

**The
Great Migration
Begins**

**Immigrants to New England
1620-1633**

**Volume I
A-F**

Robert Charles Anderson

Great Migration Study Project

New England Historic Genealogical Society

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**These volumes are dedicated to
my parents,
Albert E. and Frances H. Anderson**

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PREFACE

When I first became interested in genealogy more than twenty years ago and began to do research in the families of seventeenth-century New England, I, like so many others, soon became frustrated at the lack of a single reference guide which summarized the work that had been done by genealogists of the distant and recent past. The *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, which James Savage had published in the early 1860s, was still the starting point for many research projects. One had to thumb through dozens of published genealogies and hundreds of volumes of the leading periodicals, and even then the researcher could not be certain that all possible sources had been investigated.

As early as 1976 I began to make notes about a project which initially had the name "Genealogical Dictionary of the Great Migration," in obvious imitation of works with similar titles by Savage, Austin, and Noyes, Libby and Davis. But 1976 was far too early for me to begin such a work, for other activities were more important at the time, and, although I may not have realized it then, my skills were not yet adequate to carry out such a task.

Time passed and circumstances changed, until in early 1988 I mentioned my idea to Ralph Crandall, Executive Director of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Although Ralph and I had discussed the idea previously, he was on this occasion more encouraging than in the past, and suggested that I submit to him a written proposal.

In July of 1988 I drafted such a proposal and sent it to Ralph, thinking that it might be six months or a year before any action was taken. But in August of 1988, at the time of the conference co-sponsored by NEHGS and the Federation of Genealogical Societies, Ralph informed me that he had shown the proposal to a few trustees, and that he and they were enthusiastic about the idea and wanted to know how soon I could start. We agreed that November 15, 1988, would be the date on which the Great Migration Study Project would commence.

After further conversation, it was deemed advisable to carve out a smaller, defined portion of the Great Migration to tackle first, to see how the whole job might be attacked. As a result, we decided to focus first on the immigrants from 1620 through 1633, who would be about ten to fifteen percent of the entire body of immigrants during the Great Migration. In 1990 the *Great Migration Newsletter* started publication, and so for the last five years the Great Migration Study Project has consisted of the publication of that quarterly and the research and writing of the present set of volumes.

Robert Charles Anderson
Derry, New Hampshire
24 May 1995

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many people have given me assistance of all varieties since the beginning of the Great Migration Study Project in 1988. I hope that I have included here all those who have helped, but if I have omitted anyone, it is only by inadvertence.

My parents, Albert E. and Frances H. Anderson, have supported me unstintingly throughout this Project, and of course they have supported me throughout my life, and provided the environment in which I could take on this work.

Dean Crawford Smith and Roberta Stokes Smith have been enthusiastic advocates and supporters of this Project since the very beginning, in many different ways.

Ralph J. Crandall, Executive Director of NEHGS, and William M. Fowler Jr., President of NEHGS, responded positively to the original proposal made in 1988, and have continued to ensure that NEHGS remained firmly behind the Project.

Margaret F. Costello has worked with me since the beginning of the Great Migration Study Project, assisting me in producing the *Great Migration Newsletter* and in maintaining the records of the Project. She has also done the proofreading for these volumes, with her usual efficiency and meticulous attention to detail.

David L. Greene, Roger D. Joslyn and Robert S. Wakefield, all Fellows of the American Society of Genealogists, have read the entire manuscript, making valuable suggestions and saving me from numerous errors. In addition Dave has read and commented on the introductory material, Roger has indexed all three volumes, and Bob has been especially helpful on the families of Plymouth Colony, on which he is the undisputed expert of our times.

George F. Sanborn Jr. and Melinde Lutz Sanborn (both Fellows of the American Society of Genealogists), and Jane Bramwell, my neighbors here in Derry for the last three years, have provided constant encouragement. George has provided helpful comments on many of the immigrants who settled in New Hampshire and Maine, and in the last few months of the preparation of these volumes Melinde has assisted me directly in researching and drafting many of the sketches.

Gordon L. Remington of Salt Lake City, Utah, has assisted greatly in seeking out records of importance to the Project in the vast holdings of the Family History Library.

William R. Marsh, trustee of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, has designed and produced the maps. Neil MacDonald of Designline drew the cover art. Scott Chipman provided several special fonts.

Henry Z (Hank) Jones Jr., F.A.S.G., discussed the Project with me, beginning in the mid-1980s, based on his own comprehensive work on the

Palatines of New York. He encouraged me to proceed with the work, and has continued to urge me on ever since.

Marsha Hoffman Rising, F.A.S.G., has generously relieved me of some of my other genealogical duties to free my time during the latter stages of this work.

Jane Fletcher Fiske, F.A.S.G., editor of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, has provided much assistance, including suggestions based on her great expertise in Rhode Island families and records. She also established the stylesheet for the pages, based on the word processor that we both use.

Henry B. Hoff, F.A.S.G., Editor of the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, and Harry Macy, F.A.S.G., Associate Editor of the same journal, have helped me with those immigrants who resided for a time in New Amsterdam or on Long Island.

David Curtis Dearborn, F.A.S.G., and Jerome E. Anderson at the Society and Janice Hourigan at the Massachusetts Archives supplied generous reference assistance. Peter Drummey provided access to important research materials at the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Many other of my professional colleagues, including specifically the members of the Boston Genealogical Salon and the American Society of Genealogists, have endured my expositions of specific problems, and have offered useful advice and support.

On some sketches I have benefited greatly from data supplied by various individuals who have not yet had the opportunity to publish their finds elsewhere, and I am most grateful to them for allowing the inclusion of that material here.

- Paul C. Reed, for information on James Cole.
- Gale Ion Harris, F.A.S.G., for information on Edward Elmer.
- Harry Macy, F.A.S.G., for information on John Carman, Richard Clough, Robert Coles and Henry Feake.
- Richard Andrew Pierce, for assistance on the Native American wife of Joseph Daggett, son of John Daggett.

Special acknowledgment is made of the generous bequest received in 1993 from the estate of Dorothy Pickering Bartlett Pearce for the support of the Great Migration Study Project, made in memory of her father, J. Gardner Bartlett, director of the Society's Committee on English Research, 1906-1917. In the first years of this century, Mr. Bartlett and his second wife, Elizabeth French, made major contributions to the identification of early immigrants, part of the early foundation on which these volumes build.

Even with all this help, there will still be errors here, and they are all attributable to the author. Please send any suggested corrections to Great Migration Study Project, 101 Newbury Street, Boston MA 02116.

SCOPE

For the user of this set of volumes to understand what is being presented, we must define carefully the scope of the Great Migration Study Project. Who were the participants in the Great Migration? What information is being collected on these people?

CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION IN *THE GREAT MIGRATION BEGINS*

This first phase of the Great Migration Study Project attempts to identify and describe all those Europeans who settled in New England prior to the end of 1633. The date was chosen because of the steep increase in migration beginning in 1634 and continuing for the rest of that decade (see Robert Charles Anderson, "A Note on the Pace of the Great Migration," *The New England Quarterly* 59 [1986]:406-07). As a rough estimate, about fifteen percent of the immigrants to New England arrived in the fourteen years from 1620 to 1633, with the remaining eighty-five percent coming over in half as many years, from 1634 to 1640.

In the absence of a complete set of passenger lists for these years, how do we decide which persons had arrived by the end of 1633 and which came later? We have compiled our list of immigrants by employing three broad sets of criteria:

- 1) appearance in a record generated by 14 May 1634,
- 2) direct or indirect implication of arrival by the end of 1633 included in a record of later date, and
- 3) appearance as a member of the immediate family of a person known to have arrived by the end of 1633.

Let us examine each of these categories a little more closely

First, we have examined all available records generated in New England, or elsewhere about New England, by 14 May 1634, and have extracted the names of all persons in those records who appear as residing in New England by that time. These records are described in more detail in the various subheadings under SOURCES below. The date in May of 1634 is chosen because of some features of the migration process. Most passenger ships did not leave England until spring, because of the bad weather in the North Atlantic earlier in the year. Thus it would be impossible for a passenger on one of these ships to have joined a church and then applied for freemanship in time for the annual General Court of Election, which in 1634 took place on 14 May. Thus it is assumed that all the men who appeared in the list of freemen on that date must have arrived in New England no later than 1633.

Second, many records exist which were generated after 1633, but which clearly imply that a person named in that document was in New England in 1633 or earlier. Most frequently this will be a deposition, made as late as half a century after the arrival of the immigrant, in which the immigrant would recall some event in which he or she was involved in New England before 1634. Another record of this sort might be a grant of land to a man in 1637, stating that he had been a servant to a New England resident for the previous five years. (These delayed statements must be handled with care, for they are sometimes at odds with other, more reliable evidence.)

Third, although there were many single men and women in the Great Migration, the vast majority of the immigrants came in family groups. For the purposes of this study we will adopt the somewhat arbitrary rule that a married man arrived in New England with his wife and all his children, unless there is evidence to the contrary (and in like manner a widowed woman would be assumed to arrive with all her children). If any more distant relatives of an immigrant, such as a sibling or niece or nephew, are known to have come to New England, they will *not* be assumed to have arrived at the same time; independent evidence will be required for such kinsmen. As an example, Henry Woolcott is known to have left two sons behind when he came to Dorchester, but all his other children are assumed to have come with him on the *Mary & John* in 1630. On the other hand, the three children of Emanuel Downing by his first wife (James, Mary and Susan) came to New England in 1630 and 1633, but their father, with his second wife and children by that wife, did not arrive until 1637.

Having studied the available records with these criteria in mind, we have compiled a list of slightly more than nine hundred families or unattached men and women who had arrived in New England by the end of 1633. There exist claims for many hundreds more who had also arrived by this date, but most of these claims are demonstrably false. For those who cannot demonstrate the presence of their ancestor on the *Mayflower*, there has been a great desire to claim their ancestor's companionship with Winthrop in 1630, or presence on the *Mary & John*. These claims have been rejected when they are not consistent with one or more of the three tests described above. Undoubtedly some immigrants who did arrive in 1633 or earlier have been omitted because of this strict exclusion, but we deem this preferable to the arbitrary and ungrounded inclusion of many persons who did not in fact come until some years later.

One of the purposes of the PHANTOM FILE, which will be found at the end of Volume Three, just before the Indexes, is to discuss some of these claims for early arrival and explain why they are not accepted here. One common reason for inclusion in the PHANTOM FILE is con-

fusion with someone else of the same name who did arrive in time to be included here. There is not space to list all those who have been falsely claimed as pre-1634 arrivals, especially when there are no grounds at all for the claims.

GOAL

The goal of *The Great Migration Begins*, and of the Great Migration Study Project as a whole, may be stated very simply: to provide a concise, reliable summary of past research on the early immigrants to New England, which will reduce the amount of time which must be spent in discovering this past work, and will therefore serve as a foundation for future research.

The Project may be viewed, then, as an immense literature search, a scouring of the journals and books that have been published in the last century and a half. This is not to say that the *Great Migration Begins* contains no new research and no new discoveries. A number of English origins for immigrants are presented here for the first time, and many previously unidentified spouses have now been revealed.

A researcher interested in immigration to New England in the quarter-century after the arrival of the *Mayflower* has had, until now, to look in dozens of places to learn what is known about any one immigrant. After 135 years, the first place to go is still James Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*. This set was a marvel of its time and remains the only source which attempts to cover all families in New England for the seventeenth century. But there have been many genealogical advances since the days of Savage, and we must also look in thousands of other books and periodicals when researching these early immigrants.

The purpose of this set of books is to summarize and, to a limited extent, evaluate what we know about the immigrants to New England in the years from 1620 to the end of 1633. Modern researchers should not have to waste large amounts of time in searching out or, worse, redoing the research of earlier genealogists. With the current state of the genealogical literature this can be very difficult. *The Great Migration Begins* aims to provide a solid base which researchers of the future can use as a stepping-off point for doing new research on a given immigrant.

The primary goal is to document each life as completely as possible. In some cases this is a relatively easy task, since there may be only one or two records for the person in New England, and no clues to trace him or her back to England, or forward into a later career. In the majority of cases, however, an abundance of evidence exists, and a way must be found to bring it under control. After some experimentation, a standard

format was developed to organize what is known about these participants in the Great Migration.

The standard sketch consists of three formatted sections: migration, biographical detail, and genealogical detail. This is followed by a section of *COMMENTS*, which allows discussion of material not accommodated elsewhere, and also discussion of discrepancies or matters of dispute between various authorities. The contents of the standard sketch are demonstrated in more detail in the Sample Sketch below.

There are several things, though, that the standard sketch, and the Great Migration Study Project as a whole, does not attempt to accomplish.

If the parentage of the immigrant is known, that will be included. If a reasonably close relation to another immigrant is known, that will also be stated, perhaps naming other relatives who remained in England. But if the ancestry of the immigrant is known beyond his parents, it will usually not be presented or discussed, although a citation to anything published on the subject will be included.

Not every detail of the life of the immigrant will be incorporated into each sketch. If the subject of the sketch was one of the leaders of a colony, his lesser offices and day-to-day activities, as recorded in official records, will not be recorded here. If the immigrant was a land speculator, not every deed or land grant will be noted. In general, the more obscure and the more poorly recorded the immigrant in question, the greater will be the effort to find and include every known record.

The children of immigrants will not be traced until their deaths. We will attempt, of course, to identify every child, and to find the best evidence for that child's date and place of birth. After that we will look only for enough documentation to place that child beyond infancy, to distinguish him or her from others of the same name. Thus we will attempt to document the marriages of all children (although occasionally this may only be a first marriage). A death date will be sought for those who lived to adulthood and did not marry, and in these instances we may also include a probate record of the deceased, as it will frequently help in establishing the complete list of children of the immigrant. A death date may also be sought if it includes an age at death, and thus establishes an approximate year of birth.

METHODS

CONSTRUCTING A SKETCH

In most instances, the construction of a sketch begins with consultation of Savage and Pope (both *Pioneers of Massachusetts* and *Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire*). The information from these brief accounts of the immigrants is entered into the appropriate categories in the sketches, with the clear understanding that many changes and additions will be necessary before the sketch may be called complete. Sometimes problems in the presentations by Savage and Pope arise immediately, especially if the two sources are in clear contradiction. On other occasions problems appear only at a later stage in the process.

For the majority of the immigrants who were married, the next step is to consult Clarence Almon Torrey's "New England Marriages Prior to 1700." For this purpose, the complete manuscript of the index, available at the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston, is examined. This manuscript includes for each marriage one or more citations to sources in which some mention of the married couple may be found. These citations may be to contemporary source documents or to secondary sources of many varieties. Torrey ceased work on his index in 1960, shortly before his death, and for the period after 1960 his work is supplemented by a privately generated card index, mostly to the periodical literature, covering the years from 1961 to the present.

As many as possible of the sources cited by Torrey are then collected and examined. At this point additional material from these sources may be added to the growing sketch. As the sketch continues to develop in this way, a number of things may happen. Points of dispute or controversy between two or more sources may appear, and they are noted so that they may be investigated and, if possible, resolved. Ideas for additional places to search may also come to light, and these are also added to the list of additional avenues of research.

Once the basic outline of the sketch has been created in this way, and many of the outstanding problems have been defined, research in primary sources begins. The vital records and church records are examined, deeds and wills are abstracted, and court records are surveyed. As will be explained in more detail in the next section, the best source possible is sought for each fact and for each genealogical connection.

The form of a sketch, in which a defined set of categories is filled in for each immigrant, forces research into the necessary areas, so that the same documents which are used to answer the genealogical questions or to complete the information on *ESTATE* are also examined for evidence of *EDUCATION*.

The last step is to review the work done on the sketch, and return to Savage, Pope and any other secondary sources of value to the immigrant under study. The *COMMENTS* section is then used to discuss the problem areas, in which two or more earlier researchers are in conflict. In many instances the conflict can be resolved, but, as this is not always possible, one can do no more than state the dispute, and perhaps suggest a path of research which might lead to a resolution.

This is also the stage at which the immigrant himself or herself may be evaluated. If the subject of the sketch was unusually contentious, or unusually innocuous, it might be reason for comment. The sketch should now be complete, with the immigrant's life outline, using the best sources, and taking note of any remaining problems or of any unusual features of the person's life.

CHRONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

CRITERIA FOR APPROXIMATING DATES

When we do not have an exact date for a vital event, such as a birth, baptismal, marriage or death date, we will in all instances create an approximated date for that event. We do this for a number of reasons. Sometimes this type of chronological analysis will reveal an unsuspected contradiction in previous treatments of a family, indicating perhaps that not all the children of a man could have been born to his only known wife. Even when the analysis does not reveal anything of immediate import, it may help to narrow the parameters within which future research must be conducted.

The approximation of dates may be done in a variety of ways. The most desirable manner of approximating dates is from a piece of evidence which states an age, or in some other way describes a specific span of years. If an age at death, or an age at the time of a deposition is available, then a year of birth may be estimated, and in such a case the entry will read "b. about 1634," indicating a date that is reliable with a relatively narrow span of years, perhaps just two years above or below the estimated date.

More frequently the evidence for estimating an age will be less precise, and we will have to state an age in a different way: saying that someone was "b. say 1634," meaning that this is our best estimate, but that it may be some years off in either direction. We may only have a date of first marriage, from which we will state a likely birth date based on the usual age at first marriage. There are many other indicators which help us to establish these broad ranges.

Although some of the dates approximated in this study will in the future be found to be wide of the mark, we believe that it is important to provide some context for future research, and at least try to get a feel for what is chronologically possible with some of these immigrants. As will be seen, when a birthdate is estimated through a long string of other estimations, the date arrived at will generally be the latest date that the birth could have taken place, or close to it. Thus, in examining English records we will ignore candidates of that name who were born some years after the suggested birth date.

The criteria for producing "say" dates are many and varied, and only a few will be mentioned here. As noted above, a likely time for first marriage will be assumed. In a large number of cases men married for the first time in their early to mid twenties, and so an age of twenty-five will be used in this study. Women married for the first time in their late teens or early twenties, so an arbitrary age at first marriage of twenty will be assumed for women in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

"Say" dates may also be generated by reliance on other milestones in life, such as the age at which one could choose a guardian, or sell real estate, or become a freeman. The particular criterion used in a given case will generally be stated explicitly.

ORDERING FAMILIES

The next step in chronological analysis is the examination of whole families for the purpose of establishing birth-order for the children. This task poses no great problems when we have a complete set of birth or baptismal records, and when there are no internal inconsistencies among them.

When there are children without any precise date of birth, we begin, if possible, with those that do. This provides a framework around which we can attempt to place the others. We then look for those who have been assigned an "about" date of birth, based usually on age at death or age as given in a dated deposition. (If it happens that we do not have any children with known birth or baptismal dates, then we must erect our basic framework from those with "about" dates.)

We wish to fit the children with well-estimated years of birth into the framework at the most likely intervals. The first rule that we observe is that the births come about two years apart (unless we have strong evidence for multiple births, or for the employment of a wet nurse, which would allow the mother to conceive again soon after childbirth). We look, then, for gaps of three years or more into which a child might be placed (not enforcing the two-year interval rule *too* strictly).

At this point we will be left with children who have been assigned only "say" dates (based, perhaps, on a known date of first marriage, or on

some other age-constrained life event), or for whom no clues on age are yet available. Those with "say" dates can be fitted into any remaining places. Those without any age information at all, perhaps children who died young with a known death date but no age at death, or unmarried children who died at a more advanced age, will now be placed into any plausible available slots.

Throughout this process we try to make the sequence of births as continuous as possible, for reasons that will emerge in a moment. We must be on the lookout for conflicts and contradictions, which may be indications that we have made an error in estimating or recording one of the dates. Also, by placing some of those without any age information into available gaps in the sequence, we should be able to assign "say" dates to most of the remaining children.

By making it our goal to place all the children in a single, compact sequence, we may obtain some useful information about other matters. If, after all our efforts, there remains a large gap, or more than one, in the list of children, we may wish to seek for an explanation. Such a gap may indicate nothing more than a string of stillbirths or deaths in infancy, but other possible explanations may direct our research into new channels.

One explanation for the gap might be that the immigrant had more than one wife, with an early group of children by a first wife, a gap before a second marriage, and then a second wife. Even without a gap, a second wife would be indicated if the sequence of children was spread out over much more than twenty years.

Another explanation, usually more difficult to verify, would be that the couple were separated for a number of years. Sometimes the immigrant head of household came to New England alone, while his wife was still of child-bearing age, and did not send for her or return to fetch her until some years later.

This process of determining the order of birth of the children in a family, although time-consuming, frequently provides some of the best new data on that family. While some of the positions assigned to the children may turn out to be incorrect, the value of this process in pointing out conflicts and contradictions and in directing further research is worth the effort.

DOCUMENTATION AND CITATION

Although the terms documentation and citation are sometimes used interchangeably, they are employed here to describe two distinct but related steps in the process of supplying evidence to support one's conclusions.

DOCUMENTATION is the inclusion of complete or partial copies of the records in a sketch, whether as lengthy extracts or brief abstracts.

CITATION is the presentation of that information that identifies a source or a record, and allows the reader to find that source for himself or herself easily.

DOCUMENTATION

In some instances an abstract of a document or record may be sufficient. Perhaps only a small portion of the document is relevant to the matter at hand, or perhaps the document is burdened with much formulaic or legalistic language which does not in itself advance the argument. When an abstract is made, those portions of the record that have been used without change of verbiage are included in quotation marks, while the portions not in quotation marks have been abbreviated or paraphrased.

In other cases a complete document, or large uninterrupted portions of a document, may be incorporated in the sketch. This may be because the entire document is important for making a specific point, or simply because it is intrinsically interesting, and gives an insight into the life and times of the immigrants we are studying. In some cases the language of a document is so convoluted and complex that it is simply safer to produce a lengthy extract, as an attempted paraphrase might be just as long as the original, and not convey the point so well.

Whether a document is abstracted or transcribed in full, the Modernized Method of transcription is employed. In this technique, modern spelling, punctuation and capitalization are used, and abbreviations are expanded. In the case of personal and place names, however, the spellings of the document itself are retained, and abbreviations are expanded in square brackets. The original author or scribe's choice and sequence of words are not disturbed. The edition of William Bradford's history of Plymouth Colony which we are most often using here, prepared by Samuel Eliot Morison, employs the Modernized Method. (See Frank Freidel, ed., *Harvard Guide to American History*, revised edition, two volumes in one, pp. 27-36 for a complete discussion of this subject with examples.)

CITATION

Most citations will be given in an abbreviated form in the text, with the expansion of these short forms presented in the **Key to Titles**, to be found in the front of each volume of this set. If a source is used in only a

few sketches, the full citation may be given at each occurrence, in which case no entry will appear in the **Key to Titles**. In some cases, generally a single-family genealogy, a source will be used on only one sketch; in these instances a short form citation may be used, but the full citation will also appear in that sketch, and nowhere else.

Vital records may sometimes appear without citation. In the case of entries from English parish registers, this means that the item has been taken directly from the original or a microfilm copy of the register, which has been examined in the course of preparing the sketches. When an English parish register entry has been taken from another source, that source will be given.

When citing New England town vital records, especially from Massachusetts, no citation will appear if the entry has been taken from a volume published in alphabetic order (unless the entry appears in an unlikely part of the alphabet).

FORM OF DATES

Since England and the English colonies were still using the Julian calendar, a date which fell between 1 January and 24 March of the year could be ambiguous as to the year of the date. We employ various conventions in presenting these dates. If the double-dating is given explicitly in the record, or if the double-dated year can be deduced with confidence from the sequence of chronologically arranged records, the date will be given in the form "28 February 1636/7." If the double-dating can be deduced with reasonable but not complete confidence, the form will be "28 February 1637[/8]." If the double-dating cannot be determined with much assurance, the date will be given as "28 February 1637[/8?]." And in some cases no attempt will be made to resolve the date, and it will be presented simply as "28 February 1637."

The use of "[NS]" to indicate New Style dates will be employed only for records created in jurisdictions already using the Gregorian calendar. Most of these will be from Leiden or New Amsterdam. In no case will a date created under the Julian calendar be adjusted to the Gregorian calendar.

SOURCES

Hundreds of sources were consulted for this study, in libraries, archives and courthouses. Some were viewed in the original, some on microfilm, and some only in printed versions. We cannot described in detail here every source consulted, but rather we will comment briefly on some of the more important documents employed in constructing these sketches. Many of these sources have been discussed in the pages of the *Great Migration Newsletter*, and where appropriate reference will be made to that publication.

PASSENGER LISTS

ORIGINAL AND RECONSTRUCTED LISTS

Most genealogists have a special interest in the ship on which their immigrant sailed when migrating to New England, but unfortunately there are very few authentic passenger lists surviving from the time of the Great Migration, and only three for the period covered by these volumes.

For the *Mayflower* we have Bradford's listing of those who came to Plymouth in 1620. This list was not written down until thirty years after the arrival of the Pilgrims, but should be considered highly accurate.

Passenger lists for the *Fortune*, arriving in 1621, and the *Anne* and *Little James*, arriving in 1623, may be reconstructed with great confidence from the record of the division of land made in that year, but some questions remain [MQ 40:7-13, 55-62].

The greatest influx of immigrants during the period under study here was in 1630, with the arrival of the Winthrop Fleet and the vessels associated with it. No official records of the passengers on these vessels survive, but many attempts at reconstruction have been made.

For the Winthrop Fleet as a whole the most ambitious reconstruction is that made by Col. Charles E. Banks [*The Winthrop Fleet of 1630 ...* (Boston 1630; rpt. Baltimore 1972)]. Banks made many unwarranted assumptions, and this work should not be considered reliable. Many corrections to the list compiled by Banks will be found in the pages of the present work.

Aside from the *Mayflower*, no ship in the early history of New England has attracted as much attention as the *Mary & John*, which carried passengers from the West Country of England to settle at Dorchester. Many attempted reconstructions have been published in the past, but all have been superseded by the work of Robert Charles Anderson ["The *Mary & John*: Developing Objective Criteria for a Synthetic Passenger

List," NEHGR 147:148-61] and of the Mary & John Clearing House (in an ongoing series of volumes).

For 1632 the London Port Book does survive, and it includes the lists created at the London docks of three passenger ships which sailed to New England that year, the *William & Francis*, the *James* and the *Lyon* [Hotten 149-50].

A partial reconstruction has been made of the unidentified ship which sailed from Weymouth, Dorsetshire, in 1633 [GMN 3:9].

PUBLISHED PASSENGER LISTS

Over the last two centuries American and British genealogists have diligently searched the Public Record Office in London, and many other repositories, and have published many lists from the 1630s. Our discussion here will be based on three of the most important and most readily available volumes: John Camden Hotten, *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality...* (New York 1880; rpt. Baltimore 1962, 1968); Charles Edward Banks, *The Planters of the Commonwealth* (Boston 1930; rpt. Baltimore 1961 and later); and Peter Wilson Coldham, *The Complete Book of Emigrants: 1607-1660* (Baltimore 1987).

One matter to be noted immediately is that the lists that we find for the early seventeenth century are nothing like the passenger lists that we are accustomed to from two centuries later. In the nineteenth century, we frequently have lists made up by the shipping company or the ship's captain, and also lists made upon embarkation in England or Europe and debarkation in America. Because of this we have a good check on who actually sailed on a given vessel, and who actually arrived at the American port.

For the seventeenth century the records are different. We have absolutely no official lists generated in the New World upon the arrival of a ship. What does survive was created at dockside in England, in two closely related sets of documents - the Port Books and the Licenses to Pass Overseas. Examples of the lists from Port Books are found in the material recently uncovered by Coldham for some of the West Country ports; this material has been incorporated in *The Complete Book of Emigrants*, as for example the Weymouth list on page 183. The most extensive record of passengers we have for any year is for London in 1635, and this consists entirely of the Licenses to Pass Overseas granted for that year.

Of the three volumes cited above, the oldest, by Hotten, remains the most valuable, since he retained the original sequence of the lists, and in general remained most faithful to the original. Banks, on the other hand, took vast liberties with the records, rearranging them to suit his

judgments, and adding extensive editorial notations in a manner not easy to distinguish from the records themselves. Coldham, for the 1635 list, is less useful than Hotten, since he gathered all entries for a given ship, and omitted the day-by-day groupings of arrivals at dockside. However, Coldham surveyed many sources not used by Hotten, such as Admiralty cases and the various series of State Papers. For this reason, Coldham's collection is more broadly valuable for the whole period of the Great Migration.

Until someone undertakes the preparation of a complete edition of passengers lists according to modern editorial standards, the best results will be obtained by a careful correlation of Hotten and Coldham, with a cautious dash of Banks.

LISTS OF FREEMEN

The status of freeman was primarily of political importance, for it gave one the right to vote for colony officers. In some colonies, though, freemanship was tied to church membership, and so the meaning was somewhat different. Massachusetts Bay and New Haven, the most Puritan of the Puritan colonies, made church membership a prerequisite for freemanship, while the rest of the New England colonies did not.

Lists of freemen may be used for a number of purposes beyond providing biographical information about an immigrant. Like tax lists at a later time, a list of freemen provides basic information about the presence or absence of a person on a given date. And, as noted above, freemanship in Massachusetts Bay and New Haven supplies information about church membership, from which we can learn not just whether this or that individual was a church member at a given time; we can also reconstruct some of the history of churches whose records have been lost by studying the lists over a period of years.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY

Because Massachusetts Bay Colony started out legally as a chartered trading company, freemanship was in a sense limited to the stockholders, those who had contributed financially to the company. But when the charter and the government were transferred to New England in 1630 the nature of the corporation began to evolve, and so did the nature of freemanship.

As a result more than one hundred men requested on 18 October 1630 to be made free. Winthrop and his fellow Assistants presumably took the winter to think this over, and on 19 May 1631, just before the General

Court in that year, more than a hundred men were admitted as freemen, the list being not quite the same as that of the previous fall. Once this group had been made free, the General Court ordered that henceforth one had to be a church member to become a freeman, and so it remained until the Restoration.

Freemen were admitted several times a year, usually at the opening of a court session, with the largest number being admitted each year at the May General Court, the court at which the colony officers were elected. Each town (and church) apparently sent in a list of those who qualified at a given time, and these were frequently (but not always) entered into the colony lists grouped in this way, so that one can often place an individual's residence at the time of receiving freemanship by reference to his neighbors in the list. (See GMN 1:17 for more discussion of the Massachusetts Bay list of freemen and how they may be interpreted.)

PLYMOUTH COLONY

The Plymouth Colony lists of freemen are quite different from those of Massachusetts Bay. As noted above, freemanship was not connected with church membership in this colony. Although admissions to freemanship are sometimes recorded as part of the colony court proceedings, many of the admissions were not recorded.

The lists that we do have were compiled at specific dates, and then revised for a period of years, until they became sufficiently outdated that a completely new list was deemed necessary. Such lists exist for 1633, 1637, 1639, 1658, 1670 and 1684, and the 1639 and 1658 lists were accompanied by parallel compilations of those who had taken the oath of fidelity. (See GMN 5:17 for a more detailed discussion of the Plymouth records of freemen.)

RHODE ISLAND

When Portsmouth was established in 1638, and again when Newport broke away in 1639 lists of inhabitants were drawn up which functioned as lists of freemen. When the two towns recombined as one government in 1640 a brief attempt was made to compile a list of freemen, but this practice did not last long [RICR 1:52, 70, 91-92].

The only other early attempt to maintain such a compilation for this colony was a list of those in each of the four Rhode Island towns as of 1655 [RICR 1:299-300]. There may be some doubt as to the date assigned to this list, for it includes for the town of Newport both a John Coggeshall and a John Coggeshall Jr., when there should have been only one adult of that name in town. This list should be analyzed further to determine whether the date of 1655 is correct or not.

CONNECTICUT

In Connecticut freemanship was not tied to church membership, and perhaps partly for this reason there does not appear to have been an effort to compile regular lists of those who were freemen. An accounting was made in 1669 for all the Connecticut Colony towns [CCCR 2:518-26], but by this date many of the immigrants of interest to us were already deceased.

NEW HAVEN

New Haven was even more stringent than Massachusetts Bay in linking church membership and the political franchise, and so in the earliest days admission as an inhabitant of the town and the church were almost the same event. In the earliest New Haven records are two lists of freemen which are similar but not identical [NHCR 1:9-10, 17-18]. These lists were not created on one date, but were begun in 1639 at the settlement of New Haven and then augmented regularly as new individuals were admitted.

COLONY AND COURT RECORDS

In the early colonies the full separation of executive, legislative and judicial powers had not been attained, and the records of the General Court of the colony could encompass business of all varieties. The colonial records for Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Haven have all been transcribed and published, in volumes that are cited frequently here. (Full bibliographic detail for these sets may be found in the *Key to Titles* under MBCR, PCR, RICR, CCCR and NHCR.) The regions that are now Maine and New Hampshire were not separate jurisdictions during the years of the Great Migration and immediately after, and they do not have records equivalent to those of the other colonies, but court records and other official documents relating to these areas have been published. (See MPCR and NHPP in *Key to Titles*.)

In some instances the colony records incorporate court proceedings on a level below that of the full colony. The Massachusetts Bay colony records, for example, include in the early years not only the proceedings of the General Court and the Court of Assistants, but records of sittings of what would properly be called the Suffolk County Quarter Court.

The most important of the lower-level court records that have survived and been published are those of Essex County, Massachusetts. The ex-

traordinary detail of some of these records (including material in the unpublished files) has allowed the inclusion of interesting biographical matter in the sketches of Essex residents that has not been possible for the settlers in other parts of New England.

Another important group of records that could not be fully utilized was the Middlesex Court Files, now in the custody of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Archives. These loose files of court documents are no longer in a sequence which allows them to be easily retrieved, and so it has not always been possible to cite directly documents that are known to exist. Some scholar will do the genealogical and historical world a great favor by subjecting these files to modern archival techniques.

NOTARIAL RECORDS

During the first two decades of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, two Boston residents acted as notaries, and their records are some of the most valuable we have for this period. Because the duties of notaries included the drafting of powers of attorney, which frequently were required when a New England settler was deputizing someone else to receive a legacy or settle other business in England, these records provide many clues for determining the English origins of some of the immigrants.

LECHFORD

Thomas Lechford arrived in New England on 27 June 1638 and immediately began to ply his trade. He was an adherent of the Church of England, and for this and other reasons he was often at odds with the colony authorities and returned to England to stay in 1641. (See Thomas G. Barnes, "Thomas Lechford and the Earliest Lawyering in Massachusetts, 1638-1641," in Daniel R. Coquillette, *Law in Colonial Massachusetts, 1630-1800*, Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Volume 62 [Boston 1984], pp. 338.)

Lechford's notarial records were first published in 1885 by the American Antiquarian Society, and were reprinted in 1988: Thomas Lechford, *Note-Book Kept by Thomas Lechford, Esq., Lawyer, In Boston, Massachusetts Bay, from June 27, 1638, to July 29, 1641* (Cambridge 1885; rpt. Camden, Maine, 1988). The 1885 edition included an index in which the citations were to the original pagination and not to the pages as printed; the reprint includes that index and also a newly created index which refers directly to the printed pagination, and our citations herein use the new index.

ASPINWALL

William Aspinwall arrived with the Winthrop Fleet in 1630. At the time of the Antinomian Controversy he took the side of the adherents of Anne Hutchinson and John Wheelwright, and departed for Rhode Island in 1638. By 1642 he had rehabilitated himself with the Boston authorities, and he soon began to acquire employment in many jobs which involved the recording of official documents. On 13 November 1644 the court ordered that he "shall be a public notary for this jurisdiction" [MBCR 2:86], and he continued at this post until 1651 when he too returned to England (see WILLIAM ASPINWALL sketch in this volume and the sources cited there).

Aspinwall's notarial records were published in 1903 by the Boston Record Commissioners, and have not been reprinted: *A Volume Relating to the Early History of Boston Containing the Aspinwall Notarial Records from 1644 to 1651* (Boston 1903). The transcriber of this volume did not always understand the legal abbreviations used, and a new edition would be welcome.

TOWN RECORDS

The earliest towns of New England apparently did not begin to keep records of their meetings from the day of settlement. This was probably because Winthrop and other leaders believed in 1630 that the dispersal around the Bay was only temporary, and that they would eventually be gathering the whole population together in one place very soon.

This of course never came to pass, partly because of personality differences between men such as Winthrop and Dudley, and partly because of the greatly increased population of Massachusetts Bay in 1633, making it impossible to bring everyone together in one settlement.

This may be a partial explanation for the fact that most of the records for the earliest towns begin in 1633 or 1634 (although in some cases the first few leaves of the volume may have been lost). The records for most of these towns have been published, and are used here in that form. (See BTR, CaTR, ChTR, DTR, PTR, RTR, STR and WaTR in the *Key to Titles*.) As with so many other record categories the early Lynn town records are lost, and our only evidence for this town in the early years comes from colony records, private correspondence and a very few items of town records that were later recorded in the Essex court records.

The records of two of the towns require some additional comments. The Dorchester town records as published begin early in 1633, but clearly the first two leaves of the volume have been lost. An old index to this

volume gives some entries from the lost pages, and these were published in a footnote on the family of John Greenway of Dorchester [NEHGR 32:58].

The Charlestown town records are a special problem because, like the church records of that town, they were recopied in the 1660s. The copyist omitted some of the early records, added a lengthy historical narrative at the beginning and inserted documents pertaining to Charlestown from colony records and elsewhere. In addition he misread many of the names, especially given names. The user of the Charlestown town records needs to be very cautious. A careful, annotated edition of the town records of Charlestown would be an excellent addition to the literature.

VITAL RECORDS

Most New England towns began the recording of vital records from the earliest days, and a great majority of these record books have come down to us intact. The records for many of the Massachusetts towns were published in the systematic series a century ago, with the events being arranged in alphabetic order. For other towns throughout New England vital records have been published in many formats, citations to which may be found in the *Key to Titles*.

There is an unusual volume of vital records that was generated in the early days of Massachusetts Bay Colony which deserves special attention. When published in the *Register*, beginning with the first issue of the second volume, they were referred to as the "Early Records of Boston," but they have only a limited connection with Boston.

The document in question is in fact a compilation of those vital records submitted to the county court by the towns of Suffolk County, beginning in 1644. Massachusetts Bay Colony established counties in 1643, two of them being Suffolk and Middlesex, but Middlesex did not take on an independent existence until 1649. Thus for the years prior to 1649 this book of records includes submissions from the towns of Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Braintree, Weymouth and Dedham (which then made up Suffolk County), and Cambridge, Charlestown, Watertown, Concord, Woburn, and Sudbury (then Middlesex). Hingham, which should have begun sending in its records in 1644, did not in fact do so until 1649. Even then, it did not include items retrospectively, as did the other towns. Also in 1649, Springfield sent in some vital records; it was for the moment part of Middlesex County, prior to the establishment of Hampshire County.

The probable reason for calling these the "Early Records of Boston" is that they are now, and have long been, in the custody of the Boston City Registrar. They are properly records of Suffolk County and should be returned to that jurisdiction. This volume was transcribed in the last century by David Pulsifer, and, as noted above, published in the *Register*.

For several of the towns the record tells us that the register of births and deaths runs "until the first of the first month 1644." Given the problems with the calendar at this time, we want to know just what is meant by this limit on the first group of records, which supposedly includes everything back to the "first founding of their towns."

Examination of several of the towns shows that in this record the year began on the first of March, and not on the 25th, as in many other records. One specific example which helps in this determination comes from the entries from Dedham, in which Mary Aldridge, daughter of Henry and Mary, was born on the tenth of the first month (March) 1643, and died on the 24th of the second month (April) 1643. This sequence is possible only if the first of March is New Year's Day. Thus, the announced terminus for this first set of records, in the notation of double-dating, would be 1 March 1643/4.

The clerks of the writs for the towns did not report all births and deaths which had occurred in each town prior to 1 March 1643/4, but only those for families which still resided in the town at that later date. And for those families, only events which had taken place while the family actually resided there were recorded.

The records in this volume are beset by another problem as well. Since they were obtained from the town clerks by the county clerk, they have been copied over a number of times, which has allowed many errors to creep in. In the best of circumstances, the county clerk might have copied directly from the original record prepared by the town clerk. But more frequently it is likely that the town clerk made a copy of his records, which was then carried to Boston to be copied again by the county clerk into the single volume for the whole county. And there may have been others steps of which we are unaware. The opportunities for scribal errors were abundant.

In general, then, the county copy, as represented by the misnamed "Early Records of Boston," is much inferior to the copy retained by the town. Savage makes this point frequently in his *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, when comparing this county copy (which is all that exists for Boston of civil vital records at this date) with the record of church baptisms. If there is an existing alternative to the county copy for this period down to 1644, and a discrepancy appears, the first thing to do is to check the originals. If the discrepancy persists, the alternative source should be preferred to the county copy.

LAND RECORDS

The earliest land records in New England are found for the most part at the local rather than the county level. The land was granted to groups of settlers who were willing to establish a new town, and they in turn parcelled out the land to individual landholders. The group that controlled the land eventually became known as the proprietors, and grew into an institution separate from the town itself.

Even after the original grant from the town to the individual, sales from one person to another were frequently recorded by the town rather than the county. Search in the town records, published or unpublished, will frequently reveal a record of a land transaction which one might otherwise expect to find recorded at the county courthouse.

Each of the towns had its own methods of dividing up the land available to them, but the general principles were similar from town to town. The first grant was usually of a houselot, about five acres or so, and the right to additional proprietary shares attached to this lot. This grant would be followed by a few small grants of meadow land (also called marsh or swamp, then some arable land, and finally some woodland or upland, usually the least valuable and desirable land in town.

More detailed discussions of town landgranting practices have been published in the *Great Migration Newsletter*: Boston 3:3-4; Cambridge 1:12-13; Charlestown 2:6; Dorchester 1:28-29; Lynn 1:21; Roxbury 2:13-14; Salem 2:19-22; Watertown 1:4-6.

The Massachusetts Bay General Court ordered that each town prepare an inventory of the landholding in that town, and most complied. Such inventories, frequently referred to as the Book of Possessions, have survived for Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury and Watertown. (See *Key to Titles* under BBOP, CaBOP, ChBOP, RBOP and WaBOP.)

CHURCH RECORDS

Because religious conviction was the primary motivation for migration for most of those who came to New England during the Great Migration, establishing a church in each new settlement was one of the first matters attended to. Within the Massachusetts Bay Colony eight churches had been founded by the end of 1633 (Salem, Dorchester, Boston, Watertown, Roxbury, Charlestown, Cambridge and Lynn); in Plymouth Colony only Plymouth itself had its own church by this date.

Although the survival of records from these nine churches is spotty, what does survive provides some of the most important evidence we have for the immigrants to New England during this period.

The Boston records begin with the foundation of the church in 1630 and are continuous for the period of interest to us. There is a listing of admissions to church membership, which for the first few years does not have the date of admission. This list was however maintained in chronological order, and by correlating the list with our knowledge of other events, such as deaths or the dates of arrival of immigrants, we can roughly date an admission from this period. By 1633 the admissions are dated, and soon this part of the church records also contains much disciplinary matter, and records of letters of dismissal and recommendation. There is also a separate listing of baptisms. (See BChR in *Key to Titles*, and GMN 3:4-6.)

The Salem church records before December 1636 consist only of a rough list of church members, which includes only those persons who were members in later 1636; all those who had joined at an earlier date, but had died or moved away, are omitted from this list. There are also some who were still resident in Salem in 1636 and were known to be church members who were omitted. From late 1636 there is a continuous record for several years of baptisms and admissions. (See SChR in *Key to Titles*, and GMN 2:19-21.)

The church records of Lynn do not exist prior to 1792. A few facts about the early church may be gleaned from such sources as Winthrop's writings and the lists of freemen [GMN 1:20].

Charlestown church records survive from the founding of the church in 1631, and include both admissions to membership and baptisms. As with other Charlestown records, the church book was recopied about 1660, and much of the data was corrupted. (See ChChR in *Key to Titles*, and GMN 2:4.)

Although the ordinary church records of Cambridge do not survive for the ministries of Thomas Hooker or Thomas Shepard, there are copies of some of the so-called "confessions" made by church members upon admission to membership [GMN 5:9], and these frequently provide information about the church members found nowhere else.

The Watertown church records prior to 1686 have been lost, but, as with Lynn, some information can be obtained from other sources, again including Winthrop's writings and the lists of freemen.

Roxbury church was founded in 1632, and Rev. John Eliot maintained a set of records that are a hybrid of proper church records and a private diary. The list of admissions frequently goes beyond the basic data of the admission, and gives the spouse and children of the member, as well as other biographical detail. There are also separate lists of baptisms and of deaths and burials (one is not always sure which was intended). (See RChR in *Key to Titles*, and GMN 2:12-13.)

The first Dorchester church removed to Windsor when Warham and most of his flock left for that town. All that remains for Dorchester is

what was kept by Rev. Richard Mather for the second church which he founded. This has both a list of admissions and a list of baptisms, the latter being annotated in a later hand, giving the fate decades later of some of those baptized in Dorchester. (See DChR in *Key to Titles*, and GMN 1:29.)

Plymouth did not have a minister for most of its early history, and lay leaders such as William Brewster carried out many of the pastoral duties. The earliest Plymouth church records include a history of the early church, written many decades later; death records for a few of the early immigrants appear here, but it is otherwise not very helpful for the years of the Great Migration. (See PChR in *Key to Titles*.)

JOURNALS AND LETTERS

The sources discussed in the sections above are almost entirely official documents, which are generally of a formal nature and do not provide as much insight into individual character and behavior as we might like. There do exist a number of private documents, generally in the form of letters and diaries, which help to give us a more complete picture of the lives of the immigrants. The discussion here does not exhaust the list of diaries and correspondence created during the seventeenth century, but merely highlights those that have been used most frequently in the sketches in these volumes.

WINTHROP JOURNAL

The most important diary is more than a diary - John Winthrop's *History of New England* (also known as Winthrop's Journal, and referred to hereinafter as WJ). This lengthy record includes private items, matters relating to the development of Massachusetts Bay and all the other early New England colonies, events at court which did not make it into the official court records, and much more. (In this *Newsletter*, and elsewhere in the work of the Great Migration Study Project, we use the 1853 edition prepared by James Savage. This is the most accurate edition yet to appear, and contains many useful annotations. The 1908 edition, part of the Original Narratives of Early American History series, was heavily bowdlerized, and should not be relied on. A modern edition would be most welcome.)

In one brief line Winthrop could provide a morsel of biographical detail available nowhere else, as, for example, under date of 7 April 1636 when he records that "Mr. Benjamin's house burnt, and £100 in goods lost" (WJ 1:220). This refers to John Benjamin of Watertown, and from

this short entry we learn about his social status, the possibility that he was involved in trade, and a setback in his affairs.

Acting as magistrate, Winthrop recorded various misdemeanors in the back of his journal, such as the 20 July 1637 confession of John Hobby, apparently of Dorchester, that he had stolen some beaver skins from Samuel Cole of Boston (WJ 2:425-26). Entries of this sort are the equivalent of extracts from records of a magistrate's court, which otherwise do not exist this early.

Winthrop maintained his journal right up until his death in 1649, and so for the first two decades of Massachusetts Bay Colony this is an essential source for information about individuals and about the growth and change of New England communities and institutions.

WINTHROP PAPERS

Just as John Winthrop's journal is the most important diary for the earliest years in Massachusetts, so the vast archive of correspondence collected by the Winthrop family is the largest collection of letters for the period. The Massachusetts Historical Society has published the papers of the Winthrop family from 1498 through 1654 in six volumes, with more to come (*Winthrop Papers*, 6 volumes [Boston, 1925-1992], hereinafter WP). The Winthrop correspondence was also published much earlier in the *Massachusetts Historical Society Collections*, Fourth Series, Vol. 6 & 7, and Fifth Series, Vol. 1 & 8. In this version the letters were arranged by correspondent rather than chronologically, and so for some purposes may be a more convenient source.)

Many extracts from the letters appear in the sketches of individual immigrants. Frequently the Winthrop correspondence provides direct evidence of the English origin of an immigrant, especially of those who had lived in the neighborhood of Winthrop's old home in Groton. In a letter to John Winthrop of 17 January 1636/7, Robert Ryece described a dispute that had arisen in Lavenham, Suffolk, and had been carried over into New England. In support of his story Ryece stated that "the widdow Onge, now of Waterton in N:E: but then of Lavenham," had witnessed one stage of the dispute in her own shop and could testify to the same (WP 3:347-48).

BRADFORD LETTERBOOK

William Bradford kept a letter book, into which he copied both incoming and outgoing correspondence. As with so many of Bradford's manuscripts, this volume had an unusual history, and only a small portion has

been preserved, covering the years 1624 through 1630; the surviving portion begins on page 339 of the original. Even this small remnant is filled with useful information.

These letters were first published in 1794, accompanied by an account of how they were rescued [MHSC 1:3:27-76]. George Ernest Bowman reprinted them more than a century later, and in the interim the original pages had been mislaid again [MD 5:5-16, 75-81, 164-71, 198-201, 6:16-17, 104-09, 141-47, 207-15, 7:5-12, 79-82]. These several installments were then gathered into a separate publication in 1906 [*Governor William Bradford's Letter Book* (Boston 1906)].

HULL DIARY

John Hull was born in 1624 and came to New England in 1635 with his family. For most of his adult life he maintained a diary, not as complete or discursive as those of Winthrop before him or Sewall after, but still of great value, and the only thing we have to fill the gap between those two. Hull includes some entries regarding New England events predating his arrival; these were presumably written down some years after the fact. The entries begin in earnest in the mid-1640s and continue until 1682, the year before his death.

Hull divided his diary into two sections, "Some Passages of God's Providence About Myself and in Relation to Myself ..." and "Some Observable Passages of Providence Toward the Country ...," which were published together in 1857 [*Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society*, Volume III, pp. 141-250].

SEWALL DIARY

Overlapping with John Hull's diary is that of Samuel Sewall, who began his entries in 1674 and continued until just before his death in 1729 (M. Halsey Thomas, ed., *The Diary of Samuel Sewall, 1674-1729*, 2 volumes [New York, 1973]). Sewall's diary also focusses on the Boston gentry, but is more inclusive and expansive than Hull's. Even though Sewall began his diary almost half a century after the arrival of Winthrop, there were still many immigrants from the 1630s living, the closing years of whose lives are documented by Sewall. On 18 December 1685, for example, Sewall reported that "Father John Odlin, one of the very first inhabitants of Boston, dies" (p. 88).

WILLIAMS CORRESPONDENCE

The celebrated Roger Williams also left behind much correspondence (Glenn W. LaFantasie, ed., *The Correspondence of Roger Williams*, 2 volumes, 1629-1682 [Providence 1988]). The majority of these letters were to or from the Winthrops, and so much of this material had already been published in the Winthrop Papers. But there are some items unique to this collection, such as a letter from George Ludlow to Williams written not long before 26 October 1637. Ludlow did not leave many traces during his brief stay in New England, and this letter is valuable in outlining his life.

LETTERS FROM NEW ENGLAND

Many more letters have survived from other collections. Some years ago Everett Emerson gathered all letters he could find that had been sent from Massachusetts back home in the decade from 1629 to 1638 (Everett Emerson, ed., *Letters from New England: The Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1629-1638* [Amherst, 1976]).

One of the most interesting items in this compendium is the long letter from Thomas Dudley to the Countess of Lincoln, written in the latter half of March 1630/1 (pp. 67-83). This letter, composed in a style similar to some of the published pamphlets of the period, provided much detail on the dispersal of the Winthrop Fleet passengers around Massachusetts Bay, and even beyond, taking note of some immigrants who had removed to the Piscataqua or had even returned to England. Dudley also described the sequence of settlement of the Massachusetts Bay towns in 1630 and 1631.

Of more particular interest are the reports Dudley made of the deaths of various individuals. We are told that "about the beginning of September died Mr. [William] Gager, a right godly man, a skillful chirurgeon, and one of the deacons of our congregation" (p. 72). "Amongst those who died about the end of this January, there was a girl of eleven years old, the daughter of one John Ruggles, of whose family and kindred died so many that for some reason it was matter of observation amongst us..." (p. 77). Both Gager and Ruggles had been neighbors of Winthrop in England.

Also of interest from this volume is the December 1634 letter from James Cudworth of Scituate to his stepfather, Dr. John Stoughton (pp. 139-42). Cudworth relates much detail on the churches of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies which had been founded by that date (and their ministers), and on others that were in the process of being established. He also informs Stoughton that "my uncle Thomas is to be

married shortly, to a widow that has good means and have five children." This would be the second marriage for both Thomas Stoughton (brother of Dr. John Stoughton), at that time of Dorchester, and Margaret (Baret) Huntington, the widow of Simon Huntington, who had come to New England in 1633.

MISCELLANEOUS

Among the sources which don't fit into any of the categories above are the records of two private institutions, Harvard College and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

HARVARD COLLEGE

After one or two false starts, a college was established in 1636 in Cambridge, which soon took on the name of Harvard College in consequence of a bequest of books by John Harvard who died at Charlestown in 1638. The first class graduated in 1642, consisting of only nine men, and for the rest of the century about this many graduated each year, although in some years there were no graduates.

We have several sources of information about the students and faculty at Harvard. First are the records of Harvard College itself, which for the years from 1636 through 1750 have been published by the Colonial Society of Massachusetts: *Harvard College Records*, Parts I through V, Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Volumes 15, 16, 31, 49, 50 (Boston 1925, 1935, 1975).

John Langdon Sibley began in 1873 the practice of compiling brief biographies of each graduate of Harvard, arranged first by class and then by rank within the class. Sibley completed three volumes, carrying the project down to the class of 1689: *Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts*, Volumes I through III (Cambridge 1873, 1881, 1885). After a hiatus of forty-eight years Clifford K. Shipton resumed where Sibley had left off, and produced fourteen additional volumes, through the class of 1770. (See Marcus A. McCorison, "Clifford Kenyon Shipton: A Checklist of his Publications," in *Sibley's Heir: A Volume in Memory of Clifford Kenyon Shipton*, Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Volume 59 [Boston 1982], pp. 17-35.) No further volumes have been published since Shipton's death, but the Massachusetts Historical Society has reactivated the project, and further volumes should be appearing soon.

Of most direct concern to us are Sibley's three volumes, which include brief accounts of sons of many of the immigrants within our period. While these volumes occasionally contain a date or other piece of information not easily confirmed elsewhere, they have been cited here principally as a biographical resource.

At the time of the Tercentenary celebrations of Harvard College in 1936 Samuel Eliot Morison wrote several volumes on the history of Harvard College. Of most importance to us is *The Founding of Harvard College* (Cambridge 1935), which includes an appendix titled "English University Men Who Emigrated to New England Before 1646" (pages 359 through 410). Many of the men discussed in this appendix, of course, came before 1634, and so fall within our ambit. (Other volumes by Morison that cover this period are *Harvard College in the Seventeenth Century*, 2 volumes [Cambridge 1936].)

Finally, one specialized study on the economic aspects of the college has broader interest than might be obvious: Margery Somers Foster, "*Out of Smalle Beginnings ...*"[:] *An Economic History of Harvard College in the Puritan Period (1636 to 1712)* (Cambridge 1962).

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

In 1637 a group of prominent residents of Massachusetts Bay, mostly Boston merchants and magistrates, founded the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, in clear imitation of the like-named organization in London. Although this body did have some military importance, it may be viewed also as the seventeenth-century equivalent of a men's eating club.

The records of the Company itself have not been published, but Oliver Ayer Roberts compiled four volumes of the *History of The Military Company of the Massachusetts Now Called the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, 1637-1888* (Boston 1895-1901). This compilation is somewhat like Sibley in that it treats the members of the Company year by year, as they were admitted.

There may be some reason to question the accuracy of some of these records, as there are a number of people admitted who do not seem to appear elsewhere in New England records, or who appear as members of the Company at much too young an age. Nevertheless, this source is cited, usually along with other evidence of military service in the *OFFICES* section, simply to let interested readers know what is claimed about these people.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This book consists of sketches of more than nine hundred families or unattached individuals who came to New England before the end of 1633. Each sketch follows a regular format, which is described below in more detail in the section entitled **KEY TO SKETCH HEADINGS**. Every statement in each sketch is supported by citation to a document. Most of the citations appear in an abbreviated form, the abbreviations being expanded in the section below entitled **KEY TO TITLES**.

Two additional conventions which are employed in these sketches will help the reader navigate through this book:

When a name is given all in capital letters, this means that that person also came to New England by the end of 1633, and is the subject of a sketch elsewhere in these volumes.

A string of citations of the form "[Dawes-Gates 1:74, citing Perley 1:254, citing ELR 20:12]" or "[MD 16:181-82, citing PCLR 2:2:73]" may serve one of two purposes. It may indicate a secondary source which cites a document, when the document itself has not been examined; or it may indicate a published transcript of a document, followed by the citation of the document itself.

KEY TO SKETCH HEADINGS

Except for that minority of persons who left behind one or two records in New England, each of the persons treated in these three volumes is presented according to a fixed format, which forces research to answer a series of questions. There are three sections which are rigidly formatted, and then a more informal section.

The first section asks questions related directly to the movements of the family or individual from the date of the last known residence in England to the end of his, her or their lives. Entries in this section will generally be very brief, without documentation; the evidence for the statements made here will be found under headings in later sections of the sketch.

The second group of questions is of a biographical nature, attempting to provide answers about education, officeholding, wealth and so on.

The third formatted section presents the specifically genealogical material: birth, death, spouses and children

These three sections are followed by a free-form space, in which a variety of matters may be discussed, and finally, in some cases, a bibliog-

raphic note for those families which have been treated in print several times.

The rest of this section proceeds through the parts of a sketch, pointing out what is likely to be found under each heading, and what is not.

PRESERVED PURITAN

ORIGIN: The origin for our purposes is the last known residence in England before migration. This will frequently be different from the place of birth, and knowledge of this difference can be important in assessing the motivation for migration, and connecting the immigrant with others who made the move about the same time. The place of birth will be given as the place of origin only when no other residence in England is known.

If any residence in England other than the place of birth is known, it will be given here even if it was many years before the date of migration. For example, Bigod Eggleston, who was born at Settrington, Yorkshire, lived at a later date in Norwich, Norfolk, but was last seen there in 1614, sixteen years before he came to New England. Presumably he lived somewhere else in England in the 1620s, but for now we give his origin as Norwich.

An origin will be given only when there is solid evidence. If someone in the past has made a plausible suggestion, or if there is a leading clue, the entry here will be "Unknown," and there will be discussion of the possibilities in the *COMMENTS* section. (Information on place and date of birth, if known, will be given in the genealogical portion of the sketch, under *BIRTH*.)

MIGRATION: In this section we attempt to determine the year in which this person or family migrated to New England. If we are fortunate enough to have an entry on a passenger list, the year will be given, along with the name of the vessel and a brief citation (usually to Hotten). Where there is no passenger list entry (the vast majority of the cases), the year of migration is estimated from the evidence available. For example, it will frequently be the case that the first evidence we have for the presence of a person in New England is on the list of freemen of 14 May 1634. Since most of the passenger ships arrived in May and June in these years, and since freemanship presupposed church membership, a status not instantly attained, we assume that anyone made free on that date must have arrived no later than 1633, and that year will be given at this point. Thus, in some cases the year given here will be precise, and in other cases it will be the latest possible date of arrival; in either case, if no citation is given here, the year chosen may be deduced from information given in a later section.

FIRST RESIDENCE: The evidence on first residence in New England will usually come from the surviving town or church records, although it may also be learned from court or literary sources. In many instances the evidence on first residence will be from several years after arrival in New England, and so the possibility remains that the immigrant settled in one

place for a short time without leaving a record, and then moved on to another settlement. The entry here will simply be based on the best surviving evidence.

REMOVES: If the subject of the sketch resided in more than one New England settlement, that information is given here. When the year of removal is known or can be deduced, the entry would say, for example, "Hartford 1635"; in this example, we would probably not have a record which explicitly stated that the person made the move in that year, but we would learn from the Cambridge records that the person had received land grants in 1633 and 1634, but did not appear in the land inventory taken in the fall of 1635, indicating early removal to Hartford, in advance of the main party. In many instances we will not be able to fix the date of migration so precisely, and the entry might then read "Windsor by 1648," indicating that the person was of record in Windsor in that year, but his or her last record in the prior place of residence was two or more years earlier. In some cases a family might reside in one of those towns that subdivided itself early, and so a date of "removal" might be impossible to determine. In Charlestown, for instance, many families soon established homes on the opposite side of the Mystic River from Charlestown proper. When this area was set off some years later as Malden, it cannot be said that the family moved, only that the town line had shifted around them. Similar situations arise with Beverly and Braintree. In these instances the new town will be included in the list of REMOVES, but without a date attached.

RETURN TRIPS: This section encompasses movements in which the sometime New England resident returned to England temporarily or permanently, or moved on to a colony outside New England, whether on the mainland or in the Caribbean.

OCCUPATION: This heading will frequently be blank, as many of the early New Englanders left no direct evidence of occupation. In a few instances when a detailed inventory allows a deduction that the person was a subsistence farmer, the occupation will be stated as husbandman. In most instances when no evidence is available and this section is omitted, we may assume that the person could be described as yeoman or husbandman.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: When we have direct evidence from surviving church records of membership in a given church, that knowledge will appear here. In addition, when church membership can be deduced from other records, most commonly from admission to freemanship in Massachusetts Bay after 18 May 1631, that will be included here as well. For many settlements we have no surviving church records and no information on church membership. Most importantly, since no records exist for the early Plymouth church, and since no minister was settled there for a long period of time, we will only enter data on membership in Plymouth church for a few people who are mentioned directly in that context by Bradford or some other contemporary writer.

FREEMAN: Most of our evidence on freemanship comes from Massachusetts Bay Colony, where, after 18 May 1631 and until the Restoration,

church membership was a prerequisite for freemanship. This was also the case in New Haven Colony, but not in the other colonies. With the exception of the 19 October 1630 list of those wishing to be made free, all of our records for Massachusetts Bay are for admission. In other colonies we have both records of admission (far less complete than those of Massachusetts Bay), and lists of those who were freemen at a specific date.

EDUCATION: The most direct evidence for education will be for those men, mostly ministers, who attended one of the universities in England - Cambridge or Oxford. Our source for these institutions will be Venn and Foster. Some immigrants also attended a grammar school in England (preparatory to university in some cases).

Beyond evidence of this sort, we will rely principally on three other sources to get some idea of the level of education and literacy reached by a given immigrant: holding an office which required reading and writing ability, such as town clerk; ownership of books, usually found in probate inventories; and ability to sign one's name.

OFFICES: This section includes both civil service, whether at the town, county or colony level, and also military service. In most sketches we attempt to include all discoverable service, with the limitation that much of the evidence, especially for town offices, remains in manuscript form, not all of which has been searched. For those community leaders who held many higher offices, no attempt has been made here to collect evidence on all lesser offices.

ESTATE: Most of the material included under this heading will be from land and probate records. At this early period much of the evidence on landholding (not limited to proprietorial grants) is to be found in town records, even for Massachusetts; since much of this material remains unpublished, not all records of land transactions for the persons of interest to us have been included here.

Much of the evidence for the identities of the children of the immigrants, and the birth order, will be found here. When more detailed argumentation on these points is needed, it will be found under *COMMENTS* below.

BIRTH: When we know the English origin of the immigrant, and have the baptismal record, that will be entered here, along with the names of the parents of the immigrant. More frequently, we will not have this information; nevertheless, in almost all cases, an attempt will be made to estimate a year of birth for the immigrant, however crudely. This will be based largely on certain assumptions about the minimum or average age at which certain life events occurred: fourteen to witness a document or choose a guardian; sixteen to become a church member; twenty-one to become a freeman; twenty-five as the approximate age of first marriage for most men.

DEATH: In the absence of a specific record of death, an estimate will be made based on the appearance of the subject in other records. This will frequently be based on probate documents, but there are many other possibilities. In such cases there may be no direct citation of the relevant doc-

uments here, as they will almost always be cited more directly under some other heading.

MARRIAGE: For each spouse data on date and place of marriage, when known, is given, as well as the parents of the spouse, any previous or later spouses of that spouse, and a date of death.

CHILDREN: Evidence which allows us to compile a list of children born to a given couple, and to deduce their birth order, will be found mostly under *ESTATE*, *COMMENTS*, or both.

When we do not have a specific date of birth or baptism from primary sources, we attempt to assign an approximate date, in order to bring the family into better focus. In some cases that date will be relatively precise, and will be entered as, for example, "about 1638." Such a date will generally be derived from an age at death or an age given in a deposition, but may also be imposed by our knowledge of the structure of the rest of the family. An "about" date should be considered to be accurate within a year or two on either side of the stated year. Dates which are known less precisely will be entered as, for example, "say 1638." These dates may be assigned somewhat arbitrarily, based on our knowledge of other dates in the family, on birth order, and on a number of assumptions, including the expectation of a two-year interval between births (unless the earlier child died very soon) and the exclusion of multiple births without specific evidence for such events.

We do not attempt here to outline the full career of each child. We wish only to determine whether the child died young, and if not, whether the child eventually married. Thus, although all known marriages of the child will usually be given, in some cases we may only present the first marriage, just to differentiate this child from others of the same name in other families. We do not make a special effort to determine the date of death, although this may be included if it assists in estimating the year of birth.

ASSOCIATIONS: Two different types of information may appear here. First, when the subject of the sketch is related, whether by marriage or by blood, to some other immigrant to New England prior to 1643, and when that relationship existed prior to migration, that information will be shown here. This may simply demonstrate the influence of kinship on migration, or it may provide clues for further research in England. Second, if no such tie to another participant in the Great Migration is known, this will be the place to point out persistent associations with other immigrants, which may provide clues to English origins and group or chain migrations.

COMMENTS: This section provides an opportunity for discussing any matter which does not fit neatly into one of the sections described above. It may include, but is not restricted to, the following:

- Specific records which do not fall into any of the narrowly-defined categories above, but which are thought to be of interest. The most common of these records will be court appearances, whether in civil or criminal proceedings.
- Various activities which fall outside the categories of the biographical section, such as William Aspinwall's trading and exploratory expedi-

tion up the Delaware River, or the evidence for George Alcock as a butcher.

- Discussion of errors or discrepancies, whether in primary or secondary sources. If possible the discrepancy will be corrected; if not, the arguments in favor of various positions will be presented. Errors in obscure sources may be ignored, but all problems in Savage and Pope will be discussed.
- Evidence and arguments for specific genealogical conclusions will be given in this section. In some cases the records given under the *ESTATE* section above will be sufficient, without further interpretation, to establish the list of children. But when this is not the case, further evidence and argumentation will be given here.
- Suggestions for further research may be presented here. This will be the case when not all available records have been searched, or when some likely line of research suggests itself.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE: For some families, there has been sufficient material published to require separate discussion. This will especially be the case when a late-nineteenth century genealogy has been corrected by more recent articles in the periodical literature, or when there are two or more published genealogies of greatly different value. This note will attempt to point out the relative value of what is in print, in hopes of deterring the continued reliance on outdated and incorrect claims.

KEY TO TITLES

This listing includes all titles employed in more than one sketch. If a source is used in only one sketch, the full bibliographic details will be given in that sketch, usually toward the end. Thus, if an abbreviated title is found early in a sketch, but not in the list below, search the rest of the sketch for the full title.

- Abel Lunt Anc Walter Goodwin Davis, *The Ancestry of Abel Lunt, 1769-1806, of Newbury, Massachusetts* (Portland, Maine, 1963)
- Ackley-Bosworth Nathan Grier Parke II, *The Ancestry of Lorenzo Ackley & His Wife, Emma Arabella Bosworth*, ed. Donald Lines Jacobus (Woodstock, Vermont, 1960)
- Annis Spear Anc Walter Goodwin Davis, *The Ancestry of Annis Spear, 1775-1858, of Litchfield, Maine* (Portland, Maine, 1945)
- Aspinwall "A Volume Relating to the Early History of Boston Containing the Aspinwall Notarial Records from 1644 to 1651," in *Reports of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston*, Volume 32 (Boston 1903)
- Austin John Osborne Austin, *The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island ...* (Albany 1887; rpt. Baltimore 1969 [with *addenda et corrigenda* as published in TAG])
- Bailey Frederic W. Bailey, *Early Massachusetts Marriages Prior to 1800 ... with the Addition of Plymouth County Marriages, 1692-1746* (Baltimore 1979 [a reprint of three separate volumes published in 1897, 1900 and 1914, along with Plymouth County marriages published in *The Genealogical Advertiser* in 1898 and 1899])
- Bangs *The Pilgrims in The Netherlands, Recent Research, Papers Presented at a Symposium held by The*

Leiden Pilgrim Documents Center and The Sir Thomas Browne Institute, ed. Jeremy D. Bangs (Leiden, The Netherlands, 1984)

- BarbPR Joanne McRee Sanders, comp., *Barbados Records, Wills and Administrations, 1639-1680*, vol. 1 (1979)
- BarnChR Barnstable Church Records
- BarnPR Barnstable County, Massachusetts, Probate Records
- Bassett Gen Buell Burdett Bassett, *One Bassett Family in America ...* (Springfield, Massachusetts, 1926)
- Bassett-Preston Belle Preston, *Bassett-Preston Ancestors* (New Haven 1930)
- Batchelder Gen Frederick Clifton Pierce, *Batchelder, Batcheller Genealogy. Descendants of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, of England, a Leading Nonconformist, Who Settled the Town of New Hampton, N.H. and Joseph, Henry, Joshua and John Batcheller of Essex Co., Massachusetts* (Chicago 1898)
- BBOP "The Book of Possessions" for Boston, in *Second Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston; containing the Boston Records, 1634-1660, and the Book of Possessions*, 2nd ed. (Boston 1881)
- BChR *The Records of the First Church in Boston, 1630-1868*, Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Volumes 39, 40 and 41, ed. Richard D. Pierce (Boston 1961)
- Bodge George Madison Bodge, *Soldiers in King Philip's War being A Critical Account of That War with A Concise History of the Indian Wars of New England From 1620-1677* (Leominster, Massachusetts, 1896; rpt. Baltimore 1967)

- Bond Henry Bond, *Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts ...*, two volumes in one, second edition (Boston 1860)
- Boston PR Charles Wilmer Foster, *The Parish Registers of Boston in the County of Lincoln*, 2 volumes, in *The Publications of the Lincoln Record Society, Parish Register Series*, volumes 1 and 3 (Lincoln, England, 1914, 1915)
- Bosworth Gen Mary Bosworth Clarke, *Bosworth Genealogy...* (San Francisco 1926)
- Bradford William Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation, 1620-1647*, ed. Samuel Eliot Morison (New York 1952)
- Bradford LB *Governor William Bradford's Letter Book* (Boston, 1906; rpt. from *Mayflower Descendant*, 1904-06)
- Brainerd Anc Thomas Chalmers Brainerd, *Ancestry of Thomas Chalmers Brainerd*, ed. Donald Lines Jacobus (Montreal 1948)
- BridTR Bridgewater Town Records
- Brown-Parker Blanche Brown Bryant, *The Progenitors and Descendants of Thomas Page Brown and Sarah (Sally) Parker* (Springfield, Vermont, 1938)
- BrPR Bristol County, Massachusetts, Probate Records
- BrTR *Records of the Town of Braintree, 1640 to 1793*, ed. Samuel A. Bates (Randolph 1886), pp. 1-625
- BrVR *Records of the Town of Braintree, 1640 to 1793*, ed. Samuel A. Bates (Randolph 1886), pp. 627-940
- BTR "Boston Town Records," in *Second Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston*;

- containing the Boston Records, 1634-1660, and the Book of Possessions, 2nd ed. (Boston 1881)*
- Button Gen R. Glen Nye, *Button Families of America* (n.p. 1971)
- BVR *Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, 1630-1699, Ninth Report of the Boston Record Commissioners (Boston 1883; rpt. Baltimore 1978)*
- CaBOP *The Register Book of the Lands and Houses in the "New Towne" and the Town of Cambridge... (Cambridge 1896)*
- CaTR *The Records of the Town of Cambridge (Formerly Newtowne) Massachusetts, 1630-1703... (Cambridge 1901)*
- CCCR *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, 1636-1776, 15 volumes (Hartford 1850-1890)*
- ChBOP *Charlestown Land Records, 1638-1802, Third Report of the Boston Record Commissioners, 2nd ed. (Boston 1883)*
- ChChR *Records of the First Church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1632-1789, ed. James Frothingham Hunnewell (Boston 1880)*
- ChTR Charlestown Town Records (see "Sources: Town Records: Charlestown")
- ChVR *Vital Records of Charlestown, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850, Volume I, comp. and ed. Roger D. Joslyn, F.A.S.G. (Boston 1984)*
- Clap Roger Clap, *Memoirs of Capt. Roger Clap* (Boston 1731; rpt. Boston 1844)
- Conant Gen Frederick Odell Conant, *A History ... of the Conant Family* (Portland, Maine, 1887)

- Converse Gen Charles Allen Converse, *Some of the Ancestors and Descendants of Samuel Converse, Jr. ... Major James Convers ... Hon. Heman Allen ... Captain Jonathan Bixby, Sr. ...* (Boston 1947)
- Corbin Corbin Manuscript Collection at New England Historic Genealogical Society (Call #SG COR 5, being "historical and genealogical material, generally pertaining to central and western Massachusetts for the period 1650-1850")
- Council NE "Records of the Council for New England," *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, Meeting of April 24, 1867, pp. 53-131
- CoVR *Concord, Massachusetts[:] Births, Marriages, and Deaths[:] 1635-1850* (Concord, n.d.)
- CSM *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, Volume 1 to present (1895+)
- CSPD Calendar of State Papers, Domestic
- CT Civil List *List of Officials Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical of Connecticut Colony... and New Haven Colony...*, comp. Donald Lines Jacobus (New Haven 1935)
- CTVR *Births Marriages and Deaths Returned from Hartford, Windsor and Fairfield and Entered in the Early Land Records of the Colony of Connecticut...*, ed. Edwin Stanley Welles (Hartford 1898)
- DAB *Dictionary of American Biography*
- Davenport Isabel MacBeath Calder, *Letters of John Davenport, Puritan Divine* (New Haven 1937)
- Dawes-Gates Mary Walton Ferris, *Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines*, 2 vols. (n.p., 1943, 1931)

- liv *The Great Migration Begins*
- DChR *Records of the First Church at Dorchester in New England, 1636-1734* (Boston 1891)
- DeChR *The Record of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths... from the Church Records in the Town of Dedham, Massachusetts, 1638-1845...*, ed. Don Gleason Hill (Dedham 1888)
- DeHR *The Dedham Historical Register*, 14 volumes (Dedham 1890-1903)
- DeTR *The Early Records of the Town of Dedham, Massachusetts. 1636-1659 ... being Volume Three of the Printed Records of the Town*, ed. Don Gleason Hill (Dedham 1892)
- DeVR *The Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths... in the Town of Dedham, Volumes 1 & 2...*, ed. Don Gleason Hill (Dedham 1886)
- Dewey Gen Adelbert M. Dewey and Louis Marinus Dewey, *Life of George Dewey, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., and Dewey Family History* (Westfield, Massachusetts, 1898)
- Dexter Henry Martyn Dexter and Morton Dexter, *The England and Holland of the Pilgrims* (London, 1906; rpt. Baltimore 1978)
- DNB Dictionary of National Biography
- Doc Hist ME *Documentary History of the State of Maine*, 24 vols. in *Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Second Series* (Portland, 1869-1916)
- Doc Hist NY *The Documentary History of the State of New York*, 4 vols., ed. E.B. O'Callaghan (Albany 1849)
- Doggett Gen Samuel Bradlee Doggett, *A History of the Doggett-Daggett Family* (Boston 1894)
- Dorset Marr *Dorset Parish Registers, Marriages*, eds. W.P. Phillimore and Edmund Nevill

- Dover Hist John Scales, *History of Dover, New Hampshire* (Dover 1923; rpt. Bowie, Maryland, 1977)
- DTR *Fourth Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston. 1880. Dorchester Town Records* (Boston 1883)
- Dudley Thomas Dudley, Letter to Lady Bridget, Countess of Lincoln, 12 and 28 March 1630/1, in *Letters from New England: The Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1629-1638*, ed. Everett Emerson (Amherst, Massachusetts, 1976), pp. 66-83
- Dudley Wildes Anc Walter Goodwin Davis, *The Ancestry of Dudley Wildes, 1759-1820, of Topsfield, Massachusetts* (Portland, Maine, 1959)
- DuLR Dukes County, Massachusetts, Deeds
- DuVR *Vital Records of Duxbury, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston 1911)
- DVR *Dorchester Births, Marriages, and Deaths to the End of 1825*, Twenty-first Report of the Boston Record Commissioners (Boston 1890)
- Early Rehoboth Richard LeBaron Bowen, *Early Rehoboth: Documented Historical Studies of Families and Events in This Plymouth Colony Township*, 4 volumes (Rehoboth 1945-1950)
- Eddy Gen Ruth Story Devereux Eddy, comp., *The Eddy Family in America* (Boston 1930)
- EIHC *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, Volume 1 to present (1859+)
- Eliot Gen Wilimena Hannah Emerson, *...Genealogy of the Descendants of John Eliot* (New Haven 1905)
- ELR Essex County, Massachusetts, Deeds, originals at Essex County Courthouse and on microfilm

- English Homes Charles Edward Banks, *The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers ...* (New York c1929)
- EPR *The Probate Records of Essex County, Massachusetts, 1635-1681, 3 volumes* (Salem 1916-1920; rpt. Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1988). Citations to the unpublished probate records will be to case numbers, or to register volumes (which begin with volume 301).
- EQC *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts, 1636-1686, 9 volumes* (Salem 1911-1975)
- Essex Ant *The Essex Antiquarian, Volume 1 through 13* (Salem 1897-1909)
- Exeter Hist Charles H. Bell, *History of the Town of Exeter, New Hampshire* (Exeter 1888; rpt. Bowie, Maryland, 1979)
- Fairfield LR Fairfield County, Connecticut, Deeds
- Fairfield PR Fairfield County, Connecticut, Probate Records
- Farmington LR Farmington, Connecticut, Deeds
- Farwell Gen John Dennis Farwell, Jane Harter Abbott and Lillian M. Wilson, *The Farwell Family, 2 volumes* (n.p. 1929); all citations here from Volume I
- Felt Joseph B. Felt, *Annals of Salem, 2nd edition, 2 volumes* (Salem 1845, 1849)
- Fiske Notebook *The Notebook of the Reverend John Fiske, 1644-1675, Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Volume 47* (Boston 1974)
- FOOF Donald Lines Jacobus, comp. and ed., *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield,*

3 volumes (Fairfield, Connecticut, 1930; rpt. Baltimore 1976, 1991)

- Ford William Bradford, *History of Plymouth Plantation, 1620-1647*, ed. Worthington Chauncey Ford, 2 volumes (Boston 1912)
- Foster Joseph Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses: The Members of the University of Oxford, 1500-1714 ...*, 4 volumes (Oxford 1891-1892)
- Gen Adv *The Genealogical Advertiser*, v. 1-4 (Cambridge, 1898-1901; rpt. Baltimore, GPC, 1974)
- Gen Bull *The Genealogical Bulletin*
- GDMNH Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland, Maine, 1928-1939; rpt. Baltimore 1972)
- Gillespie Anc Paul W. Prindle, *Ancestry of Elizabeth Barrett Gillespie (Mrs. William Sperry Beinecke)* (New Orleans 1976)
- Gleaner *Gleaner Articles*, Fifth Report of the Boston Record Commissioners (Boston revised 1887)
- GMC26 John Brooks Threlfall, *Twenty-Six Great Migration Colonists To New England & Their Origins* (Madison, Wisconsin, 1993)
- GMC50 John Brooks Threlfall, *Fifty Great Migration Colonists To New England & Their Origins* (Madison, Wisconsin, 1990)
- GMN *Great Migration Newsletter*, Volume 1 through present (1990+)
- Gorges *The Letters of Thomas Gorges, Deputy Governor of the Province of Maine, 1640-1643*, ed. Robert E. Moody (Portland 1978)

- Granberry Donald Lines Jacobus, *The Granberry Family and Allied Families* (Hartford 1945)
- Grant "Matthew Grant Record, 1639-1681" in *Some Early Records and Documents of and Relating to The Town of Windsor, Connecticut, 1639-1703* (Hartford 1930)
- Gregory Stone Gen J. Gardner Bartlett, *Gregory Stone Genealogy, Ancestry and Descendants of Dea. Gregory Stone of Cambridge, Mass., 1320-1917* (Boston 1918)
- HaBOP *Original Distribution of the Lands in Hartford Among the Settlers, 1639*, Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, Volume 14 (Hartford 1912; rpt. Bowie, Maryland, 1989)
- Hadley Hist Sylvester Judd, *The History of Hadley, Massachusetts* (1905; rpt. Somersworth, New Hampshire, 1976)
- HAHAC Oliver Ayer Roberts, *History of... the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, 1637-1888*, 4 volumes (Boston 1895-1901)
- Hale, House Donald Lines Jacobus and Edgar Francis Waterman, *Hale, House and Related Families, Mainly of the Connecticut River Valley* (Hartford 1952; rpt. Baltimore 1978)
- Hall-Baldwin Edith Bartlett Sumner, *Ancestry and Descendants of Amaziah Hall and Betsey Baldwin* (Los Angeles 1954)
- HamLR Hampshire County, Massachusetts, Deeds, Springfield, Massachusetts
- HamPR Hampshire County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, Northampton, Massachusetts (and on microfilm)

- Hartford PD Hartford Probate District, original files, Connecticut State Archives (and on microfilm)
- HaVR "Early Hartford Vital Records" in *Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society*, Volume 14, pp. 575-632 (Hartford 1912; rpt. Bowie, Maryland, 1989)
- HempTR *Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, Lond Island, New York, 1654-1880*, 8 volumes, ed. Benjamin D. Hicks (Jamaica, New York, 1896-1904)
- Higginson Francis Higginson, *New-Englands Plantation with The Sea Journal and Other Writings* (Salem 1908)
- Hingham Hist George Lincoln, *History of the Town of Hingham, Massachusetts*, 3 volumes (Hingham 1893; rpt. Somersworth, New Hampshire, 1982)
- History of Grants Samuel F. Haven, *History of Grants under the Great Council For New England ...* (Boston 1869)
- Hotten *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality...*, ed. John Camden Hotten (London 1874; rpt. Baltimore 1974)
- Hubbard William Hubbard, *A General History of New England from the Discovery to MDCLXXX* (Cambridge 1815)
- Hull "Diary of John Hull" in *Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society*, Volume 3 (Worcester 1857)
- ILR Ipswich Land Records, manuscript, Essex County Courthouse, Salem, Massachusetts
- ITR Ipswich Town Records, from microfilm
- JIC Neil D. Thompson and Robert Charles Anderson, eds., *A Tribute to John Insley Coddington*

on the Occasion of the Fortieth Anniversary of The American Society of Genealogists (New York 1980)

- Johnson Edward Johnson, *Johnson's Wonder-Working Providence, 1628-1651*, ed. J. Franklin Jameson (New York 1910)
- Joseph Neal Anc Walter Goodwin Davis, *The Ancestry of Joseph Neal, 1769-c.1835* (Portland, Maine, 1945)
- Kingsbury Gen Frederick John Kingsbury and Mary Kingsbury Talcott, *The Genealogy of the Descendants of Henry Kingsbury of Ipswich and Haverhill, Mass.* (Hartford 1905)
- King's Chapel Thomas Bridgman, *Memorials of The Dead In Boston, Containing Select Transcripts of Inscriptions...in the King's Chapel Burial Ground, in the City of Boston* (Boston 1853)
- Kittery Hist Everett S. Stackpole, *Old Kittery and Her Families* (Lewiston, Maine, 1903; rpt. Somersworth, New Hampshire, 1981)
- KitVR Joseph Crook Anderson II and Lois Ware Thurston, *Vital Records of Kittery, Maine, To The Year 1892*, Maine Genealogical Society Special Publication No. 8 (Camden, Maine, 1991)
- LCVR James N. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island, 1636-1850, First Series, Volume 4, Part VI*, Little Compton (Providence 1893)
- Lechford *Note-book Kept by Thomas Lechford, Esq., Lawyer, in Boston, Massachusetts Bay, from June 27, 1638, to July 29, 1641*, ed. Edward Everett Hale, Jr. (Cambridge 1885; rpt. Camden Maine, 1988). Citations herein refer to the pagination as printed (and not to the manuscript pagination) and will therefore differ from the index entries of the 1885 edition.

- Lynn Hist Alonzo Lewis and James Newhall, *History of Lynn...* (Lynn 1890)
- M&JCH *Search for the Passengers of the Mary & John 1630*, Volume 1 through present (Toledo, Ohio, 1985+)
- MA Arch "Massachusetts Archives," being bound volumes of loose papers at the Commonwealth Archives of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts
- MA Civil List William H. Whitmore, *The Massachusetts Civil List for the Colonial and Provincial Periods, 1630-1774* (Albany 1870; rpt. Baltimore 1969)
- Magnalia Cotton Mather, *Magnalia Christi Americana...*, 2 volumes (Hartford 1855)
- Maine PR John Eldridge Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 2 volumes (Camden, Maine, 1991)
- Maine Wills William M. Sargent, *Maine Wills, 1640-1760* (Portland 1887; rpt. Baltimore 1972)
- ManVR *Vital Records of Manchester, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Salem 1903)
- Manwaring *A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records, Volume One, Hartford Probate District, 1635-1700*, comp. Charles William Manwaring (Hartford 1904)
- MarVR *Vital Records of Marshfield, Massachusetts, to the year 1850*, ed. Robert M. Sherman and Ruth Wilder Sherman (n.p. 1970)
- Martha's Vineyard Hist Charles Edward Banks, *The History of Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County, Massachusetts in Three Volumes* (Edgartown 1966)
- MBCR *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1628-1686*, ed.

lxii	<i>The Great Migration Begins</i> Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, 5 volumes in 6 (Boston 1853-1854)
McArthur-Barnes	Selim Walker McArthur, <i>McArthur-Barnes Ancestral Lines</i> , ed. Donald Lines Jacobus (Portland, Maine, 1964)
MCF	Middlesex County Court Files, deposited at the Commonwealth Archives of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts (and on microfilm)
McCormick-Hamilton	Leander McCormick-Goodhart, <i>Genealogical Tables of the Descendants of John Hamilton of "Locust Hill"...</i> (n.p., 1933)
MD	<i>Mayflower Descendant</i> , Volume 1 through pres- ent (1899-1937, 1985+)
MF	<i>Mayflower Families</i> (the "silver" books)
MFIP	<i>Mayflower Families in Progress</i> (the "pink" books)
MHSC	Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Volume 1 through present (1792+). This serial is divided into a num- ber of series, so the citations will sometimes be in three parts, designating series, volume and page.
MHSP	Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Volume 1 through present (1791+). This serial is divided into a num- ber of series, so the citations will sometimes be in three parts, designating series, volume and page.
MidChR	Middletown, Connecticut, Church Records
MidLR	Middletown, Connecticut, Deeds
MidVR	Middletown, Connecticut, Vital Records
MidVR Barbour	Middletown, Connecticut, Vital Records, Bar- bour transcript

- Minor Diary *The Diary of Thomas Minor, Stonington, Connecticut. 1653 to 1684* (n.p. 1899; rpt. n.p. 1993 [with the diary of Manasseh Minor, 1696 to 1720])
- Minot Gen Joseph Grafton Minot, *A Genealogical Record of the Minot Family...* (Boston 1897)
- MLR Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Deeds
- Moore Anc L. Effingham deForest and Anne Lawrence deForest, *Moore and Allied Families: The Ancestry of William Henry Moore* (New York 1938)
- Morison Samuel Eliot Morison, *The Founding of Harvard College* (Cambridge 1935) [especially for Appendix B, "English University Men Who Emigrated to New England Before 1646," pp. 359-410]
- Morton Nathaniel Morton, *The New-England's Memorial ...* (Plymouth 1826)
- MPCR *Province and Court Records of Maine*, 6 volumes (Portland 1928-1975; volumes 1-3 rpt. Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1991)
- MPR Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Probate Records
- MQ *Mayflower Quarterly*, Volume 1 to present (1935+)
- Munsey-Hopkins D.O.S. Lowell, *A Munsey-Hopkins Genealogy ...* (Boston 1920)
- NEHGR *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Volume 1 through present (1847+)
- Newbury Hist Joshua Coffin, *A Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport & West Newbury* (Hampton, New Hampshire, 1845)

- Newell Anc William M. Emery, *Newell Ancestry: The Story of the Antecedents of William Stark Newell* (n.p. 1944)
- New English Canaan Thomas Morton, *New English Canaan* (Amsterdam 1637; rpt. Boston 1883)
- New London Hist Frances Mannering Caulkins, *History of New London, Connecticut* (New London 1852)
- Newport Court Book A Jane Fletcher Fiske, *Newport Court Book A*, manuscript in preparation
- NGSQ *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Volume 1 through present (1912+)
- NHCR *Records of the Colony and Plantation of New Haven, 1638-1649, 1653-1664*, 2 volumes, ed. Charles J. Hoadly (Hartford 1857-1858)
- NH Fam Donald Lines Jacobus, *Families of Ancient New Haven*, 9 volumes in 3 (Baltimore 1974; originally published as *New Haven Genealogical Magazine*, Volumes 1 through 8 [New Haven 1922-1932]; these were the first 8 volumes of TAG, which see)
- NHPLR New Hampshire Provincial Deeds, New Hampshire Division of Archives & Records Management, Concord, New Hampshire
- NHPP *Provincial Papers, Documents and Records Relating to the Province of New Hampshire from 1686 to 1722*, 40 volumes, ed. Nathaniel Boulton (Manchester, N.H., 1867-1943)
- NHPR New Haven, Connecticut, Probate Records
- NHTR *New Haven Town Records*, 3 volumes, ed. Franklin Bowditch Dexter (New Haven 1917-1962)
- NHVR *Vital Records of New Haven, 1649-1850*, 2 volumes (Hartford 1917, 1924)

- NLR (Old) Norfolk County, Massachusetts, Deeds
- Northampton Hist James Russell Trumbull, *History of Northampton, Massachusetts, From its Settlement in 1654* (Northampton 1902)
- NorthVR Northampton Vital Records
- Norwich Cem George S. Porter, *Inscriptions from Gravestones in the Old Burying Ground, Norwich Town, Connecticut* (Norwich 1933)
- NoVR *Vital Records of Norwich, 1659-1848*, 2 volumes (Hartford 1913)
- NYGBR *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, volume 1+ (1869-)
- Otis Amos Otis, *Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families...*, 2 volumes (Barnstable, Massachusetts, 1888, 1890; rpt. Baltimore 1979, in 1 volume)
- Parker-Ruggles John William Linzee, Jr., *The History of Peter Parker and Sarah Ruggles of Roxbury, Mass., and Their Ancestors and Descendants* (Boston 1913)
- PCC Prerogative Court of Canterbury, England
- PChR *Plymouth Church Records, 1620-1859, Part 1 and Part 2* in Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, volumes 22 and 23 (Boston 1920, 1923)
- PCLR Plymouth Colony Deeds (from microfilm; Volume 1 has been published as Volume 12 of PCR)
- PCR *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England*, ed. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff and David Pulsifer, 12 volumes in 10 (Boston 1855-1861)

- PCPR Plymouth Colony Probate Records (from microfilm)
- Perley Sidney Perley, *The History of Salem, Massachusetts*, 3 volumes (Salem 1924-1928)
- Pillsbury Anc Mary Lovering Holman, *Ancestry of Charles Stinson Pillsbury and John Sargent Pillsbury ...* 2 vols. (Concord, 1938)
- Plain Dealing Thomas Lechford, *Plain Dealing: or, Newes From New-England* (London 1642)
- Planters Charles Edward Banks, *The Planters of the Commonwealth, 1620-1640* (Boston 1930; rpt. Baltimore 1972)
- PLR Plymouth County, Massachusetts, Deeds (from microfilm)
- PoLE Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Land Evidences
- Pope Charles Henry Pope, *The Pioneers of Massachusetts...* (Boston 1900; rpt. Baltimore 1965)
- PoTR *The Early Records of the Town of Portsmouth* (Providence 1901)
- PoVR Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Vital Records
- PPR Plymouth County, Massachusetts, Probate Records (from microfilm)
- Prince Thomas Prince, *A Chronological History of New England ...*, Samuel G. Drake, ed., third edition (Boston 1852)
- PRO Public Record Office, London, England
- PrTR *The Early Records of the Town of Providence*, 21 volumes (Providence 1892-1915)
- PTR *Records of the Town of Plymouth*, Volume 1, 1636 to 1705 (Plymouth 1889)

- PVR *Vital Records of Plymouth, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, Lee D. van Antwerp, comp., and Ruth Wilder Sherman, ed. (Camden, Maine, 1993)
- Pynchon VR Manuscript volume of vital records kept by John Pynchon, at Connecticut Valley Historical Museum
- RBOP *Roxbury Book of Possessions* in Sixth Report of the Boston Record Commissioners (Boston 1884) pp. 11-51
- RCA *Records of the Court of Assistants*, 3 volumes (Boston 1901-1928)
- RChR *Roxbury Land and Church Records*, Sixth Report of the Boston Record Commissioners (Boston 1884), pp. 74-191
- ReVR James N. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rehoboth, 1642-1896...* (Providence 1897)
- RICR *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations...*, 1636-1692, 10 volumes, ed. John Russell Bartlett (Providence 1856-1865)
- RIGR *Rhode Island Genealogical Register*, Volumes 1 through present (1978+)
- RILE *Rhode Island Land Evidences, Volume I, 1648-1696* (Providence 1921; rpt. Baltimore 1970)
- RIVR James N. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island, 1636-1850*, volume 1 through 21 (Providence 1891-1912)
- RPCC *Records of the Particular Court of Connecticut, 1639-1663*, Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, Volume 22 (Hartford 1928; rpt. Bowie, Maryland, 1987)

- lxviii *The Great Migration Begins*
- RVR MS Roxbury Vital Records, manuscript copy at New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston
- RWCorr *The Correspondence of Roger Williams*, Volume One 1629-1653, Volume Two 1654-1682, ed. Glenn W. LaFantasie (Providence 1988)
- Saints George F. Willison, *Saints and Strangers...* (New York 1945)
- Sarah Hildreth Anc Walter Goodwin Davis, *The Ancestry of Sarah Hildreth, 1773-1857, Wife of Annis Spear of Litchfield, Maine* (Portland, Maine, 1958)
- Sarah Stone Anc Walter Goodwin Davis, *The Ancestry of Sarah Stone, Wife of James Patten of Arundel (Kennebunkport) Maine* (Portland, Maine, 1930)
- Savage James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, 4 volumes (Boston 1860-1862; rpt. Baltimore 1965)
- SayVR *The Vital Records of Saybrook Colony, 1635-1860*, ed. Elizebeth Bull Plimpton (Old Saybrook, Connecticut, 1985)
- SChR *The Records of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629-1736*, ed. Richard D. Pierce (Salem 1974)
- SCC *Records of the Suffolk County Court, 1671-1680*, 2 vols., in *Publications of The Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, vols. 29 and 30 (Boston, 1933)
- Scott Gen Mary Lovering Holman, *The Scott Genealogy....* (Boston 1919)
- Scrapbook *The Plymouth Scrap Book, The Oldest Original Documents Extant In Plymouth Archives....*, ed. Charles Henry Pope (Boston 1918)

- ScVR *Vital Records of Scituate, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 volumes (Boston 1909)
- Sewall *The Diary of Samuel Sewall*, Volume One 1674-1708, Volume Two 1709-1729, ed. M. Halsey Thomas (New York 1973)
- Shepard *Thomas Shepard's Confessions*, Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Volume 58, ed. George Selement & Bruce C. Woolley (Boston 1981)
- Sibley John Langdon Sibley, *Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University, 1642-1689*, 3 volumes (Cambridge 1873-1885)
- Simon Stone Gen J. Gardner Bartlett, *Simon Stone Genealogy ...* (Boston 1926)
- Shattuck Lemuel Shattuck, *A History of the Town of Concord...* (Boston 1835)
- SLR *Suffolk Deeds*, Volumes 1 through 14 (Boston 1880-1906). Citations to later volumes are from the microfilm copies of the originals.
- Small Gen Lora Altine Woodbury Underhill, *Descendants of Edward Small of New England and the Allied Families with Tracings of English Ancestry*, revised edition, 3 volumes (Boston and New York, 1934)
- Snow-Estes Nora E. Snow, *The Snow-Estes Ancestry*, 2 volumes (Hillburn, New York, 1939)
- SoTR *The First Book of Records of the Town of Southampton...* (Sag-Harbor, New York, 1874)
- Spencer Wilbur D. Spencer, *Pioneers on Maine Rivers with Lists to 1651...* (Portland, Maine, 1930; rpt. Bowie, Maryland, 1990)
- SPR Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records

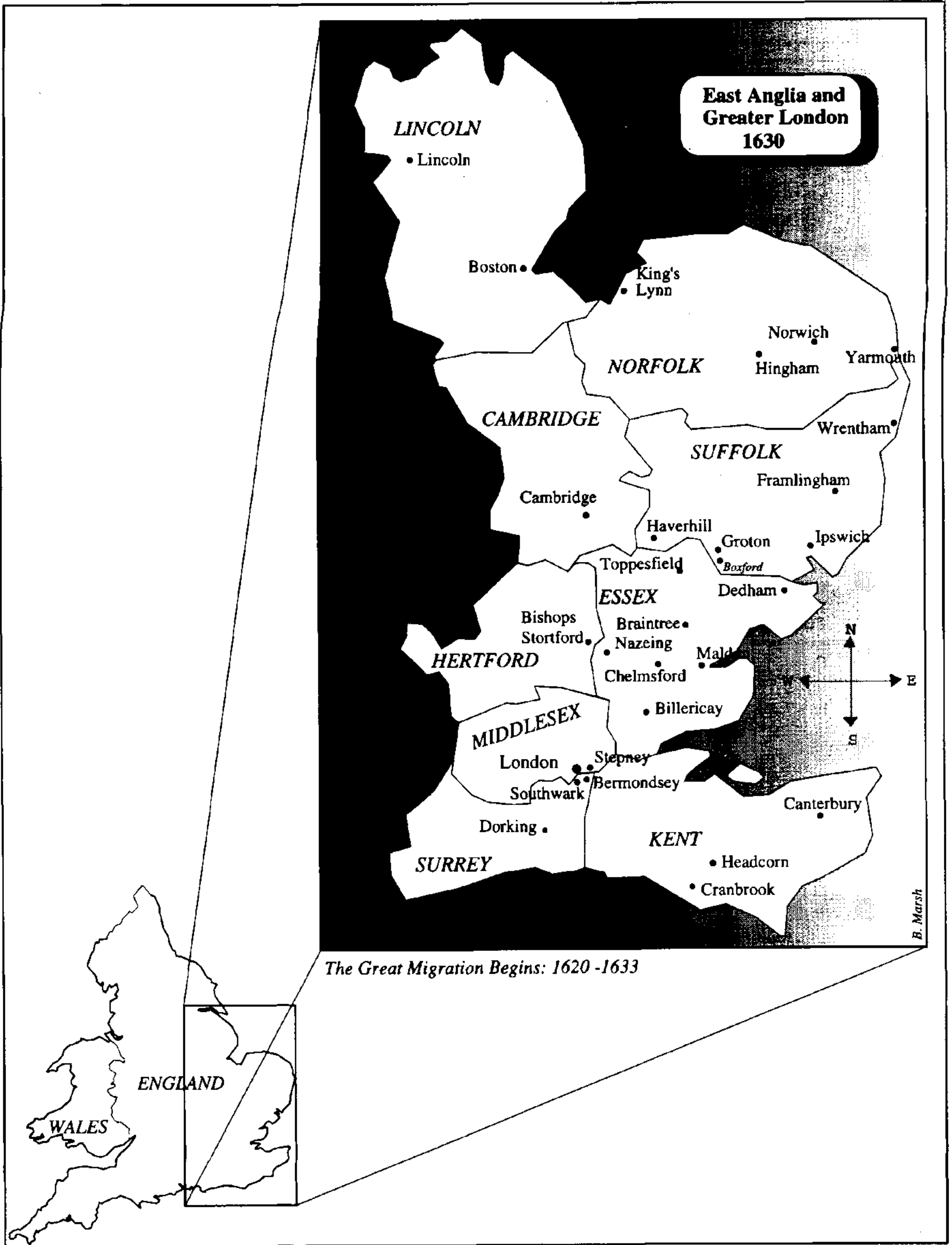
lxx	<i>The Great Migration Begins</i>
SPR NS	Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records, New Series
SpTR	Springfield, Massachusetts, Town Records
Stevens-Miller Anc	Mary Lovering Holman (and Winifred Lovering Holman), <i>Ancestry of Colonel John Harrington Stevens and his wife Frances Helen Miller</i> , 2 volumes (n.p. 1948, 1951)
StLR	Stamford Land Records
STR	<i>Town Records of Salem, Massachusetts, 1634-1691</i> , 3 volumes (Salem 1868, 1913, 1934)
Stratton	Eugene Aubrey Stratton, <i>Plymouth Colony: Its History & People, 1620-1691</i> (Salt Lake City 1986)
StrVR Barbour	Stratford Vital Records, Barbour
StTR	Stamford Town Records
SVR Barbour	Stamford Vital Records, Barbour
SuBOP	Sudbury Book of Possesions
SuTR	Sudbury Town Records
SVR	<i>Vital Records of Salem, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849</i> , 6 volumes (Salem 1916-1925; rpt. Newburyport, Massachusetts, 1988)
SwVR	<i>Vital Records of Swansea, Massachusetts To 1850</i> , transcribed by H.L. Peter Rounds (Boston 1992)
TAG	<i>The American Genealogist</i> , Volume 9 to present (1932+)
TG	<i>The Genealogist</i> , Volume 1 to present (1980+)

- Thomas Cooke Gen Jane Fletcher Fiske, *Thomas Cooke of Rhode Island*, 2 volumes (Boxford, Massachusetts, 1987)
- Three Episodes Charles Francis Adams, *Three Episodes of Massachusetts History*, 2 volumes (Boston and New York, 1903)
- Three Visitors Sydney V. James, Jr., *Three Visitors to Early Plymouth* (Plymouth 1963)
- Topo Dict Charles Edward Banks, *Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650*, ed. Elijah Ellsworth Brownell (Philadelphia 1937; rpt. Baltimore 1957)
- Torrey Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, 12 volumes, original manuscript, New England Historic Genealogical Society
- Trelawny Papers *The Trelawny Papers*, ed. James Phinney Baxter, Collections of the Maine Historical Society, 2nd Series, Volume 3 (Portland, Maine, 1884)
- Venn John Venn and J.A. Venn, *Alumni Cantabrigienses, Part I (From the Earliest Times to 1751)*, 4 volumes (Cambridge 1922-1927)
- WaBOP "Lands, Grants, Divisions, Allotments, Possessions and Proprietors' Book," Section Two in *Watertown Records Comprising the First and Second Books of Town Proceedings ...* (Watertown 1894)
- WaChR Watertown Church Records, Watertown Town Records, volume 4
- Waterhouse Anc Walter Goodwin Davis, *The Ancestry of Joseph Waterhouse, 1754-1837, of Standish, Maine* (Portland 1949)

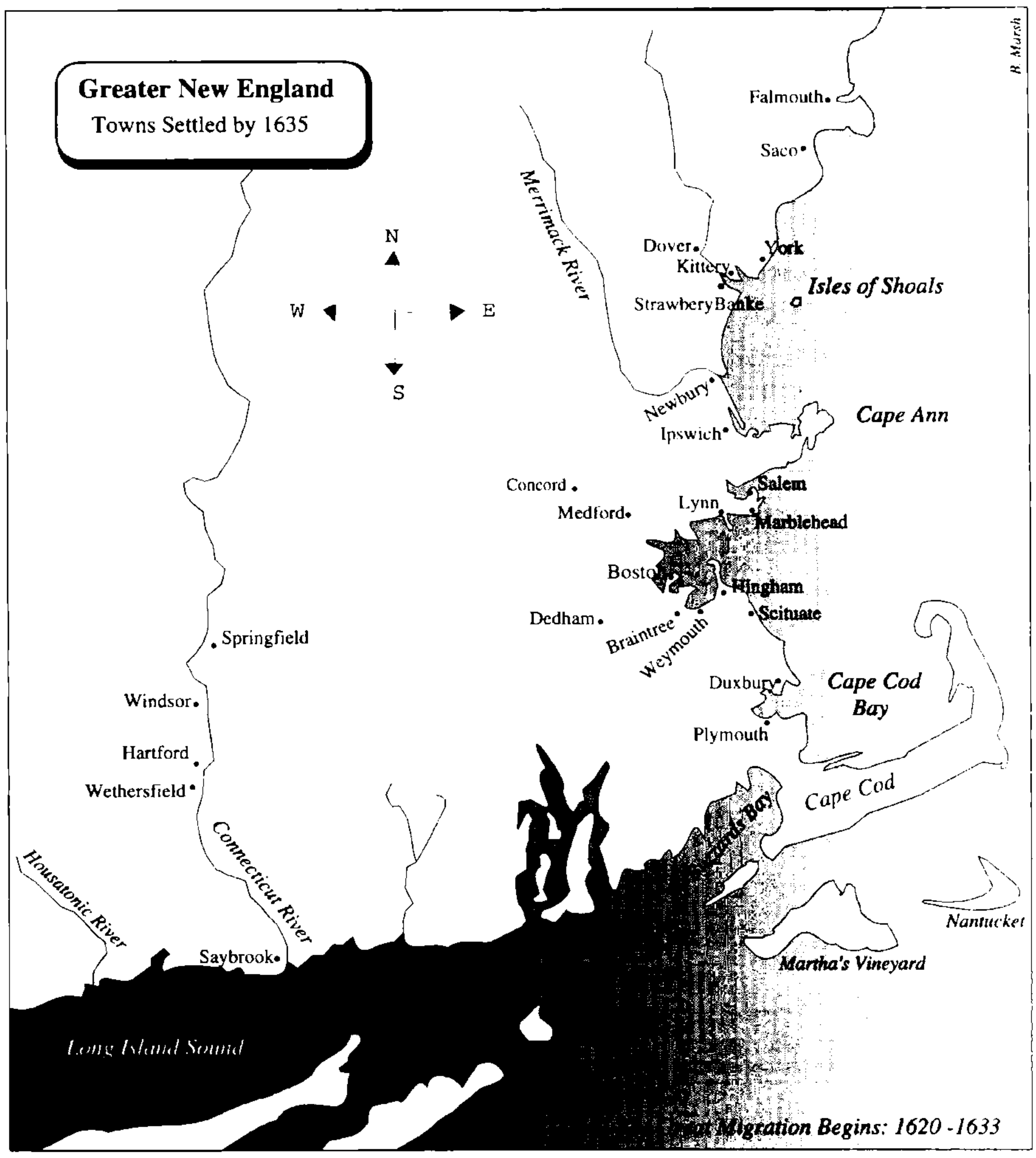
- Waterman Gen E.F. Waterman, *The Waterman Family*, ed. Donald Lines Jacobus, 3 volumes (New Haven 1939-1954)
- Waters Henry FitzGilbert Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings In England*, 2 volumes (Boston 1901)
- WaTR "Records of Town Proceedings - First and Second Books," Section One in *Watertown Records Comprising the First and Second Books of Town Proceedings ...* (Watertown 1894)
- WaVR "Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages - First Book and Supplement," Section Three in *Watertown Records Comprising the First and Second Books of Town Proceedings ...* (Watertown 1894)
- Welles Gen Donna Holt Siemiatkoski, *The Descendants of Governor Thomas Welles of Connecticut, 1590-1658 and his wife Alice Tomes* (Baltimore 1990)
- Wethersfield Hist Henry Reed Stiles, *The History of Ancient Wethersfield*, 2 vols., (New York 1904; rpt. Somersworth, New Hampshire, 1987)
- WetVR Barbour Wethersfield Vital Records, Barbour Collection, Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut
- WeVR *Vital Records of Weymouth, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 volumes (Boston 1910)
- Weymouth Hist George Walter Chamberlain, *History of Weymouth, Massachusetts, Volumes Three and Four, Genealogy of Weymouth Families* (Weymouth 1923; rpt. Baltimore 1984, 2 volumes in 1)
- WeyTR Weymouth, Massachusetts, Town Records
- Whiteway *William Whiteway of Dorchester His Diary 1618 to 1635* (Dorchester, Dorsetshire, 1991)

- WiLR Windsor, Connecticut, Deeds (microfilm of original at Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut)
- Windsor Hist Henry Reed Stiles, *The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut ...*, 2 vols. (Hartford, 1891-92)
- WiVR Windsor Vital Records, typescript, Connecticut State Library (1918-29)
- WiVR Barbour Windsor Vital Records, Barbour Collection, Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut
- WJ John Winthrop, *The History of New England from 1630 to 1649*, ed. James Savage, 2 volumes (Boston 1853). Citations herein refer to the pagination of the 1853 and not the 1826 edition, even though the index to the 1853 edition continues to use the 1826 pagination.
- Wood William Wood, *New England's Prospect*, ed. Alden T. Vaughan (Amherst 1977)
- Worthley Harold Field Worthley, *An Inventory of the Records of the Particular (Congregational) Churches of Massachusetts Gathered 1620-1805*, in *Harvard Theological Studies*, volume 25 (Cambridge 1970)
- WoVR Edward F. Johnson, *Woburn Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, from 1640 to 1873*, 4 parts (Woburn 1890-1894)
- WP *Winthrop Papers, 1498-1654*, 6 volumes, various editors (Boston 1925-1992)
- Wyman Thomas Bellows Wyman, *The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts: 1629-1818*, 2 volumes (Boston 1879; rpt. in 1 volume Somersworth, New Hampshire, 1982)

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- YLR *York Deeds*, 18 volumes (Portland, Maine, 1887-1910)
- York Hist Charles Edward Banks, *History of York, Maine*, 2 volumes (Boston 1931, 1935)
- Young's First Planters Alexander Young, ed., *Chronicles of the First Planters of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay ...* (Boston 1846; rpt. Baltimore 1975)
- Young's Pilgrim Fathers Alexander Young, ed., *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth ...* (Boston 1844; rpt. Baltimore 1974)

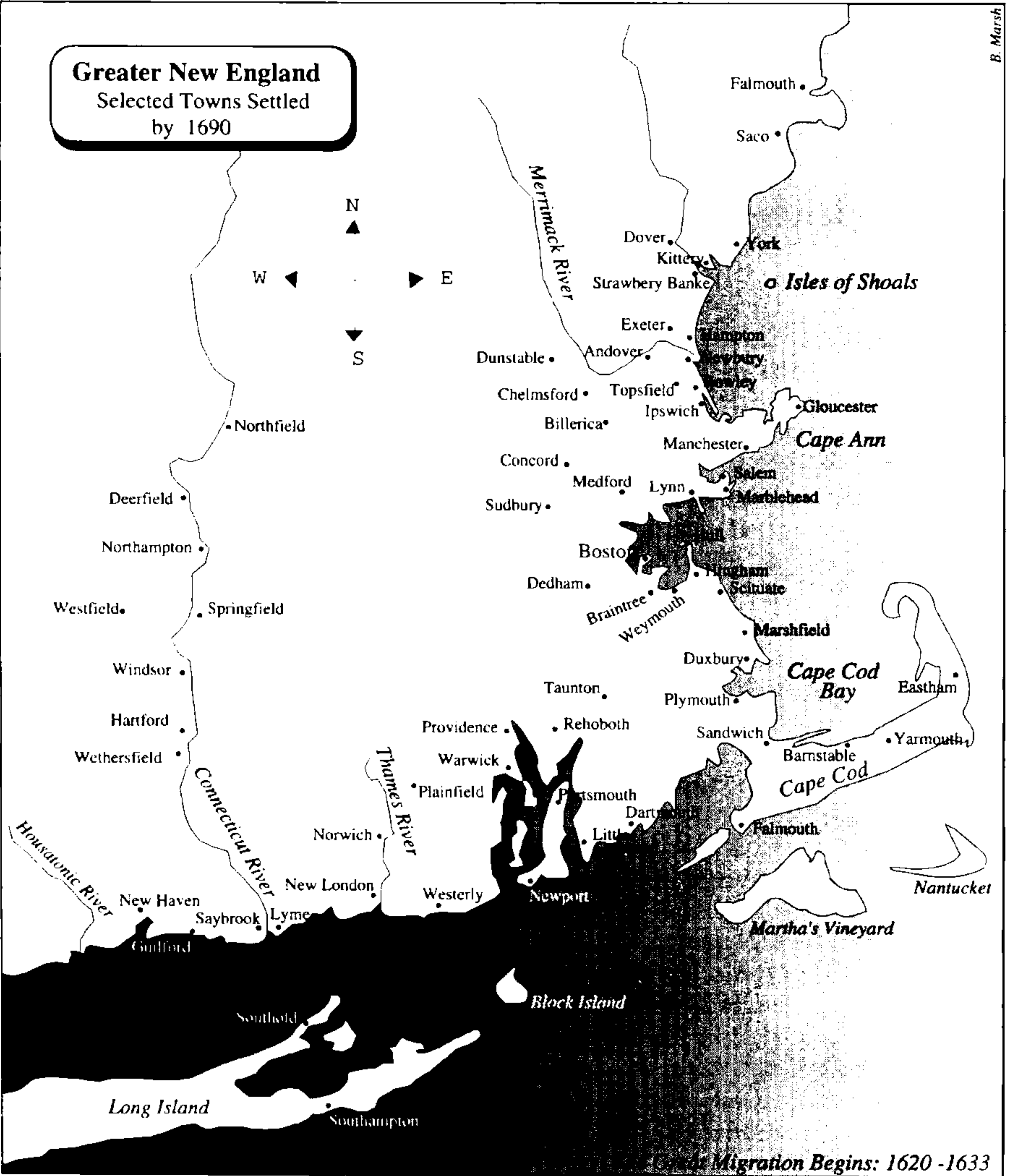


**Greater New England
Towns Settled by 1635**



Migration Begins: 1620 - 1633

Greater New England
Selected Towns Settled
by 1690



Great Migration Begins: 1620-1633