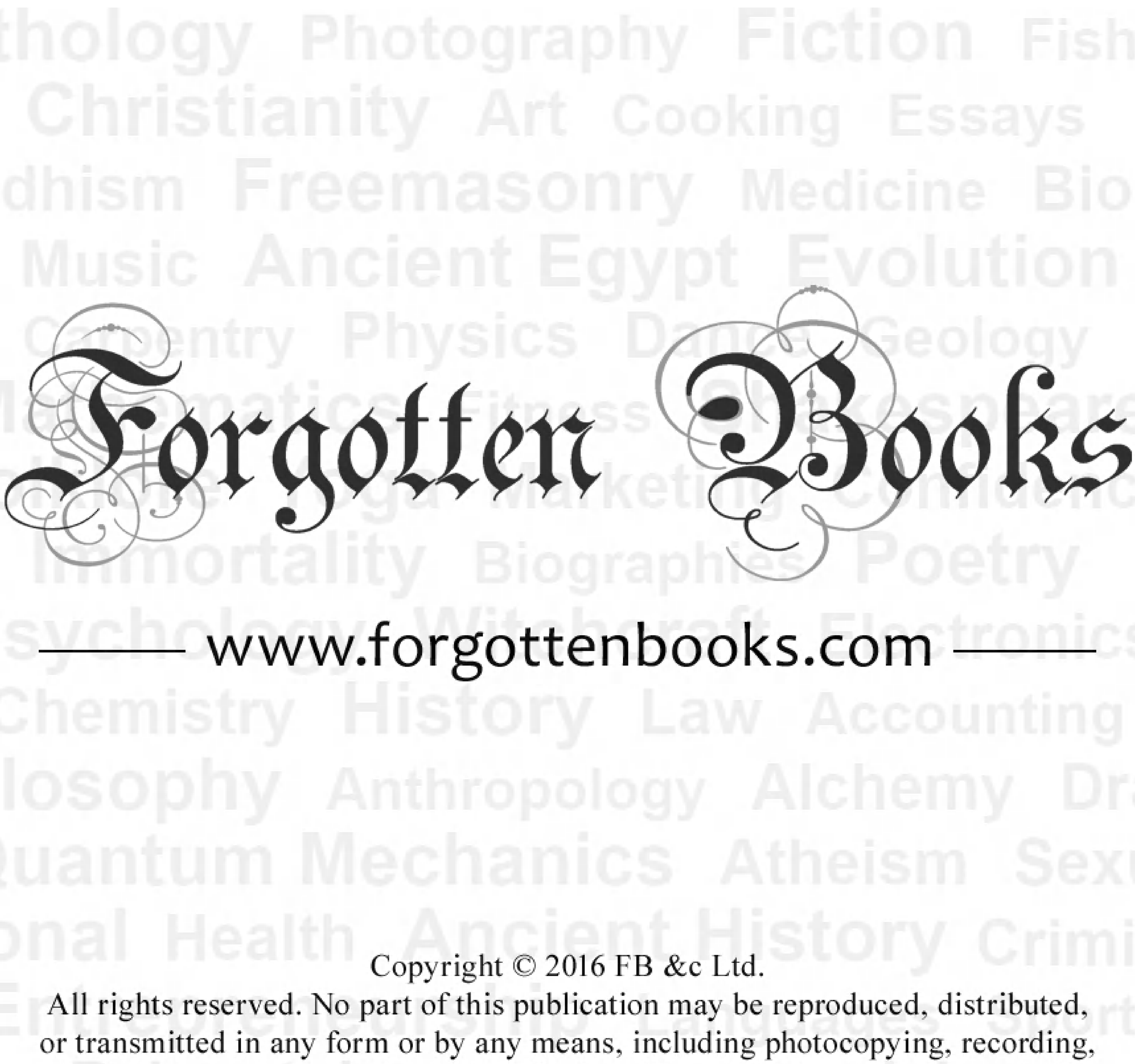


www.forgottenbooks.com

Copyright © 2016 FB &c Ltd.
All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other noncommercial uses permitted by copyright law.

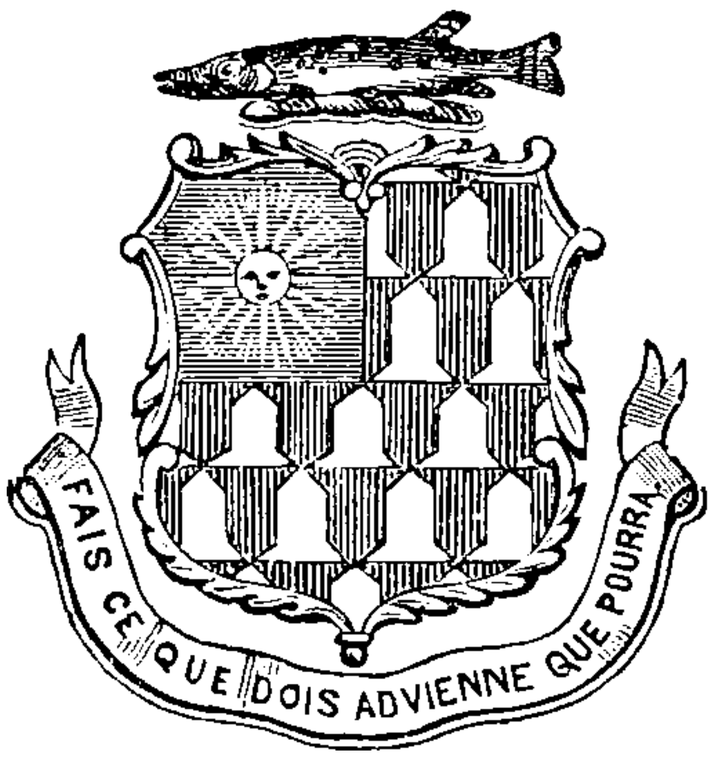
FIFTY ANCESTORS

OF

Henry Lincoln Clapp

WHO CAME TO NEW ENGLAND

FROM 1620 TO 1650.



Clapp Coat of Arms.

BOSTON:
PRESS OF DAVID CLAPP & SON.
1902.

1307976

INTRODUCTION.

MANY people think a genealogist is "queer," or in a temporarily queer condition when he is ancestry hunting. One says, "Skip genealogy"; another, "Dried dates don't interest me, but I like the dates of the *Phœnix dactylifera* (date palm)"; another, "Better not go back too far,—you may find a *persona non grata*." But these little jocosities produce no permanent effect on the genealogist who is hunting like "Japhet in search of a father."

"Looking backward" a little way, say as far as the Pilgrims, is on the whole rather interesting. Along the course two hundred and seventy or eighty years in length one finds many admirable characters; he sees that he has considerable more to do in order to live such a life as the forefathers lived; and the view stiffens up his own standard of living. Nothing queer about that. If there is, why, let us have a little more of it.

To some it seems queer to work long and hard on a subject that is not expected to yield any returns whatever in dollars and cents; to perform a costly "labor of love" seems queer; to toil from motives of pure sentiment seems queer; to give away genealogical publications that cost a dollar or more apiece, as one gives away tracts, seems queer. "What are you doing it for?" they ask. But the explanations fail to explain it, because motives of sentiment and labors of love are not to be explained.

Again, it is interesting to find that well-known names, perhaps one's own, were recorded more than six hundred years ago: "Henry Clappe, Co. Oxford, 1273." "Alexander de Clopham, Co. Kent, 1273." "Thomas de Clopton (of Clap town), Co. Norfolk, 1358."

Or, take another familiar family name: "Bourne, Bourn, Burns, Burne, Burn, 'at the burn,' *i. e.* stream." "Burne, a brook; a northern pronunciation of Bourne, whence Burns, Aburne, &c." In Suffolk Probate Records, Byrne is written for Bourne. "John de la Burn, Co. Oxford, 1273." "Bourne—local—from the town of Bourne, in Lincolnshire, England, which is so named from the

old English Bourne, a small river or well-spring." The significance of names and the changes which they have undergone are also interesting to one who has a taste for history.

After all, there is, at least, the usual quantity of sanity in the real genealogist. He has the spirit and skill of the investigator, the habit of weighing evidence, and, most likely, the pride of ancestry which is pretty sure to tone him up a bit, possibly too much, so that he will lie back on the exploits of his ancestors and do very little for himself.

To be sure, he relies on "dried dates" in growing his genealogical tree,—"date tree," if you please,—as one relies on the braces to the frame work of his house. A breath of criticism must not be permitted to demolish his ancestral line for lack of bracing dates. These dates keep well; and in genealogy they outweigh speculations, of which there are too many. Nevertheless, there is one speculation that I like to indulge in.

It is certain that some of the families who bore the simple name of Clap or Clapa in the 13th century, changed their names to Clapham (home of Clapp) or Clopton (town or city Clop) in the 14th and 15th centuries; and those names persist in England today, while the original name, Clap, seems to have died out. If *ham* and *ton* could be and were added to the simple name, Clap, for sufficient reasons, they could be dropped as readily for sufficient reasons; and those reasons seem to be found in the unhappy frame of mind in which the early Claps found themselves on account of the many religious troubles in which they had become involved in England. So they determined to become "Separatists" not only in deed, but even in name, and to preclude the suggestion of home by leaving off the name for it. They cut loose from their home (*ham*), and there was to be no more town (*ton*) for them.

Higginson says, "We cannot understand the bitter feeling that the emigrants carried with them, not merely against bishops, but against kings, without remembering how Laud and Charles were associated in their minds." "Laud wished also to encourage dancing, the theatre, and Sunday sports. He even persuaded Charles to re-issue a certain 'Declaration of Sports' which King James had withdrawn for fear of offending the Puritans and their friends." William Prynne wrote a book against stage-plays, for which the infamous Star Chamber sentenced him to the pillory where everybody might insult him, to lose his ears, to pay a fine, and to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure. Besides, he was branded on both cheeks "S. S.," for Sower of Sedition. Burton, Bastwick and others lost their ears. Ship-money was extorted from the people in 1635 and again in 1636. William Prynne, John Hampden and Sir John Eliot courageously expressed what the Puritans felt.

In this account, as in all similar ones, the greatest difficulties have been to find authentic dates and the names and ancestry of the women involved.

The Bible with its interminable "begat" in the Chronicles began the practice of neglecting women's names. In pedigrees of olden times, except in royal families, women seem to have been as unimportant as women in China. The fact that they changed their names at marriage will account for a large loss of their names. Besides, women in ancient times were less obtrusive and cut a smaller figure in the world than many women of the present day.

This is a strenuous age, the age of the bared arm, the hatless head, and the penguin stride; and there is little doubt that women's names will be found on every kind of document that is to be handed down to posterity, especially in regard to property affairs, in which women are becoming adept. An item in the Post runs thus: "A perusal of the tax lists is also interesting in that it gives one a good line on those whose property is in their wives' names." So wives' names, now used to ensure a balance on the credit side in case of failure in business, will be of great service to the genealogist of the future, and the "missing links" will not be so numerous as those recorded here. It is hoped that these "missing links" may be discovered in the future by some persistent hunter of pedigrees.

Missing links: Wives of the men named as follows: Thomas[1] Bailey, John[2] Bailey, Thomas[1] Clapp, Joseph[3] Clapp,* Rev. Richard Bourne, James Skiff, Rev. John[1] Cotton, James Cudworth, Gershom Ewell, William[1] Hersey, William[2] Hersey, John[1] Studley, Rev. John Lothrop, Henry[1] Merritt, Edmund Morey, Nathaniel[1] Tilden, Nathaniel[3] Tilden, Nathaniel[4] Tilden (1678), Thomas[1] Weyborne, John[2] Weyborne (1st wife), John[1] Whitcomb, John[1] Williams, John Booth, Sen., John Booth, Jr., Benjamin[5] Bailey (3d wife), Benjamin[4] Clapp (Duxbury wife), John Twisden, Thomas[1] Bourne. Ancestry of Jerusha Adams, Susanna Dunham, Elizabeth Whiton, Philip Wilcutt, Mary Sharp, Edmund Morey; husband of Mary, daughter of Gov. Thomas Hinckley.

* Mr. J. B. Pevear, Cincinnati, Ohio, claims that Joseph[3] Clapp (See p. 22) of Black Pond Hill, Scituate, married Abigail Allen before 1696–7. The fact that Joseph[3] had a daughter named Abigail, born May 16, 1699, died Oct. 13, 1740, is evidence in favor of the claim. Since his oldest son, Samuel, was born Nov. 18, 1695, he must have been married as early as 1694–5. Nevertheless, the ancestry of Abigail Allen remains unknown.

ANCESTORS IN LINE OF FATHER, FRANKLIN BAILEY CLAPP.

			PAGE
1.	JOHN HOWLAND (Mayflower), Plymouth,	1620,	47
2.	JOHN TILLEY (Mayflower), Plymouth,	1620,	47
3.	THOMAS BAILEY, Boston,	1625,	14
4.	HENRY MERRITT, Scituate,	1626,	53
5.	ELDER NATHANIEL TILDEN, Scituate,	1628,	60
6.	REV. EBENEZER ROSSITER, Dorchester,	1630,	43
7.	SIR RICHARD SALTONSTALL, Watertown,	1630,	59
8.	ELDER JOHN CHIPMAN, Plymouth,	1631,	47
9.	JOHN WILLIAMS, Scituate,	1632,	65
10.	REV. JOHN COTTON, Boston,	1633,	42
11.	JOHN MARSH, Charlestown,	1633,	19
12.	THOMAS CLAPP, Dorchester,	1634,	20
13.	REV. NATHANIEL WARD, Ipswich,	1634,	8
14.	WILLIAM BROOKS, Scituate,	1635,	19
15.	LIEUT. ISAAC BUCK, Scituate,	1635,	19
16.	THOMAS GILL, Hingham,	1635,	57
17.	JOHN OTIS, Hingham,	1635,	57
18.	ELIZABETH WARD, Plymouth,	1635,	14
19.	REV. RICHARD BOURNE, Sandwich,	1637,	18
20.	JAMES SKIFF, Sandwich,	1637,	18
21.	ANDREW HALLETT, Sandwich,	1638,	18
22.	JOHN TWISDEN, Scituate,	1639,	60
23.	GOWIN WHITE, Scituate,	1646,	14
24.	JOHN HALLETT, Scituate,	1646,	19
25.	JAMES NASH, Weymouth,	before 1648,	56
26.	RICHARD CURTIS, Scituate,	1648,	19
27.	THOMAS WEYBORNE, Boston,	before 1650,	61
28.	ANTHONY DODSON, Scituate,	1650,	65
29.	JOHN BOOTH, Scituate,	1656,	65

Four ancestors in line of father are the same as four in line of mother—Lieut. Isaac Buck, Thomas Gill, John Otis and Henry Merritt.

Sixteen ancestors settled in Scituate.

Twenty-five ancestors came to New England within a period of four years (1633–37), just at the time when Archbishop Laud was making war upon the Puritans with unusual severity, and, as Green says, "Thousands of the best scholars, mechanics, lawyers, farmers, were flying over the Atlantic to seek freedom and purity of religion in the wilderness."

ANCESTORS IN LINE OF MOTHER, CLARA (POWERS-STEDMAN) CLAPP.

			PAGE
1.	DEGORY PRIEST (Mayflower), Plymouth,	1620,	13
2.	PHINEAS PRATT, Weymouth,	1622,	58
3.	SARAH ALLERTON, Plymouth,	1623,	13
4.	ANTHONY ANNABLE, Scituate,	1623,	14
5.	THOMAS CLARKE, Plymouth,	1623,	52
6.	HENRY MERRITT, Scituate,	1626,	53
7.	MATTHEW PRATT, Weymouth,	before 1628,	58
8.	SUSANNAH RING, Plymouth,	1629,	52
9.	JOHN WHITCOMB, Dorchester,	1633,	63
10.	THOMAS CHUBBUCK, Hingham,	1634,	45
11.	GEN. JAMES CUDWORTH, Scituate,	1634,	43
12.	WILLIAM HAMMOND,* Watertown,	1634,	47
13.	REV. JOHN LOTHROP, Scituate,	1634,	51
14.	REV. NICHOLAS BAKER, Hingham,	1635,	49
15.	LIEUT. ISAAC BUCK, Scituate,	1635,	19
16.	HENRY EWELL, Scituate,	1635,	44
17.	THOMAS GILL; Hingham,	1635,	57
18.	WILLIAM HERSEY, Hingham,	1635,	45
19.	WILLIAM LANE, Dorchester,	1635,	48
20.	JOHN OTIS, Hingham,	1635,	57
21.	JOHN STODDER, Hingham,	1635,	59
22.	JOSEPH ANDREWS, Hingham,	before 1635,	46
23.	WILLIAM DENNIS, Scituate,	1638,	48
24.	LAWRENCE LITCHFIELD, Barnstable,	1639,	48
25.	HENRY COOMBS, Marblehead,	1647,	46
26.	MATTHEW GANNETT, Hingham,	1649,	46

* Among the answers to queries in the genealogical columns of the *Transcript* of Sept. 22, 1902, "Westfield" says that Giles Penn of England had a son, Admiral Sir William Penn, who was the father of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania; that Giles Penn had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married William Hammond of London; that after William Hammond died in England, Elizabeth his wife came with her children to America, with Rev. John Lothrop's company in the ship "Griffin"; that she left a good estate in London, went to Scituate in 1638, and returned to Boston where she died 1640. These facts probably were taken from the N. E. Hist. Gen. Register. On account of a number of remarkable coincidences this Elizabeth (Penn) has been confounded with Elizabeth (Payne), wife of the ancestor William Hammond (12) named in the list above. The husband of each was named William Hammond; both women lived in Watertown; the former was a member of Rev. John Lothrop's church, while the latter's daughter, Ann, was probably his second wife; the former's husband died in London, but the latter's settled in Watertown; and the former had no daughter named Ann. (See p. 52.)

EARLIEST HISTORY OF THE NAME—CLAPP.

CLAPA, CLAP, or CLAPP, is an ancient Danish name. Osgod Clapa was a Danish noble at the Court of Canute, King of England from 1017 to 1036. He had a country house in Surrey county, and probably Clapham (home or house of Clap) in that county took its name from that fact.

Russel's History of England, 1777, says, "Hardicanute (Canute II.), being present at Lambeth at the solemnization of the nuptials of Tuvey Prudean, a Danish nobleman, with Githa, the daughter of Osgood Clappa, revelled to such an excess, that the debauch terminated his life on the eighth of June, A.D. 1042, in the third year of his reign." Another history has it that "He reigned but two years, and died from excess at a drinking match in 1042"; another, that he died from "a surfeit of rum and peaches." However, there is no doubt that they had a hilarious time of some sort, and he was not hardy enough to stand the strain.

Naturally enough Canute, being a Dane, filled his court with Danish noblemen, including Osgod Clapa, whose name has been perpetuated in four counties of England,—Bedford, Surrey, Sussex and York, in each of which is a parish of Clapham.

Probably he did not have a country house in each of those counties, but other Danes bearing the name of Clapa may have had country seats there. Osgod's was at Lambeth, now comprising most of the southwest quarter of London, south of the Thames. Lambeth Palace is an ancient castellated structure of various dates, which has been the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury since the 12th century, and Lambeth Church near it was founded in 1377. More than forty years ago Lambeth was called "an agreeable suburb of London."

The Lambeth house was probably occupied by Osgod or his heirs until 1065. One authority says, "Clapham is the ham or house of Clappa, a Saxon[?] who held the manor in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1042 to 1065." When William the Conqueror came into England in 1066, the Danes went the way of all defeated enemies, and, no doubt, Osgod with them. We hear nothing of his descendants; only his name survives.

DISTINGUISHED ANCESTORS.

THREE of the ancestors of Henry Lincoln Clapp,—John Howland, Degory Priest and John Tilley—were passengers in the Mayflower and signed the celebrated "Compact."

Eight were distinguished churchmen,—Rev. John Cotton, sen., Rev. John Lothrop, Rev. Richard Bourn, Rev. Nicholas Baker, Rev. Nathaniel Ward, Rev. Ebenezer Rossiter, Elder John Chipman, and Elder Nathaniel Tilden. Eight others were prominent in the Church,—Rev. Shearjashub Bourn, Rev. John Cotton, jun., Rev. Rowland Cotton, Rev. Nathaniel Ward, Dea. Joseph Bailey, Dea. Thomas Clapp, Dea. Thomas Clarke (held the position 40 years), Dea. Joseph Tilden.

Fourteen were prominent in the Government,—Anthony Annable, member of the General Court 13 years; Rev. Richard Bourn, Deputy to first General Court in 1639, and Representative of the town of Sandwich till 1645, excepting 1643, and again in 1652, 1664, '65, '66, '67 and '70, twelve years in all; Shearjashub Bourn, son of Rev. Richard, often a Representative to the General Court of Plymouth and Boston; Hon. Melatiah Bourn, son of Shearjashub, Judge of Probate for Barnstable county; Thomas Clapp, Deputy to the Court in 1649; Samuel Clapp, son of Thomas, Deputy to Plymouth Colony 8 years, Representative 13 years; Thomas Clarke, Representative several years; Gen. James Cudworth, Deputy Governor in 1681, Deputy to the government 4 years, Assistant of the government 8 years; John Howland, Representative 12 years; James Nash, Representative several years; Sir Richard Saltonstall, First Assistant of the government; Richard Saltonstall, Asst. of the government 16 years; Nathaniel Saltonstall, Asst. of the government 10 years; James Skiff, Representative 14 years.

Seven were Conihasset Partners,—Gen. James Cudworth, Dea. Joseph Tilden, John Hallett, Henry Merritt, John Whitcomb, Gowin White and John Williams, sen. The first two were among the six men who bought the town lands of Scituate from Josias Wampatuck, Chief of the Mattakeesetts. He was the son of Chicatabut, who was chief of the Massachusetts and lived near Squantum on the Neponset river. One of the Blue Hills is named Chicatabut.

ANCESTORS IN THE WARS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE first settlement in Boston harbor was made at a place called by the Indians Wessagusset, now Weymouth, in 1622, by a company of sixty men sent from England by Thomas Weston. In this company was *Phinehas Pratt*. The Indians planned to massacre not only the settlers at Wessagusset but the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The plot having been discovered by the colonists, it became the duty of some one to warn the Pilgrims and solicit aid for the Wessagusset settlers. Only one man was found who was willing to travel to Plymouth, a distance of forty miles, on such a dangerous errand. Phinehas Pratt said he would go. The Indians found out his intention and watched eight days to see him set out. But he, taking a hoe on pretense of going to hoe a field, managed to slip away from them into the woods. He knew not a step of the way because he came to Wessagusset on a sailing vessel, but he ran in the direction of Plymouth, pursued by Indians, and after losing his way, thereby escaping the Indians, and wandering in the woods two days and nights, he reached his destination more dead than alive and told his story. At once Miles Standish with the small number of eight men was sent against the Indians, some of whom were killed and the remainder frightened and put to flight. Gov. Winslow's journal contains a detailed account of this incident.

Henry Ewell was a volunteer in the Pequot War of 1637 (Deane, p. 267). His house in Scituate was burned by the Narragansett Indians in 1676. Deane, p. 126, tells how John Northey, his infant grandchild, escaped death by the Indians. Among the non-commissioned officers and privates on the company roll of Barnstable in 1643 were *Anthony Annable*, *James Cudworth* (afterward General), *Henry Ewell* and *Lawrence Litchfield*.

James Cudworth of Scituate was commissioned Captain of the militia in Scituate in 1652 by the Court Colony of New Plymouth and took an active part in King Philip's War. In 1675 he "was unanimously chosen and re-established in the office of General and Commander-in-Chief, to take charge of our forces that are or may be sent forth against the enemy (the Narragansett Indians), as occasion may require . . . . . and continued in that command

until Philip was subdued"; he was a Judge, a Deputy Governor and an Assistant of the Government.

Isaac Buck was commissioned Lieutenant in 1669, and, as Deane says, "in constant service in King Philip's War." May 20, 1676, he and Cornet Stetson collected all the fighting men of Scituate that were left at home and erected fortifications on the spot now occupied by William Clapp's blacksmith shop at the south side of the Stockbridge mill dam, Greenbush. Deane says, "He repulsed the Indians with great bravery."

John[2] *Bailey*, of Scituate, son of Thomas[1] of Weymouth, was Sergeant in the army in King Philip's War.

"*Ebenezer Lane* served with distinguished bravery in Capt. Joshua Hobart's Co. in Philip's Indian War, Oct., 1675, and was on the roll of Capt. Isaac Johnson's Co. of Roxbury, Dec. 13, 1675, which enlisted for the Narragansett campaign of 1675. He died Dec. 12, 1726, aged 76."

Jonathan[3] *Pratt* (Aaron,[2] Phineas[1]) of Hingham, was a soldier in the French and Indian War, 1756–63.

Extracts from "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in War of Revolution." Ref. Book 991, 10, Boston Pub. Lib.: "*Benjamin Bailey*, private, Capt. Samuel Stockbridge's Co., Col. Bailey's regt., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service 21 days." "*Benjamin Bailey*, Sergeant, Capt. Hayward Pierce's (2d Plymouth) Co., Col. John Cushing's regt.; service 15 days, in Dec. 1776; marched to Bristol, R. I., on an alarm. Roll dated Scituate." These extracts show that Benjamin[6] Bailey was probably a "Minute Man."

Benjamin[4] *Clapp* of Scituate was Sergeant in Capt. Amos Turner's company, Col. John Cushing's regt., in the War of the Revolution. He enlisted Sept. 23, 1776. (See the Clapps; also "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution.")

Thomas[5] *Clapp* of Scituate, son of Benjamin[4], was Captain of a militia company in 1812, but was not actually engaged in battle, since the war of 1812 was mostly on the sea, and the militia were called out only once, July 7, 1814.

John Stedman came from England to Boston, and soon afterward to Conasset, about 1807, at the stirring period of the Embargo Act, and enlisted in the American navy under the name of Peter Powers. He served as boatswain* through the war of 1812 and on to the time of his death in the Charlestown navy yard in 1817.

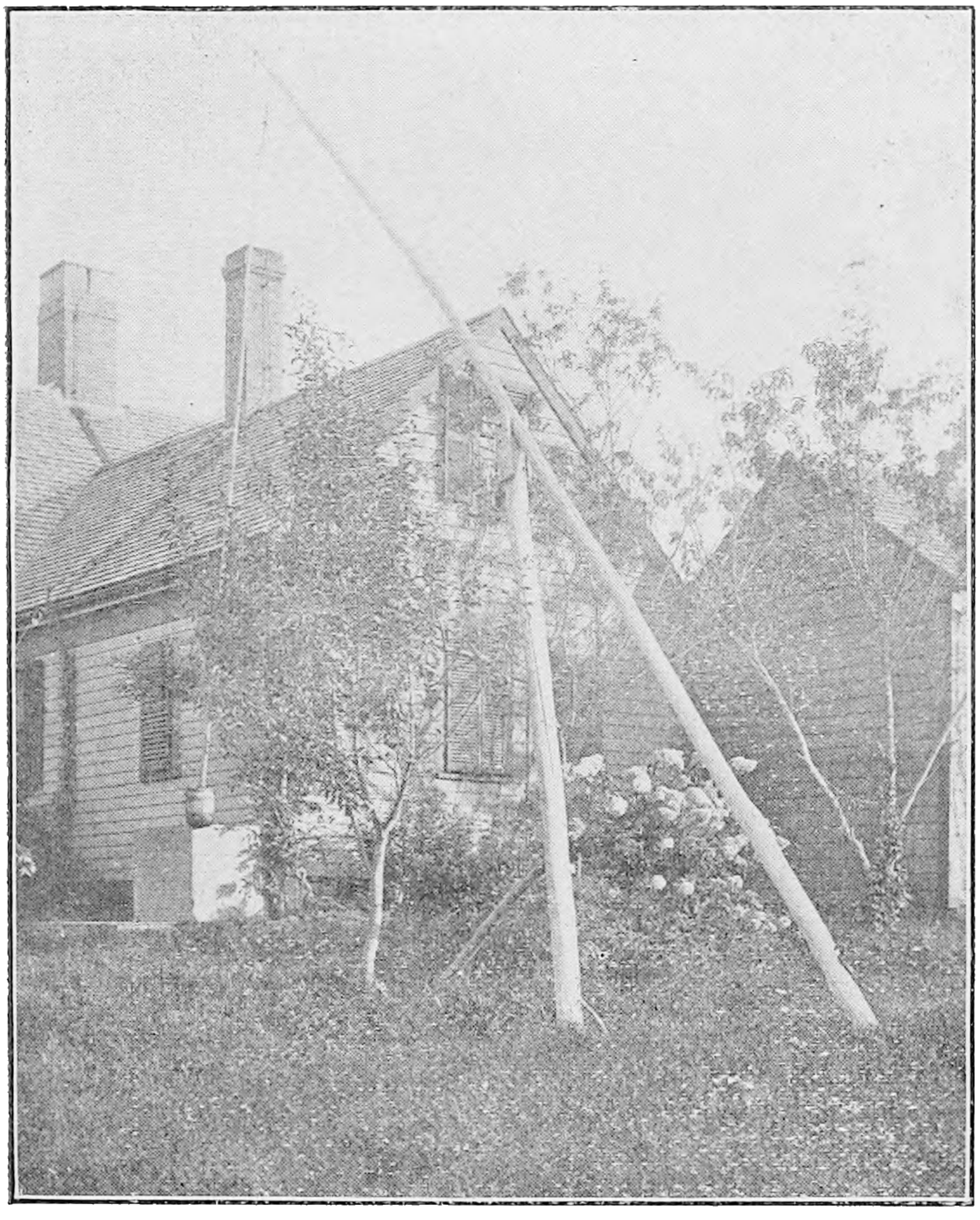
Leaving the ancestors in the wars of the country, mention should be made of *George Parker*[7] *Clapp* of Montreal, brother of Henry

* A warrant-officer in the navy who summons the crew and has charge of the boats, sails, flags, cordage, cables, &c. In those days, nearly a century ago, a boatswain was required to be "a good sailor, a good rigger, and a vigilant, sober, firm man."

Lincoln[7] Clapp, grandson of Thomas[5] and great grandson of Benjamin,[4] previously mentioned. He enlisted in the U. S. navy, May 20, 1861; was stationed with the Gulf squadron under Admiral Farragut, and on blockade duty till 2d July, when he was captured by Confederates while he was aboard a prize schooner off Cedar Keys; taken by train to Richmond, Va., and confined in Libby Prison eight months; exchanged March 22, 1862; enlisted again, Dec., 1863, and served under Admiral Dahlgren with the South Atlantic squadron in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C.; discharged in Boston, Sept., 1865.

Bitter as his experience in Libby Prison was, the memory of it did not prevent him from enlisting again in the service for his country.

So it appears that an ancestor or kinsman of the compiler has appeared in every one of the great wars of the country, except the war with Spain, from the Wessagusset, Pequot and Narragansett Indian Wars to the Great Rebellion, inclusive.



"The Old Oaken Bucket" House, Greenbush.

NON-CONFORMIST ANCESTORS.

PROBABLY most of the forty-four ancestors who came to New England before 1640 had suffered more or less from religious persecution, since all, so far as known, were non-conformists who set up independent churches of their own.

They were Puritans and Pilgrims, if we can accept the authority of Pope, who in 1900 published his "Pioneers of Massachusetts." He says, "It is not correct, therefore, to call the people of one of the colonies 'Pilgrims' and those of the other 'Puritans,' for both were Puritans and both were Pilgrims." At all events, they were "Separatists," because they separated from the English church.

Six of these ancestors were prominent clergymen, some were elders or deacons, and all appear to have been church members, and so must have been involved in the religious conflict of the early part of the seventeenth century in England.

Lieut. Isaac Buck was transported for refusing to take the oath of conformity. (See Bucks and Marshes.)

Rev. John Lothrop was obliged to emigrate for preaching nonconformity in London, and about thirty of his church people emigrated with him. (Details in the Lothrops.)

Rev. John Cotton, just before he left England, had been brought before the court for non-conformity. Application was made to the Earl of Dorset to render protection to Mr. Cotton in his trouble, but the Earl replied that "inasmuch as he had been guilty of Nonconformity and Puritanism, the crime was unpardonable, and therefore he must fly for his safety"; and so Mr. Cotton travelled in disguise to London and there concealed himself until he took passage in "The Griffin" to Boston, where he arrived eight weeks later.

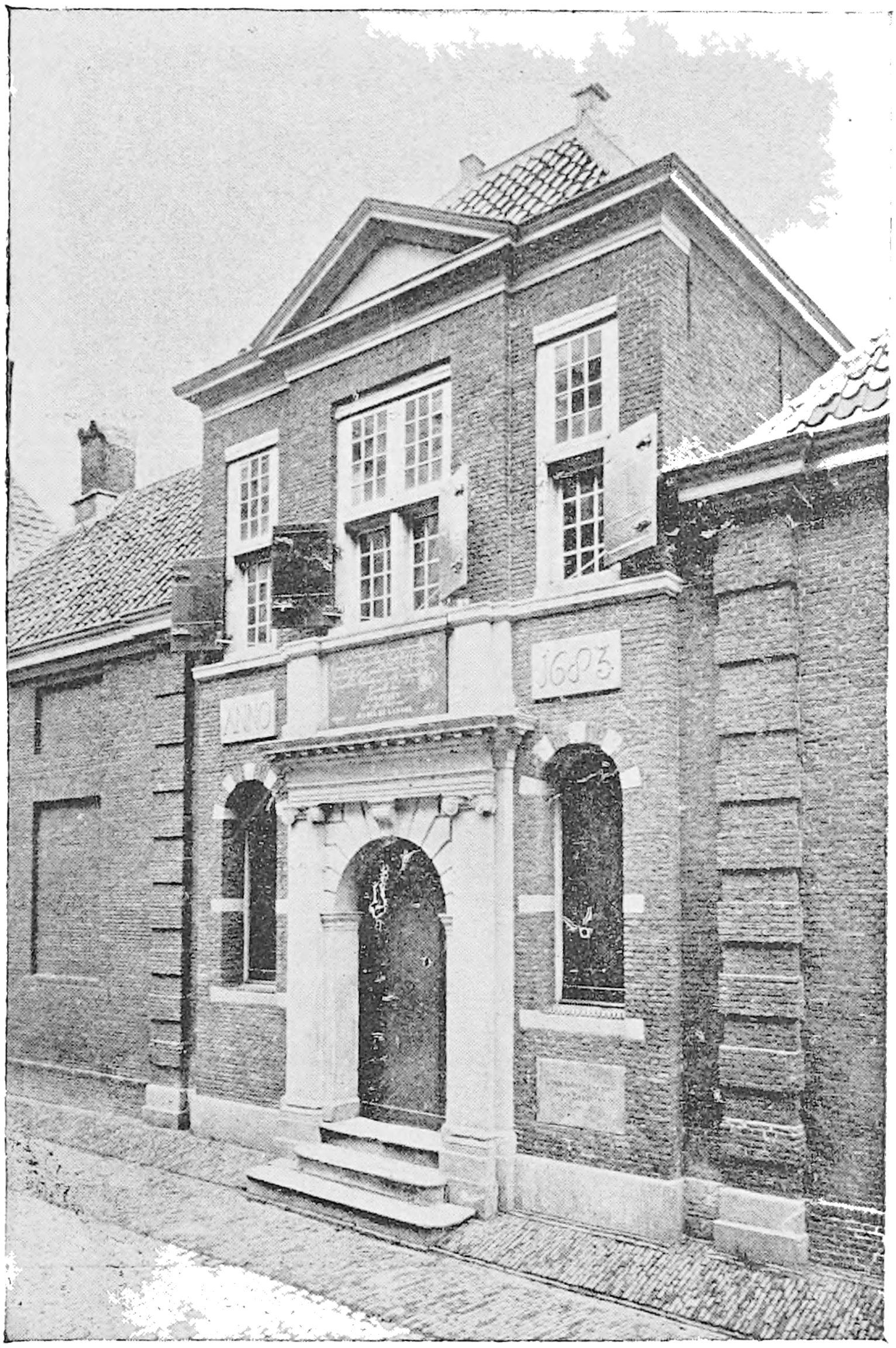
Rev. Peter Hobart, a non-conformist clergyman, came to New England in 1635 in the same ship with *Rev. Nicholas Baker* of Scituate, and it is altogether probable that the latter clergyman was also a non-conformist.

Phinehas Pratt was the son of a non-conformist clergyman, Rev. Henry Pratt, who was imprisoned for preaching non-conformity, and communicated with his distressed family by writing to them with the blood which he drew from his arm for the purpose.

Degory Priest, *Sarah Allerton* and her brother Isaac, who served with so much distinction in the Plymouth Colony, went to Leyden with other Pilgrims in 1609 "for the sake of purity of conscience and liberty of worship."

Rev. Nathaniel Ward, of Ipswich, born Haverhill, Eng., 1570, son of Rev. John Ward, came to New England, June, 1634, for the sake of his religious opinions. He sharply criticised the "Book

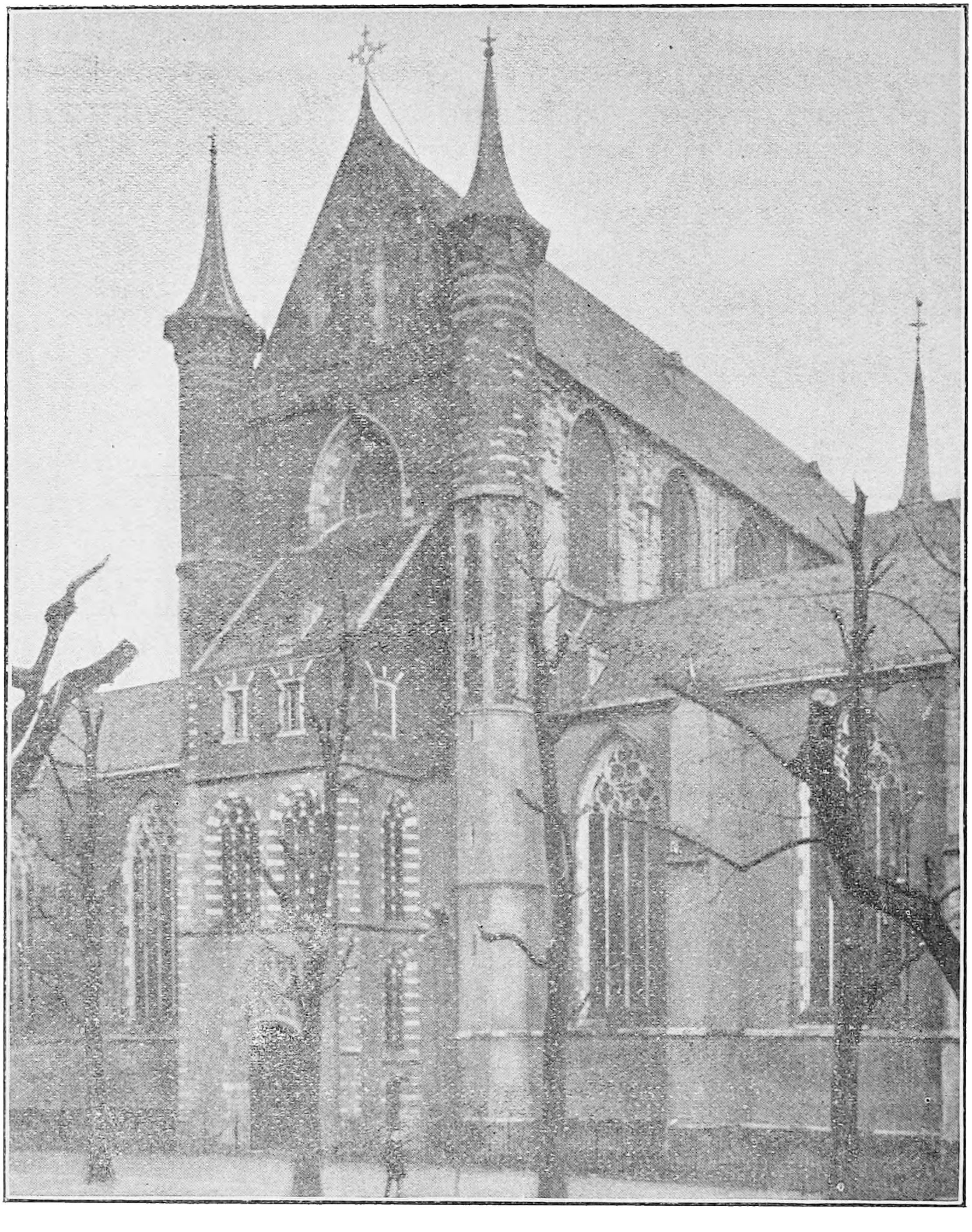
of Sports," issued by James I. and reinforced with great severity in 1633 by his son, Charles I.; refused to bow when the king's name was mentioned during divine service, and therefore was suspended from his ministry at Stanton, Eng.; refused to make the public recantation of his criticisms, which was demanded, and so had to leave his country. Soon after his arrival in this country he



JOHN ROBINSON HOUSE, LEYDEN.

took charge of a church in Ipswich, Mass., but did not keep it long; died in England, 1653, aged 83.

In 1604 King James said: "The sect of Puritans is insufferable in any well-governed commonwealth." In that year alone "three hundred Puritan ministers were silenced, imprisoned, or exiled." In 1606 the reformed church chose John Robinson minister and William Brewster ruling elder. The first attempt of the Puritans



St. Peter's Kirk, Leyden.

to escape to Holland, in 1607, was prevented. The next year they reached Amsterdam, and in 1609 Leyden. These were the "Pilgrim Fathers."

Of especial interest to every descendant of the Leyden Puritans and Pilgrims are the spot where John Robinson lived (1611–25), taught and died, and, on the opposite side of the street, St. Peter's Kirk, erected in 1315, and having on the outside wall a tablet with this inscription:—

THE MAYFLOWER 1620.
IN MEMORY OF
REV. JOHN ROBINSON, M.A.
PASTOR OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH WORSHIPING OVER AGAINST
THIS SPOT, A.D. 1609–1625, WHENCE AT HIS PROMPTING
WENT FORTH
THE PILGRIM FATHERS
TO SETTLE NEW ENGLAND
IN 1620.
BURIED UNDER THIS HOUSE OF WORSHIP 4 MAR. 1625.
Æt XLIX YEARS.
IN MEMORIA ÆTERNA ERIT JUSTUS.

ERECTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A D. 1891.



Many eminent men have been buried under the floor of St. Peter's Kirk. As I walked over their burial tablets, which form the floor of the church, and read the illustrious names of Boerhaave, Scaliger, Dodonaeus, Robinson and many others, and saw the inscriptions worn away in places by innumerable footsteps during centuries past, an indescribable feeling of awe came over me. Truly life is but a span, and a century is as naught in the geological ages; but the spirit of the Pilgrims lives "over against this spot" on the other side of the great water.

"*Deacon Joseph Tilden* belonged to the liberal or moderate class of Puritans."

"*Anthony Annable* was a Puritan of the school of blessed John Robinson, neither bigoted nor intolerant, and resided in the Colony fifty-one years."

General James Cudworth and *Robert Whitcomb* were Quakers, and both suffered on account of it at the hands of the Court of Plymouth Colony.

The Quakers might have found a grain of satisfaction in the unconscious satire of a Boston school girl who, when asked why the Puritans left their native land and came to New England, answered, "They came to Massachusetts in order to be able to persecute God in their own way." Happily none of the ancestors mentioned in this record were known to be participants in the religious persecution of any person or sect. Of the men of Plymouth generally, Bancroft says: "Their residence in Holland had made them acquainted with various forms of Christianity; a wide experience had emancipated them from bigotry; and they were never betrayed into the excesses of persecution." It was the Puritans of the Massachusetts Bay Colony who whipped, branded, banished and hung Quakers.

Thirty of the original ancestors herein mentioned settled in the Plymouth Colony. They were generally poor men. "It was not what the Pilgrim Fathers actually accomplished that made them great; it was the spirit in which they worked." Their brethren wrote them from England: "*The honor shall be yours to the world's end.*" Ten of the original ancestors settled in Hingham, which was in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and ten others settled in or not far from Boston.

FAMILY LINES.

Surah Allerton was the sister of Isaac Allerton, Assistant Governor with Gov. Bradford, 1621 to 1624. (N. E. Reg., Vol. 8, p. 265.) About 1608–9 he left England and settled at Leyden, in Holland, for the sake of "purity of conscience and liberty of worship." He was born about 1583; married about 1604–5. His daughters, Mary, born 1609, and Sarah, were probably born in Leyden. He was the fifth signer of the celebrated "compact" on board the Mayflower. The names of Carver, Bradford, Brewster and Winslow are the only ones that precede his.

He was the first person to welcome Mr. Winthrop (afterwards Governor) and his associates to New England. He went to England in the interest of the Colony five times, the fifth being in 1630. "1633 Mr. Allerton set up a trading house at Machias (Me.), consisting of five men and a quantity of merchandize." His tax by the Plymouth Colony in 1633 was one half more than Gov. Winslow's. He lived an active and a useful life in a number of places —Marblehead, New Haven, where in church he sat on the "second seat of the cross seats at the end," and New Amsterdam, and died in 1658. Point Allerton was named after him.

DEGORY PRIEST. SARAH ALLERTON.

Degory[1] *Priest* was born in England, 1579. It is probable that he went to Leyden in 1609, in company with Isaac and Sarah Allerton. His intention to marry Sarah (Allerton) Vincent, widow of John Vincent, was recorded at Leyden, Nov. 4, 1611. They had two daughters, *Mary*[2] and Sarah, probably both born in Leyden. Sarah, born about 1612–13, and named after her mother, married John Coombs, of Plymouth, in 1630, when she was 18 years old. (Savage, Vol. 1, p. 453.) Degory Priest was made a citizen of Leyden, Nov. 16, 1616. He left his family in Leyden and came to Plymouth in the Mayflower, and was the twenty-ninth signer of the famous "compact" on that ship. He died in a few days after landing from the Mayflower. His widow, Nov. 13, 1621, married at Leyden Godbert Godbertson, a Hollander and a

member of the Pilgrim church there. In process of time Godbert's name was anglicized into Cuthbert Cuthbertson. He emigrated to New England, in 1623, in the "Ann," bringing with him his wife, Sarah (Allerton, Vincent, Priest) Cuthbertson, and her two daughters, *Mary*[2] and Sarah Priest. *Mary*[2] married Phinehas Pratt about 1632, when she was 18 years old and he 42. He was born in 1590. (Line continued in the Pratts.)

ANTHONY ANNABLE.

"*Anthony*[1] *Annable*, born about 1599, died 1674, one of the forefathers, came over in the 'Ann,' in 1623, bringing with him his wife, Jane, and his daughter, *Sarah*[2].* He remained in Plymouth till 1634, when he removed to Scituate, and was one of the founders of that town and the church there. In 1640 he removed to Barnstable. With the exception of Gov. Thomas Hinckley, no Barnstable man was oftener employed in the transaction of public business, and was all his life called 'Goodman Annable.' He was a member of the first General Court in 1639, and twelve times afterwards between 1640 and 1657. He was a Puritan of the school of blessed John Robinson, neither bigoted nor intolerant, and resided in the Colony fifty-one years." (Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families.)

THE BAILEYS.

Thomas[1] Bailey had land in Weymouth prior to 1635; was in Boston in 1643, and later went to Weymouth.

John,[2] oldest son of Thomas,[1] was born in Weymouth, whence he went and settled in Scituate; freeman in 1673; Sergeant in the army in King Philip's War; wife's name was Hannah or Anna.†

John,[3] son of John,[2] took charge of Capt. Williams's farm on Farm Neck, Scituate, before 1670, and became heir to it by Capt. Williams's will dated at Scituate, 1691. (See Deane.) He married 1st, Jan. 25, 1672, Sarah White (perhaps of Weymouth and daughter of Gowin White, says Deane) and died 1718. Gowin White's wife, Elizabeth Ward, at the age of 38, came to New England in 1635 in the ship Increase of London.

John[3] and Sarah White had nine children (See Deane), among whom was *Joseph*[4] (called senior), born in Scituate, Oct., 1679,

* Line continued in the Ewells.
† She may have been dau. of John Bourn and Alice Bisby and b. 1651.

died Oct. 2, 1747, aged 68 years; married 1703, Jerusha Adams, "probably a descendant of John Adams of the Fortune, 1621," says W. J. Litchfield. He had ten children, whose names are given in Litchfield Family in America, in note under Family 14. (See also Deane.) He died in Scituate, Oct. 2, 1747. "Mr. Joseph Bailey was chosen Deacon (of the First Church) Nov. 29, 1764." (Scit. Ch. Rec.) He was the son of *Joseph*.[4]

Benjamin,[5] son of Joseph,[4] was born in Scituate, Feb. 28, 1712, bapt. July 7, 1712.* He married, June 12, 1735,* Ruth (Tilden) Litchfield, widow of James[4] (Nicholas,[3] Josiah,[2] Lawrence[1]) Litchfield. James was born July 12, 1711; married June 15, 1732;* died 1734. Ruth, daughter of Nathaniel[4] Tilden (Nathaniel,[3] Dea. Joseph,[2] Elder Nathaniel[1]), was born May 26, 1716 (W. J. Litchfield); died May 31, 1755,* aged 39. Epitaph in Groveland Cemetery says Ruth Tilden Bailey d. *Mar.* 31, 1755, aged 39 y. 10 m. James[4] Litchfield and Ruth Tilden had two children,—Elisha, bapt. June 3, 1733; Ruth, bapt. Mar. 23, 1734,* then called dau. of Widow Ruth; Ruth died unmarried, Sept. 22, 1776, leaving a will.

Benjamin[5] was treasurer of the First Church in Scituate from 1749 to 1761 inclusive,* and was allowed two shillings and eight pence a year for his services. The minister of the church received about $500 a year, seemingly a meagre salary for such men as Rev. Charles Chauncy and Rev. Henry Dunster, each of whom afterwards became president of Harvard College.

Children of Benjamin[5] Bailey and Ruth Tilden:

1. JERUSHA, bapt. May 3, 1736, named after her grandmother, Jerusha (Adams) Bailey, who about 1703 married Joseph[4] Bailey, senior.
2. MARTHA, bapt. May 7, 1738; d. July 5, 1750, aged 12; named after her aunt Martha, her father's sister.
3. BENJAMIN, b. Mar. 1739, bapt. July 27, 1740; d. Feb. 25, 1742, aged 2 y. 11 m.
4. NATHANIEL TILDEN, b. Mar. 1741, bapt. June 6, 1742; d. Feb. 1742, aged 1 y. 11 m.; named after his grandfather, Nathaniel Tilden.
5. BENJAMIN, bapt. Aug. 21, 1743; d. Sept. 5, 1744, aged 1 year 16 days.

   RUTH, bapt. June 2, 1745.

   Benjamin,[6] bapt. May 17, 1747; d. Sept. 9, 1822, aged 75 years.
6. MARY, bapt. July 30, 1749.
9. TILDEN, bapt. "in Private, being in danger of death by Sickness," Oct. 5, 1753.

Ruth Tilden, wife of Benjamin[5] Bailey, died May 31, 1755. He married, Oct. 29, 1757, Desire (Bourne) Russell, widow of Jonathan Russell. Jonathan and Desire were married Nov. 30, 1749.

* Scituate Church Records.

Desire, daughter of Rev. Shearjashub Bourne, was born Jan. 22, 1728; died Jan. 28, 1760. She had three children by Benjamin Bailey:

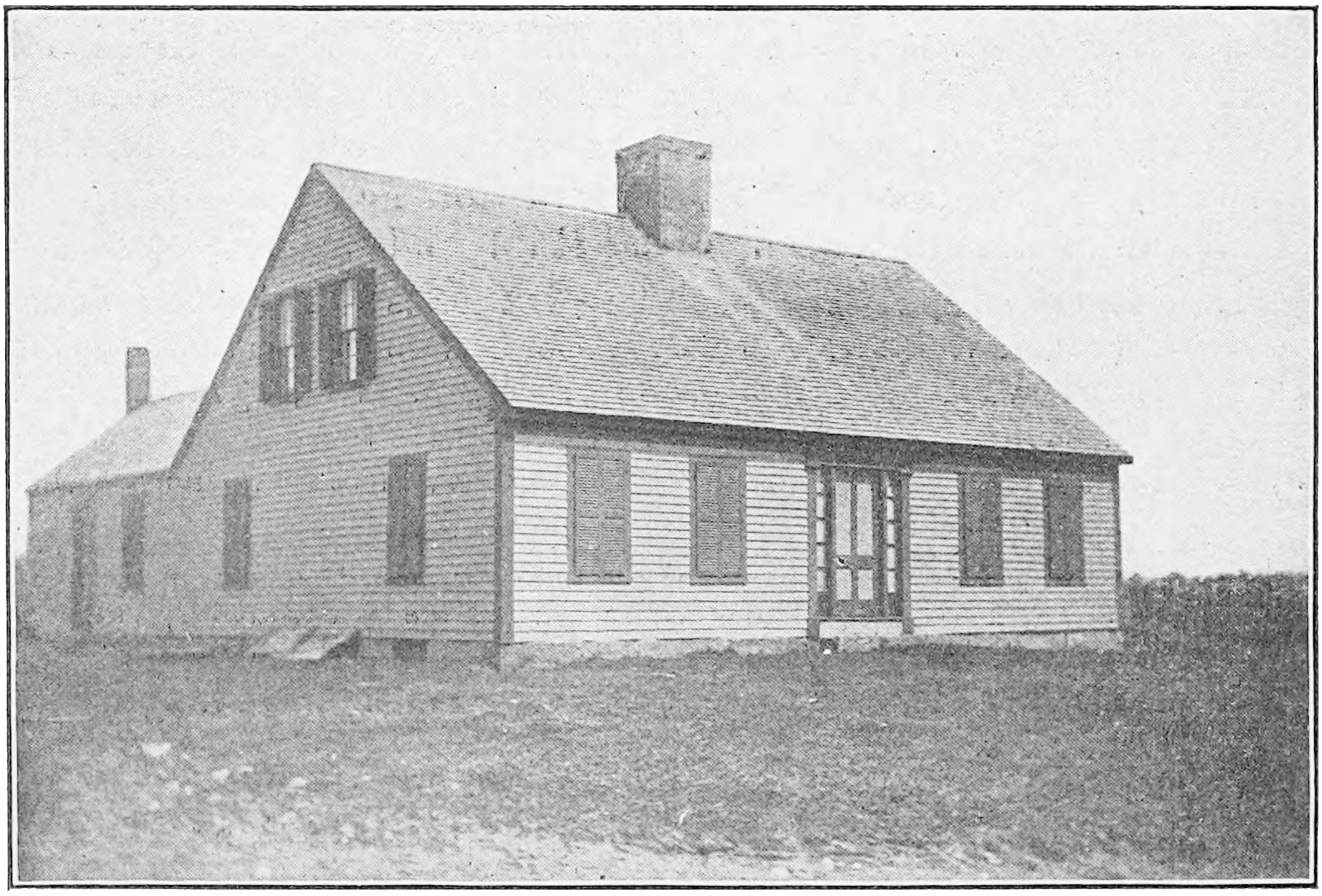
10. JOANNA, bapt. Sept. 14, 1758; named after Joanna Stevens, Desire's mother-in-law.
11. BATHSHEBA, bapt. Aug. 11, 1759; named after Desire's sister.
12. ROWLAND, bapt. July 31, 1763, several years after his mother's death. He was named after his mother's half brother, Roland Bourn.

The account of the deaths of Bathsheba and Desire Bourne is given in Briggs's "History of Ship Building on the North River," p. 364.

Notice in Boston Post, Feb. 11, 1760: "At Scituate, the 28th of January, died with Christian resignation, Mrs. Desire Bailey, wife of Benjamin Bailey and daughter of the Rev. Shearjashub Bourn, of this town, Æt. 31."

Evidently *Benjamin*[5] Bailey married a third wife, since the Scituate Church Record contains not only all the foregoing in reference to his family, but the baptisms of two other daughters—

13. THANKFUL, bapt. Mar. 10, 1765.
14. PATIENCE, bapt. June 7, 1767.



THE BENJAMIN BAILEY HOUSE, NO. SCITUATE.

Probably most of these children were born in the Benjamin Bailey house, supposed to have been built by the elder Benjamin[5] Bailey not far from 1740, and still standing in a good state of preservation

as the property of widow Harriet (Clapp) Brown, daughter of Thomas[5] Clapp. The timbers (frame work) were rough hewn logs taken from the swamp south of the house. The house stands on a hill a little south-west of Dexter Merritt's corner and about a mile from Gannet's corner.

Between it and the Dexter Merritt house there is a small stream which flows into Bound Brook. This stream furnished the water power for numerous water wheels and toy mills for a young trespasser bearing my name, who dammed up the water and caused it to inundate a large area; and this was the cause of great wrath and many uncomplimentary remarks on the part of Dexter Merritt's son, George Whitney Merritt, who, I am sorry to confess, received in his turn from me not only unneighborly epithets but in extreme cases stones of uncompromising hardness and perilous size. The glass in the Bailey house where I lived and sallied forth to practice projectiles in no case exceeded seven by nine inches in size, and was very seldom broken. Glass was scarce and high; stones abundant.

Benjamin,[6] born 1747, bapt. May 17;* died in Scituate, Sept. 9, 1822, aged 75 years. (Bourn-Bailey Bible.) He was a "Minute Man" in the Revolution. Jan. 25, 1775, he married Marcy (Mercy) Bailey, bapt. Sept. 5, 1755,* daughter of Amasa Bailey, who Oct. 19, 1748,* married Elizabeth Bourn, daughter of Rev. Shearjashub Bourn; Marcy died in Scituate, Dec. 25, 1826, aged 72 years (Bourn-Bailey Bible); so she was born the latter part of 1754.

Children†:

1. Lucy, b. Mar. 29, bapt. Aug. 11,* 1776; m. Paul Otis, at Scituate, Sept. 24, 1795.
2. Ruth, b. Dec. 8, bapt. Dec. 14, 1777;* d. Sept. 4, 1788.
3. *Marcy*,[7] b. Dec. 6, 1779, bapt. Feb. 20, 1780;* m. Thomas Clapp, May 6, 1799; d. in Scituate, Mar. 14, 1831, aged 52 years.
4. Benjamin, b. July 25, bapt. Sept. 15, 1782;* d. in Plymouth, Eng., June 26, 1807, aged 25 years.
5. Judson, b. Jan. 5, 1785; bapt. Oct. 8, 1786;* d. Sept. 27, 1788.
6. Mary, b. July 27, 1787; m. Elisha Doane of Conasset, Dec. 20, 1807;* d. in Conasset, April 30, 1811.
7. Ruth (second of that name), b. Feb. 7, 1790; m. Joseph Oldham, Dec. 14, 1815, fee $5.00;* d. June 9, 1817.
8. Cotton (named after his great-great grandfather, Rev. Roland Cotton), b. in Scituate, June 21, 1792; m. Sally Otis, Nov. 25, 1813; d. in Scituate, Jan. 14, 1828. Cotton Bailey was captain of the fishing vessel "Hero" in 1819. Sally Otis was b. Jan. 1, 1786; d. Sept. 20, 1827, aged 41 y. 9 m. (No children.)
9. } Twins, b. Mar. 2, 1795; d. Mar. 11, 1795.
10. }

* Scituate Records.

† All recorded in the Bourn-Bailey Bible. Records from that Bible published in N. E. H. Gen. Register, July, 1901.

11. FRANKLIN, b. Sept. 10, 1798. In the spring of 1807, March 26, he attempted to cross the ice on the water way below Gulph Mill on his way to recite his lesson to Parson Flint of Conasset; but the ice was weak and he broke through it and was drowned.

From this whole family of eleven children there was not a single descendant to perpetuate the family name Bailey. *Mercy*[7] Bailey and Thomas Clapp had twelve children (Clapp Family in America, p. 128), of whom the seventh child was *Franklin Bailey*[8] Clapp, born July 12, 1812, named after the boy mentioned above. His oldest son is *Henry Lincoln*,[9] whose son is *Philip Greeley*.[10]

THE BOURNES.

Rev. Richard[1] *Bourne* came from Derbyshire, Eng.; was a householder in Plymouth 1636: Deputy to 1st General Court in 1639, and, excepting 1643, represented the town of Sandwich till 1645; again in 1652, 1664, '65, '66, '67 and '70; pastor of the Indian Church at Marshpee, established in 1670; apostles John Eliot and John Cotton assisted at his ordination. His parish extended from Provincetown to Middleboro, 100 miles, which he traversed afoot. In 1685 the Christianized Indians in his parish numbered 1014. It is recorded that "Richard Bourne did more by the moral power which he exerted to defend the Old Colony (from the Indians) than Gov. Bradford did at the head of the army."

His first wife, whom he probably married before 1636, was Bathsheba Hallett, daughter of Andrew Hallett, sen., who came to Plymouth in 1638–39 with his wife Mary and children, all born in England, and settled in Sandwich. Mr. Hallett was the only one among the first settlers of Barnstable who was called "gentleman," indicating that he belonged to the gentry or wealthy class. (See Gen. Notes of Barnstable Families.)

Shearjashub,[2] born 1644, married 1666, Bathsheba Skiff, born April 21, 1648, daughter of James Skiff, who about 1637 came from Lynn to Scituate, Mass., where he lived till 1663. James Skiff was Representative in 1645 and for 13 years after that time.

Shearjashub[2] was often a Representative to the General Court of Plymouth and Boston. He took a deep interest in the Marshpee Indians, over whom he presided after his father, Rev. Richard. Shearjashub[2] died March 7, 1718–19, aged 75 years.

Hon. Melatiah[3] Bourne (Shearjashub,[2] Richard[1]), born Jan. 12, 1673, married Feb. 23, 1695–6, Desire Chipman, born Feb.

26, 1673, youngest daughter of Elder John Chipman and Hope Howland, daughter of John Howland. Desire died 1705. Hon. Melatiah was Judge of Probate for Barnstable County.

Rev. Shearjashub[4] Bourne, born Dec. 21, 1699, son of Hon. Melatiah,[3] married Jan. 16, 1725, Abigail Cotton, daughter of Rev. Rowland Cotton. He graduated at Harvard College in 1720; ordained pastor of the First Church in Scituate, Dec. 3, 1724, where he ministered thirty-seven years; resigned his pastorate Aug. 6, 1761; died in Roxbury, Aug. 14, 1768, in his 69th year. (Line continued in the Cottons.)

THE BROOKSES.

William[1] Brooks, born 1615 in England, came to Scituate in the "Blessing," 1635, at the age of 20; was in Marshfield in 1643 and a householder in Scituate 1644; married (about 1644) widow Susanna Dunham of Plymouth. His children were: Hannah, born 1645; Nathaniel, 1646; Mary, 1647; Sarah, 1650; *Meriam*[2] 1652; Deborah, 1654; Thomas, 1657; Joanna, 1659.

THE CURTISES.

"*Richard*[1] Curtis had lands at Marblehead in 1648, and in the same year purchased lands in Scituate, and built a house between Gowin White's and the Harbor." (Deane.) He married, 1649, Ann, daughter of John Hallett or Hollet of Barnstable (Gen. Notes Barnstable Families). His son *John*[2] Curtis, born Dec. 1, 1653, was probably named after his grandfather, John Hallett. He married, April 4, 1678, Miriam (Meriam) Brooks, born 1652, daughter of *William*[1] Brooks. (Line continued in the Nashes.)

THE BUCKS AND MARSHES.

[5] "Charlestown Genealogies and Estates," under March or Marsh: *John* married 1st, Rebecca; 2d, Anna—died 1665–6. Children:

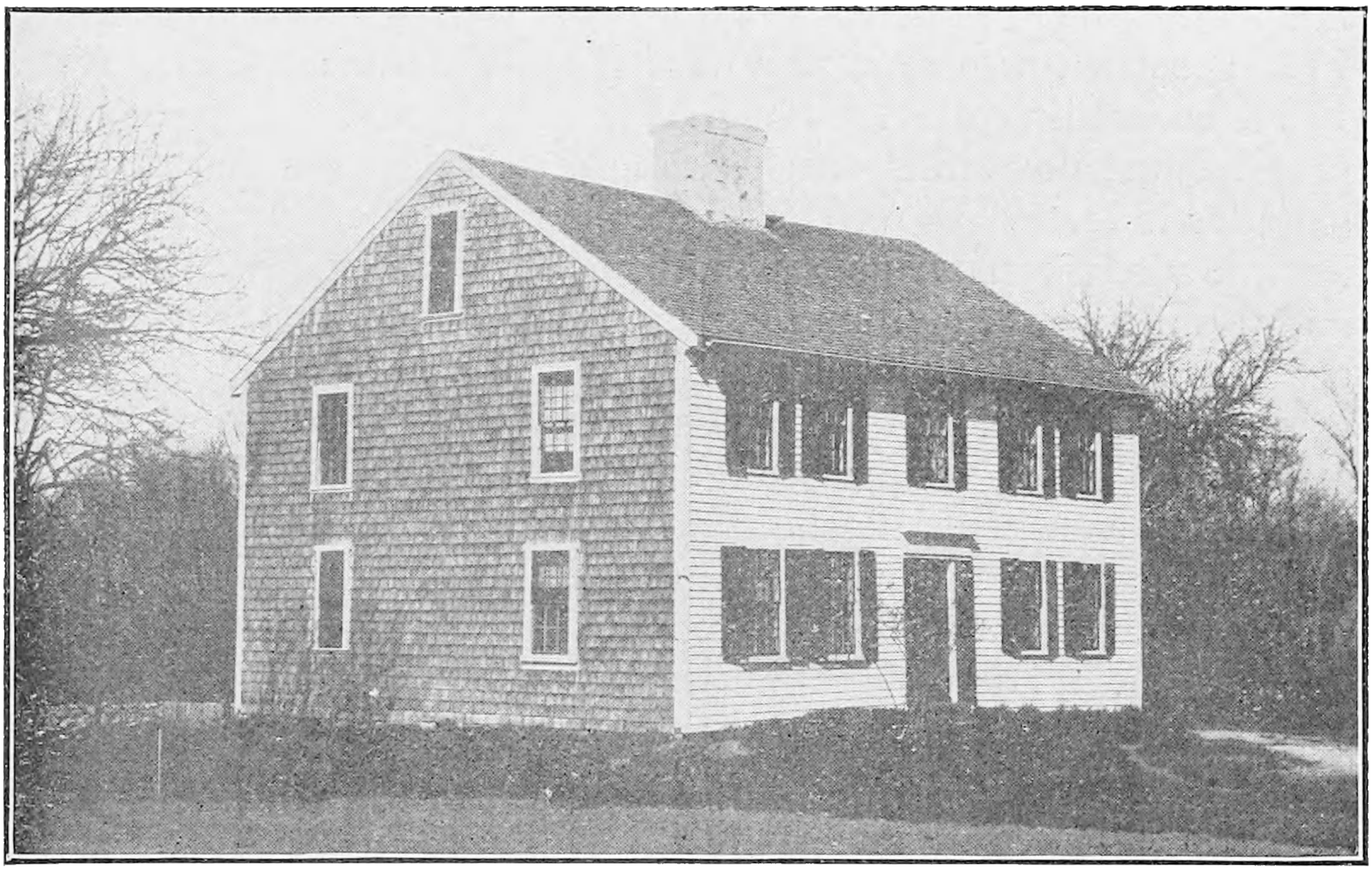
Edward, died Oct. 4, 1638; John, died 1641; *Frances, married Isaac Buck;* Theophilus.

Savage, Vol. 3, p. 154, states that *John Marsh*, Charlestown, 1638, died Jan. 1, 1666, and named in his will of that date his wife Ann and daughter *Frances Buck* and her children. John March came to New England in the "Mary and John," 1633. (New Eng. Reg. Vol. 9, p. 267.) "The Buck Family" (331, 108, B. P. L.) says *Isaac Buck*, in Oct. 1635, was transported to Boston in the ship "Amitia" (Capt. George Downs) for refusing to take the oath of conformity. He was then 34 years old, having been born in 1601. "His wife, *Frances Marsh*, whom he married before leaving England, followed her husband in December of the same year, being then twenty years old." Savage, Vol. 1, page 284, says *Lieut. Isaac Buck* of Scituate, 1647, had by wife *Frances*, daughter Elizabeth who married Robert Whitcomb, and daughter Deborah who married Henry Merritt. (Line continued in the Merritts.) Deane, p. 112, says *Lieut. Isaac Buck* was Town Clerk of Scituate 30 years, 1665 to 1695, and commissioned as Lieut. in Colonial militia in 1669; died 1695.

THE CLAPPS.

Thomas[1] Clapp, son of Richard Clapp of England, was born in Dorchester, Eng., in 1597. He came from Weymouth, Eng., in a vessel which arrived in New England July 24, 1633. Winthrop's History of New England records the arrival of the ship thus: "July 24, 1633. A ship arrived from Weymouth, with about 80 passengers and 12 kine, who sate down at Dorchester." He was freeman there in 1638, removed thence to Weymouth and perhaps to Hingham in 1639, and to Scituate (Greenbush) in 1640.

His wife's name was Abigail. He was a deacon of the First (Unitarian) Church in Scituate in 1647, the pastor of which was Rev. Charles Chauncey, afterwards President of Harvard College. "Mr. Clapp was a Deputy to the Court in 1649, and overseer of the poor in 1667, that being the first year such officers were chosen. He was a useful and enterprising man. He died April 20, 1684, greatly respected."



THE THOMAS CLAPP HOUSE, GREENBUSH. (Original built in 1640.)

The house that he built was on the Sandford Jenkins farm. In 1803 it was replaced by a new one, with the exception of the big, square chimney, which probably belonged to the original house.

Samuel,[2] son of Thomas,[1] born 1642–45, was married June 14, 1666, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas Gill and Hannah Otis. (See the Otises, p.57)

Concerning him this record is found in The Clapp Memorial, p. 110: "He was a distinguished man of his time, and one of the most so of his native town, Scituate, which contained some of the most able in the Colony. He was a Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts from 1692 to 1696, also in 1699, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1714 and 1715. This was, of course, after the Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies were united in one. Previous to this he had been a Deputy to the Government of the Plymouth Colony from 1680 to 1686; also in 1690 and 1691. His father's residence succeeded to him. He had a grist and saw mill where the Stockbridge Mills have since stood. (See page 25.) I believe he was a Major. He served the town and state with great zeal and fidelity, and died at an age somewhat advanced."

REV. THOMAS CLAPP,

PRESIDENT OF YALE COLLEGE TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

AN excuse for a brief digression at this point will be found in the mention of a man quite remarkable for his time. Samuel[2] Clapp's grandson was Thomas, born in Scituate June 26, 1703; entered

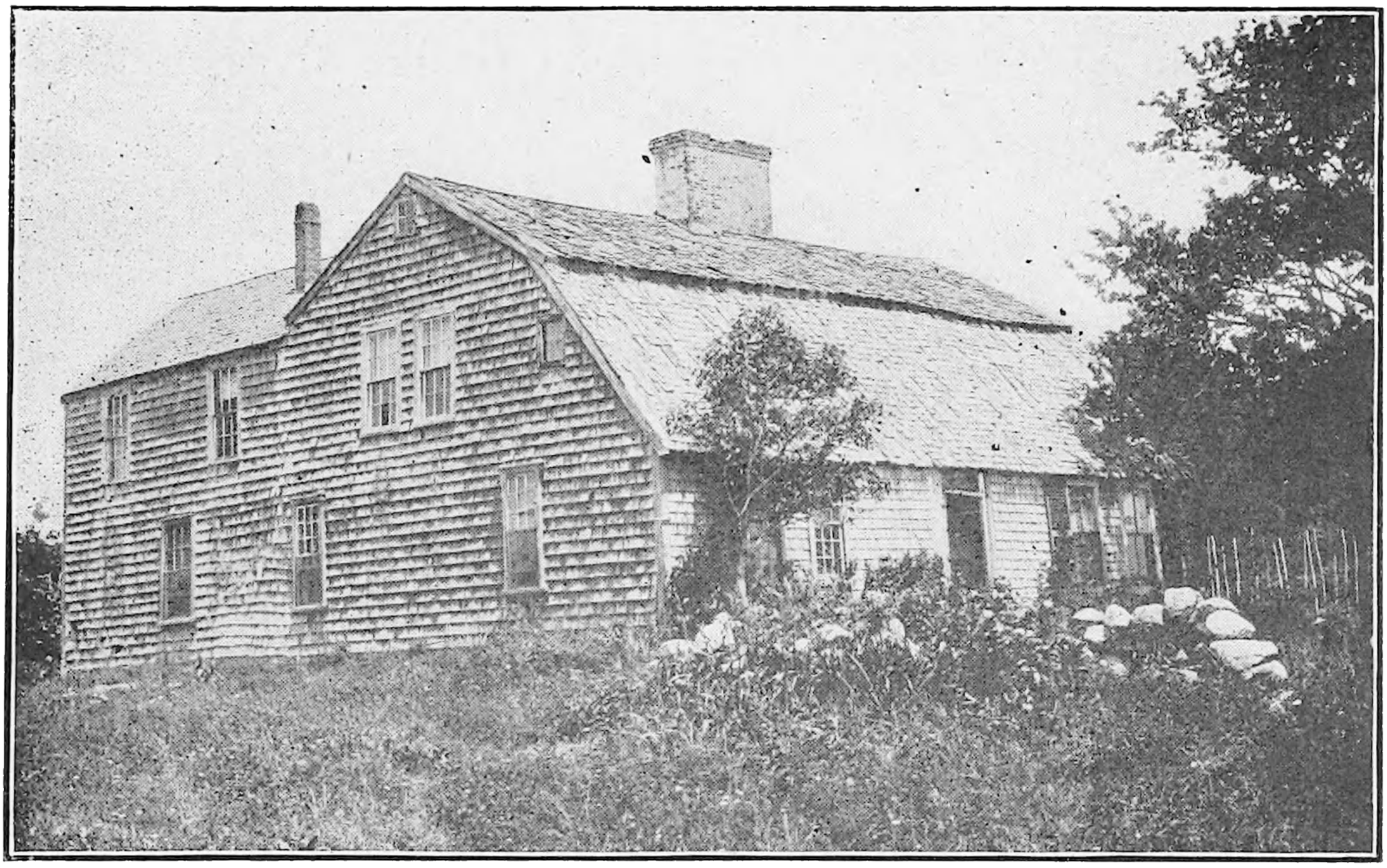
Harvard College in 1718 at the age of 15, and was graduated in 1722; settled as pastor of a church in Windham, Conn., Aug. 3, 1726, succeeding Rev. Samuel Whiting. "Mr. Clapp was an impressive and powerful preacher, and a man of exemplary piety and singular industry, as well as learned in the various branches of secular knowledge, particularly mathematics, astronomy, natural and moral philosophy, civil and canon law and history. He constructed the first orrery, or planetarium, made in America. In 1739 he was chosen President of Yale College, as successor to Rev. Elisha Williams. Mr. Clapp brought with him to the College a high reputation as a general scholar, as a mathematician and astronomer, and as a man of uncommon energy of character and remarkable business qualification." He resigned as President of the College, Sept. 1765. His resignation was mentioned thus in the Annals of Yale College: "Thus ended the academic services of a President (after the labors of twenty-seven years) who was an ornament to the science of the age in which he lived."

President Stiles in his Literary Diary said of him: "He was a calm, still, judicious, great man."

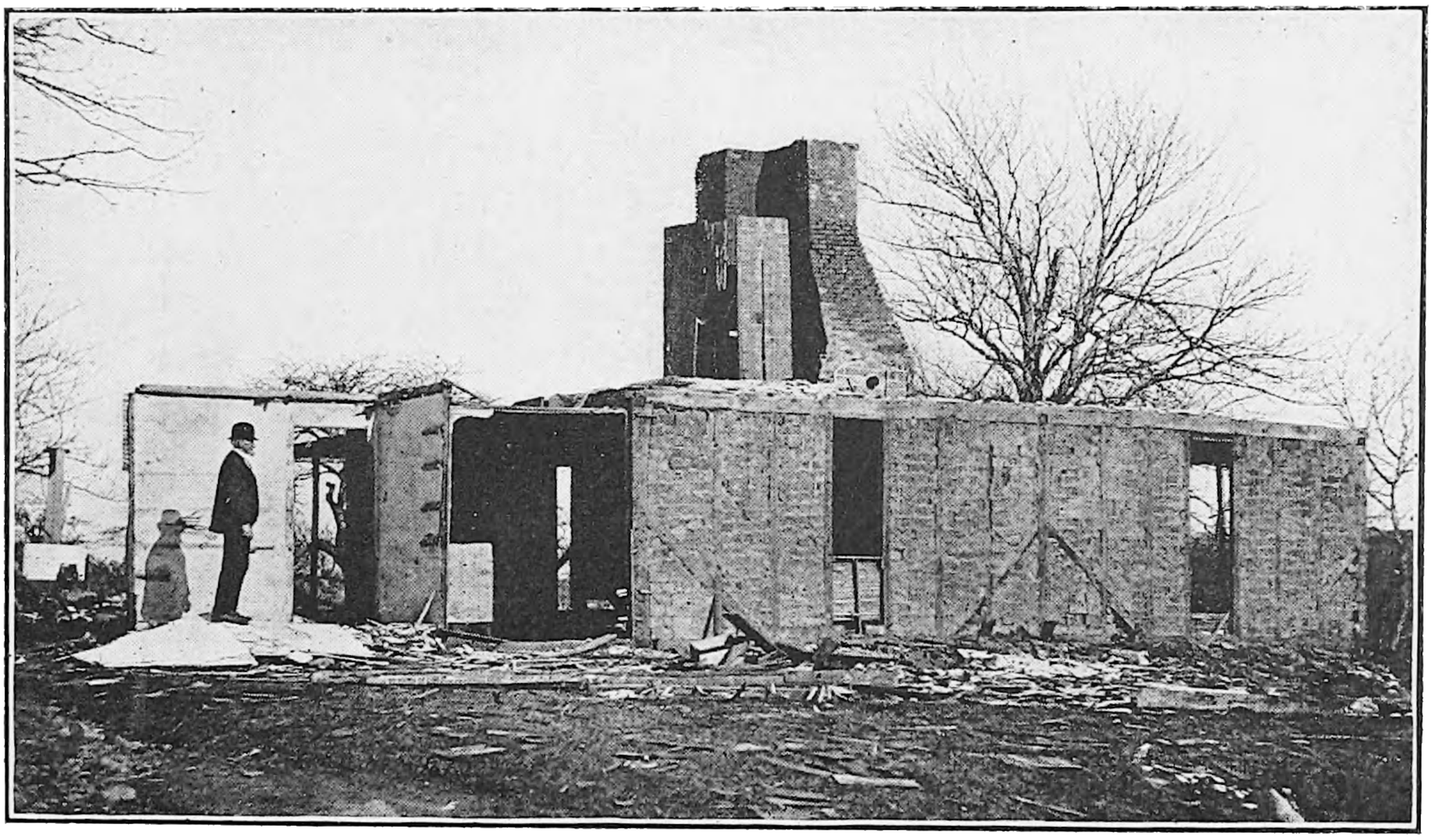
Joseph[3] Clapp, son of Samuel,[2] of Scituate, was born Dec. 14, 1668. Whom or when he married is unknown. He lived on Black Pond Hill, Scituate, where his son, Deacon Joseph, and grandson, Elijah, lived afterwards. He had ten children, *Benjamin*[4] being the eighth, bapt. April 18, 1710* in Scituate; married Oct. 23, 1734, Grace Tilden, but had no children by her. Scituate Church Records include this: "The Wife of Benjamin Clap who was originally from Duxbury made Profession of her Faith and was admitted to our Communion." Nothing more concerning her is known; but she may have been his second wife, because there was a period of twenty-four years from the time he married Grace Tilden to the date of his marriage to Deborah Nash, Jan. 20, 1758,* who probably was his third wife, born Dec. 28, 1736, bapt. May 15, 1737.* Marriage intentions between Benjamin Clapp and Deborah Nash recorded Jan. 7, 1758.* At marriage he was 48 and she 22 years old. She was the daughter of Joseph Nash and Deborah Merritt. (See Nashes.)

About 1745 *Benjamin*[4] Clapp built a gambrel-roofed house on the hill about a mile west of Stockbridge's Pond in Greenbush. It was torn down in the spring of 1901. Fortunately the writer had photographed it previously. The walls, to all outward appearances built entirely of wood, inside were of solid brick, and, when the woodwork outside and the plastering inside of the house were removed, looked good for centuries to come.

* Scituate Church Records.



THE BENJAMIN CLAPP HOUSE (1745), GREENBUSH.



BRICK WALLS OF BENJAMIN CLAPP HOUSE.

That part of Scituate (Greenbush) suffered much in King Philip's war, beginning in 1675, and from that time on through the French and Indian War to 1763 the Indians were more or less troublesome. So it was a prudential measure to make the walls of dwelling houses bullet-proof, since it was necessary to turn the houses into garrisons at very short notice.

In the book entitled "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution," Boston Public Library, is this record: "——— Clapp, Sergeant, Capt. Amos Turner's Co., Col. John Cushing's regt.; enlisted Sept. 23, 1776; service 1 mo. 28 days, at Rhode Island; roll dated at Newport, R. I." This is the record of *Benjamin*[4] Clapp of Scituate.

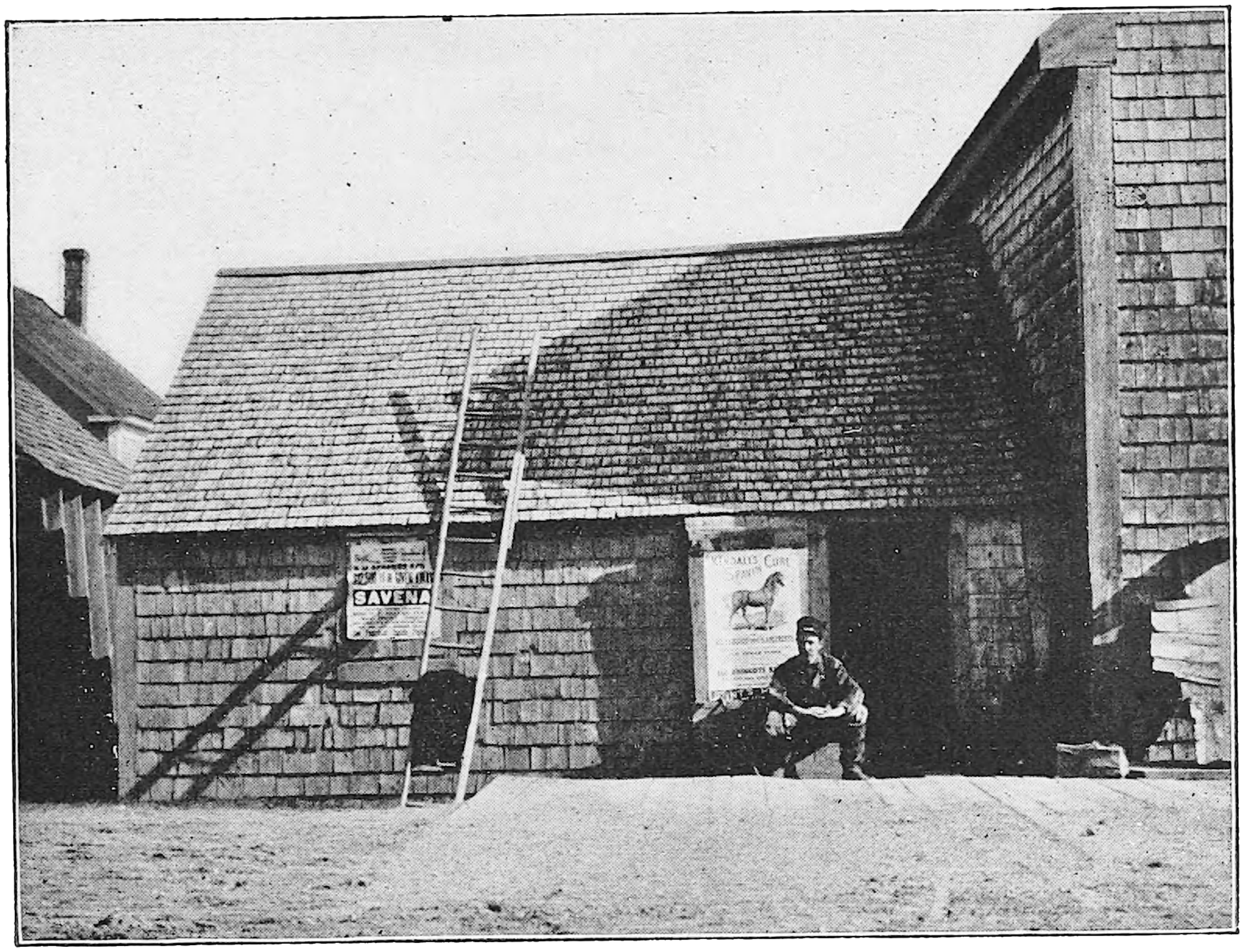
Three of his children were born in Revolutionary times: Lucy 1773, Thomas 1775, Benjamin March 12, 1778. The oldest child, Lewis, was born Jan. 5, 1764. Lewis built the house, now occupied by Charles Otis Ellms, nearly opposite his father Benjamin's.

Lucy Clapp, daughter of Benjamin 1747, married Feb. 19, 1795,* Benjamin Stetson (Stetson Genealogy, p. 59) and died Aug. 21, 1811. Their children were Zilpha, born Oct. 28, 1795, married, Dec. 10, 1820, Josiah Mann; Benjamin (my father's cousin), born March 6, 1799, and Lucy, born March 13, 1804. The Benjamin Clapp house came into the possession of the Stetson family through Lucy, and they appear to have occupied it since 1800. When it was being torn down it was pathetic to see a woman about forty years of age, a Stetson, who had lived there all her life, come slowly across the fields, enter the ruin and gaze mournfully around. "I come every day," she said. She had seen so much of the house, which she seldom left, and so little of the world outside, that it had grown into her life almost like a sentient being, and its demolition was like the lingering death of her dearest friend. Such conditions would afford Mary Wilkins another opportunity of describing the heart-aches of certain shy country women.

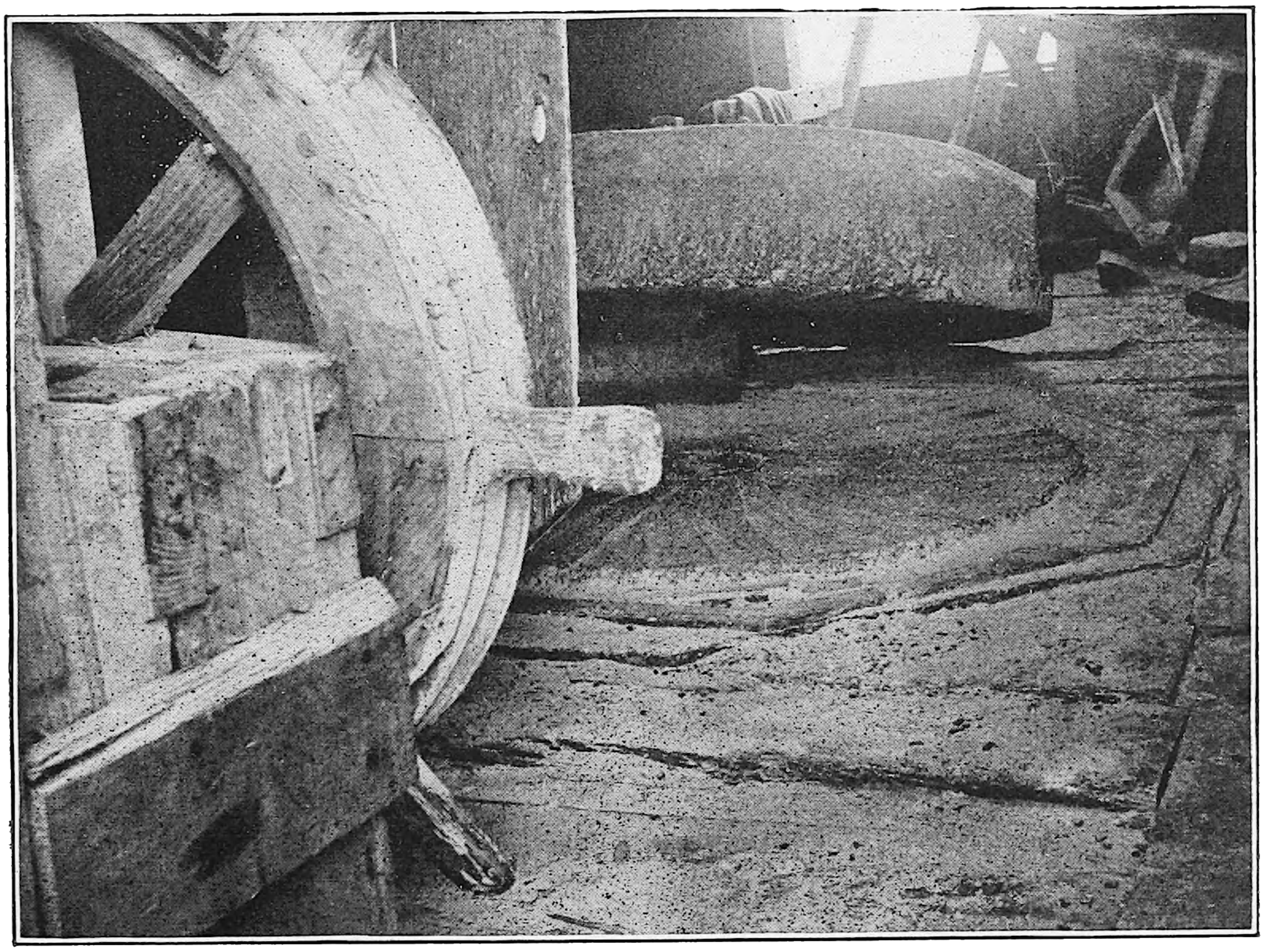
Thomas[5] Clapp's descendants have been given in part in the Clapp Memorial, pp. 128 and 129, those of the family of the eldest son, Elijah[6], being given quite at length; so that family will not be considered in this short work.

Thomas[5] first married Emily Stockbridge, May 11, 1794. Intentions of his marriage recorded in Scituate Town Records, April 20, 1794. The persons named in this marriage were not identified by the compiler of the Clapp Memorial. (See p. 394.) Lucy Clapp and Benjamin Stetson were likewise unidentified. Under

* Scituate Church Records.



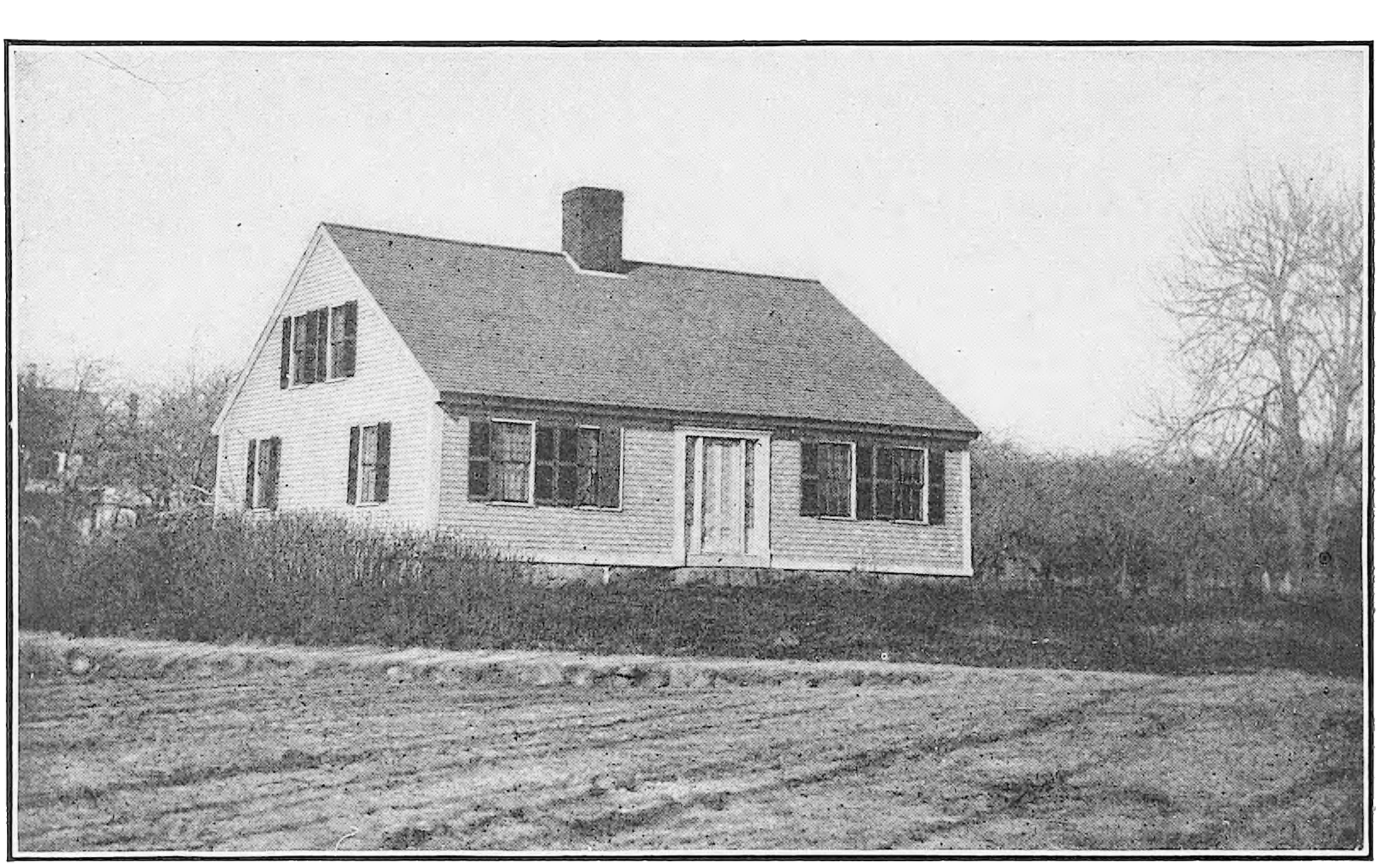
THE STOCKBRIDGE MILL (1656), GREENBUSH.



ORIGINAL GRINDSTONE IN THE STOCKBRIDGE MILL.

the "Deaths" in the Scituate Church Records is this: "Wife of Thomas Clapp, 1794." Early in 1799, Thomas married Marcy Bailey, daughter of Benjamin[6] Bailey, granddaughter of Amasa Bailey and great granddaughter of Rev. Shearjashub Bourn. (Baileys, p. 17.) Thomas died April 24, 1850; Marcy died March 14, 1831. Their first child was Emily,[6] born Sept. 14, 1799, named for Thomas's first wife, Emily Stockbridge. Scituate Church Record has this: "Emily Clapp, an adult, being dangerously sick, was baptized at the home of her father, March 12, 1819." She died soon after that date. The second child was Elijah,[6] mentioned above. The third child was Hannah,[6] born Oct. 9, 1803, died May, 10, 1897, aged 93 years, 7 months, 1 day. (See Merritts.)

Thomas[5] succeeded his father in running the Stockbridge Mill, and was assisted by his three boys, Elijah, Franklin Bailey and Harvey. Altogether they ran it nearly a century, in busy times running it by night and working on the farm by day. They became so accustomed to the different sounds made by the grindstones that they could put in a grist, go to sleep, and wake up when the grist was out and put in a new one. The mill has been owned and run by his nephew, Elijah Clapp, for the last twenty years.



RESIDENCE OF CAPT. THOMAS CLAPP (1800–1828).

When Thomas[5] ran it he lived in the "low double house," opposite the store in Greenbush, where all of his twelve children were born, the last one, Thomas,[6] in 1824. About four years later, 1828, he removed to North Scituate to take possession of the Ben-

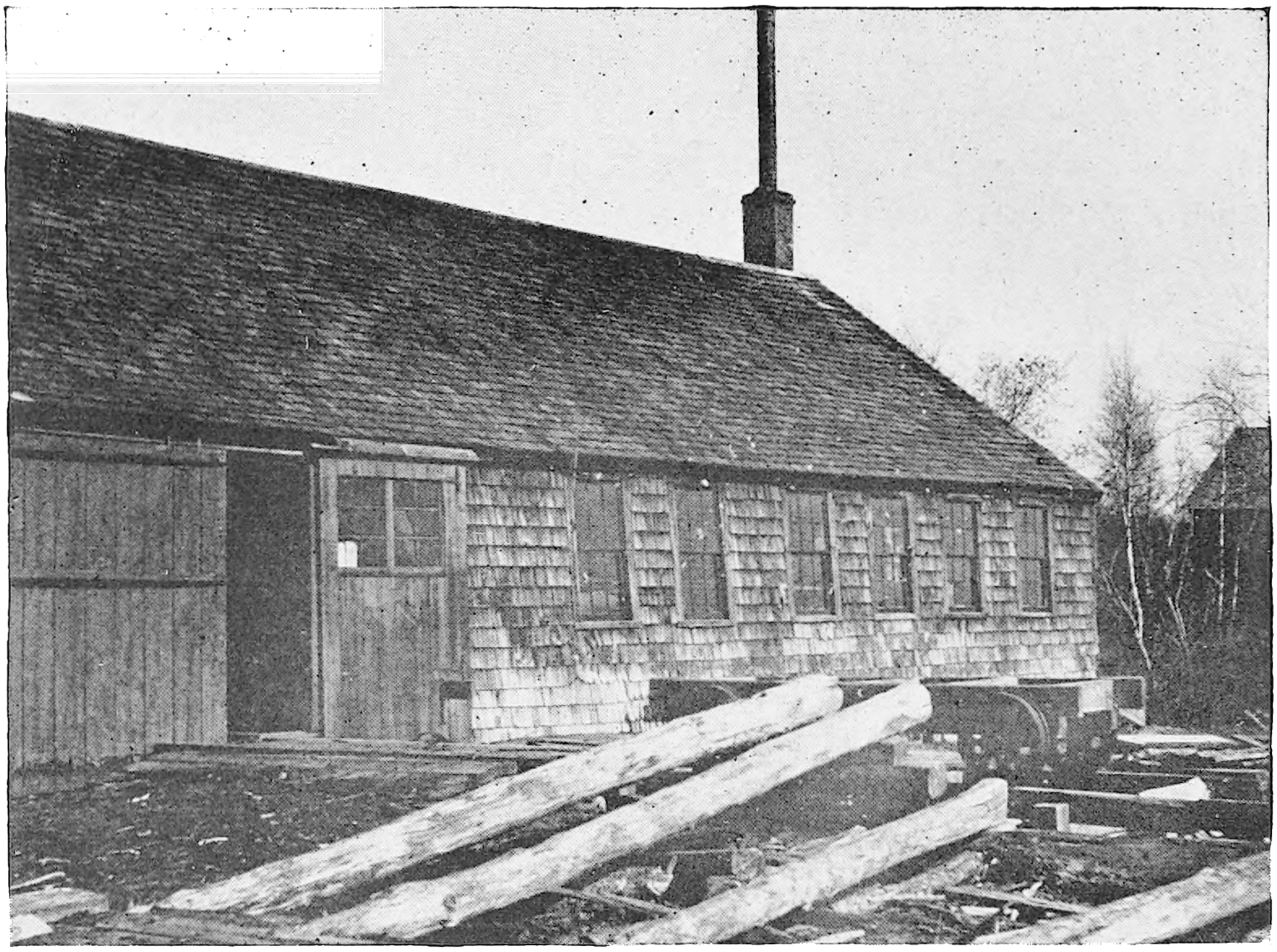
jamin Bailey house, by right of his wife Mercy Bailey, Benjamin's daughter. When Benjamin died, Sept. 9, 1822, it fell to his only son, Cotton, and when Cotton died childless, Jan. 14, 1828, it went to Mercy, then living in Greenbush. She lived less than four years after returning to the home of her girlhood, since she died March 14, 1831, aged 54 years.

Thomas[5] was Captain of a militia company in Scituate and always went by the name of "Captain Tom." At the time of the War of 1812 he was 37 years old. I found, in 1849, some of his equipments in the attic where they had evidently been a long time. I was especially interested in a beautiful white belt. In ignorance of its historical value I cut it up to make a harness for my horse (my brother George). I remember my grandfather, "Captain Tom," as a short, stout, ruddy-faced, whiskerless man, a good singer, patient, never showing temper, quiet in speech, a good story teller, and very popular with everybody. I lived in the Bailey house with him eight or nine years, and never did I know him to get out of patience with us four children. He married for his third wife Polly (Damon) Studley. He was her third husband. She married first Mr. Wetherell, then Mr. Studley. She was the sister of Henry Damon, Lydia Damon, who married Joseph Clapp about 1830 (See Clapp Memorial, p. 180), and Caleb Damon, one of the Dartmoor prisoners. I used to be enchanted with his stories told by the open fire in the great fireplace of the Bailey house. She died Feb. 5, 1870, aged 85 years, having been born in Oct. 1784.

Mercy B[6]., daughter of Thomas[5] Clapp, was born Jan. 22, 1803, married Jan. 4, 1827 (Scit. Ch. Rec.), Isaac Harrub in in Scituate and had George[7] and Charles.[7] George[7] had a livery stable in Taunton many years; married Charlotte Mason, and had Emma,[8] Fanny,[8] and Frank.[8]

Franklin Bailey,[6] son of Thomas[5] Clapp, was born July 12, 1812; lived in Greenbush until he was married, Dec. 25, 1833, to Clara Powers (Stedman); ran the Stockbridge Mills with his father; worked in Isaac Harrub's tack manufactory, the building of which is still (1902) standing a quarter of a mile above the original Thomas Clapp (1640) place and used as a sawmill; lived in the Bailey house, North Scituate, 1842 to 1852; then removed to East Bridgewater, and in 1857 to Taunton, where he lived till 1885; worked in the Albert Field tack manufactory over twenty years; was especially fond of gardening and always had the finest garden in the neighborhood where he lived; excelled as an orchardist; could run certain kinds of machinery that no one else could run; was ingenious, an indefatigable worker, very powerful, six feet tall, weighed nearly two hundred pounds, and when a young

man was a noted wrestler and a fine dancer; died May 18, 1896, aged 83 years, 9 months, 26 days, in Middleboro, Mass., in the General Tom Thumb house, where his daughter Louise lived. Children of *Franklin Bailey*[6] Clapp and Clara Powers (Sted-

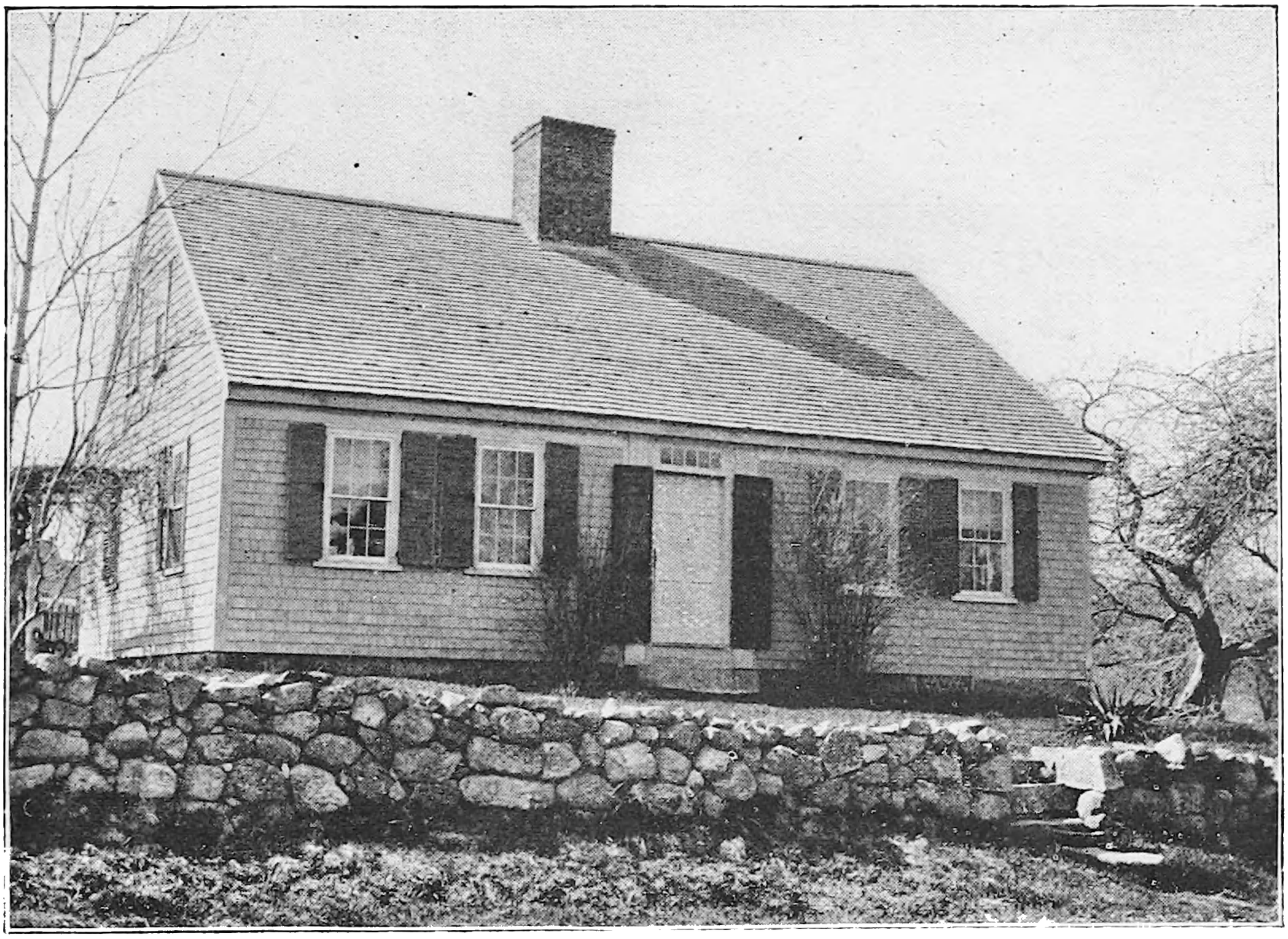


ISAAC HARRUB'S TACK MILL, GREENBUSH.

man): i. Louise Doane,[7] who was not married; ii. Henry Lincoln[7]: iii. Elizabeth Joy,[7] who married John F. Hathaway and had one child, Fanny,[8] who married Mr. Studley and has one child, Carlton[9]; iv. George Parker,[7] for many years a resident of Montreal; v. Sarah Francis,[7] who married George F. Shields, Common Councilman, and lives in Everett, Mass. No children. vi. Maria Florence,[7] who lives with her sister in Everett.

Henry Lincoln[7] *Clapp*, born in the Harvey Litchfield house, Greenbush, Scituate, next to "The Old Oaken Bucket" place (page 7); graduated at Bridgewater State Normal School; taught Centre Grammar School in Provincetown one year and two months; resigned in June to fit for college; was offered and strongly urged by a committee of six at a special meeting to take charge of the High School; entered Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., in the autumn of 1864; entered Harvard unconditionally in June 1866; returned to Exeter, took advanced course, and in autumn of 1867 entered unconditionally sophomore class at Harvard, where he received his B.A. in 1870.

While preparing for college at Exeter played the organ and led the choir in the Congregational Church in that place. While in Harvard College played the organ and led the choir in the Methodist Church, Weir Street, Taunton, Mass., the pastor being Rev. L. B. Bates, father of Lieut.-Governor John L. Bates, who was then in his teens.



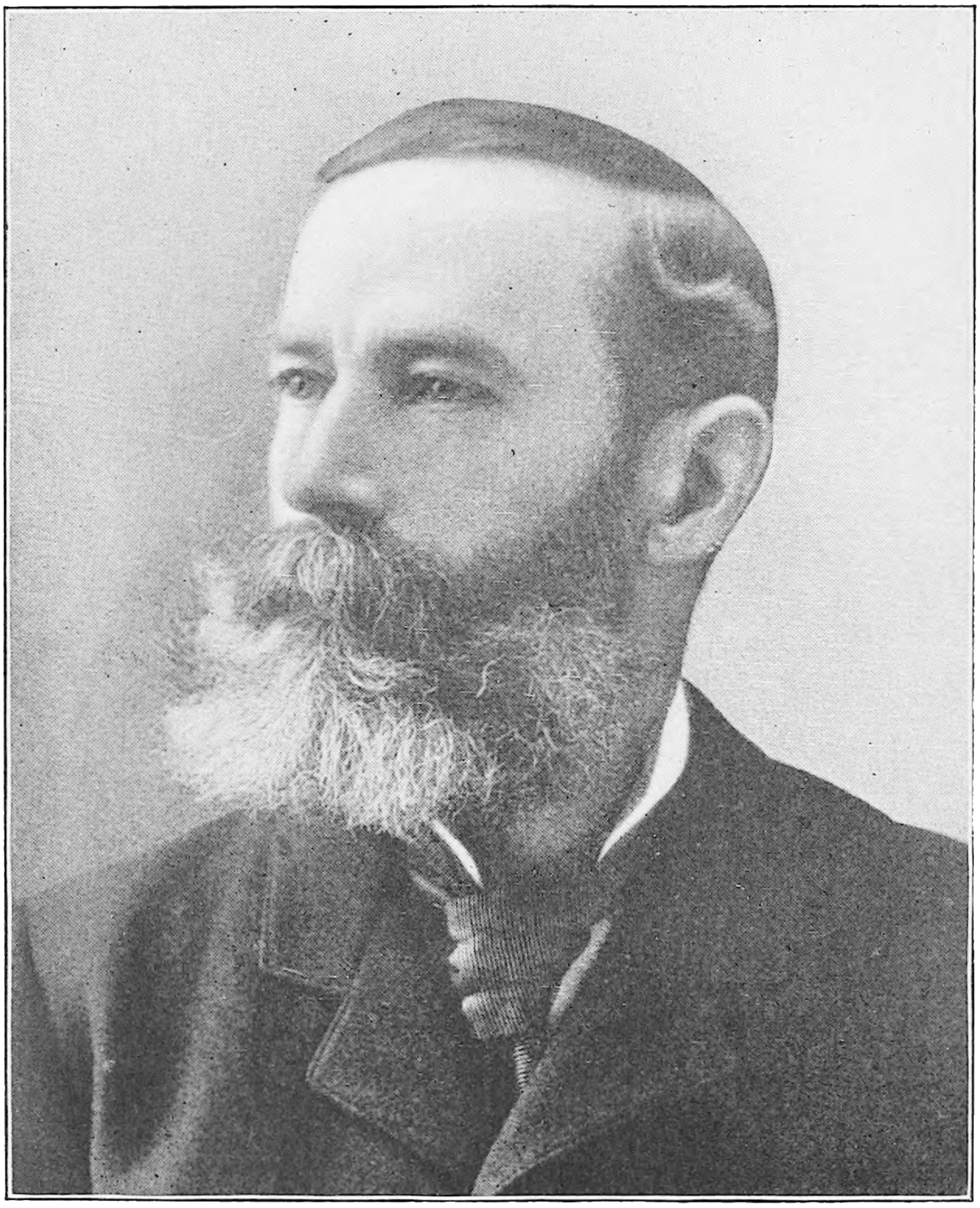
THE HARVEY LITCHFIELD HOUSE, GREENBUSH.

In Harvard was a member of the Pi Eta Club, the Glee Club and the Pierian Sodality, in which he played the bass-viol. His room was 25 Hollis Hall, looking out upon the class tree.

Among his most distinguished classmates were Governor Roger Wolcott, Hon. William F. Wharton, Assistant Sec. State under J. G. Blaine; Hon. James Russell Soley, Asst. Sec. Navy, Prof. at Annapolis Academy, Lowell Lecturer; William G. Hale, Head Prof. of Latin, Chicago University; Lucien A. Wait, Head Prof. of Math., Cornell University; Charles Wolcott, Chairman State Board Arbitration; Brooks Adams; Hon. Henry Parkman; Dr. Thomas M. Rotch; Hon. Godfrey Morse; Judge Charles A. Drew; Judge Horace G. Lunt of Colorado; Rev. Willard T. Perrin, Ph.D., D.D.; John F. Dwight, Master Thomas N. Hart School, South Boston; John Stuart White, LL.D., many years Master Berkeley School, New York City.

His room-mate at Bridgewater was Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar; at Exeter his room-mates were Rev. Robert Swain Morrison, Librarian Harvard Divinity School; Judge Hiram W. Harriman, and Judge George W. Wiggin of Franklin; at Harvard, Henry Wells, cashier bank in Reading.

On coming into Boston in 1871 at once took up the studies of art and science. Took lessons many years of the artists named, as follows: Samuel W. Griggs (landscape); George Seavey (flowers); L. D. Eldred (marines); John J. Enneking (landscape); Charles H. Woodbury (landscape); Henry W. Rice (landscape in water colors).



HENRY LINCOLN CLAPP.

Took lessons in blowpipe analysis of minerals of Prof. Robert Richards, crystallography of Prof. W. O. Crosby, lithology of Prof. Geo. H. Barton, all professors in Mass. Inst. Tech.; course in chemistry in Mass. Coll. of Pharmacy.

During fifteen summers visited famous mineral localities to study and collect minerals; filled four large cabinets, has given away thousands to pupils, has tons stored in boxes. Places visited, some of them several times: Cape Breton, Cape Blomidon, Cape Split, Cape Sharp, Scott's Bay, Wasson's Bluff, Partridge Island, Five Islands, Two Islands, The Joggins, Spring Hill, Pictou and Windsor in Nova Scotia; Grenville, St. Jerome, High Falls, Villeneuve, Black Lake, Thetford, Mason's Mine, and Gold Ring Mine in Quebec; Perth, Burgess, Bob's Lake, Crow Lake, Mud Lake and Elmsley in Ontario; Gouverneur, Macomb, Oxbow, Rossie, Natural Bridge, Russel, Pierrepont, Antwerp, and Somerville, N. Y.; Mt. Mica (So. Paris), Greenwood, Blue Hill, Phippsburg, Brunswick and Topsham, Maine; Bolton, Chesterfield, Cummington, Lancaster and Bolton, Mass.; Denver, Col., and in 1902 Sudbury in Ontario, Houghton, Calumet, Ishpeming and Negaunee in Michigan. The most instructive visit of all was that to the copper

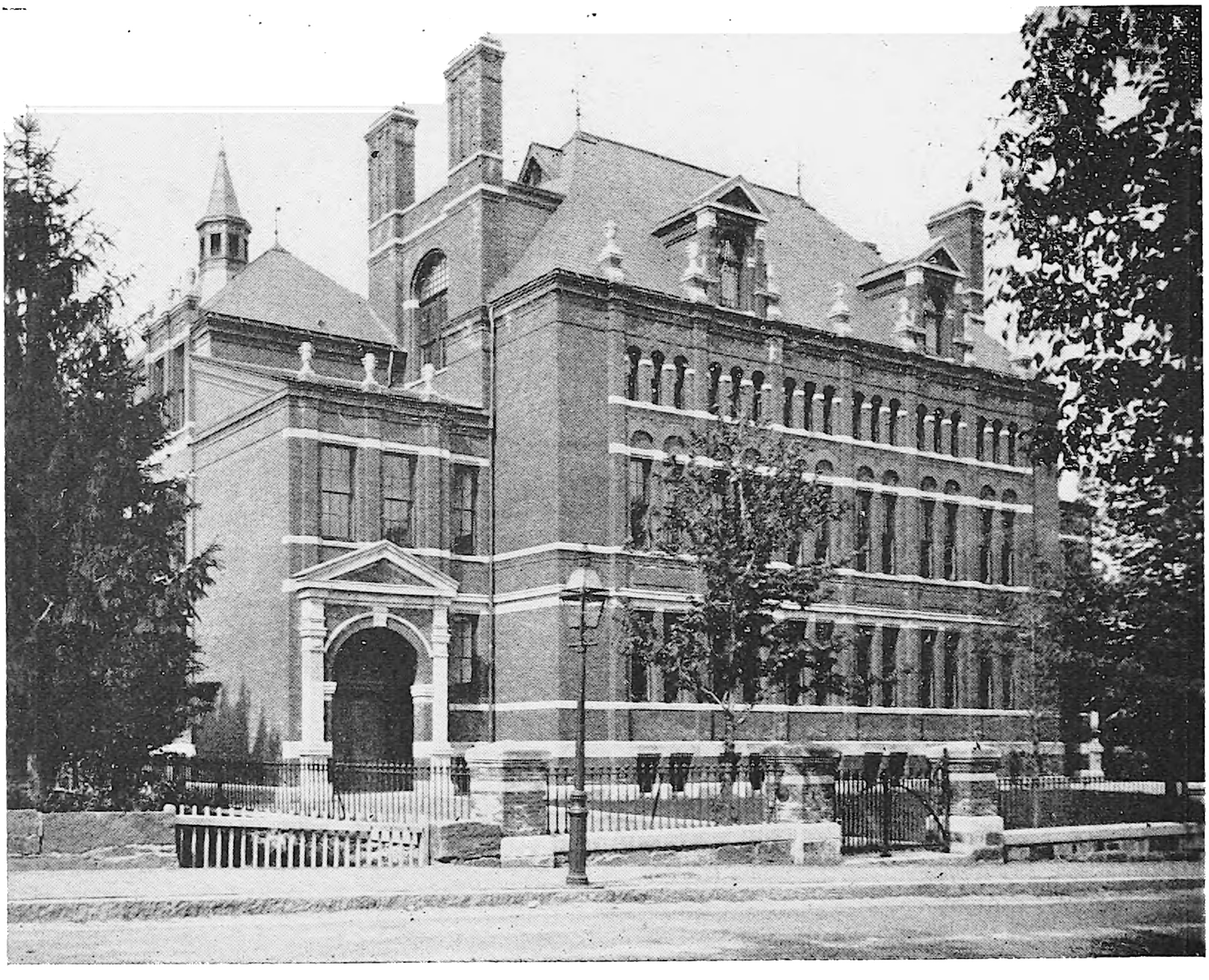


RESIDENCE OF H. L. CLAPP SINCE 1882.

mines of the famous Calumet and Hecla group and the wonderful iron mines of the Marquette region.

The work he has done in line with his regular vocation is indicated in the following account, most of which is in the "Record of Class of 1870, Harvard College," published every few years:

CLAPP, HENRY L.—September, 1870, opened a private classical school, in Hartford, Conn.; for four years, beginning April, 1871, had charge of the Mather School, a branch of the Lawrence School, South Boston; 1875, on application transferred to the Lincoln School, South Boston; 1876, on application transferred to the Dudley School, Roxbury; 1882,

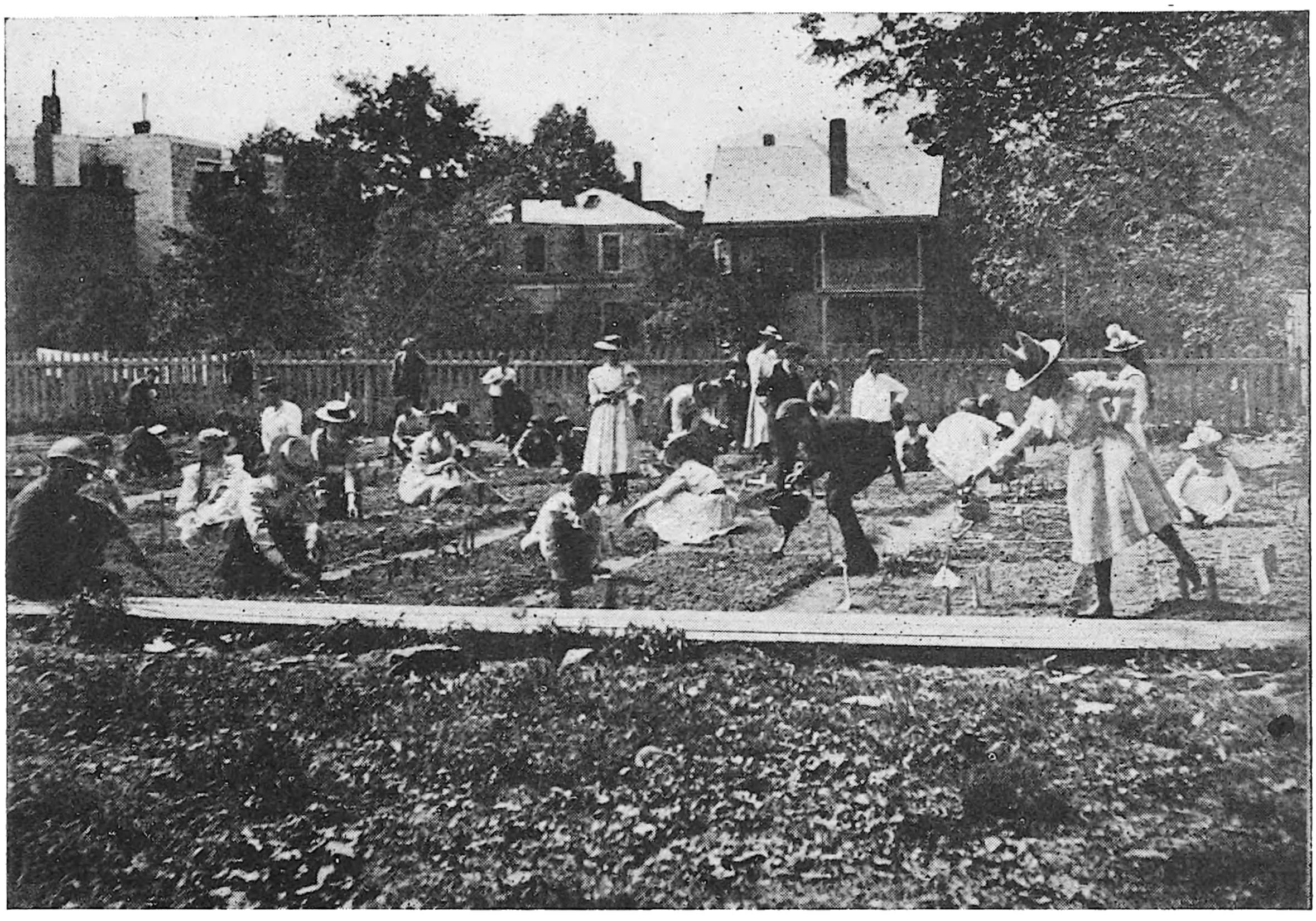


GEORGE PUTNAM SCHOOL, BOSTON.

without his application or knowledge, elected principal of the George Putnam School, Egleston Square, Roxbury District, Boston, which position he retains. Especially interested in science work for common schools, music, and art. Has had several pictures admitted to the exhibitions of the Boston Art Club.

Essays: "Science in Grammar Schools," Massachusetts Teachers' Association, Boston, 1884; "Mineralogy in Grammar Schools," Plymouth County Teachers' Association, Hingham, 1887; "Elementary Science in Common Schools," Essex County Teachers' Association, Tremont Temple,

Boston, 1889; "Horticultural Education of Children," Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston, 1890; "Elementary Science in Boston Schools," Boston Masters' Association, 1890; "The Status of Drawing in Boston Schools," Boston Masters' Association, 1891; "Natural Science in the School," New Hampshire State Teachers' Institute, Dover, N. H., 1891; "Horticultural Education of Children," South Bristol Agricultural Association, New Bedford, 1891; "Nature Study," Massachusetts Teachers' Association, Boston University, 1891; "The Scientific Method with Children," Norfolk County Teachers' Association, Boston, 1893; "Regular Teachers' Work in Nature Study," New England Conference of Educational Workers, Boston, 1893; "The Scientific Method with Children," Bristol County Teachers' Association, Taunton, 1893; "Self-reliance,"



CHILDREN PLANTING IN THE GARDEN OF THE GEORGE PUTNAM SCHOOL.

Plymouth County Teachers' Association, Plymouth, 1893; "Regular Teachers' Work in Nature Study," Worcester County Teachers' Association, Fitchburg, 1893; "The Æsthetic Side of Education," Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, 1895; "Some Native Ferns of New England," Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Belmont Improvement Society, Boston Society of Natural History, 1898; "School Gardens," Boston Society of Natural History, Dec. 18, 1901; "School Gardens in City Schools," New England Association School Sup'ts., Tremont Temple, May 16, 1902.

Literary Publications: "About Wild Flowers" (thirty-six illustrated articles), *Journal of Education*, 1881. "Thirty-Six Observation Lessons on Common Minerals," published by D. C. Heath & Co., and adopted as

"*Science Guide, No. 15*" by the Boston Society of Natural History, 1889. "Horticultural Education of Children," 1890; "Some Native Ferns of New England, 1898; *Transactions of Massachusetts Horticultural Society.* "The Scientific Method with Children," 1893; "The Educative Value of Children's Questioning," 1896; "School Gardens," 1898, *Popular Science Monthly.* "The Æsthetic Side of Education," 1895; "The Inadequacy of the Transmission of Learning," 1896; "The Nature and Purpose of Nature Study," 1896; "Color Work in Public Schools," 1897; "Special Schools for Feeble-minded Children," 1898; "School Gardens," 1900,



PREPARING THE BEDS FOR BULB PLANTING, GEORGE PUTNAM SCHOOL GARDEN.

Education. "A Public School Garden," illustrated with nine of the author's photographs, *New England Magazine*, June, 1902. Has just prepared for publication, with the aid of Miss K. W. Huston, a small book entitled "The Conduct of Composition Work," D. C. Heath & Co. This particular work—"Fifty Ancestors of Henry Lincoln Clapp who came to New England from 1620 to 1650"—has required more than five years time for its completion; numerous articles on botany and mineralogy in educational journals; "Clapp's Fraction Chart," A. Mudge & Son, 1889. Established the "Poultry Review" of Boston in 1875; has taken many prizes on fancy poultry—four 1st and one 2d on five entries in 1901; has written many articles for poultry periodicals.

Musical Publications: "Harvard Galop," White, Smith & Co., 1873; "Sea Song," "Summer Song" (1887). "Vacation Song," "Leaving Port" (1888), "The Spinner," "Evening Song" (1890), Ginn & Co.

Has been or now is a member of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston Society of Natural History, Boston Mycological Club, New England Botanical Club, New England Historic Genealogical Society, and New England Conference of Educational Workers. Chairman Committee on Elementary Science, and member of Executive Committee two years in New England Conference of Educational Workers; Chairman School Garden and Children's Herbarium Committee of Massachusetts Horticultural Society since 1894, and has written a report every year, and had it illustrated with cuts made from his own photographs.

1307976



NORMAL SCHOOL GIRLS VISITING THE GEORGE PUTNAM SCHOOL GARDEN.

Has made hundreds of lantern slides on various subjects,—ferns, mushrooms, school gardens, designs, architecture, geographical subjects, minerals, shells, &c., for use in the class or lecture room.

In 1900 established the vegetable garden connected with the George Putnam School for instructing pupils of the seventh grade in raising plants. Established there also a wild flower garden in 1890. This garden, every year during the last ten years, has taken the first prize offered by the Mass. Horticultural Society for the best school garden in the state.

Dr. E. A. Sheldon, the veteran teacher and principal of the celebrated Oswego Normal School, in 1895 made a tour of inspection among the schools of Massachusetts, including those of Quincy, Chelsea, Springfield, Newton, Brookline, and Boston. In an article published in the Oswego *Daily Times*, he said:—

"The schools of these two cities (Springfield and Brookline) are the best I have seen in New England, or any other part of the country. The best single school was at Egleston Square, Roxbury, one of the suburbs that belongs to Boston.



CHILDREN WEEDING IN THE GEORGE PUTNAM SCHOOL GARDEN.

I was told before leaving home that I must not fail to see the 'George Putnam' school. It is one of the grammar schools of Boston, which has an enviable reputation. Everywhere I went I was asked if I had seen this school. It would certainly have been a serious mistake to have left it out. For plans of work, for neatness and skill in execution, and especially along all lines of expressive work, I have never seen this school surpassed. All the written work, and especially the drawing, were highly commendable. The same was true of color work, which they carry to a high degree of perfection. I saw many superior sketches of groups of buildings and landscapes and other out-of-door views. I have never seen such rapid and accurate work in oral arithmetic in common and decimal fractions and percentage. The entire atmosphere of the school was delightful. The pupils in this school were getting something more than a knowledge of the common English branches, they were getting genuine, all-round culture."

Since this unexpected commendation came from a man of national reputation and an expert on all school matters, it is too valuable to be buried.

Dr. J. M. Rice, editor of the *Forum*, in 1892, spent six months studying the American school system in the school room. In the book which he published, as the results of his investigations, he said; "I was thus enabled to observe more than twelve hundred teachers at their work. In all, the schools of thirty-six cities, and some twenty institutions for the training of teachers, were visited." Among the schools of Boston only two were named and openly commended—the Everett and the George Putnam,—to each of which he devoted more than a page of his book, the substance of which had been previously published in the *Forum*.

In 1899, with his family, Mr. Clapp spent five months in Holland, Paris, Switzerland and Germany. Visited the principal picture galleries, to the number of twenty-two, in those countries; the principal cathedrals and churches, palaces, opera houses, &c., in Dordrecht, Leyden, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Brussels, Malines, Paris, Versailles, Cologne, Bonn, Bingen, Strassburg, Heidelburg, Freiburg, Thun, Interlaken, Lucerne, Munich, Nuremburg, Bamberg, Dresden, Leipsic, Weimar, Cassel, Aix-la-Chapelle; by mountain railway ascended the Rigi, Brienzer-Rothorn, Wengern-Alp, Brunig Pass, and Engelberg; painted thirty pictures in oil or water color; photographed the open markets, country people, school gardens, and peculiarities of places outside of the regular traveled routes—Bautzen, Gera, Pössneck, Brienz, Serkowitz, Isle of Marken, Kinderdyk, Zaandam, Oberstein, &c. Went over the Atlantic and back on the Friesland. Booker T. Washington and wife were passengers.

Philip Greeley,[8] son of Henry Lincoln Clapp, born August 4, 1888, at 70 West Cottage St., Roxbury, Mass.; learned to read alone by playing with alphabet blocks and using a series of graded readers; went to Europe during the warm season of 1899, after which at the age of eleven began to go to school for the first time; attended Miss Davis's private school one year and seven months, and then, passing over the fifth and sixth classes in the Roxbury Latin School, took the examination for the fourth and entered it with the highest per cent.; was examined late in the school year 1902 in German with his own class (fourth) and the class above (third), and was the only boy in the two classes who got A; led his class; obtained the *detur* at the close of the school, June 20, 1902, for the best work in English in the class during the year; especially gifted in story and play writing; contributor to the *Tripod* (school paper of Roxbury Latin School); began music lessons on piano and violin at the age of six; extraordinary reader

of music at sight; readily plays works of Bach, Chopin, Beethoven and every other classic composer; for his musical composition for piano and sight reading and playing obtained high praise from Mr. B. J. Lang, the famous Boston conductor, pianist and organist; has written hundreds of pages of music—in particular the music for an opera, words written by another and older boy; since the age of three has been in the habit of drawing everything that interested



PHILIP GREELEY CLAPP TAKING HIS FIRST MUSIC LESSON.

him—plans of cities, railroad systems, switches, cars and engines, for which he has an insatiable liking; is a great reader of Scott, Shakespeare, Thackery and other classic authors; wrote for the *Tripod* "An Undiscovered Chapter of Quentin Durward"; sets type, takes excellent photographs, swims well, plays hard, a vigorous walker, fond of excursions to the Blue Hills, Norumbega Park, Lexington, City Point, &c., and a most indefatigable worker during all his waking hours.

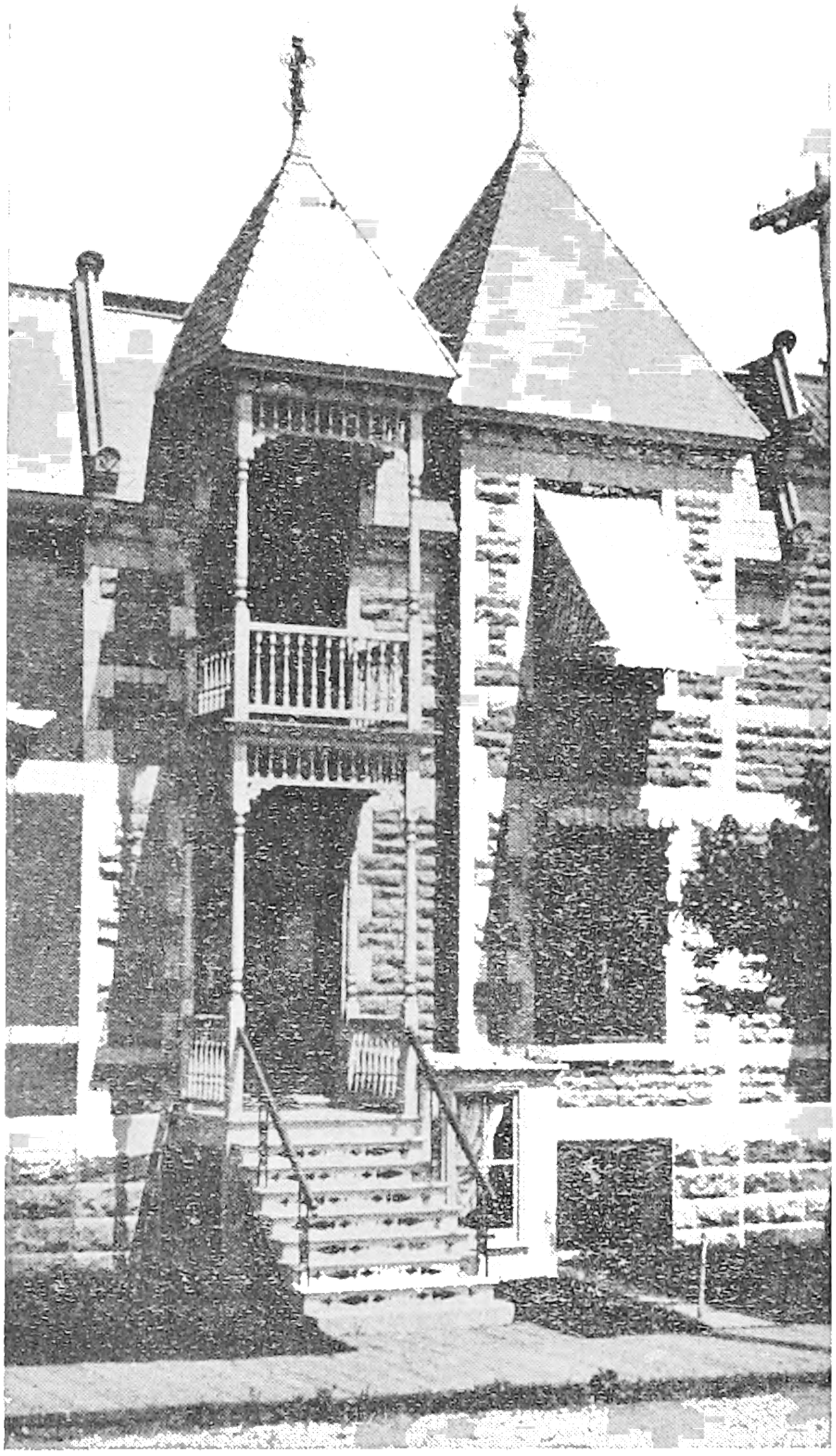
George Parker[7] Clapp, son of Franklin Bailey[6], married, April 4, 1866, Ann Elizabeth McGivern, oldest daughter of Capt. John W. McGivern of Fall River, Mass. Her mother was Kezian Anthony Davis, daughter of John Davis and Ruth Marble. October, 1868, engaged with Pillow, Hersey & Co. of Montreal to establish the tack business in that city; remained with the company fourteen years; in 1882 went to Oakland, Cal., to establish a manu-



GEORGE PARKER CLAPP.

factory for tacks and horseshoe nails for the Judson Manufacturing Co.; built the machinery for the entire plant from his own drawings; while engaged there was appointed postmaster of Emeryville under W. Q. Gresham, Postmaster General of U. S.; was secretary of the Commercial Trading Co. of Oakland, Cal.: remained with the Judson Co. seven years; then became general manager of the San Diego Iron and Nail Co.; then served four years as superintendent of the California Wire Works Co.; then one year as superintendent of New Haven Wire Mills; 1896 returned to his old place with the Pillow & Hersey Manufacturing Co. where he is general manager. Has patented horseshoe and wire nail machinery and a fire escape;

has taken ten degrees in Masonry, and is a member in good standing; in Montreal was Deacon eight years in the Ottawa St. Methodist Church, and Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school; three years Superintendent of the Point St. Charles Methodist Sunday School; has been leader in the choir in the Centenary Methodist Church two years; at present is Deacon in the Fairmount Ave.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE PARKER CLAPP, MONTREAL.

Methodist Church and trustee of public school in St. Louis municipality, Montreal Annex; served three years as Alderman in the municipality of St. Gabriel, Montreal; member of the Committee of Management of the Mechanics Institute, Montreal; chairman of the Vigilance Committee for the suppression of Sunday liquor selling in Montreal; has lectured and written much on temperance. Has had two children:

1. Edith F., b. March 19, 1877, died in California, Feb. 9, 1893.
2. William Henry, b. Oct. 29, 1880, now studying to be an artist; for excellence in drawing won the scholarship in the Montreal Art School for the years Oct. 1901 to May 1903, $240; besides, it was his first year's work, while his competitors had worked two years in the Art School. His power lies not only in drawing, but in the use of rich, strong color, and the happy knack of getting expressive likenesses of his subjects.

Children of Harvey[6] Clapp, son of Thomas,[5] and Hannah Whitcomb:

1. JANE FRANKLIN,[7] b. May 19, 1833.
2. CHARLES WHITCOMB,[7] b. Nov. 2, 1835.
3. *William Thomas*,[7] b. Aug. 6, 1845; m. Dec. 11, 1877, Abbie C. Vinal, b. May 13, 1854, dau. of Nathaniel J. Vinal. Their children are Martha A.[8] b. Oct. 24, 1878; Marion B.[8] b. April 18, 1882.

1. Jane Franklin,[7] daughter of Harvey Clapp and Hannah (Whitcomb) Clapp, was born May 19, 1833, in No. Scituate; married Charles Stockbridge. They had:

1. WILLIAM H.,[8] b. Aug. 2, 1865; m. Nov. 24, 1896, Harriet J. Hyland.
2. GERTRUDE H.,[8] b. March 20, 1868; m. Dec. 14, 1896, Daniel Frederick Bates.
3. FRANK J.,[8] b. Dec. 28, 1870; d. Oct. 27, 1872.
4. JENNIE S.,[8] b. April 18, 1876.

There were no grandchildren at date (July 1902) and all named, except Frank J., were living in Norwell, Mass.

2. Charles Whitcomb[7] Clapp married June 6, 1864, Abby B. Merritt, daughter of William Otis Merritt of Scituate.

Children:

1. CHARLES H.,[8] b. May 19, 1866; m. Maggie Gallagher of Dorchester, Mass.
2. GRACE WILSON,[8] b. Aug. 23, 1869; m. April 7, 1892, Carlton Litchfield.
3. FRANK E.,[8] b. Jan. 5, 1872; m. Carrie Phillipson of Braintree.
4. HERBERT C.,[8] b. Aug. 9, 1873; m. Nellie Dockery of Dorchester.
5. ALBERT F.,[8] b. June 6, 1875; living unmarried March 18, 1902, in Scituate.
6. HANNAH N.,[8] b. Oct. 26, 1876.
7. EDNA E.,[8] b. Oct. 2, 1878; living unmarried in Scituate March 18, 1902.
8. ELSIE D.,[8] b. July 10, 1883.

When Harvey Clapp moved into his house, built by Shadrach Litchfield about 1825 and still standing in good condition, next to

the Bailey house in North Scituate, he used an ox team to transfer his furniture, oxen being much more common than horses on farms at that time.

Hannah Whitcomb was a remarkable woman in many ways. She was noted for her uncommon memory, great executive ability, superior vigor even into the eighties, and clear incisive speech. With adequate opportunities she would have been an important factor in a wide circle of society. Properly enough she was proud of her Cudworth-Whitcomb ancestry.

Since Hannah Whitcomb married Harvey Clapp, and Hannah Clapp married Freeman Merritt, the former was called "Aunt Hannah Harvey" and the latter "Aunt Hannah Freeman" by their nephews and nieces.

THE COTTONS.

Rev. John[1] *Cotton*, the most distinguished divine that came from England in the first age of the Pilgrims and Puritans, was born at Derby, Eng., Dec. 4, 1585. He was the son of Roland Cotton, lawyer, of Derbyshire; entered University of Cambridge at the age of 14; took his A. M. at Trinity College 1606; was Fellow, Head Lecturer and Dean of Emanuel College; preached 21 years, from 1612 to 1633, in Boston, Lincolnshire, where he was made vicar. Before he emigrated from England he had been brought before the Court of the Bishop of Lincoln for nonconformity. (See page 8.) Came to Boston, Mass, in the "Griffin" Sept. 4, 1633; minister of the First Church in Boston nineteen years and till his death Dec. 23, 1652.

"The clergy took a prominent part in all matter of public concern. Both in the pulpit and out they had great influence. No ceremony was thought to be complete without the minister. No matter was undertaken without consulting him. So at the election of 1634 the Rev. Mr. Cotton preached to the deputies. After this it grew into a custom to have a sermon on Election Day, which, consequently, was called The Election Sermon." (Samuel Adams Drake.)

In 1818 twenty-one of his descendants had graduated from Harvard College, and two thirds of them became clergymen.

He married Mrs. Sarah Story who after Rev. John's death married Rev. Richard Mather of Dorchester.

Rev. John[2] *Cotton*, son of Rev. John[1], born March 15, 1639, graduated at Harvard College 1657, married November 7, 1666, Joanna Rossiter, daughter of Dr. Bray Rossiter. Dr. Rossiter of

Guilford and Weathersfield, Conn., was the leading man of his town, and son of Rev. Ebenezer Rossiter, who came from Plymouth, Eng., with the Rev. John Warham, and settled in that part of Dorchester now called South Boston, 1630. "May 30. 1630 (Lord's Day) Mr. Wareham, Maverick, Rossiter and Ludlow arrived at Nantasket."

Rev. Roland[3] *Cotton*, son of Rev. John[2], was born at Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 27, 1767; graduated at Harvard College 1685; ordained at Sandwich, Nov. 28, 1694; died March 22, 1722; married, Sept. 1692, Elizabeth Saltonstall, born Sept. 27, 1668, dau. of Nathaniel[3] Saltonstall (Richard[2], Sir Richard[1]) and sister of Gov. Saltonstall. (Details in the Saltonstalls.)

Abigail[4] *Cotton*, born 1699, dau. of Rev. Roland,[3] married Jan. 16, 1725, in Boston, Rev. Shearjashub Bourne of Scituate; died May 17, 1732. Her brother Roland, of Sandwich and Woburn, was Colonel and Representative.

Elizabeth[5] *Bourne*, born July 11, 1726, dau. of Rev. S. Bourne and Abigail Cotton, married Amasa Bailey, Oct. 19, 1748. (Scit. Ch. Rec.)

Marcy[6] (Mercy) *Bailey*, born 1754, bapt Sept. 5, 1755 (Scit. Ch. Rec.), dau. of Amasa Bailey and Elizabeth Bourne, married Jan. 25, 1775, Benja[3] in m. [6] Bailey, bapt. May 17, 1747 (Benjamin,[5] Joseph,[4] John,[3] John,[2] Thomas[1]).

Marcy[7]* (Mercy) *Bailey*, born Dec. 6, 1779, bapt. Feb. 20, 1780, dau. of Benjamin and Marcy[6] Bailey, married Thomas Clapp, May 6, 1799; died in Scituate, March 14, 1831.

Franklin Bailey[8] Clapp married Clara Powers-Stedman.

Henry Lincoln[9] Clapp married Florence S. Greeley.

Philip Greeley[10] Clapp, born Aug. 4, 1888.

GEN. JAMES CUDWORTH

was a freeman in Scituate in 1634. Deane says, "We think it probable that he came from London to Boston, 1632, in company with Mr. (Timothy) Hatherly, as he was Mr. Hatherly's particular friend." In 1646 he became one of the Conihassett partners. In 1652 he was commissioned captain of the militia in Scituate by the Court Colony of New Plymouth. In 1657 a law was enacted pro-

* In the will of Rev. Shearjashub Bourne (1768), recorded in Suffolk Probate Records, Vol. 67. page 130, Marcy[6] is mentioned as the daughter of his daughter Elizabeth. Before the will was signed a correction was made at the end of the will in these words: "Marcy instead of Mary." The first name, having been written with the letters close together, looks much like Mary, and evidently the writer of the will took the word Mary for that of Marcy. Hence the correction.

viding the penalty of "whipping and 5£ fine for entertaining a Quakuer." Mr. Cudworth, in a letter which he sent to England, 1658, made this statement: "Last Election Mr. Hatherly and myself were left off the bench, and myself discharged of my Captainship, because I had entertained some of the Quakers at my house, thereby that I might be the better acquainted with their principles. I thought it better to do so, than with the blind world to censure, condemn, rail at, and revile them, when they neither saw them nor knew any of their principles." Oct. 4, 1675, during the governorship of Josiah Winslow, "At a General Court held at Plymouth, Major James Cudworth was unanimously chosen and re-established in the office of General and Commander in Chief, to take charge of our forces that are or may be sent forth against the enemy" (the Narragansett Indians under the leadership of King Philip of Pokanoket). Gen. Cudworth was then past seventy years of age. During his disfranchisement for the stand he took in favor of tolerating the Quakers he preserved a dignified silence and a quiet demeanor. Deane says, "The magnaminity of Gen. Cudworth has rarely been equalled; and when we couple with it the mildness and humanity of his demeanor, his character reaches the sublime. If he was ever reproached, it was for virtues which his coevals failed to attain."

He was Deputy to the Colony Court in 1649, '50, '51 and '52; Assistant to the Government 1656, '57 and '58; and again from 1674 to 1680 inclusive; Agent for the Colony in England in 1681, and Deputy Governor the same year; died in England of small-pox 1682.

Mary,[2] bapt. July 23, 1637, dau. of Gen. James[1] Cudworth, married March 9, 1660, Robert[2] Whitcomb, son of John.[1] (Line continued in the Whitcombs.)

THE EWELLS.

Henry[1] *Ewell* in 1637 was a soldier in the Pequot war; freeman in 1638; married at Green's Harbor by Mr. Winslow, Nov. 23, 1638, to Sarah Annable, born in England, 1622; dau. of Anthony Annable and his wife Jane, all three of whom came over in the "Ann" in 1623. Henry Ewell, cordwainer by trade, came in the "Hercules" from Sandwich, Kent Co., England. In 1676 his house in Scituate was burned by the Naragansett Indians. His wife died 1687, aged 65.

Gershom[2] *Ewell*, born Nov. 14, 1650, son of Henry.[1] Whom he married has not been ascertained.

Sarah[3] *Ewell*, born about 1690, dau. of Gersnom,[2] married Oct. 28, 1711,* Edmund Morey of Boston, later of Scituate. She was admitted to the church June 3, 1722.* Her three daughters, Susanna (born in Boston about 1712), Sarah and Penelope, were all baptized at the same occasion in Scituate, Aug. 28, 1722.*

Susanna Morey, born Dec. 21, 1713, in Boston,† dau. of Edmund and Sarah (Ewell) Morey, married July 4, 1732, Josiah Litchfield, born Dec. 20, 1706. (Line continued in the Litchfields.)

Edmund Morey, born Oct. 1, 1683, was probably the son of Daniel Morey, of Boston, Roxbury and Milton, who married Nov. 8, 1682, Susanna ———. (See Milton Records, and Suffolk Probate Records, Vol. 19, p. 19, and Vol. 22, p. 88.)

HERSEY, CHUBBUCK, LANE, STUDLEY, WILCUTT.

William[1] Hersey came from England and settled in Hingham 1635; freeman 1638; selectman 1642, 1647, 1650; member artillery company 1652; died March 22, 1657–8.

William[2] Hersey, son of William[1], came to New England with his parents 1635; married Rebecca[2] Chubbuck who was bapt. in Hingham, April 1641, died June 1, 1686. Her father was Thomas[1] Chubbuck who settled in Hingham 1634; her mother was Alice ———.

Hannah[3] Hersey, daughter of William,[2] was born Feb. 13, 1668–9; married, Dec. 27, 1688, Ebenezer[3] Lane. (See the Lanes.)

Susanna[4] Lane, dau. of Ebenezer,[3] was born Dec. 4, 1699; married Dec. 31, 1724, Jonathan[3] Studley. His father was Benjamin[2] Studley, born in Boston, May 23, 1661, died July 2, 1736, aged 53, and in 1683 married Mary Merritt, born 1660, dau. of John Merritt, sen., of Scituate. Benjamin[2] Studley's father was John[1] who with his wife Elizabeth was in Boston in 1659.

Lois[5] Studley, twin sister of Emma, dau. of Jonathan,[3] was born April 17, 1731; married 1750 Jesse Wilcutt; he was born Feb. 25, 1729; his father was Philip Wilcutt, his mother Deborah Gannett of Scituate, born 1690, married Oct. 22, 1711.*

(See the Gannetts.)

Hannah[6] Wilcutt, dau. of Jesse, was born Feb. 19, 1762; married Jan. 16, 1781, Joab Litchfield of Scituate.

* Scit. Ch. Rec. † W. J. Litchfield.

Hannah[7] Litchfield, daughter of Joab, was born in Scituate Aug. 23, 1788; married 1807, Peter Powers (John Stedman), when she was in her nineteenth year, and died in May, 1855. Her daughter Hannah W. (Lane) Bates, now (Sept. 1902) living in Middleboro, Mass., is authority for this data. (Descendants of Hannah[7] in the Litchfields.)

THE GANNETTS.

Matthew[1] Gannett, born in England 1618; died Oct. 1694; settled in Hingham before 1650; went to Scituate 1651; had a house near Capt. Wallis's near Bound Brook; bought half a share of the Conihassett lands of Anna Vinal in 1651; married Hannah Andrews, born 1622, died July 10, 1700, daughter of Joseph Andrews of Hingham before 1635. In 1641 Joseph Andrews was one of six men appointed to fix the prices of laborers' wages and commodities in the town of Hingham. The working day was eight hours long. A common laborer received about 37 cents a day; a carpenter 45 cents; a wheelwright 50 cents; mowing per day 50 cents; and there is no record of strikes nor evidence of the unfavorable results of importing commodities and foreign laborers.

Joseph[2] Gannett, son of Matthew, born 1648 in Scituate, died July 19, 1714. W. W. G., No. 5264 in Transcript, Dec. 23, 1901, says: "It is absolutely certain that he married at Marblehead, Aug. 15, 1682, Deborah, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Coombs of that place. The marriage is plainly recorded in the town records of Marblehead, with no intimation whatever that Deborah was then a widow" (Sharpe). She died at Scituate, Sept. 19, 1728, having (as widow of Joseph Gannett) become about 1702 the wife of Joseph House of Scituate.

Deborah[3] Gannett, born 1690, daughter of Joseph,[2] married Oct. 22, 1811, Philip Wilcutt. (Scituate Church Records.) The ceremony was performed by Rev. Nathaniel Pitcher. *Jesse*[4] Wilcutt, born Feb. 25, 1729, son of Philip, married 1750 Lois Studley, born April 17, 1731. *Hannah*[5] Wilcutt, born Feb. 19, 1762, daughter of Jesse,[4] married Jan. 16, 1781, Joab Litchfield. (Line continued in the Litchfields.)

THE HAMMONDS.

Thomas Hammond[1] of Lavenham, County Suffolk, Eng., married May 14, 1573, Rose Tripp. He died Nov. 24, 1589.

William,[2] bapt. Oct. 30, 1575, son of Thomas[1] Hammond, came to New England before 1634 and settled in Watertown, Mass.; married in England, June 9, 1605, Elizabeth Payne or Penn. It is claimed that she was the sister of Sir William Penn of Pennsylvania.

Anne,[3] bapt. July 14, 1616, daughter of William,[2] married Feb. 17, 1636–7, Rev. John Lothrop. She was his second wife.

Abigail[4] *Lothrop*, daughter of Rev. John, born in Barnstable and bapt. Nov. 2, 1639, married Oct. 7, 1657, James Clarke, son of Thomas of Plymouth. (Line continued in the Lothrops.)

ELDER JOHN CHIPMAN, JOHN HOWLAND, JOHN TILLEY.

John Howland,[1] born 1592 in London, England, son of Humphrey Howland, "citizen and draper of London," came to New England in the "Mayflower" in company with John Tilley (Tiley, Tillie), Mrs. Tilley and daughter Elizabeth Tilly, and "landed on the famed Rock of Plymouth, Mass., in 1620." He was the last male survivor, except John Alden, of the adult passengers who came on the "Mayflower." (N. E. Reg., Vol. 1, p. 51.) He married Elizabeth, only daughter of John Tilley, and had ten children. He was Representative twelve years; died Feb. 23, 1672–3, aged over 80.

Hope Howland,[2] born 1629, daughter of John[1] Howland, married Elder John Chipman, born 1613–14, son of Thomas Chipman of Dorchester, Dorsetshire Co., England. John Chipman came to Mass. in 1631; died April 7, 1708, aged 95 years. He married probably about 1646, since his first child was born June 24, 1647, when he was 34 and his wife 18 years old. They had eleven children, the last being *Desire Chipman*,[3] born Feb. 26, 1673. She married Feb. 23, 1695–6 (Barnstable Notes says 1692), Hon. Melatiah[3] Bourne (Shearjshub,[2] Rev. Richard[1]). (Line continued in the Bournes.)

THE LANES.

William[1] Lane was a resident of Dorchester, Mass., as early as 1635. He came from Norfolk Co., England. In his will dated Feb. 28, 1650, he gave his sons George and Andrew £8 apiece. He died 1654.

George[2] Lane, son of William,[1] was among the thirty proprietors of land in Hingham, and Sept. 18, 1635, drew his house-lot of five acres, situated on the main street, now North street. He had ten shares in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Divisions, ten acres at Nutty Hill, and thirteen acres in common lands; selectman 1669 and 1678; freeman Oct. 8, 1672; died June 4, 1689. In 1680 he had assigned to him in the old Unitarian Church "the seate under ye pulpit," and his wife, Sarah Harris, daughter of Walter and Mary (Fry) Harris, had assigned to her "the fore-seate for the women in the body of the meeting house." She died March 26, 1694–5. Walter Harris came to Weymouth in the ship "William & Francis" 1632, lived there twenty years, died in Dorchester, Nov. 6, 1654. His wife died Jan. 1655.

Ebenezer[3] Lane, baptized Aug. 25, 1650, son of George[2], married Dec. 27, 1688, Hannah Hersey, born in Hingham, Feb. 13, 1668, died March 31, 1745, daughter of William and Rebecca (Chubbuck) Hersey. "Ebenezer[3] served with distinguished bravery in Capt. Joshua Hobart's Co. in Philip's Indian War, Oct. 1675, and was on the roll of Capt. Isaac Johnson's Co. of Roxbury, Dec. 13, 1675, which enlisted for the Narragansett campaign of July, 1675. He died Dec. 12, 1726, aged 76."

Susanna[4] Lane, daughter of Ebenezer[3], married Dec. 31, 1724, Jonathan Studley. (Line continued on page 45.)

THE LITCHFIELDS.

Lawrence[1] came from Scituate to Barnstable in 1639. When he came to New England is unknown, but is supposed to have come about 1630. About 1640 he married Judith Dennis, daughter of William Dennis, who was in Scituate as early as 1642. (See Litchfields.) Lawrence died in 1649. His widow married William Peakes, Oct. 2, 1649, and died Sept. or Oct. 1685. (Savage, Vol. 2, p. 39, says "Lawrence who had married Judith, daughter of his (William Dennis) wife (Judith) *no doubt*.")

Josiah,[2] son of Lawrence,[1] was born in Scituate, 1647. (W. J. Litchfield says, "Probably Scituate, April 3 or 4, 1648.") Married *Sarah* Baker, daughter of Rev. Nicholas Baker, 1671, Feb. 22. She died at Scituate between 1715 and 1721. *Rev. Nicholas*[1] *Baker* was born in England, 1611; graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, received his A.B. in 1631–2; A.M. in 1635; came to America in 1635 with Rev. Peter Hobart, settled in Hingham; representative to the General Court in 1636 and 1638; pastor of First Church in Scituate in 1660, immediately succeeding Charles Chauney, 1641–1654, and Henry Dunster, 1654–1659, both Presidents of Harvard College. "He must have been quite a man." Cotton Mather referred to him as "Honest Nicholas Baker of Scituate."

Nicholas,[3] son of Josiah,[2] was born in Scituate, Feb. 7, 1680; baptized Oct. 16, 1681; died May 1, 1750, aged 70. He was a Conihasset partner, one of the wealthiest men in the town and country, and prominent in all the civil and religious life of the community in which he lived. He married, Jan. 3, 1704–5, Bathsheba Clarke, daughter of James and Abigail (Lothrop) Clarke of Plymouth, Mass. (See Clarkes and Lothrops.)

Josiah,[4] son of Nicholas,[3] was born in Scituate, Dec. 20, 1706; married July 4, 1732,* Susanna Morey, daughter of Edmund Morey and Sarah Ewell, who was granddaughter of Henry Ewell. (The Ewells, p. 45.) Susanna was born in Boston, Dec. 23, 1713; died in Scituate, May 6, 1799, in her 86th year.

The three daughters of Edmund Morey of Boston and later of Scituate—Susanna (mentioned above), Sarah (named after her mother) and Penelope—were all baptized at the same occasion in Scituate, Aug. 28, 1722.*

James,[5] son of Josiah,[4] was born Nov. 12, 1734; married May 15, 1760, Hannah Pratt, baptized Aug. 13, 1732, daughter of Jonathan Pratt and Hannah Whitcomb. (See Pratts and Whitcombs.)

They had four children, Rachel, Noah, Sarah and *Joab*,[6] born Nov. 9, 1760; married Jan. 16, 1781, Hannah Wilcutt, born Feb. 19, 1762, daughter of Jesse Wilcutt and Lois Studley. (See Studleys and Wilcutts.)

Hannah,[7] daughter of Joab,[6] was born Aug. 23, 1788, married 1807–8, Peter Powers (John Stedman), by whom she had three children:

1. JOHN,[8] the eldest, who m. Martha Lambert, and had William,[9] leather measurer, of East Boston, Henry[9] and other children.
2. JANE,[8] who m. Capt. John N. Cook, and had John Henry and Maria, who m. John Begary of Philadelphia. Both had children.

* Scit. Ch. Rec.

3. *Clara*,[8] b. Oct. 12, 1815; m. Franklin Bailey Clapp. Their children's names are on page 28. During her whole life she was extraordinarily fond of pictures. At the age of thirteen years she managed to get together some crude water colors and painted a picture, about 15 by 20 inches in size, of her mother's house in Cohasset, the accessories of trees, waterfall, pond, grass and flowers being well rendered. Sitting under the largest tree is the figure of a woman drawn with remarkable skill for a girl of thirteen, who had always lived isolated in the country and had never seen any one draw or paint a picture. "Drawing in the public schools" had not been dreamed of in 1828. The work will be kept, not only as a cherished memento, but as an indication of what "might have been," if she had been given adequate opportunities for the development of her artistic talent.

   Flowers, too, seemed to grow for her as for no one else in the neighborhood. With all her care for a family of six children, her flowers received the most considerate treatment. All through the winter as long as she lived her window was full of blossoming plants. Above all, she was an admirable housekeeper and a most devoted counselor of her children.

Peter Powers (John Stedman) died 1817. His widow, Hannah[7] (Litchfield) Powers, married Mr. Joy and had:

4. Elizabeth[8] Joy, who married Silas Walker of New Ipswich, N. H., and had Elizabeth,[9] Maria,[9] and Adelbert.[9]

Mr. Joy died, and she married Samuel Lane and had:

5. Hannah.[8]
6. Susan.[8]
7. Rosilla.[8]
8. Maria C.[8]
9. Benjamin Franklin.[8]

Hannah,[8] born in Cohasset, June 12, 1820, married Phineas Bates of Cohasset, May 12, 1841. He was a truant officer many years in Boston, and for some years before his death Superintendent of the South Boston Street Railway Co. They had four children:

1. Joshua, who married Sarah Perkins, and had Louise.
2. Louise, who married George Gammon.
3. Thomas, who married Lydia Crafts.
4. Phineas, Jr., who married Marion, dau. of Dr. Huckins of Watertown, and had two children, Claude and a daughter. Phinehas, Jr. was Secretary of the School Committee of Boston, and a very competent and faithful man and officer. He died about 1897. The Phineas Bates School in West Roxbury will perpetuate his name.

Susan[8] married Henry Lincoln of Hingham, after whom the writer was named.



MRS. CLARA POWERS-STEDMAN CLAPP.

Rosilla,[8] married Elijah Barker and had John, now in the National Bank of Redemption, Boston, and other children.

Maria C.,[8] born March 30, 1830, married Oct. 10, 1845, Joseph W. Richardson, and died Oct. 29, 1874.

Children of Joseph W. and Maria C. (Lane) Richardson:

1. Susan J., b. Oct. 12, 1847; d. Oct. 1851.
2. Lizzie M., b. Jan. 7, 1850; d. May 27, 1887.
3. Joseph W., Jr., b. Nov. 22, 1853; m. Cornelia Phinney, March 14, 1876.
4. Alice M., b. June 22, 1855; m. Arthur H. Pratt.
5. Estelle H., b. May 21, 1859; d. June 4, 1859.
6. Arthur P., b. Dec. 22, 1860; m. Edith Lee, 1877.
7. George P., b. June 20, 1865; d. Sept. 19, 1868.
8. Frank, b. Oct. 24, 1866; d. June, 1868.

Benjamin Franklin[8] Lane, born in Conasset, 1833; married July 28, 1853, Eunice Rebecca Savage.

Children:

1. James F., b. April 19, 1854; m. 1876, Susan Perry of Plymouth. Their children are: Franklin, b. 1880; Ida, b. 1882, and m. Mr. Wilbur; Lizzie, b. 1892.
   George W., b. in Conasset, Aug. 18, 1856; d. Aug. 8, 1859.
3. Mary E., b. Jan. 6, 1859; m. Mr. Colpritt, 1884, and has Gertrude, b. 1885; Rebecca, b. 1887; Ina, b. 1898.
4. George A., b. Jan. 13, 1861; m. Velma Stetson of Hanover, 1882.

THE LOTHROPS.

Rev. John[1] Lothrop was born at Elton, Yorkshire, Eng., bapt. Dec. 20, 1584; received his degree of B.A. at Cambridge University, Eng., in 1605, and M.A. in 1609; came to New England Sept. 18, 1634, with the famous Ann Hutchinson, in the ship "Griffin." In Gov. Winthrop's Journal, under the date Sept. 18, 1634, is this record: "The Griffin and another ship now arriving with about 200 passengers and one hundred cattle, Mr. Lathrop and Mr. Sims, two godly ministers, coming in the same ship."

Mr. Lothrop was the first regularly settled minister of the First Parish in Scituate, consisting of sixty-three members. He took charge of it Jan. 18, 1634–5. He removed to Barnstable with twenty heads of families five years later, Oct. 11, 1639. Among these faithful adherents were Anthony Annable, James Cudworth and Henry Ewell.

"In 1616 Mr. Henry Jacob established the first Congregational Church in England, at London, on the plan of Mr. Robinson's at Leyden, he having consulted with him on the subject. Mr. Jacob having removed to Virginia in 1624, Mr. Lathrop became his successor in London. The church held their meetings privately, and escaped the vigilance of their persecutors until April 29, 1632, when they were discovered by Tomlinson, the pursuivant of the Bishop, holding a meeting for religious worship at the house of Mr. Humphrey Barnet in Blackfriars. Forty-two of them were apprehended, and eighteen only escaped. Mr. Lothrop with others was imprisoned, where he remained until April, 1634—two full years; and was then set at liberty on condition of departing from the kingdom. He embarked in the ship 'Griffin' for Boston with about thirty of his church and people, and arrived Sept. 18, 1634." (Printed extract in Roxbury Records.) While he was in prison his wife died, and he was let out long enough to attend her funeral.

The first Thanksgiving Day in this country was celebrated Dec. 22, 1636, in Rev. Mr. Lothrop's Meeting House. The church records run thus: "Beginning some halfe an hour before nine, and continued until after twelve a clocke, ye day being very cold; beginning with a short prayer,—then a psalm sang,—then more large in prayer,—after that another psalm, and the Word taught,—after that prayer,—and then a psalm. Then (at their homes) making merry to the creatures, the poorer sort being invited by the virtue." (Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families.)

Rev. John[1] Lothrop's father was Thomas Lowthorpe of Cherry Burton, Eng., and his grandfather was John Lowthorpe of Lowthorpe, Yorkshire, Eng. His second wife was Ann Hammond, daughter of William Hammond of Watertown, Mass., and his wife, Elizabeth Penn, sister of Sir William Penn, according to N. E. H. and G. Register, Vol. 30, p. 29, near the bottom. (Hammonds, p. 47.) He married Ann Hammond, Feb. 17, 1636–7 and had five children, among whom were Bathsheba,[2] born in Barnstable, bapt. Feb. 27, 1641–2, and *Abigail*,[2] born in Barnstable and bapt. Nov. 2, 1639, "the first record since our coming to Barnstable, Oct. 11, 1639." He had nine children born in England by a former wife.

Abigail[2] married Oct. 7, 1657, James Clarke, son of Thomas Clarke who came to America in the "Ann" in 1623, and was a prominent citizen of Plymouth, Representative in 1651 and 1655, Deacon from 1654 to 1697, over 40 years. Thomas Clarke married in 1624 Susanna, daughter of widow Mary Ring of Plymouth and sister of

* In the First Parish cemetery, Scituate Harbor, is a memorial stone bearing this inscription: "To the Memory of the First Ministers of Scituate: Giles Saxton, *John Lothrop*, Charles Chauncy,* Henry Dunster,* *Nicholas Baker*, Jeremiah Cushing, Nathaniel Pitcher, *Shearjashub Bourn*, Ebenezer Grosvenor, Nehemiah Thomas, Edmund L. Sewell." (* Presidents of Harvard College.)

Andrew Ring.* Mary Ring died July 15 or 19, 1631; her will is printed in the Mayflower, Vol. 1, p. 29.

James Clarke, son of Thomas,† was born 1639, freeman 1670, member of juries 1657, 1670. He had seven children (Litchfield Family, page 91), among whom was:

Bathsheba,[3] born about 1680, married Jan. 3, 1704–5, Nicholas Litchfield. She was named after her aunt Bathsheba Lothrop.

The line is continued as follows:

Josiah[4] Litchfield, married Susanna Morey.
James[5] Litchfield, married Hannah Pratt.
Joab[6] Litchfield, married Hannah Wilcutt.
Hannah[7] Litchfield, married Peter Powers (John Stedman.)
Clara[8] Powers (Stedman) married Franklin Bailey Clapp.
Henry Lincoln[9] Clapp, married Florence S. Greeley.
Philip Greeley[10] Clapp. (Particulars in Litchfields and Clapps.)

THE MERRITTS.

Henry[1] Merritt emigrated from Tenterden, County Kent, England, to Plymouth, Mass., about 1626; sold land in Scituate to Nathaniel Tilden, April 10, 1628; owned a house and lot at a place known since 1831 as "Merritt's Corner"; freeman, 1638; constable, 1642; surveyor, 1643–4; Conihasset partner in 1646; commissioner of excise, 1650; died Nov., 1652. His wife, name unknown, joined the church in 1637.

John,[2] son of Henry,[1] April 3, 1655, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Wyborn of Boston. Thomas died Oct., 1656, leaving property to his daughter Elizabeth, and her infant daughter, Deborah, born before Sept. 12, 1656, died before 1677. The will runs thus: "Unto my daughter, Elizabeth Merritt, twenty pounds; unto my daughter's child, Deborah Merritt, five pounds." (For full account of the Merritts see "Litchfield Family in America," p. 103.) John,[2] born about 1625, was able to bear arms in Scituate, 1643; administrator of Henry[1] Merritt's will, June 6, 1654; constable, 1660; on jury, Oct. 29, 1673; land assigned to him, 1673; was killed by falling from rocks, March 1, 1676. Among the seven children of John[2] Merritt and Elizabeth Wyborn was—

* His will, dated Dec. 14, 1691, mentions daughters Mary, Deborah and Susanna. (Gen. Adv., Vol. 3, p. 91.)

† Thomas Clarke was born 1599; died March 24, 1697, aged 98 years.

Henry,[3] born Jan., 1663–4; married, 1686, Deborah Buck, daughter of Lieut. Isaac Buck of Scituate. (See Deane, p. 230. Deane also says on p. 312, "Henry, son of John, Sr., married Elizabeth Weyborn, 1686.") Douglas Merritt, Rhinebeck, N. Y., says Elizabeth Wyborn, born 1666, was daughter of John Wyborn and Mary Hinckley, daughter of Gov. Thomas Hinckley. W. J. Litchfield states that Plymouth probate records mention Deborah as the wife of Henry[3] Merritt. (See Weybornes.)

Their children were:

1. Henry,[4] b. Jan. 1, 1689–90.
2. James,[4] b. Nov. 14, 1691.
3. Deborah,[4] b. March 2, 1694–5.
4. Leah,[4] b. Feb. 21, 1697–8.
5. Rachel,[4] b. April 29, 1699.
6. Isaac,[4] b. Sept. 29, 1702, and

Jonathan,[4] the eldest son, b. Feb. 7, 1687–8, who married Elizabeth Whiton in 1710. (See Deane, p. 312.) The parentage of Elizabeth has not been found out. "July 22, 1710, intentions of marriage, Jonathan Merritt of Scituate and Elizabeth Whiton." —(Hist. Hingham, Vol. 3, p. 71.) Scit. Rec. says they were married Aug. 8, 171(worn); probably 1710, since Deborah, their daughter, was born April 14, 1711, baptized May 1, 1711.

Deborah,[5] daughter of Jonathan,[4] was born April 14, 1711,* and married Joseph Nash May 21, 1730.* Their daughter was *Deborah*,[6] born Dec. 28, 1736,† baptized May 15, 1737; married Jan. 20, 1758,* Benjamin Clapp. Marriage intentions between them recorded Jan. 7, 1758. The line is continued by

Thomas[7] Clapp and Mercy Bailey;

Franklin[8] *Bailey* Clapp and Clara Powers (Stedman);

Henry[9] *Lincoln* Clapp and Florence S. Greeley;

Philip[10] *Greeley* Clapp, born August 4, 1888, at 70 West Cottage Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Freeman[7] Merritt was son of Dea. Seth[6] Merritt, who about 1796 married Mercy Gannett, who died in 1811. It appears from the Scituate Church Records that he married a second time: "Dea Seth[6] Merritt and Betsey White, both of Scituate, were married Dec. 1, 1816. Fee $3.00." Dea. Seth[6] was son of Seth[5] who 1751–2 married Mercy Stodder, born July 19, 1732. Scituate Church Record says: "Marcy Merritt, wife of Seth Merritt, admitted to Communion, 4 Nov., 1759." Seth[5] was son of James[4] who 1716 married Ruth Wade. James[4] was son of Henry[3] (John,[2] Henry[1]) who 1686 married Deborah Buck.

* Scituate Church Records.

† Scit. Church Records say: "Deborah Nash, dau. Joseph, bapt. Jan. 14, 1733." She probably died young, and then came Deborah of 1736.

Children of Freeman[7] Merritt, born 1802, son of Dea. Seth[6] (Seth,[5] James,[4] Henry,[3] John,[2] Henry[1]), and Hannah[6] Clapp:

i. HANNAH HOWARD[8] (8th in descent from Henry[1] Merritt), b. Nov. 9, 1828; m. Jan. 18, 1845, Joseph Ensign[7] Merritt, b. Feb. 21, 1817, son of Ensign[6] Merritt (Obadiah,[5] Jonathan,[4] Henry,[3] John,[2] Henry[1]).

Children of Joseph Ensign and Hannah Howard Merritt:

1. Deborah Nowell,[9] b. July 20, 1847; m. July 13, 1873, Andrew J. Litchfield; d. July 10, 1874. She was named for her aunt Deborah Nowell Cortnell.
2. Elizabeth James,[9] b. April 17, 1851; m. April 17, 1876, Andrew J. Litchfield of Norwell; d. Feb. 15, 1889. She was named for her father's brother James.
3. Mercy Thomas,[9] b. May 14, 1853; m. Dec. 31, 1879, Lovell B. Lincoln of Cohasset. She was named for her great-grandfather, Thomas Clapp, and his wife Mercy.
4. Eva Howard,[9] b. July, 24, 1856. Took her mother's middle name, Howard, which was the name of her grandmother's brother, Howard Clapp, who d. July 27, 1828, aged 18 years. Eva H. was living unmarried on her father's place in 1902.
5. Joseph Thomas,[9] b. March 3, 1858; d. July 27, 1878. Named after his father and his mother's brother Thomas, who died young.
6. Wilbur Fiske,[9] b. Sept. 19, 1860. Named after Fiske Babrick, a Unitarian clergyman.
7. Henry Ensign[9], b. Sept. 27, 1862. Named after his grandfather, Ensign Merritt.

ii. LUCY BAILEY[8], b. Aug. 16, 1830; m. Nov. 5, 1854, Charles Robert Cook of Hingham. Their children were:

1. Maria Thomas,[9] b. March 17, 1857; d. Nov. 25, 1860.
2. Charles Wallace,[9] b. May 24, 1862; d. June 7, 1868.

iii. FREEMAN THOMAS,[8] b. Jan. 26, 1832; d. July 4, 1845.

iv. ELLEN MARIA,[8] b. June 8, 1837; m. May 1, 1859, James Jones[6] Bailey, b. Oct. 28, 1832, son of Caleb[5] (Caleb,[4] Caleb,[3] Joseph,[2] John[1]) of Hingham. They had seven children:

1. Frank Ellsworth,[9] b. Dec. 24, 1860; d. Mar. 7, 1863.
2. Ellen Maria,[9] b. Mar. 18, 1862; d. Oct. 16, 1900; m. 1884, George B. Vinal. Their children are: Maria Appleton,[10] b. April 29, 1889; Viola May[10], b. Jan. 11, 1891; Eliza Bailey,[10] b. Oct. 3, 1892; George B.,[10] b. Sept. 20, 1896.
3. Laura Washburn,[9] b. April 12, 1864; m. 1887, Liba F. Litchfield. Their children are: Lillian Frances,[10] b. Nov. 14, 1889; Liba Ellsworth,[10] b. June 18, 1898.
4. James Franklin[9], b. Oct. 29, 1866; m. 1892, Grace M. Crane, and has Grace Mildred,[10] b. Jan. 23, 1893.

5. Sarah Elizabeth, b. May 21, 1869; m. 1896, Fred. S. Farrar; d. June 16, 1897.
6. Stillborn child, March, 1871.
7. Lucy Wallace, b. Jan. 31, 1874.

v. CHARLES HENRY,[8] b. Oct. 26, 1838; d. 1843.

vi. SARAH THOMAS,[8] b. Dec. 2, 1846; d. unmarried, Oct. 30, 1894.

ANCESTORS OF JOSEPH ENSIGN MERRITT.

Henry[1] Merritt, from Tenterden, Eng., in Scituate 1626.

John[2] Merritt, son of Henry[1], married April 3, 1655, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Wyborn, and had

Henry[3] Merritt, born Jan. 1663–4, married Deborah Buck, 1686, and had five children, and among them *Jonathan*[4] 1687.

Obadiah[5] Merritt, born 1723, died 1794, son of Jonathan Merritt and Elizabeth Whiton, married January 28, 1746,* Deborah Litchfield, born 1725, and had twelve children including Deborah[6] 1763 and Ensign[6] 1768.

Ensign[6] Merritt, son of Obadiah and Deborah (Litchfield) Merritt, married Nov. 25, 1802,* Sally Cook, and had

Joseph Ensign,[7] Feb. 21, 1817. He married, Jan. 18, 1845, Hannah Howard Merritt, daughter of Freeman and Hannah (Clapp) Merritt, and had seven children. (See Merritts, p. 55.)

THE NASHES.

James[1] Nash was an early settler (1647?) in Weymouth, Mass., and Representative several years from 1655. In Suffolk Deeds, Lib. III, No. 64, there is a record of a sale of land to John Whitman of Weymouth by James Nash, March 19, 1648. Weymouth being in Massachusetts Bay Colony, deeds were recorded in Boston.

Joseph,[2] son of James,[1] born 1678 in Boston, died May 23, 1732 in Scituate, married 1700, Hannah Curtis, daughter of John Curtis and Miriam Brooks. (Brookses and Curtises, p. 19.) When he came of age in 1699 he settled at Stoney Brook Cove, Scituate, where afterwards was the residence of Dr. James Otis. He had

* Scituate Church Records.

twelve children, the eldest being *Joseph*[3], Jr., born Jan. 28, 1701, married 1730, Deborah Merritt, daughter of Jonathan Merritt and Elizabeth Whiton.

Deborah[4] Nash, born Dec. 28, 1736, bapt. May 15, 1737,* daughter of Joseph[3], Jr., married Jan. 20, 1758, Benjamin Clapp. Marriage intentions of Deborah Nash and Benjamin Clapp recorded Jan. 7, 1758.* There was another Deborah, daughter of Joseph,[3] Jr., born 1732, bapt. Jan. 14, 1733,* died young.

Lewis,[5] first child of Benjamin Clapp and Deborah Nash, was born Jan. 5, 1764. *Thomas*,[5] born 1775, probably in Greenbush where he lived fifty years and his ancestors had lived since 1640, was Benjamin's second son. (Line continued in the Clapps.)

THE OTISES.

Gen. John[1] *Otis* was born in Barnstable, Devonshire, Eng., 1581; came with his wife and children from Hingham in Norfolk, Eng., to Hingham, Mass., in company with Rev. Peter Hobart, a non-conformist clergyman; probably both had suffered persecution. Gen. Otis "drew house lots on the 18 Sept., 1635, at Hingham." (N. E. H. & Gen. Reg., Vol. 2, p. 282.) His first wife Margaret died in Hingham June 28, 1653. He died at Weymouth, May 31, 1657, aged 76. He was the great-great-grandfather of James Otis, "the Patriot."

Hannah[2] *Otis*, born in England, fourth child of Gen. John Otis, married Thomas Gill of Hingham, who in 1635 received a grant of a house-lot on the corner of Main and South streets. They had eleven or more children. She died Jan. 24, 1675–6. Thomas Gill was born in England, 1616, and came to N. E. when about 19 years old. He probably came over with Gen. Otis and his daughter.

Hannah[3] *Gill*, born Nov. 10, 1645, daughter of Thomas Gill and Hannah[2] Otis, married June 13, 1666, Samuel Clapp of Scituate. (Line continued in the Clapps.)

THE PRATTS.

The ship Sparrow of England went to Damariscove Islands, 1622 to take advantage of the fine fishing grounds there. At one time

* Scit. Ch. Rec.

there were sixty English vessels engaged in fishing near those islands. While the Sparrow was lying there ten men including Phineas Pratt were sent out in a shallop to find a suitable place for a plantation. They reached Plymouth first in May, 1622, and remained there a few months; but about the 1st of August sixty men including Phineas reached Wessagusset, now called Weymouth, and made the first settlement in Boston harbor in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They were transported in two vessels, the "Swan" and "Charity." Thomas Weston was the prime mover in this settlement which had such an infortunate history.

Phineas[1] Pratt, born in England 1590, lived in Weymouth, Plymouth and Charlestown, died in Charlestown April 19, 1680, aged 90; married Mary Priest-Cuthbertson, daughter of Degory Priest and Sarah Allerton, and step-daughter of Mr. Cuthbertson who married Sarah (Allerton) Priest Nov. 13, 1621. (See Priest, Allerton.) Phineas[1] was the son of Rev. Henry Pratt, a Non-conformist clergyman. (See Non-conformist Ancestors.)

Aaron[2] Pratt, son of Phineas, lived in Hingham in 1683; married Sarah Pratt, born 1664, died July 22, 1706, daughter of Joseph Pratt of Weymouth.

Jonathan[3] Pratt, son of Aaron[2], was born in Hingham, Nov. 6, 1692; married Aug. 20, 1730,* Hannah Whitcomb. (See Whitcombs.) He lived in Cohasset, was a soldier in the French and Indian War, died 1786, aged 94 years.

Hannah[4] Pratt, daughter of Jonathan,[3] was bapt. Aug. 13, 1732; married May 15, 1760,† James Litchfield.

Joab[5] Litchfield, son of Hannah[4] Pratt, was born May 9, 1760; married Hannah Wilcutt. (Line given in detail in the Litchfields, p. 49.)

Hannah,[6] daughter of Joab,[5] married Peter Powers (John Stedman).

Clara,[7] daughter of Hannah,[6] married Franklin Bailey Clapp.

Henry Lincoln[8] Clapp, son of Clara,[7] married Florence S. Greeley, daughter of Philip Greeley and Sarah Gove.

Philip Greeley[9] Clapp, son of Henry Lincoln[8].

Matthew[1] Pratt came to Weymouth before 1628; married Elizabeth Bate [?]; died Aug. 29, 1672.

Joseph,[2] son of Matthew, and surveyor, was born June 10, 1637; died Dec. 24, 1720; married May 7, 1662, Sarah Judkins, born 1638, died Jan. 14, 1726. He was a man prominent in town and church affairs.

* Scit. Ch. Rec.
† Mayflower Descendants, Vol. 1, p. 44. Jan. 1899.
‡ Wilford J. Litchfield, authority. Hist. Hing. Vol. 3, p. 22, mentions James[5] Litchfield and Hannah his wife.

Sarah,[3] daughter of *Joseph*,[2] born May 31, 1664, married Aaron[2] Pratt, born in Charlestown 1654, and died Feb. 23, 1735 aged 81; buried in Conasset. (Line continued by Jonathan[3] above.)

THE SALTONSTALLS.

Sir Richard[1] Saltonstall of Huntwicke, born 1586; came to New England in 1630 and settled in Watertown. First Associate of Massachusetts Bay Company; afterwards First Assistant; died 1658, leaving a legacy to Harvard College; married Grace, daughter of Robert Kaye.

Richard,[2] son of Sir Richard, born at Woodsome, Eng., 1610, came to New England with his father; returned to England in 1631, married 1633 Muriel Gurdon, b. 1613, left London 1635 with his family; settled at Ipswich, Mass.; Deputy to the General Court 1635–7, Assistant from 1637 to 1649, in 1664, and from 1680 to 1683; died in England April 29, 1694.

Nathaniel,[3] son of Richard,[2] born at Ipswich, Mass., about 1639; grad. Harvard College, 1659; married Dec. 28, 1663, Elizabeth, born April 9, 1647, daughter of Rev. John[3] (Nathaniel,[2]* John,[1]†) and Alice (Edmunds) Ward of Haverhill; Rep. 1666; Town Clerk of Haverhill 1669–71; Col. Essex Regiment 1679 to 1686; Assistant of the Government 1679 to 1686, 1689 to 1692; refused to serve in witchcraft trials; died May 21, 1707.

Elizabeth,[4] daughter of Nathaniel,[3] born Sept. 17, 1668, died July 8, 1726, married 1690, Rev. Roland Cotton of Sandwich. (Line continued in the Cottons.) The Saltonstall Genealogy gives ancestors of Sir Richard back to 1343.

THE STODDERS.

John[1] Stodder was in Hingham in 1638; died there Dec. 19, 1661; wife was Anna or Hannah.

Samuel,[2] son of John,[1] was bapt. in Hingham June 14, 1640; married Jan. 6, 1666–67, Elizabeth Gill, bapt. June 1647, daughter of Thomas Gill and Hannah[2] Otis (Gen. John[1] Otis.) Elizabeth died May 8, 1693, in her 46th year.

* Author of "The Cobbler of Agawam."
† See Non-conformist Ancestors.

Mary,[3] born Aug. 30, 1672, daughter of Samuel,[2] married May 28, 1700, Israel[3] Whitcomb (Robert,[2] John[1]). (See Whitcombs.) From this it appears that the author is descended from John[1] Otis and Thomas[1] Gill through Elizabeth Gill on his mother's side, and from the same two through Hannah Gill, Elizabeth's sister, on his father's side, because Hannah Gill married Samuel Clapp. (See Clapps, p. 21.)

THE TILDENS.

Nathaniel[1] *Tilden*, bapt. in Tenterden, County of Kent, Eng., July 28, 1583; mayor of the borough in 1622. Deane, p. 8, calls certain men, including Anthony Annable and Nathaniel Tilden, "men of Kent," because they came from Kent county, which is unusually rich in historical associations. He also states that "the earliest notice of settlement of Scituate bears date 1628," when Henry Merritt sold to Nathaniel Tilden land near the Third Cliff. He must have returned to England after that date, because Savage, Vol. 4, p. 301, says he came to Scituate 1635 in the "Hercules" with his wife Lydia, seven children and seven servants. Deane, p. 353, gives the names of the children; and on p. 355 he gives Nathaniel's[1] will in which his "wife Lydia" is mentioned. Savage, Vol. 1, p. 219, says Lydia was daughter of Thomas Bourne, who was in Plymouth in 1637 and removed to Barnstable later. "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth" says Lydia, daughter of Thomas Bourne, married Nathaniel Tilden. Their first child, Mary, was bapt. in 1610, May 20; Sarah, bapt. June 13, 1613; Joseph (Deacon), bapt. April 20, 1615; Thomas, bapt. Jan. 19, 1618–19; Judith, bapt. Oct. 22, 1620; Lydia, bapt. Sept. 28, 1625; Stephen, bapt. Oct. 11, 1629, all at Tenterden. Lydia was named for her mother, and Thomas for his grandfather. Nathaniel[1] was Elder of the First Church in Scituate in 1634, and died in 1641.

Joseph[2] Tilden, son of Nathaniel,[1] was Conihassett partner in 1646; chosen Deacon of the Second Church in Scituate 1655; "and of course he belonged to the liberal or moderate class of Puritans." Nov. 20, 1649, he married Elizabeth Twisden, daughter of John Twisden and his wife Elise. John Twisden was freeman in Scituate 1639; came from County Kent, Eng. Deacon Joseph,[2] bapt. April 29, 1615, had nine children (Deane, p. 353, Litchfield Family, p. 66), the eldest of whom was *Nathaniel*,[3] born Sept. 2, 1650, married Mary Sharp in 1673, and Margaret Dodson in 1693; died 1730. He had five children (Deane, p. 354), the eldest of

whom was *Nathaniel*,[4] born 1678. Wife of Nathaniel has not been ascertained. His daughter was *Ruth*,[5] born May 26, bapt. June 5, 1716,* and died May 31, 1755;* married June 15, 1732, James[5] Litchfield, who was son of Nicholas[4] and born July 12, 1711; died about 1734. Then, June 12, 1735, Ruth[5] married Benjamin[5] Bailey, born Feb. 28, 1712, son of Joseph Bailey of Merritt's Brook, Scituate. Their son, *Benjamin*[6] Bailey, born 1747, married Mercy Bailey, Jan. 27, 1775.

Mercy[7] Bailey, daughter of Benjamin,[6] married Thomas Clapp.

Franklin[8] Bailey Clapp, son of Thomas, married Clara Powers.

Henry L.[9] Clapp, son of Franklin B.,[8] married Florence S. Greeley.

Philip Greeley[10].

THE WEYBORNES (WIBORNE, WYBURNE).

Thomas[1] Weyborne, sen., of Scituate, wife Elizabeth, came to New England in the ship "Castle" in 1638 from Tenterden, County Kent, Eng.; Feb. 9, 1649, he was one of a company of fifteen men who agreed to pay annually sixpence an acre for land on Spectacle Island in Boston Harbor for the use of a school; left Scituate for Boston before 1653; died in Boston 1656.

Children:

1. ELIZABETH[2].
2. JOHN[2].
3. THOMAS[2].
4. JAMES[2].
5. MARY,[2] b. about 1642.
6. JONATHAN,[2] d. Dec. 10, 1653.
7. NATHANIEL,[2] b. March 12, 1654–55; d. Oct. 2, 1656. (N. E. Reg., Vol. 9, p. 310.)

1. *Elizabeth*,[2] named after her mother, married April 3, 1655, *John*[2] *Merritt*, son of Henry[1] Merritt. She is mentioned in her father's will of 1656. (Deane, p. 384.) Their children were: 1. Deborah,[3] born before Sept. 13, 1656, since she is mentioned in her grandfather Weyborne's will of that date. N. E. Reg. Vol. 6, p. 289. 2. John Jr.,[3] born Feb. 19, 1661, married Elizabeth Hyland, died June 5, 1740. 3. *Henry*,[3] born probably 1663–4, married 1686, Deborah Buck, daughter Lieut. Isaac Buck (Deane, p. 230). She is mentioned as the wife of Henry[3] Merritt in the Plymouth Probate Records. Deane, p. 312, says: "Henry (son

* Scit. Ch. Rec.

of John), Sen., married Elizabeth Weyborn 1686." Possibly he married 1st Elizabeth, who died soon after marriage, and then 2d, Deborah Buck. Deane, p. 312, names the children of *Henry*[3] Merritt, among whom was *Jonathan*,[4] born Feb. 5, 1687–8. (Line continued in the Merritts.)

2. John[2] Weyborne, son of Thomas,[1] married (?*) 1658, and had Abigail,[3] Jan. 6, 1659; Thomas,[3] April 2, 1660; and by second wife, Ruth, Thomas,[3] 2d, Aug. 10, 1663, John,[3] Jr., Sept. 25, 1665. (Dates from Savage Gen. Dict.) John,[3] Jr., married 1693 Esther Ripple of Boston, and had Elizabeth,[4] Feb. 3, 1694 (Scit. Rec.), and John,[4] 1696. According to Suffolk Deeds, Lib. VIL, Sec. 235, John[2] Wiborne and wife, Mary Felch, sold to their mother, widow Elizabeth Felch, land for £40 on June 2, 1671. So it appears that he married three times. Mary was daughter of Henry Felch of Gloucester, and later (1644) of Reading.

3. Thomas[2] Weyborne, son of Thomas,[1] married Dec. 16, 1657, Abigail Eliot, born April 7, 1639, daughter of Jacob Eliot, Sr. (brother of Rev. John) and sister of Jacob Eliot, Jr. Abigail[3] Weyborne, daughter of Thomas,[2] married Abraham Spencer. In Suffolk Deeds (B. P. Lib.), Lib. XI., under Sec. 275, Abraham Spencer gives to his wife, Abigail, daughter of Thomas Weyburne and niece of Jacob Eliot, Jr. (named in the will), an estate near Fort Hill, Boston, Jan. 10, 1679. Witnesses: Thomas Wiborne, John Wiborne, Gov. Simon Bradstreet; Isaih Addington, Clerk.

4. James[2]—nothing known of him.

5. Mary[2] Weyborne, youngest daughter of Thomas,[1] born after 1640, is mentioned in her father's will. (Deane, p. 384; also in N. E. Reg., Vol. 6, p. 289.)

6. Jonathan; and 7. Nathaniel, previously mentioned.

The first wife of John[2] Weyborne is not definitely known. (See claim of Douglas Merritt, in the Merritts.)

He married in 1658. If he married Mary Hinckley then, she was only fourteen years old, an occurrence by no means impossible. If Elizabeth Weyborne, his reputed daughter, was born 1661 or 62, she could have been the daughter of Mary Hinckley; but Savage does not mention her among the children of John[2] Weyborne. He might have had a daughter of that name, but not recorded. He certainly had a mother and a sister of that name, the latter being the mother of Henry[3] Merritt, who married his cousin, Elizabeth Weyborne, in 1686, according to Deane: but Deborah Buck, according to W. J. Litchfield.

* In the "Hinckley Family," p. 3. is this note: "Governor Hinckley had daughters bearing the names of *Weyborne* and *Hall*. These were probably Mary and Bathshuba, as we find no other daughters in the family who could have married Messrs. Weyborne and Hall." Mary was born Aug. 3, 1644; Bathshuba, May 15, 1657.

THE WHITCOMBS.

In Waters's Genealogical Gleanings, Vol. 2, p. 916, we find that John Whetcombe, mercer, of Shirborne, Dorset, England, mentioned in his will of May 2, 1598, children Joseph, Robert, *John*[1], Samuel, Symon, Jane, wife Elizabeth, and brothers Thomas and Hugh.

Probably his son *John*[1] was the ancestor of the New England Whitcombs, and Symon, the man mentioned by Bancroft (Vol. 1, p. 265) as one of a company of six men who, March 19, 1628, obtained "a belt of land extending three miles south of the river Charles and the Massachusetts Bay, and three miles north of every part of the Merrimack river, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, to be held by the same tenure as in the county of Kent." In the Records of the Mass. Bay Colony, March 2, 1628, the name of Symon Whetcombe appears among the names of the Governor's Council. Probably he was brother of *John*.[1]

John[1] *Whitcomb* came from Dorchester, Dorset, England, to Dorchester, Mass., in 1633; member of the church, 1638; went to Scituate, 1640; Conihasset partner, 1646; went to Lancaster, 1654; died there, Sept. 24, 1662.

His children were: 1. Katharine,[2] married 1644 Rhodolphus Ellms of Scituate; 2. John,[2] who went to Lancaster with his father in 1654; 3. James,[2] who 1661 married Rebecca ———, and had James[3] 1662, Peter[3] 1664, and others, and was living in Boston 1665; 4. Job,[2] nothing known concerning him;

5. *Robert*,[2] son of John,[1] called Senior by Deane, married March 9, 1660, Mary, daughter of Gen. James Cudworth. (See p. 44.) She was bapt. July 23, 1637. Their children were: i. Robert[3] Junior, who married 1694, Elizabeth Buck (Deane pp. 230 and 382), and had three daughters born in Scituate, Content[4] 1695, Melea[4] 1699, and Elizabeth[4] 1700; ii. Mary,[3] nothing known concerning her; iii. James,[3] married Mary Parker 1694, and had James[4] (Junior) 1694, Nathaniel[4] and James[4] (twins) 1697, Mary[4] and Joanna[4] (twins) 1699;

iv. *Israel*,[3] son of Robert,[2] born 1661, died March 5, 1773; married May 27, 1700, Mary Stodder, born Aug. 30, 1672, daughter of Samuel Stodder of Hingham and Elizabeth Gill, daughter of Thomas Gill and Hannah Otis. (See Stodders, p. 59.)

Children of *Israel*,[3] Whitcomb and Mary Stodder: Israel[4] 1700 (called Junior), had sons Zadock,[5] Samuel[5] and Ezekiel[5]; Mary[4] 1703, wife of Aaron Pratt of Conasset; *Hannah*[4] 1706, bapt. June

7, 1709,* wife of Jonathan Pratt, who was the brother of Aaron and Chief Justice Benjamin Pratt of N. Y. (See Pratts.)

Hannah[5] Pratt (5th in this line) daughter of Jonathan Pratt and Hannah Whitcomb, was bapt. Aug. 13, 1732; married May 15, 1760, James[5] Litchfield (Authority W. J. Litchfield). Hist. Hingham, Vol. 3, p. 22, mentions James[5] Litchfield and Hannah, his wife.

Joab[6] Litchfield, son of Hannah Pratt, was born May 9, 1760, married Hannah Wilcutt.

Hannah,[7] daughter of Joab,[6] married Peter Powers (John Stedman.)

Clara,[8] daughter of Hannah,[7] married Franklin Bailey Clapp.

Henry Lincoln,[9] son of Clara,[8] married Florence S. Greeley.

Philip Greeley,[10] son of Henry Lincoln Clapp.

Descent of William T. Clapp from *John*[1] Whitcomb, *Robert*,[2] and *Israel*,[3] (See above.) Besides the children of Israel[3] already mentioned, he had Elizabeth[4] 1709, Noah[4] 1714, who married June 10, 1742,† Mary Franklin, and had Mary[5] 1744, Thankful[5] 1746, and other children in Randolph, Mass. *John*[4] 1711, son of Israel,[3] married Sarah Tower of Hingham in 1734. Their children were: Elizabeth[5] 1737, Reuben[5] 1740, Sarah[5] 1744, Thankful[5] 1746, Mary[5] 1752, Simeon[5] 1762, and *John*[5] 1735, the oldest child of the family. May 11, 1758,‡ he married Hannah Nash, and had John 1759, William 1763, Charles 1766, Samuel 1769, Joseph ——, Mercy ——, Hannah ——, and *Noah Nash*.[6] He was given his mother's family name; was captain of the fishing vessel "Dolphin" 1813, and of the "America" 1818; June 27,‡ 1808, married Zynthia (Cynthia) Litchfield.§ Their children were: William 1809, *Hannah*[7] 1810, Jane 1811, Harvey 1814, William (2d) April 16, 1821 (the day of the great snowstorm), Sarah 1822, and Julia 1829.

Hannah[7] married Harvey[6] Clapp, son of Thomas[5] (Benjamin,[4] Joseph,[3] Samuel,[2] Thomas[1]) Jan. 10, 1833, and died Dec. 17, 1901, aged 91 years. Their children (all living now, Sept., 1802), are: Jane Franklin, Charles Whitcomb, and *William Thomas*.[8] (Line continued in the Clapps.)

* Scit. Ch. Rec.

† "Noah Whitcom & Mary his wife renewed cov't & brot their daught to baptism 1 July 1744." Scit. Ch. Rec.

‡ Scituate Church Records.

§ "Zyntha Daughter of Daniel Litchfield bapt. Sept. 15, 1782." Scit. Ch. Rec.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

John[1] Williams came with Timothy Hatherly from London to Plymouth, Mass., in 1632; took up a farm on the north side of Scituate Harbor, and built a house there in 1634, one part of which was standing in 1831. The wooden walls interlined with brick (similar to the Benjamin Clapp house, p. 23), and the port holes showed that it was a garrison house. He was a Conihasset partner in 1646. His son, Capt. John[2] Williams, born 1621, died 1694, aged 73, had command of the right wing of the ambuscade at the time when King Philip fell in the Narragansett War. His daughter, *Mary*[2] Williams, in 1651, married Anthony Dodson, surveyor, of Scituate as early as 1650. The Conihasset partners employed him much in surveying their lands, of which he had a part in the right of his wife.

Mary[3] Dodson, born 1656, daughter of Anthony Dodson and Mary Williams, married Dec. 12, 1687, John Booth, Jr., born Jan. 1, 1661, died Feb. 6, 1718, aged 57. His wife was five years his senior in age.

Judith[4] Booth, daughter of John Booth, Jr., was born 1691, died Aug. 12, 1736, aged 45. John Booth, sen., grandfather of Judith,[4] was in Scituate as early as 1656 (Deane p. 222). She married in 1714, William Bailey (John,[2] John[1]), born 1685, died 1755, aged 60.

Amasa[5] Bailey, born about 1720, son of William and Judith[4] Booth, married Oct. 19, 1748, Elizabeth Bourn, born July 11, 1726, daughter of Rev. Shearjashub Bourn of Scituate.

Mercy[6] Bailey, daughter of Amasa,[5] married Benjamin Bailey, Jan. 25, 1775.

Mercy[7] Bailey, daughter of Benjamin, married Thomas Clapp, May 6, 1799.

Franklin Bailey[8] Clapp, son of Thomas, married Clara Powers-Stedman, Dec. 25, 1833.

Henry Lincoln[9] Clapp, son of Franklin Bailey,[8] married Florence S. Greeley, July 9, 1874.

Philip Greeley[10] Clapp, son of Henry Lincoln[9].

DESCENT FROM EGBERT, KING OF WEST SAXONS.

[The italicized name of each child in order immediately succeeds that of the parent in the vertical list.]

1. *Egbert*, King of Wessex, 800 A.D., d. 838; m. Redburga.
2. *Æthelwulf*, King of Wessex, 838, d. 858; m. Osburgha, daughter of Earl Oslac the Thane.
3. *Alfred the Great*, b. 849, king 871, d. 901; m. Ethelbith, dau. of Earl Elleham.
4. *Edward the Elder*, king 901, d. 925; m. Eadgiva, dau. of Earl Sigelline.
5. *Edmund*, b. 923, king 941, d. 946; m. Elgiva (Ælfgifa).
6. *Edgar the Peaceful*, b. 946, king 959, d. 975; m. Elfrida, dau. of Ordgar, Earl of Devon.
7. *Æthelred the Unready*, b. 968, king 978, d. 1016; m. Elgiva, dau. of Thored, an English earl.
8. *Edmund Ironsides*, d. 1017; m. Algitha; was bro. of Edward the Confessor and father of
9. *Edward Ætheling, the Exile*, d. 1017, soon after his return from Hungary; m. Agatha, dau. of Henry, Emperor of Germany; had Edgar Ætheling and
10. *Margaret*, d. 1093; m. Malcolm III., King of Scotland.
11. *Eadgyth*, changed her name to *Matilda;* also called Maud; m. Henry I. the Scholar, king 1099, son of Wm. the Conqueror and Matilda.
12. *Matilda* (Empress Maud), m. April 2, 1127, Geoffrey Plantagenet of Anjou.
13. *Henry II.*, king 1154; m. Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine.
14. *John Lackland*, king 1199, brother Richard I.; m. Isabella of Angoulême.
15. *Henry III.*, king 1217; m. Eleanor, dau. of Count of Provence.
16. *Edward I.*, king 1272; m. 1254, Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand III., King of Castile and Leon.
17. *Edward II.*, king 1307; m. Isabel, dau. of Philip IV. of France. She was called the most beautiful woman in France.
18. *Edward III.*, king 1327; m. Philippa of Hainault, dau. of William, Count of Holland.
19. *Thomas of Woodstock*, 6th son of Edward III., Lord High Constable 1379, Earl of Buckingham and Duke of Gloucester, b. Jan. 7, 1355; m. Alianore (Eleanor), dau. of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who died 1372. Thomas was smothered by means of a feather bed, at Calais, 1397. Eleanor died 1399.
20. *Lady Anne Plantagenet* m. for her 3d husband Sir William Bourchier, Earl of Eu, in Normandy (1419, and Earl of Essex.
21. *Sir John Bourchier*,* 1st Lord Berners, knighted 1455), d. May 16,

* Sir William Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. 2, p. 132. Good account of Bourchiers in Sharpe's Peerages, Vol. 1. Musgrave's Obituary under *Berners*. Burke's Extinct Peerage (1846), p. 74, N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc.

1474; m. Margery, daughter of Lord Richard Berners, husband of Phillipa Dalingrig and son of "Sir James de Berners, Knight, a great Favorite to King Richard the Second"; nevertheless, having been accused of treason and pronounced guilty, he was executed. "Margery died on Munday next after the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord, the ensuing year (1475)."

22. *Sir Humphrey Bourchier*, slain at Barnet Field, April 14, 1417,* buried in Westminster Abbey; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Frederick Tilney.

23. *John Bourchier*, 2d Lord Berners, Chancellor of the King's Exchequer and Lieutenant of Calais, b. 1469, d. March 16, 1532; was a celebrated literarian, and translated Froissart into English; m. Lady Katharine Howard, dau. of John Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk 1483, and slain at Bosworth Field 1485.

24. *Jane* (Joan) *Bourchier*,* b. about 1495, d. Feb. 17, 1561†; m. Sir Edmund Knyvet,‡ b. 1490, d. 1546; Sergeant Porter to Henry VIII. and son of Sir Thomas Knyvet, who m. Muriel Howard, dau. of Thomas, 2d Duke of Norfolk.

25. *John Knyvet* of Plumstead, b. 1524, d. before 1561; m. Agnes, dau. of Sir John Harcourt, Knight.

26. *Sir Thomas Knyvet*, b. about 1544, d. 1617; m. (1564?) Muriel, d. April 25, 1616, dau. of Sir Thomas Parry.

27. *Abigail Knyvet*, d. Dec. 15, 1623; m. Sir Martin Sedley,§ b. 1531, d. Feb. 10, 1609, aged 78. She was his 2d wife, and much his junior in age.

28. *Muriel Sedley*,‖ b. 1583, d. Aug. 22, 1661; m. July 8, 1606, Brampton Gurdon,¶ High Sheriff 1625, d. 1649.

29. *Muriel Gurdon*, b. 1613; m. 1633, Richard Saltonstall, in England. He was b. in Woodsome, Eng., 1610, came to New England 2d time 1635.

30. *Nathaniel Saltonstall*, b. 1639; m. Dec. 28, 1663, Elizabeth Ward.

31. *Elizabeth Saltonstall*, b. Sept. 17, 1668; m. 1690, Rev. Roland Cotton.

32. *Abigail Cotton*, b. 1699; m. Jan. 16, 1725, Rev. Shearjashub Bourne.

33. *Elizabeth Bourne*, b. July 11, 1726; m. Oct. 19, 1748, Amasa Bailey.

34. *Marcy Bailey*, b. 1754; m. Jan. 25, 1775, Benjamin Bailey.

35. *Marcy Bailey*, b. Dec. 6, 1779; m. May 6, 1799, Thomas Clapp.

36. *Franklin Bailey* Clapp m. Clara Powers-Stedman.

37. *Henry Lincoln* Clapp m. Florence S. Greeley.

38. *Philip Greeley* Clapp.

* Sir William Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. 2, p. 133.
† Musgrave's Obituary under *Knyvet*.
‡ Herald and Genealogist, Vol. 8, p. 487. Le Neve's Knights, pp. 21, 22.
§ Visitations of Norfolk, Vol. 2, pp. 360, 366; also Vol. 1, pp. 111, 112, and 16. Boston Pub. Lib
‖ Visitations of Suffolk, p. 142. N. E. Hist. Gen. Soc.
¶ The family of Gurdon came into England with William the Conqueror from Gourdon, near Cohors, France, and the name is on the roll of Battle Abbey.

NOTES ON THE KNYVETS.

It is thought by some genealogists that Sir Thomas Knyvet (No. 26) was not Abigail's father, and, therefore, his name should be left out of the list. Prof. William Everett, in Vol. 53, N. E. Hist. Reg., wrote an article on the Knyvets full of errors, which he corrected in a subsequent number. (See Vol. 53, p. 250.) However, he did not include the name of Sir Thomas Knyvet. Burke, in his "Landed Gentry" (1879), Vol. 1, p. 701, states that Muriel Sedley's mother was John Knyvet's daughter. He repeats the statement in his "History of the Commoners," Vol. 1, p. 396. However, Burke is by no means infallible. There is evidence that John Knyvet died before his mother, Jane (1561), and that Abigail was baptized Sept. 6, 1569. On the usual supposition that she was baptized soon after she was born, how could John have been her father? On the contrary, she might have been nine or ten years old when baptized. Not infrequently persons much older have been baptized. The latter supposition seems the more reasonable one, because it is improbable that she was born 1569, married 1582 at the age of 13, and had a daughter 1583.

"Visitations of Norfolk," in the Mass. Hist. Gen. Soc. Library, contains the most authoritative statements concerning Abigail Knyvet's father. In Vol. 1, p. 111, we read that Martin Sedley married for his second wife Abigail, daughter of Thomas Knyvet of Aswellthorpe; in Vol. 2, p. 76, that Abigail was the daughter of Thomas Knyvet; in Vol. 2, p. 269, that Abigail was daughter of Thomas Knyvet, married for her second husband Edmond Moundeford, Knt., and had Muriel, whose marriage, July 8, 1606, is mentioned on page 361; in Vol. 2, p. 268, that there is a brass plate in Wacton Magna bearing this inscription: "Hic jacet Abigail Sedley, vid. filia Johannes Knyvet de Ashwouldthorp, Armigeri, et nuper uxor Martini Sedley de Morley, Armigeri, quæ quidem obiit 15 Dec. A.D. 1623"; or, in English, "Here lies Abigail Sedley, widowed daughter of John Knyvet of Ashwellthorpe, Knight, and late wife of Martin Sedley of Morley, Knight, who (Abigail) died Dec. 13, 1623"; and in Vol. 2, p. 266, that in Morley church Abigail Knyvet Sedley had erected a monument bearing this inscription: "Martin Sedley, Esquier, ... toke to his second wife Abigail, descended of the Worshipfull and antiente Familye of the Knyvettes of Aswell Thorp, and had issue by her,—Meriel, who married to Brampton Gurdon of Assington in Suffolk, Esquier, and at his age of 78, in the year of grace 1609, happelye exchanged this Transitory for an Eternal Lyfe. In memorie of whom the said Abigail, his Sorrowfull wiffe, as a Testimony of her Love and Pyetye, hath erected this Monumente."

It will be noticed that Abigail's father is said to be Thomas at one time and John at another, but she does not say which one was her father. However, there can be no doubt that she was the daughter of one of them; and, since Thomas was the son of John, he might be left out without breaking the ancestral line. My own opinion is that the Latin inscription is correct, and to include Thomas makes too many generations to harmonize with marriageable ages and the dates already well authenticated.