

Progenitors of the Progeny of Matthew R. and Helen (King) Thompson

Part 3 of 3

By Matthew Roy Thompson. Published by the author in Monmouth, Oregon,
1971 and 1977.

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4 MAT ROY THOMPSON

Roy (4) entered college at the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1890 in the class of 1894. He transferred to Leland Stanford University when it opened in the San Francisco Bay area of California at the beginning of his sophomore year. The "panic" of 1893 terminated his college education before graduation.

Roy (4) worked for a number of years around the turn of the century in the right of way department of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Tacoma, Washington. Later he was chief engineer on some large residential development projects in the Tacoma area and in the San Francisco Bay area of California. In 1912-1914 he was County Engineer for Pierce County, Washington (Tacoma), developing what was said to be the longest concrete road system of any county in the country at that time. Pierce County is a rugged county, and Roy's (4) philosophy for making it accessible by concrete roads was to build many miles of nine feet wide paving instead of fewer miles of wider roads.

For a number of years during World War One and thereafter, Roy was in the Valuation Department of the Burlington Railroad, Chicago.

During the period 1925-1931 he designed and built "Death Valley Scotty's Castle" in Death Valley, California. Thereafter, he worked as engineer on other projects in California.

After World War Two, Roy went to Okinawa on the design and construction of the drainage system for the huge American military establishment there. The war time drainage system constructed by the military engineers had proven unsatisfactory because of gradient complexities presented by the difficult terrain.

Roy was quite talented in many ways. In his business career, he was something of an innovator, not tied to traditional procedures. In his private life, he was a capable musician, both instrumental and vocal, and was a capable artist in black and white.

Clashing personal philosophies and value systems eventually lead to estrangement between Roy and his wife Patience (5), which culminated in divorce in 1931.

5 PATIENCE TERESA O'HARA

Patience (5) had an adventurous childhood and womanhood, and continued her zest for new experiences, new ideas, and new knowledge until her death in 1960 at the age of 87.

While a resident student at the St Marys Academy, Portland, Oregon, 1878-1883, ages 5 to 10, she sometimes accompanied the nuns on their horse and buggy trips to the Indian Mission on a reservation some 60 miles away.

In 1883, at the age of ten, she made the train trip alone from Portland to St Louis to stay with her aunts there. Being childishly unfamiliar with handling money, she had eaten all her food and spent all her money long before the train arrived in St Louis. She resigned herself to the consequences of her actions, and would have spent the last day and a half of her trip without food if concerned fellow passengers had not taken care of the lone child.

After spending several years with her aunts in St Louis, she rejoined her father in Tacoma, Washington. There, she graduated from Tacoma High School in June, 1891, in the second class to graduate from that school.

In 1892 and 1893, Patience (5) was in Sherman and Denton, Texas, living with her mother's sister, Mrs Jacob (Margaret McKeever) Cullers and Patience's own sister. (Patience's parents had separated about 15 years earlier). While in Sherman, Texas, she attended the North Texas Female Academy, a "finishing school" for girls with emphasis on "social and domestic arts", which the students apparently translated freely as "parties and boys".

Returning to Tacoma, she became a nurse at the Fannie Paddock Hospital (now Tacoma General), an occupation which, up to that time, was not a socially acceptable one for "ladies".

Even after her marriage in 1896, she still moved about extensively in Washington, California and Oregon.

She was strongly independent, a trait that contributed to her divorce from Matt Roy Thompson (4) in 1931.

She was an avid horsewoman until she was injured in a fall (not from a horse) about 1915.

Patience was an early patron of commercial flying, and had been a passenger on the "big" four-seat "airliners" before the end of the 1920's.

8 GEORGE WASHINGTON THOMPSON

George Washington Thompson moved to Tacoma, Washington, in 1887, with his wife and children. There, he was a prominent real estate man and minor financier. He was one of the promoters of the electric trolley line between Tacoma and Steilacoom, which was said to be one of the longest "interurban" trolley lines of its time. A street in Tacoma, Thompson Ave, is named for him.

Overextended financially, which was rather typical of the expansive optimism of the times, the "panic of 1893" wiped out George's (8) small fortune, a loss from which he had not recovered at the time of his death in 1898.

Prior to coming to Tacoma, George (8) was a banker in Chattanooga, Tennessee for a short time, where he established the City Saving Bank. Prior to Chattanooga, he was Editor and Publisher (along with a man named Ainsworth) of the "Dunlap (Iowa) Reporter", and a banker and real estate man in that city.

George enlisted in the 8th Illinois Cavalry August 15, 1862, as a private, and was discharged from that regiment December 25, 1863, as a corporal, immediately reenlisting in the 25th U. S. Colored Troops, where he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant January 19, 1864. He was mustered out from the 25th Colored on December 8, 1865. There are some indications that he was mustered out as a captain, but the War Department Pension Office record shows nothing with respect to his rank subsequent to his promotion to 2nd Lieutenant.

10 JAMES H. O'HARA

At the time of the Civil War, James' (10) branch of the O'Haras was a St Louis family of Southern sympathies. James was in Mexico when the war broke out, having "run away" to that country from St Louis University, a Jesuit school, to escape what he considered the rigors of religious training. He hurried back to his own country and enlisted July 5, 1861, at his port of reentry, New Orleans, in the 15th Louisiana Infantry, CSA. The 15th Louisiana became part of Stonewall Jackson's Brigade, and later Division, in Virginia, where James (10) was promoted to sergeant.

James was wounded August 9, 1862, in the Battle of Cedar Run, or Cedar Mountain, which took place on the eastern slope of Cedar Mountain about 20 miles northeast of Charlottesville, Va, and a few miles west of Culpepper Court House.

The Battle of Cedar Run (Confederate name) was an attack by a Confederate force consisting of Jackson's Division, Early's Division, and Hill's Division, on Pope's Union force consisting McDowell's Corps, Sigel's army of mountaineers and Germans, and Bank's Corps from the Shenandoah Valley which, at that time, had not been welded into a cohesive army. In a sharp one day battle, Jackson put Bank's Corps to rout with heavy loss.

This Battle of Cedar Run was the opening battle in the campaign that culminated in the Confederate's smashing defeat of the Union forces at the Second Battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, and the expulsion of all Union troops from Virginia. This victory, together with the concurrent Confederate victories in Tennessee and Kentucky, may have been the high water mark of the Confederacy militarily, and in the probabilities of its recognition by Britain as an independent nation. It was as close as the Confederacy came to winning the war.

After a slow recovery from his wound, Sgt. O'Hara (10) was detailed to duty in early 1863 in the "Nitro and Mining Bureau" in Richmond, Va. In June, 1863, he was granted a sick leave. While on this leave, he made his way to St Louis to visit his folks. St Louis was well behind the "enemy lines" and was an important staging and supply point for the Union army. James (10) was captured there by Union troops. He was released on his parole not to take up arms against the Union, and he returned to Mexico. He is recorded in the Confederate records as Absent Without Official Leave.

While in Mexico this second time, where he was in a mining venture, James (10) was stabbed. Apparently dead, funeral services were read over him. The semi-conscience James could hear the services but could not indicate that he was still alive. He was saved by an American associate who insisted that James did not seem to be dead.

Returning to the United States, James established a produce business at the docks in Kansas City, Missouri, about 1870. He married there in 1870 and Patience (5) was born there in 1873. Leaving Kansas City, he was in business in San Francisco around 1878. Then on to Portland, Oregon, where he had his office,

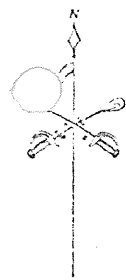
1879-1888, on the docks where the memorial to the battleship Oregon is now, 1970, located.

From 1888 until his death in 1895, he was in Tacoma, Washington, as Agent for several steamship companies.

In Tacoma, James H. O'Hara was known as "Captain" O'Hara because of his long association with steamboating.

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10



I. MAP OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE CAVALRY BRIGADE

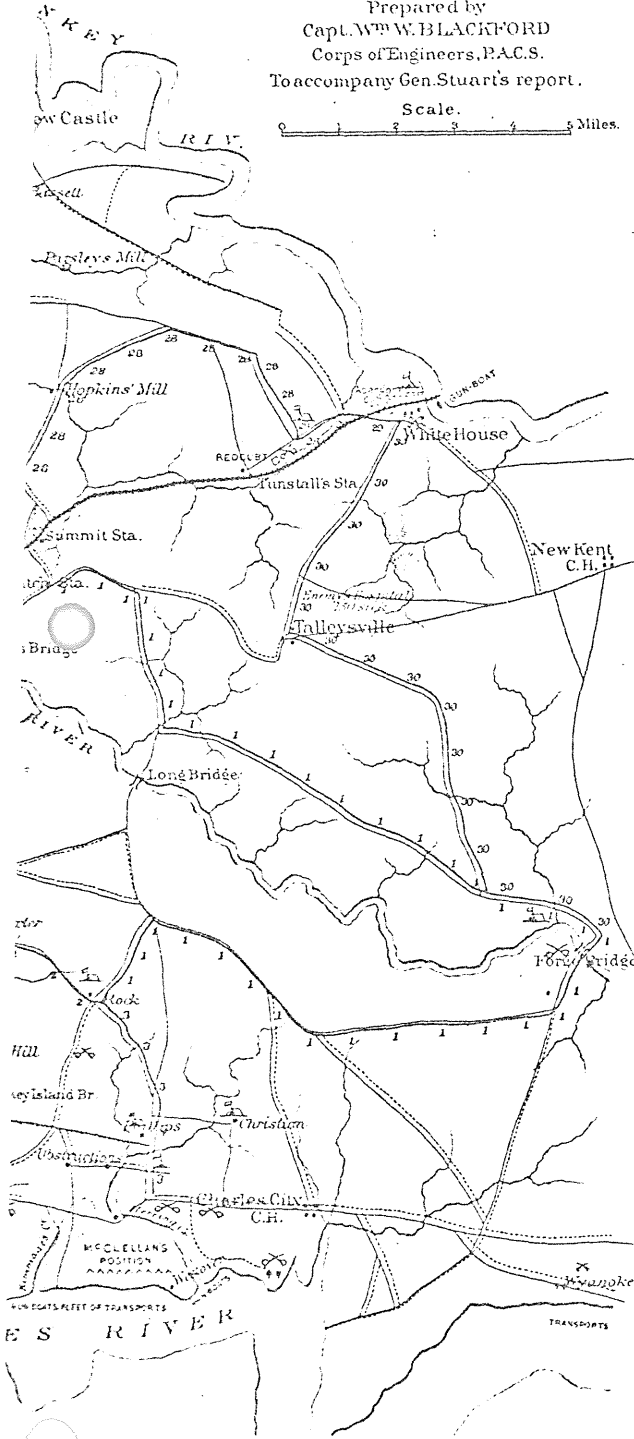
Commanded by
Brig. Gen. J. E. B. STUART
from
25 June to 10 July 1862.

Prepared by
Capt. W. W. BLACKFORD
Corps of Engineers, P.A.C.S.

To accompany Gen. Stuart's report.

Scale.

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles.



LEGEND

United States Forces

1st Position

2d Position

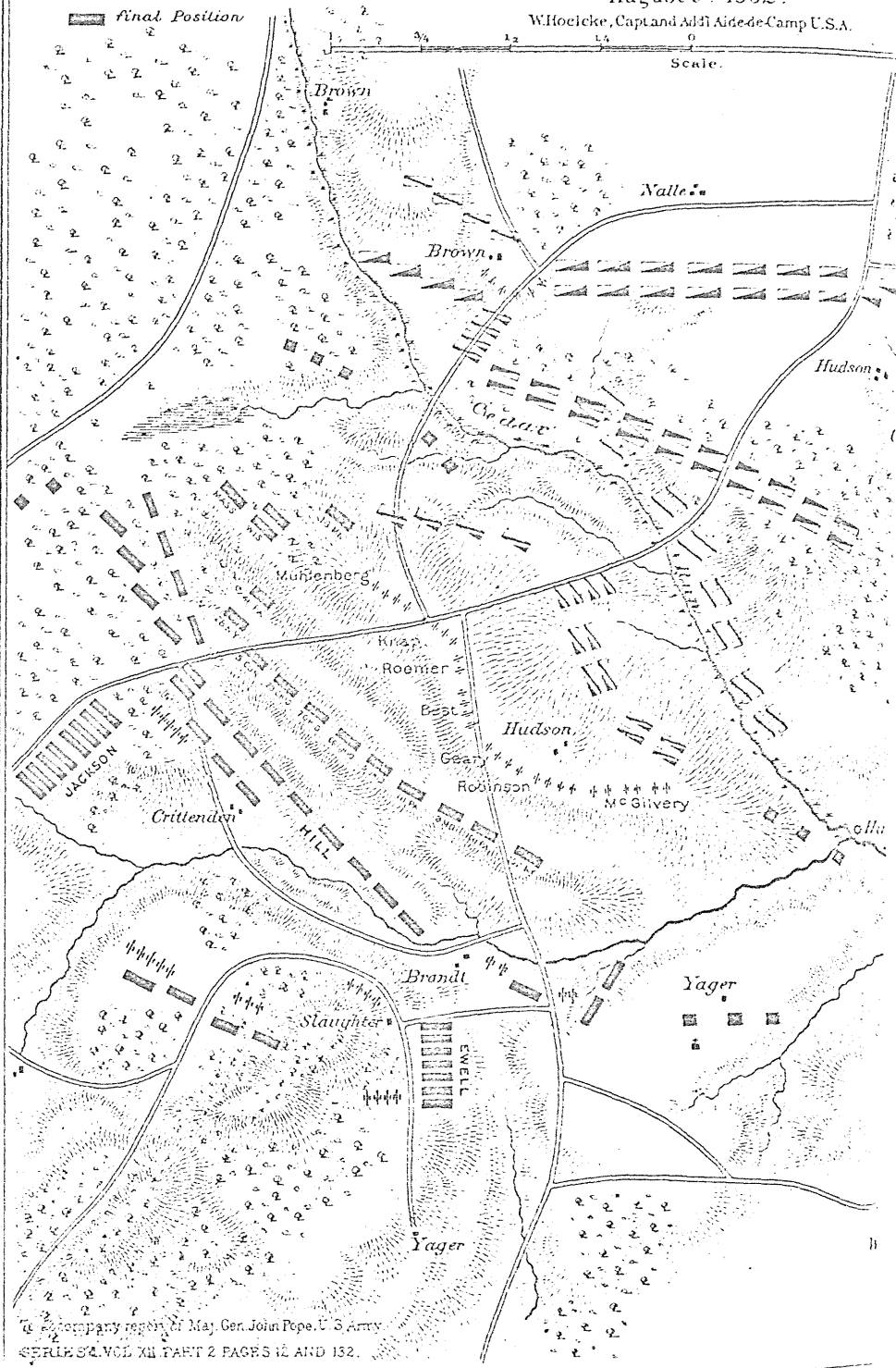
3d Position

Final Position

Rebel Forces

2d Position

Final Position



MAP No 2 OPERATIONS of the ARMY OF VIRGINIA under Maj Gen. JOHN POPE

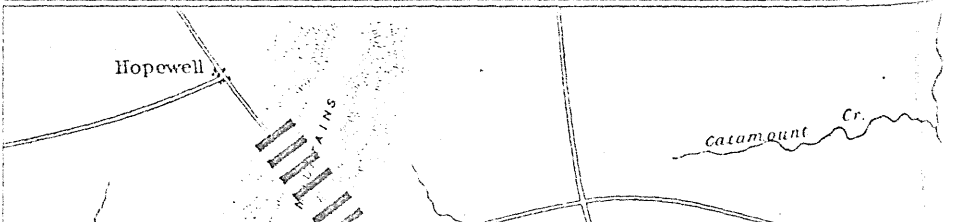
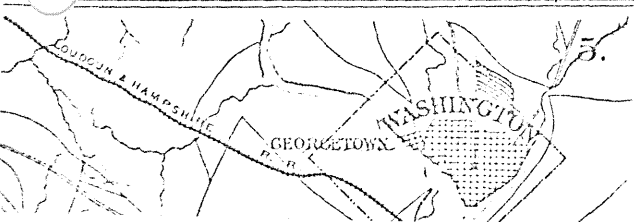
BATTLE-FIELD OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN

August 9th 1862.

W. Hoelcke, Capt and Adjt Aide de Camp U.S.A.

Scale.

to accompany report of Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army
SERIES 2, VOL XII PART 2 PAGES 12 AND 132.



Item No. 7132, Oregon Archives, State Library Building, Salem.
The full petition has 188 signatures. The seventh signature in the right column is that of William S. King (12). Oregon Penitentiary record:
Prisoner No. 13: John Miller, Jackson County.
Committed: 5/29/1855; Assault with intent to kill.
Released: 5/7/1857; Expiration of sentence.

7132

To his Excellency Geo. J. Curry, Governor
of the Territory of Oregon

We the undersigned
and Citizens of Oregon do most humbly
petition you to pardon John Miller
who was convicted, at the March Term
of the United States District Court in
Jackson County, Oregon, and sentenced
to confinement in the Penitentiary for
the term of two years for the crime of
killing an Indian, your petitioning
desires it unnecessary to give any parti-
culars of the case, but prays that the
said John Miller may be released from
his sentence and again set at liberty
among the Citizens of Oregon, being 1854

Robt. Lauder
Harmon Smith
Samuel Owens
James Wattle
Levi Smith
Wm. J. Smith
Joseph Trull
William Carter
S. F. Chadwick
D. H. ...

Wm. M. Barr
Thomas Mott
H. J. Stratton
Thomas East
Benjamin Taylor
James Johnson
William S. King
...

16 REUBEN THOMPSON JR

The following is copied from "History of Whiteside County, Ill", Morrison Ill, 1877.

"Reuben Thompson" (Jr, 16) "was a native of the State of Vermont and was born Jan. 10, 1794. His parents" (Reuben Thompson Sr, 32, and Chloe Dodge Thompson, 33) "moved to New York State when he was quite young. He remained in that State until 1818, when he settled in the town of Salem, Meigs County, Ohio, and in December 1841 came to Whiteside County and purchased a farm in Section 35 in the present town of Fenton".

"The Biographical Record of Whiteside County, Illinois", S. J. Clarke Publishing Co, Chicago, 1900, says Reuben Thompson Jr (16), "After completing his education, he worked at farming until the war of 1812, when he entered the army". (We find no pension record of him serving in the army in that war, but Oneida County NY, where he was living at the time, was in the area of substantial military activity in that war, and a 17 or 18 year old boy such as Reuben Jr was probably in it). "After the war he removed to Meigs County Ohio, and there made his home for many years. He became quite well-to-do, owning about four hundred acres of land in that County. In 1839 he came to Illinois, accompanied by his sons Reuben M. and Elisha K., traveling overland with a four-horse team to Whiteside County, stopping at Jacobstown, Mount Pleasant township, a small place, where his brother, Harvey Thompson, operated a sawmill and grist-mill owned by Jonathan Haines. Leaving his sons here, he and his brother went to Iowa and located near what is now Mechanicsville. During the following winter they joined him and took up a claim there. In 1841 they returned to this county, where our subject" (Reuben Mather Thompson, son of Reuben Jr, 16) "operated the Charles Clark farm on shares for one season, receiving one-fourth of the produce. On his father's return to Whiteside county from Iowa, he bought a claim of William L. Clark and then went back to Ohio, where the remainder of his family was still living. Bringing them to this state, he lived upon the first claim for a few years, and then removed to another in Fenton township, a half mile from the first, upon which he made his home until his death in the spring of 1850". (As it was Reuben Jr, 16, who died in the spring of 1850, the "he" in the foregoing sentence apparently is Reuben Jr). "At that time he had between four and five hundred acres of land in this county. His first wife died in 1827. . . . For his second wife he" (Reuben Jr, 16) "married Mrs. Hettie (McMillen) Robinson, widow of Fain Robinson, who died leaving three children. By this second union there were nine children". (The seventh child was George Washington Thompson, 8, born March 26 1842).

20 JAMES P. O'HARA

James P. O'Hara (20) had a good education, was a son of a moderately well to do family, received moderately substantial inheritances from both his father (in 1851) and his mother (in 1868), and married into a well to do family (Clanceys), but did not seem to husband his money. Family tradition has it, with some support from the will of Kean O'Hara (40), that the young O'Haras made merry at the Mardi Gras Balls in New Orleans "before the War", and James (20) was indebted to his father for \$1,800 ("loaned him long since") at the time of his father's death in 1851, which may indicate an attitude toward money that was less than respectful. Patience O'Hara (Thompson) (5) recalled that her aunts in St Louis referred to her grandfather in the 1880's as "that wild James".

The reported occupations of James were:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Source</u>
1848	Steamboat captain	St Louis City Directory, 1848
1850	Merchant	1850 Frankfort, Ky, census. Wealth shown as \$1,000
1852- 1860	Blacksmith*	St Louis City Directories
1870	Manufacturer	1870 Frankfort, Ky, census. Wealth shown as \$15,000
1880	Gambler	1880 Frankfort, Ky, census

*From what can be judged of his character, it seems more likely that this means that James P. (20) had some kind of iron working plant than that he was the typical brawny armed smithy.

32 REUBEN THOMPSON SR

Reuben Thompson Sr (32) enlisted in the Revolutionary Army at Charlton, Mass (near the intersection of the boundaries of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island) on May 15 1778, at the age of 15. His younger brother, Nathan Thompson, and his cousins Elisha Thompson, John Thompson, and Elija Thompson, also enlisted at Charlton. His older brother, Peter Thompson, had already enlisted at Rindge, Cheshire County, NH (a couple of miles north of the Massachusetts line and about 65 miles east of the Vermont line) in June 1776.

Reuben Sr's initial enlistments were for nine months, but he reenlisted at the expiration of each enlistment, and on March 25 1780, he enlisted for the duration of the War.

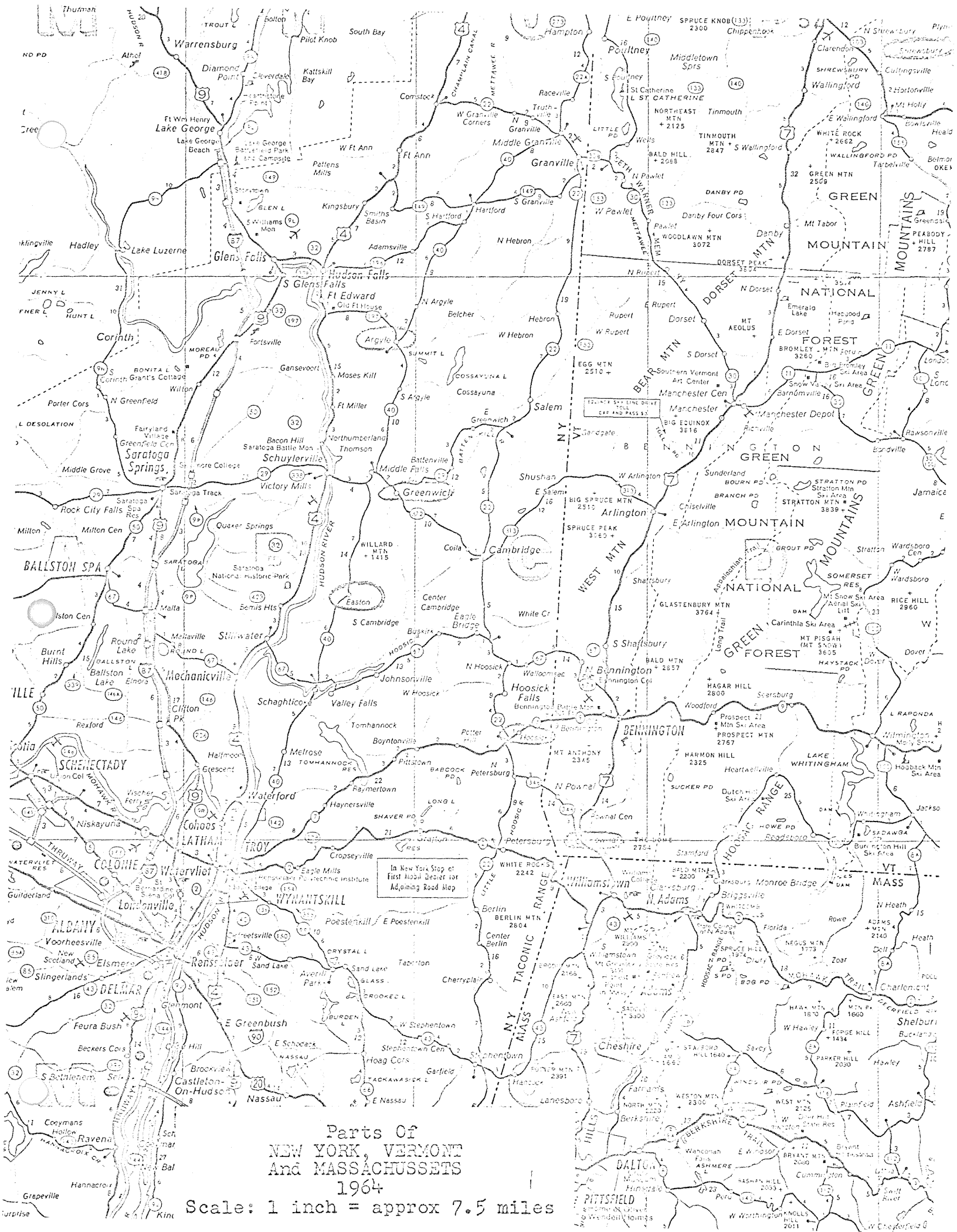
Reuben Sr (32) initially served in Gen. John Nixon's Brigade of the Massachusetts Line, and most of his time was spent near the east bank of the Hudson River in the West Point to White Plains area. His rank was Private and later Fifer.

Reuben Sr traveled extensively after the War. Apparently he returned to Charlton about 1782-1783 when he was mustered out. His subsequent travels, as stated in his pension papers, are shown in the left hand column below, with supplementing information shown in the right hand column:

<u>Location Per Pension Papers</u>	<u>Supplementing Information</u>
Windsor Mass (in Berkshire County at the northwest corner of Massachusetts)	He married in Windsor about 1785
Hoosick NY (in Rennsalaer County, which adjoins the westerly boundaries of Massachusetts and Vermont where those boundaries intersect the boundary of New York)	
Shrewsbury *(Rutland County) Vt.	
Argyle NY (Washington County) about 10 miles SE of Hudson Falls NY and about 10 miles west of Vermont	In Argyle NY 1790 census. He and his wife Chloe (33) were shown as members of the church at Bottenkill, now Greenwich, NY (which is 10 miles of Argyle) from 1790 to 1798.

*Shrewsbury is about 50 miles north of the Massachusetts line and about 20 miles east of the New York line. It is about 40 miles northeast of Argyle NY.

<u>Location Per Pension Papers</u>	<u>Supplementing Information</u>
Steuben NY (Oneida County), about 15 Miles north of Utica, NY	In Steuben NY 1800 census
Deerfield NY (Oneida County)	In Deerfield NY 1810 census
Marcellus NY (Onandaga County) 5 miles southwest of Syracuse	In Marcellus NY 1820 census
Harmony NY (Chautauqua County) in extreme southwest New York State, about 10 miles east of Pennsylvania line and about 10 miles south of Lake Erie	In Harmony NY 1830 census
Wattsburg Pa 1837	
Gallia County Ohio (in south- eastern Ohio where Gallipolis is located), with son Reuben Jr (16), from the fall of 1837 until September 1838.	
Fredonia NY (Chautauqua County) in 1839	
Sherman NY (Chautauqua County) adjoining Harmony NY, in 1839 with his son-in-law, Joseph Hubbard	In Sherman NY 1840 census
Buried in Pomfret Twp (in which Fredonia is located) Chautauqua County NY in June 1844	



Parts Of
NEW YORK, VERMONT
And MASSACHUSETTS
1964

Scale: 1 inch = approx 7.5 miles

40 KEAN O'HARA

Kean O'Hara (40) was a distinguished educator in Kentucky in the first half of the 19th century. He came to America about 1798, with his father, James O'Hara (80) and his two brothers;- Charles, who later settled in Georgia, and James. James, 80, and his three sons were Catholics and supported the 1798 insurrection in Ireland, and as a result, had to flee the country when the insurrection was crushed.

Kean (40) established schools and taught in Franklin, Woodford, Scott, and Mercer Counties in the Blue Grass area of Kentucky, and in Henderson County, Kentucky. On April 10, 1839, he advertised as follows in the Commonwealth newspaper of Frankfort, Ky:

CLIFTON ACADEMY

The undersigned having purchased the property of the Honorable Charles Allen, near Frankfort, Kentucky, and thus obtained a situation according fully with his views, will open on the first Monday in January next, a select boarding school for young gentlemen. He proposes to the public, and especially to the numerous, highly respectable families who have so long and so generously patronized him, to instruct the youth who may be confided to his care, in the English, French, Latin and Greek languages, and in a liberal and extensive course of Mathematics, pure and mixed, with all the accompanying illustrative studies necessary to render progress solid and permanent. He begs leave to assure those who may become his patrons, that his best efforts will be continuously exerted to make this institution substantially useful and worthy of their confidence; and that his paternal care in forming the literary taste and moral habits of his pupils will never be intermitted.

Terms: For tuition and board, including washing, lodging, fuel and light, per session of 5 1/2 months, in advance, \$60.00. Tuition alone of day scholars who will be expected to give punctual attendance, and conform to the classification of boarders, \$20.00. No extra charge except for medical attendance, and for books and stationery, which the undersigned will furnish; and no absent time will be accounted for, unless occasioned by sickness.

Kean O'Hara

Among Kean's students was Zachary Taylor, later General and President of the United States. The following is quoted from the files of the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky:

General Taylor made a detour from his line of travel to Washington D. C. to be inaugurated President, in order to visit his old instructor (Kean O'Hara, 40), then living in Frankfort, Kentucky. It was an appealing

scene when the great soldier, then an old man, bowed himself in grateful homage before the venerable preceptor of his youth, and in a few, but earnest words, thanked him for the care bestowed upon his early education, to which he chiefly attributed all the achievements of his after life.

We have not been able to establish the exact ancestry of "our" O'Haras before they came to America from Ireland, but we have developed some clues. For instance, the book "O'Haras of Annaghmore, John C. McTernon, Ed, Historic Sligo, Yeats Country Publications, Sligo, Ireland, 1965" states:

"Theodore O'Hara, 1820-1967, the American poet and soldier, was kinsman of the Sligo O'Haras". As Theodore O'Hara was a brother of James P. O'Hara, 20, and the son of Kean O'Hara, 40, that ties "our" O'Haras into some kinsman relationship with the Sligo O'Haras, which it has not been possible to define exactly.

The editor of the above mentioned book, John C. McTernon, in a letter to Matthew R. Thompson May 6, 1969, states that there were two Sligo branches of the O'Hara family, O'HARAS RIAGH and O'HARAS BUIDHE, and that "It is very probable that your ancestors were O'Hara Riagh, but apart from that I could not venture to offer any more definite information".

The Chief Herald of the Genealogical Office, Dublin Castle, in a report to Matthew R. Thompson, states that, while "no definite information was traced on the ancestry of Kean O'Hara (40) who emigrated to America around 1799 . . . the Christian name Kean (Keane or Kane) features in three generations of the pedigree of the O'Haras of Nymphsfield, Co. Sligo" in the 1600's and 1700's. He further writes "Though the appearance of the Christian name Kean in the O'Hara family sought in this inquiry may be significant, no link has been found to connect them definitely with the O'Haras of Nymphsfield".

On the assumption that Kean O'Hara, 40, is some kin to the Sligo O'Haras, the following is quoted regarding them:

1. From the report of the Chief Herald:-

"Extract on O'Hara from MacLysaght: Irish Families, pages 172-3:-

"The O'Haras are an important Irish sept of distinguished origin. They are descended from Eaghra (pronounced Ara), who was chief of the Leyny in Co. Sligo, a scion of the family of Olioll Ollum, King of Munster. In Irish the name is O hEaghra, of which the Anglicized form O'Hara is a phonetic rendering. About 1350 this sept formed two divisions, the chiefs of which were called respectively O'Hara Boy (i. e., buide, tawny) and O'Hara Reagh (i. e., riabbach, grizzled). In the 'Composition Book of Connacht' 1585, O'Hara Boy is seated at Collooney and O'Hara Reagh at Ballyharry: the latter is a contemporary English attempt at writing Baile ui Eaghra or Ballyharra. A branch

migrated to Route, Co. Antrim. As might be expected, therefore, the O'Haras of to-day are chiefly found in Counties Sligo and Antrim . . .

"Among many distinguished O'Haras, the most natable, in addition to the three bishops of Achonry, were Kane O'Hara (1712-1782), author of the popular burlesque 'Midas', a Sligo man; James O'Hara (1752-1819), American revolutionary, son of John O'Hara, an Irishman; Theodore O'Hara (1820-1867) whose father Kean O'Hara" (40) "escaped from Ireland after participating with Lord Edward Fitzgerald in the 1798 insurrection; Most Rev. William O'Hara (1816-1899), first bishop of Scranton. The Sligo O'Haras who took the side of England were rewarded with a title (Baron Tyrawley) in the year 1706. One of the founders of Pittsburg, U. S. A., was an O'Hara. Maureen O'Hara, the Irish actress, has made the name well known over four continents".

2. From "O'Haras of Annaghmore":-

"The O'Haras are one of the oldest and most distinguished of Irish families . . .

"The O'Hara family have produced many persons of note. Between the years 1395 and 1435 three members of the clan were bishops of Achonry and successive chiefs of the name were patrons of the O'Huiginns, the renowned bardie family of Leyney. Cormac O'Hara, Lord of Leyney, who died in 1612, was responsible for the compilation of the 'Book of O'Hara' referred to above. Kean O'Hara, the 18th century burlesque writer, was born in Templehouse in 1712. After graduating from Trinity College he interested himself in music and composed the burlesques 'Midas' (Dublin 1764) and 'The Golden Pippin' (Dublin 1773). These were followed by a musical farce entitled 'Two Misers' (London 1781) and all three enjoyed successful runs at Covent Garden. Kean was also a gifted artist and a portrait of himself hangs in Annaghmore. He died in Dublin in 1782. A picturesque member of the family was Anthony Maria O'Hara, a grandson of Roderick of Ballyhara, who attained a position of consequence in the Russian diplomatic service of the 18th century. He was born in 1751 and quickly rose to rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Regiment of Belloserky in the service of the Empress of Russia. He was Knight of the Order of Malta and of the Imperial Order of Saint Vladimir.

"The O'Haras have figured prominently in public life for over three centuries. Between the years 1608 and 1848, six members of the family were High Sheriffs of County Sligo and on several occasions from 1783 to 1859 an O'Hara represented the county in Parliament. Charles O'Hara (1715-1776) was one of the most distinguished politicians of his day. He was on intimate terms with the ruling body in Ireland and this is evident from his correspondence with Edmund Burke published in Ross Hoffman's

'Edmund Burke' (Philadelphia, 1956) . . . Theodore O'Hara (1820-1867), the American poet and soldier, was a kinsman of the Sligo O'Haras. He served in both the Mexican War and the Civil War and edited the 'Louisville Times'. A poet of considerable merit, he is best remembered for his famous poem 'The Bivouac of the Dead' which commemorates the American soldiers killed in the Mexican War".

64 ICHABOD THOMPSON

After the epoch voyage of David (2048) and Aymes Colle (2049) Thomson from England to America in 1623, our Thompson ancestors tended to settle and stay in one place for several generations. The four successive John Thompsons, - John Sr (1024), John Jr (512), John III (256) and John IV (128), - spent most of their lives in Mendon, Massachusetts, 35 miles southeast of Boston.

Ichabod Thompson (64) broke this pattern of spending most of one's life in one place; he did some traveling, a characteristic of all succeeding generations of our Thompson ancestors.

Ichabod (64) was born in Mendon, Mass, in 1716. He married his first wife (who is not in our ancestry) in Bellingham, Mass, 5 miles east of Mendon, where his first four children were born. His fifth child of this marriage was born in Cumberland, RI, about 8 miles east of Bellingham and 10 miles north of Providence, RI.

In 1750, Ichabod (64) was living in Charlton, Worcester County, Mass, where his father John (128) was also living, about 15 miles northwest of the intersection of the boundaries of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Ichabod's father, John Thompson IV (128) died in Charlton in 1756.

For about 25 years subsequent to 1750, Ichabod (64) lived in either Killingly Windham County Conn, or Glocester Providence County, RI. (Worcester County Mass, Windham County Conn, and Providence County RI, adjoin where the boundaries of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island intersect). During this period, Ichabod owned property in Charlton Mass; and in Glocester RI and Killingly Conn, some of which spanned the boundary of the two Colonies. And though his address was usually stated in deeds as Glocester, it was also sometimes stated as Killingly Conn, or Country Gore (which became part of Charlton).^{Map 25} The place of birth of his first child, Peter, by his second wife was Killingly and the place of baptism was Putnam, both in Windham County Conn (see map). His second child by his second wife was christened in Putnam, and the third child of this marriage, - our ancestor Reuben Thompson Sr (32), - was recorded as being born in Glocester RI. His fourth child, Mary or Polly, by his second wife was baptised in Putnam. We do not know where the fifth child of this marriage, Esther, was born, but we do know that Mary-Polly and Esther were married in Pownal Vt in 1803 and 1804.

We have no record of where Ichabod (64) lived after 1774, but there is some indication from the records of his children, particularly the pension records of his three sons in the Revolutionary Army, that he may have lived in Windsor Mass. (Berkshire County at the northwest corner of Massachusetts) about 1785; in Hoosick Rennsalaer County NY (which adjoins the westerly boundaries of Massachusetts and Vermont where those boundaries intersect the boundary of New York) about 1786; in Shrewsbury Vt around 1787-8; in Cheshire Berkshire County Mass around 1790; and in Argyle Washington County NY (which

64 ICHABOD THOMPSON

- 2 -

is on the easterly border of New York east of Saratoga Springs) in 1790 and thereafter.

There is no record of Ichabod's (64) business activities, except that he owned farm land and presumably was a farmer, that he dealt extensively in real estate (at least during the 1750's), and that he had a part interest in a sawmill.

A list of some of Ichabod Thompson's real estate transactions, taken from various county records, is shown below

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Price, Pounds</u>	<u>Area and Location</u>
3/ 9/1750	Samuel Learned of Gloucester	Ichabod T. of Country Gore*	900	80 Ac in Killingly adjoining RI Colony line
3/16/1750	Ichabod T.	Daniel Thayer	900	71 Ac home place which Ichabod had bought from his father (John Thompson 128), in Country Gore*
5/28/1750 B 3 p 278	Samuel Learned	Ichabod T. of Country Gore*	205	20 Ac in Gloucester on Colony line
12/20/1750	Ichabod T. of Gloucester	Thos. Whitmore	35	5 1/4 Ac
11/ 3/1752	Ichabod T. of Gloucester	Parish of Thompson* Conn	5	Small area in Killingly at RI Colony line
7/ 3/1754 B 6 p 202	Ichabod T. of Gloucester	Andrew Waterman of Smithfield	200	20 Ac in Gloucester where Ichabod had been living
7/25/1754	Ichabod T. of Gloucester	Andrew Waterman of Smithfield	400	98 Ac, except 5 1/4 Ac on Colony line
1/31/1755	Andrew Waterman	Ichabod T.	400	"
1/31/1755	Ichabod T. of Gloucester	William Harvey of Fenton	820	92 1/2 Ac in Killingly
1/31/1755 B 5 p 430	Ichabod T. of Gloucester	Wm. Harvey of Stanton, Bristol Co, Mass	400	20 Ac in Gloucester on Colony line

64 ICHABOD THOMPSON

- 3 -

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Price, Pounds</u>	<u>Area and Location</u>
10/ 3/1757 B 6 p 266	Noah Aldrich of Glocester	Ichabod T. of Killingly	570	114 Ac and 1/4 interest in a sawmill in Glocester ¹
8/23/1758 B 6 p 368	Ichabod T. of Glocester	Noah Aldrich	210	1/4 interest in Capt Inman sawmill in Providence County RI
8/23/1758 B 6 p 322	Ichabod T. of Glocester	Dudley Wade	400	114 Ac in Providence County RI, purchased from Noah Aldrich.

¹This was described as the property which Aldrich bought at public sale of Estate of Samuel Cutler, known as Capt Inmans mill.

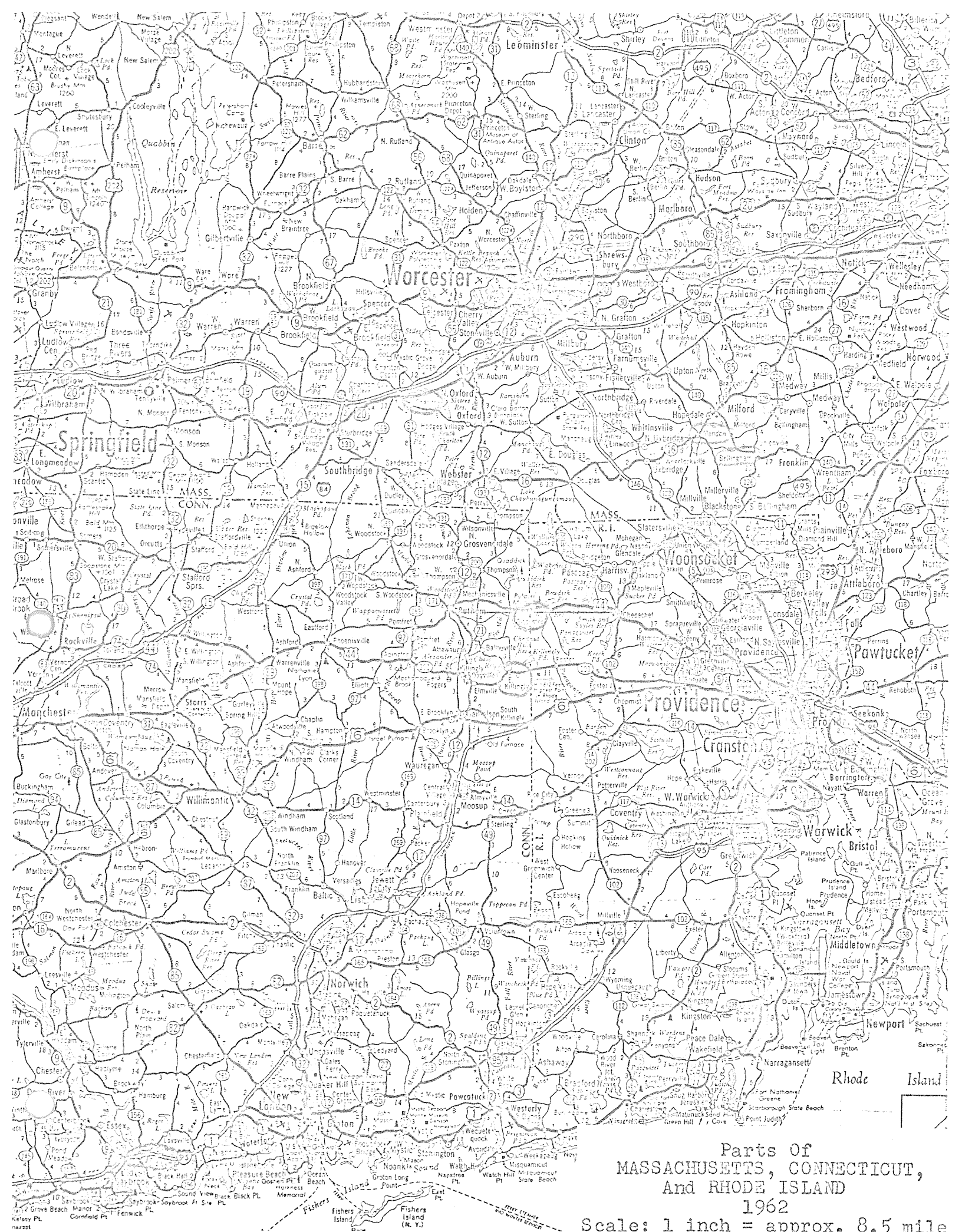
*A man named Gore was one of the three surveyors who surveyed this area in the early 1700's. Possibly Country Gore is named for him. An address at the dedication of the Charlton Mass Town Hall on February 21, 1905, published on pages 256-282 of "Leaflets - Quinabaug Historical Society" said "The 'Country Gore' on the north did not begin to be settled until about the year 1739". The deed by which Ichabod (64) sells in 1750 property which he had previously bought from his father (John 128), indicates that John (128) was at, or had property at, "Country Gore," Charlton prior to 1750. This speech also mentions the "Thompson Tract" of the early 1730's from which Thompson Twp Windham County Conn was later formed; but the speech gives no indication regarding who that Thompson was except to refer to him as an "absentee owner".

MAP OF CONNECTICUT SHOWING COUNTIES, CONGRESSIONAL AND SENATORIAL DISTRICTS AND TOWNS.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

- No. 1
Hartford County.
- No. 2
Tolland, Windham, New London and Middlesex Counties
- No. 3
The town of Cheshire, Meriden, Wallingford, Bethany, Haddam, North Stonington, North Branford, Guilford, Madison, Woodbridge, Uxbridge, West Haven, East Haven, East Hartford in New Haven County
- No. 4
Fairfield County.
- No. 5
Litchfield County and the towns of Southbury, Middlebury, Waterbury, Westford, Eastford, Danbury, Essex, Hartland, Guilford, New Britain, and Danbury in New Haven County.





Parts Of
MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT,
And RHODE ISLAND
1962

Scale: 1 inch = approx. 8.5 mile

1024 JOHN THOMSON (THOMPSON)

In court proceedings May 3, 1648, in which John Thompson, 1024, undertook to regain possession of Thomsons (Thompsons) Island in Boston Harbor from the Town of Dorchester, it was recorded that "Upon petition of Mr. John Thomson, sonne and heire of David Thomson (2048), deceased, that the said David Thomson, in and about the year 1626, did take actual possession of an island in the Massachusetts Bay, called Thomsons Island and . . . dying soone after, left the petitioner an infant, who, so soone as he came to age, did make his claim forerly, and now again . . . this court . . . doe hereby graunt the said iland, called Thomsons Iland, to the said John Thomson and his heires for ever".

The citizens of Dorchester protested the Court's decision, so in 1650, John Thomson (1024) filed a number of depositions with the Court which ended the controversy. Among the deponents were William Trevour; the Sagamore of Agawam; William Blaxton; and Captain Miles Standish; who all testified that David Thomson (2048) had claimed the island about 1619. Captain Standish deposed as follows: " July 15, 1650, I doe testify that in the year 1620, I came into this country and I take it the same yeare I was in Massachusetts Bay with William Trevoyre and then being upon the island lying near Dorchester, and called the sayd island; Island Trevoyre and then no natives inhabiting neither was there any signe of any that had been there that I could percieve nor of many years after. Further I can testify that David Thomson showed me a very Ancient Pattent and that Isle Thompson (sic) was in it but the termes of it I cannot remember".

On April 18, 1650, John Thomson (1024) placed a mortgage on Thomsons Island, payable the last day of May, 1651. John (1024) failed to make the payment and the Court ordered the island assigned to the mortgagees, two merchants of Bristol, England, in 1652.

John Thomson (1024) was one of a number of citizens who petitioned, in 1662, for establishment of the Town of Mendon. The Town of Mendon was incorporated on May 15, 1667, and John (1024) was chosen a Selectman at the first Town meeting on June 7, 1667.

In 1675, King Philip of the Narragansetts incited the Indian tribes of New England to attack the white settlers. Many isolated homes and villages were burned and several hundred settlers were killed. The "Annals of Mendon" state "In 1675, Mendon was the farthest outpost of civilization, surrounded by Indians, in the midst of a wilderness and 15 miles from succor". Mendon was one of the first towns in Massachusetts to be attacked. It was burned July 14, 1675, but the residents, having been forewarned, had with few exceptions fled the town; few were killed by the Indians.

Two years later the settlers began returning to the town and John (1024) and son John (512) were among the first. The interim had probably been spent in Braintree, as the death of Sarah, daughter of John (1024) and sister of John (512) was recorded there in 1677.

The town meeting form of government was reestablished. John Thomson (1024) was once again elected a Selectman and was one of the Selectmen at the first Town Meeting after reoccupation, held January 3, 1680.

Some of the problems of the government of such a town may be indicated by the following partial record of the meeting of the Selectmen of Mendon (including four of our ancestors, namely John Thomson Sr 1024, John Thomson Jr 516, Joseph White 516 and John Woodland 1026) on July 16, 1669:

"The selectmen mett accordingly and the said Constable made his Retourne that he had warned Job Tiler before us - his answer was that he could not nor would not come, but if the Selectmen had more to say to him than he had to them they might come to him. Upon this answer of Job Tiler's the Townesmen resolved to make their complaint to the Magistrates of the Lord's day & at Publique assemblies if he does not Submytt wch he did not". (Job Tiler had refused to help dig the "Sellor" for the house to be built for the minister, and the Constable was sent to bring him in, with the result indicated in the foregoing resolution).

Apparently the youth of Mendon were a trial to their elders in those days, for, at the same meeting, the Selectmen: "Ordered by us to Reade the law to ye youth to exhorte them to the due and careful observation of the Lord's day and that their parents be desired to doe their duty herein for the promotinge of Gods glory, theirs and their children's good".

According to page 386 of Volume 46 of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Richard Dodge, 1056, "appeared" in Salem in 1638. He settled in North Beverly, which was carved out of Salem, not far from Wenham Lake. He lived all his life in America in "Dodge's Row" in North Beverly, Mass.

He became a wealthy man. In a list of subscribers to Harvard College in 1653, his subscription was said to be the largest, being four times the size of the second largest.

The substantial bequests in his will (he died June 15, 1671 in North Beverly) included the "home farm" to Joseph Dodge, 528, valued at 1,000 pounds.

"Colonial Families of the United States", by George Nosbury McKenzie, Grafton Press, NY, 1907, tells of the Dodge Family as follows, page 133:

The founder of the Dodge family was Peter Dodge of the town of Stopworth, in the County of Chester; gentleman; who did such loyal and valiant service for the good content of his Sovereign Lord, King Edward I, that he and his heirs forever were entitled to have, use, and enjoy a coat of arms fully described in a Patent dated 8th April, 1306, in the Herald's College; his descendant, John Dodge, of Rotham, in Kent, was granted in 1547 a confirmation of the early Patent; William and Richard Dodge, 1056, who came to Salem, Massachusetts, in the "Lyons Whelp", 10th July, 1629, were lineal descendants of Peter and John Dodge.

Richard Dodge (1056), b. in England; d. 15th June, 1671; m. Edith, who d. 27th June, 1678.

The following is quoted from "The Dodge Family of Essex County, Mass." by Joseph Thompson Dodge, in Volume 46, Pages 383-384, October 1892, of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register:

To those interested in the early history of this family the following as a preliminary to more worthy treatment of the subject, may prove of interest.

A very large part of the Dodges of New England are descendants of one John Dodge (see Register, Vol. 44, p. 297) of Middle Chinnock, County of Somerset, England, who died there in 1635. By his will recently discovered, dated 2d April, 1635, and proved 15th October, 1635, it appears that he had a wife Margery; sons, William, Richard (1056), and Michael, and a daughter Mary; that Richard had a son John (the oldest brother of Joseph Dodge, 528, who was born in Beverly 16th October, 1651, 16 years after the will of his grandfather John Dodge, 2112, mentioned above, was made), known from other sources to have been born about 1631. Michael (not in our line) had a son William, born in 1643-4.

It is well known that William Dodge came to this country

from England in the ship Lion's Whelp, which sailed from Gravesend 25th April, and from the Isle of Wight 11th May, 1629, and landed in Salem, Mass., 29th June, 1629. This William Dodge was commended to Gov. Endicott as a "skillful and painful husbandman, with the request that he might have charge of a team of horses". Salem at that time included the area now embraced in Salem, Beverly, Wenham, Hamilton, Ipswich, Danvers, Peabody, and perhaps others.

William settled in that part now called Beverly, but, until 1668, known as Bass River-side; being separated from Salem proper by the Bay. Tradition says that he was tall, with black hair and dark complexion, that he returned to Lancashire, doubtful, where he married, and returned to Salem with his brothers Richard (1056) and John. Tradition is not distinguished for accuracy, and in this case it is possible that he returned to England to be married, but we find no trace of Richard (1056) in Salem till 1638, and the John of tradition is undoubtedly John the son of Richard (1056), born in 1631, who, of course, came with his father.

William Dodge became "freeman" 17th April, 1637, and one of the founders of the first church in Beverly in the year 1667. He bought for 40 pounds, 28th July, 1644, two hundred acres, "late the property of Peter Palfry"

The fact that William Dodge came to Salem nine years earlier than Richard (1056) gave him more prominence in the community, but the same fact implies a greater degree of enterprise, if not ability, than was shown by the act of following where another had led the way. Hence, William has sometimes been called the father of all the Dodges. The records, however, indicate that the descendants of Richard Dodge (1056) are more numerous than those of William. Richard (1056) lived for a time on land belonging to his brother. He was received as an inhabitant 29th October, 1638, was granted by the town of Salem, 12th November, 1639, ten acres of land, and 26th of November, 1638, the undivided half of eighty acres more, the other half being granted to his brother William. The 3d of December, 1641, the town granted to Richard (1056) forty acres more, making ninety in all. He was received into the church at Salem, 5th May, 1644. In 1667 he was one of the founders of the First Church, now of Beverly. Richard (1056) died in Beverly 15th June, 1671, leaving a will, by which it appears he left a brother Michael in England, and that Michael was to pay him 4 pounds per annum for land which Richard (1056) either owned or had an interest in. The will of Richard (1056), in connection with the will of his father, John Dodge (2112), lately found in Somerset House, London, renders the origin of the Salem Dodges very certain. It is also shown by deeds recorded in the Register's office of Essex County, vol. xi. p. 231, and vol. viii. p 163

that William Dodge, senior, had a nephew William Dodge,- Coker William, or William of Coker, son of Michael,- to whom, by deed dated 12th May, 1685, he gave "16 acres taken from my home farm next to the south end of Brimble Hill",- on which the Beverly reservoir now stands. On the same date he also imposed upon his son, Capt. William Dodge, of Beverly, the duty of paying "to my brother, if he come to New England and dwell in this town,- Beverly,- 5 pounds per annum so long as he shall dwell here". This refers unmistakably to a brother then in England, and probably to Michael, who was then no doubt his only brother, Richard (1056) having died in 1671.

2048 DAVID THOMSON
(See also "Narrative" about Samuel Maverick)

David Thomson, who arrived in America at the mouth of the Piscataqua River (now Rye, NH) on the ship Jonathan in May 1623 with his wife Amyes, or Amias, (Colle) Thomson (2049), their four year old son John (1024), and a company of 7 to 10 men and supplies to establish a plantation and trading post, was primarily a merchant or business man. He was not a Puritan nor religious zealot of the Puritan type.

David Thomson, 2048, "Gentleman", was one of the earliest Europeans to explore the Boston area. The earliest recorded was by Captain John Smith of Virginia in 1614. Then on Sept. 20, 1621, William Trevour, a member of the Mayflower crew, showed Captain Miles Standish an island in Boston Harbor which, Trevour stated in an affidavit he made in 1650, he had taken possession of in 1619 in the name of "Mr. David Thomson of London". This island is now, and has been for over 300 years, known as Thompsons Island.

David Thomson, 2048, was a trusted employee of the "Council for New England at Plymouth, England", established by King James I in 1620, of which Sir Ferdinando Gorges was the head. David, 2048, had served as Agent or Attorney for the "Council for New England" in London, and had represented the "Council" on matters before the Kings Privy Council. David, 2048, apparently had explored the New England coast in 1619 and possibly on earlier occasions, seeking a place to establish a trading post, probably partly in connection with a Sir Ferdinando Gorges venture and partly for his own account, for it seems obvious that the site he chose for his landing and trading post in 1623 had been selected in advance.

In November, 1622, David, 2048, obtained a grant and patent from the "Council for New England" of 6000 acres of land near the mouth of the Piscataqua River (near what is now Portsmouth, NH) and an "island" (which probably is the one now called Thompsons Island in Boston Harbor). In December, 1622, David, 2048, sold one-fourth interests in his grant to three merchants and former mayors of Plymouth, England, for their assistance in David's venture in New England. About this time (early 1623), the Council for New England appointed Captain Gorges, Sir Ferdinando's grandson, to be Governor of New England and David Thomson, 2048, to act as the "true and lawful attorney" of the "Council for New England". David, 2048, was also authorized to act as Deputy Governor in the absence of Captain Gorges.

David (2048), his wife Amias (2049), his son John (1024) and "seven to ten other persons" sailed from Plymouth, England, in the spring of 1623 in the ship Jonathan, owned

by the syndicate that had fourth interests in David's (2048) grant. The ship carried provisions and all kinds of tools and supplies to establish a plantation and fishing and trading post. The ship arrived at its destination at Piscataqua (now Rye, NH) in May, 1623.

The Annals of Portsmouth, , published in 1825, states "Thomson and his party established themselves on the west side of the Piscataqua River, near the mouth of the westerly branch which they "Little Harbour" (The southeast corner of what is now New Hampshire). "Here the first house was erected which was built on this plantation".

This house was the first house built in what is now the State of New Hampshire. Samuel Maverick (in "A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF NEW ENGLAND AND THE SEVERAL TOWNES THEREIN Together With The Present Government Thereof", written by Samuel Maverick about 1660 and printed in the New England Historical & Genealogical Register, vol. 39, pp 36-37) describes it as follows: "Strawberry Bank. The Great House & Isle of Shooles.- Within 2 Myles of the Mouth is Strawberry Banke where are many Families, and a Minister & Meeting House, and to the meeting Houses of Dower & Eceter, most of the people resort. This Strawberry Banke is part of 6000 acres granted by Patent about ye yeare 1620 or 1621 to Mr. David Thompson, who with the assistance of Mr. Nicholas Sherwill, Mr. Leonard Pomery and Mr. Colmer of Plymouth" (England) "Merchants, went over with a Considerable Company of Servants and built a Strong and Large House, enclosed it with a large and high Palizado and mounted Gunns, and being stored extraordinarily with shot and Ammunition was a Terror to the Indians, who at that time were insulting over the poor weake and unfurnished Planters of Plymouth. This house and ffort he built on a Point of Land at the very entrance of Pascatoway River, And haveing granted by Patent all the Island bordering on this land to the Middle of the River, he tooke possession of an Island commonly called the great Island and for the bounds of this land he went up the River to a point called Bloody Point, and by the sea side about 4 milles he had also power of Government within his owne bounds, Notwithstanding all this, all this is at this day in the power and at the disposall of the Massachusitts. Two Leagues of lyes the Isle of Shooles one of the best places for fishing in the land, they have built a Church here and maintaine a Minister".

Maverick lists the following "Townes" in New England at that time (ca 1660):

Pemaquid "settled in the year 1625", Sagasahocke, Casco Bay, Richmond Island, Black Point, Saco, Wells, "Bristol now Yorke", Nichiquiwanick, Cochequo, Dover, Oyster Creeke, Exeter, "Strawberry Bank. The Great House & Isle of Shooles" (David Thomson, 2048), Hampton, Salisbury New & Old, Haverell Andover, Newbury, Rowley,

Ipswich (Mary (Scott) Patch 533; Hanna (Woodbury) Patch 1071), Wenham (Tomas Patch 532), Gloucester, Manchester, Mackrell & Basse Cove, Salem (part of which later became Beverly - Richard Dodge 1056; Nicholas Patch 1064; James Patch 1070; Jonathan Biles 534; William Woodbury 2142), Marblehead of Foy, Lynne (Thomas Townsend 1038), Reading (William Eaton 1060; Jonas Eaton 1058), Rumney Marsh, Winnisime "one house still is . . . a house which in the yeare 1625 I fortified with a Pillizado and fflankers and gunnes both below and above in them which awed the Indians who at that time had a mind to Cutt off the English. They once faced it but receiveing a repulse never attempted it more although, as the now confesse they repented it when 2 yeares after they saw so many English come over", Mauldon, Woodburne, Charles Towne, Cambridge "where there is a Colledge", Water Towne, Concord, Sudbury, Nashoway, Boston "the Metrapolis of New England", Roxbury (Edward Bugbee 1072), Dorchester, Dedham (Thomas Wight 1028), Medfield (Alice (Roundy) White 1029) Braintree (Lawrence Copeland 518), Weymouth (Thomas White 1032; Lydia (Rogers) White 517), Higham, Hull

Following those is a list of Townes in "Plymouth Bounds" which "begins when the Massachusetts ends", and extends from some point a few miles southeast of Boston through what is now southeastern Massachusetts and portions of Rhode Island and Connecticut to "Manhata, which is the Dutch's Chiefe Towne".

David Thomson's (2048) Piscataqua Plantation apparently was well planned, organized and equipped, for it was successful from the beginning, whereas the other early settlements in America;- Jamestown in 1607, Plymouth in 1620, and Weymouth in 1622;- were barely able to survive their first winter. Such good planning and organization indicates that David, 2048, was familiar with the area prior to establishing his plantation and trading post there.

In 1623 or 1624, the Plymouth Colony, being short of corn, sent Captain Miles Standish to David's (2048) Piscataqua Plantation to obtain a supply. David supplied the corn requested, and accompanied Captain back to Plymouth with it. ↑ Standish

Writing in his "Description of New England", Samuel Maverick says of the Pilgrims at "New Plymouth",- "They intended for Virginia, but fell with Cape Cod als Mallabar, and gott into the Harbour of it, and finding it not fitt for Habitation, sought further and found this place" (New Plymouth) "and there settled liveing extream hardy for some yeares and in great danger of the Indians, and could not Long have subsisted, had not Plymouth" (England) "Merchants settled Plantations about that time at Monhegon" (the goods of the trading post at Monhegan were jointly purchased by David Thomson, 2048, and Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth Colony in 1626) "and Pascattaway"

(David Thomson, 2048) "by whom they were supplied and the Indians discouraged from assaulting them. . . ." New Plymouth ". . . was seated about ye yeare 1620 or 1621 by a company of Brownists . . . It is a poor small Towne now . . .".

David Thomson, 2048, remained at the Piscataqua Plantation until about 1626, when he moved to the island in Boston Harbor, now called Thompsons Island, on which he had previously secured a patent.

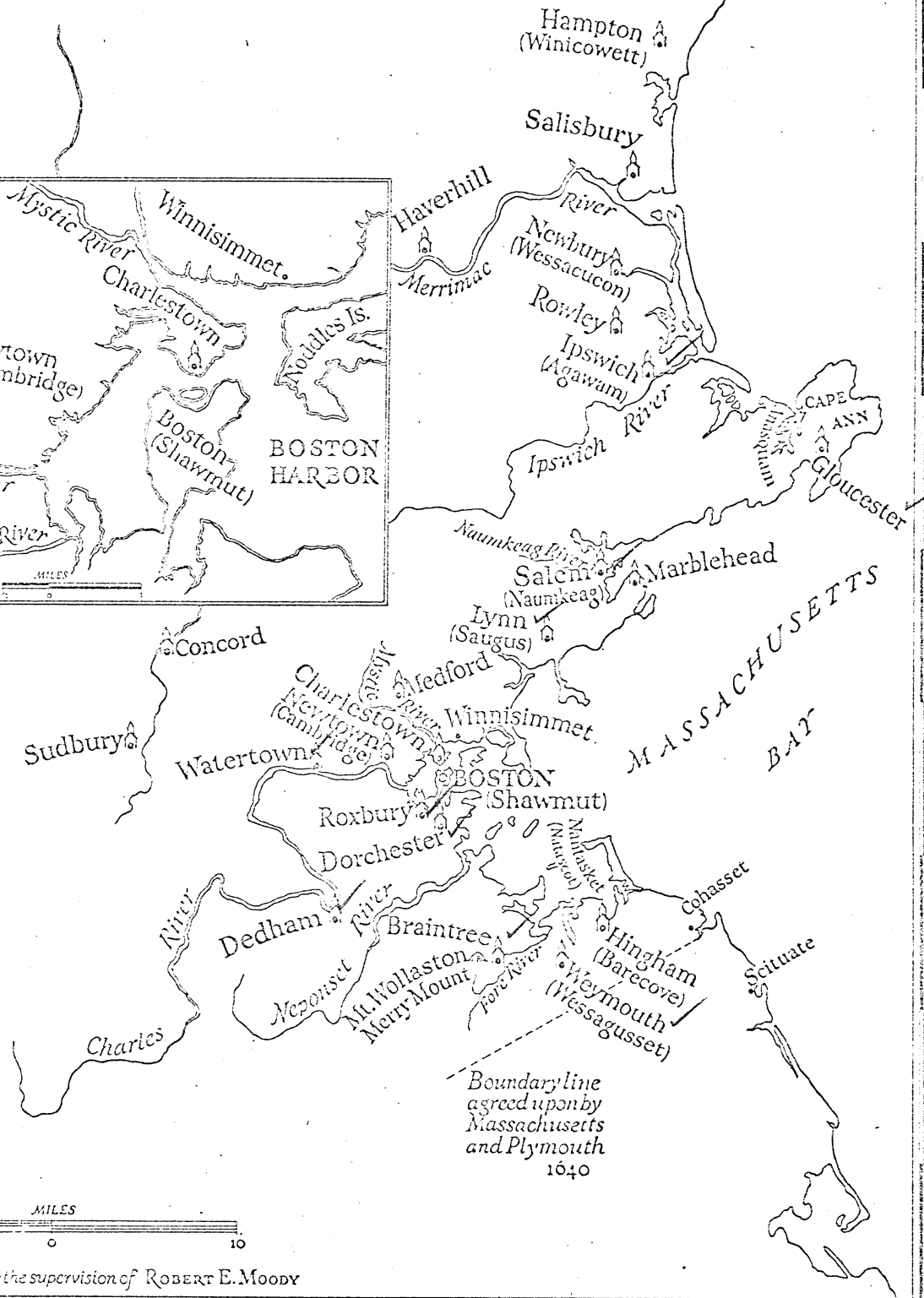
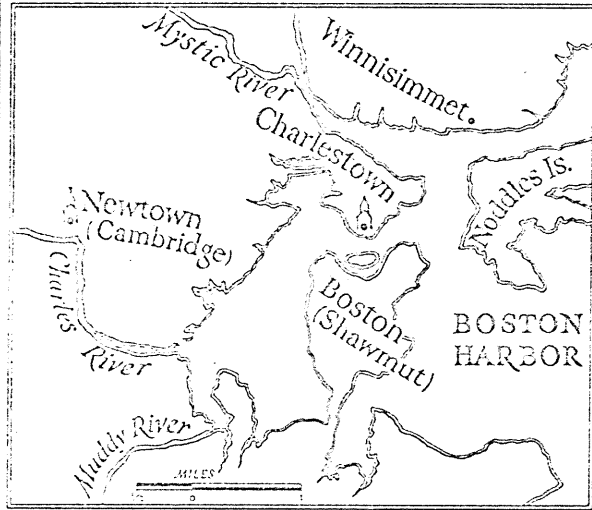
Captain Gorges filled the post of Governor of New England for only a year, when he returned to England because of ill health. The "Council for New England" then, in 1624, appointed David Thomson, 2048, Acting Governor, of all the settlements in New England under the Council for New England. David held this position until he died in 1628. David, being an Episcopalian, was not too well regarded by the Puritans.

The book "300 YEARS OF QUINCY" refers to David Thomson, 2048, as ". . . that Scottish gentleman, traveller and scholar". The "New England Canaan", published in 1637 in London, describes David Thomson "as a Scottish gentleman, that was conversant with the natives, a scholar and traveller, that was diligent in taking notice of these things, as a man of good judgment". Governor William Bradford's "History of the Plymouth Colony", states that in 1626, he and David Thomson jointly purchased all the goods of a trading post on Monhegan off the coast of Maine.

According to "The Four Thompsons of Boston Harbor", by Raymond W. Stanley, privately printed in 1966 by Thompson Academy, Thompson's Island, Boston, Mass, "This tax (1628) gives some clue to the relative size and importance of the various settlements in New England at this time(1628). The Plymouth Colony and Thompson's plantation at the Piscataqua were taxed the same amounts and these were the largest assessments on any of the settlements. Thompson's Island was taxed more than William Blackstone's peninsula across the Bay, which became Boston two years later".

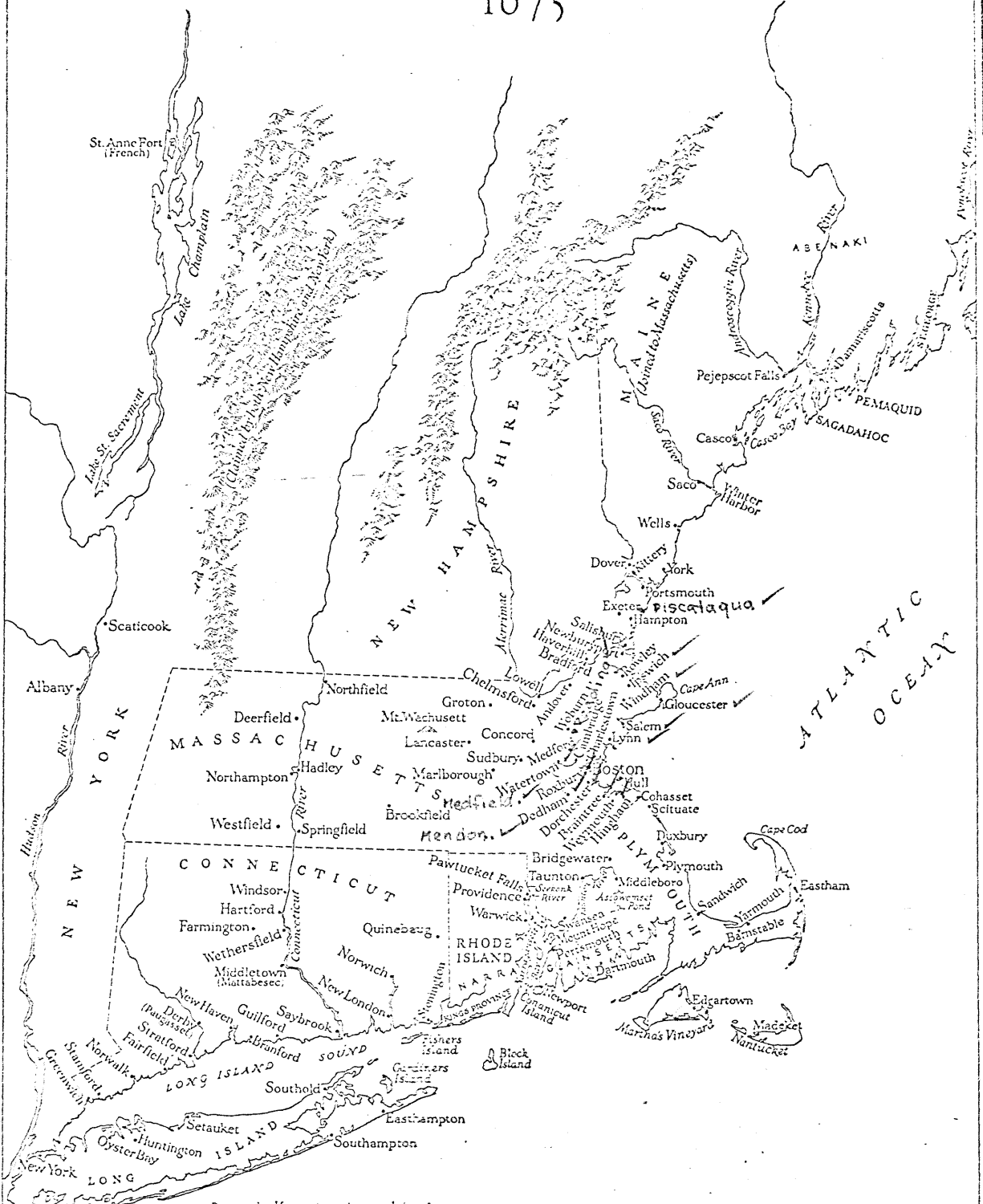
MASSACHUSETTS BAY

1630-1642

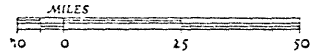


Drawn under the supervision of ROBERT E. MOODY

NEW ENGLAND 1675



NOTE - Present day Vermont was in 1675, claimed by both New York and New Hampshire. All colonial boundaries were in dispute and must be looked upon as approximations only.



Drawn under the supervision of RAYMOND P. STEARNS

MAVERICKS

(To accompany David Thomson, 2048, "Narrative")

We Thompsons may have some tenuous connection to the Texas lawyer and cattleman, Samuel A. Maverick, whose refusal to brand his cattle led to the present term:- "maverick - one who refuses to abide by the dictates of his group; a dissenter".

David Thomson (2048), his wife Amyes or Amias Colle Thomson (2049), and their four year old son John (1024), settled in America in 1623, first in what is now southeastern New Hampshire, where David established a trading post, and later on an island which became called Thompsons Island in what is now (1970) Boston Harbor. David and family arrived in America on the ship Jonathan.

After David (2048) died in 1628, his widow married Thomson's associate, Samuel Maverick, who had come to America on the second ship of the Thomson expedition to America (the ship Katherine), bringing with him additional personnel and supplies for the trading post.

Maverick and his wife Amyes Colle Thomson Maverick raised John (1024) along with their own children. Maverick treated John as if he were his own son, and the relations between them were very close. So Samuel Maverick is Thompson No. One's "stepgrandfather", with 9 "greats" in front of the "grandfather".

Even in those early days, Maverick showed the characteristics that were to lead to the present expression, maverick. He rowed a great deal with the Puritans, considering them intolerant and hypocritical; and, being a Presbyterian, was, in turn, not too well regarded by the Puritans.

In 1646 he was fined and imprisoned by the Massachusetts authorities, then dominated by the Puritans, for a protest against their exclusive policy that only the "saved" had rights.

Maverick described the situation in a book "A Briefe Description of New England and the Severall Townes Therein, Together With The Present Government Thereof" which he wrote about 1660 and which was printed in the New England Historical & Genealogical Register, vol. 39, p 41 as:

The Puritans "made a law that no man should be admitted a Freeman, and soe Consequently have any voyce in Election of Officers Civill or Military. but such as were first entered into Church covenant and brought Certificate of it, let there Estates, and accordingly there portion of land be never soe great, and there taxes towards public Charges. Nor could any competency of Knowledge or inoffensiveness of liveing or conversation usher a man into there Church fellowship, unless he would also acknowledge the discipline of the Church of England to be erroneous and to renounce it, which very many never condescended unto, so that on this account the far great number of his Majesties loyall subjects there never enjoyed those privileges intended by his Royal ffather in his Grant".

Maverick also writes that he knows of 7 persons who, for petitioning that (a) they be allowed to vote or be freed

from "publick Charges" (taxes), (b) they be allowed to practice the faith of the Church of England, and (c) " a body of Lawes be Established and published to prevent Arbitrary Tyranny", were imprisoned and fined 1,000 pounds, "Notwithstanding they appealed to England".

From the above it might be inferred that Maverick was not pleased with the way the Puritans were running New England.

Writing of the Pilgrims at New Plymouth, Maverick says in his book: (p 43)

"This place was seated about ye yeare 1620 or 1621 by a company of Brownists . . . They intended for Virginia, but fell with Cape Cod als Mallabar, and gott into the Harbour of it, and finding it not fitt for Habitation, sought further and found this place" (New Plymouth) "and there settled liveing extreame hardy for some yeares and in great danger of the Indians, and could not Long have subsisted, had not Plymouth" (England) "Merchants settled Plantations about that time at Monhegon" (the goods of the trading post at Monhegon were jointly purchased by David Thomson, 2048, and Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth Colony in 1626) "and Pascattaway" (David Thomson, 2048) "by whom they were supplied and the Indians discouraged from assaulting them . . . It is a poor small Towne now . . .".

A book written about 1651, "WONDER-WORKING PROVIDENCE OF SIONS SAVIOUR IN NEW ENGLAND" by Captain Edward Johnson of Woodburn, Mass, published 1653, Reprint of 1959 by Barnes & Noble, NY, under auspices of American Historical Association, pp 63-64, says:

"But to goe on with the Story, the 12 of July or thereabout, 1630, these Souldiers of Christ first set foote one this Western end of the World" (the ship Arabella actually arrived in Salem harbor June 12, 1630) "where arriveing in Safety, both Men, Women and Children, on the North side of Charles River, they landed neare a small Island, called Noddells Island, where one Mr. Samuel Mavereck there living, a man of very loving and curteous behaviour, very ready to entertaine Strangers, yet an enemy to the Reformation in hand, being strong for the Lordly Prelaticall power, one (on) this Island he had built a small Fort with the help of one Mr. David Tompson, placing therein foure Murtherers" (the name for a type of cannon at that time) "to protect him from the Indians".

The book names Major Gen. Edward Gibbons and William Blaxton as planters in the vicinity (at the time the book was written) and continues "to the South-East of him, neare an Island called Tompsons Island lived some few Planters more". (David Thomson, 2048, was dead by that time).

According to the introduction to the Barnes & Noble edition of Johnson's Wonder-Working Providence, Captain Edward Johnson was a typical Puritan. The foremost principle of the Puritan regime in Massachusetts was that the will and the interests of the individual be rigidly subordinated to those of the community. It bred intolerance and persecution.

About the time Maverick wrote his "Briefe Description of New England" (1660), King Charles II of England had become suspicious that the colonies might be planning to throw off their dependence on England. In 1664 " . . the king sent over four royal commissioners to look after the colonies, among them being Samuel Maverick, one of the Presbyterian petitioners who had made trouble for the New Englanders a few years before. These commissioners were required to 'dispose the people to an entire submission and obedience to the king's government' During the months the commkssioners were at Boston they were engaged in a prolonged quarrel with the Massachusetts men, who claimed that their charter allowed them to govern themselves after their own fashion, without interference from a royal commission". ("The Colonies 1492-1750" by Reuben Gold Thwaites, Longmans, Green & Co, NY, 1925, pp 167-168).

The commissioners did not accomplish much with the Massachusetts men. But they did foster an expedition to New Amsterdam which easily conquered that port from the Dutch (1664) and they established the boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

John Thompson (the first,- there are four more Johns in our Thompson chain, which may be a basis for some kind of pun) may have vicariously inherited some of the contentious characteristics of his stepfather, for in 1648 he got into a law suit over the ownership of Thompsons Island in Boston Harbor.

When David's widow married Maverick, she and John (1024) moved out of the house and "Palizado" David and Maverick had built on Thompsons Island. The deserted Island was taken over by the town of Dorchester, and in 1648 John sued to establish his title to it as the heir of the original legitimate owner, David. Miles Standish was a witness in John's behalf. John won.

4245 MARGARET (MARGERY) JENKINS

It has not been possible to establish the connection between Mrs. Margaret Jenkins, 4245, and William Jenken, 16980, except by inference, as follows:

The will of William Jenken, (sometimes spelled Jenkyn), of Hethe (Hythe, Kent), 16980, dated January 1, 1523 (1522-3 in the calendar of that time) bequeaths "lands in Hethe, Saltwood, and Folkestone", County Kent. The land in Folkestone is to be sold to pay debts. The lands in Saltwood, and in Hethe including the "tenement" in which William (16980) resides, are bequeathed to son William Jenkyn, assumed 8490.

The will of Margaret (sometimes spelled Margery) Jenkins (4245), widow of Henry Jenkins (4244) of Coldred, was dated 6 April 1607, and was proved 14 March 1609-10, 35 years after her husband (Henry 4244) died in 1575. That will bequeathed to her and Henry's daughter Jane (Jenkins) Luddington "all my lands in Hythe (Hethe), West Hythe, Saltwood, or elsewhere in Kent".

It appears that Margaret, 4245, widow Jenkins, is bequeathing the same lands that William Jenken, 16980, bequeathed to William Jenken or Jenkyn, 8490, in 1523. As the will of Henry Jenkins, 4244, in 1575 did not mention those lands, it seems probable that the lands were not in the Jenkins family at that time; that is, that Mrs. Margaret Jenkins, 4245, at that time did not have title to them, through a previous marriage or otherwise. So it is presumed that the widow Jenkins of 1610 (4245) who bequeathed the lands, was a Jenken (or Jenkyn), probably daughter of William Jenken (or Jenkyn), who inherited the lands after the death of her husband, Henry Jenkins 4244, in 1575.

There were a number of Jenkins, Jenken, Jenkyn, Genkyn, in this part of County Kent in the 1500's and 1600's, but the unusual combination of lands in both Hythe (Hethe) and Saltwood, and the listing of them in that order, in the wills of both Margaret (4245) and William (16980) seems to restrict the kinship to the one assumed above.

Source: NEHGR vol 76, pp54-75.

The report on Genealogical Research in England, Jenkins Family, in NEHGR vol 76, pp 54-75, includes the following "Jenkins" records in this area of Kent County, England, (see map), whose relationship, if any, to "our" Jenkins ancestry is not apparent to me (R. E. Thompson, 2) from a perusal of these records.

A. Will of Alice Genkyn of Lymmynge, proved 5 June 1499. To be buried in churchyard of Lymmynge. Names son Thomas Genkyn.

B. Will of Thomas Jenkyn "the elder" of Lymmynge, proved 12 October 1538. To be buried in Lymmynge churchyard. Names "father and mother . . . Symon and Elizabeth" . . . and "wives . . . Emme and Margaret". Names William Jenkyn (no relationship stated) as executor. Does not list any real estate.

C. Will of William Jenkyn of Lyminge, proved 24 November 1556. To be buried in Lyminge churchyard. Names son Thomas Jenkyn, daughter Joan, and William, son of Thomas. Bequeaths "my tenement at Lyminge Street" to son Thomas, with reversion to William, son of Thomas.

D. Will of Thomas Jenkin "the elder" of Lyminge, proved last day of February 1591-2 (see Note). To be buried in Lyminge churchyard. Names wife Parnell, sons William Jenkin, John Jenkin, and Stephen, and daughters Margery "now wife of Henry Wood", Ursula, and Agnes Richardson, and children of daughter Joane. Bequeaths messuage at North Lyminge to son John; 16 acres called Great Battis in Lyminge, 2 acres called Little Battis and 2 acres at Pedlinge in Lyminge to son Stephen.

E. Administration on the estate of Henry Jenkyn of Hethe granted 18 June 1595 to Joan, the relict.

F. Will of Richard Jenkin of Lympne, proved 15 July 1611. Names wife Priscilla, sons John and Henry Jenkin, sons William, Edward, Thomas, and Richard, and brother Thomas Jenkin. Bequeaths lands and tenements in Lyminge or elsewhere in Kent to son Richard, who is named as executor.

Note: Under the then calendar, a year ended some time in March. So the February which was then included in the year 1591, is in what is currently called year 1592.

G. Will of Thomas Jenkin of Couldred, proved 25 February 1613-4. To be buried in Couldred churchyard. Names wife Margaret, sons Henry Jenkin, William, Thomas and Edward; daughters Katherine Denn and Barbara Fantinge; son-in-law William Fantinge of St Johns in the Isle of Thanet; and cousin Richard Jenkin of Lyn (?Lymone) near Hithe. Mentions lands in parish of Eythorne, Dymchurch, Tydmoston, Northborne.

A decree appointing Edward Jenkin executor, mentions Margaret Jenkin widow, Thomas Jenkin of Eythorne, Henry Jenkin of Rainham, William Jenkin of Canterbury, Katherine Jenkin alias Denn of Sandwich, and Barbara Fantinge of Isle of Thanet.

The Register of Baptisms of Parish of Lyminge, County of Kent, shown on page 63 of vol 76 NEHGR, shows all of the 6 children mentioned in the will of Thomas Jenkin as being children of Thomas Jenkin.

H. Will of William Jenkyn of Dymchurch, proved 9 January 1615-6. Mentions sons William, Thomas, and John, wife's daughter Thomazyne Francs, and wife Isabel.

I. Will of Margaret Jenkyn of Sandwich, proved 15 December 1616. To be buried in churchyard of Coldred. Mentions eldest son Thomas Jenkyn; daughter Katherine wife of Thomas Denne of Sandwich; daughter Barbara wife of William Fantinge of St John in Thanet; second son Henry; third son Edward, and youngest son William Jenkin. The will does not mention any real estate.



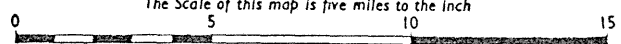
PART OF
KENT COUNTY, ENGLAND

HOW TO READ THIS MAP

- Roads according to Ministry of Transport classification and numbering
 - Trunk Roads
 - Other 'A' Roads
 - 'B' Roads
 - Other Roads
- Mileages between asterisks
- Road Numbers
- County Boundaries
- National Parks
- Principal woods
- Height of land in feet
- Civil airports
- N.T. National Trust property open to the public
- Cathedral
- Abbey
- Castle
- Site of battle and date

Estimated population of cities and towns
 Over 25,000 5,000-10,000 1,000-2,500 under 500
 10,000-25,000 2,500-5,000 500-1,000

The Scale of this map is five miles to the Inch



Prepared and printed by Edward Stanford, Ltd. for the Esso Petroleum Company, Ltd.
 This map is based on the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office

The representation on this map of a Road, Track or Footpath is not evidence of the existence of a right-of-way

N N E L

THE ISLE OF WIGHT
Seattle Public Library - Mimeographed

To accompany
8224 x 8225

The Wight ancestral "Home" was the Isle of Wight, prior to 1158. In 1272 Thomas Wight was living at Wight's Manor, West Cheyham, Ewell, Surrey. William Wight, a descendant of Thomas, sold the manor in 1496, and resided at Wight's Manor, Blackland, Wimbledon, Surrey. (William is 131584 in our genealogy).

(A). John Wight (16448), of Blackland, was a great grandson of William Wight (131584). Married Anna Bray (16449), Heiress of Braboeuf Manor, Surrey. (RET note: This is wrong, Anna was not heiress of Braboeuf Manor; her cousin Joan Bray (16451) was). They had two sons: Thomas and John (8224)

(B). John Wight (8224): Heir of Braboeuf Manor. (RET note: John (8224) was heir to Braboeuf Manor through his marriage to Agnes Kemp (8225). Agnes Kemp was the daughter of Robert Kemp and Joan (Bray) Kemp (16451), heiress of Braboeuf Manor). Married Agness Kemp (8225), daughter of Robert Kemp (16450). They had five sons: Rice (4112), Thomas, Ralph, Joseph and John.

(C). Rice Wight (4112) Heir of Braboeuf. b -?- , died November 3, 1601. Married Elizabeth Needler (4113), daughter of Henry Needler (8226) of Horley, Surrey, died January 13, 1626. His will mentions his children Rice, Thomas (2056), John, Barbara, Elizabeth, Katherine, Marie, Martha, Sarah, Winifred, Audrey and Alice.

(D). Thomas Wight: The family moved to Berkshire, married Martha Wiseman. They were both of West Hendred, Berkshire. They had a son Thomas who went to Ireland. This Thomas is the Thomas who went to the Isle of Wight and then to America. (RET note: This section (D) is wrong. The Thomas Wight who married Martha Wiseman in West Hendred, on 14 August 1661, according Phillimore's Berkshire Parish Registers, Vol 2, West Hendred Marriages 1558-1837, was a nephew of Thomas Wight (2056). The Wight-Wiseman marriage took place 26 years after Thomas Wight (1028), son of Thomas Wight (2056) arrived in America. It was Thomas Wight (2056) who went to Ireland and established this Wight family with which we are concerned in Ireland, according to Burke's Landed Gentry, 4th Edition, 1863, Vol 2, page 1659.

(E). Thomas Wight (1028): the emigrator, born probably West Hendred. (RET note: This is wrong. Thomas Wight (1028) was born in Ireland). Died Mar 17 1673, Medfield, Mass. Married Alice ---?--- (1029), died in Medfield July 15, 1665. Married 2nd Lydia Elliot Penniman (widow of James Penniman.

Thomas (1028) went first to Ireland (RET note; Wrong); then to the Isle of Wight where most ships waited for favorable weather before leaving for America. Thomas (1028) had three sons and one daughter before he arrived in Watertown, Mass, in 1635. They were Henry, John, Thomas and Mary.

Continued

THE ISLE OF WIGHT

- 2 -

To accompany
8224 x 8225

1637 - Thomas Wight (1028) was one of the twelve original Settlers of Dedham, Mass. He was considered to be the wealthiest inhabitant of the town. He helped subscriptions to a public school in Dedham, which became the first free school in Massachusetts supported by a tax. He also subscribed and heartily supported the building of a brick collage at Cambridge, which became Harvard, but Thomas didn't live to see so many of his descendants graduate from there.

1639 - Samuel (514), the son of Thomas (1028) and Alice ((1029)) Wight, was born the 5th day of the 12th month 1639 (i.e. February 5, 1639-40

1645 - Jan 27th, Thomas and Alice also had a son Ephraim.

1673 - March 17, Thomas died in Medfield, the second wealthiest citizen of the town. His will is witnessed by Henry Adams of Braintree.

DAVID THOMSON, THE FIRST YANKEE

Ralph E. Thompson and Matthew R. Thompson

1973 will mark the 350th anniversary of the first "Yankee,"-- David Thomson. David Thomson established a trading post and plantation on the south shore of the mouth of the Piscataqua River (in the extreme southeast corner of New Hampshire near what is now Portsmouth) in 1623. It was the first successful permanent settlement strictly for business purposes in New England. Hence we believe the founder, David Thomson, merits the title of "The First Yankee." As Stanley's "Four Thompson's" states, page 14, "Neither he" (David Thomson) "nor his companions came to escape religious persecution or political unrest of the England of James I, but to take fish from the sea and rivers, trade with the Indians for furs, and raise enough produce to supply the needs of what he hoped would be a growing colony." He was not a Puritan.

Prior to David Thomson's settlement at Piscataqua in 1623, a large number of English ships had traded at and explored along the New England coast. In 1603, Captain Martin Pring, with ships Speedwell and Discoverer, had entered the harbor of Portsmouth and explored the Piscataqua River for about a dozen miles. In 1605 Samuel de Champlain charted the New England coast. In 1614, Captain John Smith, under the patronage of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, charted the New England coast from Penobscot Bay, Maine, to Cape Cod, Massachusetts; that chart indicates he had entered the Piscataqua River and examined its shores. Gorges sent several more ships to New England to find out more. Richard Whitbourne's "Discourse Containing a Loving Invitation," published in 1622, stated that, in 1615, 250 English ships had gone to New England, employing over 5,000 men, and carrying away cargoes worth about 150,000 pounds. (About \$7,500,000 in today's dollars.)

It was not at all unusual for the ships to establish camps ashore. But none of the foregoing traders and explorers attempted to establish permanent trading posts or settlements.

The first attempt to set up a permanent business settlement in New England, so far as we have discovered, was in 1602 by Captain Bartholomew Goswold at the mouth of Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts. That attempt lasted no more than a few months; when the food supply ran low, the group abandoned the attempt and returned to England.

The next attempt at a business settlement in New England, of which we found record, was by a company of 100 men in two ships under command of Captains Popham and Gilbert, in 1608.

This venture was financed by Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of England; the ships carried "ordinance, stores, and all necessaries for a plantation." (Neal, page 18). The settlement, at which a fort was built, was called the Popham Colony and was at the mouth of the Kennebec River in Maine. It lasted only through the winter; early the next spring the company sailed back to England.

In 1615, a Captain Hobson was dispatched by English merchants to establish a trading settlement in New England. He had one ship and "Men, Arms, Ammunition, and other Necessaries for a Settlement" (Neal p 20). But a skirmish with the Indians "discouraged them so much, that they returned to England, bringing back nothing with them, but the sad News of a War with the Indians" (Neal p 20).

In 1619, a Mr. Dermer was sent to New England to make peace with the Indians, and establish a trading settlement, but he ran into a battle with the Indians, was wounded, and sailed for Virginia, abandoning the New England venture.

For several years after that, permanent trading settlements were not attempted. Instead, private adventurers established small summer time posts for trading with the Indians, and for fishing.

In 1622, Thomas Weston sent 67 men in 3 ships to settle at Wessagusset (now Weymouth, Mass.). Weston, who did not accompany this expedition, was the moving force in the syndicate that had financially backed the earlier Pilgrim settlement at Plymouth, but was almost continually at loggerheads with the Pilgrims. The Weston colony retained for their own use, one of the ships that had brought them from England, a pinnace of 30 tons. In that respect, they were unusually well equipped (Willison, pp. 204-208).

Apparently they made no serious attempt at a permanent business settlement. For food, they begged and borrowed from the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and traded with, or stole from, the Indians. As Bradford described them (pp 140-142), in the late winter or early spring of 1623, the people at Weston's "souled away their cloathes and bed coverings; others (so base were they) became servants to the Indeans . . . for a cap full of corne. . . some starved and died with cold and hunger . . . they became contemned and scorned by the Indeans, and they began greatly to insulte over them in a most insolente manner. . . ."

That settlement broke up in the summer of 1623. Thomas Weston himself did not arrive until after the settlement had broken up; he did not try to reestablish it.

DAVID THOMSON, THE FIRST YANKEE

-3-

About the middle of September, 1623, Captain Gorges, son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, with a commission as General Governour of New England, attempted to establish a settlement at the site of Weston's abandoned settlement at Weymouth. But Gorges left after a few months and returned to England. At that, the settlement broke up, some going home to England, and some going to Virginia.

With the departure of Capt. Gorges, David Thomson became Acting Governor of "New England,"--that is, a rather indefinitely defined area somewhere north of the Plymouth Colony, presumed to be under the control of the Council For New England.

Thomson held the title until his death in December, 1628.

The Pilgrim settlement at Plymouth, which has such an important place in the history of our country, was not a business venture. Hence we believe it does not qualify for the term "Yankee" at the time. That settlement, established in December, 1620, was undertaken "for the Glory of God, and Advancements of the Christian Faith, and Honour of our King and Country." (Neal p 81).

The Pilgrims had left England in the early 1600's and settled in Holland. About 1617, fearing that their religious community might disintegrate in Holland, they decided to establish their religious community somewhere in the Americas.

David Thomson's business settlement at the Piscataqua in May 1623 was very well planned, organized, equipped, and armed (including cannon). It was successful from the beginning. Such good planning and organization indicate that Thomson knew exactly where he wanted to go, and what supplies and men were needed for the venture.

"Thomson and his men. . . selected the point at Little Harbor as a 'fitt place to build their houses for habitacons,' the site being selected with excellent judgment by Thomson, it being easily defensible against the savages, having a good harbor for small vessels and a fine spring of water . . . as Thomson 'had visited New England in previous years, and was familiar with the coast, it seems probable that the site of his settlement had been determined upon before he left England. . . .' He named the new plantation. . . Panaway." (Parsons p 9).

Also indicative of good business planning, was the reservation, by the three Plymouth merchants who financed Thomson's venture, of fishing rights at the island offshore of

DAVID THOMSON, THE FIRST YANKEE

-4-

site where Thomson was to establish his settlement. Maverick (and others) called this island - the Isle of Shoals--one of the best places for fishing in the land. The three merchants and Thomson apparently knew in advance the quality of fishing at the location. (See below an outline of the agreement between Thomson and the three merchants regarding the financing.)

In contrast, the Pilgrim settlement at Plymouth was very poorly organized and controlled.

The Pilgrim venture was underfinanced at all times, and no agreement satisfactory to both the London merchants providing the financing, and the Pilgrims, was ever reached. The Pilgrims' objective was to preserve their religious freedom, while the sole interest of the merchants was profit. There was continual squabbling between the merchants and the Pilgrims.

The Pilgrim expedition started out with two ships, the Speedwell, which was owned by the company, and the Mayflower, which was chartered, on August 5, 1620. That was far too late in the year for good judgment. But even that late start turned out to be a month earlier than the actual start. Twice the ships put back to port for recaulking of the Speedwell. Then the Speedwell was dismissed as unfit for the voyage, and the whole company, about 120 persons, transferred to the Mayflower. The Mayflower finally sailed out of Plymouth, England, on September 6, 1620--a time of year that practically invited disaster. As Neal put it, page 80, "A sad time of year to enter on such an Expedition!"

The intended destination was "Virginia," more specifically, the Hudson River, which was in what was then called "Virginia," where the company had a grant of land. But instead of reaching the Hudson River, the Mayflower hit Cape Cod on November 9, 1620. They didn't care for what they saw there, so set out for the Hudson River again. They didn't make it; they promptly ran into shoals and a storm with heavy seas, and were driven back to the Cape. As it was then quite late in the year, they decided to attempt a settlement somewhere on the Cape. The Master of the Mayflower told them they would have to do so promptly, or he would set them and their goods ashore, and return to England.

They explored along the coast for about a month, buffeted by storms and attacked by Indians, trying to find a place with a harbor capable of handling ships. Finally, on December 19, 1620,* they disembarked at a place they named New Plymouth, later

*The date is old style calendar. For present calendar add 10 days.

Plymouth, with a harbor so poor that the Mayflower had to lie a mile offshore. Not only was the harbor poor, but New Plymouth was not in the area covered by the Pilgrims' land patent. It wasn't until March, 1624, that they secured a patent to the land on which they had settled.

During that first winter, half of the company died, and not more than 6 or 7 were able bodied at the same time.

Though they were occasionally harassed by the Indians, the settlement wasn't enclosed in a fence until March, 1622. A fort wasn't built until the summer of that year. (Bradford, pp 126 and 138) It wasn't until the harvest of 1623 that the Pilgrims emerged from almost continual semi-starvation.

The Pilgrims were very strong on courage and determination but woefully weak on business sense. Can you imagine Yankees being unbusinesslike?

Originally, the Pilgrim Colony operated on a communal basis, with each person supposedly to work to the best of his or her ability for the benefit of all. On that communal basis, the productivity of the Colonists was very poor. The more able men and women, who were able to produce the most, were disgruntled at not being permitted to keep the fruits of their labors, and would not produce more than they had to. So, in the summer of 1623, the leaders of the Colony, seeking a way to increase productivity, parcelled out land to each family for its own use. As Bradford described it: "This had a very great success; for it made all hands very industrious, so as much more corne was planted than other wise would have bene by any means the Govr or any other could use, and saved him a great deall of trouble, and gave farr better contents. The women now went willingly into the feild, and took their litle-ons with them to set corne; which before would aledg a weaknes, and inability; whom to have compelled would have bene that great tiranie and oppression. . . ."

Perhaps the Pilgrim Fathers, recognizing that self interest was a mighty motivating force, were starting their Colony on the road to becoming Yankees.

David Thomson, who established his trading post and plantation at Piscataqua in the spring of 1623, was described in various contemporary writings as "gentleman," "a Scotsman," "a Scottish gentleman, traveller and scholar," "a Scottish gentleman, that was conversant with the natives, a scholar and traveller, that was diligent in taking notice of these things, as a man of good judgment," as "of London," as an "apothecary."

Whatever the appellation his contemporaries may have applied to him, it is obvious that David Thomson was a businesslike man of business. The Records of the Council For New England for 1622 show assignments to him of a number of business matters to be handled for the Council (Deane). The agreement by which Thomson arranged financing for his proposed plantation and trading post was a very businesslike document.

Thomson sold a one fourth interest in the island covered by his grant from the Council For New England, and agreed to convey a fourth interest in the 6,000 acres covered by the grant, to three prominent Plymouth, England, merchants, Abraham Colmer, Nicholas Sherwill, and Leonard Pomeroy, all of whom, at one time or another, were mayors of Plymouth. The agreement spelled out in detail how the expenses and profits of the venture were to be divided among the partners. The agreement also provided that the merchants were to have the right to employ their ships for fishing at the island without sharing costs or profits with Thomson.

In exchange, the merchants were to provide their ship, the "Jonathan of Plymouth" for the venture, and send two men on it with Thomson, with provisions for three months. All provisions not consumed on the voyage were to be landed with Thomson.

The agreement made no mention of tools and equipment, with which the settlement appeared to be well supplied, so Thomson financed them outside of the agreement, perhaps from his own resources.

Shortly after the voyage of the "Jonathan of Plymouth," three more men were to be sent to Thomson in another ship, the four partners to bear the cost equally. The "Jonathan of Plymouth" was to make a second trip promptly with two more men, the four partners to bear the cost equally.

That was a good Yankee deal.

Thomson had previously requested the Council For New England to provide transportation to New England for "10 persons," with payment therefor to be made at the expiration of two years. Apparently the deal with the Plymouth merchants superseded that request. Thomson, his wife Amias (Colle) Thomson, their son John Thomson, and the seven men provided in the agreement, who all went to New England under the agreement, probably would have made up the "10 persons" for whom transportation had been requested.

Page 56 of Banks lists David Thompson, Mrs. Amias Thompson, and John Thompson arriving in New England on the ship Jonathan in 1623. The next entry on the same page for 1623 lists, among

others, Samuel Maverick and "Robert Gorges son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Governor of New England," arriving on the ship Katherine.

It was in May 1623 that Thomson arrived at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, and set up his settlement on the south shore at what is now Rye, New Hampshire. That was the first permanent settlement in New Hampshire. Thomson was accompanied, as previously stated, by his wife Amias or Amyes, their four year old son John, and some "servants." Two Thomson daughters, Prissilla and Ann, were left behind in Plymouth. We found no indication that they ever got to America.

The Thomson company named the place where they landed "Strawberry Bank," presumably for the profusion of strawberries at the location, and named their plantation "Pannaway." Old maps show the name as Pascataway or Pascataqua. Apparently the harbor at which they landed had previously been named "Little Harbor."

The Thomson company brought with them an adequate supply of appropriate tools, provisions and armament for the successful establishment of a trading post and plantation. They promptly built a Great House, a palizado or fort armed with cannon, fish drying racks, and a salt works to provide salt for the curing of the fish and skins, which were their principal export to England. Apparently they also made a crop, possibly corn, that first year, as the indications are that they were always well supplied with food. The place became well known in New England; they welcomed and fed strangers, some of whom are mentioned.

This Yankee establishment was successful from the start. In 1623, the Plymouth Colony, being short of food, sent Captain Miles Standish to Thomson's Pannaway plantation in search of some. This is described in "Good New From New England," by Edward Winslow, 1624, quoted by Deane: "At the same time" (apparently summer of 1623) "Captain Standish, being formerly employed by the Governor to buy provisions for the refreshing of the Colony, returned with same, accompanied by one Mr David Tomson, a Scotchman, who also that spring began a plantation twenty five leagues Northeast from us, near Smiths Isles, at a place called Pascatoquack, where he liketh well."

At that time, Thomson's plantation and trading post was only a few months old, while the Pilgrim Colony was over two and one half years old, yet the Pilgrims had to turn to the business man, the Yankee, for food.

Another in distress was succored at the Thomson plantation. Thomas Weston, promoter of the short lived settlement at

Wessagusset (Weymouth), in flight from the Indians and naked, made his way to the Thomson settlement, and was provided with food, clothing, and a boat to proceed to Plymouth. A Captain Christopher Levell spent a month at Pannaway in the winter of 1623-1624, and reported that there "is a great store of fowle of diverse sorts, whereof I fed very plentifully."

Some of those at Plymouth left that Colony in the summer of 1624 to settle elsewhere. Among those "The William Hiltons journeyed. . . north, joining David Thomson, a Scottish trader who had established himself at the mouth of the Piscataqua River. . . . Hilton and his brother Edward . . . later founded the . . . city of Dover, about fifteen miles up the River."

In 1626, the Pilgrim Colony at Plymouth, still not adequately supplied, sent Governor William Bradford to purchase the trading goods at Monhegan, Maine, which was breaking up. Bradford found that David Thomson was also interested in purchasing the goods at that post. As a result, Thomson and Bradford between them purchased the goods at that post.

That was an interesting Yankee deal, as described by Bradford, (year 1626, pp 211-212): ". . . the Govr & Mr. Winslow tooke a boat and some hands and went thither. But Mr. David Thomson, who lived at Pascataway, understanding their purpose, tooke opportunitie to goe with them, which was some hinderance to them both; for they, perceiving their joynte desires to buy, held their goods at higher rates; and not only so, but would not sell of their trading goods, excepte they could sell all. So, lest they should further prejudice one another, they agreed to buy all, and devid them equally between them. They bought also a parcell of goats, which they distributed at home as they saw neede, and occasion, and tooke corne for them of the people, which gave them good content. Their moyety of the goods came to above 400 (pounds)* starling. . . Mr. Thomson, having some things overcharged himselfe, desired they would take some of his, but they refused except he would let them have his French goods only. . . They were both willing, so they became ingaged for them and tooke them. . . ."

That sounds like three Yankee traders working on each other. Perhaps the Pilgrims were learning to be Yankees.

*A pound at that time was equivalent to about \$50 today, so 400 pounds was equivalent to about 20,000 of today's dollars; a pretty good sized deal. Apparently that was only the Pilgrims' share, so presumably Thomson's share was approximately the same.

A trading post and plantation at Monhegan, Maine, was established in 1623 (Bradford, p 163), or by Abraham Jennens about 1622 (Proper p 170). That trading post and plantation was a strictly business venture, and was successful from the start. That might qualify Jennens for the title "First Yankee," or at least equal billing with David Thomson. But Jennens seems to have abdicated that title when he sold his goods to Thomson and Bradford; and sold his land to two Bristol, England, merchants, Abraham Aldworth and Gyles Elbridge, in 1626, for 50 pounds. The Bristol merchants sent over a man to run the place, but he stayed there for only two or three years (Proper pp 170-171).

Taxes levied for 1628 afford an indication of the relative importance of the early settlements. For that year, the Plymouth Colony and Thomson's plantation at Piscataqua were taxed at the same amount, and Thompsons Island in Boston Harbor, to which David Thomson had moved in 1626, was taxed at more than the settlement across the bay which became Boston two years later (The Four Thompsons, Stanley, p 27).

Samuel Maverick, a friend and possibly business associate of David Thomson, and who married Thomson's widow, Amyes, wrote, in his "Description of New England," 1660, descriptions of New England "Townes," including the settlement which David had established at Piscataqua, and the Pilgrim settlement at Plymouth. Of the Piscataqua settlement, he wrote:

"Strawberry Bank. The Great House & Isle of Shooles--
 Within 2 Myles of the Mouth is Strawberry Banke where are many Families, and a Minister & Meeting house, and to the meeting Houses of Dower & Eceter, most of the people resort. This Strawberry Banke is part of 6000 acres granted by Patent about ye yeare 1620 or 1621 to Mr. David Thompson, who with the assistance of Mr. Nicholas Sherwill, Mr. Leonard Pomery and Mr. Colmer of Plymouth" (England) "Merchants, went over with a Considerable Company of Servants and built a Strong and Large House, enclosed it with a large and high Palizado and mounted Gunns, and being stored extraordinarily with shot Ammunition was a Terror to the Indians, who at that time were insulting over the poor weake and unfurnished Planters of Plymouth. This house and ffort he built on a Point of Land at the very entrance to Pascotoway River, And haveing granted by Patent all the Island bordering on this land to the Middle of the River, he took possession of an Island commonly called the great Island and for the bounds of this land he went up the River to a point called Bloudy Point, and by the sea side about 4 milles he had also power of Government within his owne bounds, Notwithstanding all this, all this is at this day in the power and at the disposall of the Massachusitts. Two Leagues of lyes the Isle of Shooles one of the best places for fishing in the land, they have built a Church here and maintaine a Minister." (In 1641, this area had passed

into the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. It did not become New Hampshire again until 1679. The tone of the foregoing quotation from Maverick, as well as other parts of his "Description of New England," show that Maverick had a pretty low opinion of the Puritans who ruled Massachusetts.)

Regarding Plymouth, Maverick wrote:

"This place was seated about ye yeare 1620 or 1621 by a company of Brownists. . . They intended for Virginia, but fell with Cape Cod als Mallabar, and gott into the Harbour of it, and finding it not fitt for Habitation, sought further and found this place" (then called New Plymouth, now Plymouth) "and in great danger of the Indians, and could not Long have subsisted, had not Plymouth" (England) "Merchants settled Plantations about that time at Monhegan" (the goods of which were purchased by Thomson and Bradford in 1626) "and Pascattaway" (David Thomson) "by whom they were supplied and the Indians Descouraged from assaulting them. . . It is a poor small Towne now. . . ."

As previously stated, David Thomson was appointed Acting Governor of New England in 1624, when Gorges abandoned his short stay in New England and returned to England. In 1626, Thomson moved to Thompsons Island in Boston Harbor. He died there in December, 1628.

Parsons (pp 16-17) says Thomson left "Pannaway" about 1627, but "The settlement he founded continued, and in 1630, through some means not as yet clearly to be made out, passed into the possession of Capt. John Mason or the Laconia Company, and Capt. Walter Neale, governor of the company, took up his residence in the house built by Thomson, which thereafter became 'Captain Mason's stone house.'"

According to Davis (p 1579), the "Laconia Company" (Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Capt. John Mason, and others) "leased the land and property of David Thomson with the view of making Little Harbor the outlet for their Laconia lands. Finding their plan a failure, . . . the Laconia company turned its attention to the development of its Little Harbor property. . . ."

David Thomson was baptised at St. James Church, Clerkenwell, England, December 17, 1592, son of Richard Thomson (Tomson, Tompson, Tompsonne), a "householder." David Thomson was the last of Richard Thomson's five children of record. Presently (1971) Clerkenwell is a rather run down part of the central City of London, bordering the financial district ("Threadneedle Street") and the newspaper district ("Fleet Street") on the north. At the time of David's birth, or perhaps a couple of dozen years earlier, Clerkenwell was a quite rural suburb of London. The status of its inhabitants, was rather important, with a sprinkling of nobility.

DAVID THOMSON, THE FIRST YANKEE

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There is still a St. James Church in Clerkenwell, though the structure of David Thomson's time is gone. The present Church structure dates from 1792, with several subsequent alterations and additions.

As previously stated, David Thomson was employed by the Council For New England in 1622 (when he was 30 years old), and perhaps earlier, as Agent or Attorney; he represented that Council on matters before the King's Privy Council.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges was president of, and the moving figure in, the Council For New England. Harry W. Thompson states, p. 4, that Sir Ferdinando was born in 1565 "probably at Clerkenwell, London." In a community as small as Clerkenwell was at the time, it is probable that Sir Ferdinando knew David's father, which may account for the later association of David Thomson and the Council For New England.

David Thomson married Amyes (Amias) Colle July 13, 1613, in St. James Church, Plymouth, Devonshire, England. The couple had four children in Plymouth, John and three girls, one of whom died two weeks after birth. The one son, John, at age four, accompanied his parents to Piscataqua. The two surviving girls stayed behind in Plymouth, and, so far as we know, never got to America.

Amyes Colle Thomson, after death of David in December, 1628, married Samuel Maverick. Maverick, whose distant cousin, Texas lawyer and cattleman, Samuel A. Maverick, refused or failed to brand his cattle, and thereby became the basis for the present term:--"maverick--one who refuses to abide by the dictates of his group; a dissenter," would have been aptly described by that definition during his sojourn in New England in the 1600's.

Footnote:

Some may wonder about the spelling of David Thomson's surname. Spelling was not important in the 1500's, 1600's and earlier 1700's.

In tracing David Thomson's ancestors and descendants, we have found the following spellings for that one Thompson (usual current spelling) line in the 1500's and 1600's:-Thompson, Thomson, Tompson, Tomson, Tomponne.

For David Thomson's own surname, we have found records showing the following spellings:-Thomson (the most frequent spelling of his name), Thompson, Tomson.

It was about Revolutionary War time that the spelling of the surname in the line of David's descendants to which the authors belong, became standardized as "Thompson."

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SAMUEL, THE FIRST MAVERICK

Ralph E. Thompson and Matthew R. Thompson

Samuel Maverick, ca 1602-1679 (the subject of this paper), had, precisely two centuries later, a distant relative and namesake, Samuel A. Maverick, 1803-1870, whose name became a household word--"maverick." Samuel A., a Texas lawyer and cattleman, declined to brand his cattle, and wild, unbranded critters of the Texas ranges were considered to be Maverick's. Hence the term--"maverick--one who refuses to abide by the dictates of his group; a dissenter." (American Heritage Dictionary).

These two Mavericks, the New England and the Texas pioneers, had a common characteristic--they were both mavericks--non conformists, dissenters.

Samuel Maverick arrived in New England in 1623 at the age of about 22 years. He was a close friend and associate of David Thomson, the "First Yankee"; Thomson helped Maverick build and fortify his (Maverick's) place at "Winnisime," (at what is now the Chelsea section of Boston), and about 1629, Maverick married David Thomson's widow, Amyes (Colle) Thomson, and they raised David's son John together. That was the earliest marriage in New England under the rites of the Church of England, Rev. William Blackstone, officiating. (NEHGR vol 47 p 76)

Maverick was frequently embroiled in clashes with the Puritan government. In 1646, he was fined and imprisoned by the Massachusetts authorities for a protest against their exclusive policy that only the "saved" had rights.

Eventually he returned to England to plead the cause of those he considered were unfairly treated by the Puritan government. He was unsuccessful in having his pleadings considered until Charles the Second was restored to power in 1660. But that consideration did not do him much good, as the Puritans would not bow to the wishes of the English monarch.

While Maverick was in England, he wrote his "Description of New England."

In 1664, he was one of four commissioners sent by Charles the Second to New England "to dispose the people to an entire submission and obedience to the king's government" (Thwaites pp. 167-168). But the commissioners did not accomplish much along that line with the Massachusetts men.

SAMUEL, THE FIRST MAVERICK

-2-

What Samuel Maverick has written, and what has been written about him, shows that he was a maverick not only in name.

His "Briefe Description of New England" shows his maverick philosophy:

"This Governour and his Council,* not long after their Arrivall made a law that no man should be admitted a Freeman, and soe Consequently have any voyce in Election of Officers Civill or Military, but such as were first entered into Church covenant and brought Certificate of it, let there Estates, and accordingly there portion of land be never soe great, and there taxes towards public Charges. Nor could any competency of Knowledge or inoffensiveness of liveing or conversation usher a man into there Church fellowship, unless he would also acknowledge the discipline of the Church of England to be erroneous and to renounce it, which very many never condescended unto, so that on this account the far greater number of his Majesties loyall subjects there never enjoyed those privileges intended by his Royal ffather in his Grant. And upon this very account also, if not being joyned in Church ffellowship many Thowzands have been debarred the Sacrament of the Lords Supper although of Competent knowledge, and of honest life and Godly Conversation, and a very great Number the Unbaptized. I know some near 30 years old, 7 persons of Quality about 12 years since for petitions themselves & Neighbors that they might have votes in Elections as ffreeholders or be ffreed from publick Charge, and be admitted to the Sacrament of the Lords Supper and their Children to Baptisme as Members of the Church of England, and have liberty to have Ministers among themselves learned pious Orthodox, no way dissonant from ye best Reformation in England, and desireing also to have a body of Lawes to be Established and published to prevent Arbitrary Tiranny, For thus desireing these three reasonable requests beside imprisonment and other indignitys, they were fined 1000 (pounds), at Notwtstanding they appealed to England, they were forced to pay the same, and now also at great Charges to send home to prosecute their appeall which proved to no Effect, That dismall Change falling out Just at the time and they sending home hither one Edward Winslow" (see quotation, infra, from Gov. Bradford's History) "a Smooth tongued Cunning fellow, who soon gott himselfe into Favor of those in Supreme power, against whom it was in vaine to strive, and soe they remained sufferers to this day.

"By what I have said it appears how the Major part of the Inhabitants are debarred of those Priviledges they ought to enjoy and were intended for them, How they Esteem of the Church

*"Mr. John Winthrop Governor and with him a Company of Assistants."

SAMUEL, THE FIRST MAVERICK

-3-

of England. How farr they owne his Mat'ie as haveing any power over them or their Subjection to him; they brought over with them being the English Redd Cross terming it a badge of the Whore of Babelon.

". . . Witness also the Banishing so many to leave their habitations there, and seek places abroad elsewhere, meerly for differing in Judgment from Them. . . and very cruelly handled by whipping was Mr Clark, Obediah, Holmes, and others for teaching and praying in a private house on the Lords day, These and many other such like proceedings, which would by them have been judged Cruelty had they been inflicted on them here" (England), "have they used towards others there; and for hanging the three Quakers last yeare I think few approved of it."

If Maverick didn't have much use for the Puritans and their dogma, the Puritans didn't have much use for Maverick. Gov. Bradford wrote in his "History," p 105 "1646 . . . This year, Mr. Edward Winslow went into England, upon this occation: some discontented persons* under the government of the Massachusetts sought to trouble their place, and disturbe, if not innovate, their governmente, by laying many scandales upon them; and intended to prosecute against them in England by petitioning and complaining to Parleмент. . . ."

Another contemporary of Samuel Maverick wrote of him (pp 63-64 of Johnson):

"But to goe on with the Story, the 12 of July or thereabout, 1630, these Souldiers of Christ first set foote one (on) this Westerne end of the World where arriveing in safety, both Men, Women and Children, on the North side of Charles River, they landed neare a small Island, called Noddells Island, where one Mr. Samuel Mavereck then living, a man of very loving and curteous behaviour, very ready to entertaine Strangers, yet an enemy to the Reformation in hand, being strong for the Lordly Prelaticall power, one (on) this Island he had built a small Fort with the helpe of one Mr. David Thompson, placing therein foure Murtherers" (the name of a type of cannon at that time) "to protect him from the Indians."

Several other contemporary writers wrote of Maverick's warmly gracious treatment of strangers.

*Note by the editor of Bradford's History; "The allusion is to the endeavors of William Udssall, Samuel Maverick and Dr. John Child, to secure for members of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland equal civil and ecclesiastical rights in Massachusetts and Plymouth with the members of Congregational Churches."

SAMUEL, THE FIRST MAVERICK

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Though Samuel Maverick obviously was a maverick--one who refuses to abide by the dictates of his group; a dissenter,-- apparently he was not ornery.

Many years after Maverick, New England was the Cradle of the Revolution. But when it came to writing the Constitution, the Puritan doctrine was very much tempered, and the maverick viewpoints expressed by Samuel Maverick over a hundred years earlier were much in evidence, particularly in the Amendments constituting the Bill of Rights.

Amendment 1: Freedom of religion, speech, press, peaceable assembly, and petition to government.

Amendment 4: Right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, etc.

Amendment 5: Right to due process of law, among other provisions.

Amendment 6: Right to speedy trial by impartial jury.

Amendment 10: The powers not taken from the states or the people by the Constitution, are reserved to the states or people.

"The First Maverick" had railed against the deprivation of those very freedoms and rights. In his day, he was just shouting to the wind. But eventually, the mavericks, such as Samuel, had their day.

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SAMUEL, THE FIRST MAVERICK

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1,138,166,333,440 KING CADWALLADER OF BRITAIN

According to a chart of the Eaton family on page 350 of "Dow, Ball, Eaton and Allied Families", The American Historical Co, New York, 1961, Cadwallader, King of Britain, was an ancestor of the Eatons, and hence an ancestor of ours.

According to "The History of the Kings of Britain" by Geoffrey of Monmouth, published about 1136, Cadwallader was the last of the succession of Kings of Britain, not always by direct descent, beginning with Brutus the Trojaan (whose reign extended ca 1040-1065 BC), including King Arthur (reign ending ca 542AD), and ending with Cadwallader (reign ending ca 675AD)

The remainder of this writeup is taken from Geoffrey's book, which is considered to be more mythology than history. That book is the basis for the various King Arthur stories, Shakespeare's King Lear, and many other stories.

Brutus the Trojan sailed to the island then called Albion, after departing from the Trojan wars. He occupied the island, became its first King, and renamed the island "Britain" after himself.

The succession pertinent to our family is (p 274) "Malgo the mighty King of Britain" (reign ending ca 570AD) "who reigned fourth after Arthur, begat . . . Ennianus" (who did not become King). "Enniamus begat Belin" (who did not become King), "Belin begat Iago" (who did not become King), "Iago begat Cadvan" (who did become King of Britain, with reign ending ca 615AD). King Cadvan begat King Cadwallo, whose reign ended ca 665AD; he reigned 48 years. King Cadwallo begat King Cadwallader (No. 1,138,166,333,440) whose reign ended ca 675 AD and who died in Rome in May 689AD.

The King who followed Malgo was Keredic, "a fomenter of civil discords", and who apparently was not a descendant of Malgo. The Saxons and "a hundred and sixty thousand Africans" (sic) from Ireland (which they had conquered), teamed up together and defeated Keredic. Britain was ravished, its cities destroyed, its people slaughtered. Such Britons as remained sought refuge in Wales and in "Armorican Brittany" (in northwest France, now part of Brittany).

For many years after this, Britons were without sovereign power over their own lands.

Then the Britons organized to try to regain control of Britain. One of the leaders of the Britons was "Cadvan of the Venedoti".

After a partial victory by the Britons over the Saxons and their allies, all the princes of the Britons assembled and selected Cadvan as their King. Cadvan set out with his forces to destroy the Saxons. But instead, peace was made with the Saxons, and an agreement was made that the Saxons under King Ethelfield of the Northumbrians would rule the northern part of Britain ("beyond the Humber" River) and King Cadvan would rule the southern part.

KING CADWALLADER

- 2 -

After Cadvan died, his son Cadwallo became King of the Britons and Etheifield's son, Edwin, became King of the Saxons north of the Humber. These two Kings, who had been close companions in their youth, went to war as Kings. Cadwallo was defeated and fled to Ireland. After futilely trying for years to reconquer his kingdom from the Saxon, Cadwallo sailed to Armorican Brittany and appealed to his distant cousin, King of the "Armorican Britons", for help. The Armorican King furnished troops and Cadwallo returned to Britain and defeated Edwin and his Saxons, and Edwin's allies, the Angles, at the battle of Hedfield on October 12, 633. After this victory and some other battles, Cadwallo resumed his kingship of Britain.

"Finally, after forty-eight years, Cadwallo, this most noble and most powerful King of the Britons, became infirm with old age and illness, and departed this life on the fifteenth day after the Kalends of December".

"Cadwallader, son of Cadwallo, succeeded his father in the government of the realm". Cadwallader ruled for 12 years. Toward the end of his reign, the land was devastated by a great plague, and the King and his surviving subjects emigrated to Armorica.

In Cadwallader's absence, more Saxons arrived in Britain from Germany, and the land was once again conquered by the Saxons, and the remaining Britons took refuge in remote portions of Wales.

While Cadwallader was in Armorica, an "angelic voice" told him that God did not want the Britons to rule Britain any more, and ordered him to go to Rome and enter religion. He did so, and died there in May 689AD.

SOURCES:

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Genealogophiles, Nota Bene:- Never look a myth in the mouth.

The Book of Adam pages appended to this genealogy indicate that Henry Scott (2132) was the son of Sir William Scott and Lady Mary Howard, and the grandson of Sir Thomas Scott and Eliabeth Baker. This is incorrect. We are able to prove beyond reasonable doubt that Henry Scott (2132) was the son of Sir Thomas Scott and his second wife, Dame Dorothy. The William Scott - Lady Mary Howard link never existed.

Any Book of Adam genealogical line that depends on the Lady Mary Howard - William Scott link between Sir Thomas Scott and Henry Scott is invalid. Those Book of Adam lines that have Sir Thomas Scott and Sir Reginald Scott, his father, for ante_cedents of Henry Scott (2132) are also Thompson progenitors.

DAVID I

King of Scotland
HENRY, d. 1152
Earl of Huntingdon

William Longsword
d. 942, m. Espritota
RICHARD, THE FEARLESS
m. Gunilda of Denmark

HENRY I

King of France
HUGH, THE GREAT
Count of Vermandois

m. Ada de Warren
(dau. LADY ISABEL
DE VERMANDOIS
m. 2nd.
WILLIAM DE WARREN
son of
Princess Gundred
dau. of
WILLIAM I
the Conqueror, 1066
m. LADY MATILDA
OF FLANDERS)
DAVID
Earl of Huntingdon
m. Maud (dau.
HUGH KYVILIOCK)
Margaret, le Scot,
m. Alan McDougal
Lord of Galloway
DEVOLGILDA
Countess of
Huntingdon
m. JOHN BALIOL,
King of Scotland
Sir William Baliol
John, le Scot
SIR WILLIAM SCOTT
Chief Justice
of England
Michael Scott
m. Emma
William Scott
m. Marcella or Matilda
Lt. John Scott
of Dover Castle
Sir William Scott
(Scotte)
m. Isabella Herbert
(dau. VINCENT HERBERT)
Sir John Scott
m. Agnes Beauftitz
Sir William Scott
m. Sybilla Lewknor
Sir John Scott

Geoffrey
Gilbert-Crispin
Richard Fitz-Gistlebart
de Tonebridge
Gilbert de Tonebridge
Richard de Clare
m. Alice de Meschines
Roger de Clare
m. Maud de St. Hilary
RICHARD DE CLARE
Magna Charta Surety
m. Amicia de Meullent
(dau. William Meullent
m. Mabel Bellomont
dau. ROBERT DE BELLOMONT
3rd. Earl Leicester)
GILBERT DE CLARE
Magna Charta Surety, 1215
m. Isabel le Marechal
(dau. William le Marechal
m. Isabel de Clare
desc. ROBERT DE BELLOMONT
1st. Earl Leicester)
Richard de Clare
m. Maud de Lacte
(dau. JOHN DE LACIE
Magna Charta Surety)
Gilbert de Clare
m. Joan Plantagenet
(dau. EDWARD I, m.
Eleanor of Castile)
Alianore de Clare
m. Hugh le Despencer
Isabel le Despencer
m. Richard Fitz-Alan
Philippa Fitz-Alan
m. Richard Sergeaux
Philippa Sergeaux
m. Robert Pashley
John Pashley
m. Lowys Gower
Elizabeth Pashley
m. Reginald Pympe
Anne Pympe

Richard II *the Good*
Robert II *the Devil*
WILLIAM I
the Conqueror, 1066
m. LADY MATILDA
OF FLANDERS
Henry I
Matilda
Henry II
JOHN 1215
King of England
Signer of the
Magna Charta
m. Isabel de
Taillefer
(dau. LADY ALICE
DE COURTENEY)
HENRY III
King of England
m. Princess Eleanor
of Provence
EDWARD I
KING OF ENGLAND
m. Princess Eleanor
of Castile
Princess Elizabeth m. 1302
m. Humphrey de Bohun
Sir William de Bohun
m. Elizabeth Badlesmere
Elizabeth de Bohun
m. Sir Richard Fitz-Alan
Elizabeth Fitz-Alan

ISABEL DE VERMANDOIS
m. 1st.
ROBERT DE BELLOMONT
Earl of Leicester
Robert de Bellomont
2nd. Earl Leicester
m. Amicia de
Gaude (Waer)
ROBERT DE BELLOMONT
3rd. Earl Leicester
m. Petronilla de
Grantmesnil
Margaret de Bellomont
m. SAIRE DE QUINCEY
Magna Charta Surety, 1215
Robert de Quincey
m. Hawise (dau.
HUGH KYVILIOCK)
Margaret de Quincey
m. JOHN DE LACIE
Magna Charta Surety
Maud de Lacie
m. Richard de Clare
Rose de Clare
m. Roger Mowbray
John, Lord Mowbray
m. Alice
John, Lord Mowbray
m. Joan Plantagenet
(desc. of HENRY III)
John Mowbray
m. Elizabeth de Segrave
Sir Thomas Mowbray

See King in 1250
by Malines Chamber for Richard Bowen

Sir Robert Howard, m. Margaret Mowbray
Sir John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, KG.
SIR THOMAS HOWARD, Earl Marshall of England
(The Victor at Flodden, 1513)
m. 2nd. Agnes Tilney

SIR WILLIAM HOWARD, Baron of Effingham, K.G.
m. Lady Margaret Gamage
Lord High Admiral, Lord Privy Seal, of England

SIR CHARLES HOWARD, Earl of Nottingham
Lord High Admiral of England
(The Vanquisher of the Spanish Armada)

Lady Mary Howard

SIR REGINALD SCOTT, m. Emaline Kempe
Sir Thomas Scott, m. Elizabeth Baker
Sir William Scott

Henry Scott, d. 1624, m. Martha Whatlock, who came to America
Ursula Scott, of Rattlesden Parish, England, m. Richard Kimball
Henry Kimball, 1615-76, m. Mary Wyatt, d. 1672, both came to America
Sarah Kimball, 1654-92, m. Daniel Gage, 1639-1705
Daniel Gage 1675-1747 or 8, m. Martha Burbank

Abigail Gage, b. 1724, m. Capt. Stephen Russell, 1722-1800
Lydia Russell, 1744-1821, m. Ephraim Hall, 1741-1821
Stephen Russell Hall, 1766-1839

Martha Gage, m. James Wilson
Capt. Jesse Wilson, m. 1st. Ruth Merrill
Hannah Wilson, 1768-1859

Phineas Hall, 1801-69, m. Lydia Huntley, 1803-65
LYDIA ANN HALL, 1834-1926, m. DAVID WOOD KING, 1830-1921

*all reigning rulers of Europe in 1957 descend
from Frederick I & his wife Elizabeth.
She was dau of James I of England
He was grandson of Wm the Silent-house of Orange*

DAVID I

King of Scotland
1124 - 1153

HENRY, d. 1152
Earl of Huntingdon
m.
Ada de Warren
(dau. LADY ISABEL
DE VERMANDOIS
m. 2nd
WILLIAM DE WARREN
son of
Princess Gundred
dau. of
WILLIAM I, 1066
The Conqueror
m. LADY MATILDA
OF FLANDERS)

DAVID
Earl of Huntingdon
m. Maud (dau.
HUGH KYVILIOCK)
Margaret, le Scot
m. Alan McDougal
Lord of Galloway

DEVOLGILDA
Countess of
Huntingdon
m. JOHN BALIOL
King of Scotland
Sir William Balliol
John, le Scot

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT
Chief Justice
of England
Michael Scott
m. Emma
William Scott
m. Marcella or Matilda

Lt. John Scott
of Dover Castle
Sir William Scott
(Scottie)
m. Isabella Herbert
(dau. VINCENT HERBERT)

Sir John Scott
m. Agnes Beauftiz
Sir William Scott
m. Sybilla Lewknor
Sir John Scott

William Longsword
d. 942, m. Espriota
RICHARD, THE FEARLESS
m. Gunilda of Denmark

HENRY I

King of France

GEOFFREY
Count of Eu & Brion
Gilbert-Crispin
Count of Eu & Brion
Richard Fitz-Gislebert
de Tonebridge
m. Roberta de Bolebac
(dau. Walter de Gifford)
Gilbert de Tonebridge
Earl of Clare
m. Adeliza de Clermont
Alice de Tonebridge
m. Alberic de Vere
Alberic de Vere
m. Lucia (dau.
Henry de Essex)

ROBERT DE VERE, 1115
Magna Charta Surety
m. Isabel (dau.
Hugh, 2nd Baron
de Bolebac)
Hugh de Vere
m. Hawise (dau.
SAIRE DE QUINCEY
Magna Charta Surety)

Robert de Vere
m. Alice de Saunford
Joan de Vere

PHILIP I
King of France
m. 1st. ab. 1071
Bertha
LOUIS VI, le Gros
King of France
m. Adelais
(dau. Humbert II,
Count of Savage)
Prince Peter
m. Isabella
de Courteney
LADY ALICE
DE COURTENAY
m. Aymer de
Taillefer
Isabel Taillefer
m. 2nd.
Hugh le Brun
Count of Marche
Alice le Brun
m. John de Warren
(son Maud Marshall
m. William Plantagenet
de Warren, son
ISABEL DE WARREN
m. HAMELINE
PLANTAGENET)
William de Warren

HUGH, THE GREAT
Count of Vermandois
LADY ISABEL
DE VERMANDOIS
m. 2nd.
WILLIAM DE WARREN
William de Warren
m. Adela de Talvas
ISABEL DE WARREN
m. HAMELINE PLANTAGENET
Isabel Plantagenet
m. ROGER BIGOD
Magna Charter Surety
HUGH BIGOD
Magna Charta Surety
m. Maud le Marechal
(dau. William le Marechal
m. Isabel de Clare)
Isabel Bigod
m. John Fitz-Geoffrey
Maud Fitz-John
m. William de Beauchamp
(desc. WILLIAM DE WARREN
m. LADY ISABEL
DE VERMANDOIS)
(desc. LADY MATILDA
OF FLANDERS)
Isabel de Beauchamp
m. 2nd.
Hugh le Despencer, Sr.
Hugh le Despencer, Jr.
m. Allanore de Clare
(dau. Gilbert de Clare
m. Joan Plantagenet,
dau. EDWARD I,
m. PRINCESS ELEANOR)
ISABEL LE DESPENCER

Alice Warren
m. Edmund Fitz-Alan
SIR RICHARD FITZ-ALAN
m. 1st. ISABEL LE DESPENCER (m. 2nd. ELEANOR PLANTAGENET)

Philippa Fitz-Alan, m. Richard Sergeaux
Philippa Sergeaux, m. Robert Pashley
John Pashley, m. Lowys Gower
Elizabeth Pashley, m. Reginald Pympe
Anne Pympe

SIR REGINALD SCOTT, m. Emaline Kempe
Sir Thomas Scott, m. Elizabeth Baker
Sir William Scott, m. Lady Mary Howard

Henry Scott, d. 1624, m. Martha Whatlock, who came to America
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Stephen Russell Hall, 1766-1839

James Wilson, m. Martha Gage
Capt. Jesse Wilson, m. 1st. Ruth Merrill
Hannah Wilson, 1768-1859

Phineas Hall, 1801-69, m. Lydia Huntley, 1803-65
LYDIA ANN HALL, 1834-1926, m. DAVID WOOD KING, 1830-1921

DAVID I

King of Scotland
1124-1153

Henry, d. 1132
Earl of Huntingdon
m. Ada de Warren
dau. LADY ISABEL
DE VERMANDOIS
m. 2nd.
WILLIAM DE WARREN
(son PRINCESS GUNDRED
dau. WILLIAM I
the Conqueror
m. LADY MATILDA
OF FLANDERS
dau. BALDWIN V)

Margaret
m. Humphrey de Bohun
HENRY DE BOHUN
Magna Charta Surety 1215
m. Maud de Manville
Humphrey de Bohun
m. Maud d'Eu
Humphrey de Bohun
m. Allanore de Braose
Sir Humphrey de Bohun
m. Maud de Fiennes
Humphrey de Bohun, 1215

William Longsword
d. 942, m. Espriota
RICHARD, THE FEARLESS
m. Gunilda of Denmark
933-996

HENRY I

King of France
1008-1130

Richard II *The Good*
Robert II *The Mild*
WILLIAM I *The Conqueror*
m. LADY MATILDA
OF FLANDERS
HENRY I
King of England
Matilda
HENRY II
King of England
JOHN
King of England
Signer of the
Magna Charta 1199-1216

PHILIP I 1060-1108
King of France
m. Bertha
LOUIS IV, le Gros
King of France
m. Adelaïs
Prince Peter
m. Isabella de
Courteney
LADY ALICE
DE COURTENAY
m. Aymer de
Tallifer
Isabel de Tallifer
m. 1st

HUGH, THE GREAT
Count of Vermandois
LADY ISABEL
DE VERMANDOIS
m. 1st.
ROBERT DE BELLOMONT
Earl of Leicester
Elizabeth de Bellomont
m. Gilbert de Clare
Earl of Pembroke
Richard de Clare
m. Alfa (Eva) MacMorrough
(desc. Donach MacMorrough)
Isabel de Clare
m. William Le Marechal
Maud le Marechal
m. HUGH BIGOD
Magna Charta Surety 1215-1193)
Isabel Bigod
m. 2nd.
John Fitz-Geoffrey
MAUD FITZ-JOHN
m. William de Beauchamp
(desc. William de Warren
m. Isabel de Vermandois)

HENRY III 1216-1272
King of England, m. Princess Eleanor of Provence
EDWARD I 1272-1307
King of England, m. Princess Eleanor of Castile
Princess Elizabeth

Sir William de Bohun
m. Elizabeth Badlesmere
Elizabeth de Bohun
m. Sir Richard Fitz-Alan
(son Sir Richard Fitz-Alan
m. Eleanor Plantagenet
dau. MAUD DE CHAWORTH
m. HENRY PLANTAGENET
son Prince Edmund
son HENRY III
King of England
m. PRINCESS ELEANOR
of Provence
dau. RAYMOND BERENGER
le Troubadour IV,
Count of Provence
son Alfonso II,
of Provence, 1196-1209)
Elizabeth Fitz-Alan

Maud de Beauchamp
m. Roger de Mowbray
son WILLIAM DE MOWBRAY
Magna Charta Surety 1215
Roger de Mowbray
m. Rose de Clare
(desc. RICHARD DE CLARE
Magna Charta Surety 1215)
John de Mowbray
m. Aliva de Braose
(dau. William de Braose
m. Aliva Multon)
John de Mowbray

Isabel de Beauchamp
m. Sir Patrick de Chaworth
MAUD DE CHAWORTH
m. HENRY PLANTAGENET
(son Prince Edmund
son HENRY III
King of England
m. PRINCESS ELEANOR
of Provence
dau. RAYMOND BERENGER
le Troubadour IV
Count of Provence)
Joan Plantagenet

Sarah de Beauchamp
(dau. MAUD FITZ-JOHN
m. William de Beauchamp
son William de Beauchamp
m. Isabel de Mauduit
dau. William de Mauduit
m. Alice de Newburgh
dau. Waleran de Newburgh
son Roger de Newburgh
m. Gundred de Warren
dau. LADY ISABEL
DE VERMANDOIS
m. 2nd.
WILLIAM DE WARREN
son PRINCESS GUNDRED)
m. Richard, 6th, Baron
Talbot, of Lintone

John Mowbray, d. 1368, m. Elizabeth de Segrave
Sir Thomas Mowbray
Margaret Mowbray, m. Sir Robert Howard
SIR JOHN HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
SIR THOMAS HOWARD, m. 2nd. Agnes Tilney
SIR WILLIAM HOWARD, Baron of Effingham, K.G.

Wenllian Talbot
m. Sir Payne de Tuberville
Sarah de Tuberville
m. William de Gamage
Gilbert de Gamage
m. Lettice Seymour
Sir William Gamage
m. Mary Rodburg
Sir Thomas Gamage
m. Matilda Denis
Lady Margaret Gamage

*See Bowen family chart
Bowen family
memorial*

SIR CHARLES HOWARD, Earl of Nottingham
Lady Mary Howard, m. Sir William Scott
Henry Scott, d. 1624, m. Martha Whatlock, who came to America
Ursula Scott, of Rattlesden Parish, England, m. Richard Kimball
Henry Kimball, 1615-76, m. Mary Wyatt, d. 1672, both came to America
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Stephen Russell Hall, 1766-1839

James Wilson, m. Martha Gage
Capt. Jesse Wilson, m. 1st Ruth Merrill
Hannah Wilson, 1768-1859

Phineas Hall, 1801-69, m. Lydia Huntley, 1803-65
LYDIA ANN HALL, 1834-1926, m. DAVID WOOD KING, 1830-1921

the family at the time of the Norman Conquest.

DAVID I

King of Scotland
1124-1153

William Longsword
d. 942, m. Espritia
RICHARD, THE FEARLESS
m. Gunilda of Denmark
(Column 2, p. 57)

HENRY I

King of France
1068-1106

HENRY, d. 1152
Earl of Huntingdon
m. Ada de Warren
dau. LADY ISABEL
DE VERMANDOIS
m. 2nd.
WILLIAM DE WARREN
son of
Princess Gundred
dau. of
WILLIAM I

The Battle of

1066 Conqueror
m. LADY MATILDA
OF FLANDERS)
Margaret
m. Humphrey de Bohun
HENRY DE BOHUN
Magna Charta Surety
m. Maud de Manville
(sister Geoffrey de Mandeville
Magna Charta Surety)

Humphrey de Bohun
m. Maud d'Eu
Humphrey de Bohun
m. Alianore or
Eleanor de Braose
(dau. William de Braose
m. Eva le Marechal)

Sir Humphrey de Bohun
m. Maud de Fiennes
(dau. Enguerrand II,
Seigneur de Fiennes)

Humphrey de Bohun
m. Maud de Fiennes
1302

RICHARD II
ROBERT II
WILLIAM I
The Conqueror
m. LADY MATILDA
OF FLANDERS

HENRY I
Matilda
m. Geoffrey Plantagenet

HENRY II
King of England
m. Eleanor
of Aquitaine

Princess Eleanor
m. Alphonso IX
King of Castile

Princess Berengaria
m. bef. 1130
Alphonso IX
King of Leon

(son of Ferdinand II
King of Leon)

FERDINAND III
(1191-1252)
King of Leon
and Castile
m. 2nd.

PRINCESS ELEANOR OF CASTILE,
m. EDWARD I, King of England
Princess Elizabeth

PHILIP I
King of France
m. 1st. ab. 1071
Bertha

(dau. Florence I,
Count of Holland)

LOUIS VI
King of France
m. 1115

Alice of Savoy
(dau. Count
Hubert II)

LOUIS VII
King of France
m. Constance
(dau. Alphonso VII
of Castile

m. Berenguela)

Princess Alice
m. 1195
William III
Count of Ponthieu

Marie, d. 1251
Countess of Ponthieu
m. Simon de
Dammartin

Joanna de Dammartin

HUGH, THE GREAT
Count of Vermandois
LADY ISABEL
LE VERMANDOIS

m. 2nd.
WILLIAM DE WARREN
William de Warren

m. Adela de Talvas
ISABEL DE WARREN
m. HAMELINE PLANTAGENET

Isabel Plantagenet
m. ROGER BIGOD
Magna Charta Surety

HUGH BIGOD
Magna Charta Surety
m. Maud le Marechal

Isabel Bigod
m. John Fitz-Geoffrey

Maud Fitz-John
m. William de Beauchamp
(desc. WILLIAM DE WARREN
m. LADY ISABEL
DE VERMANDOIS)

(desc. LADY MATILDA
OF FLANDERS)

Isabel de Beauchamp
m. 1st.
Patrick de Chaworth

Maud Chaworth
m. Henry Plantagenet
(son Prince Edmund
son HENRY III
King of England)

ELEANOR PLANTAGENET
m. SIR RICHARD FITZ-ALAN
(m. 1st. ISABEL LE DESPENCER)

(son Edmund Fitz-Alan
m. Alice Warren,
dau. William de Warren
m. Joan de Vere)

Sir Richard Fitz-Alan
Elizabeth de Bohun & dau.
Elizabeth Fitz-Alan

William de Bohun, m. Elizabeth Badlesmere
Elizabeth de Bohun

*Elizabeth de Bohun m. Sir Robert Howard
m. Sir Thomas Howard
m. Sir John Howard
m. Sir William Howard
m. Sir Charles Howard
m. Sir William Scott*

Elizabeth Fitz-Alan, m. Sir Thomas Mowbray

Margaret Mowbray, m. Sir Robert Howard

Sir John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, K. G.

Sir Thomas Howard, m. 2nd. Agnes Tilney

Sir William Howard, m. Lady Margaret Gamage

SIR CHARLES HOWARD, Earl of Nottingham

Lady Mary Howard, m. Sir William Scott

Henry Scott, d. 1624, m. Martha Whatlock, who came to America

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Hannah Wilson, 1768-1859

Phineas Hall, 1801-69, m. Lydia Huntley, 1803-65
LYDIA ANN HALL, 1834-1926, m. DAVID WOOD KING, 1830-1921

The surname de Bohun is derived from the place in France where the family resided before coming to England. It is located in the arrondissement of St. Lo in the Cotentin, a peninsula in Normandy. The communes of St. Andre-de-Bohun & St. Georges-de-Bohun are still found there. The honor of Bohun, as it was then spelled, was

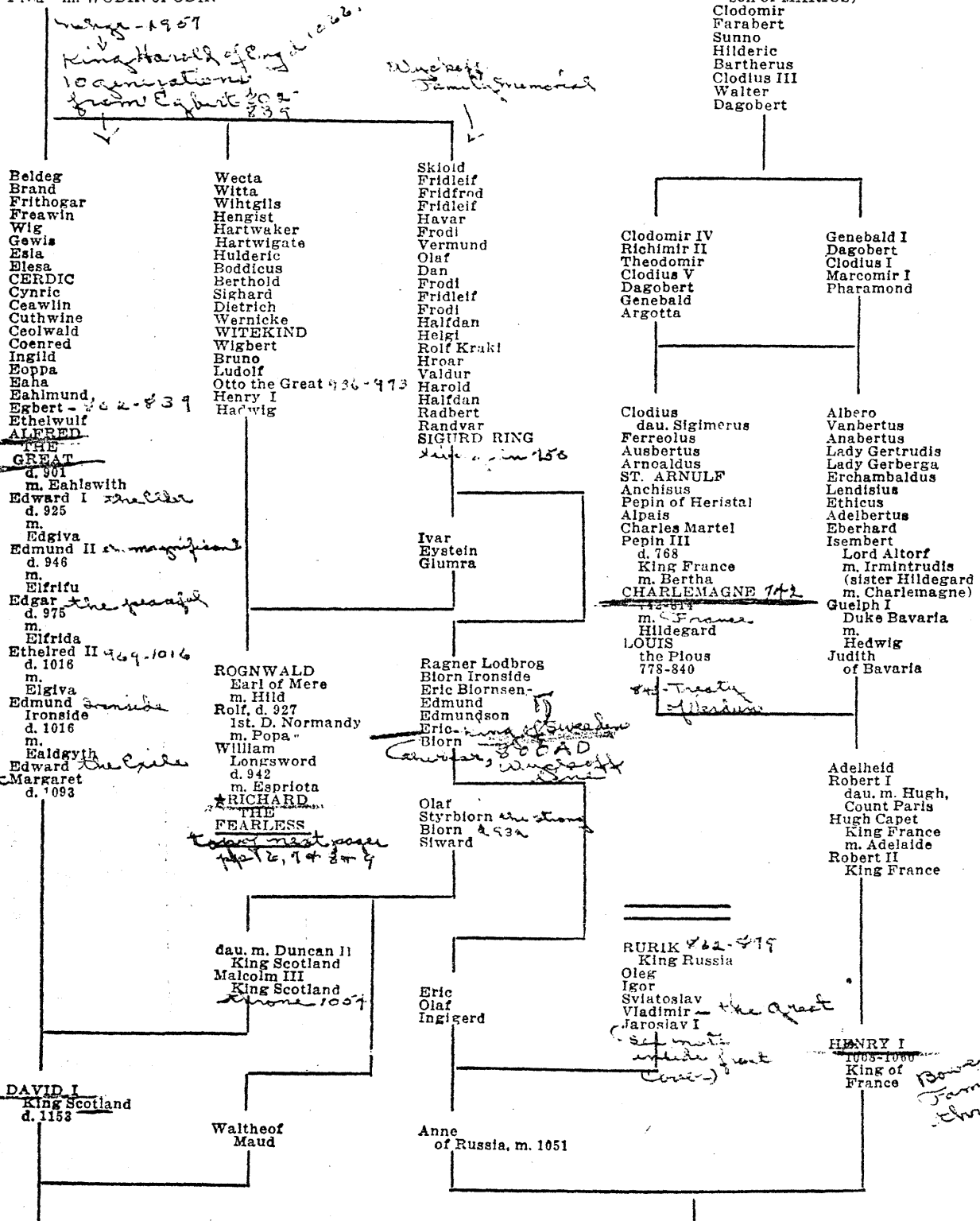
PRINCE COEL

(son of Cyllin
(grandson of Caradoc)
Lucius King and Missionary
Cadwallader
Fraa m. WODIN or ODIN

MARCOMIR

m. Athildis
(dau. of COEL
or COILUS,
"OLD KING COLE,"
son of MARIUS)

Clodomir
Farabert
Sunno
Hilderic
Bartherus
Clodius III
Walter
Dagobert



Henry, d. 1152,
Earl of Huntingdon
m. Ada de Warren

*Richard the Fearless
m. Gunilda
of Denmark
top of next pages

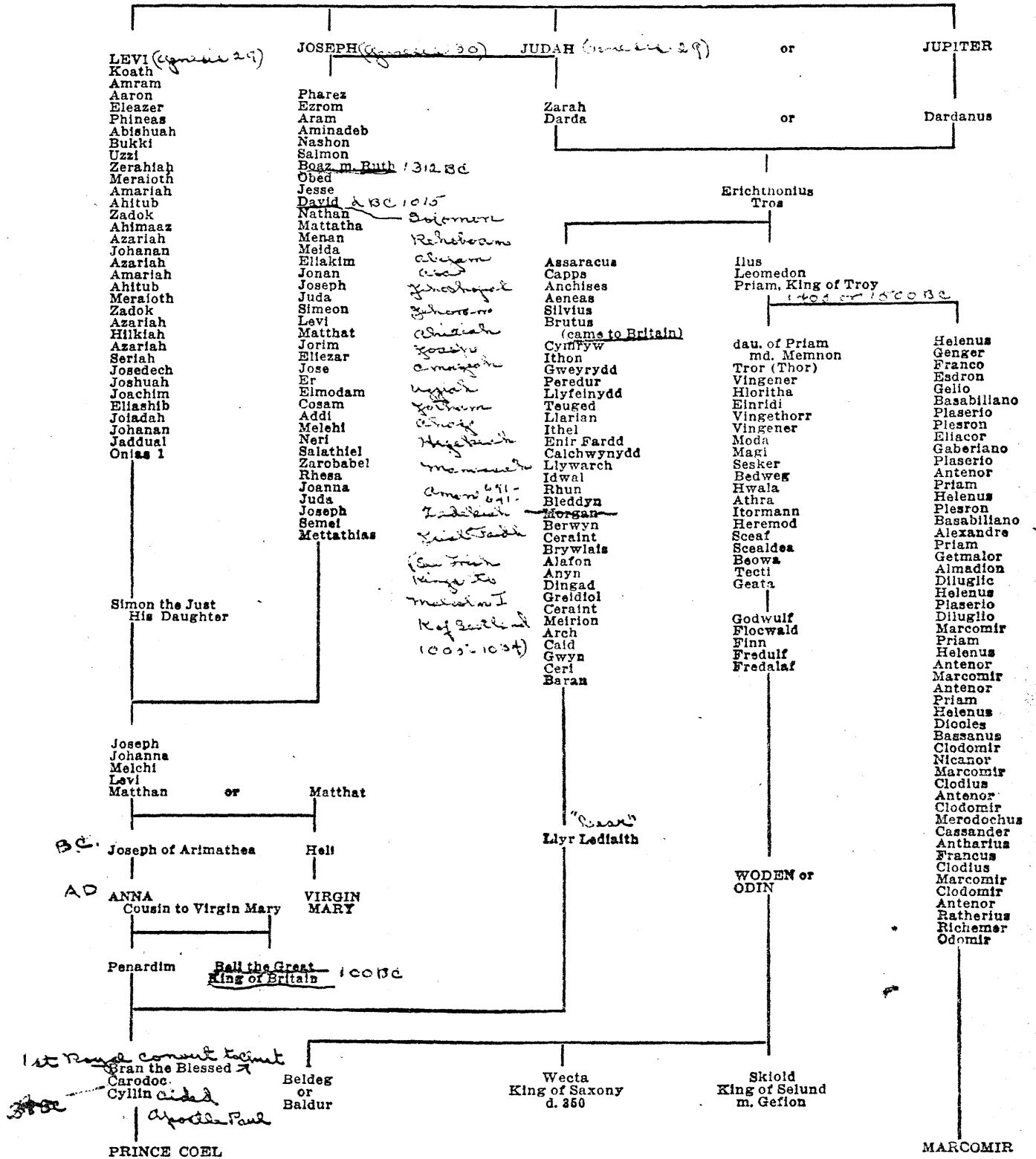
Hugh the Great, d. 1027
Count of Vermandois
m. Adela

Charles-magne 742-744
had 5 wives + 5 concubines
General Helgel val 2 p 4.

could read but not write
"couldnt get the hang of it"

*Rowen
Family
thru Adela*

JACOB or ISRAEL 1837-1490 BC



ADAM	-	4000-3070	<i>BC</i>
Seth or Sheth		3270-2978	
Enos or Enosh		3745-2840	
Cainan or Kenan		3275-2765	
Mahalaleel		3205-2710	
Jared or Jered		3540-2578	
Enoch or Henoch		3378-3013	
Methuselah		3313-2344	
Lamech		3124-2344	
NOAH		2944-2004	<i>m. Noama</i>
Shem		2442-2158	
Arphaxad		2392-1904	
Salah or Shelah		2307-2126	
Eber	<i>or Heber</i>	2277-2187	
Peleg		2243-2004	
Reu		2213-2026	
Serug		2181-2049	
Nahor		2052-2003	
Terah		2122-2083	<i>m. Amata</i>
Abram or Abraham		1992-1817	<i>m. S</i>
Isaac		1892-1716	<i>m. Rebecca</i>
JACOB or ISRAEL		1837-1290	<i>BC</i>

WITEKIND, is King of Saxons.

Wigbert, Duke of Saxony.

CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor of the West = Hildegard of Suabia.

Buno, Duke of Saxony.

Louis I., Emperor of France, Germany, etc. = Judith of Bavaria.

Peplin, King of Italy.

ROBERT, first King of England.

Everard, Duke of Frioul = Gisela.

Louis I., King of Bavaria.

Bernard, King of Italy.

GARSIAS XIMENES, first King of Superarabia.

Ethelwolf, King of England.

Ludolph, Duke of Saxony = Hedwige.

Carloman, King of Bavaria.

Peplin de Vermandois.

Garsias Ennicus, King of Superarabia.

Alfred the Great, of England.

Charles II., King of France, Emperor of Germany.

Arnoul, King of Germany.

Hubert de Vermandois.

Fortunius I., King of Superarabia.

Edward, King of England.

Louis II., King of France.

Otto, Duke of Saxony = Hedwige, of Germany.

HAZIL, Emperor of Constantinople.

KING ACHAIUS.

Sancho Garsias, King of Superarabia.

Princess Egiva.

Charles III., King of France.

Henry, Emperor of Germany = Matilda.

Leo, Emperor of Constantinople.

King Alpin.

Ximen Inigo, King of Superarabia.

King Louis IV.

Gerberga.

Hubert II., de Vermandois.

Hedwige Hugh, Duke of France.

Constantine, Emperor of Constantinople.

King Kenneth II.

Inlgo Arista, King of Superarabia.

Edmund, King of England.

Gerberga Albert de Vermandois.

Geoffrey Apjou Adela.

Hugh Capet, King of France.

Romanus, Emperor of Constantinople.

King Constantine II.

Ximinius Eneco, Count of Aragon.

Edgar, King of England.

Hubert de Vermandois.

Conan de Bretagne Efmengard.

Robert, King of France.

Anne Viadimer, Czar of Russia.

King Donal IV.

Garsias Inigo, King of Superarabia.

Ethelred, King of England.

Otto de Vermandois.

Richard, Duke of Normandy Judith.

Robert, King of France.

Jaroslauus, Grand Duke of Russia.

King Malcolm I.

Sancho I., Garsias, King of Navarre.

Edmund, King of England.

Hubert de Vermandois.

Robert, Duke of Normandy.

Baldwin of Flanders Adela.

Henry I., King of France

King Kenneth I.

Garsias I., Sancho, King of Navarre and Aragon.

Edward, Prince of England.

Adelheid Hugh Magnus.

William the Conqueror.

Maud. Duncan I. King of Scotland.

Anne Beatrix.

King Malcolm II.

Sancho II., Garsias, King of Navarre and Aragon.

William, Earl of Surrey Gundred.

St. Margaret = Malcolm III., King of Scotland.

Henry I., King of England.

Philip I., King of France.

Garsias II., Sancho, King of Navarre and Aragon.

Robert, Earl of Leicester Isabella.

William, Earl of Surrey.

St. David, King of Scotland.

Maud, Empress of Germany.

Louis VI., King of France.

Sancho III., King of Navarre, Aragon, and Castile.

Robert, Earl of Leicester.

Ada Henry, Earl of Huntingdon.

LLEWELLYN, Prince of Wales

Henry II., King of England.

Louis VII., King of France.

Ferdinand I., King of Castile.

Robert, Earl of Leicester.

Earl David. William, King of Scotland

John, Lord Braose = Margaret.

John, King of England.

Louis VIII., King of France.

Alphonso VI., King of Leon.

Margaret Saher de Quincey.

Alan McDonal Margaret.

William, Lord Braose.

Henry III., King of England.

Robert. St. Louis, King of France.

St. Ferdinand, King of Castile and Leon.

Robert de Quincey

DEVOIGTIDA, m John Balliol

William.

Edward I., King of England

Eleanor. Edmund = Blanche d'Artois.

Phillip III., King of France

Richard, Earl of Hertford.

Margaret, m. John de Lacie

Sir William Balliol, le Scot

John, Lord Mowbray Alice.

Joan Gilbert, Earl of Hertford.

Henry, Earl of Lancaster

Thomas, Earl of Norfolk

Phillip IV., King of France = Joan

Maud, m. Richard de Clare

John le Scot, Sir William Scott

Allanore, m. Hugh le Despencer

John, Lord Mowbray = Joan.

Margaret = John, Lord Segrave.

Edward II., King of England = Isabel.

Edward III., King of England = Philippa of Hainault.

Rose, m. Roger Mowbray

Michael Scott

Isabelle, m. Richard Fitz-Alan

Phillippa, m. Richard Sergeaux

John, Lord Mowbray = Elizabeth Segrave.

Sir Thomas Mowbray

Margaret, m. Sir Robert Howard

John, Lord Mowbray, m. Alice (See Column 3 above)

Lt. John Scott

Phillippa, m. Robert Pashley

John Pashley Elizabeth, m. Reginald Pympe

Anne.

Sir William Howard

Sir Charles Howard

William Scott (Scottie)

Sir John Scott

Sir William Scott

Sir John Scott

Sir Reginald Scott

Sir Thomas Scott

Sir William Scott

Henry Scott, d. 1624, m. Martha Whatlock, ca. to America
Ursula, of Rattlesden Parish, Eng., m. Richard Kimball
Henry Kimball, 1615-1676, ca. to America, m. Mary Wyatt, ca. to America
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Daniel Gage, 1675-1747 or 8, m. Martha Burbank

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Stephen Russell Hall, 1766-1839

Martha Gage, m. James Wilson
Capt. Jesse Wilson, b. 1739, m. 1st Ruth Merrill
Hannah Wilson, 1768-1859

Phineas Hall, 1801-69, m. Lydia Huntley, 1803-65
Lydia Ann Hall, 1834-1926, m. David Wood King, 1830-1921
Lydia May King, b. 1871, m. William Walker Bowen, M. D., b. 1869

Harold King Bowen, b. 1896, m. Alta Ruth Brown, b. 1906

Lydia Margaret Bowen, b. 1905, m. Walter Robinson Ingram, M.D., Ph.D.

Barbara Evelyn Bowen, b. 1937

Walter Bowen Ingram

William Edmund Ingram

- 13-Sir William, m. Lady MaryaHoward;-(See 13-preceding);
- 12-Henry, d. 1624, m. MarthaWhatlock, whomca. to America;
- 11-Ursula, of Rattlesden Parish, Suffolk, m. Richard KIMBALL, prob. b. Lawford, Eng.; bur. Ipswich, Mass., June 26, 1676; ca. with wife and children in the ship "Elizabeth" sailing fr. Ipswich, April 1634; freeman, Watertown, Mass., 1635; rem. to Ipswich, Mass., ab. 1637; Selectman, 1645; Colonial Wars, (Served under Major Denison in 1648);
- 10-Sarah, 1654-1692, m. Daniel GAGE, 1639-1705; of Bradford, Mass.;
- 9-Daniel, 1676-1747/8, -(See 9 following); m. Martha Burbank; of Bradford, Mass.;
- 8-Martha, m. James WILSON; of Mass. & N.H.;
- 7-Capt. Jesse, 1739-1810, Amer. Rev., off Pelham, N.H.; m. 1st. Ruth Merrill;
- 6-Hannah, 1768-1859, m. Stephen RUSSELL, HALL, 1765/6-1839; -(See 6 following);;
- 9-Daniel GAGE, 1676-1747/8, -(See 9 preceding); m. Martha Burbank;
- 8-Abigail, b. 1724; m. Capt. Stephen RUSSELL, Amer. Rev., off Dracutt, Mass.;
- 7-Lydia, 1744-1821, m. Ephraim HALL, Jr., 1741-1821, Amer. Rev., (Lexington Alarm);
- 6-Stephen Russell, 1766-1839; m. Hannah Wilson, 1768-1859; - (See 6 preceding);
- 5-Phineas, 1801-1869; m. Lydia Huntley;
- 4-Lydia Ann, 1834-1926, m. David Wood KING, b. West Winfield, N.Y., 1830, d. 1921;
- 3-Lydia May, 1871-1971-100 plus; m. July 11, 1895, William Walker BOWEN; 1869-1944;
- 2-Harold King, b. 1896, m. Alta Ruth Brown;
- 1-Barbara Evelyn, m. 1st. Dean Arthur CARLSON; m. 2nd. Ronald Sherwood KATHOL;
Issue:
1-Carren May CARLSON,
b. Monrovia, Calif., Dec. 17, 1959;
2-Susanne Rae KATHOL,
b. Pasadena, Calif., Oct. 23, 1963;

- 25-ROGER BIGOD, Magna Charta Surety;
- 24-HUGH BIGOD, Magna Charta Surety;
- 23-Isabel, m. 2nd. John FITZ GEOFFREY;
- 22-Maud, m. William de BEAUCHAMP;
- 21-Sarah de, m. Sir Richard TALBOT;
- 20-Wenllion, m. Sir Payne de TUBERVILLE;
- 19-Sarah de, m. William de GAMAGE;
- 18-Gilbert de, m. Lettice Seymour;
- 17-Sir William, m. Mary Redburg;
- 16-Sir Thomas, m. Matilda Denis;
- 15-Lady Margaret, m. Sir William HOWARD;
Baron of Effingham, K.G.; - (See 15 following);
- 25-HENRY DE BOHUN, Magna Charta Surety;
- 24-Sir Humphrey de, m. Maud de Lusignan;
- 23-Humphrey de, m. 1st. Alianore de Braose;
- 22-Sir Humphrey de, m. Maud de Fiennes;
- 21-Sir William de, m. Elizabeth Badlesmere;
- 20-Elizabeth de, m. Sir Richard FITZ ALAN;
- (See 20 following);
- 27-ROGER BIGOD, Magna Charta Surety;
- 26-HUGH BIGOD, Magna Charta Surety;
- 25-Isabel, m. 2nd. John FITZ GEOFFREY;
- 24-Maud Fitz John, m. Sir William de BEAUCHAMP, Baron of Elmley, Earl of Warwick;
- 23-Isabel, de, m. 1st. Patrick de CHAWORTH, d. 1381;
- 22-Maud de, m. Henry PLANTAGENET, Earl of Lancaster; -(gr. son of Henry III);
- 21-Eleanor, m. (his 2nd. wife), Sir Richard FITZ ALAN; -(See 21 following);
- 26-SAIRE DE QUINCEY, Magna Charta Surety;
- 25-Hawise de, m. Hugh de VERE; - (See 25 following);
- 26-ROBERT DE VERE, Magna Charta Surety;
- 25-Hugh de, m. Hawise de Quincey; - (See 25 preceding);
- 24-Robert de, m. Alice Saunford;
- 23-Joan de, m. William de WARREN;
- 22-Alice, de, d. 1336, m. 1305, Edmund FITZALAN, Earl of Arundel; -(See 22 following);

27-WILLIAM D' ALBINY, Magna Charta Surety;
 26-Isabella d', m. John FITZ ALAN;
 25-John, m. Maud de Boteller;
 24-John, 1206-1276, Lord Clun, m. Isabel
Mortimer;
 23-Sir Richard, d. 1300, m. Alasia, d. 1282;
 (dau. of the Marquis of Saluzzo);
 22-Edmund, Earl of Arundel, m. 1305, Alice
de Warrehn, d. 1388--(See 22 preceding);
 21-Sir Richard, 9th Earl of Arundel, K.G.,
 7th Earl of Surrey; m. 2nd. Eleanor
Plantagenet; - (See 21 preceding);
 20-Sir Richard, d. 1375, 10th Earl of
 Arundel, K.G.; m. 1st. Elizabeth de
Bohun, d. 1385; - (See 20 preceding);
 19-Elizabeth, m. (his 2nd. wife), Sir
Thomas MOWBRAY, 1366-1399; - (See 19
 following);
 22-Edmund FITZ ALAN, - (See 22 preceding);
 21-Alice, m. John de SEAGRAVE (SEGRAVE);
 20-Elizabeth de, m. John de MOWBRAY;
 1340-1360; - (See 20 following);
 27-ROGER BIGOD, Magna Charta Surety;
 26-HUGH BIGOD, Magna Charta Surety;
 25-Isabel, m. 2nd. John FITZ GEOFFREY;
 24-Maud Fitz John, m. William BEAUCHAMP;
 23-Isabel de, m. Sir Patrick CHAWORTH;
 22-Maud de, m. Henry PLANTAGENET;
 21-Joan, m. (his 1st. wife), John de
MOWBRAY; - (See 21 following);
 25-WILLIAM DE MOWBRAY, Magna Charta Surety;
 24-Roger de, m. Maud Beauchamp;
 23-Roger de, m. Agnes (Rosè) de Clare;
 22-John de, m. Alièe (Alive) de Braose;
 21-John de, d. 1361, 3rd. Baron Mowbray;
 m. Joan Plantagenet; - (See 21 preceding);
 20-John de, 1340-1368, 4th. Baron Mowbray,
 Crusader, - (slain by the Saracens); m.
Elizabeth de Seagrave (Segrave); - (See
 20 preceding);
 19-Sir Thomas, 1366-1400, Duke of Norfolk,
 K.G.; m. 2nd. Elizabeth Fitz Alan; -
 (See 19 preceding);

18-Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk; m. Robert
HOWARD;
 17-Sir John, d. 1485, Duke of Norfolk, K.G.;
 16-Sir Thomas, 2nd. Duke of Norfolk; Earl
 Marshall of Eng.; Victor at Flodden,
 1513; m. 2nd. Agnes Tilney;
 15-Sir William, Baron of Effingham, K.G.;
 m. Lady Margaret Gamage; - (See 15
 preceding);
 14-Sir Charles, Earl of Nottingham, Lord
 High Admiral of Eng.; Vanquisher of
 the Spanish Armada;
 13-Lady Mary, m. Sir William SCOTT; - (See
 13 following);
 25-SAIRE DE QUINCEY, Magna Charta Surety;
 24-Margaret de, m. (his 2nd. wife), John
de LACIE; - (See 24 following);
 25-JOHN DE LACIE, Magna Charta Surety;
 24-John de, m. 2nd. Margaret de Quincey;
 - (See 24 preceding);
 23-Maud de, m. Richard de CLARE; - (See
 23 following);
 25-RICHARD DE CLARE, Magna Charta Surety;
 24-GILBERT DE CLARE, Magna Charta Surety;
 23-Sir Richard, d. 1283, m. 2nd. Maud de Lacie;
 - (See 23 preceding);
 22-Gilbert de, m. 2nd. Joan of Acre;
 21-Alianore de, m. Hugh le DESPENCER; -
 - (See 21 following);
 26-ROGER BIGOD, Magna Charta Surety;
 25-HUGH BIGOD, Magna Charta Surety;
 24-Isabel, m. 2nd. John FITZ GEOFFREY;
 23-Maud Fitz John, m. William de BEAUCHAMP;
 22-Isabel de, m. 2nd. Hugh le DESPENCER;
 21-Hugh le, 1st. m. Alianore de Clare; -
 - (See 21 preceding);
 20-Isabel le, m. (his 1st. wife), Sir
Richard FITZ ALAN;
 19-Phillippa, m. Richard SERGEAUX;
 18-Phillippa, m. Robert BASHLEY;
 17-Elizabeth, m. Reginald PYMPE;
 16-Anne, m. Sir John SCOTT;
 15-Sir Reginald, m. Emeline Kempe;
 14-Sir Thomas, m. Elizabeth Baker;

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Of Matthew R. and Helen (King) Thompson

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