan Pietersen Mabie was the progenitor of all of that name in Schenectady and vicinity. His house is still standing in good condition in the Mohawk Valley, and is the oldest house there. He bought land in Schenectady before 1690. He was surveyor, and we find, page 425 Eng. Col. Mss., 1 Jan., 1715, that "Fees on John Peter Mabie's warrant of survey" were paid.

Caspar² Pieterse Mabie settled in Orange County, and from him descend all the Mabies and Mabys of Orange and Rockland Counties. "The '76 House" at Tappan, where Andre was a prisoner, was owned by his grandson, Caspar Mabie.

Hamilton Wright Mabie, so well known in the literary world, is Caspar's direct descendant.

Pieter Casparzen married about 1651, Aechtje Jans, widow of Abraham Williamzen of Amsterdam. At her first marriage, 27 April, 1647, she is called Aechtje Jans Van Naerden, showing that she and Pieter Casparzen were from the same place in Holland—that they were friends is shown by his having been a witness, 10 April, 1650, at baptism of her son Abraham Williamzen, Jr.

The children of Pieter Casparzen and Aechtje Jans were:

Marritje, bap. 12 Sept., 1652; m. 8 April, 1671, Jan Peters Bant.

Jan, bap. 4 Oct., 1654; m. about 1684, Anna Borsboom; d. at Schenectady, 8 April, 1725. Issue, baptized at Albany and Schenectady:

Peter, bap. 20 Jan., 1686.

Catharine, bap. 1691.

Annetje, bap. 16 April, 1693.

Abraham, bap. 26 June, 1695.

Engeltie, bap. 10 Nov., 1697.

Jacob, bap. 1 March, 1698.

Marritje.

Metje, bap. 7 Oct., 1704; m. John³ Fairly.

Margaret.

Engeltie, bap. Sept., 1656; m. at Esopus, 20 Nov., 1675, Jan Janson Mol. Issue:

Peter, bap. 23 May, 1677.

Annetje, bap. 7 Aug., 1678; m. (1) John² Fairly;
(2) Caleb Beck.

Maria, bap. 29 Sept., 1680.

Abraham, bap. 18 Feb., 1682.

Jacob, bap. 30 Jan., 1684.

Johannes, bap. 8 Sept., 1688.

Aefje, bap. 8 Sept., 1690.

Isaac, bap. 1 May, 1692.

Engeltie.

Metje, bap. 14 April, 1658; m. Jan Pero. (In French Church Records.)

Bap. 24 Aug., 1692, Pierre, son of Meta Meby and Jean Pierro.

Bap. 29 Dec., 1695, Jacob Pierrot, son of Jean and Martha Mebe, his wife.

Bap. 2 Feb., 1697, Marie Pierro, dau. of Jean Pierro and Martha Maybie.

They had other children baptized in Dutch Church when the mother is called sometimes Metje Pietersen and sometimes Metje Meby.

Caspar Pietersen Mabie of Orange County, bap. New York, 15 Feb., 1660; m. 14 Dec., 1687, Elizabeth Schureman. Had issue bap. in New York and in Hackensack:

Peter, bap. 26 Dec., 1689; m. 19 June, 1715, Katalina Bogart.

Frederick, bap. 1 Sept., 1695.

Jeremias, bap. 25 June, 1699.

Abraham, bap. 18 Nov., 1705; m. Sylvie Coquillet of New Rochelle. From him descend the Putnam County family of Mabies.

Christina, m. Jost Zabriskie.

Johannes, bap. May, 1780; m. Susanna Bertine.

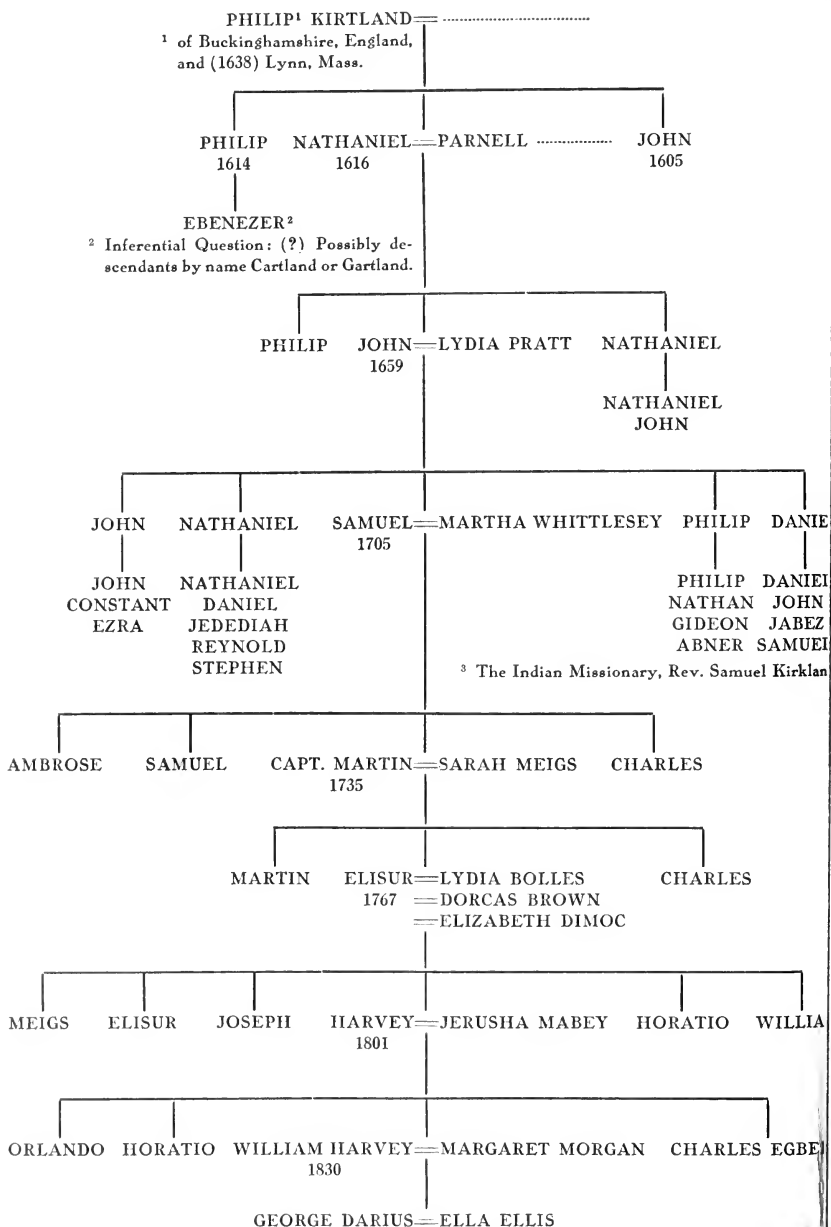
Catharine, bap. New York, 17 Dec., 1662; m. 1 Aug., 1683, Hans Hendrickson Spier of Bergen, N. J.

There are still Mabilles in France, well known families, several coats of arms are to be found, and undoubtedly the Mabies are of these Mabile families.

COQUILLET AND GATES TRADITIONS.

According to the Mabie family traditions carefully stated by Joshua Mabie of Patterson, N. Y., in 1848, the father of Sylvie Coquillet was a Huguenot who fled from Catholic persecution in France, leaving a large estate to be confiscated but bringing considerable money with him to New Rochelle, where he settled. Abraham³ Mabie (Casper² Pieterse Pieter¹ Casparzen) and Sylvie Coquillet had a son Abraham⁴ who married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Gates, who "came from England to Boston and removed to Haddam, Conn., thence to Pomfret, thence to Ridgefield, thence to Carmel in Dutchess County, now Putnam County, and settled on a farm formerly owned by Amos Belding." He had two sons, Stephen, who died in the French and Indian war, and Daniel, who died in the Revolutionary war. Possibly this Samuel Gates may be the Samuel³, son of Simon², son of Stephen¹ Gates, who came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1638, with a pedigree running back to the 13th century and including two lords. The Stephen Gates genealogy says this Samuel³, born August 11, 1685, settled somewhere in Connecticut, "but further record has not come to hand." The Baptist Burying Ground at Carmel contains the graves of Abraham⁴ Mabie, d. Aug. 7, 1817, and Sarah, his wife, d. Aug. 12, 1816. Abraham⁴ had a son Solomon⁵, who had a daughter Jerusha⁶, born April 3, 1803, d. July 26, 1873. She married September 15, 1824, Harvey⁷ Kirtland, born November 1, 1801, d. May 1, 1874.

KIRTLAND—KIRKLAND.



MABIE—MABILLE (Fr.)

PIETER CASPARZEN—AECHTIE JANS (JOHNS)

VAN NAERDEN

was in New Amsterdam 1647. Serg. Gaspar supposed to be his father.

CASPAR PIETERSEN—ELIZABETH SHUREMAN

1660

ABRAHAM MABIE—SYLVIE COQUILLET

1705

ABRAHAM—SARAH GATES, who was cousin
to Gen. Horatio
Gates of the Revolution.

1727

SOLOMON—ROSANNAH COVELL

1764 — LOIS KELL

JERUSHA—HARVEY KIRTLAND

1803

1801

