





THE

EARLY HISTORY

OF

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

NEW YORK,

WITH GENEALOGIES.

BY GEO. ROGERS HOWELL.

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF OUR PIOUS
ANCESTORS.

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.

As this work is of a local character, it was not deemed expedient to stereotype it, as it was thought a single edition only would be required, and this almost exclusively to supply those who had already subscribed to the work. Arrangements were accordingly made to this effect, and the book printed directly from the type ; in consequence of which, (and the distance of the author from the city,) he has been unable to see the proof sheets, until the entire edition was printed. A complete list of Typographical corrections may, however, be found at the close. While the work is yet upon the press, the first part having been struck off, and the type distributed,—as the fact of its publication becomes known,—other subscriptions have flowed in until nearly the whole edition is taken in advance, and it is evident that the demand will far exceed

the supply. Under these circumstances the price of the work will necessarily be raised, excepting to those who have already subscribed.

We congratulate the good people of Southampton and vicinity, who have so generously subscribed to the work, and more especially as within a short time there will not be a copy to be had at *any* price. Had we anticipated so large a demand for the work, we should have stereotyped it.

J. N. HALLOCK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1866.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

PUBLIC attention of late years has been much directed to the early history of the first settlements of our country, and with good reason—aside from local interest and the traditions and associations which will gather around families that have remained fixed on the soil for over two hundred years, it is only by knowing the civil and religious condition of national infancy, that one can understand the nation in its maturity. The historian of a village then simply traces one little rill to its fountain head. If he does not contribute history, he contributes material for history.

It would appear that the three oldest villages in the State of New York, settled by the English, are on the east end of Long Island; Southampton and Southold settled in 1640, and East Hampton in 1649. Of these, one only, East Hampton, has found a historian, unless through such notices as may be seen in works of a more general character. Materials are still existing in the Town Records, which, even now imperfect, cannot many years longer remain legible. It is mainly from these and other sources beyond the reach of most persons that these chronicles are compiled, in order that facts and

events of interest to the community may be rescued from oblivion.

The object of the writer is not to give a complete history of the town to the present day, but simply of the settlement, and to picture forth as well as possible our forefathers as they lived, thought and acted. And yet such matters of later occurrence as have a general interest have not been omitted.

Great care has been taken to present perfect copies of the ancient instruments of writing relating to the history of the town ; but it is found by comparison that the orthography of the same document varies considerably, whenever it is more than once recorded.

Such a work will be but imperfect at best ; but it is hoped that some new facts of interest have been brought to light in this volume, and such as it is, it is given to the public.

Acknowledgments are made of assistance in preparation of this work, from Thompson's and Prime's Histories of Long Island, History of New York, by J. Romeyn Brodhead, Esq., Doc. History of N. Y. and Colonial Hist. of N. Y. ; also, to Wm. S. Pelletreau Esq., whose praiseworthy efforts to preserve the fast-fading documents in the Town Clerk's office, deserve the thanks of all sons of Southampton. Acknowledgment also is made to Deacon Stephen Rose of Bridge Hampton, now in his eighty-sixth year, for invaluable assistance in the genealogical portion of this work.

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THE
EARLY HISTORY
OF
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

CHAPTER I.

OUTLINE OF HISTORY OF LONG ISLAND—MEAGRE
ACCOUNTS OF EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST ATTEMPT AT
SETTLEMENT AT NORTH HEMPSTEAD.

THE Dutch who had settled on Manhattan Island in the early part of the seventeenth century, soon began to build and occupy on the opposite shore of Long Island; and as their population increased, naturally pushed out their settlements to the eastward on the north and south shores of the Island. Thus it happened that the western part of the Island came under the jurisdiction of the Dutch Government at New Amsterdam until the surrender of New York to the English in 1664.

But the proximity of the Island to Connecticut afforded some ground for the English Crown to set up a claim to it. Accordingly Charles I, April 22, 1636, requested the Corporation for New England,

called the Plymouth Colony, to issue their patent to William Alexander, Earl of Sterling, for Long Island, and the islands adjacent. They did so, and on April 20th, 1637, the Earl gave power of Attorney to James Farret to dispose of said lands. This however took effect only on the east end of Long Island where the English subsequently resided.

Again March 12th, 1664, Charles II, granted with other territory, Long Island and the Islands adjacent, to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany. In the following August, Col. Richard Nicolls, at the head of a fleet, came and obtained a surrender of New York to the crown of England. Now for the first time the eastern towns of the Island came under the jurisdiction of New York, Southampton having sent deputies to the General Court of Connecticut regularly, from 1644 to 1664. In July 1673, New York was recovered by the Dutch and the Island followed the fate of the larger colony. Both, however, were again surrendered by the Duke to the English Government, Nov. 10th, 1674, and so remained English Colonies till the war of our Independence.

Few traces can be found of the original proprietors of the town prior to the settlement. There is some reason for supposing that they came from the south of England—indeed there is a tradition that the town itself was named in remembrance of the native place of the majority, Southampton England, though experience has taught us that little reliance is to be placed on traditions unsupported by other evidence. The common statement derived from C

ton Mather (Magnalia) is, that between thirty and forty families in Lynn, Mass., finding themselves straitened came over to Long Island and effected a settlement. In Ogilby's Hist. of America, he says, that by *fresh supply* of people from England the town of Southampton was settled. Probably both of these statements are partially true. It is certain that most of the settlers came from Lynn. How long they remained there is not known. Among the inhabitants of that place in 1630, were Edmund Farrington, Allen Breed, Daniel Howe, and John White. In 1637, were also Christopher Foster, John Pierson, Thomas Halsey, Josiah Stanborough, George Welbye, Richard Wells, William Partridge and Philip Kneeland, (or more probably Kertland.) John Cooper was made Freeman, *i. e.*, admitted to privilege of voting, at Boston, Dec. 6, 1636; Christopher Foster, the same, April 17, 1637; Edward Howell, the same, March 14, 1639; Rev. Abraham Pierson, arrived in America in 1639. With a few more which are mentioned elsewhere, these are all the traces that can be given of the founders of Southampton.

The original "undertakers," eight in number, purchased a sloop for the transportation of their families and their goods for £80, of which Edward Howell and Daniel Howe, each contributed £15; Edmund Farrington, George Welbe, and Henry Walton each £10; and Josiah Stanborough, Job Sayre, Edmund Needham and Thomas Sayre, each £5. Before sailing, however, the other proprietors disposed of their interest in the vessel to Daniel

Howe, in consideration of his making three trips annually for two years for transportation of goods from Lynn to their plantation. Articles of agreement were drawn up and signed, in which were stated the plans and purposes of the Company, and their several shares proportioned to the amount of money by each contributed. These articles, as well as those for the "Disposall of the Vessell" were dated March 10th, 1639. April 17th, 1640, (a month after the confirmation of Lyon Gardiner's purchase of Gardiners Island,) Farret, in behalf of Lord Sterling, made an agreement with Lieut. Howe, Edward Howell and others (as above) by which they were authorized to occupy eight miles square of land in any part of Long Island. The amount that was to be paid to the Earl of Sterling, as a recognition of his title to the land was to be estimated by the Hon. John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts Colony, who fixed the amount at four bushels of Indian Corn, in consideration that the country was a wilderness, and that the natives pretended some claims to the land. This deed of Farrett was given also about a month after the disposal of the vessel and signing the articles of agreement since, as the reader will remember, at that time the year was reckoned to commence on the twenty-fifth of March.

The next we hear of them, the Lynn Emigrants arrived in the following month of May at Manhasset at the head of Cow Bay (or Schout's Bay, as the Dutch called it.) Here they found the arms of the Prince of Orange erected upon a tree, and Lieut. Howe the leader of the expedition pulled them down.

thaniel Cartelyn (Kertland) twenty-two years old, birth place and residence the same as Farrington's. William Harker said ; he was born in Cincenshire (Lincolnshire ?) and was twenty-four years of age. On May 19th they were discharged as not guilty of tearing down the arms of the Lords States, and set at liberty on "condition that they do promise to depart forthwith from our territory, and never to return to it without the Directors' express consent." Thus ended the first attempt at a settlement ; the "strollers and vagabonds" departed, and low Dutch alone was spoken in that land.

CHAPTER II.

THE SETTLEMENT AND THE SETTLERS.

The emigrants must have proceeded directly to the east end of Long Island, where they met with a more favorable reception ; for in a memorandum dated July 7th, 1640,* Farret confirms the settlers in actual possession of their territory, the boundaries of which are given, proving that some terms of agreement had already been made with the natives and that they were on the spot in actual possession.

This appears to establish the fact of the priority of the settlement of Southampton as compared with that of Southold. In Griffin's Journal the settlement of the latter town is clearly stated to have occurred in September, 1640. The local names given in the memorandum of July 7th, 1640, de-

*Thus Prime in Hist. of L. I.—(See the memorandum in appendix to this book.)—But according to Col. Hist. of N. Y., vol. 3; pp. 21, 22, June 12th, 1639, James Farrett makes a conveyance of land from sea to sea, between Peaconeck and Montauk, Pt., to Edward Howell & Co., for £400 already received, they having been driven off by the Dutch previous to this transaction. We can understand all of this but the date of the year. Most of the evidence show the settlement to have been in 1640. But the date of month is probably correct as it agrees with everything else. The instrument of June 12th, vaguely defines the limits, and was probably given before the arrival of the settlers at Southampton : that of July 7th, in giving local names, accurately establishes the fact of actual occupation.—August 20th, 1639. Lord Sterling confirms this sale. Col. Hist as above.

This was on the 10th of May, 1640. But the Sachem Penhawitz who had just before ceded all his rights to the Dutch, promptly informed Governor Kieft that some "foreign strollers" had arrived at Schout's Bay where they were felling trees and building houses, and "had even hewn down the arms of High Mightinesses." Commissary Van Curler was sent to ascertain the facts, and the Sachem's story was found to be true. The arms of the state had been torn down, and in their place had been drawn an "unhandsome face," "all which aforesaid appeared strange to us, being a criminal offence against his Majesty, and tending to the disparagement of their High Mightinesses."

May 13th, the Council of New Amsterdam order Cornelius Van 'Tienhoren to arrest and bring before them the "strollers and vagabonds" of Schout's Bay who had so insulted their Dutch dignities. On the next day, with two officers and twenty men, he started on his mission of ejection, and arrived at the clearing May 15th, finding one small house built and another unfinished. "They were first asked, what they were doing there ; by what power or by whose authority they presumed to settle on our purchased soil, and told that they must show their commission. Eight men, one woman and a little child, made answer that they intended to plant there, and were authorized thereunto by a Scotchman who had gone with their commission to Red Hill.

Secondly they were asked, for what reason did they throw down their High Mightinesses' Arms and set up a fool's face in the stead. To which some

answered ; the escutcheon was cut down by a person who is not present ; another answered, such was done in their presence by order of a Scotelman, (James Farrett ; and he and Lieut. Howe were then at Red Hill—wherever that was.)* Hereupon six men were brought to Fort Amsterdam, leaving two men, and one woman and a child on the ground, to take care of their goods ; they arrived on the 15th of May.”

At the subsequent examination the following facts appeared. They went to Long Island to settle, from Lynn, Mass., and others were to follow. They came under authority of James Farret with consent of Gov. Winthrop of Mass. Bay Colony. It was intended to bring twenty families, and “many more would come if the land was good.” They should have lived free under their own laws, and would have been obedient to whomsoever was lord of the land. Job Sayre on examination, said ; he was born in Bretfordshire, (probably Bedfordshire—he was examined through a Dutch interpreter,) was twenty-eight years old, and had resided in Lynn, Mass. George Welbye said ; he was born in Northamptonshire, was twenty-five years old, and resided in Lynn. John Farrington said ; he was born in Bockinghamshire (Buckinghamshire) was twenty-four years old, and lived in Lynn. Philip Cartelyn (Kertland) twenty-six years old, and Na-

* In the autobiography of Dr. Lyman Beecher, it is said that among the Dutch, New Haven, Ct., was known by the name of Red Mount, from the appearance of East and West Rocks from the coast or harbor. This probably is the place indicated by Red Hill in the narrative.

monstrate not only a knowledge gathered from actual occupation, but an amicable (though probably a verbal) arrangement with the natives for admitting the colonists within their territory. Besides this, can any one tell what the Cow Bay settlers could have been about after their expulsion from Manhasset in the latter part of May, if they did not come immediately, or at least after a conference with their friends at Lynn, to the shores of Southampton? Everything goes to show a settlement having been effected here in June, 1640, thus making it the first town settled by the English in the State of New York. The language of the account of the formation of the Southampton Church at Lynn, confirms this, "composed of individuals who *had* emigrated from this place and settled at Southampton." Sailing up the Peconic Bay, they landed at what is now called North Sea, a little hamlet about three miles from the village of Southampton, whence they "took up their march through the woods" to find a place for their new homes. It was a perilous undertaking to venture with their wives and little ones into a wilderness, hemmed in on two sides by water, and on the other two by savage tribes. Like their brethren of Plymouth, however, they were brave men and christians, resolved on doing their part towards forming an empire for freedom and christianity.

The Indians whom they found here proved to be friendly, and released to the settlers sufficient land for their necessities in "consideration of sixteen coates already received, and also three score bushels

of Indian corn to be paid upon lawful demand the last of September, which shall be in the year 1641, and further in consideration that they above named English shall defend us the said Indians from the unjust violence of whatever Indians shall illegally assail us." The date of this deed, is December 13, 1640. Two additional purchases from the natives were afterwards effected extending considerably the limits of the town, and finally when a new generation of Indians were causing trouble, as they saw their old hunting grounds melt away, the colony in order to preserve peace, again bought the whole township of them for twenty pounds, for which a deed was given of date Aug. 16th, 1703. The first of these two additional purchases, called the Quogue purchase is not found on record in the Town Clerk's office. But the second known by the name of Topping's purchase, is recorded as having been sold to Thomas Topping *and his heirs forever*, April 10th, 1662, for twenty fathoms of wampum by Weany, (Sunk Squa) Anabackus, Jackanapes, Cobish, Toquobin, and Wetaugom, all Schinnecoeks except Weany, the widow of the Montauk Chief. The purchase ran from Niamuck or Canoe Place westward to Seatuck and thence northward to the head of Peconic Bay. Again Sept. 17th, 1666, a number of Indians claiming the right to Topping's purchase, gave a deed of sale of the same to the "Townsmen of Southampton" for such consideration as Gov. Nicoll shall determine.

It is quite certain that the first attempt at a settlement here was in a place now called the Old Town, about three-quarters of a mile from the main

street of the present village. Here they remained for about eight years as appears from the following orders.

June 11th, 1647, ordered by the General Court that "the towne is to be divided into fortie house lots, some bigger, some less."

"This instant, (the 23d of March) 1648, it is ordered by the five men appoynted for towne affaires that the whole towne shall be called together on the second day next, at the setting of the sunne, to consider of a town plot that shall be then and there presented to them, and to determine concerning ye said plot or some other that may be presented by any other man's advice, and also to consider of such home accomadations as may be most suitable to ye comfort, peace and welfare of this plantation as touching ye proportion to every man in his taking up according to his valuation, and that there be men appointed forwith to divide the same, and this to put in execution the order above written."

March 27th, 1648, three acres for a home lot was settled upon as to the proportion to a fifty right.

The main street to this day retains the divisions then made of house lots of three acres, though in the changes of two centuries some of the old landmarks have been removed. Here then at last they find permanent homes after all their wanderings. The articles of agreement entered into before their departure from Lynn show that that they formed a joint stock company, owning the land as tenants in common until it was set apart according to the regulations of the company to individual occupation. Each man

was entitled to a house lot of four acres, (afterwards changed to three acres,) twelve acres for cultivation, and about thirty-four acres of meadow and upland, together with a certain number of shares or rights in the undivided common land, according to the amount of money he had disbursed towards the expenses of the settlement, and the purchase of the town. These were called Proprietor's Rights, and were handed down with inherited estate from father to son. There is no question but the land of the town was from the first, and always down to the present time, owned in two distinct modes or tenures—first, as divided into certain lots, whether homesteads, meadows, uplands, arable lands or wood-lands; and secondly, the remainder of the undivided lands within the limits of the town was owned by the proprietors, their heirs, assigns or successors in joint tenantry. Latterly it became a question whether under the patent of Gov. Dougan, all of the inhabitants of the town had not each an equal right in the undivided lands of the town. The records preserve this distinction of tenure, and upon the coming of a stranger into the place, it appears that he simply owned what he bought—a purchased freehold estate by no means entitled him to any share or right in the undivided land of the town. He might *purchase* a proprietor right, but the purchase itself proves the distinction of tenure. Such is the historical view of this question—the legal merits of which must be decided by the courts.

From the following extract from the Town Records, it will appear there was some difficulty with the Indians concerning the title of the colony to the lands of the town.

At a town meeting held in Southampton, the 23d day of November, 1686,—it is agreed upon by major vote of the town that Major John Howell shall go to New York about the present affair of making good our title to our lands called into question at Shinnecock, and Henry Ludlam is likewise chosen to wait upon him.

At the same meeting it is ordered that the patentees concerned in our patent, shall make a conveyance of the land held within our township to the persons respectively, according to the interest of allotment of hundred and fifties, or fifties when they hold in this town.

Also, there are chosen six men to be a committee in behalf of the men, to give Major Howell his instructions, and also to attend Col. Young's when he comes to hear the Indians acknowledge our deed ; and the men so chosen are Mr. Edward Howell, Henry Pierson, Matthew Howell, Thomas Cooper, Obadiah Rogers, and Joseph Pierson.

The immediate result of this order was the obtaining of Gov. Dougan's Patent, dated Dec. 6th, 1686, which is given in the appendix. So far as the records show, this step appeared to quiet the Indians until 1703, when, as before narrated, they united in conveying the whole township again to the Colonists.

But besides this trouble with the Indians which is alluded to in the records above rather indefinitely, Gov. Dougan issued an order that the towns on the east end of Long Island should take out a patent from himself. Against this order the people of Southampton protested on the ground that they were

living in peace and quiet possession of their lands under a patent already given by the Governor of the Colony of New York, and that another patent was superfluous. However, to keep the peace, and prevent trouble and litigation, they sent their committee as before stated to obtain their patent. It is not easy to discover any good reason why Gov. Dougan should issue such an order to these towns at that late day, unless to make a show of his official authority.

As to the locality of the settlement, the mass of evidence goes to show it was for the first few years in the village alone. I concur with the opinion of Mr. Wm. S. Pelletreau, who says on this point; notwithstanding the common impression upon the subject, that settlements was begun simultaneously at North Sea, Sagabonack and Southampton, it is certain such was not the case; nor is it at all probable that in the beginning of the settlement and at a time when there were but few families, and these in constant fear of the Indians, they would venture to scatter their numbers so widely. The first permanent one, after the one at Southampton, was at North Sea in 1647, when John Ogden received permission from the town to settle there with six families, who were to have 321 acres of land, and were to form a community by themselves upon certain conditions agreed upon. No settlement appears to have been made at Sagabonack till some time after this, when various persons owning land there began to build. In 1670, there was quite a settlement upon the east side of Sagabonack pond, (whence the present village of Sagg derives its name,) and along the shores of Mecox Bay.

However, it would appear from the following order that North Sea was not settled till 1649.

“Feb. 21, 1649. It is granted by the Major parte of this towne that Mr. Ogden and his company shall have Cow Neck and Jeffery Neck for there owne proper rights ; also, that they shall have for their planting land within or without ye said necks three hundred 24 acres of said land provided they sufficiently fence it and upon the same grant they are to have all the meadow betwixt the brook by the Sachem Stoake and Hogneck Spring for there proper Right provided it bee not above A mile from ye side, the North Sea : under these conditions following : first, that the must pay to all Common Rates with the towne after ye rate of nine hundred pounds according to the takeings up of those men that dwell in the towne. 2ly that Hee shall place there six families or more that shall there Live and have there abode. 3ly that in case the whole bounds of the towne come to bee stinted for Cattill, then the must be stinted for sumer-feed as they are that live at ye towne by ye Same Rule in Common Rates as aforesaid is alsoe included the misters means.”

In 1679, Meacox is spoken of as “lately layed” out to the inhabitants, and in 1680, Hogneck to be soon divided.

The names of the eight original “undertakers” are as follows : Edward Howell, Edmond Farrington, Edmund Needham, Thomas Sayre, Josiah Stanborough, George Welbe, Henry Walton, Job Sayre, and, if we include the Captain of the Vessel, Daniel How, making nine. To these were added eleven

other heads of families before the company departed from Lynn, viz : John Cooper, Allen Breed, William Harker, Thomas Halsey, Thomas Newell, John Farrington, Richard Odell, Philip Kyrkland, Nathaniel Kirtland, Thomas Farrington, and Thomas Terry.

During the next few years, the settlement was further increased by the coming of Richard Barrett, William Barker, William Barnes, John Bishop, Robert Bond, (1643,) John Bostuick, Thomas Burnett, Ellis Cook, John Covy, (1643) Samuel Dayton, Fulk Davis, Christopher Foster, John Gosmer, Thomas Goldsmith, James Hampton, John Hand, James Herrick, Thomas Hildreth, John Jagger, John Jennings, John Jessup, Anthony Ludlam, John Lum or Loom, Robert Merwin, Richard Mills, John Moore, William Mulford, Robert Morris, John Oldfields, John Ogden, Henry Pierson, Richard Post, Joseph Raynor, William Rogers, Robert Rose, Richard Smyth, Richard Stratton, Thomas Talmage, Thomas Topping, William Wells, (1643,) John White, Isaac Willman, and John Woodruff.

Many of these, however, stayed but a short time. The following is a list of families mentioned above, now extinct, or not residing in Southampton ; Barker, Barnes, Barrett, Bond, Bostuick, Breed, Covy, Davis, Dayton, Farrington, Goldsmith, Gosmer, Hampton, Hand, Harker, How, Kyrkland, Lum, Mills, Merwin, Moore, Mulford, Newell, Norris, Odell, Ogden, Oldfields, Smyth, Stratton, Talmage, Walton, Welbe, Wells and Willman.

The two following lists are found in Liber A, No. 1, "A List of the freemen inhabiting The Towne of Southampton. March ye 8th, 1649 : " *

Edward Howell, Gent.	Thomas Sayres,
John Gosmer, Gent.	Job Sayres,
John Moore,	Edward Johnes,
Richard Odell, Gent.	Josiah Stanborough,
Thomas Halsey,	Thomas Talmage,
John Howell,	Richard Smith,
William Browne,	Richard Barrett,
John Cooper,	John White,

A list of all the townsmen, May the 10th, 1649.

1. Mr. [Edward] Howell.	16. William Rogers,
2. Mr. [John] Gosmer,	17. William Browne,
3. Mr. [Thurston] Raynor.	18. Robert Merwin,
4. Mr. [Richard] Odell.	19. Thomas Vayle,
5. Thomas Halsey.	20. Richard Poste,
6. John Howell.	21. Thomas Hildreth,
7. John Cooper.	22. Henry Pearson,
8. Thomas Cooper,	23. John White,
9. Thomas Sayer,	24. Ellis Cooke,
10. Jobe Sayer,	25. Isake Willman,
11. Edward Jones.	26. Richard Barlett,
12. Josiah Stanborough.	27. George Wode,
13. Thomas Talmage.	28. Thomas Burnett,
14. Samuell Dayton.	29. John Jesepp.
15. Richard Smyth.	

This list appears to include only the heads of families, and probably those only who payed taxes on real estate.

* We have studiously copied the old lists in each of the following "*Verbatim et Litteratim.*"

LIST OF INHABITANTS IN 1657.

This is found in the Town Records and begins at the south end of the town on the east side of the Main Street, and goes north to the end,—then returning southwards on the west side, and finally taking the eastern men and those of North Sea.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Joseph Rainer. | (<i>West Side, Main St.,</i>) |
| 2. Richard Howell, | 24. Daniel Sayre, |
| 3. Christopher Foster, | 25. Francis Sayre, |
| 4. Joseph Foster, | 26. Mr. Laughton, |
| 5. Edward Howell, | 27. John Jagger, |
| 6. John Jessup, | 28. William Russell, |
| 7. Thomas Goldsmith, | 29. Samuel Johnes, |
| 8. Richard Barrett, | 30. Isaac Halsey. ✓ |
| 9. Thomas Topping, | (<i>Up the Hill.</i>) |
| 10. James Herrick, | 31. Ben. Davis. |
| 11. Isaac Willman, | 32. Cornelius Voncke, |
| 12. Ensign (Zerubbabel) | 33. John Cooper. |
| Philips, | (<i>West Side, Main Street again</i>) |
| 13. Henry Pierson, | 34. John White, |
| 14. Obadiah Rogers, | 35. Thomas Cooper, |
| 15. Lieut. (Joseph) Post, | 36. Thomas Sayre, |
| 16. Thomas Burnett, | 37. Edmund Howell, |
| 17. Jo. Woodruff, | 38. Mr. Fordham, (Rev. |
| 18. John Foster, | Robert) |
| 19. Jonas Bowre, (or | 39. Joseph Fordham, |
| Bower) | 40. Mr. John Howell, |
| 20. Robert Woolley, | 41. Thomas Halsey, ✓ |
| 21. Mr. (James) Hampton | 42. Jonatham Raynor. |
| 22. Joshua Barnes, | (<i>Eastern Men.</i>) |
| 23. John Bishop, | 43. Thomas Halsey, Jr. |

44. Benjamin Foster. ✓
45. Henry Ludlam,
46. Anthony Ludlam.
47. Ellis Cooke,
48. Arthur Howell.
49. John Topping,
50. Peregermie Stanbrough
51. Josiah Stanbrough.
(*North Sea Men.*)
52. John Rose.
53. Christopher Lupton.

54. George Harris,
55. Richard Smith.
56. Charles Stiermy,
57. Samuel Clarke,
58. Thomas Shaw,
59. Ben. Haines,
60. Mr. Jennings.
61. John Davis.

NOTE.—It is quite possible that Thomas Halsey, Jr., should complete the list of men on west side of Main Street.

After laying out the land in Sagg, or Sagabonack as it was called, into forty-one lots, they were taken up by the proprietors according to their several interests in the undivided land as follows by the Record.

SAGABONACK DIVISION, FEB., 1654.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Richard Barret, | 12. Wm Rogers 100, and Bartho. Smith fifty. |
| 2. Thomas Sayre. | 13. Thomas Halsey. |
| 3. Mr. ffordham. | 14. Ellis Cooke 100, John Jagger fifty. |
| 4. Mr. Odell. | 15. Joseph Rainer 100 Mr. Rainer fifty. |
| 5. Mr. Johnes. | 16. Thomas Buruett 100, John Howell fifty. |
| 6. John White, | 17. Geo. Wood 100, Widow Briggs fifty. |
| 7. Obadiah Rogers, | 18. Mr. ffordham. |
| 8. Edward Howell, 100, and Mrs. Stanborough in Right of Thomas Post, a fifty. | 19. Mr. Smith. |
| 9. Joshua Barnes 100, and John Bishop, a fifty. | 20. John Howell. |
| 10. John Lum 100, and Mr. Edward Howell fifty. | 21. Mr Rainer. |
| 11. John Jessup 100, and John Cooper, Jr., fifty. | 22. Thomas Hildreth 100, Mr. Hampton fifty. |

23. Isack Willman. Wil-	31. Mr. Field. Isack Will-
liam Paine.	man.
24. Henry Pierson,	32. Sam: Dayton,
25. Richard Post 100, Tho.	33. Mr. Stanborough.
Sayre fifty.	34. } Captaine Topping.
26. Tho. Goldsmith 100,	35. }
John Oldfield fifty.	36. Thomas Cooper
27. Christopher ffoster.	37. } Mr. Howell.
28. Thos. Nallsey,	38. }
29. Jonas Wood,	39. } Mr. John Cooper.
30. John Cooper. Sen.	40. }
	41. Mr. Gosmer $\frac{2}{3}$ Jonas
	Bower for the other $\frac{1}{3}$.

A LIST OF INHABITANTS OF NORTH SEA, 1668.

John Jennings, Richard Smith, Deborah Scott, Samuel Clarke, Christopher Lupton, John Davis, George Harris, John Rose, Thomas Shaw and Benjamin Haines.

INHABITANTS OF NORTH SEA IN 1687.

The following list of inhabitants of North Sea in 1687, is taken from the Town Records.

Samuel Clarke, Benjamin Haynes, John Rose, Joseph Lupton, John Davis, Thomas Shaw, Richard Smith, Jeconiah Scott, John Rose, Jr., George Harris, James White and Samuel Cooper.

“A list of ye Inhabitants of ye Towne of Southampton, old and young Christians and Hethen firemen and servants, white and black. Anno. 1698.”

From Doc. Hist., New York, Vol. 1, p. 665.

1 William Jennings,	5 John Haines,
2 Samuel Jennings.	6 James Haines, Jr.
3 Benj'n Haines,	7 Thomas Shaw,
4 Benj'n Haines, Jr.	8 David frances.

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|------------------------|----------------------|
| 9 Frances Shaw, | 44 Nathan Cooper, |
| 10 John Shaw, | 45 Abraham Cooper, |
| 11 Samuell Clark, | 46 John Reeves, |
| 12 Samuell Clark, Jr. | 47 John Reeves, Jr. |
| 13 Elish Clark, | 48 Thomas Reeves, |
| 14 Eliphalett Clark. | 49 Gersham Culver, |
| 15 ——— Clark, | 50 Jeremiah Culver, |
| 16 ——— Clark, | 51 David Culver, |
| 17 Jechamiah Scott. | 52 Jonathan Culver, |
| 18 John Scott, | 53 Moses Culver. |
| 19 George Haris, | 54 Nahum Culver. |
| 20 George Haris, Jr. | 55 John Bishope, Jr. |
| 21 Joseph Smith. | 56 Joseph Poast, |
| 22 Will Smith, | 57 Will Mason, |
| 23 Thomas Smith, | 58 John Poastt, |
| 24 Abiell Davis, | 59 Richard Poast, |
| 25 Balhariah Davis, | 60 Thomas Sayre, |
| 26 John Davis, Jr. | 61 Will foster, |
| 27 Eldad Davis, | 62 Charles Topping. |
| 28 John Davis, | 63 Francis Sayre. |
| 29 Thomas Lupton, | 64 Ichabold Sayre, |
| 30 Joseph Lupton, | 65 Caleb Sayre. |
| 31 Richard Minthorn, | 66 Caleb Gilbord, |
| 32 Jeremiah Jager, | 67 Daniell Sayre, |
| 33 Jeremiah Jager, Jr. | 68 Ephraim Sayre, |
| 34 John Jager, Jr. | 69 Nathan Sayre, |
| 35 John Erle, | 70 John Bishop, |
| 36 David Erle, | 71 Sannell Bishope, |
| 37 Samuel Cooper, | 72 Josiah Bishope, |
| 38 James White, | 73 John Bishope, |
| 39 Ichabod Cooper, | 74 Joshew Barns, |
| 40 Peter White. | 75 Samuell Barns. |
| 41 James Cooper, | 76 Robert Wooly. |
| 42 James Cooper, Jr. | 77 John Wooly. |
| 43 John Cooper. | 78 Wooly Joseph. |

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|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 79 Isaac Bower, | 114 Thomas Parvine, |
| 80 Jonah Bower, | 115 Thomas Pervine, Jr. |
| 81 David Bower, | 116 Lift Thomas Stephens, |
| 82 Daniel Bower, | 117 Isaack Willman, |
| 83 John foster, | 118 James Willman, |
| 84 John Foster, Jr. | 119 Daniell Davis, |
| 85 David foster, | 120 Will. Hericke, |
| 86 Jonatham foster. | 121 Will. Hericke, Jr. |
| 87 John foster, Terts, | 122 John Herick, |
| 88 Jermiah foster, | 123 ——— Herick, |
| 89 Joseph Hildreth, | 124 Thomas Hericke, |
| 90 Joseph Hildreth. Jr. | 125 Ropert Patin, |
| 91 Nathan Hildreth. | 126 Ephraim Topping, |
| 92 Isaak Hildreth, | 127 Thomas Toping, |
| 93 Ephraim Hildreth, | 128 Thomas Toping, |
| 94 Daniel Hildreth, | 129 Mr. William Barker, |
| 95 Jonathan Hildreth, | Esq., |
| 96 John Woodrufe, | 130 Mr. John Wick, |
| 97 Sam'll Woodrufe, | 131 Job Wick. |
| 98 Joseph Woodrufe, | 132 Arther Davis, |
| 99 Benj'n woodrufe, | 133 John Caruith, |
| 100 Nathani woodrufe. | 134 Joseph Howell. |
| 101 Jonathan woodrufe, | 135 Zebulun Howell, |
| 102 Isaac woodrufe, | 136 Joseph Howell, Jr. |
| 103 John Burnat. | 137 James Howell. |
| 104 Samul Butler, | 138 John Ware, |
| 105 Gidian Butler, | 139 Jacob Ware. |
| 106 Nathaniell Butler, | 140 John Ware, Jr. |
| 107 Obedia Roggers, | 141 John Jessup. |
| 108 Obadiah Johnson. | 142 Isaac Jessup. |
| 109 Ensu Joseph Peirson, | 143 Jer : Jessup, |
| 110 Henry Peirson. | 144 Henry Jessup, |
| 111 Joseph Peirson, | 145 Thomas Jessup. |
| 112 Ephraim Peirson, | 146 Mr. Edward Howell, |
| 113 Sam'll Peirson. | 147 Samuel Howell, |

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|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 148 Jonah Howell, | 183 Jonah fordham, jr. |
| 149 Edward Howell, Jr. | 184 Mr. Joseph Whitin, |
| 150 Benj'n Howell, | 185 Samuel Whitin, |
| 151 Tho : Howell, | 186 Joseph Whitin, jr. |
| 152 Joseph foster, | 187 Benj'n Whitin, |
| 153 Christopher foster, | 188 Will Blyeth. |
| 154 Joseph foster. | 189 Benj'n Hildreth, |
| 155 Daniell foster, | 190 Job Sayre, |
| 156 nathan foster, | 191 Benj'n Sayre. |
| 159 John Howell, | 192 John Maltley. |
| 158 Manassa Kempton, | 193 Ephrm Whit, |
| 159 Richard Howell, | 194 Stephen White, |
| 160 Richard Howell, jr. | 195 Charles White, |
| 161 Hezechia Howell, | 196 Isaac Halsey. |
| 162 Edward Howell, | 197 Isaac Halsey, jr. |
| 163 Obadiah Howell, | 198 Isaac Halsey. Terts, |
| 164 Chris: Howell, | 199 Joshua Halsey, |
| 165 Joseph Goodale, | 200 Thomas Halsey, |
| 166 Jonathan Goodale, | 201 Samuel Halsey, |
| 167 Joseph Goodale. | 202 Samuel Johnes. |
| 168 Will Goodale, | 203 Samuel Johnes, jr. |
| 169 Benj'n Marshall, | 204 nathan Howell. |
| 170 Jonathan Raynor, | 205 Israel Howell, |
| 171 Jonathan Raynor, jr. | 206 Ezekiel Howell, |
| 172 Richard Wood, | 207 John Jager. |
| 173 Isaac Halsey, | 208 John Jager, jr. |
| 174 Ephraim Halsey, | 209 Samuel Jager, |
| 175 Nathaniel Howell. | 210 Jonathan Jagger, |
| 176 Nehemiah Howell, | 211 Benj'm Jager, |
| 177 Henry Howell, | 212 Josiah Howell, |
| 178 Ensn Joseph fordham, | 213 Daniell Howell, |
| 179 Joseph fordham, jr. | 214 Timith: Hileyrd, |
| 180 fellatie fordham, | 215 Thomas Hongson, |
| 181 John Willman, | 216 John Mowbry, |
| 182 Mr. Jonah fordham, | 217 Anning Mowbry. |

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|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 218 Samuel Clark. | 252 Isaac Foster, |
| 219 Jeremiah Clark, | 253 Nathaniel Halsey, |
| 220 Charles Clark. | 254 Jonnathan Howell. |
| 221 Will Clark. | 255 Jonathan Howell jr. |
| 222 Richard Rounesfield, | 256 Irae Howell, |
| 223 Richard Rounesfield. | 257 David Howell, |
| 224 David Howell, | 258 Josiah Halsey, |
| 225 John Rayne. | 259 Josiah Halsey, jr. |
| 226 Ephraim Howell, | 260 Jonathan Halsey, |
| 227 Ephraim Howell, | 261 Benj'n Foster, jr., |
| 228 Samuel Howell. | 262 Henry Ludlam, |
| 229 Isaac Rayner, | 263 Mill Ludlam, |
| 230 Daniell Halsey, | 264 Henry Ludlam, jr. / |
| 231 Richard Halsey, | 265 Jeremiah Ludlow, |
| 232 Daniell Hallsey, jr. | 266 Aibiell Cook, |
| 233 Lift. Abraham Howell | 267 Abiel Cook, jr. |
| 234 Abraham Howell, | 268 Josiah Cooke, |
| 235 Charles Howell, | 269 Thomas Rose, |
| 236 Phillip Howell, | 270 Israell Rose, |
| 237 Ebenezer Howell, | 271 Humphrey Huse, |
| 238 John Sayre, | 272 John Parker, |
| 239 John Sayre, | 273 Abner Huse, |
| 240 Thomas Sayre. | 274 William Rose, |
| ✓ 241 Lott Burnot, | 275 Uriah Huse, |
| ✓ 242 Joseph Burnott. | 276 John Masen, |
| ✓ 243 David Burnott, | 277 Jedadia Huse. |
| ✓ 244 Nathan Burnott, | 278 James Foster, |
| ✓ 245 Jonathan Burnot. | 279 John Huse, |
| ✓ 246 Samiel Burnot, | 280 David Halsey, |
| ✓ 247 Isaac Burnott, | 281 Abraham Halsey, |
| 248 Thomas Foster. | 282 David Rose, |
| 249 Benj'n Foster, | 283 James Rose, |
| 250 David Foster, | 284 David Rose, jr. |
| 251 Jonathan Foster, | 285 Anthony Ludlom. |

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|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 286 James Herick, | 320 Jacob Wood. |
| 287 Aron Burnots, | 321 Lenard Hasy, |
| 288 Aaron Burnott, Jr. | 322 William Tarbill, |
| 289 moses Burnat, | 323 Will Tarbill, Jr. |
| 290 Jonah Rogers. | 324 John Michill, |
| 291 Jonah Rogers, | 325 John Michill, Jr. |
| 292 ——— Rogers. | 326 Jermiah Halsey, |
| 293 James Haines, | 327 Jere : Halsey, Jr. |
| 294 Samuelli Haines, | 328 Benony Nutton, |
| 295 Ellis Cook, | 329 Benj'n Nuton, |
| 296 Charles fordham, | 330 Isaac Nuton, |
| 297 John Cook, | 331 Jonathan Nuton, |
| 298 John Cook, Jr. | 332 John Nuton. |
| 299 Ellias Cooke, | 333 James Hildreth. |
| 300 Obadia Cook, | 334 James Hildreth, Jr. |
| 301 Elijah Cook, | 335 Joshua Hildreth, |
| 302 Ensn John Lupton, | 336 Ezekill Sanford, |
| 303 Christopher Lupton, | 337 Ezekill Sanford, Jr. |
| 304 Benj'n lupton. | 338 Thomas Sanford, |
| 305 Samuelli Loome, | 339 Samuelli Barbur, |
| 306 Mathew Loome, | 340 Jonathan Strickling, |
| 307 Samuelli Loome, | 341 Nathaniell Resco, Jr. |
| 308 Isaac Mills, | 342 Josiah Hand, |
| 309 Isaac Mills, Jr. | 343 Natha : Resco, |
| 310 Thomas Cooper, | 344 Amij. Resco, |
| 311 Thomas Cooper, Jr. | 345 Peregrin Stanbrough, |
| 312 Jonathan Miles, | 346 James Stanbrough, |
| 313 Richard Cooper, | 347 Doct. Nath. Wade, |
| 314 Joseph Moore, | 348 Simon Wade. |
| 315 Joseph more, | 349 Alexander Wilmot, |
| 316 Benj'n More, | 350 Joseph Wickham, |
| 317 Elisha Howell, | 351 Joseph Wickham, Jr. |
| 318 Lemuelli Howell, | 352 Thomas Diamond, |
| 319 Martine Rose, | 353 Capt. Elnathan Topp-
ing. |

- 354 Stephen Topping.
 355 Sillvanns Topping,
 356 Edward Petty,
 357 Ellnathan Petty,
 358 Edward Pety. Jr.
 359 Josiah Topping.
 360 Josiah Topping, Jr.
 361 Hezekia Topping,
 362 Robert Noris.
 363 Robert Noris Jr.
 364 Oliver Noris,
 365 Mr. Ebenezer White,
 366 Elnath White,
 367 Lift. Coll: Henry Peir-
 son,
 368 John Peirson,
 369 David Peirson.
 370 Theophilus Peirson,
 371 Abraham Peirson.
 372 Josiah Peirson,
 373 Bennony flint,
 374 John fflint,
 375 John Morehouse,
 376 John Morehouse, Jr.
 377 Peter Noris,
 378 Lift. Theophilus How-
 ell,
 379 Theoph : Howell, Jr.
 380 Cilley [Elihu ?] How-
 ell.
 381 Theoder Peirson,
 382 Theoder Peirson,
 383 John Stanbrough,
 384 John Stanbrough, Jr.
 385 Daniell Sayre. Jr.

- 386 Daniell Sayre, Terts.
 387 Dan. Burnot,
 388 Ichabod Burnot,
 389 Dan Burnot, Jr.

The number of Male Chris-
 tians. 389.

FFEAMALES.

- 1 Ann Peirkins,
 2 Hannah Haines,
 3 Lidia Haines,
 4 mary Haines,
 5 mary Shaw,
 6 Susanah Shaw,
 7 Jeane Shaw,
 8 Sarah Clark,
 9 mary Clark,
 10 Ester Clark,
 11 Sarah Clark.
 12 mary Scott,
 13 Sarah Haris,
 14 Ennice Haris,
 15 Mary Haris,
 16 Mary Davis,
 17 Mary Lupton,
 18 mary lupton,
 19 Hanah luptons,
 20 abigaill luptons,
 21 Abigaill Rose,
 22 Hanah Rose,
 23 abigaile Rose. Jr.
 24 Sarah Rose.
 25 Hanah Rose.

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|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 26 Martha Rose, | 60 An Halsey, |
| 27 debro Rose, | 61 Abigaile Reeves, |
| 28 Hanah Jager, | 62 Elisabeth gilbord, |
| 29 Sarah Jager, | 63 Cethia Gilbord, |
| 30 Hanah Jager, | 64 mary Gilbord, |
| 31 Elizabeth Davis, | 65 Hanah Sayre, |
| 32 Mahitable Davis, | 66 Mary Bishop, |
| 33 ——— Jager, | 67 Susanah Bishope, |
| 34 mary Erle, | 68 Susanah Bishop, Jr. |
| 35 Mary Cooper, | 69 Sarah Bishop, |
| 36 Sarah Cooper, | 70 Mary Bishop, |
| 37 Mary Cooper, Jr. | 71 Patience Barns, |
| 38 Elizabeth Cooper, | 72 Sarah Barns, |
| 39 Elizabeth Cooper, Jr. | 73 Ann Wooly, |
| 40 Jerush Cooper, | 74 Ann Wooly, |
| 41 Phebe Cooper, | 75 Elisabeth Wooly, |
| 42 Elisabeth Cooper, Jr. | 76 Hanah wooly, |
| 43 Johana Cooper, | 77 Phebe wooly, |
| 44 mahitable Cooper, | 78 mary wooly, |
| 45 mary Culver, | 79 Navae Traveley, |
| 46 mary Culver, Jr. | 80 Susanah Boswick, |
| 47 Rachell Reeves, | 81 Ruth bower, |
| 48 Lidia Bishop, | 82 Mahitabell Bower, |
| 49 Abigaile Bishop, | 83 Sarah Erle, |
| 50 marey Bishop, | 84 Sarah ffoster, |
| 51 Ennis Bishop, | 85 Phebe foster, |
| 52 Sarah Poast, | 86 Hanah foster, |
| 53 Mary Poast, | 87 Hanah foster, |
| 54 Mary Poast, Jr. | 88 Hanah foster, |
| 55 Patience Sayere, | 39 Hana foster, |
| 56 mary Davis, | 90 Hanah Hildreth, |
| 57 Sarah Sayre, | 91 Hanah woodrufe, |
| 58 mary Sayre, | 92 Sarah woodrufe, |
| 59 mary Sayre, | |

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| 93 Hanah Woodrufe, | 127 Ellisabeth ware, |
| 94 Abigaile Woodrufe, | 128 Eisabeth Jesup, |
| 95 Elisabeth woodrufe, | 129 mary Jessup, |
| 96 Ellisabeth Butler, | 130 Hanah Jessup, |
| 97 martha Butler, | 131 Martha Davis, |
| 98 Sarah Butler, | 132 Sarah Jessup, |
| 99 Anny Butler, | 133 mary Howell. |
| 100 mary Butler. | 134 mary Howell, |
| 101 mary Rogers, | 135 Ireniah Roggers, |
| 102 mary Rogers, Jr. | 136 mindwell Erle, |
| 103 mary Rogers, ter. | 137 Mrs. Mary Howell, |
| 104 Sary Rogers, | 138 Sibell Howell, |
| 105 debro Rogers. | 139 Elisabeth Simpkins, |
| 106 Patience Rogers, | 140 Johanah Howell, |
| 107 mary Peirson, | 141 Abigail ffoster, |
| 108 Rebecka Parvin. | 142 Sarah ffoster, |
| 109 Elisabeth Steephens, | 143 mahitabell ffoster, |
| 110 Phebe Steephens, | 144 Damary ffoster, |
| 111 Susanah Stevens. | 145 Pennellopie ffoster. |
| 112 Susana willman, | 146 Ellisabeth Howell, |
| 113 hanah willmans, | 147 Dorkis Howell, |
| 114 Elisbeth Willmans, | 148 Sary Howell, |
| 115 mahitable hericke, | 149 Sarah Howell, |
| 116 Irenia Hericke, | 150 abigaile Howell, |
| 117 Phebe Hericke, | 151 Elizabeth Goodale. |
| 118 mahitable Herick, | 152 mary Goodale, |
| 119 Martha Herick, | 153 Hanah Goodale, |
| 120 Debro Toping, | 154 Sarah Raynor, |
| 121 Hanah Reeves, | 155 Debrah Raynor, |
| 122 Temprance Wick, | 156 Hanah Raynor, |
| 123 Temprance Wick, | 157 Sarah fferld, |
| 124 Lidia Howell, | 158 Mary Halsey, |
| 125 Bethia Howell, | 159 mahitable Halsey, |
| 126 ffreelove Howell, | 160 mary Halsey, |

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| 161 Sarah minthorn, | 195 Eunis Howell, |
| 162 Mrs. Susanah Howell, | 196 Jerusha Howell, |
| 163 Prudence Howell, | 197 Hanah Jager, |
| 164 Hanah Howell, | 198 Lidia Jagger, |
| 165 mahite Howell, | 199 Hanah Melvine, |
| 166 Martha Howell, | 200 Margret Hilyard, |
| 167 mary fordham | 201 mary Howell, |
| 168 mary fordham. Jr. | 202 Mistris Anning, |
| 169 mary fordham. 3d. | 203 Hanah Clark, |
| 170 Phebe fordham, | 204 Pheebe Clark, |
| 171 allath fordham, | 205 Hanah Rounsifield, |
| 172 Deborah Whiting, | 206 Martha Rounsifield, |
| 173 Rebecca Whiting. | 207 Abigaill wilson, |
| 174 Hanah Whiting. | 208 Hanah Howell, |
| 175 Ellisabeth Whiting. | 209 Sarah Howell, |
| 176 Susannah Maltley. | 210 Hanah Howell, |
| 177 Susanah Sayre, | 211 Judith Howell, |
| 178 Ester fordham, | 212 Ann Howell, |
| 179 Keziah fordham, | 213 Grisill Howell, |
| 180 Hanah fordham, | 214 Aney Halsey, |
| 181 Ruth White, | 215 Hulda Erle, |
| 182 Sarah white. | 216 Ellisabeth Halsey, |
| 183 mary Halsey, | 217 Debro Halsey, |
| 184 Elizabeth Halsey, | 218 Mary Ranr, |
| 185 Pheby Halsey, | 219 Phebe Raynr. |
| 186 Hanah Erle, | 220 Hanah Raynr, |
| 187 mary Poast, | 221 Sarah Sayre. |
| 188 Sarah Poast, | 222 Sarah Sayre, |
| 189 Dorithee Poast, | 223 Damorus Sayre, |
| 190 martha Poast, | 224 Phebe Burnatt, |
| 191 Deborah Poast, | 225 Lidia foster, |
| 192 Ester Johnes, | 226 Elisabeth White, |
| 193 Phebe Johnes. | 227 Debro foster, |
| 194 Mrs. Mary Howell. | 228 Zeruah foster. |

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|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 229 Annah Halsey, | 263 Sarah Haines. |
| 230 Hanah Howell, | 264 Sarah Michill, |
| 231 Zerusah Howell. | 265 Elisabeth Cook, |
| 232 mary Howell, | 266 Susannah Cook, |
| 233 Temprance Halsey. | 267 Hanah Shaw, |
| 234 Sarah Halsey, | 268 Ellisabeth Cook, |
| 235 Temprance Halsey. | 269 Martha Cook, |
| 236 abigaile Halsey, | 270 Hanah Lupton, |
| 237 martha foster, | 271 Hanah Lupton, |
| 238 Bothy foster, | 272 Lidia Lupton, |
| 239 martha foster. | 273 mary Laughton. |
| 240 Sarah foster, | 274 Hanah Lome, |
| 241 Rachell Ludlom, | 275 Abigaile Lome. |
| 242 Jane Ludlam. | 276 Hanah Loome, |
| 243 Abigaile ludlom, | 277 Johanah nuton, |
| 244 Rachell Ludlom, Jr. | 278 Johanah nuton, |
| 245 frances Cooke, | 279 Ester leeming, |
| 246 frances Cooke, Jr. | 280 Hannah Cooper, |
| 247 Hanah Rose, | 281 Sarah Topping. |
| 248 Hanah Rose. | 282 Sarah More, |
| 249 Sarah Hericke, | 283 Elisabeth more. |
| 250 Elisabeth Burnot, | 284 Sarah more, Jr. |
| 251 Elisabeth Burnott, | 285 mary more. |
| 252 Hanah Burnot, | 286 Hanah Sayre, |
| 253 Mary Parker, | 287 Damones Howell, |
| 254 Ester Rose, | 288 Elliner Howell, |
| 255 Hanah Halsey. | 289 Penellopie Howell, |
| 256 Hanah Halsey, | 290 abiecah Howell. |
| 257 Prudence Halsey, | 291 mary Tarbill, |
| 258 Patience Ludlom, | 392 mary tarbill, |
| 259 Patience Ludlom, | 293 mary Haris, |
| 260 Phebe Rogers, | 294 mary haris, |
| 261 Phebe Rogers, | 295 Deborah Hildreth, |
| 262 Sarah Haines. | 296 Deborah Hildreth, |

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|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 297 Hanah Sanford, | 325 mary noris, |
| 298 Hanah Sanford. | 326 Sarah noris, |
| 299 Elisabeth nuton, | 327 Hanah leeming, |
| 300 Phebe nuton, | 328 Mrs. mahitable White, |
| 301 annah Halsey, | 329 Elisabeth laughton, |
| 302 annah Halsey, | 330 Mrs. Susanah Peirson, |
| 303 Johanah Resco. | 331 abigaile Toping, |
| 304 Mary barbur, | 332 Hanah Peirson, |
| 305 deliverance priest. | 333 Sarah Peirson, |
| 306 mary barbur, | 334 mary flint. |
| 307 mary Strickland. | 335 mary flint, |
| 308 mary hand, | 336 Hanah flintt. |
| 309 Abigaile wade, | 337 Sarah noris, |
| 310 Sarah Stanbrough, | 338 Hanah noris, |
| 311 ollive Stanbrough, | 339 Elisabeth noris, |
| 312 Eunis Stanbrough. | ————— |
| 313 Ellisabeth Stanbrough, | 340 Debroy Howell. |
| 314 mary Willmott, | 341 Phebee Howell, |
| 315 Sarah Wickham, | 342 hanah noris, |
| 316 mary Topping. | 343 frances Peirson, |
| 317 mary Baylee. | 344 Ann Peirson, |
| 318 Hannah Topping. | 345 Martha Stanbrough, |
| 319 Hauah Toping. | 346 Martha Stanbrough. |
| 320 Temprance Toping, | 347 Sarah Sayre. |
| 321 ——— Toping, | 348 Hanah Sayre, |
| 322 Martha huse, | 349 Sarah Sayre, |
| 323 Hanah Noris, | 350 Abigaile Burnot. |
| 324 Hanah noris, | |

female christians 349.

(It will be noticed the clerk makes a mistake of *one* in the sum total of females, but the reader will bear in mind that in copying the foregoing and following lists from the old documents, we have used the utmost care to present them *Verbatim et Literatim*, regardless of their numerous errors and inconsistencies, in the use of capital letters, spelling, &c. &c. G. R. H.)

NEGRO MALES.

Will, John, Peter, Dick, Tom. Peter, Guie, Jack, Jack, Dick, Ceaser, Cisto, Jethro, Jack, Titus, Jefery, Lewis, Brigitt, Mingo, Dick, Tittus, Tom, Will, Jack, ffranck, Ceser, Samson, Jehue, Nero, George, Sambo, Ned, Tobee. 40 names. [7 names destroyed.]

NEGRO FEMALES.

Ann, bety, Isabell, Bety, Elisabeth, Perle, Mariab, Abee, Sarah, Hanah, Joane, Sarah, bety, Joane, Hager, bety, Hanah, Rachell, Judith, Judith, Jinny, Simony, Rueth, Rueth, Dorekis, Smone, Pegree, Philis, hitabel, Sarah, Sarah, Rose, Mayery, hanah, melly, Dinah, Bess, Simony. Female negro persons—43. [6 names destroyed.]

The number of Christian Males is.....	389	} 738	} 821
The number of Christian females is....	349		
The number of negro Slaves men is....	040	} 083	
The number of women negro Slaves is	043		

Indian males that are upwards of fifteen years—the Squas and children, few of whom have any nam.

Chiee, Indian, Johnson, Indian, ——— ——— Arther, Indian, Anthony, Indian, Thamauty, Indian, Johnaquan. Indian, queegano, Indian, Lenard, Indian, Pisacomary, Indian, Jefery, Indian, Rhichoam, Indian, Red hed will, Indian, Pomquaneo, Indian, Simon, Indian, Canady, Indian, Tohemon, Indian, Coyemow, Indian, ffranck, Indian, Toby, Indian, Macrobow, Indian, nabamacow, Indian, Philip, Indian, Sam, Indian, Tom lenard, Indian, Dick, Indian, Plato, Indian, Tom-hodge, Indian, Denitt, Indian, obedia, Indian, Cuttuas, Indian, Abraham, Indian, Isaac, Indian, Sam, Indian, Stephen, Indian, nodian, Indian, Judas, Indian, Weegon, Indian, Cough, Indian, Sam, Indian, William, Indian, na, Indian, Chitty, Indian, Hary, Indian, Joseph, Indian, Tom, Indian, waynautnck, Indian, waueno, Indian, Titus, Indian.

The number of Indiaus upwards of 15 years, - - - . 32

The Indians Informes there is about the same number of
women, and as many Children. - - - - - 100

“The hethen are So Scattered To and fro that they can neither be Sumonsed in——”

“The above listt of the Inhabitants of ye Town of Southampton, Taken by me this 15th day of September, 1698.

Mathew Howell.”

NOTE.—The figures prefixed to the names in the above lists are not found in the original, but are added for convenient reference.

It may be remarked that of the list of males above given, the first thirty-six or seven lived in North Sea. From No. 38 to about No. 55, are given the residents on the west or hill street. From No. 56 to 168, residents in the town street, on the east side, including, it may be, a few, in the street leading to Bridge Hampton and Toilsome Lane : the list begins at the north and progresses southward. From 169 to 213, commencing at the south end of the west side of the town street and proceeding northwards, the lists embraces all therein residing. From 214 or perhaps 218 to 268 or perhaps 270, the residents of Wickapogue, Cobb, Watermill and the neighboring region are given. From 270 to the close are recorded the inhabitants of Mecox, Sagg and Bridge Hampton.

In the list of females above given we notice, the name of Mary occurs 61 times ; Hannah, 57 ; Sarah, 43 ; Elizabeth, 27 ; Abigail, 14 ; Phebe, 14 ; Deborah, 11 ; Susanah, 10 ; Mehetabel 9 ; and Joana, 5 times.

Among the names of the male inhabitants we find

* Manuscript torn.

the name of John occurring 50 times ; Joseph, 24 ; Thomas, 22 ; Samuel, 21 ; Isaac, 15 ; Benjamin, 14 ; Jonathan, 14 ; William, 14 ; David, 13 ; James, 13 ; Daniel, 10 ; Jeremiah, Josiah and Richard, each 9 times ; Ephraim, 8 ; Jonah, Henry and Nathan, each 6, and Abraham and Edward, each 5 times.

“The Estimate of the Towne of Southampton for the yeare 1683.”

From Doc. Hist. of N. Y., Vol. 2, page 536.

No. of Polls.	£ s. d.	No. of Polls.	£ s. d.
0. Widow Hannah How- ell	267 00 00	1. Simon Hillyard	023 00 00
3. John Anning	088 10 00	1 Benjamin Hand	086 00 00
3. Capt. John Howell	442 10 00	1. Thomas Rose	047 10 00
2. Lieft. Joseph Ford- ham	459 10 00	1. John Burnett	056 06 08
3. Thomas Halsey	411 16 08	1. Joseph More	083 00 00
5. Edward Howell	400 00 00	2. Willm. Hakelton	041 00 00
2. Peregrine Stan- brough	320 16 08	1. Thomas Burnett	119 06 08
2. Job Sayre	164 10 00	1. Mr. Phillips	161 06 08
1. James Topping	249 06 08	0. Mrs. Mary Taylor, widow	064 13 04
1. Benjamin Palmer	089 00 00	2. Francis Sayre	178 00 00
1. Josiah Stanbrow	130 00 00	2. Isaac Halsey	345 00 00
3. John Davess	140 00 00	3. John Jessup	360 06 08
2. John Rose	133 00 00	2. Henry Ludlam	203 13 04
1. Joseph Post	062 03 04	1. Lott Burnett	100 00 00
		1. James Hildreth	030 00 00
		1. Ezekiel Sanford	060 00 00

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1. Peter Noris	051	00	00	2. Joshua Barnes and			
1. Robert Norriss	052	00	00	Sam	232	13	04
2. Joseph Marshall	058	00	00	2. John Jagger	289	10	00
1. John Rainor	094	00	00	2. Thomas Cooper	209	06	08
1. John Jennings	129	10	00	1. Widow Martha			
1. Isaac Rainer	064	00	00	Cooke	194	13	04
1. James White	092	16	08	2. John Foster	178	06	08
1. John Lupton	067	00	00	1. John Laurison	254	00	00
1. Widow Mary Rai-				1. John Howell, Jr.	121	10	00
ner	166	00	00	1. John Earle	046	00	00
1. Benony Newton	067	00	00	1. Christo : Foster	074	00	00
1. Samuel Mills	032	00	00	2. Richard Post	100	06	08
1. Samuel Lun	076	00	00	1. Abraham Howell	043	00	00
1. Edmond Clarke	056	00	10	1. John Post	169	13	04
1. Widow Sarah Co-				1. David Brigs	040	00	00
per	337	06	08	1. Samuel Clark : old			
1. Obadiah Rogers, Jr	052	00	00	towne	059	10	00
3. Tho : Travally	229	10	00	1. David Howell	077	00	00
1. Mr. Jonah Fordham	081	13	04	1. Josiah Loughton	024	00	00
1. Josiah Halsey	125	13	04	1. Ben ; Davess	107	06	08
1. Christopher Leam-				1. Nathall Short	030	00	00
ing	053	13	04	1. Thomas Steephens	080	00	00
1. Jonathan Rainor	197	03	04	1 Gersham Culver	098	06	08
3. Daniell Sayre	207	03	04	1. Thomas Goodwin	030	00	00
0. Joseph Sayre	023	00	00	1. Isaac Cory	148	03	04
1. Benjamin Pierson	051	06	08	2. John Bishop, Jr.	055	13	00
1. John Loughton	098	06	08	2. Samuel Johnes	249	16	08
3. Charles Sturmev	198	10	00	1. Abraham Willman	054	10	00
2. Joseph Foster	138	03	04	1. Henry Peirson	136	10	00
1. Obadiah Roggers	200	16	08	1. Samuel Clarke, No.			
1. Joseph Peirson	127	06	08	Sea.	113	00	00
1. Isaac Mills	089	03	04	1. John Woodroufe	160	00	00
2. Samuel Whitehead	053	00	00	2. Elnathan Topping	275	00	00
1. Robert Woolly	118	00	00	3. John Bishop	214	00	00
1. Thomas Cooper, Jr	163	00	00	1. Isaac Willman	187	10	00

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1. Hannah Topping, widow,	180	00	00	1. Mr. William Barker	060	00	00
1. Humphrey Hughes	052	06	08	1. Will'm Simpkins	040	00	00
1. Thomas Reeves	101	00	00	1. Mr. Henry Goreing	018	00	00
1. John Cooke	169	00	00	1. John Gould	040	00	00
1. John Mappein	112	13	04	1. Joseph Whitehead	030	00	00
1. Shamger Hand	089	13	04	1. Samuëll Cooper	035	00	00
1. John Else,	030	06	08	1. J. Barthallomew	018	00	00
1. Benony Flinte,	060	00	00	1 Onesiphorns Stand- ley	018	00	00
1. Joseph Hidreth	100	00	00	2. Abram Hanke.	060	00	00
1. John Caruithy	040	00	00	1. Zachary Lauranse	018	00	00
2. Richard Howell	250	00	00	1. Callob Carnithy	018	00	00
2. Thomas Shaw	060	00	00	1. John Petty	030	00	00
1, Edmond Howell	240	00	00	1. Thomas Shaw, Jr.	018	00	00
3. Xtopher Lupton	200	00	00	1. Isaac Willman, Jr.	030	00	00
1. George Harriss	137	00	00	0 Robert Kallem	010	00	00
1. Richard Howell, Jr	030	00	00	0. George Hethecote, John Sanders	022	00	00
1. John Morehouse	064	00	00	1. John Woolley	018	00	00
1. William Masou	050	00	00	1. Edward White	030	00	00
2. James Herrick	180	00	00	1. Jonat Hildreth	030	00	00
1. William Herrike	059	00	00	1. John Mouberry	030	00	00
3. Benjamin Foster	220	00	00	1. Mr. Frencham	018	00	00
1. Aron Burnett	037	00	00				
0. Widow Fowler	027	00	00	Sum totall is	16328	06	08
1. Benjamin Haines	140	00	00	Zerobabell Pyllips, Constable.			
1. Mathew Howell	070	00	00	John Jagarr,			
1. Manassah Kempton	018	00	00	John Foster,			
1. George Owen	023	00	00	Jono. Howell, Jr.,			
1. Thurston Rainor	040	00	00	Joseph Pierson.			

Southampton Sept ye 1st 1683

A true copy of ye originall by mee

JOHN HOWELL Junr Clark.

Endorsed, The Estemation of the town of South-
ampton, 1683.

CHAPTER III.

CHARACTER OF THE SETTLERS.

OF the character of our ancestors there can be no question. They were men of sterling worth, the Puritans of England. They were more than mere colonists—they were the exponents of a new civilization founded on the idea, that under God, men could govern themselves. Their flight from England and self-exile on these shores was the strongest protest they could give against the divine right of kings in civil and religious government. That they acknowledged Christ as the only head over his church is not only manifest in their actions, but also in the touching language at the close of the “articles of agreement,” given in the appendix, “and that whensoever it shall please the Lord, and he shall see it good to adde to us such men as shall be fitt matter for a Church, that then wee will in that thinge lay ourselves down before ye Constitutes thereof, either to bee or not to bee received as members thereof, accordinge as they shall discern the work of God to be in our heart.”

That they were men of intelligence, is seen in their free charter, their just laws, and liberal institutions. They secured in their patent, *land tenure by gavel-kind* * which had from time immemorial prevailed

* Blackstone I, 74

in the county of Kent, in England. While the tenures in all other counties of England had been more or less burdened from the time of the Norman conquest with restrictions, liabilities, or knight service, the Kentish men had always held their land in free and common soccage; contributing only proportionally their share in the expenses of government. In addition, upon the death of a landholder intestate, instead of the real estate devolving upon the eldest son, the more equitable and democratic custom prevailed of dividing it equally among all the surviving children.

At the foundation of their colony they adopted for their government the "Laws of Judgment as given by Moses to the Commonwealth of Israel, so farre foarth as they bee of worrath, that is, of perpetuall and universall equity among all nations." Like the Jewish Commonwealth too, the form of government was a kind of theocracy. Church and state were united, and its head was the Lord Jesus Christ. Offenses which would now be tried (if at all) by courts ecclesiastical, were then tried by the General Court of Freemen. A taxation, pro rata, was levied on all property to raise the salary of the minister. Even the right of suffrage appears for some little time to have been confined to the members of the church.

It was the difference of opinion on this question, whether any but church members should exercise the right of freemen, that induced the Rev. Abraham Pierson to leave them for a connection with the New Haven Colony, in 1647, Southampton

having United with Hartford on the Connecticut Colony, in 1644. The New Haven people, led by John Davenport, were for giving the rights of free-men only to the members of the church—the Hartford Colony would open the door to all. However this question may appear to us in this day, still there is something striking—something that reminds us of the stern uncompromising spirit of the old prophets in the doctrine that no man was fit to govern or legislate for others, until he was himself obedient to the laws of God.

They were formed into a church organization at Lynn, a few months after a settlement had been effected in Southampton, and brought over their minister with them, the Rev. Abraham Pierson, and erected their first church edifice in the second year of their settlement. Like their brothers in New England, wherever they went, the school-house, too, followed in their wake. It is worthy of remark, that of the twenty who signed the articles of agreement, four only were obliged to sign by proxy, at a period when many a baron in England was compelled to make his mark. Some peculiarities they had—faults too, doubtless, and yet they were men to be honored for their bravery and reserved for their virtues.

They were also men of means and of good social standing in the mother country. One of their number, an eminent man, in correspondence writes; “he was a gentleman of coat-armor, and his place in the settlement always magistrate—the proprietor of the mill (like the old French Sieurs, and Eng-

lish Lords of the manor,) and the acknowledged head in everything, coupled with the style and manner of such writings of his as I have seen, sufficiently show that he was of the best class of those which came over—the class which included Winthrop and Humphrey.”

In Gov. Dougan’s report of the Province of New York, in 1687, occurs something more equivocal. He says: “The first year there was £52 offered for the Excise of Long Island, but I thought it unreasonable, it being the best peopled place in this Government, and wherein *theres great consumption of Rumm*, and therefore I gave commission to Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Vaughton, &c. Most part of the people of that Island, especially towards the east end, are of the same stamp with those of New England, refractory and very loath to have any commerce with this place to the great detrimt of revenue and ruin of our Merchants.”

In 1703, Wm. Vesey, in a report of the state of the churches in the Province of New York, says: “In Suffolk County, in the East end of Long Island, there is neither a church of England minister, nor any provision made for one by law, the people generally being Independents and upheld in their separation * by New England Emissaries.”

There is one other feature in their laws which merits our attention.

With all their puritanic strictness, they allowed more freedom of conscience than was usual in that period of intolerance, whether in England under

* Sic.

the Stuarts, or in New England among the Independents. Toleration was practised so far as to allow the existence of heretical doctrine, provided the dissenter confined his dissent or unbelief to his own bosom. The legal prohibition was directed only against the promulgation of false doctrine. This liberality in matters of conscience and religious belief, was far in advance of that persecuting spirit, which stains the history of these times through the civilized world.

Their puritanic principles made their mark on the civilization and morals of the community, that lingers even to this day, and for purity of morals and sobriety of life, the village will only find a parallel in those other villages, where dwell the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England.

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL RELATIONS—PURE DEMOCRACY—UNION WITH CONNECTICUT—WITH NEW YORK— DUTCH INTERREGNUM—AGAIN WITH NEW YORK.

THE civil relations of the colony afford an interesting field for investigation. In the very beginning the principle of self-government is developed in admirable perfection. For the first four years, these thirty or forty families formed a little republic by themselves. It was a pure democracy without a parallel, save in the short-lived republics of ancient Greece. For the time being, Southampton was their *country*, and we cannot bestow too high praise on their efforts to secure justice and equal rights and protection to every individual. They reversed the maxim of Louis XIV. "I am the state"—with them the state was the people, and for the people, and not the people for the state. A town meeting, or General Court, as it was called, was held half-yearly, composed of the people themselves, who were obliged to attend regularly under penalty of a fine. This court exercised the extraordinary powers of a legislature and a judiciary; defined the limits and powers of the magistrate's court; received and decided appeals from the same; was the proper tribunal for trying crimes punishable

with death ; (though happily they were spared from any such duty :) settled civil cases ; allotted lands and elected officers ; enacted a code of laws founded on those given by Moses to the Jewish nation ; made bye-laws and regulations necessary to the safety and well-being of the community, and had general supervision over the interests of the body politic. These powers are defined in an act of the general court, passed January 2, 1641.

For reasons that do not appear on the record, they deemed it expedient to unite themselves to the colony of Connecticut, in 1644, as will appear from the following order :

March 7, 1644. It was voted and consented unto by the General Court, that the Town of Southampton, shall enter into combination with the jurisdiction of Connecticut.

And the exact time of the union is discovered also in this second decision of the General Court.

June 20, 1657. "At a Towne Meeting it was voated and concluded by the major part to accept of, and receave all the lawes of the Jurisdiction of Connecticut, not crossing nor contradicting the limitations of our combination bearing date, May 30, 1644."

These articles copied from Trumbull's *Colonia Records of Connecticut*, vol. i: p. 566, are as follows :

"A. coppie of ye combynation of Southampton, wth Harford.

"Whereas formerly sune Overturs have by letters paste betwixt sune deputed by the Jurissdiction of

Conectecote and others of ye plantation of Southampton upon Long Island, concerning union into one boddy and government, whereby ye said Towne might be interested in ye general combination of ye united Collonies for prosscution and issuing wherof, Edward Hopkins and John Haines being authorised with power from ye Generall Corte for ye Jurisdiction of Conectiente, and Edward Howell, John Gosmer and John Moore, deputed by ye Towne of Southampton, It was by the said parties concluded & agreed, and ye said Towne of Southampton doe by their said deputies, for themselves and their successors assotiate and joyne themselves to ye Jurisdiction of Conecticote to be subject to al the lawes there established, according to ye word of God and right reson with such exceptions and limmitations as are hereafter expressed.

“The Towne of Southampton by reson of ther passage by sea being under more difficulties and uncertainties of repaying to ye several Cortes held for ye Jurisdiction of Conecticote, upon ye mayne land, wherby they may be constrained to be absent both at ye times of election of Magistrates, and other occasions wch may prove prjudicial to them : for prventing wherof, it is agreed yt for ye present, until more plantations be settled neere to ye Towne of Southampton, wch may be helpful each to other in publike occasions, (and yt by mutual agreement betwixt ye said Towne and ye Generall Corte for ye jurisdiction of Conectecote it be otherwise ordered,) there shall be yearly chosen two Magistrats inhabiting wthin ye said Towne or liberties of Southampton,

who shal have ye same power uth ye Prticular Courts upon ye Riuer of Conectecote, though no other Magistrats of ye jurisdiction be present for ye Administration of Justice and other ocations uch may concerne the welfare of ye said Towne, offences only uch concerne life excepted, or limbe, uch always shall be tryed by a Courte of Magistrats to be held at ye Riuers mouth, uch said Magistrats for ye Towne aforesaid, shall be chosen in manner following :

“The Towne of Southampton by ye freemen thereof shall yerely present to sume Generall Courte for ye Jurisdiction of Conectecote, or to ye Governor thereof, before ye Courte of Election uch is ye second Thursday in April, the names of three of their members of their said Towne, and such as are freemen therof whome they nominate for Magistrats the year ensuing, out of uch ye Generall Courte for ye Jurisdiction shall chowse two, who upon oath taken before one or both of ye Magistrats for ye precedent yeare at Southampton, for ye due execution of their place, shal have as ful power to proceede therein as if they had been sworne before ye Governor at Conectecote. It is also provided yt ye freemen of ye said Towne of Southampton shal have libertie to voat in ye Courts of Election for ye jurisdiction of Conectecote, in regard of ye distance of ye place, by proxie. But in case the Towne of Southampton shall by any extreordinarie hand of Providence, be hindered from sending ye names of ye three prsons to be in Election for Magistrats, vnto ye Generall Court in Aprill, or having sent, ye same doe Miscarrie, it is in such case then provided and

agreed, yt ye two Magistrats for ye precedent yeare shall supply ye place until ye next Generall Courte for election.

“It [is] agreed and concluded, yt if upon vewe of such orders as are alreddy established by ye General Courte for ye Jurisdiction of Connecticote, there be found any difference therein from such as are also for ye present settled in ye Towne of Southampton, the said Towne shal have libertie to regulate themselves acording as may be most sutable to their owne comforts and conveniences in their owne judgment, provided those orders made by them concerne themselves only and intrence not upon ye interests of others or ye Generall Combination of ye united Collonies, and are not cross to ye rule of riteousness. The like power is also reserved unto themselves for the future, for making of such orders as may concerne their Towne ocations.

“It is agreed and concluded, yt if any party find himself agred by any sentence or judgment passed by ye Magistrats residing at Southampton, he may appeale to sum prticular or General Court upon [the] Riuer, provided he put in securitie to ye satisfaction of one or both of ye Magistrates at Southampton, spedily to prosecute his said appeale, and to answer such costs and damages as shal be thought meete by ye Court to which he appeals, in case there be found no just cause for his appeale.

“It is agreed & concluded yt ye said Towne of Southampton shal only beare their own charges in such Fortifications as are necessarie for their owne defence, maintaining their own officers and al other

things that concerne themselves, not being lyable to be taxed for fortifications or other expences yt only apertaine to the plantations upon the Riuer, or elsewhere. But in such expences as are of mutuall & common concernement, both ye one and the other shall beare an equall share in such proportion as is agreed by the united Collonies, vizt according to the number of males in each plantation from 16 to 60 years of age.

“The oath to be taken at Southampton.—I, A. B., being an Inhabitant of Southampton by ye Providence of God, combined with ye Jurisdiction of Conectecote, doe acknowledge myself to be subject to ye Government therof, and do sweare by the greate and dreadfull name of the everliving God, to be true and faithfull to the same, and to submit both my person and estate thereunto, acording to all the wholesum lawes and orders yt are or hereafter shall be made and established by lawful Authority uth such limmita ions & exceptions as are expressed in ye Combynation of this Towne with ye aforesaid Jurisdiction, & that I wil nether plot nor practice any evil against ye same, nor consent to any that shal so doe, but wil timely discover it to lawful authority there established ; and yt I will, as I am in duty bound, maintaine the honner of the same, and of ye lawfull Magistrats thereof, promoteing ye publike good of it, whilst I shall continue an Inhabitant there ; and whensoever I shal give my voate or suffrage touching any matter uch concerns this Common Wealth, being cald thereunto, I wil giue it as in my consience I shall judg may conduce to ye

best good of ye same, without respect [of] persons or favor of any man ; see help me God in ye Lord Jesus Christ.'

“The forementioned agreements wear concluded ye day & yeare above written, betwene ye parties above mentioned in behalf of ye Jurisdiction of Conectecott, and ye Towne of Southampton, with reference to ye aprobatation of ye Commissioners, for ye united Collonies, such being obtayned the said agreements are to be attended and observed, according to ye true intent and purpose thereof, or otherwise to be voyde and of noe effect ; and in testimonie therof have interchangeably [] put to their hands.”

The union of East Hampton with the same colony followed in 1657, and that of Southold with New Haven in 1648.

The Deputies sent to the General Court of Connecticut at Hartford, from 1644 to 1664, according to Thompson, were as follows : John Howell, from 1644 to 1651. John Gosmer, from 1651 to 1655. Thomas Topping, from 1655 to 1658. Alexander Knowles, 1658 to 1659. Thomas Topping, from 1659 to 1663. Edward Howell, from 1663 to 1664.

As before stated, March 12, 1664, Charles II. granted with other territory Long Island and Islands adjacent, to his brother James, Duke of York, and in the following August, New York was surrendered by the Dutch to Col. Richard Nicholls. Under the patent granted to Connecticut, Nov. 30, 1644, that province claimed jurisdiction over Long Island. This question of boundaries was referred to Commissioners of Charles, who decided that “the Southern

bounds of Connecticut is the sea," and that Long Island belonged to New York. Gov. Winthrop on seeing the letters patent to the Duke of York, informed the English on Long Island, that Connecticut had no longer any claims upon that Island.

This union with New York, however, was very unacceptable to the inhabitants of the east end of the Island. Their intercourse with the towns along the Connecticut river was frequent, and in customs, education and religion they were identical with their New England brethren. A considerable trade had grown up between the three towns on the east end and Connecticut, and the efforts of his Royal Highness' officials to divert this to New York, met with hearty remonstrance.

An extract from a report of Gov. Nicholls about 1669, in Doc. History of New York, Vol. i : p. 87, will show the change effected in the government of the town by its union with New York.

"1st. The Governor and Councell with the High Sheriffe and the Justices of the Peace in the Court of the Generall Assizes, have the Supream Power of making, altering and abolishing any Laws in this Government [of the province of N. Y.] The County Sessions are held by Justices upon the Bench. Particular Town Courts by a Constable and eight Overseers. The City Court of New Yorke by a Mayor and Alderman. All causes tried by Juries."

A copy of the code of laws by which the government of the Province of New York was administered was sent to the town and is still in good state of preservation.

The Episode of the Dutch interregnum is interesting as it reveals the sturdy tenacity of the Long Island people in maintaining their civil and religious liberty. The following documents taken from the Colonial History of New York, Docs. Vol. ii : p. 583 ff, present of themselves a clear history of the events.

Pursuant to previous letters and summons appeared at the Council the Delegates from the English towns situate on Long Island, east of Oyster Bay, delivering in the following writing :

JAMAICA, AUG. 14, 1673.

“Whereas, wee, ye Inhabitants of the East Riding of Long Island, (namely, Southampton, Easthampton, Southoold, Seataucok & Huntington) were sometime rightly & peaceffully joyned with Hertford jurisdiction to good satisfiacion on both sides, but about the yeare 1664, Gennll Richard Nicholls coming in the name of his Maties Royal Highness ye Duke of Yorcke and by power subjected us to ye Government under uch we have remained untill this present time, and now by turne off God’s providence, shippes off fforce belonging to ye States off Holland, have taken New Yorke ye 30th of the last month, and wee having noe Intelligence to this day ffrom or Governr Fras Lovelace, Esqyur, off whatt hath happened or ut wee are to doe, Butt ye Gennerrall off ye said dutch fforce hath sent to us his declaration or summons with a serius commination therein contained and since wee understand by ye post bringing the said declaration that our Governr is peacebly & respectfully entertained into ye said

ffort and city ; wee the Inhabitants of ye said East Riding or or. Deputies for us att a meeting this day doe make these or. requests as follow :

“Imprimis, That iff wee come under ye dutch Governmt, wee desire yt wee may retaine or Ecclesiasticall Priviledges, vizt., to Worship God according to or belief without any imposition.

“2dly. That wee may enjoy ye small matter off goods wee possess, with or Lands according to our purchase of ye Natives as it is now bounded out, without ffurther charge off conffirmation.

“3dly. That ye oath off allegiance to be imposed may bind us onely whyles we are under [the dutch] Governmt but yt as we shall be bound not to act against them, soe also not to take up armes ffor them against or owne Nation.

“4thly. That wee may alwayes have liberty to chuse or owne officers bothe civil and millitary.

“5thly. That these 5 Townes may be a corporation off themselves to end all matters of difference between man and man, excepting onely cases concerning Lyfe, Limbe and banishment

“6thly. That noe law may be made or tax imposed uppon ye people at any tyme but such as shall be consented to by ye deputies of ye respective Townes.

“7thly. That wee may have ffree Trade uth ye nation now in Power and all others without paiing customs.

“8thly. In every respect to have equall priviledges uth the dutch * nation.

* Is this persistent spelling of the word Dutch with a small *d* done designedly.

“9thly. That there be free liberty granted ye 5 townes aforesd for ye procuring from any of ye united Collonies (: without molestation on either side;) warpes, irons or any other necessaries ffor ye comfortable carring on the whole designe.

“10thly. That all Bargains, covenant and contracts of what nature soever stand in ffull fforce, as they would haue been had there bene no change of government.”

East Hampton.—Thomas James.

South Hampton.— { John Jessip,
Joseph Reyner,

South Hoold — { Thomas Hutchinson,
Isacq Arnold,

Brook Haven.— { Richard Woodhull,
Andrew Miller,

Huntington.— { Isaq Platt,
Thomas Kidmore,

The Delegates from East Hampton, Southampton, Southold, Setauket, and Huntington, requested an audience, and entering, delivered in their credentials with a writing in form of a Petition: they further declared to submit themselves to the obedience of their High Mightinesses, the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands and his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, &c. Whereupon the preceding Petition having been read and taken into consideration, it was ordered as follows:

On the first point: They are allowed Freedom of Conscience in the Worship of God and Church discipline.

2d. They shall hold and possess all their goods

and lawfully procured lands on condition that said land be duly recorded.

3d. Point regarding the Oath of Allegiance with liberty not to take up arms against their own nation is allowed and accorded to the petitioners.

4th Article is in like manner granted to the petitioners, to nominate a double number for their Magistrates, from which the election shall then be made here by the Governor.

5th. It is allowed the Petitioners that the Magistrates in each town shall pronounce final judgment to the value of five pounds sterling, and the Schout with the General Court of said five towns, to the sum of twenty pounds, but over these an appeal to the Governor is reserved.

6th. In case any of the Dutch towns shall send Deputies, the same shall in like manner be allowed the petitioners.

On the 7th and 8th Articles it is ordered ; that the petitioners shall be considered and treated as all other subjects of the Dutch nation, and be allowed to enjoy the same privileges with them.

9th Article cannot in this conjuncture of time, be allowed.

10th Article : 'Tis allowed that all the foregoing particular contracts and bargains shall stand in full force.

Why the Council of Gov. Colve chose thus to snub the English in these five towns in the matter of providing a few whale irons and necessary tackle for capturing the whales that happened along the coast, is inconceivable.

The following is the oath which the Dutch Government required to be taken by the inhabitants of the eastern towns of Long Island.

“OATH OF FIDELLITY.”

“Wee do suare in the presents of the Almighty God, that wee shall be true and faithfull to ye high & mighty Lords ye States Gennerall of ye united Belgick Provinces and his serene highnesse the Prince of Orange and to their Governrs here for the time being, and to ye utmost of our power to prevent all what shall be attempted against the same, but uppon all occasions to behave ourselves as true & faithfull subjects in conscience are bound to do, provided that wee shal not be forced in armes against our owne nation, if they are sent by a Lawfull commission from his Majesty of England. Soo help us God.”

This oath was refused to be taken by the men of East Hampton, Southampton, Southold and Huntington, they understanding that it was to be administered to their Magistrates only, in behalf of the people. Whereupon the Dutch sent a vessel to compel the people to take it in October, 1673. The commissioners on their return to New York, reported that the inhabitants of these towns “exhibited an utter aversion thereto, making use of gross insolence, threats, &c., so that the Commissioners were obliged to return their object unaccomplished.”

Doubtless this was a very sorry report for the countrymen of Van Tramp to be compelled to give of their ill-success in reducing these truculent

Puritans to subjection, and it might have been expected—the idea of treating these people as subdued rebels and subjects of executive clemency was simply ridiculous. Gov. Winthrop did all in his power to help the Long Island people in this difficulty. But their High Mightinesses were soon compelled to surrender a second time the Province of New York to the English crown. It was in July, 1673, that Captain Manning, commander of Fort James, in the absence of Gov. Lovelace, made the surrender of New York to the Dutch, and Nov. 10, 1674, the Dutch Governor, Colve, again surrendered it to Edmund Andros, in behalf of the King of England. Thus closes the history of the civil changes of the town, down to the war of the Revolution.

The commissioners came from New York in the frigate *Zeehond*, (1673) arrived at Southold, and called a meeting of the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to the Dutch Government. The flag of the Prince of Orange was brought in and displayed. Failing in their attempts to force the oath upon the Southold people, they resolved to break up the assembly and depart. An extract from the frigate's Journal affords an interesting item :

“On leaving the place, some inhabitants of Southampton were present ; among the rest one John Cooper who told Mr. Steenwyck, to take care and not appear with that thing at Southampton, which he more than once repeated : for the Commissioners, agreeably to their commission, had intended to go thither next morning. Whereupon Mr. Steen-

wyck asked what he meant by that word *thing*, to which said John Cooper replied, the Prince's Flag : then Mr. Steenwyck inquired of John Cooper if he said so of himself, or on the authority of the Inhabitants of Southampton. He answered, Rest satisfied that I warn you, and take care that you come not with that Flag within range of shot of our village."

They did not visit South and East Hampton fearing they would "do more harm than good"

CHAPTER V.

DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR—OCCUPATION BY THE BRITISH—PERSONAL INCIDENTS — COLONIES — SOLDIERS IN THE SLAVEHOLDERS REBELLION.

DURING the Revolutionary war the people of Suffolk county were exposed to peculiar hardships. So remote from the field of operations, it was a region strategically not worth defending, but by its wealth of forage and stock well worth the attention of the enemy while in occupation of New York. But we cannot do better perhaps than to give the following extracts from an address of Hon. Henry P. Hedges on the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of East Hampton, in 1849, since the condition and the sufferings of the two towns during this period were similar.

“ Some of the first and heaviest blows struck in the war of our independence, fell upon this town (East Hampton).

‘ Whilst the British were at Boston, their vessels occasionally carried off stock from Suffolk County.’

“ The journals of the Provincial Congress contain the following :

‘ July 5th, '75. The People of E. and S. Hampton pray Congress that Captn Hulbert's company, now raising for Schuyler's army, may remain to

guard the Stock on the common Lands of Montauk, (2000 cattle and 3 or 4000 sheep) from the ravages of the enemy.' Jour 75.

'July 31st, '75. Congress allow Griffin and Hulbert's companies to remain to guard Stock.' Jour. 95.

'In consideration of the defenseless state of E. part of suffolk Co. the 3 companies raised for Continental service were continued there' Ap. 3, '76.

"As early as the spring of 1776, an invasion of the British forces upon New York city had been anticipated. The fate of Long Island was readily seen to be linked with that of the city. Remote, reposed, defenceless, save by their own strong arms, but few volunteers could have been expected from this neighborhood. Yet East Hampton had her full proportion of minute men in the field. The Battle of Long Island was fought August 27th, 1776, and the whole extent came under the control of the British forces. Those forces in part, made the East end of the Island their winter quarters, and levied supplies upon the country. It was not until the 25th of November, 1783, that the British troops evacuated New York city. During all this seven years the Island groaned under the oppressive occupation of their soil by the hostile invader. Their circumstances exposed them, however, to sufferings and outrages from both parties. Their forced submission to the Royal Army, (their misfortune, not their fault,) caused them to be viewed with suspicion by their brethren upon the continent, and often invited parties of plunder from that quar-

ter. Multitudes fled for shelter and protection to the shores of Connecticut.

‘ Dr. Buell writes from E. Hampton, Sept’r 22, ’76, that the People are as a torch on fire at both ends, which will speedily be consumed, for the Cont. Whiggs carry off their stock and produce, and the British punish them for letting it go,—hopes the Whigs will not *oppress the oppressed*, but let the stock alone.’

“The history of that seven years’ suffering will never be told. Philosophy has no adequate remedy for silent, unknown, unpitied suffering. . . . Left to the tender mercies of the foe ; plundered by countrymen and stranger of their property and ripened harvest ; robbed of the stores which they reaped and garnered ; slandered by suspicious brethren ; taunted and scoffed at by the mercenary victors, they never wavered. Their hearts were in their country’s cause ; and in the memorable language of their great compatriot, ‘ sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish,’ they were true to their country. Unterrified, unalterable, devoted Americans.”

Aside from these occasional raids, from friend and foe, the winter of 1778–9 was memorable for the occupation of Southampton by the British. A squadron of Cavalry were quartered there, who, by their disregard to the rights of property and usages of war, contrived to gain the ill-will of all the inhabitants. One old house yet standing, (1866) still bears marks on the kitchen floor, of the axe of the British Quartermaster. They constructed two or three

small earth-works or forts overlooking the town, the escarpments of one of which are still quite sharply defined. There were two small iron field pieces, canonnades, in possession of the town, which the inhabitants, it is said, placed in the belfry of the church as weights to the townclock to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. It is certain one of them was removed thence in 1843, when the spire was demolished, and the other had been used for many years on the anniversaries of our nation's Independence.

During the occupation by the British, such frequent calls for forage were made upon the farmers that sufficient food did not remain for their own stock. A kind Providence, however, provided for their wants. The frost came out of the ground early in February, and continuous warm weather brought out the grass abundantly, and their cattle were saved from starvation.

However, the rigors of a military occupation were somewhat softened in Southampton by the presence of the commander-in-chief, Lord Erskine. He had his headquarters while remaining here in the house, late the residence of William S. Pelletreau. He was a man of integrity and even-handed justice and restrained to some degree the soldiers quartered in Southampton from committing the depredations so common in the neighboring parish of Bridge Hampton. At length, having become convinced of the injustice of the cause of England in her quarrel with the Colonies, he resigned his commission and returned to Europe. At his old home he then began

his legal studies and afterwards became the great lawyer and brilliant parliamentary debater of his day. In his first plea before the court, however, so great was his diffidence that nothing but the thought of his family kept him from breaking down. "When I faltered a moment," he said, "it seemed as if my wife was pulling at my gown." It is said that his coming here prevented the use of the church for stabling purposes, which was the design of the officer in command before Lord Erskine's arrival.

A Mr. Benjamin Foster, who resided in a locality known by the name of Littleworth, had one or more petty officers quartered in his house. He was a very devout man, and not ashamed to own his Lord. One of these British officers one day asked him in derision to pray with him. Mr. Foster replied that he had regular hours for prayer, and if he would come in the morning when the family were assembled for prayers, he should be welcome. This the officer did, bringing with him a comrade to enjoy the proceeding. But his comrade soon divined the motive which led his brother in arms to such an unusual scene, and having at least a respect for religion and his worthy host, immediately after prayer, took up a hymn book near him, and read aloud :

" If some proper hour appear,
I'll not be overawed ;
But let the scoffing sinner hear,
That I can speak for God."

Major Cochrane was the commanding officer at Bridge Hampton, while the Island was occupied by the British. He is still remembered as a merciless

tyrant. He once caused a peaceable and inoffensive man, William Russell by name, to be tied up and whipped till the blood ran down to his feet, and this with no adequate provocation. As before remarked, the people of this parish suffered much from the lawless soldiery—not only from nocturnal marauders but from vandalism perpetuated in open daylight. Cattle were wantonly carried off, forage seized without payment, loose property appropriated and even furniture in their dwellings demolished. They came to the house of Mr. Lemuel Pierson and turned him out. Against their orders he was determined to carry off some of his furniture, and although they stood over him with drawn sword, he persisted and gained his point. At another time they came to his house to secure any plunder that might offer itself. Mrs. Pierson was alone in the house with young children, but nothing daunted met them at the door with a kettle of hot water and threatened to scald the first man who attempted to enter her doors; and the British thinking discretion the better part of valor, quietly retreated.

At another time a number of British soldiers with blackened faces and coats turned inside out, came at night to the house of Mr. Edward Topping. Mr. Topping was awakened by their noise, and, seizing his gun, ran to defend his castle from the intruders. A window was raised from the outside, and a man appeared about to make an entrance. Mr. Topping commanded him to retire, and threatened to shoot if he persisted. No attention was paid to his warning, however, and as the man was climbing in, he shot, and the soldier fell back dead. He was carried

off by his comrades, and the next morning word was sent to Gen. Erskine at Southampton. He came over to Bridge Hampton, investigated the affair, and having learned the facts, said to the British soldiers around him: "Is that one of your best men? Dom him, (kicking the body,) take him down to the ocean and bury him below high water mark." And so ended the affair, which under Major Cochrane might have had for Mr. Topping a more tragical termination.

Taking the oath of allegiance to the British government, though highly obnoxious to the people, was forced upon them. A brief extract from Onderdonk's Journal refers to this. He says:

"Col. Abraham Gardiner (of E. H.) administered the oath of allegiance to the people of East and South Hampton. He surrounded the house of Col. (Jonathan) Hedges at Sagg, and of Col. Mulford at East Hampton, and forced them to the oath. Southold met by order of Col. Phineas Fanning to take the oath. The cattle on Montauk were driven in to Erskine. Tories were enlisting at Coram. Before Sep. 7, '76."

David Hand of this Township, residing in Sag Harbor, was a sailor both in privateers and vessels of the navy during the Revolution. He experienced with many others, the horrors of the Jersey prison ship. On one occasion a small frigate of the navy was captured after a short action by a British vessel of superior armament, off the harbor of Charleston. Being a carpenter he was detailed to make repairs on the prize with promise of pay by the English commander. After the repairs were completed, he was taken in a boat to the British frigate. When

about half way between the two vessels, at a signal from the coxswain, the cars were hove up, and after a fruitless struggle on his part, his clothes were taken by the sailors and divided among them. On their arrival at the British vessel, he marched up to the commander and demanded restitution of his clothing, but gained no further satisfaction than a surly, "Go and find them—I have got nothing to do about that." He then asked for his promised pay for repairs of the American frigate, and he was equally unsuccessful. Completely disgusted with "perfidious Albion," he said to the captain; "All I ask now is, to begin at your taffail rail, and fight the whole ship's crew forward, and die like a man." The captain, of course, paid no attention to this, and he was ordered forward among the other prisoners. Having survived all the dangers of the war, he lived long a man of note and respectability, honored by his fellow citizens for his bravery and manly virtues.

Thomas and Abraham, sons of Ethan Halsey, also served in the war of the Revolution.

By the extracts above it will be seen that but few men from the east end of the Island served in the Continental armies; and yet there were some, though the exact number is not now known. Captain Henry Halsey, of Southampton, informed the writer that his grandfather, Jesse Halsey, and another man, on hearing the news of the battle of Lexington, and the movement of the British forces on Boston, at once started for the scene of action. Leaving their horses at Sag Harbor, they crossed over to New London in a small vessel, and from

there marched to Boston where they arrived just at the close of the battle of Bunker Hill. They then joined the Continental army, and Halsey, at least, served through the war, part of the time as Captain. He was present, standing near Gen. Lee at the battle of Monmouth, when Washington rode up in terrible indignation, and, rising in his stirrups, thundered out: "In the name of God, Lee, what do you mean?" The old revolutionary hero often spoke of it, and was certain of the language used by Gen. Washington. Two other townsmen were in this battle, and did service during the war—John and Elias Pelletreau, the sons of Captain Elias Pelletreau. This town also furnished three surgeons for the war of the Revolution, Henry White, Shadrack Hildreth, and William Burnett.

Among the celebrities of these times was a negro slave by the name of Pompey, owned by the Mackie family. He was born in the colonies, was shrewd, a man of good sense, of much force of character, always ready for a joke and very apt to perpetrate one at the expense of another. Many characteristic stories of his doings are handed down of which we give a few.

Some dragoons were quartered on his master in 1778. Considering himself insulted on one occasion, and doubtless with good reason by some of them, he mixed pounded glass with the feed of some of their horses, so that quite suddenly a number were found dead in their stalls. Pomp, who was cross-examined, expressed profound ignorance of the misfortune and thus the matter ended.

On another occasion he had a difficulty with a soldier who interfered with his barnyard arrangements. The dragoon drew his sword, but Pomp charged and routed him from the field with his pitchfork.

One saying of his has become proverbial in this region. Mr. Mackie had a horse which being wholly in charge of Pomp, was pampered with good care and light work. One day the horse drawing a load refused duty, and suddenly stopped in the middle of the road. This was too much to be borne; accordingly Pomp provided himself with a stout cudgel, marched up to the horse, and, shaking the stick in his face, said, "Well, old horse, if you won't bear prosperity, you'll have to try adversity," and thereat he gave him a severe drubbing—and it is said, "Adversity made the mare go." On another occasion he was at work for some one in the neighborhood and was invited by his employer to ask a blessing at the dinner table. Pomp observed a skunk served up to his great disgust. He complied with the request however, in part, asking the Lord to bless the bread, but to curse the skunk.

This little town, besides sending out pioneers singly all over the United States, has even sent off its colonies at various times in its history. The first of these was a few years after the settlement, when the Rev. Abraham Pierson was directed by the Association in Connecticut to remove to Beauford of that state. Quite a number accompanied him, and some even when afterwards he again removed.

Considerable numbers also removed from time to time to New Jersey, during the first hundred years dating from the settlement. The Southampton family names are found scattered all over the state. Quite a strong colony went out to Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y., about 1760.

From a sermon of Rev. Horace Eaton, of Palmyra, N. Y., we give the following extract concerning another Southampton Colony.

“In 1788 a company was formed of eleven, in Southampton, Long Island. In the early spring of 1790, Elias Reeves and Joel Foster took their way to the far west, as their agents,—first to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, where they found Luke Foster, an acquaintance. Together they penetrated to the vast wilderness of Virginia, to the Ohio, and passed down to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. There they purchased land on what was called Turkey Bottoms. They left Luke Foster to build and make preparation while they returned to conduct the colony to their forest home.

“But a singular circumstance turned the locality and the future history of the projected immigration. When Joel Foster and Elias Reeves, arrived at Long Island, they found William Hopkins, an uncle of Elias Reeves, and Abraham Foster on a visit from New Jersey. Hopkins was a son of the Hon. Stephen Hopkins, whose trembling hand stands so prominent among the signers of the Declaration. William Hopkins had been connected with the “Lessee Company,” was acquainted with the Genesee country and saw its prospective importance. He

urged upon his friends the value of a God-fearing community. He told them of the colonies from New England, that they were descendants from the Puritans, with principle and purpose congenial with their own. His arguments prevailed. The company relinquished the purpose of settling on the Ohio—and directed Elias Reeves and William Hopkins to pass by the northern route, beyond the military Tract, while Joel Foster, Abraham Foster, and Luther Sanford were to explore along the boundaries of Pennsylvania. The Fosters and Sanford started June, 1791, but found the country mountainous and forbidding. Being carpenters, on consideration of good wages, they stopped at a place called Lindley town, and engaged in the erection of mills, leaving the work of exploration to Reeves and Hopkins, who, on the 20th of August, 1791, left Long Island with their rifles and knapsacks, came by water to Albany—then on foot, following the Indian trails to Geneva,—thence to town “No. 12,” [afterwards called Swifftown—then Tolland—and finally, Palmyra.] These valleys were well watered. The height and strength of the trees were an exponent of the depth and richness of the soil. They resolved to try the effect of hard work and honest principles upon a region more luxuriant than that from which they came. Upon the tall maples and the sturdy oaks, they placed their names as a pre-emption mark. This done, Hopkins and Reeves made their way across the state to the Pennsylvania line, where they found Joel Foster, Abraham Foster and Luther Sanford. There they drew and signed the following bond :

“This instrument of writing witnesseth, that Wm. Hopkins, of the State of New Jersey, Elias Reeves, Joel Foster, Abraham Foster and Luther Sanford, all of the State of New York, do agree and bind themselves severally each to the other, under the penalty of fifty pounds, to abide by and make good any purchase of land which Elias Reeves and Abraham Foster shall make of Oliver Phelps, Esq., or any other person, within twenty days from the date hereof. The proportion of land which each of us shall have is to be concluded among ourselves hereafter. In witness of all which we have hereunto set our hands and seals in Ontario County, State of New York, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

WILLIAM HOPKINS,
ELIAS REEVES,
JOEL FOSTER,
ABRAHAM FOSTER,
LUTHER SANFORD.”

After concluding this engagement, all, save Elias Reeves and Abraham Foster, returned to the Island. These made their way back to “No. 12,” stopping at the house of one Crittenden, residing in the “Old Castle,” at Geneva. From him they received a peck of apples, the fruit of the old Indian Orchard, as a present to John Swift. [Swift was the “first pioneer” in Palmyra, and had bought the land of the town, though it was not then entirely paid for.] When they arrived they were offered some of the apples. They craved only the *seeds*,

and proceeding to a beautiful bluff on the farm now owned by Gen. Lyman Reeves, they planted them, which proved the first bearing orchard west of Geneva. Having selected their lands, they contracted with Phelps at Canandaigua, for five thousand five hundred acres, for eleven hundred pounds, New York currency, one hundred of which they paid down. It will be noticed this was in September, 1791. The Durfee family had not yet arrived. As Swift could not meet his engagements, his title was doubtful. Hence, Reeves and Foster, to make the thing sure, treated with Phelps and Gorham directly. But when Gideon and Edward Durfee arrived, his hard money met the *hard times*, and Swift was enabled to pay his notes, and received a genuine title to the town. Hence we find the Long Island Company the next year taking their deed from John Swift.

“Having viewed the land, the spies returned, bringing back, *all* of them, like Caleb and Joshua, a good report. This enterprise was not a failure. The coming winter, Joel Foster built a sail boat, Cyrus Foster making the nails, and launched it on Heddy Creek, near Southampton. After a well-spent Sabbath, on Monday morning the 4th of April, 1792, the first colony, from Long Island, embarked on their voyage of nearly five hundred miles. They sailed through the sound* to New York, then to Albany: from Albany they transported their boat by land 16 miles to Schenectady—with “setting poles”

* Incorrect—they went by the bays along the south shore of the Island.

pushed the boat up the Mohawk to Rome. There the boat was taken from the Mohawk and conveyed by land something less than a mile, to Wood creek, thence floating down to Oneida Lake—through the lake and the outlet they came to Oswego River; thence into Seneca River—through that to Clyde River—from Clyde River through Mud Creek to Saw-mill Creek, landing near the present residence of Hiram Foster. The whole voyage occupied twenty-eight days. Mrs. Joel Foster brought in her arms her eldest son, Harry Foster, then an infant of eleven months.

“The way now being open, the same old hive sent out repeated swarms of working bees. The Clarks, Posts, Howells, Jaggers, Culvers, Jessups, and many others followed. ‘The wilderness and the solitary place were glad for them’ This old boat did good service in going and returning, with other companies, as they arrived from Long Island at Schenectady. It was finally conveyed around to Seneca Lake, and used as a pleasure boat. Truly a noble craft! I would go as far to see *that old boat* as the ship in which Dr. Kane penetrated the frozen North.”

Besides this colony others removed to Seneca Co. N. Y., and still others to Susquehanna Co., Pa., about the beginning of this century. Among the latter was the Hon. William Jessup of Montrose, who beginning his career in his new home, rose to eminence and obtained a name honored widely both in church and state.

Upon the discovery of gold in California, of course for a people who had lived like the Kings of

the north upon the sea, (but not like them by plunder) and engaged in the perilous enterprise of whale fishery, who had circumnavigated the world, a trip to the mines of the modern Ophir was a trifling matter. Consequently, besides a large company who purchased a ship, and in the winter of 1849-50, set sail from Greenport for San Francisco, others followed in their footsteps from time to time, some of whom found them a home and some unhappily a grave.

SOLDIERS IN THE SLAVEHOLDERS REBELLION.

The repeated demand for men to fill the armies and sustain the cause of freedom during the war of the Slaveholders Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865, were met in a patriotic spirit by the people of Southampton. Her quotas were always promptly filled, either by her own sons or by substitutes which her wealth procured, as was customary throughout the country. The following list, it is believed, includes nearly all who enlisted in the defense of the government.

Robert Benedict, 81st N. Y. V., wounded in leg. Returned.

Charles Brown, son of Sidney Brown. 127th N. Y. V., killed in South Carolina.

Charles Brown. * * *

Robert Ellsworth. * * Returned.

James Foster, 2d N. Y. Cav., died at Andersonville prison.

Charles Goodall, died July 17, 1862, in hospital at David's Island.

James Goodall, died August 29, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.

James M. Green, 2d N. Y. Cav. Returned.

James Green, 2d N. Y. Cav. Returned.

Charles Halsey, wounded, 81st N. Y. V. Returned.

Silas Halsey, killed Dec. 9th, 1864, at Boyd's Landing, S. C.

Allen Hildreth. * * *

Isaac W. Hildreth. * * Returned.

John H. Howell, 2d N. Y. Cav. Returned.

Benjamin Huntting, wounded in arm. Returned.

Oscar Jagger, 81st N. Y. V. Returned.

Hiram Jennings, killed at Nashville, Tenn.

Edwin Lang, wounded in leg. Returned.

James H. Post, 127th N. Y. V., died May 18th, 1862, aged 22 years and 11 months.

Frederic Rose, 127th N. Y. V. Returned.

James H. Sayre, 81st N. Y. V., died at Upton Hill, Va., Nov. 24, 1862.

Matthew H. Sayre, 127th, N. Y. V. died at Upton Hill, Va., Feb. 11, 1863, age 20.

Hampton Squires, a short time prisoner at Andersonville. Returned.

George W. Ware, 2d N. Y. Cav., died.

Timothy Warren, 127th N. Y. V. Returned.

Hubert White, 2d N. Y. Cav., discharged and returned.

William Wick, killed in Battle.

John Walker, (colored) died or killed.

William F. Williams (colored). Returned.

—— August. Returned.

James Barclay, 6th N. Y. Cav. Returned.

Daniel F. Beebe, 127th N. Y. V., died April 17, 1864, aged 22 years.

W. H. Collet. * *

Joshua Ellison. Returned.

James Kane, U. S. Navy, died in Hospital, N.Y. Dec. 1864.

Frederick Wadley, 6th N. Y. Cav. Returned.

Henry Squires. * *

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL LAWS—COURTS—DECREES OF COURTS.

WE have seen before how the jealous care for the liberties of the people resulted in the institution of the General Courts, the fundamental idea of which was, that the people being the fountain of power, should be invested with it. We have also seen that for the government of the colony they enacted a code of laws founded on those of the Jewish Law-giver. Besides these are found occasional regulations for temporary purposes scattered through the Records. And when the union with Connecticut occurred, they accepted its code of laws also, so far as they did not interfere with their own. Again when the Island came under the jurisdiction of New York, in 1664, they received a copy of laws from Gov. Andross, which, of course, superseded all the former.

Of course the execution of their laws must be committed into the hands of proper officers. The first of these were two, and afterwards three magistrates chosen annually. A record defining their functions is found, dated Jan. 2, 1641, as follows :

“The magistrates shall govern according to the laws now established and to be established by General Courts hereafter. They and either of them shall

be able to send out warrants to any officer to fetch any delinquent before them, and examine the cause and to take order by sureties or safe custody for his or their appearance at court. And further to prevent the offenders lying in prison, it shall be lawful for the Magistrates or either of them to see execution done upon any offenders for any crime that is not capital according to the laws that [are] established or to be established in this place."

The first magistrates elected were Edward Howell, Thomas Topping and John Gosmer. The first town meeting on record was held April 6, 1641.

By an order of the General Court, Dec. 22, 1644, four quarter courts were to be held annually, commencing on the first Tuesdays in March and June, the third Tuesday in September, and the fourth Tuesday in December. These were probably the Magistrates' Courts. At the same time it was ordered to hold an annual General Court on the first Tuesday of October for election of town officers.

For many years this was the county seat of Suffolk County, and of course county courts were held here concerning which the town records are silent.

TOWNSMEN.

The office of "Townsmen" appears to differ from the Magistracy. Their duties embraced those that are now divided between the supervisor and assessors, as will be seen from the following :

"Feb. 4th, 1664. John Jessup, Edward Howell and Henry Pierson were chosen Townsmen until ye 6th of October next. During *wh* time they have given them, and are by the Towne authorized to

make any rate or Levvy they shall see necessary, to use all lawfull means they shall see meet for getting in the debts due from any pson or psons unto the Towne, to make any law or order (yt contradicts not some former order made by the Towne) concerning fences or any other publique occasion, and to doe or act anything wh in their judgments may conduce to the Towne's advantage. And whatsoever they shall act or transact as afforesaid ye Towne doe ratify & confirme and shall observe. Moreover the said select men setting up their order or orders on the Meeting house poste at ye beat of the drum the same shall bee, and be accompted sufficient and lafull publishmt thereof. Ye Towne beeing to defray ye cost ye said 3 men shall be at in ye premises."

The mere insertion of the orders and decrees of the General Court, while it preserves the records that are yearly growing more elligible, also, perhaps depicts more vividly than a narrative could possibly do the surrounding circumstances of our founders. No other apology is therefore needed for the following extracts :

FREEMEN.

"South on the 8th of the 8th month, 1647. It is ordered by this general Court that if any man be chosen to be freeman of this towne shall refuse it shall pay fortie shilling for his fine.

"Imprimous, at his instance General Court, that Richard Odell gentleman was chosen freeman and Edward Joanes Josiah Strambro and John White.

"It it ordered this 7 day of October 1648 by the

Generall Coort that Mr. Richard Smyth, Mr. William Browne John Howell weir chosen Freemen of this towne of Southampton.

“This 15 day of June 1649 Mr. Thurston Rayner is chosen freeman of this towne of Southampton at the generall Coort by the freemen.

“It is ordered upon the 6th day of March 1649 by the generall Court that William Rogers is chosen freeman of the towne of Southampton.

“It is ordered upon the 31st day of March 1650 by the generall courte that Mr. Thomas Topping & Mr. John Ogden were chosen freemen of this towne of Southampton aforesayde.

“1652 October 6 Mr. Alexander feild, Christopher feild, Thomas Goldsmith and John Cooper Jun. were all and every of them chosen freemen of this Towne.”

TRAINING.

Jan. 1642 Ordered by the General Court that the “Company of the Towne of Southampton shall be trayned sixe tymes in the yeare.” All men from 16 years old upwards to bear arms unless licensed to the contrary, and if absent upon the calling of the roll to be fined two shillings. “Traynings are to beginn at seaven of the clock in the morning from the first of March to the last of September, then from the last of September to the first of March to beginn at eight of the clock in the morning.”

“Oct. 9, 1642. It is ordered that every man in this towne that beareth armes shall watch and ward and come to traynings in their coats.

“Oct. 9, 1642. It is ordered that whosoever

shall be found sleeping after he hath taken the charge of the watch shall be liable to the censure of 4 lashes of the whippe by the Marshall or else forthwith to pay 10 shillings."

MEASURES FOR THE SAFETY OF THE TOWN.

"MAY 4, 1657."

"It is ordered by the seven men empowered to devise and take means to preserve the town—that one half of the Inhabitants of this town shall keep centinell or ward in the town according as they shall be disposed by officers for that purpose for one day—and the other half of the Inhabitants shall have liberty to goe about their planting or occations, provided they goe together and work soe neere together that in the judgment of those appoynted by a centinell, the company that soe goe forth may come together before any danger in respect of assault, as came upon them the other day, and so successively until further order in this respect. And all those that soe goe forth are to have their armes with them, & it is left to Sergeant Post to see to and effect the aforesaid order.

"It is further ordered that ye letting off of one gun shall be sufficient Allarum in the night, and if there be any allarum in the night, then all Inhabitants from ye North End of ye town to Thos. Sayres* shall repaire to about Mr. Gosmer's: † all southward of Thos. Sayres unto ye lane by Richard Bar-

* Thos. Sayre lived where is yet the homestead of his descendant, Wm. N. Sayre, M. D.

† The homestead of Chas. Pelletreau, deceased—now of Wm. S. elletreau, Esq.

retts* shall repaire to the Meeting House † : and all from thence to the south end of the Town to repaire to about Thos. Halsey Senior his house ‡ :—none to make a wilfull false allarum upon penalty of being whipped. And in case there be an allarum and a man hearing it yet appeareth not to his appoynted place, as aforesaid, shall forfeit to the town the some of 5 shillings.

“ Jan. 30, 1667. It is ordered by the Constable and overseers together with the inhabitants of the Towne that if any pson soever shall psune to make any ffalse alarm shall for his or there Default pay twenty shillings or be severely whipt, and that noe pson pretend Ignorance.

“ It is concluded that one Gunne being ffired of in the night after ye watch is set shall be accompted an Allarum : Likewise three being sudenly ffired one after another in ye day ; and all psons are hereby required to be very caremnspect herein upon there utmost perill ; Also that if any upon the watch shall at any tyme hereafter bee by such psons as are upon oath hereunto appointed, found sleeping or any way careless shall pay unto the publick 20 shillings for any default. As witnesseth our hands.”

LAND ALLOTTED.

“ October 13, 1643. Thomas Burnett hath a lott

* Toilsome Lane.

† The church was on what is now the homestead of Mr. Edwin Post.

‡ This was probably (for this and other reasons) on Horse-mill lane, which ran from the main street to the town pond, and was about 30 or 40 rods south of the residence of Mr. Francis Cook.

granted unto him one the Southeast side upon Condition that hee staye three years in the Towne to improve it.

“May 6, 1648. It is ordered that Thomas Robinson be accepted as an inhabitant & hath a fifty pound lot granted vnto him provided the said Thomas be not vnder any scandallous crime uh may be layd to his charge within 6 moneths after date hereafter & that he cary himself here as becometh an honest man.

“It is further ordered that Samuel Dayton² shall be accepted an inhabitant & hath a fifty pound lot granted unto him provided the said Samuell (being a stranger to vs) weare of good aprobation in ye place where he last lived at flushing & do demeane himselfe well heare for ye time of aprobation namely six months next to come.

“May 12, 1648, Robert Marden alias Marvin (elsewhere called Merwin) granted a £100 lot upon 3 months aprobation had of him.

“Dec. 10, 1678. The Town give unto Christopher fowler tenn acres of land in some convenient vacant place about or neare the land granted to Mr. John Laughton for his brother Josiah at the discretion of the layers out: he the said Christopher continuing upon it seaven yeares and improving it.”

This is the first mention in the Records of the Fowler family.

“Jan. 25, 1655. It is ordered that noe Inhabitant within the boundes of this Towne shall sell his house and Land or any part thereof unto any pson yt is a forrainer at any time hence forward except the pson bee such as the Towne doe like of.”

VOTING ENFORCED.

“October 13, 1643. It is ordered that whatsoever matters or Orders shall be referred to the publick vote every man that is then and there present and a Member of the Courte shall give his vote and suffrage eyther against or ffor any such matters and not in any Case to be a neuter.”

LYING.

“March 16, 1654 (N. S.) It is ordered that if any person above the age of fourteene shall be convicted of lying, by two sufficient witnesses such person soe offending shall pay 5s for every such default: and if hee have not to paye hee shall *cit in the stox* 5 hours.”

DRUNKENNESS.

“March 16, 1654 (N. S.) It is ordered that for preventing of evill which is subject to fall out by reason of excessive drinking of strong drink, that whosoever shall be convicted of drunkenness shall for the first time pay 16s the second time 20s, the third time 30s.”

LICENSE LAW.

“March 3, 1653. It is ordered that whereas Thos. Goldsmith is prevailed with by the towne to keep an ordinary in this towne—there is no person shall retaile any liquors or wines, or strong drink within the bounds of this plantation but hee the said Thomas Goldsmith upon penalty of ten shillings per quart.

“Jan. 25, 1655. At a Generall Court Jan. 25, 1655. To prevent abuses by drinking liquor: It is

ordered that noe liquor whatsoever that is distilled shall bee sould within the limitts of this towne by any but by our neighbour John Cooper who shall have liberty to sell to the people, as necessity or occasion in his judgment requires, whom this court did intrust that the bounds of moderation and sobriety bee not exceeded by any in his presence or at his house. And that hee will carefully observe the quantities hee doth sell to any out of his house yt soe hee may prevent this great disorder at present in respect of the Indians, their having liquor and abusing themselves therewith, and that to his best skill or understanding hee may prevent any from buying liquor from him that will or may sell to the Indians. And as for himself he will willingly depose that directly or indirectly hee will not sell nor put to be sould any such said liquors unto any Indian or Indians. Alsoe it is ordered, that if any doe bring in such liquors within the bounds of this towne and sell them to any but unto him the said John Cooper, or put them ashore, excepting only case of necessity, such said liquors shall be forfeit one half to him that seizeth them and the other half to the towne. Alsoe it is concluded that hee ye said John Cooper, shall not exceed the quantity of nine Ankers* by the yeare to sell to the Inhabitants of all the towne and the price thereof to be reasonable. And the North Sea men finding a man that shall ingage as the said John Cooper doth, they shall have the allowance alsoe of three Ankers by the yeare and not to exceed. And if any defect be

* Anker, a Dutch measure of 10 gallons.

in this aforesaid order soe that it reach not the end, the Magistrates have power to supply any deficiency herein according to their discretion."

VARIOUS ORDERS.

"1652. At a Towne Meeting Oct. 15, 1652, Isack Willman in a passionate manner said that some of them that voated for the raising of the Mill knew not more what belonged to the sea-poose than a dogg. A note appended says 'hee hath made satisfaction.'

"1653, March 3. At a generall Co'rt Edmund Shaw was censured for his excess in drinking to pay unto the towne the some of ten shillings the same to be exacted at the discretion of the Magistrates according to his future behavior.

"Same date. Thomas Saire and Joshua Barnes for speaking unseemly and unsavory words in the co'rt or concerning the co'rt were fined to pay 10s a peece.

"1648, Oct. 4. Thomas Sayre was paid for his basse drumme the some of 13s. 8d. his yeare beginneth the said daye.

"1648. The 14th daye of November, ordered that there shall hereby be provided a sufficient payre of Stokes, John White having undertaken to make them.

"1651. Sarah Beabe wife of Thomas Beabe was at the quarter Court held upon the 4th day of June, 1651 sentenced by the Magistrates for exorbitant words of imprecation to stand with her tongue in a cleft stiek soe long as the offender committed is read and declared.

“1651. At a generall Court held the 13th day of August 1651, it is ordered, Yf any person or persons be found or it can be proved that by them any fruit be stolen or taken away off from any man's land or ground, yf the person or persons be under the age of sixteen years of age, the parents of the said child or children shall severelley correct them by whipping of them and that to be done before some sufficient spectator : yf the parent or parents of the said child or children doe refuse soe to doe, then the said person or persons to be corrected before the Magistrates and the parents for their neglect of the children to undergoe such penalty as the magistrates shall lay upon them ; as alsoe the offending parties shall pay for the fruits stolen, and by them, double of the value of the fruit shall be paid to the owner of said fruits, and one sufficient witness shall serve for conviction.

“Sept. 22, 1658. It is ordered by Gen. Court that Mary Cloave shall live no longer wandering to and fro from house to house, but that shee shall live again in a place, Except she change her condition by marriage.—(Query : was she sentenced previously to a vagabond life for some indiscretion, and this the remission of the sentence ?)

“Jan. 5, 1665. James Herrick is agreed with to beat ye drum on ye Lord's Dayes according to custome and is to have 20 sh per year for the same soe long as hee discharge ye office—the Towne paying for Drum Heads and Cordidg.

“Nov. 6, 1666. Ordered that each man shall set up a ladder by his chimney reaching to the top of

his house. (The houses were usually two stories in front, always facing south, and one in rear—thus giving one short and one long roof—the ladder was placed on the long roof. So invariable was the custom of building their houses with the south, that one of unusual antiquity demolished only a few years since, was so erected on the south side of an east and west street with the kitchen actually fronting the street.”)

WITCHCRAFT.

“About 1683 Thomas Travally enters a complaint agst Edward Lacy for that the Defend. Injuriously called the Complainant’s wife a witch and said that she set his corne on fire and sat upon his house in the night. A witch and that hee was hagr-riden 3 nights by her ; and hee was Confident she was an old witch.

the charges to somons	0	1	0
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To entering and withdrawing the action to be paid by ye Deft	0	2	6”
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It does not appear from the records or otherwise that this delusion so prevalent in New England, ever seriously troubled the peace of Southampton. The case above recorded stands alone—the only intimation on record and in this matter tradition is equally silent.

CHAPTER VII.

THE CHURCH—MINISTERS—CHURCH EDIFICES—SCHOOLS.

THE church of Southampton as might be expected from the character and associations of the settlers, was at first Independent. The earliest record concerning its formation that has come to the notice of the writer, is in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. In an account of the Rev. Hugh Peters of Salem, Mass., it is there stated that he attended the formation of a church at Lynn, composed of individuals who had emigrated from that place and settled on Long Island. This was in November, 1640. On the same occasion he assists in the ordination of Rev. Abraham Pierson as their Pastor. The church continued under this form of Independency until 1716. At least, the first evidence of a change of ecclesiastical connection (since the early records of the church are lost,) is found under the following circumstances :

It Sept. 1716, a call addressed to the Rev. Samuel Gelston was laid before the Presbytery of Philadelphia, which was the only ecclesiastical body of that denomination in this country at that time, and had been organized about 1706. Doubtless the Rev. Joseph Whiting who at this time retired from active duty in the ministry, and who still lived among the

people of his charge in Southampton till his death in 1723, assisted in leading the congregation to make this change of connection. In this call the congregation of Southampton promise "to subject themselves to the Presbytery in the Lord." And here is also the first evidence of the adoption of the Presbyterian form of government in the county of Suffolk, though the church at Jamaica in Queen's County had long been Presbyterian, and indeed, has been proved to be the oldest church of that denomination in the United States.* The Long Island Presbytery (being the first judicatory of that name in the province of New York) was set off from the Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1716. It was organized at Southampton, April 17th, 1717, and was composed of the following ministers; Mr. Mackish of Jamaica, Mr. Phillips of Brookhaven, Mr. Purny (Pomeroy) of Newtown, and Mr. Gelston of Southampton. The church of Southampton having thus united with the Presbyterian body has remained ever since in connection with the same. The reformed church of Holland and Independency appear to have occupied almost the whole ground throughout New York for many years after the settlement. It is said that as late as 1664 there was not a single Episcopal church in the whole province.

1. ABRAHAM PIERSON.

The first Minister was the Rev. Abraham Pierson who came over from Lynn with his little flock; and

* See History of the Pres. Church at Jamaica, L. I., by Rev. James M. Macdonald, D.D.

subsequently in Nov., 1640, was ordained at Lynn as before narrated. Cotton Mather in his *Magnalia* says of him: "He was a Yorkshire man, and coming over to New England, he became a member of the church at Boston, but was afterwards employed towards the year 1640. . . . Proceeding in their plantation, they called Mr. Pierson to go thither with them, who with seven or eight more of their company regularly incorporated themselves into the church state before going, the whole company also entering at the same time with the advice of the Governor of Mass. Bay Colony, into a civil combination for maintaining government among themselves. Thus was then settled a church at Southampton under the paternal care of that worthy man, where he did with a laudible diligence undergo two of the three hard labors, teaching and governing, to make it become what Paradise was called, the Island of the Innocents. It was afterwards found necessary for this church to be divided—upon which occasion Mr. Pierson referring his case to council, his removal was directed into Brauford over upon the main [Ct] and Mr. Fordham came to serve and feed that part of the flock which was left at Southampton—but wherever he came, he shone. He left behind the character of a pious and prudent man and a true child of Abraham now lodged in Abraham's bosom."

He was graduated at the University of Cambridge in the year 1632, and having been ordained episcopally, as it is supposed,* he preached for some

* Thus Dr. Sprague, but the ordination according to Hist. and Gen. Register, was in 1640 at Lynn.

years in England. He arrived in New England in 1639. The cause of his removal to Branford is thus given in Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit.

“Mr. Pierson agreed with John Davenport in wishing to rest all civil as well as ecclesiastical power in the church, and to allow none but church members to act in the choice of the officers of government, or to be eligible as such. Accordingly he was anxious that the little colony at Southampton should become connected with New Haven, as Southold had been, and was dissatisfied with the agreement in 1644, to come under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. He therefore removed in 1647 with a small part of his congregation to Branford, Conn. : and there uniting with others from Wethersfield, organized a new church, of which he was pastor about twenty-three years.”

He afterward removed to Newark, and was the first pastor of what is now the first Presbyterian Church of that city.

He died on the ninth of August, 1678. His son, Rev. Abraham Pierson, was the first President of Yale College.

2. ROBERT FORDHAM.

The second pastor over this church was the Rev. Robert Fordham, concerning whom the earliest record of April, 1649, is as follows :

“The agreement between the towne of Southampton and the reverend and well beloved servant of the Lord Mr. Fordham concerning his anuall

mayntainance for his labor in ye worke of the Lord amongst us.

“Inaps wee the present inhabitants do ingage ourselves to pay in curant cuntry pay as it passeth at a common rate threescore pounds for this present-year to beginne the first day of this present Aprill 1649, and to make our payments halfe yearly by equall portions, furthermore for the year to come & for all & every yeare God shall be pleased to continue Mr. Fordham amongst us after Aprill 1650 from the daye of ye revolution of first yeare above menconed, it is ffully agreed and hearby confirmed that the sayd yearly mayntainance shall be fourscore pounds per annum to be levied upon every man according to their severall possessions of land in our plantation of Southampton and the bounds thereof.

“Lastly if fforty lotts shall not be filled, that then proportionable abatement of ye fourscore pounds is to be made according to the number that is deficient, in consideration whereof Mr. Fordham’s owne Accommodations are not to be liable to pay any part of his yearly mayntanance nor yet any of his estate if the towne shall see cause to alter the waye of payment as concerning ye Ministry. This agreement was consented to by all the inhabitants, and by them appointed to be recorded in the towne book to be established in the behalfe of the whole towne.”

He labored here in the ministry, according to the Manual of church membership issued in 1843, by Hugh N. Wilson, for twenty-six years, and died

among the people to whom he ministered, in 1674, leaving a name honored among the churches.

3. JOHN HARRIMAN.

The next in succession was the Rev. John Harriman, of whom the records are almost entirely silent. He ministered as pastor, from 1675 to 1679, when he removed from the place. According to Dr. Leonard Bacon, (Historical Discourses) he was a native of New Haven, Ct.; and was graduated at Harvard in 1667; and continued a *resident of his native city for about twenty years*, but out of this must be deducted four years for his pastorate in Southampton. During this time he is said to have preached as a candidate at New Haven, at Wallingford and at East Haven. This may account for his long absences from Southampton which are noticed in the following record in the clerks office. It appears that after his return to Connecticut he addressed a letter to Thomas Cooper in which he dunned the church for some supposed arrearages in his salary. This letter having been presented in a town meeting, the following answer was voted: "Mr. Harriman was so long absent and the town paid so much for him which he himself promised to repay; also considering the manifold inconveniences that he exposed the town unto, Mr. Harriman in equity ought [rather] to make the town compensation than that they should pay him one penny for his last half year's pains among us."

4. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Rev. Joseph Taylor was the son of Mr. John Taylor, of Cambridge, Mass., and was born in 1651.

He graduated at Harvard in 1669, and was appointed a tutor in that institution the following year. He then studied for the ministry, and was employed as a preacher in New Haven until the spring of 1679. The Rev. John Taylor buried in the South-end burying ground, must have been his brother.

“ At a Town meeting Aprill 1st, 1679. By Major voat it is concluded that a man shall be chosen to goe over to Mr. Tayler ye minister, and to presente the Towne’s former request by letter unto him, namely to come over to us and give us a visit and if possible to prevaile with Mr. Tayler to come along with him ; which sd messenger is also to follow such Instructions as shall bee given him touching this occasion. .

“ By Major voat Mr. Justice Topping is desired to be the man to go over on the aforesaid occasion, namely to procure Mr. Tayler to give us a visit if possible as soon as may be.”

Later in the same year we find the following record :

“ Nov. 5, 1679. It is declared by a general voat, but one excepted of the towns that ye Rev. Mr. Joseph Tayler is the man they pitch upon and desire in the work of the ministry amongst us according to former voat of the Towne and endeavours put forth to procure him.”

The call was accepted and he entered upon his labors, being installed as pastor of the church about 1680. (These records show that Mr. Harriman must have left certainly before April, 1679). The following is an abstract of the “ agreement ” for the

temporal support of Mr. Taylor, dated March 22, 1680 :

1. To be paid to him £100 per annum raised in proportion to each man's estate. To be paid in winter wheat at 5 shillings per bushel or summer wheat at 3s per bushel or Indian corn at 2s. per bushel and sundry other products with prices attached.

2. The use of a Parsonage and four acres attached and privilege of a 150 of commonage.

3. One hundred acres of land in woods or commons to *him and his heirs forever* ; together with other four acres in fee and described

4. To do a certain amount of fencing for him.

We cannot but take a just pride in this as in other evidences of our forefathers making a generous provision for the wants of their ministers. They believed the words of our Savior, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and acted accordingly.

The labors of Mr. Taylor, however, were cut short by an early death on April 4th, 1682, in the thirty second year of his age. His tombstone still stands in the old burying ground, in the rear of the late Capt. James Post.

5. JOSEPH WHITING.

Mr. Whiting was the son of the Rev. Mr. Whiting, the first minister of Lynn, Mass. He was born April 6, 1641, graduated at Harvard in 1661, and assisted his father several years and was installed as his successor in 1679. He was twice married—first to Sarah, d. of Hon. Thomas Danforth, Deputy

Governor of Mass., and president of Maine: and again to Rebecca, who died April 21, 1726.

On the 27th day of June, 1682, a committee were appointed to go to Lynn, Mass., to invite Mr. Whiting to come over and preach to the Southampton people on trial. It is not certain when he first came, nor when he was installed as pastor, but probably in the year 1683.

In 1686 we find an "agreement" with him in relation to his salary an abstract of which is here given.

1. £100 per annum to be paid in same manner as Mr. Taylor's.

2. Use of the Parsonage and four acres and a 150 of commonage.

3. If he continue till his decease, in the ministry in this town, then his widow is to have from the town £100 in money and merchantable produce.

His labors in the ministry must have been acceptable to the people since he continued with them till the infirmities of age demanded a cessation of labor. His pastorate covered about 33 years, and his death occurred April 7th, 1723, in the 82nd year of his age. He sleeps among his flock in the old burying ground, and with them awaits his resurrection to eternal life.

6. SAMUEL GELSTON.

The coming of this minister as before noted, marks a change in the form of government of the church and in its ecclesiastical connection. From Webster's History of the Presbyterian Church in America we obtain the following account of him:

“ He was born in the north of Ireland, in 1692, and came as a probationer to New England in 1715. He was received in the fall under the care of the Philadelphia Presbytery, and was sent to the people of Kent on Delaware. Though desired to stay, he left without the consent of Presbytery, and went to Southampton on Long Island. There his brother Hugh resided ; he was called as colleague with the pastor, Joseph Whiting, and the congregation placed itself under the Presbytery’s care. The Presbytery of Long Island on its organization, took him on trial, and ordained and installed him April 17th, 1717. His stay was about ten years ; and Aug. 27, 1728, he was received as a member of Newcastle Presbytery, and took into consideration a call to Newcastle. The next month he was called to New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania.”

After many changes and wanderings and some trouble, he is said to have died Oct. 22, 1782, aged ninety.

7. SILVANUS WHITE.

The seventh pastor was the Rev. Silvanus White. Webster says of him : “ He was born in 1704. His father, Rev. Ebenezer White, came with his parents from England to Massachusetts at an early age, and was the minister of Bridgehampton, Long Island, from its first organization as a parish in 1695.”*

May 27, 1695. The town voted to give him 15 acres of land if he came as Pastor of the church at Sagg.

* But Webster is incorrect as to one point—the grandfather of Rev. Ebenezer was the emigrant as appears in the family genealogy.

“His son graduated at Harvard University in 1723, and was ordained by a council, November 17, 1727, pastor of the church of Southampton. He married Phebe, daughter of Hezekiah Howell of that town.

While in every town on the Island, there were confusions and divisions growing out of the Great Revival [1741-2] Southampton seems to have dwelt in peace, united in their minister. In the formation of Suffolk Presbytery, White and his venerable father took an active part, and Southampton promptly and unanimously placed itself under its care, April 27, 1747. Bridgehampton was in circumstances of great difficulty: a separation had occurred and much animosity existed. The presbytery ‘treated with the venerable and aged minister to resign.’ He consented to do so, and then on the settlement of Rev. James Brown, they spent much time at Mr. Job Parson’s with the people of the separation on the point, whether they had not violated the rules of the gospel in their treatment of Mr. White. ‘Much seeming stiffness’ appeared; but at length sixteen men and twelve women signed an acknowledgment ‘that, though according to their present light, they were right as to the cause, they were wrong in the manner.’ The aged minister signed a full humble avowal that under ‘the sore and awful frown of a holy God, in a time of much disorder, temptation and provocation, he had spoken unadvisedly with his lips, and asked forgiveness for having spoken to the disparagement of a work of grace, while intending to condemn what

seemed fraught with evil.'” On the 3d of October he wrote to the Presbytery expressing his opinion that the separatists who had been received back had been treated with too much lenity. They replied : “the object of church government was edification, not destruction.” Still, the separating party as a whole, must have persisted in their separation for some time, for we find them soon after erecting a small church edifice in which Mr. Elisha Paine was installed pastor. This was known at that day as the “new-light” movement, and the organization was called the New Light Church. However, as the original actors in the separation dried off, none rose to fill their places—the organization dwindled, and finally about the close of the eighteenth century, whatever remnant remained was swept away in a great revival, and merged into the Presbyterian Church. The tomb stone of Mr. Paine Bears the following Epitaph :

In memory of the Rev | Mr. Elisha Paine V D M who |
 died Augst 26 A D 1775 Æ 83 | was born upon Cape Cod |
 and from thence with his | Hond Father Mr Elisha Paine |
 Removed to Canterbury in | Connecticut where he prac- |
 tised the law as an Attor. | with great aprobation and |
 Fidelity and untill 1742 | from thence became preach- |
 er of ye Gospel and was | Ordained ye first minister |
 over ye congregational | church of Christ in this |
 Place May 11 A D 1752 | Thenceforth he rests |
 from his labors.

Mr. Silvanus White “lived in uninterrupted health through a ministry of fifty-five years, and after a week’s illness, died Oct. 22, 1782, his mind not enfeebled by age, and his hope strong and cheerful. He lived, honored and revered, happy in the

affections of a large and warmly attached congregation. He left seven sons and one daughter; most of these lived to advanced age. They removed, but his son, Dr. Henry White, remained in his native town, and died there at the age of ninety in 1840."

Some further particulars of his family are given in another chapter.

Mr. White used to regard his people as his children and kept an eye upon the reading matter which fell into their hands. On one occasion hearing of a new book going the rounds, bearing the suspicious title of "The Devil on two Sticks," he took pains to ascertain where it was, and marched off at once to examine and confiscate it (politely of course) should it prove *contraband of Church*.

After the death of Mr. White, in 1782, it appears there was a vacancy in the pulpit until 1784. During this interval the pulpit was supplied by Mr. Osias Eels, and Mr. James Eels, of whom nothing is known to the writer save their names. Doubtless they are written in the Lamb's Book of Life and they themselves gone to their rest.

8. JOSHUA WILLIAMS.

The eighth pastor was the Rev. Joshua Williams. Of him Mr. Christopher Foster of Wickapogue has recorded: "This is to keep in remembrance that Mr. Williams was ordained May 26, 1785. Mr. Buel [of East Hampton] preached from 2 Cor. 5: 14." He remained till 1789 and removed.

Another vacancy now occurred till 1792, during which period the pulpit was supplied by Messrs. Strong and Mills successively.

9. HERMAN DAGGETT.

From Dr. Sprague's Annals the following account is taken :

He was born at Walpole, Mass., September 11, 1766. He was a son of Dr. Ebenezer Dagget, a highly respectable physician in his day, who was a brother of the Rev. Naphtali Daggett one of the Presidents of Yale College. The first ancestor of the family in this country was John Daggett, who, a few years after the settlement of Plymouth, came and took up his residence on the Island of Martha's Vineyard—Dr. Daggett removed with his family from Walpole to Wrentham, when his son Herman was a boy, and there continued in medical practice till his death, which occurred Feb. 26, 1782. The son was at his father's decease between fifteen and sixteen years of age. He had the reputation of being an amiable and discreet youth, and withal had an uncommon thirst for knowledge, Quickened however in his efforts, by his zeal for knowledge, he passed rapidly and successfully through his course preparatory to College, and became a member of Brown's University in 1784. His standing there as a scholar was highly respectable, and he graduated in 1788. In the second year of his college course, his mind, which had before been seriously directed by the influence of a christian education, became deeply impressed with the subject of religion as a practical concern ; and it was to this period that he referred the commencement of his religious life. His ardor in literary pursuits, seems not to have been at all repressed by the

change in his moral feelings, though all his faculties and attainments were from this time evidently consecrated to the glory of God and the benefit of his fellow creatures. Shortly after his graduation he placed himself as a theological student under Dr. Emmons, who even at that early period, had acquired the reputation of being very learned in his profession. Having spent about a year in his preparatory studies, he was licensed to preach by the Association, holding its session at Northbridge, in October, 1789, and preached for the first time on the succeeding Sabbath in Dr. Emmon's pulpit. Within a short time after he was licensed, he visited Long Island with a view of being engaged as a preacher, thinking that the climate would prove more congenial to his health than that of New England. Here he was received with more than common favor. For a year he supplied the Presbyterian congregation at Southold; and though they gave him a unanimous call, yet being unwilling to practise on the "Half-way Covenant,"* he felt constrained to decline it. Thence he was called to preach at Southampton, where also he was unanimously invited to the pastorate. This latter invitation after considerable hesitation, he accepted, and was set apart by the Presbytery to the pastoral office, April 12, 1792. On the 3d of September

* A very bad practice originated early in New England, (Records of Synod of Boston, 1662) of administering the rite of baptism to children of baptised persons who make no pretensions whatever to personal piety upon their "owning the covenant," though they neglected every other ordinance. This was called the "Half-way Covenant," and was productive of immense evil in the churches.

following, Mr. Daggett was married to Sarah, daughter of Col. Matthewson, a respectable and wealthy citizen of Providence, R. I. Mrs. Daggett was a lady of fine accomplishments and most exemplary character, and survived her husband many years. She died, having never had any children, November 20, 1843.

Mr. Daggett's continuance at Southampton was for less than four years. Almost immediately after his settlement, a difficulty arose between him and a part of his people on the subject of the "Half-way Covenant," (he being unwilling to practice on that principle,) which ultimately extended to many other churches, and was the principal, if not the entire cause, of his resigning his charge. He behaved with great moderation and dignity throughout the whole controversy, and his character for discretion was never impugned. It was a sufficient evidence that he came out of this controversy at Southampton unscathed, that, almost immediately after he was at liberty, he was called to the pastoral care of the church at West Hampton, a village in the immediate neighborhood of the one he had left. Here he continued greatly respected and beloved by his people from September, 1797, to September, 1801, when he was dismissed chiefly on account of an inadequate support.

In October following he was installed pastor of the church at Fire Place and Middle Island in the town of Brookhaven, and preached alternately to the two congregations till April 1807, when his health had become so far reduced that he resigned his

charge with an intention of never resuming the responsibilities of the pastoral office. During the eighteen years of Mr. Daggett's residence on Long Island, and in each of the four several charges with which he was connected, he enjoyed a large measure of public respect, and his labors were, by no means, unattended with success. He was greatly esteemed, especially by his brethren in the ministry for the wisdom of his counsels, not less than for the consistency of his general deportment.

After leaving Long Island his health was considerably improved so that he was able to preach frequently, and even for a considerable time without interruption. For a year he preached and taught school at Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y. For some time he preached also at Patterson, Putnam Co. : and for two years he preached and taught an Academy at North Salem, Westchester county. Thence he went to New Canaan, Conn., where he took charge of an Academy.

When the Foreign Mission School was established by the Am. Board of For. Com. at Cornwall, Conn., Mr. Dagget was placed at the head of it, May 6, 1818. Here a great and important work devolved upon him of harmonizing and instructing youth of all ages from the mere child to manhood, and of many and various races. Although but about thirty in number, there were natives of Sumatra, China, Bengal, Hindostan, Mexico, New Zealand ; of the Society and the Marquesas Islands : of the Isles of Greece and the Azores : and Cherokees, Choc-taws, Osages, Oneidas, Tuscaroras and Senecas of

the North American Indians. Here he labored with success for nearly six years until 1824. Ill health then terminated his labors and for the next eight years he rested, waiting for his eternal sabbath rest to which he was called in peace on the 19th of May, 1832.

10. DAVID S. BOGART.

The Rev. David S. Bogart was the tenth pastor and came here soon after Mr. Dagget's dismissal. He was a graduate of Columbia College, N. Y., 1790. Mr. Prime (Hist. of L. I.) says: "He was a licentiate of the Reformed Dutch Church. Being very acceptable to the people, and not having the same scruples with his predecessor, he received an early invitation to settle. But before the necessary arrangements were made for his ordination, he received an invitation to a Dutch Church in Albany, which he accepted, and removed thither. In 1798, this church being encouraged to renew their call, Mr. Bogart accepted it, and was installed May 31st, 1798. In 1806 he received a call to the Dutch Church in Bloomingdale, and being dismissed Nov. 6th, he removed to New York. The next spring, this church again renewed their call to Mr. B., and he was re-installed June 17th, 1807. He was finally dismissed April 15th, 1813."

The next we hear of him is at Wolver Hollow, in the town of Oysterbay where he was installed pastor of a Dutch church the first sabbath of September, 1813. In the year 1816 a Dutch church was erected in North Hempstead in which he also ministered in connection with the charge at Wolver Hollow. Here he labored until his dismissal, April

11, 1826, after which he removed to New York where he died July 10th, 1839.

The people of Southampton were very warmly attached to him, as is evident from their repeated invitations to him to settle among them. He is still spoken of by some of his old parishioners in terms of the warmest affection. In the pulpit he used much action, was full of vivacity, flowery in style, and graceful in delivery.

During the next three years, from 1813 to 1816, the pulpit was supplied by Mr. Joshua Hart, Messrs. Andrews and Fuller, Herman Halsey and Amos Bingham, of whom nothing except their names is known to the writer.

Mr. Hart once upset a pedler's wagon which was in his way. The next Sunday morning he found a note on the pulpit enclosing a pistareen with the following distich :

“ Eighteen pence to Mr. Hart
For overturning a tinman's cart.”

Here is another pulpit token found by a minister on his desk one Sabbath morning, an old riddle simple enough in itself, but the pertinence of which is not so evident.

‘ A certain something there may be,
Which earthly kings may often see ;
Poor mortal worms may oft descry it.
But God Almighty can't espy it.’

11. JOHN M. BABBIT.

The eleventh pastor was the Rev. John M. Babbit. He was installed Nov. 19th, 1817, and dismissed April 18, 1821.

Rev. James M. Huntting, of Jamaica, says, in reference to that revival in Mr. Babbit's day : "For some time previous to that revival an increased tenderness, fervor and interest in prayer, became manifest in the social meetings generally, but seemed to me most manifest in one attended weekly at Miss Harriet Foster's, on the road leading to Bridge Hampton and opposite where the Messrs. Elias and William Woolley then lived. I had for several years greatly desired to see a revival such as I had seen at East Hampton, and which left me, much to my sorrow, without hope and God in the world. Hence I visited all the prayer meetings I could. Others noticed it. On one evening, however, when I was not present at the meeting above alluded to, the joyful news was communicated that Capt. James Post and his wife were rejoicing in hope. The next morning a young friend of mine hastened to me to tell me the joyful news. The whole village soon was filled with deep solemnity and on the following Sabbath the sanctuary was unusually full, and the presence and power of the Holy Spirit were very manifest. The prayer meeting that evening was at Mrs. Huntting's, and so many came that the store and all the rooms adjoining were opened and filled with the solemn assemblage. Many not able to find seats, stood the whole evening—prominent among them, and near the front window, stood Capt. James Post. When the meeting closed nearly all remained and many approached him to hear him speak of Jesus. Meetings became very frequent at once, and very full at evening, and the church was opened and

largely attended one afternoon and evening each week, when the neighboring ministers came to help Mr. Babbit, and elders and members from the neighboring churches were often present, and took part in the prayer meetings—prominent among whom was Deacon Stephen Rose, of Bridgehampton. Conversions were constantly occurring among all classes, and the church, which I understood consisted of 70 members when the revival began, received an accession of about 45, among whom were nine husbands with their wives. Many of the most interesting youth of the place had been gathered in Bible Classes, which the Pastor conducted so as greatly to increase the study of the Bible, and make the new members of the church able to give a scriptural and satisfactory reason of their christian hope. The Word of God was the chief theme of conversation in the youthful circles I visited, especially the lessons we recited from it weekly to the Pastor and Elders. Rev. Dr. McDowell's Question Book was used, and some of the class found out and interlined the answers with pen and ink, from the beginning to the end of that Question Book. The attachment of the new converts to each other and to Christ, made life pass so sweetly along, that deep regret was often expressed when any of them had to leave the place. And on my return to the place to teach school, after a year's absence to study in the Academy at East Hampton, I found that delightful christian grace 'Brotherly love' delightfully prevalent. So it remained during the two and one-half years that I remained there in the school."

The meetings held frequently, for the special benefit of those seeking an interest in Christ and indulging recently obtained hopes that they had found it, were very useful. The counsel given in them and from house to house, was well adapted to lead all to build their hopes of heaven *entirely on Christ*. The views of the converts were elicited, and when erroneous, thoroughly corrected, and advice given adapted to make their practice also correct. Town meeting day had often been a day for social recreation by the young. On its approach that Spring, some experienced christians counseled us to take care and not let it be injuriously spent. To the delight of many it was suggested that the young who were not needed among the electors, should meet in the north school house for social prayer. The house was soon filled and word reached the electors' meeting of it, and several of the good deacons and elders came to the school house and delighted us, and seemed delighted themselves, as they addressed us and prayed with us.

The church which had for a long time before seemed languishing from that time, grew so that I found the last time I preached there, just four times as many members in it, i. e., 280 instead of 70.

May the Lord ever bless that church, as dear to my heart then and ever since, and make your anniversary a soul refreshing time.

(Written in answer to an invitation to be present at the celebration of the 225th Anniversary of the settlement of the town, December 13th, 1865.)

In 1815 Mr. Babbit started the Education Society

of Southampton, which has since done much good in educating pious young men for the ministry.

12. PETER H. SHAW.

The twelfth pastor was the Rev. Peter H. Shaw, who was ordained and installed Sept. 19, 1821, and dismissed June 2d, 1829. His grandfather, John Shaw, came to this country in 1785, with two sons, John and William, the latter of whom was the father of Rev. Peter H. The grandfather was a ruling elder in the Associate Church in Greenock, Scotland, and the two sons, with their wives, were members of the same church. They settled by the advice of Dr. Witherspoon, of Princeton, N. J., in Barnet, Vt. His great grandfather, Rev. John Shaw, together with Rev'ds Ralph and Ebenezer, formed the first Seceding or Associate Presbytery of Scotland. The library of this worthy minister brought to this country by his son, contributed much to moulding the mind and shaping the principles of his great grandson in his youth. He graduated at Dartmouth College.

Mr. Shaw, while pursuing his education in New York, came under the influence of two eminent christian ladies, Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Hoffman, and from their pious efforts in establishing Sabbath schools for the instruction of the poor, he learned the value of this institution. On his instalment in Southampton, he first instituted the Sabbath school here, which, however, soon embraced all the children in the community. He also, in 1826, was the originator of the temperance reformation in South-

ampton. Under parental training his mind had been directed to the evils of intemperance, and the publication of Dr. Beecher's sermons on this subject, opened the way for action. With characteristic modesty he obtained these sermons, and at his third meeting on Sabbath evening, he read them on three successive Sabbaths. They caused much excitement and even opposition. Many said they could as well do without bread as ardent spirits. The following spring the Gen. Assembly recommended the clergy to preach on the subject. After a reluctant consent of the session, a day was appointed when Mr. Shaw would preach on the evil which was increasing in the community to a fearful extent. On the day after the appointment was made, he was informed that none of the neighboring ministers had co-operated with him on the subject, and went over immediately to Bridge Hampton, Sag Harbor and East Hampton, and asked the clergy to countenance him at least so far in the movement as to be present. But they all declined—he stood alone, the youngest member of the Presbytery, but determined, under divine assistance, to go on. He says of this—"The day came. It was a cold, uncomfortable day, I think, of November. I had endeavored to prepare myself with what care I could. As I entered the pulpit I saw the house was filled to overflowing. Every drunkard was staring me in the face. I saw not only that attention, but that feeling was awake on the matter before me. I quailed under it; but it was to be met. I never had had such a sensation before nor since. But

God sustained me. I preached a sermon in the morning an hour and a half in length, and in the afternoon better than an hour. The object was to present the whole subject so far as I was able. And so large and attentive an audience I had not seen before nor since in Southampton. And before the blessing was pronounced, a motion was made to adjourn to my house that evening, to draw up a constitution and form a society on the principle of total abstinence."

13. DANIEL BEERS.

The thirteenth pastor was the Rev. Daniel Beers, who was installed June 8th, 1830, and dismissed April 21st, 1835. On leaving Southampton he was called to the Presbyterian Church of Greenport, where he was installed, Dec. 2, 1835, and remained till Jan. 31, 1839. Thence he removed to Orient, preaching, as stated supply, for a number of years, having commenced his labors there in Feb., 1839. He was a laborious, pains-taking and useful pastor, and his labors in Southampton were abundantly blessed. It was in some measure owing to his energy and ardor in pushing on the enterprise, that the Academy was erected in 1831.

14. HUGH N. WILSON, D. D.,

The fourteenth pastor was, and is, the Rev. Hugh N. Wilson. His father was James Wilson, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J. He was born May 7, 1813, was graduated at the College of New Jersey, in Princeton, in 1830, and elected tutor there in 1832. He

studied theology in the Seminary at Princeton, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Elizabeth, April 23, 1835. He commenced his labors in the ministry in this place in 1835, and was ordained Oct. 7, 1835, and installed June 29th, 1836. In 1837 he was married to Jane, the daughter of Capt. James Post of this village. The pastoral relation was dissolved in the spring of 1852. Sorrowfully the people parted with their pastor, for during his long ministry of seven years, his labors had been abundantly blessed in extensive revivals and large accessions to the church. In April, 1852, he departed with the good wishes and prayers of his congregation for his success in a new field of labor in Hackettstown, New Jersey. From Hackettstown he was called to the Second Dutch Church of New Brunswick, whither he went in the year 1858. Having been dismissed from this charge, he was invited to preach as a stated supply, once more to the people of his first charge, in Southampton, in the summer of 1863. Here he continued with acceptance, the Lord blessing his labors, until a call was made out for his settlement, which having accepted, he was again installed the second Sabbath of October, 1864. The sermon of installation was preached by the Rev. William H. Dean, of Amagansett, and the charge to the people delivered by the same. Rev. Charles Sturgis, M. D., gave the charge to the minister.

15. JOHN J. A. MORGAN.

The Rev. John J. A. Morgan was installed and ordained as pastor, Jan. 20, 1853. The installation

sermon was delivered by Rev. Edward Hopper, of Sag Harbor, the charge to the pastor and ordaining prayer by Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., of East Hampton, and the charge to the people by Rev. Mr. Edgar of Bridge Hampton. Mr. Morgan was dismissed in September, 1855, and ministered to a church as pastor in Bridesburg, Pa., afterwards he accepted a call to the pastorate of the church in Hempstead, L. I., where he still remains with much acceptance to the people of his charge.

From 1855 to 1863, the congregation had no settled pastor, being supplied by various individuals of whom the principal were Messrs. Kennedy and Cleveland.

The Rev. David Kennedy began his labors here as stated supply in Feb. 1857, and continued till Jan. 1859.

The Rev. William Neal Cleveland, remained here as stated supply, from Jan. 1859, to August, 1863. He was a graduate of Hamilton College and Union Seminary of New York City.

This church has raised up an unusual number of ministers, the most of whom are still laboring on earth in the Master's cause. Their names are: Jonah Fordham, Walter Wilmot, James M. Hunting, Robert Shaw, Samuel Hunt, Samuel Hampton Jagger, Samuel Huntting, Henry M. Parsons, Edward Halsey Sayre, Samuel Edward Herrick and George Rogers Howell, and from the Methodist Society, Barnabas F. Reeve.

Dr. Lyman Beecher (Autobiography, vol. 2. p. 510) says in reference to Edward Herrick, who was

then in Yale College preparing for the ministry, and a man of brilliant talent and shining piety: "Oh how I remember that day when God first flashed deep conviction upon my soul, and tore away the veil from my heart, and set my sins in order before me! I was overpowered, and broken down with grief and confusion: and when I went out of my room, whom should I meet but Edward Herrick of Southampton, Long Island, who was a student with me at Yale College. How he happened to know of my feelings, I can't tell, unless he saw it in my face, but he came up to me, and kindly taking my hand, began to talk with me upon the subject of religion. Oh, he was an angel sent from heaven to my soul! You ought all to be ministering spirits too."

Mr. Herrick was a brother of Mr. Micaiah Herrick, and an early death prevented him from entering upon that labor of love which he coveted. He graduated in the class of 1796.

REV. PAUL CUFFEE.

The following account of him is derived substantially from Prime's Hist. of L. I. He was the second of seven sons of Peter Cuffee, a native Indian of the Shinnecock tribe, and grandson, on his mother's side, of the Rev. Peter John, who was also a Shinnecock and a faithful and successful preacher of the gospel to the native Indians of the Island. He was born in the town of Brookhaven, March 4th, 1757. His mother was said to have been an eminently pious woman, and a member of the native Indian Church at Wading River. She being of Af-

rican descent, Paul was, of course, not of pure aboriginal blood. At an early age he was indentured as a servant to Major Frederic Hudson, at Wading River, with whom he labored until twenty-one years of age. During his minority he was reckless and much addicted to such low pleasures as presented themselves to him in his sphere of society. But it pleased the lord to call him to a nobler career. During a revival in 1778-9, he was connected, and at once felt an ardent desire to labor for the salvation of his brethren on the Island. Though possessing a very limited education, he early commenced preaching—upon what authority, or licensed by whom, it does not appear. Removing from Wading River he went to Moriches, where he remained about two years: and thence to Poosepatuck, where, in 1790, he was ordained to the work of the ministry, by a council of ministers from the Connecticut Convention. He afterwards removed to Canoe Place, which continued to be his residence till his death.

On the 17th of Oct., 1792, he was admitted a member of the "Strict Congregational Convention of Long Island," (whatever that was) which had been organized about a year before, in fellowship with the "Strict Congregational Convention of Connecticut."

In 1798, he received a commission from the "New York Missionary Society" to labor with the remnants of the Long Island Indians, in whose employ he continued till his death, and annually received a liberal compensation. The principal field

of his labor was Montauk, Canoe place, and Shinnecock, though he occasionally visited Poosepatuck and Islip, where there were then a few scattered remnants of the native tribes.

He had a retentive memory, a fertile imagination, a musical voice, a graceful manner, and, as Mr. Prime narrates, a most unaffected humility of heart. He died as he had lived under the smiles of his Savior. His grave marked with a plain white slab, and enclosed with a paling, is on the borders of the old country road leading west from Canoe Place, and about one mile from that settlement. The headstone bears the following inscription :

Erected | by | The New York Missionary Society
 | In memory of | The Rev Paul Cuffee | An Indian
 of the Shinnecock tribe | who was employed by that
 Society | for the last thirteen years of his life on
 the | Eastern part of Long Island | where he labored
 with fidelity and success. | Humble, pious and indefatigable | in testifying the gospel of the grace of
 God | he finished his course with joy, | on the | 7th
 of March 1812 | aged 55 years and three days.

THE METHODIST SOCIETY.

In 1845 the old Presbyterian church erected in 1707 was purchased and repaired for a house of worship for a Methodist society which was then organized.

This society commencing with small numbers, has grown largely, chiefly, however, by immigration, and at present is vigorous and prosperous. It has done a good work in the village, and the relations between its members and the older church have always

been marked with good feeling. The tolerant spirit of the fathers has descended to the sons, and both Churches have labored cordially side by side for the promotion of piety and good morals in the community.

CHURCH EDIFICES.

The first church edifice was erected in 1640 or 1641, within a twelvemonth from the settlement of the town. Its site has been a matter of doubt till recently, when a deed was discovered in the office of the Town Clerk by the present incumbent, Mr. William S. Pelletreau, for a lot described as the "Old Meeting House Lot" bounded on the East by Old Town Street, and North by the highway; showing the site to be what is now the homestead of Mr. Joseph King. This house, according to tradition, was thatched, as probably were many of the first dwelling houses.

In 1652, (N. S.) March 20th, at a General Court, steps were taken to build a church 30 by 24 feet: posts to be set in the ground and to be eight and a half feet from the ground to the plate. This was the second church. Oct. 14, 1667, John Tennison acknowledges receiving part "pay to the building of the Meeting House." From the records of the town again, [Liber A, No. 2, p. 51] it appears that this church was not completed until some time between 1669 and 1672. As to the location of this church, there is no doubt whatever. It stood on what is now the homestead of Mr. Edwin Post. Its location is given in a record of a settlement of

a dispute between Isaac Willman and the town, on Nov. 29, 1672.

The third was erected in 1707, and stood on the southwest corner of the land of the late Captain Albert Rogers, facing the main street and the lane. (See frontispiece.) It is still standing, and now used as a house of worship by the Methodist Society.

The fourth was erected in the year 1843.

CHURCH EDIFICES OF BRIDGE HAMPTON.

The first church was erected probably in 1695, when the parish of B. H. was organized. It stood about half way between the main N. and S. street of Sagg, and the street leading from Bull Head to the beach. It was situated on a road now closed up a little south of the present residence of Hon. Henry P. Hedges.

The second church edifice stood about fifty rods from Francis' corner, eastward on the N. side of the street, and half in the street and half in the lot. The stepping stone before the entrance door still remains in situ.

The "New Light" church stood about five rods from the main highway, between South and Bridge Hampton, on Rufus Rose's lane, and on the west side of the lane.

SAG HARBOR CHURCHES.

Sag Harbor began to be settled about 1730. No full history is given of this place since a work giving its history in detail is already prepared by Luther D. Cook, Esq. The first church edifice in this

village was Presbyterian, and erected in 1766. Mr. Foster, of Southampton; Wm. Hedges, of East Hampton; and Malbey Gelston, of Bridge Hampton, were appointed at a meeting of its inhabitants to solicit aid in their several villages. It stood where the present Episcopal church now stands. The second Pres. church edifice was erected in 1816, and afterwards was sold and became the first church of the Episcopal Society. The third was erected in 1843. There are besides those mentioned, now in Sag Harbor, a Methodist and a Roman Catholic, and two churches for colored people.

CHURCH MATTERS.

A few of the decrees of the General Court will throw some light both on ecclesiastical matters and on the constant uncertainty and anxiety, if not peril of our forefathers while living in proximity to another and a barbarous race.

“Oct. 29, 1645. Ordered by Generall Court that there shall be a cessation of taking armes to the Meeting House on the Lord’s day from Nov. 1st to the first of March ensuing.

“Dec. 28, 1669. Whereas there was a contest in the towne about a piece of ground to set the meeting house upon, now at a towne meeting it is staked out for that purpose lying upon the front of Isake Willman’s home lot. (Liber A, No. 2, p. 51.)

“Aug. 4, 1681. At a Town meeting the building of the galleries of the church was postponed till another year.”

The salary of the ministers in early times was

raised by a pro rata tax as appears by the following order :

“ At a towne meeting held Feb. 17, 1687, it is ordered and Concluded by the generall voate of the towne, that if any pson shall faile to pay his Respective Rates to Mr. Whiteing of his yearly maintenance at or before the first of Aprill next ensuing after the said Rates shall become Due that then the Constable for the time being shall take by distress the said proportions for the year past, of the severale persons so Defective for the use of the said Mr. Whiteing which is to be at ye proper cost and Charge of those soe behind in their rates.

THE PARSONAGE.

“ Whereas ye towne of Southampton by unanimous consent did set aparte a Certain parcell of Land lying in ye ox pasture unto ye quantity of Thirty acres and alsoe purchased of John Cooper a house lott of three acres more or less Cituate or lying against ye meeting house and Builte a house thereon which said house and Land is now By Joint Consente of ye towne put into ye possession of Mr. John Harriman upon termes ye towne and he hath agreed on which said house and Lands ware so set apparte Dovoted or Dedicated by ye towne to be and Remaine for ever to ye use of ye ministry of this towne that so from time to time for ever here after ye said house and Lands may all ways be in Redynes for ye Entertainente and use of such minister or ministers as being called By ye towne shall Come and perform ye work of ye ministrie in

this place or plantation and for as much as ye said Lands were with much Difficulty spared and procured By ye towne for ye said use and if ye towne should Be frustrate of their said end By ye said House and Land Being hereafter Disposed of otherwise it is not to be Conceved in ye eye of reason that their should probably be found in this towne an other suply for the ministry that would be acceptable to or convenient for any minister that should come to Inhabite and officuate here, wee ye Inhabitants of this said towne of Southampton doe thirefore heare by Declaire order unanimously agree and vltimately Conclude that ye said house and Lands sequestered or set apparte as afforesaid shall according to ye Reall Intente of ye towne Be and Remaine from time to time and for ever to ye use of ye ministry of our said Towne as ye providence of God shall hereafter dispose ministers of ye word successively unto us and noe Inhabitante of this place shall ever at any time assume power to Dispose of ye said house or Lands or any parte thereof from ye said use of ye ministry without ye full Consente of every Inhabitant of ye towne that then shall be surviving and this present agreemente and Instrumente to be Binding and of full fource to us our heirs and successors for ever in witness whereof we have heare unto set our hands this 12 day of Aprill Anno Domini 1675.

“Thomas Halsey, John Cooper, Arthur Howell, James Herrick,” (and 46 others.)

The town set apart also land in Sagg for the parsonage, when Rev. Mr. Ebenezer White was called

as the first minister of the Bridge Hampton parish. Some years later in March 20, 1712 (or 13,) the following explicit order was promulged :

“Wee, the layers out that are hereunto subscribed do make our return of Laying out the twenty Acres of Land granted by the town to Bridge Hampton for the use of a presbyterian ministry and noe other.”

By this it appears the people at Southampton called themselves Presbyterians, and even from the beginning they had ruling elders in the church as witness, Liber A, No. 1, p. 39, where John Cooper is named and styled as such in 1644.

The Presbyterian Quarterly of Jan. 1859, as cited by Dr. Stiles in his History of Ancient Windsor, says on this point :

“As to the constitution of the individual church in the early history of New England, it was Presbyterian rather than Congregational. This was the case with the mother Church of Leyden, of which Robinson was Pastor, and Brewster a Ruling Elder. They seem to have borrowed their ideas of the proper and scriptural organization of an individual church, with scarce a modification from the writings of Calvin. In the French Reformed Church, as is well known, the principles of the Genevese Reformer were more perfectly and constantly carried out than in Geneva itself, and it is to the French Reformed Churches that the Leyden Church refers as the pattern from which they had drawn. In response to certain honorable members of his Majesty’s Privy Council, Robinson and Brewster reply under their

own signatures to the effect that 'touching the ecclesiastical ministry, namely, of pastors for teaching, elders for ruling, and deacons for distributing the Church contribution, as also for two sacraments, etc., we do wholly and in all points agree with the French Reformed Churches, according to their public confession of faith.' They add that some small differences were to be found in their practice, but such only as were 'in some accidental circumstances' and 'not at all in the substance of the things' Yet in specifying these differences, they say, 'We choose none for governing elders, but such as are *apt to teach*.' 'Their elders are annual, etc., ours perpetual.' 'Our elders administer their office publicly, theirs more privately.' These are the only matters of difference between themselves and the French Reformed Churches, to which they refer in connection with the form of government or the constitution of the individual church. * * * In accordance with such views the Leyden Church was constituted. They were of course reflected in the Constitution of the Plymouth Church in this country. * * * Bailie says, the settlers did 'agree to model themselves (i. e., the people of Hampton, Mass.,) after Mr. Robinson's pattern,' and Cotton speaks of 'the Plymouth Church helping the first comers in their theory, by hearing and discovering their practice at Plymouth.' * * * The Cambridge Platform (1648) thus recognizes the Presbyterian Constitution of the Church. It says: 'Of elders some attend chiefly to the ministry of the Word, as the pastors and teachers; others attend

especially unto rule, who are therefore called *ruling elders*.' Again; 'The ruling elder's office is distinct from the office of pastor and teacher.' His 'work is, to join with the pastor in those acts of spiritual rule which are distinct from the ministry of the Word and Sacraments.' Among the specified duties, are admission of members; convening the church; 'preparing matters in private' for more speedy dispatch' etc. * * * In accordance with these principles the greater part of the early New England churches were established. * * * Of the importance of the eldership, Hooker speaks in very emphatic language: 'The elders must have a Church within a Church, if they would preserve the peace of the Church. Nor would he allow questions to be discussed before the whole body, till the proper course had been resolved upon in the Presbytery or session of the elders.' "

MANNER OF SEATING PEOPLE IN THE CHURCH OF BRIDGE HAMPTON.

About sixty years ago the pews of the church were free, but occupied, according to this regulation. Men called Assessors, were appointed to seat the people in rank of age. The oldest and most venerable in the congregation were seated in the front seats—next the less old, and so on till all the seats below were occupied. In the galleries by common consent, a similar custom prevailed. The young men held the front and the boys were behind them diminishing in age as they approached the walls. Thus a lad beginning with the back seat next to the wall would, if he lived to old age, by gradual pro-

motion, have worked his way through the whole church, sitting in each rank successively as death thinned the ranks before him. The same regulation obtained with the female part of the congregation. A wife always sat in a seat of equal rank with her husband, but always on *her* side of the house. It was not till pews were annually rented that the sexes were allowed to be seated together in the same seats.

In the Southampton church the old men sat in side seats on each side of the pulpit with the small boys in their front. It was not uncommon for an unlucky boy at play to be arrested by a vigorous box of the ear by one of the old men behind him.

“At a Towne meeting November the 5 1679 It is ordered that Mr. Justice Topping with the Constable and Overseers attended by Henry Pierson shall appoynt all the Inhabitants of this Towne there proper and distinct places in the meeting house on the Lord’s day to prevent disorder.”

Now-a-days this would be the best means to create it.

The order of seating has not been handed down, yet something is known. The pulpit was very high, supported by a shaft and projected in front, leaving directly *under* it a space large enough for a pew called the deacons’ seat, in which these officers were seated in dignity, overlooking the congregation. Directly in front of them was the communion table, between which, and the congregation, sat the magistrates.

The clock in the church was made in New Haven about the year 1765.

CHURCH BELLS.

The following correspondence in relation to the first two bells from the Records is given as a curiosity :

EAST HAMPTON July ye 25th 1693.

Received then one bord the good shipe friends Adventure of Mathew Howell a small Church Bell waighing about sixty five pound. By order and for the proper accompt and Risque of the Town of Southampton aforsaid which I promise to deliver to Mr Walter Mico marcht In London he paying for freight the danger of ye Seas and winds only excepted having given two Receipts of this tenure and deate the one being accomplished the other is voyed. I say Received p mee.

CYPRIAN SOUTHALK.

—
LONDON, Feb. 25, 1693-4.

MR. MATTHEW HOWELL,—

Sir according to your Desire I have caused a New Bell to be cast & itt proues of a good sound but when I came to enter itt I found itt to be prohipetted uth I could not ship uthout ye Lord Tresurers uarratt uch uil be chargeable. There is now a Bill in the house of Parlamett for ye free Exporteing of Bells & I beleave itt uill be enacted if not I will find a uaye to hang itt in Som Ship & send it you that way. * * *

WALTER MICO.

LONDON, May 19, 1694. Mr. Walter Mico writes to Matthew Howell that according to his order of July 25, 1693 for a new bell, he had one cast and ready to ship in Nov 1693 but could not, it being prohibited by law. But an act for exportation of bells having since passed, he shipped it on that day May 19, 1694 on board the European, John Foy Master. The bell weighed 173 lbs and the bill was as follows :

Bell weighing 173 lbs 14d per lb	£10 01 10
Clapper & Screw 11 lbs 7d per lb	00 06 05
All other charges	01 04 11
	<hr/>
	11 13 02
Credit for old bell 54 lbs 9d per lb	02 08 00
	<hr/>
	09 05 02

The bell was hung in the church in 1695. It was carted from "Northwest" near E. Hampton, by Samuel Cooper.

The bell in the old church in 1843 weighed between 300 and 400 lbs.

In 1843 a bell was purchased for the new church, but broke within two years, and another was then obtained weighing about 800 lbs.

A Mr. Boyer came over from Havre, in France, with or after Elias Pelletreau, and lived in Southampton. He was a merchant, and boarded with the Pelletreau family in the year 1729, he had made and presented to the church two heavy communion cups of silver with the simple inscription engraved upon them, "S. church, 1729." Ten years later two

others were made with the following inscriptions : on one, "Sought Hampton Church ;" on the other, "For the church of Sought hamton, 6 Decembr 1739." The inscription on the tombstone of Mr. Boyer in the Northend burying ground, is as follows : "Here lyes ye body of Mr Stephen | Bowyer of Arver in France who | came to this place in ye year 1686 | Departed this life Oct ye 24 | 1780 aged 73 years."

Brief and simple as this epitaph is, it evidently contains three mistakes ; 1st, no Frenchman could have written his name Bowyer—we must strike out the *w* as a corruption of his English friends. 2dly, doubtless his residence in France was in Havre, not Arver, and thirdly, if he died in 1780, aged 73, he could hardly have come to this place in 1686. It is possible his father, of whom we know nothing, emigrated with Mr. Pelletreau from France, and the son Stephen followed Francis, the son of Elias Pelletreau, from New York City to Southampton.

"1645. Ordered by General Court that each family by turns shall sweep out the Meeting House every week, and also from the 1st October to 15th April, make a fire in it on Sabbath morning. A failure to do this to be fined 2s and 6 pence.

"May 14, 1649. It is ordered by Generall Court that the inhabitants of this towne being by the clarke of the band divided into two parts shall accordinge to the sayd Clark's appoyntment, bring their armes to the Meeting House every Lord's day, that is to say, the one half the one Sabbath, & the other half the other next after & yt every man shall be provided with 4 charges of powder & shot or

balles, hee that fayleth after due warning is to pay to the clarke six pence for every fault accordinge to the former order 3rd July 1648."

SCHOOLS.

From the earliest period of the settlement to this day, a deep interest has always been felt in sustaining the public schools. The character of the original settlers itself secured this in their generation, and their descendants appreciating the importance of education, have always sustained the teacher. Some of the earliest records discovered, together with others, are here presented.

"1663, Sept. 22. Jonas Holdsworth is engaged to keep school for two years at 35 lbs. per year.

"1664, Sept. 5. Ordered to build a school house 20 feet long and 15 feet wide before winter at the town's charge.

"1794. John Mowbray engages to teach six months from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, for 12 shillings per 'scholler,' teaching from 8 o'clock till eleven in the morning and from one o'clock till five in the afternoon."

The school house in use for the latter half of the eighteenth century, and even later, was a large one story building with a wide, open fireplace in each end. Capacious as the fire places were in the cold winter days, they were piled high with hickory logs, and under the genial influences thus diffused, our grandfathers and grandmothers played, or studied the old school books that now lie dusty and mouse-eaten in strange nooks and corners, in ancient houses with other garret trumpery.

About the year 1786, the people began to agitate the question of building an Academy here, as one was much needed for all the surrounding country. At that time there was not a high school on the Island, at which boys could be fitted for college, and they were comparatively few in New England. To undertake this enterprise so soon after the close of the war, when this town like the whole country had been drained of its resources, certainly shows a high appreciation of the importance of learning. But the undertaking was thwarted by a spirit of rivalry in the sister town of East Hampton, and by the superior enterprise of Dr. Buel, who, learning the purposes of the Southampton people, raised his subscriptions, and promptly obtained a charter from the State Legislature for the Clinton Academy. This was in 1787. Another Academy was chartered on the same day, but judging from the manner in which the East Hampton Enterprise sped, Clinton Academy must have been the first incorporated, and so entitled to the honor it has often claimed, of being the first incorporated Academy in the State of New York.

However, the growth of the town at last made it necessary to erect a suitable building for a high school, and in the year 1831, such a one was erected, and for the most has met with a fair degree of prosperity. Since its erection it has exercised a marked and most beneficial influence on the community.

This Academy met with a remarkable accident in the summer of 1853. A thunderstorm was passing over the village, and a heavy bolt of lightning

struck it about seven o'clock in the morning. The charge divided, part passing down the chimney at one end, and on the steeple at the other. The chimney rested on two tough white oak posts on the ground floor; one of these posts was riven and split into whips, which were scattered over the room. The charge which struck the steeple also divided—part passing directly downwards, tumbling the greater part of the steeple to the ground, tearing holes in the floors of the second and first stories and thence passing into the cellar—the other part of the charge running down the roof, hurled shingles at least twelve rods, and pushed off by main force at the north-east corner, the upper portion of the north side of the building for a little space. In the upper room now called the Academy Hall, nearly all the panes of glass in the windows were burst outwards by the rarified and expanded air.

Since its establishment eleven young men of the village have received their preparatory course within its walls, ten of whom graduated at various colleges, and one other had not yet finished his collegiate course. Of this number five became ministers of the gospel, one of whom, the Rev. Samuel Huntting, died while pastor of the Presbyterian church at East Hampton.

CHAPTER VIII.

VARIOUS LOCALITIES—RESIDENCES OF SETTLERS—CHANGES OF RESIDENCE—RESIDENCES IN 1865.

IT is to be lamented that the language of the aborigines, the Shinnecock tribe of Indians, passed away and was forgotten before some one arose to perpetuate it on record. However, it is perpetuated in the names of various localities, though their signification is lost. Other local names on the town records are now no longer known, and still others exist whose origin is obscure. Some changes too in the laying out of streets and the configuration and state of the land have taken place, since the first settlers erected their houses in the forest. The ocean has made considerable encroachments upon the land during this period, variously estimated from forty to eighty rods. The town pond extended as a creek and swamp, at least as far as Hunting's lane. A body of water large enough to be called a pond, (Frog Pond) was situated south of the village, where now there is only dry land. It was doubtless in still remoter antiquity, like the succession of ponds south of the town, an arm of a large bay extending along the coast, and separated from the ocean by a range of sand hills. One lane or street has been

opened, and another closed—the former Job's lane, or the Academy lane, which was originally a portion of the Sayre homestead, and was given to the town for a public highway by Job Sayre, the son or grandson of Thomas Sayre, the first settler of that name. The only way of reaching the fertile land of the "Necks" was originally around the corner opposite the house where Mr. Age Halsey now resides ; there very soon after the settlement, Huntting's lane was laid out as a highway, and finally the grant of Job Sayre succeeded for the same purpose. The first settlers seem to have occupied chiefly the land in the south part of the village, in order to place the barrier of a pond between them and the Indians.

The Indian name of the Island was Paumanake, and of the town was Agawam, said to signify abundance of shells : that is of the shells of which their wampum was made. This name Agawam has been given to another beautiful pond of water lying in the woods between the village and North Sea, east of the highway. Another sheet of water west of the same highway is now known as Lake Minnesunk, (or Queen of the Waters.)

Mill Neck was the local name of a tract of land about two miles eastward of the village, now known as Water mill.

Eastward of this was a strong settlement from about 1660, and later, called Sagabonach, and now known by the name of Sagg.

In some of the public documents of the town, we notice Shelter Island mentioned under the name of Farret's Island.

The Indian name of Canoe Place is variously spelled as Niamuck and Niamug.

Pondquogue appears to be a corruption of the original Indian appellation Paugonquague, and Quaquanantuck is now abbreviated and known as Quogue.

GREAT AND LITTLE PLAINS.

These names frequently appear on the early records, and as they are now no longer known as distinctive names of any locality, it may be worth while to describe the tracts of land so denominated by our ancestors. The Great Plains or the General Field, as it was also sometimes called, were bounded on the North by Captain's neck lane, East by the town pond, south by the beach, and west by Taylor's creek; thus it included First, Cooper's, Halsey's, and Captain's necks.

The Little Plains were bounded north by Frog pond lane, south by the beach, east by old town pond, and west by the town pond. The following report of the execution of an order of the General Court will throw light on this matter, while for other reasons it contains items of interest. It is to be remembered that some of the land therein mentioned now lies doubtless outside of the breakers in the Atlantic ocean.

According to an order established by the General Court, held in Southampton upon the 5th of March, A. D. 1651, the little plain was "laid forth in divisions for the inhabitants of the said town by Richard Odell appointed for that duty, who layed forth the said land in three several dividences, one

of every three making two acres, which two acres lying in the three dividences aforesaid was layed out to an hundred and fifty pound lott, the said dividences being drawn by the Inhabitants by lottery upon the 20th day of March, 1651.

“The first dividence bounds with his front upon the pond at the West end of the said plain, only a cart way being left between the said front and the pond, the rear being butted by the side of the first lott of the said dividence along the west of the plain, every lot of the said first dividence facing according to the mark on the stakes to Mr. Smith’s home lot being Northward of the said plain—half an acre in this dividence was layed to every hundred and fifty pound Lott.”

	Lb	No	No		Lb	No	No
Mr. John Gosmer,	400	17	32	Robert Merrin, }	150	21	
Mr. Rob’t Fordham,	300	3	4	Wm. Browne, }			
Mr. Edward Howell,	350	11	19	Thomas Hildreth,	100	37	
and to have a 50 out of his				John Cooper, Sen.,	150	9	
son Edward’s lot				Richard Post,	100	40	
Edward Howell,	100	38		Thomas Cooper,	150	12	
William Rogers,	150	16		Mr. Thirston Rainer,	200	33	
Capt Thos Topping,	300	18	27	Joseph Rainer,	100	5	
Jonas Wood,	150	28		Thomas Burnett,	100	30	
Joshua Barues,	150	2		Richard Barrett,	150	22	
Ellis Cook,	100	26		Mr. Edward Joanes,	150	34	
Mr. J. Stanbrough,	150	20		Mr. Richard Odell,	150	41	
John White,	150	15		Richard Mills,	100	29	
Thomas Peale,	100	13		Thomas Sayre,	200	25	
John Howell,	200	24		a fifty out of Richard Mills’			
and a fifty from Isaac				lot.			
Willman.				John Jessup,	100	39	
Henry Pierson,	150	8		Mr. Smith, (Richard)	150	36	
Thomas Halsey,	300	14	23	Thomas Goldsmith,	100	21	
Isaac Willman	100	10		John Loom,	100	6	

OX PASTURE.

This was in two divisions, north and south, and must have been so designated rather later than the great and little plains, since the southern division of the ox pasture trenched upon the northern limits of the great field. The south division lay between Cooper's and Halsey's neck lanes on the south, and Captain's neck lane on the north. The north division lay between Captain's neck lane on the south, and the main highway to Shinnecock on the north—out of which tract, however, must be excluded thirty acres of parsonage land. The following order will add some light on this point, while it shows also that the eastern boundary of the ox pasture, both north and south divisions, was the town pond.

It was ordered "to erect a five rail fence to begin at a branch or creek of water belonging to Shinnecock bay, which divides the land of Major John Howell and Isaac Halsey Sr., at the west end of said plains, (Great) and so to run said fence Eastward on the North side of the highway which divides the North and South division commonly known by the name of the Ox pasture division, until it comes to range with the west line of ye parsonage land, and then to turn Northward to the So. West corner thereof, and thence on Eastward upon the South line of both pieces of said parsonage land unto the town pond, which fence is to be the north bound of said general field and east bounded by the said pond."

RESIDENCES EARLY AND PRESENT.

No one of our ancestors has done for Southampton what Col. Lyon Gardiner did for the town which

he assisted to bring into existence, viz., leave for future generations a record of the residences of the original settlers. Many changes in the course of two hundred and twenty-five years have, of course, obliterated some of the old landmarks, and the difficulty in no small one, to reconstruct at this time the town of 1650. Yet some waymarks are found scattered all along, by which, with other assistance, much can be done in solving this problem. The list of inhabitants in 1649, 1657, and 1698, which have been given, will go far to confirm and complete the results of investigation of the town records. We take the following as sure and reliable starting point; the facts are ascertained beyond all dispute.

ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE TOWN.

Obadiah Rogers lived on the residence of Capt. Albert Rogers, deceased, and this homestead has always been in the Rogers family.

Henry Pierson lived on the opposite corner where the church now stands, or it may be a little to the south on the homestead now owned by Mr. Lewis Hildreth.

Isaac Willman lived next north of the second church and on the home lot now belonging to Mr. Edwin Post.

James Herrick lived on what is now the homestead of Mrs. Hannah, widow of Capt. James Post. This house was probably a little south of the dwelling of Mrs. Post.

Thomas Topping, Sen., lived on what is now the residence of Mr. Albert Foster.

ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE STREET.

Edward Howell lived (probably) near where once stood the house of Mr. William P. Herrick—probably in the same house :—his homestead was bounded on the north by that of Thomas Sayre, and south by the parsonage which now is.

Thomas Sayre resided where his descendants still live, north of the Academy, and probably in the same dwelling, though one half of the house was added many years after his death.

The Jones family resided on what is now the residence of the heirs of Mr. Wm. T. Jones, and their homestead embraced also that of Mr. Edward Hunting, deceased.

Besides these a large number of residences of a later period have been ascertained from the town records, the result of which investigations will appear at length in the following plot of the main street of the village.

REMARKS IN EXPLANATION OF THE FOLLOWING PLOT.

The relative width of the lots fronting the main street, is very nearly preserved in the plot, from Gin Lane to the Meeting House Lane, on both sides of the street : but from this point northwards no such accuracy has been attempted, from want of sufficient data, and the design is merely to give the relative location of the residences in early and later times.

The placing of a [] in a lot is also not designed to mark the position of the house in that lot, but to indicate simply the fact of a residence *somewhere* in the same.

To the north, say of Robert Woolley, in 1648, the homesteads appear to have been larger than those south of this point, and therefore it has been impossible to indicate the exact locality of some who there resided. It is known that north of Manassah Kempton, on the same side of the street, lived James Hampton, who gave his homestead to his son-in-law, James Mappam. North of him lived Joshua Barnes. North of Barnes lived John Bishop in 1683.

After every attempt to make an accurate analysis of all the data furnished by the records, perfect certainty cannot in all cases be obtained—yet in the main the plot is believed to be correct in the location of the homes of our ancestors.

The west fork in the main street beginning at the residence of the late Capt. Austin Herrick, seems to have been laid out in 1712.

Previous to this the line on the west side of the street must have run directly from the South east corner of the burying ground to the South east corner of the homestead of Capt. A. Herrick.

LITTLE PLAINS.

GIN LANE.	SOU
Edward	
Sayre, 1865.	
Edward	Jonathan Raynor, [] 1676.
Sayre, 1865.	Richard Howell.
Isaac	Joseph Raynor, [] 1676.
Foster, 1865.	Arthur Howell, 1675, Ben Davis, 1675, [] Richard Howell, Sr. 1676.
Isaac	Richard Howell, Sen. 1676, Jedediah Howell, [] Christopher Foster, 1768, Joseph Foster, 1708.
Foster, [] 1865.	Nathan Jagger, Joseph Foster, 1698, Daniel Foster, 1708.
Wm. S.	John Howell, 1708. []
Pelletreau. 1865.	Edward Howell, 2d, 1657. [] Edward Howell, 3d, 1699.
Barney Green, [] 1865.	John Jessup. [] 1657.
TOLLSOME LANE.	NOR

EAST.

MAIN STREET.

TH.

ROAD TO THE BEACH. ~~125~~

Richard Smith, 1649,
Joseph Goodale, * 1698.

Edward
Sayre, 1865.

Nicholas

Ben Marshall, * 1720.

White, 1865.

Thurston Raynor, 1660.

Thomas Halsey, Jr., *

1657.

Nicholas
White, 1865.

Jonathan Raynor,

1657.

Nehemiah Howell,

1657.

Francis

HORSEMILL LANE.

Thomas Halsey 1st, and
son, Isaac Halsey
 1657.

Cook, 1865.

Widow Norris.

* The probable but not absolutely certain residence.

TH.

TOILSOME LANE.

William Mackie, 1865.	1657, Thomas Goldsmith, [] Edward Howell, 2nd, Joseph Howell, 1699.
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Charles Howell. 1865.	Windmill. [] 1650.
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Albert Foster, 1865.	Thomas Topping. □ 1657-1698, Wick family, 1700, Matthew Rogers, 1830.
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Mrs. Hannah Post [] 1865.	James Herrick. [] 1650.
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Edwin Post, [] 1865.	William Herrick, 1650. [] 2nd Church. Isaac Willinan [] 1650.
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George Herrick, [] 1865.	Ellis Cook, Thomas Stephens. []
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George Herrick, 1865.	Zerubbabel Phillips, Thomas Parvine, 1698, John White (very early), Edward Huntting, 1840.
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Mrs. E. P. Herrick, 1865.

Lewis Hildreth, [] 1865.	Henry Pierson. [] 1650. Church 1843.
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MEETING HOUSE LANE.

EAST.

MAIN STREET.

TH.

TOWN POND.

WEST.

MAIN STREET.


Adonijah Raynor, [] 1737.	F. Cook, [] 1865.
Major John [] Howell, 1657, *	
Joseph Howell, 1737, Silas Howell, 1780	E. Sayre, [] 1865.
Joseph Fordham, [] 1698.	Wm. Mackie, [] 1865.
.....	
Jonah Fordham, [] 1698.	John Allen, [] 1865.
John Cooper, [] 1678.	Henry White, [] 1865.
[] Parsonage.	[] Parsonage. 1865.
Nathan Herrick. [] 1748.	
.....	
[] Edward Howell, 1st, 1648.	Philetus Pierson, [] 1865.
Edmund Howell, 1656.	
Edward Howell, 1st, 1640, Edmund Howell, 1660-96	Henry Reeves, [] 1865.
Nathaniel Howell, Stephen Reeves,	
Edward Howell, 1st, 1640, Hugh Gelston, — Reeves.	Edward Reeves [] 1865.

JOB'S LANE, OR ACADEMY LANE.

* Not certain whether Major John Howell resided in 1657, on the lot of F. Cook or E. Sayre.

TH.

SOU

Albert Rogers, heirs <input type="checkbox"/> 1865.	William Rogers, Obadiah Rogers, 1648. <input type="checkbox"/>
Charles Howell, 1865.	Joseph Post, 1657. <input type="checkbox"/> Edward Howell, 2d, 1688. Jonah Howell, 1699. Zebulun Howell, 1775.
Josiah Foster, 1865. <input type="checkbox"/>	Samuel Butler <input type="checkbox"/> 1690.
Ben H. Foster, <input type="checkbox"/> 1865.	Thos. Burnett, <input type="checkbox"/> 1657. Abraham Cooper.
C. Pelletreau, 1860. W. S. Pelletreau. 1865. <input type="checkbox"/>	John Topping, John Gosmer, 1680. <input type="checkbox"/> John Woodruff.
F. S. Sayre, 1865. <input type="checkbox"/>	John Foster, 1657, Abraham Cooper. 1738. <input type="checkbox"/> Samuel Huntting. 1739.
 ROAD TO BRIDGE HAMPTON.	
Rhodes, 1864. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Jonas Bower, 1657.
Wm. Huntting. <input type="checkbox"/> 1865.	
George Post, <input type="checkbox"/> 1865.	Robert Woolley, <input type="checkbox"/> 1657.
George Post, 1865	Manassah Kempton (Pope's Lot.)
G. Post, 1865.	J. Rogers, 1860. <input type="checkbox"/>
Wm. S. Pelletreau, <input type="checkbox"/> 1865.	<input type="checkbox"/> James Hampton, James Mappam.
Jesse Halsey, <input type="checkbox"/> 1865.	
Wm. R. Post, <input type="checkbox"/> 1865.	
Jonathan Fithiau, <input type="checkbox"/> 1865.	
J. Fithian, 1865.	

EAST.

MAIN STREET.

NOR

TH.

Thomas Sayre 1648. Wm. N. Sayre,
[] 1865.

[]

.....
[] H. Rhodes, 1840.

.....
C. Parsons, 1865.

1755, Wm. White, | 1698, [] E. Halsey, 1865.
1764, Zeb. Cooper, | Maltby.

[] Ephraim White, 1698, D. Fordham,
1865, []
[] John Halsey, 1756,

John Gosmer, 1659, Fred. Howell,
[] 1865.
John Topping, 1660,

[] Isaac Halsey, 1698, Wm. T. Jones, 1860.
[]
[] Chapman family, 1840,

Jones family, Wm. T. Jones,
1860. []
[] 1648.

[] Jones as above, [] Ed. Hunting,
1840.
[] Matthew Howell.

HUNTTING'S LANE.

[] John Jagger, G. White,
[] 1865.

Wm. Russell, Burying
Ground.
Obadiah Sale,
Caleb Heathcote.

John Laughton, Wm. Fowler,
[] 1865.
[]

John Laughton,
Harriet R. Halsey, [] 1865.

A. Herrick,
1860. []

[Main Street here turns to the
North-west and divides into two
branches.]

TH.

Cornelius Voncke, a Dutch shoemaker lived where Mr. Thomas Warren lives. He died, and his wife sold the homestead to Edward White, June 7, 1682, and on June 14, 1682, Edward White sold the same to William Mason.

North of him on the west street running by the swamp in 1679, lived Richard Painter; and north of his house a road was laid out in 1682, running at an angle of about 60° from this street to the hill street or main highway to the hills of Shinnecock.

West of Voncke, from 1646 to 1684, Thomas Cooper resided.

John Tennison for a time, about 1668, resided on what is now the corner lot of Capt. Thomas Royce on the hill.

South of this, about where is the residence of James Pierson, deceased, in 1698, lived James Cooper.

Thomas Goldsmith removed to Killingworth, Ct., where his uncle John Goldsmith resided.

John Ogden removed to Elizabeth, N. J., before 1667.

Obadiah Sale removed to Boston.

Edmund Howell, in a deed of date about 1696, is spoken of as then residing in Cape May Co., N. J.

Thomas Hildreth died, leaving widow Hannah and a number of young children, names not given. At the time of his death his eldest son Joseph appears to have arrived at the age of manhood, and inherited the homestead at Flying Point. But afterwards either Joseph or *his* son Joseph lived on what is now the residence of William Woolley, the grandfather of Mr. William Woolley, now living.

About 1650, Thomas Topping gives to his son-

in-law, James Herrick, a lot of land on his front, about two rods wide, for a house lot. He lived on what is now the homestead of Mr. Albert Foster. At this time, probably, and certainly in 1681, John Jessup lived on what is now the residence of the widow of Capt. James Post : for in 1681 John Jessup sells this homestead to James Herrick. North of this, where some shops or wood houses of Mr. Edwin Post now stand, must have been the site of the second church. North of the church was the Court House, and in the rear the Jail. Still north of these, on the present homestead of Mr. Edwin Post, was the residence of Isaac Willman. Next to this was the house of Ellis Cook, now Mr. George Herrick's. Then next north lived John White very early, and north of him, embracing the present homestead of Mr. Lewis Hildreth, and Mrs. Phebe, widow of Dr. John P. Herrick, was the residence of Henry Pierson.

The house lot of William Russell was sold to Obadiah Sale in 1678, bounded N. by home lot of John Laughton, E. by the street, S. by the home lot of John Jagger, and W. by the highway leading to North Sea. Obadiah Sale sells this homestead to George Heathcote, and it was afterwards purchased of Heathcote by the town for a burying ground and is still so used.

1676. Richard Howell exchanges a lot laid out for a home lot of four acres, bounded N. by home lot of Joseph Raynor, S. by home lot of Mrs. Raynor or Jonathan Raynor, (R. Howell bought this of John Lum) for six acres of Ben Davis' which he had

of Arthur Howell and which were next to and south of Richard Howell's home lot.

Arthur Howell and Hannah his wife, sell his home lot and house to Ben. Davis, May 2, 1675, which lies between Joseph Raynor and Richard Howell's, containing six acres. Arthur Howell removed to Sagabonach.

We will add some statements communicated to the author, concerning the residences during the better half of the last century, by Mr. Charles Pelletreau, now deceased.

South of Mr. Isaac Foster's house was the residence of Obadiah Howell.

North of Mr. Isaac Foster lived Nathan Jagger.

South of Mr. Nicholas White lived Hugh Raynor, and James his son, lived in the present residence of Mr. White.

North of Mr. White lived Benjamin Marshall.

North of Horsemill lane lived Adonijah Raynor.

South of the house of Mr. Barney Green lived John Howell. Deacon Thomas Jessup erected and occupied this house of Mr. Green. A windmill once stood on the South-west corner of the lot of Capt. Charles Howell, which lies south of the homestead of Mr. Albert Foster. Stephen Howell lived on the present residence of Mr. Edwin Halsey.

Jeremiah Jagger lived on the present residence of Capt. George White. East of the homestead of Capt. Barney Green, deceased, lived John Fowler, Esq. Caleb Cooper lived on the present residence of Mr. Sherder. Charles Cooper lived on the place of the late Sylvanus Marshall. Dr. Smith lived on

the place of Mr. William Pelletreau, deceased. Joshua Sayre lived north of the present home of Mr. Caleb Halsey. Stephen Sayre lived on the present homestead of Mr. Jackson, but afterward removed from the town.

Elias Foster lived on the present homestead of Mr. Peter Fournier. John Foster, one of the convention to adopt the constitution of the United States, lived on the present homestead of Mr. Lewis Hildreth. Dea. Samuel Howell lived on the homestead now of Mr. Jeremiah Squires.

To complete the list of present residences in the main street from the fork in the road opposite the burying ground, northwards on the trapezoidal tract of land which forms the fork, lives on the end fronting the south, the widow of the late Capt. Austin Herrick. On the east side north of Mrs. Herrick lives Capt. Daniel Jagger and north of him Capt. Henry Halsey, and still north of him Miss Sayre. On the west side of the same lines Mrs. Age Halsey. On the east side of the east branch of the main street line, successively advancing northwards, the widow of Jonathan Fithian, Esq., (as in the plot before given) Charles Bishop, Caleb Halsey, — Jackson, Peter Fournier, James Bishop, William Jagger, and Lewis Jagger. On the west side of the same branch live Mrs. Lewis Sanford, Albert Jagger, Albert Reeves and Francis Bishop. On the south end of a tract of land between the two branches aforesaid, and fronting south live Mr. Lewis Bonden, on the west, and Mr. John Burnett to the east of him. On the west side of the west

branch, north of Capt. William Fowler (as in the above plot) lives Mrs. Harriet R. Halsey, Mr. E. Wines Payne, and Captain Samuel McCorkle. On the east side of the same lines, Mr. David Jagger.

CHAPTER IX.

INDIANS—FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THEM —PURCHASE OF THEIR LANDS—LEASE OF SHINNECOCK AND THE HILLS—SALE OF SHINNECOCK HILLS.

AT the time of the settlement of Southampton, five tribes of Indians were living in its vicinity. The tract of land originally settled was purchased of the Shinnecoeks, leaving part of their lands still in their possession. The remainder of their territory was afterwards purchased, and the western boundary of the town then was on the borders of the Poosapatuck, or Poosapatuck and Patchogue tribes, and the northern on the borders of the Peaconies. To the east roamed the Montauk, the royal tribe of the Island whose chief, Wyandanch, a man of noble character, exercised supreme authority over the whole thirteen tribes who occupied the Island. The aggregate proportion of these tribes is now unknown, though collateral facts confirmed by tradition afford good evidence of its being very great.

The Montauks are said to have been the most numerous and powerful. Tradition has it, that in early times when drawn out in "Indian file" the warriors of the Shinnecock tribe extended from Shinnecock gate to the town—this being about two miles would

give them at least 2000 adult men—but 200 seems far more probable. Nowedanah, a brother of Wyandanch, was the chief of the Shinnecoeks, as appears in the deed of sale of East Hampton.

There is no reason to suppose the Indians on the east end differed in character from those on the main—they were bold, hardy and warlike. Yet never once was there any armed collision or serious disturbance of the peaceful relations initiated at the settlement of the town. There were indeed, at times, ominous threats and rumors, but they all originated in the machinations of the natives on the main, or, there is some reason to believe, of the Dutch in New York. This friendly feeling was owing partly to the fact of the fair and equitable treatment they universally received from the English; and partly from the peculiar circumstances of the natives themselves. The Montauks on the east, and the Shinnecoeks on the west, had been harassed by incursions of the Narragansetts of Rhode Island, and were glad to enter into a treaty with the English for mutual protection. It will be seen from the Indian deed of 1640, given in the appendix, that this stipulation was made with the whites as a part of the consideration in the sale of the land. This understanding between the Indians and the English went far to secure peace within their borders.

The amicable relations between the two races was seriously threatened in 1653, when the Narragansetts, perhaps allied emissaries of the Dutch, endeavored to seduce the Indians on the east end of Long Island into a combination with them to exterminate all the

white settlers. In this they were unsuccessful, although the apprehensions of the English were greatly excited, and for some time unusual care was taken to guard against a sudden attack.

Mr. Prime, Hist. of L. I., says: "The conduct of the Long Island Indians towards the whites, is without a parallel in the history of this country. It was to be expected that individual acts of aggression would occur on the part of a barbarous people, for real or supposed injuries. But even these were rare; and the Indians always showed themselves willing to submit to an impartial investigation, and just decision of alleged wrongs."

From Records of Particular Courts at Hartford, Ct., Liber 2, p. 99, as published in Hist. Magazine, by Mr. Charles J. Hoadley, we take the following:

"A perticular Court [at Hartford] May 11th, 1657.

MAGISTRATES.

Jno Webster Esq Gournor
 Mr Wells Deputy
 Mr Cullick
 Mr Clarke
 Mr Failcoat
 Mr. Ogden
 uth
 Mr Allin &
 Wm Wadsworth

"Vpon examination of Wigwagub, hee confessed that hee was hyred to burne Mrs. Howell's house, by two Indians one Awabag, whoe pmised him one gun: and Agagoneagu who promised him 7s 6d and hee said Auwegenum did know hee was to burne the house two dayes before it was done—and that himselfe and the three Indiaus were together when he was hyred, but Auwegenum did uot heere their discourse, but Auwabag told Auweganum of it afterward.

“Vppon consideration of the motion made from or friends at Southampton for the prsence, countenance and assistance of 20 men from vs, and considering their sad distressed present state by reason of the insolent and insuffrable outrage of some heathen vpon that Iland and neare that plantation by fyering seuerall dwelling houses to the vndoing of seuerall members of this Collony.

“This Court order that there shall be 20 men prssed forthuth to goe ouer to their assistance as the case may require together uth necessary pruision & Amunition uch are to bee taken out of the seurall Townes in the pportion following :

Hartford-----

Windzor-----

Wethersf-----

Farmington--

Midltown-----

Sea Brooke---

Pequett-----

These men to have 25 lb of powder & 50 lb of Bullets.”

The only other occurrence of this kind which happened in Southampton was the murder of Mrs. Thomas Halsey, in 1649, which caused some apprehension of a general insurrection against the English. A messenger was immediately sent to the magistrates to summon Wyandanch to appear before them. “His counselors fearing that he would be summarily condemned to death by way of retaliation, advised him not to obey the summons. Before he expressed his own opinion, he submitted the case to Mr. Gardiner, who happened to be lodging in his wigwam that same night. By his advice

he set out immediately for Southampton, Mr. G. agreeing to remain as a hostage to the tribe, for the safety of their beloved chief. With amazing celerity, he not only accomplished the journey of twenty-five miles, but actually apprehended on his way, and delivered to the magistrates, the murderers of the woman ; who, instead of being his own subjects, proved to be Pequot Indians from the main ; some of whom were generally lurking on the Island for the purpose of promoting disturbances between the natives and the new settlers. These men being sent to Hartford, were there tried, convicted, and executed."

The only allusion to this murder found in the records is as follows :

"I the subscriber, namely, Thomas Halsey do witness that at the time of the trouble in this town of Southampton by reason of murther committed by the Indians ; at a great assembly of the Indians for the settling of matters in fine, I saw Mandush (who was a man reputed and acknowledged generally by all Indians for those parts to be the great Sachem's son of Shinnecock) cut up a turf of ground in Southampton and delivering it to Wyandanch, gave up all his right and interest unto him. And he the said Mandush with many other of the chief of Shinnecock Indians, as ancient men did manifest their consent and that they were contented by their ordinary sign of stroking Wyandanch on the back and since that time the said Wyandanch hath acted upon the aforesaid interest given to him as by letting and disposing of lands at Quaquanantuck and

elsewhere. And I never heard any deny Wyandanch his right and propriety in the premises until of late. And this I am ready to depose when thereunto called. Witness my hand the 19 day of September 1666."

"THOMAS HALSEY."

"I the subscriber namely Thomas Sayre do also witness all that his above testified by Thos Halsey except only the delivery of the turf and further that when Mandush gave up his right to Wyandanch, and stroked him on the back, Mandush also told Wyandanch that nou he uould be all one dog. And this I am ready to depose when I am thereunto called. Witness my hand this 19 day of September 1666."

"THOMAS SAYRE."

Confirmation of this relinquishment of the fee of the land, similar perhaps to that under William the Norman, in England, that, according to the feudal system, the barons should hold their tenures of the King, is found in some documents which Weany, Sunk Squa (or the royal Squaw, or Squaw Regent, in court parlance) the widow of Wyandanch unites in signing with the Shinnecoeks.

As to their religious belief, it has been found impossible to ascertain any information from the living representatives of the Shinnecock tribe. But Lyon Gardiner, the chronicle of East Hampton, has left on record a statement in reference to the Montauks, who, doubtless, differed in nothing in this respect from other Long Island tribes. As

no man was better qualified than he, the worthy friend of the noble Wyandanch, we give his notes entire.

“ They were, as I have before remarked, Polytheists. They had gods in great numbers ; many of lesser influence, having particular charges, and two of exalted degree, the good and evil Deity, having a general superintendence and control, as well over all other gods as over men. There was a god of the four corners of the earth, and the four seasons of the year ; another of the productions of the earth ; another of the elements ; one of the day and night ; and a god of the hearth, the family and domestic relations. The great, good, and supreme Deity they called Caulkluntoowut, which signifies one possessed of supreme power. The great evil spirit was named Mutchesumetook which signifies evil power. They worshipped and offered sacrifices to these gods at all times. They had small idols or images which they believed knew the will of the gods and a regular Priesthood by whom these idols were consulted. The priests were called Powawows, or Powwas, and declared to the people what the gods required of them. When dances and feasts should be made ; when presents should be given to the old people ; when sacrifices should be offered to the gods, and of what kind. These Powwas pretended to hold intercourse with the gods in dreams, and with the evil spirits in particular, who appeared to them under different forms, and by voices in the air. These were the Medicine-men. They administered to the sick ; relieved those afflicted with evil spirits and

poison, and by incantations and charms, protected the people from all harm. Subject to the Powwas' influence, neither fire could burn them nor water drown them ; nor could they receive any injury whatever. The most savory sacrifice made to the great Deity was the tail or fin of the whale, which they roasted. The leviathan, from which it was taken, was at times found east upon the sea-shore, and then a great and prolonged Powow or Religious Festival was held. At these festivals great efforts were supposed to be necessary to keep the Evil One without the circle of their incantations. His presence, it was believed, would defeat the object of the Powwas in the procurement of the favor and particular regard of the good deity. Violent gesticulations, loud yells, and laborious movements of the limbs and body, with distortion of the features, were continued until the excitement produced approached to madness. When the Evil Spirit was supposed to be subjugated, the dance and the feast commenced. It is among the Indian traditions, that the existence of the Evil Spirit was evidenced by his having, when driven from the feast, left the imprint of his foot upon a granite rock on Montauk, and made three holes in the ground, at regular distances, where he alighted, in three several leaps from the stone on which he had stood, and then disappeared.

“They believed in a future state of existence, that their souls would go westward a great distance, and many moons journey, to a place where the spirits of all would reside, and where, in the presence of their great Sawwonnuntow, beyond the setting sun,

the brave and the good would exercise themselves in pleasurable singing, in feasting, hunting, and dancing forever. The coward, the traitor, the liar and the thief, were also there, but the enjoyments of the favored Sawwonnuntow only added to the pain of the punishments visited upon the misdeeds of the wicked. Servile labor, so painful to and so much despised by the Indian, was the allotment of the sinful. The making a canoe with a round stone, and the carrying water in a wicker basket were among the perplexing exercises of those who had sacrificed the happiness of their future existence to the will of Mutchesumetoo or the Evil power."

No more hopeless fate than this, the classical student will observe, was awarded by the grim Rhadamanthus to Sisyphus Tautalus, or the daughters of Danaus.

In 1641 the General Court passed a law making it penal to sell any instrument of war, namely, guns, powder, bullets, lead, swords or matches to the Indians, and also against selling any liquor to the same. A second law was afterwards passed, allowing certain specified parties to trade with them discreetly in these things.

For many years after the settlement the Indians derived their subsistence, like their brethren in other parts of the country, chiefly from hunting and fishing. But gradually adopting the civilized life, for generations past, they have cultivated sufficient land to supply their wants, together with the wealth they have drawn from the adjacent waters. They are

now generally provided with comfortable homes, and maintain a school in their midst, and two small churches.

As before stated, the first purchase from the Indians was made on Dec. 13th, 1640. Then the Quaquanantuck or Quogue purchase of which no record appears in the town records. Thirdly, Topping's purchase of land west of Quogue, effected April 10, 1662, and finally a re-purchase of the whole town, Aug. 16, 1703, the deeds of all which will be found in the appendix.

LEASE OF SHINNECOCK TO THE INDIANS.

In order to settle all disputes which had arisen concerning the title to the land of the town, and quiet the Indians in their apprehensions at the disappearance of their hunting grounds, as before stated, a convention of the whites and Indians was held at Southampton, Aug. 16, 1703. In addition to the re-purchase of the town, the whites gave to the Indians the following lease of Shinnecock and the hills:

“This indenture made between the Trustees of the commonalty of the Town of Southampton in the County of Suffolk and province of New York on Island of Nassau on the one part, and Pomquama, Chice, and Manaman and their people belonging to Shinnecock of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Trustees of the Town aforesaid, by and with one full consent and agreement for divers good, causes them thereunto moving, and one ear of Indian corn annually to be paid to the Trustees of said

Town for the time being, yearly, and every year, upon the first day of November, and for and upon the condition and proviso hereafter expressed, have demised, granted, and to farm letten, and by these presents do demise, grant, let, and let to farm unto the said Pomquama, Chice, Manaman, and their people abovesaid, all that their certain tract of land lying within the bounds of Southampton aforesaid, called by the name of Shinnecock and Sebonac, bounded west by Canoe place, alias Niamug, and bounded southward by Shinnecock Bay, and eastward by a line running from the head of Shinnecock Creek to the north-west corner of James Cooper's Close, and from thence northwardly to the westward part of Jonathan Raynor's land, at Sebonac old ground, and from thence on a direct line to a place called the warehouse by the North Bay, and on the north by the said Bay; meadows, marshes, grass, herbage, feeding and pasturage, timber, stone, and convenient highways only excepted, with all and singular the privileges and advantages of plowing and planting, and timber for firing and fencing, and all other conveniences and benefits whatsoever, excepting what before is excepted to the only use and behoof of the said Indians, their heirs and successors, for one thousand years thence next ensuing the date hereof: Provided always the said Indians do not keep nor cause to be kept, any part or parcel of the said land within fence or enclosed from the last of October to the first of April, from year to year, during the whole term aforesaid; and for the full confirmation hereof, the parties have inter-

changeably set their hands and seals in Southampton aforesaid, this sixteenth of August, Anno Dom. 1703.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of Stephen Bouer, Arthur Davis, Benjamin Marshall, Thomas Stephens, Gersham Culver, John Maltby, Daniel Halsey, Hezekiah Howell, Abraham Howell, Jekemiah Scott, Joseph Fordham, Josiah Howell, Joseph Howell, *Trustees.*”

Immediately after the above lease is recorded in, the town records the following :

“ We, the trustees within named, according to the town’s former agreement with the said Indians of Shinnecock, do hereby grant liberty to them and theirs, to cut flags, bulrushes, and such grass as they usually make their mats and houses of, and to dig ground nuts, mowing lands excepted, anywhere in the bounds of the township of Southampton aforesaid, as witnesseth our hands and seals this 16th day of August, 1703.

Witness :

Josiah Howell, Abraham Howell, Stephen Bouyer, Arthur Davis, Benjamin Marshall, Joseph Howell, Daniel Halsey, Hezekiah Howell, John Maltby, Jekemiah Scott, Joseph Fordham, Thomas Stephens, Gersham Calver, *Trustees.*”

Acknowledged same day before John Wheeler, Justice.

SALE OF SHINNECOCK HILLS IN 1861.

By a special act of legislature, the Indians, in 1859, were empowered to sell and did sell to the proprietors, all their rights to the Shinnecock hills which they possessed (or their children were to pos-

sess) by the above lease of 1703, in consideration of having in themselves the fee of Shinnecock neck. On Feb. 19, 1861, the hills were sold by the proprietors at public auction, for \$6,250, and purchased by a company of Southampton people, chiefly for purposes of pasturage. In the advertisement for the sale occurs the following: "Situated in the central part of said Town, and extending from Peconic Bay on the north, to Shinnecock Bay on the south, and containing about 3200 acres. The Indian claim and interest in these lands have been recently extinguished by agreement with the Indians, and by the consent and ratification of the Legislature of the State of New York, so that the title to the property is now undisputed and indisputable. A considerable portion of the land is of good quality, ready for the plough, and susceptible of being converted into fine farms. The remainder is well adapted to sheep and cattle grazing, to which the whole tract has been exclusively devoted for many years."

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY CUSTOMS — WHALING — BURYPING GROUNDS—MISCELLANEOUS.

MANY of the customs and peculiarities of our forefathers have already been noticed in various portions of this work, so that but little remains to say on this point. Like their friends in New England, it appears from the records, that they for a time abandoned the use of the names of months and days as given in the calendar ; dating an event, e.g. on the 7th day of the week of the 4th month, instead of Saturday, June 4th. This custom originated from conscientious scruples against the use of names of heathen origin.

In an old collection of almanacs published in Cambridge, Mass., from 1671 to 1686, inclusive, the year commenced with March 1st, and ended Feb. 28th. With 1687, and since that time, the year was reckoned to begin with Jan. 1st. There is strong evidence that the people of Southampton in 1644, and *generally*, reckoned the commencement of the year with March 1st. See the two orders in Chapter IV. in reference to the combination with Connecticut. This is confirmed by two orders recorded in Chapter II., in reference to the laying out

of the present site of the village into house lots. The first, dated 23rd of the 1st, (which was March) 1648, appointed a meeting of the town, etc., the second order dated March 27, 1648, declares the result of the deliberation. The dates of these two orders, since we must reasonably hold they were both in the same year, prove the year, according to their reckoning, to have commenced on the first of March.

On the other hand the date of the instrument of the "Disposall of the Vessell" March 10, 1639; their attempt at a settlement westward at Cow Bay, although there is a discrepancy of a year in the Dutch and London records, is fixed at May, 1640, by irrefragible evidence, and it would seem that at least this document is dated according to the custom which is said to have prevailed in England until 1752, of reckoning the year to begin with March 25. We cannot account otherwise for a year that would be lost by the settlers, whereas everything goes to show that on leaving the western part of the Island, they came almost immediately to this place.

The sabbath was reckoned to begin at sunset of Saturday, and ended with sunsetting of Sunday.

Whether the autumnal thanksgiving now customary through the country, was kept in early times here, as it was in New England, is not known. But that occasional fast days were observed, we may refer from an anecdote of some old worthy long departed, who wished a certain fast on account of a long drought, might be deferred one day until he

had gathered in some hay that was ready for the barn ! There was some faith at least in the efficacy of prayer.

The old English custom of having the Yale or Christmas log, was retained in some families, at least, until the old fashioned wide fire-places went out of vogue. This was an unusually large hickory back log which was cut and selected for this purpose in the woods, and took its place on Christmas morning, though it was not customary, as in England, to preserve the charred remains for lighting the next year's christmas fire.

Another singular custom prevailed which arose in England from the fact that the bakers there, when they came to supply their customers on Christmas morning, presented to the children little dough-boys fried as "dough-nuts." These dough children were to commemorate the anniversary of our Savior's birth. In course of time the customers took the hint and prepared these delicate sweets for their children themselves, and deposited them in the little stockings suspended in the chimney corner for the friendly visits of St. Nicholas.

WHALING SQUADRON.

From various scattered records, it appears that the number of whales that in a year drifted on the coast, have been considerable. How soon the settlers procured boats and tackle for capturing them on the ocean, is not known.

The following lists are given, copied from the town records :

“ March 7, 1644. Yt is ordered by this present Court that yff by the providence of God there shall bee hencefoorth within the bounds of this plantacon any whale or whales Cast vp for the prevention of Disorder yt is Consented vnto that there shall be foure Wards in this Towne eleaven persons in each ward. And by lott two of each ward (when any such whale shall be cast vp] shall be employd for the Cutting out of the sayd whale who for their paynes shall haue a Double share, And every Inhabitant with his child ôr servant that is above sixteen years of age shall haue in the Division of the other part an equall proportion provided that such person when yt falls into his ward a sufficient man to be imployed aboute yt.

“ And yt is further agreed upon that there shall be in each ward eleven persons.”

“ FFOR YE FIRST WARD.”

William Barnes, Geo. Wood, Thomas Cooper, Richard Stratton, Job Sayre, Thomas Burrnett, John White, William Mulford, Thomas Halsey, Junr., Thomas Talmage, Senr. & Mr. Johnes.

“ FFOR YE SECOND WARD.”

Richard Jacques, Thomas Talmage, Junr., Mr. Peirson, Robert Rose, Mr. Gosmer, Thomas Halsyedeur, Mr. Stanborough, Richard Barrett, Richard Post, Thomas Tomson & Robart Talmage.

“ FFOR YE THIRD WARD.”

Richard Gosmer, Arthur Bostock, Henry Peirson, John Hande, Thomas Hildreth, John Mulford, John

Moore, Ellis Cooke, Robert Bonde, ffulk Davis & Mr. Howe.

“FFOR YE FOURTH WARD.”

John Cooper, Senr., Wm. Hedges, John Cooper, Junr., John Cory, Mr. Howell, Mr. Odell, John Howell, Richard Smith, & Thomas Sayre.

SQUADRONS FOR CUTTING UP WHALES THAT MIGHT DRIFT UP UPON THE SHORES. 1653.

FIFTIES. FIRST SQUADRON.

3	Mr. Richard Smith
4	Mr. Rainor
3	Mr. Odell
2	John Lum
1	John Jagger
1	Jonas Bowre
2	Joseph Rainer
3	Thomas Halsey
4	John Howell
3	Jonas Wood
1	Barth'l'mew Smith
3	Christopher Foster
1	The Miller [Wm Ludlam]

THIRD SQUADRON.

3	Capt. Topping [Thos.]
3	Mr. Fordham
2	Ellis Cook

FIFTIES SECOND SQUADRON.

4	Mr. Howell [Edward, Sen]
2	Mr. Gosmer [John]
2	Richard Post
2	Thomas Vale (?)
1	Thomas Wood
2	Samuel Dayton
2	Robert Merbin
3	Mr. Johnes
3	Thomas Cooper
3	Mr. Stansborough
2	Joshua Barnes
1	John Bishop
2	Thomas Hildreth
1	John Oldfields
1	Mr. Hampton [James]

FOURTH SQUADRON.

2	Thomas Goldsmith
3	Thomas Halsey
2	Edward Howell Jr.
2	John Jessup

FIFTIES. THIRD SQUADRON.

Continued.

- 3 John White
- 3 Henry Pierson
- 1 John Cooper Jr.
- 3 Mr. Howell [Edward Sen.]
- 4 Thomas Sayre
- 3 Mr. Gosmer [John]
- 3 William Rogers
- 3 Thomas Burnett
- 1 Thomas Post.

FIFTIES. FOURTH SQUADRON.

Continued.

- 3 Richard Barrett
- 3 Mr. Topping
- 3 Mr. Fordham
- 4 Mr. Field
- 2 Isaak Willman
- 3 John Cooper Sen.
- 1 Widdow Briggs.

“A LIST OF YEINHABITANTS YT ARE TO CUTT WHALES.”

(This list shows the residences very clearly. It occurs immediately after an entry dated 1657, but the list is not dated.)

Mr. Rainer ; Tho. Halsey, Jun'r ; Tho. X Sen'r ; Mr. ffordham ; Joseph ffordham ; John Coop [er] ; Edw. Howell ; Tho. Sayre ; Isack Halsey—10.

Tho. Coop [er] ; Ben. Davis ; Sam. Johnes ; Jon ; Jagger ; Wm. Russell ; ffran. Sayre ; Jon. Laugh-ton ; Dan. Sayre ; John Bpp (Bishop) Josh. Barnes—10.

Mr. Hampton ; Rob. Woolley, Jonas Bowre, Jon. ffoster ; Jon. Woodruff ; Tho. Burnett ; Left. Post ; Ob. Rogers, Hen. Pierson, En. Phillips—10.

John White ; Ellis Cook ; Jack Willman ; Ja. Herick ; Tho. Topping ; Capt. Topping ; Jon. Topping ; Per. Stanboro, Tho. Goldsmith ; Jon. Jessup—10.

Edw. Howell, Xto. Foster ; Ri. Howell ; Joseph ffoster ; Ben. ffoster ; Jos. Rainer ; Hen. Ludlam ; Joseph Ludlam ; An. Ludlam, Ar. Howell—10.

Sam. Clark ; Xto Lupton ; Mr. Scott ; Jon. Rose ; R. Smith ; Ben. Haines ; Tho. Shaw ; G. Harris ; John Davis ; Mr. Jennings—10.

March 23d, 1667, the town was divided into six squardrons to cut up dead whales, as follows :

FIRST SQUADRON.

Mr. Rainer, Thomas Halsey, Jr., Thomas Halsey, Sen., Joseph Rainer, Richard Howell, Capt. Howell, [John] Christopher Foster, Joseph Foster, Benjamin Foster, Edward Howell.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Mr. Fordham, Joseph Fordham, John Jessup, Thomas Goldsmith, John Cooper, Thomas Topping, Capt. Topping, John Topping, Peregrine Stanbrough, James Herrick.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Isaac Willman, Edmund Howell, Ellis Cook, Ensign Phillips, John White, Henry Peirson, Obadiah Rogers, Lieut. Post, Thomas Cooper, Thomas Sayre.

FOURTH SQUADRON.

Isaac Halsey, Thomas Burnett, John Woodruff, John Foster, Jonas Bowre, Samuel Johnes, Ben. Davis, Henry Ludlam, Anthony Ludlam, Joseph Ludlam.

FIFTH SQUADRON.

John Jagger, Mr. Laughton, William Russell, Robert Woolley, Mr. Hampton, Joshua Barnes, John Bishop, Daniel Sayre, Francis Sayre, Arthur Howell.

SIXTH SQUADRON.

John Rose, Christopher Lupton, Richard Smith, George Harris, Mr. Scott, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Shaw, Ben. Haines, Mr. Jennings, John Davis.

It will be noticed that these squadrons of 1667, are formed of men in order of their residences. Beginning at the south-end of the town, the first squadron embraces all the men as far as the old house lot next south of the residence of Barney Green. The second squadron includes the men who lived thence northward to the present residence of Mrs. Hannah Post. The third includes the men who lived northward to Job's lane. The fourth thence northward to Hunting's lane. The fifth embraced all who dwelt north of this lane. The sixth embraced all the North Sea men.

It was customary, later, to fit out expeditions of several whale boats, and cruise along the coast in the whaling season, and camp out during the night. These expeditions did not usually consume more than a week or two on any one voyage. Indians were often employed by the whites on these expeditions, the latter furnishing boats and whaling gear, and the former receiving a certain proportion of the oil for their services.

The following order is suggestive of the bountiful provisions of nature, ere man had thinned her exuberant resources :

“Feb. 9th, 1645. Yt is ordered by the General Court that yf by the providence of God, there shall bee henceforth cast up within the limits of this towne of Southampton any whale or whales, or any

part or piece of a whale, that noe man shall presume to take or carry any part thereof, upon the forfeiture of twentie shillings and to stand to the further censure of the Cort, without order from the Magistrate or Magistrates. And whosoever shall finde or espie eyther whale or whales or any part or peece of a whale, cast up, upon notice given unto the Magistrate or Magistrates, shall have for his paynes allowed unto him five shillings, but yf yt shall be by the Magistrate or whom he shall appoint, adjudged not to be worth five shillings, then the sayd parties which shall give information, shall have yt for his paynes. And that from yeare to yeare the Marshall give notice after any form or according to his discretion, unto two persons in whose ward by turne yt shall belong or appertaine. And yt is further ordered that yf any shall finde a whale or any peece thereof upon the Lord's day then the aforesaid shillings shall not be due or payable."

(This last clause appears to be a very shrewd thrust at "moon-ing" on the beach on Sundays.)

BURYING GROUNDS.

These are numerous, and indicate a rapid colonizing of the inhabitants over the territory embraced in the town. There are two in the village, one at North Sea, one at Wickapogue, one at Watermill, two at Mecox, two in Sagg, two in Bridge Hampton, one at Scuttle Hole, and others west of the village of Southampton. Of these the oldest is that known as the South end burying ground, in the village of

Southampton, the earliest record concerning which is as follows :

“January 5th, 1665. The overseers have agreed with James Herrick that hee shall have one acre of land at the reare of his home lott in consideration of a foot uay for people upon his lott to the burying place where the towne have one acre for that use, & James Herrick is to have the herbidge of it.”

The earliest graves here have no stones to mark them, unless they have fallen and been covered by the soil and overgrowing vegetation,—there is not a monument, indeed, to mark the spot where a single one of the first settlers was buried. The graves of their children, the men of the second generation, however, are marked with tombstones still standing.

Three different varieties of stone were used—the blue slate, so common in the old cemeteries of New England, a red sandstone that quite well withstands the ravages of time, and a grey sandstone, which, on the contrary, very poorly preserves its original inscriptions. Most of the graves have now become level with the ground, and many of the monuments covered with mosses. The inscriptions even of some are fast becoming illegible, so that it seems a work of charity to preserve here the remembrance of our ancestors for future generations. The following are copies of the inscriptions of all the stones that are visible in the older portion of the yard. Those marked with a * have, in addition to the epitaph, the family arms engraved upon them. Some are surmounted with the conventional cherub of the old graveyards, and others by skull and cross-bones.

“ Here lyes ye reverent Joseph Whiting who died April 7 1723 in ye 82nd year of his age.

“ Here lyes the body of Mrs Rebecca Whiting, wife to Mr Joseph Whiting aged 63 years 2 months deceased April 21st, 1726.

“ * Here Lyeth the body of Coll Matthew Howell, and one of the House of Representatives for their Majesties province of New York. Deceased May the 4th Anno 1706 *Ætas-sua-55*.

“ Here lies the body of Mr Samuel Whiting who died July ye 12th 1729 in ye 40th year of his age.

“ Here lies the body of Abigail Halsey aged 26 years who died the 10th of October 1696.

“ Here lyes Buried ye body of Mrs Hannah Halsey, wife to Capt Isaac Halsey who died Augst 29th Anno Domini 1723 aged 62 years.

“ In memory of Capt Isaac Halsey who died May ye 18th A. D 1757 in ye 97th year of his age.

“ Here lyeth the body of Timothy Halsey who dyed July the 12th 1723 about 20 year of his age.

“ Here lyeth the body of Robert Patton which deceased on the 12th day of May 1700. * * *

“ Here lyeth buried the body of Capt Thomas Stephens aged about 51 years. Departed this life November ye 26th 1701.

“ Here lyes ye body of Sarah Malbey daughter of Mr John and Mrs Susanna Malby who decd September ye 8th 1723 in ye 19th year of her age.

“ Here lies Interred the body of Mr John Malby who died June 27th 1706 aged 33 years.

“ Here lyeth the body of Bethia Coper wife of Mr

* * * Coper who died January the 14th Anno 1706-17 *Ætas-sua*-27.

“ Here lies buried the body of Mrs Mehetable Herrick who decd July 17th 1734 aged 60 years.

“ * Here lies ye body of Mr William Herrick Esqr who departed this life August the 19th Anno 1708 *Ætas-sua*-54.

“ Here lyes ye body of Susannah Howell aged 83 years. Died March ye 24th 1711.

“ * 1696 here lies the body of Major John Howell deceased November aged 71.

“ Here lies interred ye body of ye reverend Mr John Tailor who died August ye 10 1701 aged 23 years.

“ * 1692 Mr John Howell aged 44 years and dyed in March the 8th.

“ In memory of Lieut. Hezekiah Howell died Dec. ye 4th 1744 in the 68th year of his age.

“ Daniel Foster decd Nov ye 5th 1744 aged 68 years. Phil. 1st : 21st.

“ Interred here lyes the blessed Remains
Of one who did with Freedom die,
To be relieved from all his pains,
And dwell with God Eternally.

“ Here Lyes buried ye body of Mrs Phebe Howell wife of Lieut. Hezekiah Howell who died July 16th Anno Domini 1732 aged 62 years.

“ Here was layed the body of Mr Thomas Sayre who dyed December the 10th Anno 1715, in the 49th year of his age.

“ Here lyes ye body of Reverend Joseph Taylor aged 31 who deceased April 4th 1682.

“Here lyeth buried ye body of Abigill Howell ye wife of Abraham Howell aged 27 years. deceased ye 19th of June 1688.

“Here lyeth ye body of William Ludlam son of Anthony Ludlam who died Aprill 27 1716 in ye 13th year of his age.

“Here lies buried the body of Mr Obadiah Rogers who decd May ye 8th 1729 aged 74 years.

“In memory of Capt Obadiah Rogers who died Oct 31st 1783 in the 84th year of his age.

“In memory of Mrs Abigail wife of Capt Obadiah Rogers who died May 6th 1782 in the 80th year of her age.

“Beneath this stone Death's prisoner lies,
The stone shall move, the prisoner rise
When Jesus with Almighty word
Calls his dead saint to meet * his Lord.

“Here lyeth the body of Capt John Cooper who dyed December the 14th Anno 1715 in the 30th year of his age.

“In memory of John Howell Esq died December 23 1747 in ye 73rd year of his age.

“Here * * * of Ann Howell wife to * * * Howell * * * 44 year of her age. deceased May ye 17 1714.”

To these we may add the inscriptions on a few stones found in the lot of Mr. Hedges Sandford, of Watermill.

“Here lyes buried the Body of Mr David Halsey. Died feeb. ye 18 1731 in ye 69th yeare of his age.

“Here lyes the Body of Mrs Temperrence Cook wife to Mr. Ellis Cook who decd Dec. 9 1723 in ye 19th year of her age.

“Here lyes ye Body of Mrs Temperence Ludlam wife to Mr Jeremiah Ludlan who deced April ye 21st 1726 in ye 29th year of her age.”

The two following are given with no other apology than their beauty—the one expressing a noble tribute to the virtues of a wife and mother, the other a pious wish which has come down to us from a still greater antiquity. The first is taken from the North-end burying ground of Southampton, the second was found in the catacombs of Rome.

“In memory of Amy wife of Zebulun Howell Esq who died Dec 15 1752 in the 59th year of her age.

“She was a faithful wife and good mother.”

The pious wish engraved on the Roman Christians monument is, “Qui legerit, vivat in Christo.”

THE COBB OR WICKAPOGUE BURYING GROUND.

The only record of this is as follows :

“1686 April 1st At a town meeting, it was granted to the inhabitants of Cobb to have 6 poles square of land for a burying ground.”

This cemetery lies about equally distant from Cobb and Wickapogue. It is, like all the others in the village, enclosed, and contains some old monuments.

MECOX BURYING GROUND.

This contains a few stones of the men of the second generation and in antiquity ranks next to the old one in Southampton village. Many of the stones are doubtless overthrown and covered with soil and vegetation. Among the oldest monuments yet standing, are the following :

“ Here Lyeth the Body of Anthony Ludlam who dyed March the 17th Anno 1681 in the 31st year of his age.

“ Here lies the body of Samuel Howell who died September the 22 (?) 1712 aged 35 years.

“ Here Lyeth the Body of Ellis Cook who departed this life November the 10th Anno 1706 actatis 44.”

SAGG BURYING GROUND.

The cemetery in Sagg Street, south, is quite ancient, and is kept with commendable care. Among the oldest stones are the following :

“ Here lyes buried the body of Theophilus Howell Esq aged 77 years. Deced March ye 12th 1732.

“ In memory of Mrs Martha the wife of Mr. Lemuel Peirson who died Augst the 26th 1753 in the 72th year of her age.

“ My sun is set,
 My Glass is run,
 My Candle's out,
 My work is done.”

NORTH END BURYING GROUND.

This lot now used for a cemetery was originally laid out as a homestead. Its first owner was William Russell who sold the same to Obadiah Sale, and he moving to Boston, sold it to Caleb Heathcote. Dec. 13, 1712, Caleb Heathcote sells his home lot and house, (4 acres,) between Jeremiah Jagger on the south, and John Laughton on the North, for £20 to the trustees of the town. The deed of sale states that part of this land Northward and Eastward, shall be common to the town for a high-

way to North Sea. This is where the road now runs.

The first interment in this ground, however, was not till 1721, as appears from an old stone on the south side with the following inscription :

“HEARE LYES | ye BoDY OF IosePH |
PoST DESEASED | 10 NoVEMBER | AGED
ABoVT | 72 1721.”

Upon the foot stone of this grave is the following :

“PoST IosePH | THE FIRST | ENTARED
IN THIS | PLAS.”

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wolves.—1651. It appears from various records, that wolves must have been sufficiently numerous in the early times to cause considerable annoyance.

The following records show what means were employed to abate the nuisance :

“ March 3rd, 1651. It is ordered by the Generall Court that in consideration of Robert Merwin his care and paynes about killing of Wolves by setting of guns and watching or otherwise hee shall have 30 shilling per Wolfe for every one it appeares hee killeth, provided that if any beast be killed in probability by the Wolves and hee the said Robert have notice thereof, that he repaire unto the place where the beast is slaine whether at Mecoxe Sagabonach or elsewhere within such a compass, and use his best endeavors to kill the said destroyer, also if it happens at any time he the said Robert bee warned to any court or meeting during the time hee is upon

the foresaid design that hee shall be discharged and acquitted from such said meeting, hee is not to sett his gun within half a mile of the towne, and if his gun kill any beast he shall do his best to find it, and the whole towne to bear the loss.

“1652. Oct. 6th, 1652. It is ordered that who-soever makes it appeare hee killeth a wolfe within the bounds of this towne shall have paid unto him by the towne the some of twenty shillings, and hee that likewise shall kill a wolfe at Quaquanantuck shall have 10 shillings in like manner.”

These extracts, and others as below, however ludicrous they may appear in subject-matter or minute detail, show at least, an admirable equipoise of justice. See this :

“May 5th, 1650. Att the same towne meeting there was a stray hogg supposed to be Mr. Smith's and by the towne was sould at an outcry for 17s 7d and this to goe as farr as it will go, for the payment of the damage done by that hogg to the Indians.

“Again, May 23, 1659. It is ordered that if any man's lott in this towne bee in the Judgment of men sufficiently fenced, and little piggs be permitted by the owner (notwithstanding warning) to come within such lottment, then vpon the oath of the trespassed before one of the Magistrates the owner of such piggs shall pay 6d per pigg for every time any such pigg doe trespass as aforesaid.

“1647. May 3rd. Yt is ordered by the firemen appointed for the ffences of this present year that cows and goats shall not be left together neither by cow-keepers nor any of them, upon the penalty of

halve pence for every such default, also that yf the goat-keepers shall willfully mingle their goats, they shall be lyable to the same penalty.

“1652. It is concluded by the major part of the towne that the calfe heard shall be left for this ensuing yeare at Sagabonach where they were left the yeare past.

“May 3, 1647. It is ordered that Thomas Halsey shall have his aforementioned 3 acres of his forty right laid out 16 poles in breadth, and whereas there is a highway eight poles wide between the said lot and the pond neere adjoining, the towne do give way to the said Thomas Halsey, to inclose to the pond the breadth of sixteen poles, but if hereafter the said inclosure of that part of the highway becomes prejudicial to the towne in the eyes of the major part thereof the said parte of the highway so inclosed shall return to its former nature.”

This is not the only intimation on record of a road to the beach from Horsemill lane, lying between the eastern shore of the town pond and the foot of the home lots. It was probably closed soon after this time (1647) since no later mention is made of it.

RECEPTION OF GOV. LOVELACE.

“Southampton, Sept. 23, 1668. Whereas wee the subscribers the Inhabitants of the sd Southampton do understand that our honrbl Governr Genrll Lovelace is to come down into this Country amongst vs this Spring wee doe at this Towne meeting apoynt ffirstly that his hour be recd and entertained with the greatest respect whereof we are possibly

capable and soe conducted to the place appoynted for his residence comfort and most conveniency. Nextly whereas our sd Towne of Southampton have by right of equity and of law also many priviledges which many plantations on this Island hath not, as not only Indian Interest of or plantation but alsoe pattent right therein, and whereas It seemes to vs as if wee were like to be deprived of those our priviledges which at great rate we have procured and with much difficulty and danger wee have so many years possessed, and alsoe wee heareing by or Neighbours of the great goodnes Clemency and righteous proceeding of him our sd Governr wee do constitute & appoynt our aproved and well beloved friends Mr Robert Fordham Capt John Howell, Joshua Barnes & Mr Henry Pierson to represent unto his honr the true & reall state of vs our plantation and of all our Concernes hopeing his honr will accept ye psons of our sd deputies and their argument reasons on our behalf, and grant our reasonable petitions by them to bee presented and demonstrated ; soe shall we all be ingaged ever to remaine his honrs faithfull friends & servants.

“ Edward Howell, John Topping, Thomas Halsey, Richard Barrett, Richard Howell, Samuel Johnes, Edmund Howell, Robert Wolley, ffrancis Sayer, John Jennings, Christp (his X mark) Lupton, Isack Willman, William Russell, Thomas Burnett, Obadiah Rogers, John Foster, Joseph Fordham, Thomas Sayer, Jonas Bower, John Jessupp, Thomas Gouldsmith, John Woodruffe, John Bishop, James Herreck, John Cooper, Benjamin Hayens,

Thomas Shaw, John Davis, G. Harris, Zorobabell Phillips.”

A CASE OF SHARP PRACTICE.

John Kelly, carpenter, was examined in court for an attempt at bigamy, and for having spoken falsely in declaring his wife was dead. He excused himself by saying she was dead in trespasses and sins. He had come here from Barbadoes leaving a wife behind him.

THE CHRISTMAS STORM OF 1811, AND OTHER EVENTS.

This winter was memorable for the severest storm within the memory of the present generation. It came on during the night of christmas. The evening before had been warm and hazy, so mild, indeed, that sheep and cattle were left out in the lots. About ten o'clock in the evening it began to rain, and about two o'clock the next morning it became intensely cold, and snow fell abundantly and continually with a high wind, until banks were formed six and ten feet deep. All the next day the weather was too severe even in the blinding snow and cold to rescue the sheep, many of which were smothered and perished.

Another severe storm is spoken of in tradition, called Bower's snow storm, from the circumstance that at the time of its occurrence there was a wedding at the house of Jonas Bower on the hill, in the house now owned by Mr. Shurder. It began to snow during the festivities, and so severe was the storm that many of the guests remained over night, but only in the morning to be obliged to clamber out of

second story windows, so deep drifted was the snow about the house.

In 1815, occurred the greatest September gale within the memory of man in Southampton. Many trees were overthrown by its violence, and one house unroofed, while the roofs of two others were kept from meeting the same fate by lashing timbers across them to the beams within. The two houses thus saved were those now the residences of Mrs. Wm. T. Jones and Mr. Isaac P. Foster.

Money Vessel.—In September, 1816, a Spanish vessel came ashore a little to the westward of the village. She had been abandoned by her crew, a part or all of whom came ashore in her boats some place west of Southampton. She was much damaged, and was wrecked, i. e., taken to pieces slowly by the inhabitants. In the month of December following, her siding began to be broken off by the waves, and a stream of Spanish dollars poured out into the sand. For a time mining in this novel region was as lively and as profitable as the later operations in California. The vessel was supposed to have been a pirate and that the specie taken from plundered vessels had been hidden (unknown to the crew) in the ceiling by the captain, who had been made way with in a mutiny. Now and then a “sand dollar” is still picked up in the vicinity.

PARMENAS HOWELL, PAINTER.

He was one of nine children of Capt. Ezekiel Howell, and was born March 24, 1784. Having shown considerable talent in drawing while yet a

It was here she designed
 The oppressed of mankind,
 And the exile a home and a refuge should find :
 With laws mild and equal her subjects are blest,
 And under her banner the lowly find rest.
 Let the wanderer then to her standard repair,
 We have room, ample room, to extend our dominion,
 And be free as the songsters that tenant the air,
 The masters of action, of word and opinion.
 Let us ever rejoice
 In the land of our choice,
 And our rulers elect by the popular voice,
 That the servants who serve us may act in the fear
 Of the Judge before whom they will shortly appear.
 Ye sons of Columbia, come hail the glad day,
 The festival day of our land's Independence,
 Our fathers determined to spurn lawless sway,
 And purchase fair freedom for us their descendants.
 By the favor of heaven
 The blessing was given
 To endure till the globe shall in sunder be riven ;
 For freedom is man's indisputable right,
 Of man in his weakness or man in his might.
 Then ye sons of America forever revere
 The names of your Country's most gallant defendants.
 Their blood was the price of a purchase most dear,
 For millions this day of their happy descendants.
 Who swear to maintain
 Their noble domain,
 Unpolluted by tyrants while time shall remain ;
 Nor will tarnish the glory their ancestors won,
 While the words in their orbits revolve round the sun.
 Though the despots of Europe still rivet the chains,
 On the necks of their vassals and crush them to dust.
 Shall not heaven forbid that America's plains
 With the foot of a tyrant should e'er be accursed ?
 Be her freedom the same
 Till the angel proclaim,
 Time ends, and the world is enveloped in flames,
 And the empires of earth in one ruin are hurled
 At the great and the last winding up of the world.

Here is a fragment which, in its easy flowing style, reminds one of Pope.

Hear when the widow and the orphan cry,
 And with a liberal hand the poor supply ;
 Nor with an envious eye the rich behold,
 None are the better for their sums of gold.
 A virtuous mind should be our only test,
 He is the worthiest man who is the best.
 Wealth can no real happiness bestow,
 How few in higher life contentment know ;
 Then to the will of heaven be thou resigned,
 Enjoy thy fortune and contentment find.

When once requested to write an appropriate device for his sign, by a tavern-keeper, Mr. Halsey sent him the following grim effusion :

Rum, whisky, brandy, cordial, porter, beer,
 Ale, applejack and gin are dealt out here,
 Diluted, raw or mixt in any measure,
 To all consumers : come and act your pleasure,
 The above specifics will, in time, God knows,
 Put to a period all your earthly woes,
 Or would you bring life to a splendid close
 Take double swigs, repeating dose on dose ;
 A panacea this for every ail,
 'Twill use you up, 'twas never known to fail,—
 Use up your property, ere scarce you know it,
 Use up your character or sadly blow it,
 Use up your health, and strength and mind repose,
 And leave mayhap your carcass to the crows.

CHAPTER XI.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

(The following abbreviations are used: "b" born, "d" died, and sometimes daughter, "s" son, "m" married, "w" wife, "ch" children.)

These records are gathered chiefly from the Town Records, and given as a supplement to the genealogies.

Ruth d of Richard Howell was b June 23 1669.

Elizabeth d of Richard Smith was b Jan 1 1670.

George Harris had d — b Apr 6 1670.

William Russell had s Oliver b May 7 1670.

Samuel s of Samuel Whitehead b Feb 29 1684.

John Earle had s David b Jan 11 1685.

Samuel Whitehead had d Mary b Feb 14 1686.

Benoni Flint had ch. Benjamin b Feb 2 1679, John b Sept 10 1680, Sarah b July 14 1683, and Mary b Aug 21 1685.

Nathaniel Rusco had ch. Johana b Jan 20 1684, Mary b Sept 2 1685, Nathaniel b Sept 6 1686, and Ebenezer b Oct 10 1688.

John Campbell had d Sarah b Dec 11 1687.

John Bishop had ch. Mary b May 31 1682, Abigail b July 8 1683, Bethia b Feb 27 1684-5—Experience b Nov 30 1686, Mary b June 29 1688, and Eunice b June 17 1690.

Walter Melvine had ch. John b Jan 3 1685, Hannah b March 18 1688, and Martha b July 1 1691.

Samuel Butler had ch. Martha b Jan 18 1687, Sarah b Apr 4 1690, Amy b Sept 15 1692, Mary b April 5 1694, Nathaniel b April 4 1698, James b May 18 1700, and Gideon b Dec 11 1701.

John Cook had d Mehetabel b Feb 8 1713.

Thomas Reed had ch. Sarah b Aug 1 1706, Ashur b Sept 18 1711, Thomas b Apr 23, 1714, John b Apr 25 1717, Sybil b Jan 24 1720, Amy b Feb 8 1723 and David b Aug 10 1725.

Humphrey Hughes had s Humphrey b Oct 2 1669.

Ezekiel Sandford had ch. Ezekiel b Apr 9 1681 and Thomas b Aug 9 1684.

Samuel Bigelow had w Mehetabel, and ch. Abigail b Feb 10 1722-3, Timothy b Sept 19 1724, Mary b Sept 18 1726, Isaac b June 15 1730 and Samuel b Jan 12 1733-4.

MARRIAGES.

Daniel Foster m Lydia Wood, May 23, 1710.

Jeremiah Culver m 2d w Damaris d of Joseph Foster deced Dec 9 1714.

David Haines m Abigail daughter of Christopher Foster Apr 25 1717.

Samuel Jones Jr m Hannah d of Christo. Foster Oct 20 1715.

Thomas Reed m Sarah d of Isaac Cory May 30, 1704.

John Jessup was married June 16 1669.

Thomas James " " Sept 2 1669.

John Wheeler " " Dec 9 1669.

John Post " " Nov 3 1670.

Job Sayre m Sarah — Oct 27 1670.

Richard Woodhull of Brookhaven m Temperance Topping Nov 20 1684.

Thomas Baker of E Hampton m Ann Topping April 29, 1686.

John Laughton m Sarah Conkling of Southold July 28 1680.

Benoni Flint m Mary Browne d of William B June 10 1675.

Lot Burnett m Phebe Mills Oct 20 1675.

John Howell Jr m Martha White June 12 1673.

Samuel Whitehead m Mary Cooper Sept 12 1682.

Josiah Halsey m Sarah Topping Sept 12 1678.

John Earle m Sarah Raynor Nov 1678.

Obadiah Rogers Jr m Sarah Howell Dec 20 1683.

Thomas Jessup m Mary Williams Nov 23 1683.

Jonas Bower m Ruth Howell Apr 12 1686.

Joseph Hildreth m Hannah Jessup Sept 11 1678.

Job Sayre m 2nd w Wid Hannah Howell, June 18 1685.

John Larrison m Jemima Halsey May 22 1683, also he m 2nd w Wid Mary Howell Dec 20 1686.

Joseph Marshall m Elizabeth Howell March 18 1674.

John Campbell m Sarah Hakelton d of Obadiah Rogers March 9 1687.

Samuel Whitehead m Joanah Beebe Oct 24 1689.

Isaac Halsey m Abigail Howell Nov 28 1689.

Joseph Fordham married Mary Malby Dec 5 1689.

John Howell Jr m Wid Mary Taylor Jan 30, 1690.

Rev Jabez Wakeman of East Jersey m Eunice d of Matthew Howell Sept 29 1702. He died and she m Joseph Talent of Hartford Ct June 26 1706.

DEATHS.

John Shepherd d March 24 1683.

David Howell d May 2 1684.

Sarah w Job Sayre d Oct 29 1684.

Sarah w Edmund Howell d Apr 10 1685.

Samuel Mill d April 1 1685.

Sarah w Obadiah Rogers d Oct 11 1685.

William Hakelton d Sept 6 1685.

Mary w Samuel Whitehead d Apr 20 1687.

Martha w John Howell d June 7 1688.

Mary w Thomas Topping d June 9 1688.

Sarah w Edmund Howell d Aug 29 1688.

Mary w Isaac Willman d Sept 3 1688.

Martha w Jonah Fordham d Oct 4 1688.

Amy w Joseph Pierson d Oct 3 1692.

Sarah w Samuel Johnes d Oct 3 1692.

Hannah w Christopher Foster d Feb. 7 1697.

Mary w Jeremiah Culver, d Feb 23 1707.

Joseph Foster d Jan 30 1708.

Mary w Israel Howell d March 26 1716.

Jeremiah Foster d May 25 1732 ae 24.

Robert Patton d May 12 1700.

Benoni Newton d March 4 1706 ae 53.

Robert Norris d July 23 1729.

Manassah Kempton d Nov. 28 1737 ae 86.

Caleb Dayton d Oct 4 1688.

Richard Wood d May 16 1734 ae 57.

Joana w Benoni Newton d May 1710 ae 56.

Isaac Bower d Jan 20 1746 ae 78.

CHAPTER XII.

FAMILY RECORDS.

(The same abbreviations used in this as in the preceding chapter. The figures prefixed to the names, serve only to identify them wherever found. In very many instances it has been found impossible to obtain the names of all the children of a man who, in a deed of gift, [perhaps the only information on record concerning his family,] merely mentions the name of the grantee.)

AT this distance of time it cannot be hoped to construct complete family records from the fragmentary and indirect facts preserved in the records of the town; and yet much has been accomplished from this source. In some instances the author has received valuable assistance in his labors from members of families now living. Nearly all such persons consulted could contribute their family record for two or three generations back, but earlier than that but few could give any reliable information.

The old family records, if any were kept, have mostly perished in the lapse of ages, and it became necessary to collate and compare individual facts and statements without number, spread over hundreds of pages of manuscript, before what has been given could be ascertained with certainty.

It has frequently happened that while the relationship of father and son is clearly established from

records, yet the date of birth can no where be found. In some cases the date of birth can only be determined proximately from tombstone inscriptions.

BARNES FAMILY.

The name of William Barnes first occurs in the list of 1644 and afterwards disappears altogether. It is probable he removed to, and was one of the first settlers of East Hampton. (It may be said here in parenthesis, the fact has been generally overlooked, but it is, nevertheless, the fact, that all of the nine first settlers of East Hampton, as given by Hon. Henry P. Hedges in his Address, were previously among the inhabitants of Southampton, as well as nine more in the list of their associates.) Joshua Barnes, whose name is found in the list of 1653 and onwards, was probably a son of William. Joshua had w Prudence and s Samuel who m Patience Williams Nov 9 1676 and had ch. Patience b Aug 31 1677 Temperance b Jan 16 1679 Joshua b April 8 1683. None of this name now reside in the village.

BISHOP FAMILY.

1 Richard Bishop of Salem Mass (freeman May 18 1642 resident there in 1635 d Dec 30 1674) had sons, 2 Thomas, 3 John, and 4 Nathaniel. 3 John came to Southampton, and is first mentioned on record in 1652, when he has a house lot and land granted him by the town, next north of the home lot of Joshua Barnes. 4 Nathaniel was probably one of the first settlers of East Hampton. 3 John had ch. 5 Richard b Oct 17 1669 6 John b —

— 7 Samuel b — — and 8 Josiah — —. 6 John m. Lydia, and had ch. 9 John and 10 Samuel. 10 Samuel had ch. 11 Abigail, 12 Phebe, 13 Mehetabel, 14 Susana, 15 Daniel, 16 James, 17 John, 18 Samuel. 71 John, who had w Jerusha, and ch. 20 Mary w Nathan White, 21 Sophia w Stephen Burnett, 22 Nancy w Benjamin Howell, 23 John, 24 Sarah w Aje Halsey, and 25 Maria w Peter Fournier. 23 John m Miranda d David White, and had ch. 26 Elmira, 27 Matilda, 28 Janette, 29 Augusta, and 30 Agnes. 18 Samuel d 1734, had w Elizabeth, and ch. 31 Samuel, and 32 Jeremiah. 31 Samuel had w Mary and ch. 33 Francis, 34 James, 35 Charles, and 36 Jetur. 33 Francis has ch. 37 Charles, and 38 Emma. 35 Charles has w Jane d of Wm. French and ch. 39 Edward, 40 William, 41 Henry, 42 Nettie. 34 James has ch. James and Benjamin. 8 Josiah had w Elizabeth and ch. Mary b Nov 1 1709, Elizabeth b Sept 20 1715, and William b Dec 8 1718. From 8 Josiah have probably descended the Bishops in the western part of the town.

BOWDEN FAMILY.

In 1817 George Bowden came here from England, after a tempestuous voyage of one hundred and ten days duration. He married first Hannah Jagger, by whom he had two children, Edward and Lewis, the former of whom removed to Brooklyn. Lewis m Helen Davidson of Ann Arbor, Mich. and has ch. Harriet and Livingston. Mr. George Bowden m 2nd w wid Hannah Tuthill.

✓ BURNETT FAMILY.

Thomas Burnett, the first of this name, came to Southampton quite early. Oct. 13 1643, the town grant him a home lot provided he stay three years. Mr. John R. Burnett, of South Orange, N. J., has furnished the record of the branches of this family who removed to N. Jersey.

1 Thomas d about 1684 had 1st wife Mary and 2nd w Mary Pierson whom he married in Lynn in 1663 ; had ch. 2 John, 3 Aaron, b 1655 d 1755, 4 Lot, 5 Joel, 6 Dan, 7 Mordecai, and 8 Matthias, of East Hampton, b 1674 d 1745.

3 Aaron had ch. 9 Aaron and 10 Moses. 9 Aaron had w Sarah and ch. 11 James (the father of Rev Matthias D. D. of Jamaica L. I.) and 12 Matthias, 13 William, the father of Rev. Eliezer of Newburg, N. Y.) and 14 Aaron. 10 Moses d 1741, had ch. 15 Justus, 16 William, 17 John, and 18 Samuel.

4 Lot had ch. 19 Joseph, 20 David b 1681 d 1748, 21 Nathan, 22 Jonathan, 23 Ephraim * b June 8 1693, 24 Samuel b May 3 1695 and 25 Isaac. 20 David † had ch. 26 Stephen b 1708 d 1734. 27 Joseph d 1770, and 28 David b 1711 d 1735. 27 Joseph had ch. 29 David b 1741 d 1807, and 30 Joseph. 29 David had w Sarah and ch. 31 David b 1786 d 1846, and 32 Matthias b 1782 d 1843. 31 David had w

* Unless Ephraim was the son of Capt. Matthias of E. Hampton.

† I find just as this is going to press, that David, s. of Lot, had only two children, both daughters, Sarah and Puah. Joseph the oldest son of Lot was therefore probably the father of Stephen, b 1708, Joseph d 1770, and David b 1711, died 1735.

Sybil and ch. 33 David, 34 John F., 35 George, and 36 Maria w Lewis Sandford.

33 David has 2nd w Sophronia and ch. Levi and David. 34 John F. has w Eliza d of David Jagger, and ch. William H., Sarah J., Mary and Ella J.

32 Matthias had w Mary and ch. 37 Stephen, who has ch. Luther James, Mary A., Nelson, and Rowena.

24 Samuel had s 38 Samuel, who had son 39 Samuel b 1753 d 1819, who had son 40 Samuel, who had ch. 41 Samuel H. (father of Samuel) and 42 John R. of Orange N. J.

6 Dan had ch. 43 Daniel (who had son Daniel who moved to N. Jersey) and 44 Dr. Ichabod b 1773. 44 Dr. Ichabod had son or more probably gr son, Dr. William b 1763 who had ch. Jacob of Cincinnati U. S. Senator Judge etc., and David the first president of Texas.

8 Captain Matthias had w Elizabeth and son Stephen b 1708 d 1734.

9 Aaron removed to neighborhood of Morristown N. J. 7 Mordecai removed to Elizabeth N. J. 10 Moses removed to Brookhaven L. I. William M. D. s or gr son of Ichabod M. D. was a surgeon in the Continental Army of the Revolution and d in 1793.

BUTLER FAMILY.

The name of Samuel Butler first appears on the list of 1698. He was a merchant and lived on the present residence of Mr. Josiah Foster. In 1704 he wills to w Sarah and ch. Martha, Sarah, Amy,

Mary, Nathaniel and James. In 1753 James Butler of Branford Ct. is mentioned in the Southampton records as the son of Nathaniel then deceased. The name has been extinct in the town for many years. See Chapter XI.

CLARK FAMILY.

This family has long been extinct in Southampton. The name of Samuel Clark appears first on the list of 1657 as an inhabitant of North Sea. It is not known what relationship existed between the two Samuels, on the rate list of 1683 they appear to have been of the same generation and perhaps cousins.

1 Samuel of North Sea m Susanah, d in 1684 had sons 2 Samuel and 3 Edmond. 2 Samuel of Old Town m Hester White July 11 1678 and had ch. 4 James b Apr 19 1679, 5 Phebe b Aug 17 1681, 6 Jeremiah b Feb 18 1685, 7 Charles and 8 William. 3 Edmond had w Mary. The Samuel who in 1698 lived in North Sea and may have been cousin to 2 Samuel above, had w Sarah and ch. 9 Samuel, 10 Elisha, 11 Eliphalet, 12 Mary, 13 Esther and 14 Sarah. 9 Samuel had sons Job and Elisha. 11 Eliphalet had ch. Eliphalet and Elisha.

COOK FAMILY.

1 Ellis Cook was one of the early settlers, his name appearing in the list of 1644. In 1663 he makes his will having w Martha and ch. 2 John, 3 Ellis, 4 Martha, 5 Elizabeth and 6 Mary. His youngest son 7 Abial or Abiel was born soon after his death.

2 John b about 1656 d 1719 w Eliza had ch. 8 John. 9 Obadiah b 1687, 10 Jonathan b 1700, 11 Martha w of Fordam and 12 Elias. 8 John had s 13 Deac John b 1722 d 1804. 13 Deac John had w Mary and s 14 John who had ch. 15 John b 1784 d 1856 and 16 Henry. 15 John had w Betsey and ch. 17 John L., 18 Samuel and 19 William. 17 John L. has son John. 16 Henry had s William.

12 Elias had ch. 20 David b 1720 d 1812, 21 Nathan and probably 22 Elias. 20 David had ch. 23 Samuel, 24 David, (who removed) 25 Jonathan, (who removed) 26 Theophilus and 27 Topping.

23 Samuel had ch 28 Sullivan, 29 Jeremiah H. 30 Samuel, (who had s Lawrence) 31 Baldwin, 32 Linsley (who had ch. William and Nehemiah) 33 Edward, 34 Elizabeth, and 35 Albert (who has ch. Theodore, Edward, Adelaide and Phebe I.) 28 Sullivan has ch. 36 Richard, 37 Rogers, and 38 Elizabeth w Henry M. Rose. 36 Richard has ch. Alice, Kate, Emily and William. 37 Rogers has d Mary.

26 Theophilus had ch. 39 Silas, (who had ch. Nathan, Lodowick and Hubbard) 40 Charles, 41 David, (who had ch. Thomas and Harriet E. w Chas. Osborn of E. Hampton), 42 Nathan b 1768, 43 Alfred, 44 Hedges and 45 Hubbard.

27 Topping had ch. 46 Alanson, (who had s Addison) 47 William, 48 Howell (who had ch. Henry and Williams) and 49 Lyman.

22 Elias had s 50 Elias who had sons 51 Stephen, 52 Henry and 53 Elias. 51 Stephen had sons 54 Hervey (who had sons Baldwin, Elmer and Henry)

and 55 Baldwin. 53 Elias had sons Henry, Jeremiah and Sylvanus.

10 Jonathan b 1700 d 1754 had ch. 56 Daniel and 57 Jonathan. 57 Jonathan had ch. 58 Daniel b 1761, 59 David b 1763, 60 Esther b 1765, 61 Nehemiah B b 1764, 62 Isaac, 63 Hannah, 64 Phebe b 1778 w James Foster, 65 Jonathan b 1779, 66 Richard b 1781, 67 Mary w Mr Bliss of Mich. 68 David b 1787 and Eliza b 1789.

56 Daniel had ch. 69 Ebenezer, 70 Rev. Nehemiah, 71 Luther (of Beavertdam who has ch. Hannah, John, Sarah and Daniel B.) 72 Melinda and 73 Jane. 65 Jonathan had w Miriam d of Wm. Halsey and ch. Edwin, Emmeline, Mary, (who m Henry Tabor of Brooklyn) William, Grover, Ezra and Francis who has ch. Henry F., William and Lilys.

66 Richard had ch. 74 Jane w of Mr. Jordan of Mich. 75 Eliza w of H. Jennings (who had d Nora) and 76 John of Brooklyn. 62 Isaac had ch. Floyd and Hudson. 68 David had ch William, Anne, Margaret and Harriet w of C. Miller of N. Y.

7 Abial b 1663 had ch. 77 Abial and 78 Josiah, 77 Abial d 1740 had ch. Phebe, Susana, Ellis, Matthew, Abial, Zebulun, Samuel, Elemuel, Abigail and Anna.

Ellis Cook, s of Ellis the first, when a young man, cleared up a place, built a house on it, and then, (maidens, it is said, being scarce in Southampton) went over to Connecticut for a wife. After staying there some time, and having found a young lady to suit him, her father asked a friend one day what young Cook's business was that detained him so

long in that neighborhood. He was told that the young man was courting his daughter. "Why don't he ask me then?" said the father. And seeing Cook shortly afterward he repeated the question to him. "That is just what I was about to do," said Ellis; and thereupon the following dialogue ensued: "Where do you live?" "In Southampton, L. I." "Have you a church there?" (meaning a church organization.) "Yes." "A minister?" "Yes." "A meeting house?" "Yes." "Have you got a house to live in?" "Yes." "Well then, young man, you may have my daughter," and the maiden assenting, the marriage soon followed and Ellis led his bride to her new home in the forests of Southampton.

Ellis Cook the original settler first lived in Southampton village—then moved to Watermill where he died. Abial lived in Watermill, then called Mill Neck, and John and Ellis Jr. in Bridge Hampton. 10 Jonathan removed from B. Hampton to New Jersey and thence to Quogue L. I. where he died in 1754.

COOPER FAMILY.

John Cooper of Lynn, Mass., came from England in 1635 in the Hopewell, aged 41 with w and ch. Mary aged 13, John 10, Thomas 7, and Martha 5. He was from Olney, Co. of Bucks or Buckinghamshire. He was one of the twenty heads of families who formed the association for the settlement of Southampton in 1639. He was made freeman at Boston Dec 6 (1836); was one of the elders of the church when it was organized at Lynn, and in 1638

he is recorded as owning 200 acres of land in that town.

As above 1 John b 1594 d 1662, had ch. 2 Mary b 1622, 3 John b 1625 d 1689, 4 Thomas b 1628 and 5 Martha b 1630.

3 John had w Sarah and ch. 6 John d 1717, 7 Samuel, 8 James and 9 Abraham b 1689 d 1773. 6 John had w Hannah and ch. 10 Hannah b 1709, 11 Thomas b 1710 d 1782, 12 Mehetabel and 13 John.

11 Thomas had w Mary and ch. 14 Elias b Sept 30 1734, 15 Mary and 16 Hannah, twins b 1736, 17 Thomas b 1738, 18 Mehetabel b 1741, 19 John b 1743 and 20 Caleb b 1745. 14 Elias had w Ruth Rogers and ch. 21 Charles b Aug 19 1759, 22 Obadiah b Dec 22 1760, 23 Susana b Nov 29 1762, 24 Apollos b Feb 2 1767 (who went to Utica N. Y.), 25 Elias b May 21 1769, and 26 Hannah b May 19 1773.

22 Obadiah had ch. 27 Elias (who had s Charles) 28 Oliver b 1796 (who had s Franklin H. of Quogue), and 29 Apollos.

20 Caleb had w Abigail and ch. 30 William of Sag Harbor, 31 Caleb and 32 Huntting of Sag Harbor, (who has s William of Montrose Pa.) 30 William had sons William and Gilbert both of Sag Harbor.

13 John had ch. 33 Samuel, 34 Elihu and 35 Zophar. 35 Zophar had ch. 36 Ananias, 37 Mary, and 38 Nathan who had s 39 Mercator. 39 Mercator had 1st w Maria J. d of John Green, and ch. Maria J. and Sarah E. He m 2nd w Sophia J. d of Josiah Foster.

8 James had ch. 40 Nathan, 41 James and 42 Elizabeth. 41 James b about 1700 had ch. 43 Philip, 44 James, 45 Zebulon, 46 Stephen, 47 Moses, 48 Benjamin, 49 Ezekiel, 50 Silas and 51 Selah. 45 Zebulon had s 52 Sylvanus who had among other children Rev Charles W. of Babylon, L. I.

9 Abraham had ch. 53 Bethia and 54 Abraham b about 1720 d 1793 who m Johana Howell and had ch. 55 John b May 22 1758, 56 Abraham b Jan 1 1761, 57 Gilbert b Feb 26 1763, 58 Hannah b Aug 6 1765 (w of Henry Rhodes,) 59 Mehetabel b Feb 9 1768 (w of Benj'n Huntting), 60 Foster b — and 61 Jane.

55 John m Susana d of Zebulon Howell Aug 12 1778 and had ch. 62 Abraham (who has son Howell of Watertown,) and 63 Zebulon of Utica N. Y. who d 1831.

4 Thomas b 1628 d 1687 had w Mary and ch. 64 Thomas, 65 Ichabod, 66 Benjamin and 67 Elizabeth. 64 Thomas had w Hannah and ch. 68 Thomas, 69 John, 70 David, 71 Ebenezer, 72 Phebe w of Culver, and 73 Mary w of — Jones. 68 Thomas had s 74 Ananias who had ch. 75 Matthew H. b 1758 d 1842 and 76 Ananias. 75 Matthew had ch. 77 Patty and 78 John H. b 1792 d 1850. 78 John H. had w Harriet and s Thomas of B. Hampton.

69 John had ch. John and Ananias.

70 David had ch. 79 Josiah, 80 Silas, 81 David and 82 Simon.

80 Silas had ch. 83 James B. b 1777, 84 Simon

W. b 1779 (who had s James B. of Babylon L. I.,)
85 Silas, 86 Peleg and 87 Nathaniel.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

55 John had ch. Juliana b Aug 4 1779, 62 Abraham b June 14 1781, Cordelia b Aug 22 1783, Sophia b Sept 12 1785, Hannah b Nov 5 1787, and 63 Zebulun H. b Jan 17 1792. The last three were born at Montgomery, Ulster Co. N. Y.

62 Abraham m Susana Howell and had ch. Emmeline, Abraham and Howell, and by a second w (Harriet Howell) George, Nicoll J., John J. of Brooklyn and Elias F. 62 Abraham died at Ox-born N. Y. Feb 7 1861.

68 Thomas removed to Bridge Hampton where some of his descendants now live.

41 James wills in 1753 to w Mary and daughters Elizabeth, Abigail and Mary and to the nine sons before given.

79 Josiah was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards settled at New Paltz in Ulster Co. N. Y. His bro Silas m Elizabeth d of Rev James Brown of B. Hampton. When the British occupied B. Hampton he with other whigs fled to Groton Ct., and lost all his property by the war. The third bro Simon a sea captain was lost with all his crew on Nantucket shoals. Simon W. removed to Babylon in 1804 where his son James B. now resides.

CORWITH FAMILY.

David Corwith or Carwithy, the first of this name, is said to have been a French Huguenot, though the

name would indicate a previous Welsh origin. He came to Bridge Hampton and married a sister of Dea. James Haines and lived in Rufus Rose's Lane where he had a store. The date of his arrival is not known. While such is the account received from one of the family, the name of a Caleb Carwithy is found on the Town Record as early as 1661 and a John C. in 1682.

1 David above, is said to have had two sons 2 Caleb and 3 David. 2 Caleb had ch. 4 Caleb and 5 John. 4 Caleb had ch. 6 James, (who had ch. Silas, Charles, Caleb H., Samuel and Leander,) 7 Silas, 8 William, 9 Luther (who removed) and 10 John. 10 John had ch. 11 Silas, (who had s Silas) 12 Wm. Henry, 13 Luther, 14 Egbert, 15 James and 16 John. 5 John had s Samuel. 3 David had ch. 17 David B. (who had son Burnett) 18 Henry and 19 Caleb who had ch. Nathan, David and Sarah. 18 Henry had ch. 20 David, 21 Frank, 22 Gordon (who has ch. William, Sarah and John E.) and 23 William who has s Augustus.

CULVER FAMILY.

1 Edward Culver of Dedham, Mass., had ch. 2 John b April 15 1640, 3 Joshua b Jan 12 1643, 4 Samuel b Jan 9 1645, 5 Gersham baptized Dec 3 1648. 1 Edward d at Mystic Ct. When his s 5 Gersham came to Southampton is not known, but not in the earliest period since, his name does not occur in any of the lists previous to 1668.

5 Gersham d 1717 had w Mary and ch. 6 Jeremiah, 7 David, 8 Jonathan, 9 Gersham, 10 Mary,

11 Nahum, and 12 Moses. 6 Jeremiah had w Mary d of Joseph Pierson, m Dec 22 1700, and ch. 13 Jeremiah b April 23 1702, 14 Mary b Feb 5 1704, and 15 Jesse b Feb 20 1707, (who had s Edward.)

13 Jeremiah had ch. 16 Ebenezer, and 17 Jeremiah, who had s 18 Jeremiah. 18 Jeremiah had ch. Austin of Moriches, (who has s Dr. Josiah,) and Susan w of Thomas Isaacs of E. Hampton, who has ch. Phebe, Susan M. and Sarah C.

9 Gersham had s 19 Gersham, who had s 20 Gersham, who had s 21 William, who had s 22 Merit, who has s William and other children.

12 Moses had s 23 James, who had ch. 24 Moses b 1762, 25 George b 1772 and 26 Mark b 1771. 24 Moses had w Prudence and s Elias, who had w Sarah, and moved away.

DAYTON FAMILY.

Ralph Dayton, from the records of the town, appears to have resided here a short time. He was one of the early settlers of East Hampton and had a son Robert, also, who settled there and became the progenitor of the Dayton families now resident there. Their genealogy has already been given in Hedge's Address. Ralph had another son, Samuel, who, previous to 1648, was an inhabitant of Flushing, then came to Southampton, but his name disappears after 1658. He had a residence in North Sea, and probably removed to New Jersey with others who emigrated thither about this time.

ELLSWORTH FAMILY.

Roswell Ellsworth resided in Rhode Island. His son Roswell removed to Washington Co. N. Y.

Noah D. son of the second Roswell, removed to Southampton about 1836. He had ch. Alvah N., Robert, John H., William R., Egbert and Elizabeth. John H. m Jan 1866 Nancy d of William Huntting.

FITHIAN FAMILY.

The first settler of this name on Long Island was William. According to the tradition in the family he was a native of Wales,—then afterwards a soldier in Cromwell's army—present at the execution of Charles I., and after the restoration of Charles II. was proscribed as a Regicide, and obliged to flee his country. He came to Boston, thence to Lynn, thence to New Haven, thence to East Hampton where he remained and died Dec. 10 1678.

1 William d 1678 had ch. 2 Enoch b 1646 d 1726, and 3 Samuel, the latter of whom probably removed since we know nothing of him or his descendants.

2 Enoch m Miriam Burnett June 25 1675, and had ch. 4 Aaron b 1684 d 1750, 5 David, 6 Samuel, 7 Sarah, and Jonathan of Philadelphia. 4 Aaron had s 9 Capt. David b 1728 d 1805 who had w Esther and ch. 10 David, 11 Aaron, 12 Capt. Jonathan, 13 Elisha, and 14 Lucretia. 11 Aaron had s 15 Enoch who had ch. 16 Abraham and 17 David of N. York City. 16 Abraham of E. Hampton has ch. Isabel and Jerusha.

12 Capt. Jonathan had ch. 18 Mary, 19 Elizabeth, 20 Jonathan, b 1796 d 1865, 21 Aaron and 22 Jerusha w Patrick Gould of E. H. 20 Jonathan had w Abbie d Thos. Sayre and ch 23 Elizabeth w Rev. S. Hampton Jagger, 24 Harriet w David R.

Drake, 25 Louisa, 26 Mary and 27 Margaret. 21 Aaron had ch. Mary A, Jonathan, William and Jerusha.

13 Elisha had s Samuel of Southold who has s William.

FORDHAM FAMILY.

An account of the Rev. Robert Fordham the ancestor of this family in Southampton has been given before, Chapter VII. He d about 1673, and had w Elizabeth and ch. 2 Captain Joseph, 3 Robert, 4 Rev. Jonah, 5 John and 6 Mary w of Edward Howell.

2 Capt. Joseph d 1688 had ch. 7 Major Joseph b July 30 1669, 8 Elizabeth, 9 Nathan and 10 Pelatiah. 7 Joseph had w Mary and ch. Mary b March 11 1691, 12 Joseph b Sept 19 1693, 13 Phebe b July 22 1696, 14 Alexander b Oct 3 1700, 15 John b Oct 27 1703, and 16 Hannah b July 19 1707. 12 Joseph d about 1726, had w Martha and ch. 17 Joseph and 18 Abraham who had s 19 Abraham. 19 Abraham had ch. 20 Daniel, 21 Charles, 22 Frank, 23 George, 24 Merit and 25 Mehetabel. 20 Daniel had w Mary Halsey and ch. Mary, Nancy, Susan, Elizabeth, Eli P., Henry A. and William F. 24 Merit had w Mary A. and ch. Orlando, Jeremiah, Elenore, John H. and Mary J.

9 Nathan had ch. 26 John and 27 Nathan. 27 Nathan had ch. 28 George, 29 Nathan and 30 Daniel. 28 George had ch. 31 George, 32 Jared, 33 Caleb b 1758, and 34 Silas. 33 Caleb had ch. 35 George of New York, 36 Caleb of New York, 37 Jacob and 38 Eliza w Silas Rose of Hadlyme Ct. 29 Nathan had ch. 39 Nathan and 40 Jairus. 39

Nathan had ch. 41 Robert, 42 Jeffrey, 43 Nathan, 44 Hugh and 45 Henry. 41 Robert had ch. Charles, Rob. Bruce and Lodowick. 42 Jeffrey had ch. Nathan and Thomas. 43 Nathan had ch. Samuel, Oscar, John and Elbert. 44 Hugh had w Phebe and d Rowena w of Alfred Robinson. 45 Henry had s Nathan.

40 Jairus had ch. 46 Hubbard, 47 Nicholas, (who had son William) and 48 Frederic.

9 Nathan or 10 Pelatiah was the grandfather of a John Fordham, who had s John, who had ch. 49 Pelatiah, 50 Nathan Y. and 51 Charles. 49 Pelatiah had ch. Charles and John.

FOSTER FAMILY.

Christopher Foster came from England in the Abigail, in 1635, aged 32, with w Frances 25, and ch. Rebecca 5, Nathaniel 2, and John 1. He was made freeman at Boston April 17, 1637. Same year he resided in Lynn, where in 1638 (according to Lewis, Hist. of Lynn) 60 acres of land were allotted to him. He came here probably between 1649 and 1653. His son Nathaniel removed to Huntington, L. I., and resided.

The following is believed to be the coat armor of this family—Argent on a bend wavy sable three bucks' heads caboshed.

1 Christopher b 1603 d 1687, had w Frances and ch. 2 Rebecca b 1630, 3 Nathaniel b 1633, 4 John b 1634, 5 Benjamin, 6 Joseph, 7 Hannah and 8 Sarah.

4 John had ch. 9 John b Feb 8 1662, 10 Sarah

b Jan 29 1664, 11 Hannah b Jan 2 1667, 12 Jeremiah b March 7 1671, 13 Patience b March 7 1673, 14 Rachel b Feb 2 1675, 15 Jonathan b April 2 1677, 16 David b March 15 1679, 17 William b April 2 1681, 18 Phebe b April 1 1683, and 19 Abigail b Feb 1685. 9 John d 1727, m Hannah Abbot Dec 5 1689, and had ch. 20 John b 1695 d 1762, and 21 Hachaliah b 1700 d 1775, and prob. others. 20 John had 1st w Sybil and ch. 22 John, 23 James, 24 Chloe, 25 Keturah, 26 Josiah and 27 Samuel. 26 Josiah had w Esther (lived in Quogue) and ch. 28 Justus, 29 Josiah, 30 James b 1774 d. 1863, 31 Cephas, 32 John and 33 Isaac, who removed to Honesdale, Penn. 28 Justus had ch. 34 Halsey (who had ch. Josiah and Henry,) 35 Horace, 36 Josiah, 37 John F. (who has ch. Margaret, Sophia, and Fanny,) 38 Solon, 39 William of New Orleans and 40 Franklin. 29 Josiah had w Abigail d of Zebulun Jessup, and ch. 41 Benjamin H. (who has ch. Oliver, Benjamin and James E.) 42 Mehetabel, 43 George (who has ch. George and Henry) 44 Josiah, 45 Jeremiah and 46 Sophia w Mercator Cooper. 30 James had w Phebe Cook and ch. 47 Albert (who has son James H.) 48 Isaac P. (who has ch. Edward H. and Clara) and 49 Esther w John P. Herrick, M. D., (who has ch. Louisa, Dr. John C. and Henry.) 31 Cephas had s Erastus who had ch. Julia P. and Sarah.

12 Jeremiah had ch. Stephen, Nathan, and five daughters.

5 Benjamin had w Lydia and ch. 50 Benjamin, 51 Deborah, 52 Jonathan, 53 Mary b July 29 1669,

54 Susana, 55 Isaac and 56 David of Cohanzy. 50 Benjamin had w Martha and ch. 57 Martha b 1692, 58 Bethia b 1694, 59 Sarah b 1697, 60 Ephraim b 1699, 61 Benjamin b 1701, 62 William b 1704 and 63 Stephen b 1708. 60 Ephraim had ch. 64 David, and 65 William b 1759 d 1826. 64 David had s David who has ch. Benjamin C. and Harriet. 65 William had w Hannah and ch. 66 Selden (who has d Mary) and 67 William who resides in Montrose Pa.

63 Stephen had son Matthew b 1768 d 1852, who had w Hannah and ch. 68 B Halsey b 1796 d 1863, and 69 Stephen (who had ch. James, Ann E. and Samuel.) 68₃B. Halsey m Fanny Sayre, and had ch. Phebe w Theod. Pierson, William S., Thomas H., Clara, Annette w Gilbert Huntting, Electa and George.

6 Joseph d 1708, had ch 70 Joseph, 71 Jeremiah and 72 Christopher. 70 Joseph had ch. 73 Daniel, 74 Damaris, 75 Jeremiah, 76 Peter, 77 Penelope, 78 Joseph, 79 Christopher and 80 Nathan of Elizabeth N. J.

73 Daniel d about 1741 had w Lydia and ch. 81 Jonas b March 25 1711 d 1793, 82 Lydia b April 30 1713, 83 Mehetabel b Jan 24 1715, 84 Abigail b Oct 8 1719; 85 Daniel b March 22 1722, 86 Phebe b Sept 27 1724 and 87 Christopher. 81 Jonas had ch. 88 Jedediah, 89 Abraham, 90 Daniel and 91 Wakeman (who had ch. John and Malbey). 88 Jedediah removed to Palmyra N. Y., and had ch. Joel, Abraham, Cyrus, Zenas and Pliny.

78 Joseph had ch. 92 Deborah b Sept 17 1701,

and 93 Joseph b July 27 1704, 93 Joseph had ch. Abigail b 1726, Damaris b 1730, Hannah b 1733, Prudence b 1736, Enice b 1739, and Christopher b 1743.

72 Christopher b 1668 m 1st w Hannah d of Samuel Pierson of E. H. Nov 26 1691, and 2nd w Abigail Topping d Christopher Lupton, Aug 19 1697, and had ch. Abigail b Oct 27 1692, and Hannah b Oct 28 1694.

91 Wakeman lived alone with his family at Pondquogue during the Revolutionary war. On one occasion some British troops appeared at his house and commanded him to yoke up his oxen and draw a boat over from the Peconic to Shinnecock Bay. He did so—got the boat and started with a British guard in the rear. On the journey across, evening came on, and Wakeman took advantage of the darkness and played the guard a Yankee trick. All the time crying whoa ! at the top of his voice. He began to *brad up* the oxen with his goad until they ran at their utmost speed. The British, thinking from his cries the oxen would soon stop, did not attempt to overtake him, and as soon as he was beyond their hearing, he turned the cattle into the brush, and that was the last they ever saw of their boat.

FOURNIER FAMILY.

1 Francis Fournier, with others, came from France during our Revolutionary war, to assist in the struggle for our independence. After peace took place he resided at Red Creek. He had ch. 2 John, 3 Joshua, 4 Barnabas and 5 Peter, who resided at

North Sea. 2 John had ch. Ann w Deac. John White, Francis and Oliver. 4 Barnabas had ch. Barnabas and Joshua. 5 Peter had ch. 6 Hiram, 7 Peter, 8 John and 9 Frank'in. 7 Peter has ch. Arabella, John F., Justina w I. L. Sandford, Fanny and Ann E.

FOWLER FAMILY.

In 1678, 1 Christopher Fowler is granted a house lot. He died March 24 1683. A 2 Richard Fowler who succeeded him appears to have been his only son. 2 Richard had son 3 John, who had ch. 4 William and 5 Richard—the latter of whom had ch. 6 John, 7 Oliver, 8 Apollos and 9 George. 6 John had s William, who has ch. Edward, John Phebe, Mary, Evelyn and Jesse.

GELSTON FAMILY.

There are none of this family, in the knowledge of the writer, living in the town of Southampton. The first of this name was Hugh, who came here probably not many years previous to 1717, when his brother, Rev. Samuel, was settled as colleague with Mr. Whiting. 1 Hugh had ch. 2 Rev. Malbey and 3 Hugh b 1698 d 1775. 3 Hugh had w Mary and ch. 4 Hugh and 5 Deac. Malbey of Bridge Hampton b 1723 d 1783. 5 Deac. Malbey had ch. 6 John b 1750 d 1831 (who had w Phebe and d Elizabeth). 7 David of N. York, 8 Thomas of B. Hampton, 9 William of Hadlyme Ct., 10 Hugh of Sag Harbor, and 11 Jane w of David Sayre of Sagg. 9 William had ch. 12 William (who has ch. Malbey and John), 13 Richard and 14 Malbey.

GOODALL FAMILY.

The first mention of this name is on the list of 1698 where it is written Goodale. The Goodales of that list appear to form one family, of husband, wife and five children; and the data furnished by the family confirm this supposition. Assuming this to be true, 1 Joseph had w Elizabeth and ch. 2 Jonathan, 3 William, 4 Joseph, 5 Mary and 6 Hannah. One of these, probably Joseph, had s 7 Joseph, who had ch. 8 Jehiel, 9 Silas, 10 Stephen, 11 Joseph, 12 Mary and 13 Nancy. 8 Jehiel had ch. 14 Alanson (who had ch. Edward and Susan w of Julius Foster) and 15 Charles (who has ch. Charles and others.)

GREEN FAMILY.

1 John Green came to Southampton from Ireland, a young man, about the time of the Revolutionary war. He married and had ch. 2 Henry 3 Barney, 4 Aaron, 5 William, 6 James, 7 Maria I., w of Mercator Cooper and 8 Dorinda. 2 Henry removed to Southold. 4 Aaron had ch. Henry, George, Barney, Mercator, Adeline w of James Rogers and Albina. 3 Barney had ch. Justina w of E. A. Carpenter and Mary w of Ira B. Tuthill. James has s James and other children.

HALLOCK FAMILY.

Peter Hallock came from England and was one of the first settlers of Southold. Returning soon after to England, he married a widow Howell, whom he brought over with her son Richard, then a lad. Such portion of the genealogy as concerns the Hal-

locks of Southampton, is here given from the family record published by Rev. Wm. A. Hallock D. D. 16 Jabez wrote his name Halleck.

1 Peter had 32 William, who d 1684, leaving ch. 3 Thomas, 4 Peter, 5 William d 1736, and 6 John. 3 Thomas had ch. 7 Thomas, 8 Zerubbabel 9 Kingsland and 10 Richard. 8 Zerubbabel had s 11 Zerubbabel, who had s 12 Daniel, who had ch. 13 Micah, (the father of Dr. David H. of Southampton,) and 14 Ezra, the father of Deac. Geo. W., Ezra Y. and Joseph N. of Franklinville.

4 Peter had s 15 Peter, who had ch. 16 Jabez and 17 Frederic. 16 Jabez had s 18 Joseph, who had s Henry W., Major Gen. U. S. A. 17 Frederic had s 19 Frederic, who had ch. Harvey of B. Hampton, and Capt. Franklin, N. Y. V.

5 William had s Joshua, who had s David, who had s John of Moriches, who had s David of Bridge Hampton.

HALSEY FAMILY.

Thomas Halsey, the first of this name, was one of the twenty original settlers whose names are affixed to the articles of agreement formed in Lynn. In 1637 he was a resident of Lynn, and in 1638 he owned there 100 acres of land. His first wife, as before narrated, was murdered by two Indians. He married, as his second w Ann wid of Edward Johnes, March 1660. The arms of this family in Hertfordshire, Eng., are, Argent, three boars' heads coupéd in pale sable.

1 Thomas d 1678 had ch. 2 Thomas, 3 Isaac, 4 Daniel and 5 Elizabeth. 2 Thomas had ch. 6 Mary

b Aug 29 1654. 7 Elizabeth b Oct 15 1655, 8 Josiah b Feb 15 1656-7, 9 Sarah b Oct 29 1658, 10 Isaac b Aug 29 1660, 11 David b Apr 12 1663, 12 Hannah b Feb 5 1665, 13 Jeremiah b Sept 7 1667, 14 Jonathan b Dec. 22 1669, 15 Phebe b Dec 29 1671, 16 Abigail b April 19 1673, and 17 Nathaniel b June 1 1675.

8 Josiah d 1739, had 2nd w Mary and ch. 18 Martha, 19 Elizabeth, 20 Deac. Josiah b 1692 d 1744, and 21 Mary. 20 Deac. Josiah had ch. 22. Israel, who had ch. 23 Willman b 1750 d 1786, 24 John and 25 Stephen. 23 Willman had s 26 Barzillai, b 1776 d 1849, who had w Fanny and s Enoch. 20 Deac. Josiah had also s 27 Zebulon b 1730 d 1806, who had ch. 28 Zebulon b 1755 d 1817, 29 Edward, 30 Paul, 31 Philip, and 32 Peter of Cairo N. Y., (who had ch. Peter, George, of Riverhead, and Oliver, also of Riverhead. 28 Zebulon had ch. 33 Edward b 1790 d 1858, (who had ch. Stephen, Susan w of Edwin Post, Samuel B. and Maria) and 34 Andrew, who has son Henry A. and others. 30 Paul had s 35 Caleb, who has ch. Caroline, Edwin, Charles S. and Mary.

10 Isaac d 1757 had w Mary and ch. 36 Isaac b 1693 d 1725 and 37 Ephraim. 36 Isaac had ch. 38 Cornelius d 1782 and 39 Sylvanus, (who was b 1723 d 1815, and had ch. Zephaniah and Jabez).

38 Cornelius m Jan 10 1751, Milicent Rogers, and had ch. 40 Timothy b Jan 1 1753, 41 William b Aug 14 1754, 42 Mary b Jan 9 1756, 43 Milicent b Aug 27 1757, 44 Martha b Jan 19 1759, 45 Frederic b March 2 1761, 46 Cleopatra b Apr 13 1763,

47 Ruth b June 6 1765, 48 Zophar b April 8 1767, 49 Solon b. May 18 1769, and 50 Susana b Oct 5 1774. 41 William had ch. 51 Shepherd, [who had ch. Isaac, Edwin and William] and 52 Hervey, who has s Dennis. 40 Timothy m Abigail Jagger, Nov 8 1780, and had ch. 53 Apollos b Dec 22 1781, d 1824, 54 Cephas b Oct 25 1783 d 1848, 55 Hiram b Nov 6 1787 d 1807, 56 Walter b Dec 18 1789 and Nancy and Sophia b Dec 6 1792. These lived in Orange Co. N. Y. 53 Apollos m Mary Helme, and had ch. Martha P. b Sept 29 1806, Wm. Augustus b Sept 14 1860, Nathan H. b March 3 1812, Eunice b June 11 1818, Apollos b March 25 1824 d. 1852.

11 David d 1732 had ch. 57 Abraham b 1696 d 1759, 58 Abigail, 59 Sarah, 60 Hannah and 61 Mehetabel. 57 Abraham had ch. 62 David b Oct 6 1722, 63 Amy b Aug 24 1724, 64 Jonathan b May 1 1727, 65 Elias b Feb 3 1730, 66 Hannah b Jan 7 1732, 67 Stephen b April 13 1733 and 68 Lemuel. 62 David had ch. 69 Mehetabel, 70 Caleb b 1765, 71 Abraham, 72 David, 73 Daniel and 74 Amy. 70 Caleb had ch. 75 Abraham, 76 Ruth and 77 Augustus B., [who m Harriet Rogers and has ch. Harriet, Helen and Theodore A.] 75 Abraham m Mary Woodruff, and has ch. William, Mary, Silas, Charles and Jane. 72 David had ch. David and Jonathan. 64 Jonathan, of Speonk, had ch. 78 David, who had ch. 79 Hiram and 80 Oliver. 79 Hiram, of Speonk, has ch. William D., John and Charles.

67 Stephen M. D. had s 81 Stephen M. D., who had ch. 82 Judge Hugh, and 83 Rev. Herman. 82

Hugh had ch. James M., Isabel, Charles A., M. D. and E. Sidney.

13 Jeremiah of B. Hampton, b 1666 d 1737, had w Ruth and ch. 84 Jeremiah, 85 Nathan, 86 Elijah, 87 Experience, 88 Abigail and 89 Jerusha.

84 Jeremiah had ch. 90 Paul, 91 Jeremiah, 92 Matthew and 93 Stephen. 90 Paul had ch. 94 Paul, (who had s Watson) 95 Lemuel, (who had s Robert) 96 Sylvester and 97 Hudson. 97 Hudson had ch. 98 Erastus, 99 Robert, (who had ch. Robert, Erastus and Jeffrey) and 100 George. 91 Jeremiah had ch. Jeremiah, Luther, Amos and Simeon. 92 Matthew had ch. 101 Matthew, 102 Job, of Sag Harbor, 103 Isaac, 104 Levi, 105 Jacob and 106 Samuel.

102 Job had ch. 107 Eliphalet, (who had s Thomas) and 108 George.

105 Jacob had s 109 Haynes, who had s Benjamin.

106 Samuel had ch. 110 Richard, (who has ch. Jesse, Leander, William, Erskine, Charles, Gabriel and Richard) 111 Albert, (who has ch. Samuel and Ashbury) 112 Lawrence, 113 Samuel, of Sag Harbor, 114 Job, 115 Ledyard and 116 Philetus.

93 Stephen had ch. 117 Stephen, (removed) 118 Jonathan, 119 Jeremiah, (removed) and 120 Rogers, (who had ch. 121 Herman R. and Henry H.) 121 Herman R. has son Henry and d, —.

85 Nathan d 1760, had w Charity and ch. 122 Timothy b 1730, 123 Nathan and 124 Theophilus. 122 Timothy had w Phebe and ch. 125 Sylvanus b 1755, 126 Charity b 1760, 127 James b 1757, (who had ch. Stephen, Richard and Job H.) 128 Sarah b

1761, 129 Timothy b 1765, (who had ch. Hubbard, Bartlett and Benjamin) 130 William b 1766, 131 Abigail b 1767, 132 Jesse and 133 David b 1770, and 134 Elisha b 1776, (who had d w of Richard Rogers.) 125 Sylvanus had ch. 135 Elihu, (who had ch. Allen, James, Augustus, Edward William, and Samuel) 136 Phebe, 137 Catherine and 138 Frederic, (who had son Albert.) 130 William had ch. 139 Oliver (who had ch. Oliver, Egbert and Charles C.) 140 Alvah, (who had ch. John and Henry) and 141 William. 132 Jesse had ch. Samuel, Cornelius, Isaac and Charles. 133 David had ch. Henry and Pierson.

86 Elijah had ch. 142 Daniel, 143 Moses and 144 Nathan. 142 Daniel had ch. 145 Gabriel, [who had s Noah] and 146 Moses. 17 Nathaniel m Anna d of Josiah Stansbrough, Dec 15 1697, and had ch. 147 Elishal b Sept 3 1699, 148 Recompense b Aug 19 1700, 149 Ezekiel b Nov 12 1703, 150 Ananias b Jan 10 1706, 151 Anna b July 29 1707, 152 Eunice b March 31 1709, 153 Deborah b Oct 7 1710, 154 Nathaniel b Dec 15 1713, 155 Phebe b May 31 1714, and 156 Moses b July 12 1716.

One of these children [it is not known which] of 17 Nathaniel, was the father of 157 Joshua and 158 James. 157 Joshua had ch. 159 Ananias, and 160 Joshua, [who had ch. Schuyler B. and Aje.] 159 Ananias had ch. 161 Uriah, (who had ch. Elizabeth, William and Edwin) 162 Eli P., (who had s Edwin P.) and 163 Mary w of Daniel Fordham. 158 James had s 164 Nathaniel, who had s Albert, of Cob.

3 Isaac d about 1703, had w Mary and ch. 165 Isaac b 1665 d 1752, 166 Joseph, 167 Joshua b 1675, 168 Thomas, 169 Samuel, 170 Mary w of — Post, and 171 Elizabeth w of — Howell.

165 Isaac had w Phebe and ch. 172 Joseph, 173 Jonah, 174 John, [who had son Dr. Isaac] 175 Phebe, 176 Mary, 177 Job b 1714 d 1750. 168 Thomas of B. Hampton d about 1764, had s 178 Ethan, who had ch. 179 Ethan b 1755 d 1827, 180 Abraham and 181 Thomas. 179 Ethan had w Jane and ch. 182 Ethan, [who had s Thomas] 183 Jasper, [who had s Abraham] 184 David, [who had s James] 185 James, [who had ch. Stephen, Jeremiah and Oliver] and 186 Luther.

4 Daniel had ch. 187 Daniel b 1670 d 1734, and 188 Richard.

187 Daniel had w Amy and ch. 189 Daniel b 1697 March 21. 190 Henry b. Feb 28 1700, 191 Amy b Aug 17 1702, 192 Elias b May 16 1707, 193 Jesse b Aug 5 1710, 194 Silas b Jan 17 1718. 189 Daniel had ch. 195 Daniel b 1732, and 196 Ichabod b 1734. 195 Daniel had s 197 Daniel, who had s 198 Daniel, who had w Louisa and ch. Mary w of Elbert Rose, Emma J. w Rev. Samuel Huntting, Daniel, William and Josephine. 190 Henry had ch. 199 Jesse, 200 Fithian and 201 Henry. 199 Jesse had ch. 202 Jesse, [who had ch. Lemuel, David and Abigail] and 203 Charles, who had ch. 204 Henry, 205 Jesse and 206 Edward, [who has d Maria L.] 204 Henry has ch. Amanda, Charles H., Willman, Jesse and Mary. 194 Silas b 1718, had s Dr. Silas who removed to Lodi N. Y., and had sons Nicol and Jehiel.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

39 Sylvanus moved to Orange Co. N. Y. 67 Dr. Stephen, and his son 81 Dr. Stephen, both practiced medicine in Bridge Hampton. James M. gr. son of 81 Dr. Stephen, m Mary d of Levi D. Wright M. D., [who settled in B. Hampton, from Middle Haddam, Ct.] and has ch. Phebe E. b 1857, Levi b 1860, and Hugh b 1864. Charles A., also a Physician, died while acting as Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Service, during the late Rebellion. Ed. Sidney also died in the same service.

31 Philip was b 1760. He was in the army of the revolution where he heard the Declaration of Independence announced, and was a member of the last company which evacuated N. Y. City in the memorable retreat of the Am. Army, was afterwards discharged at White Plains, returned home; but hearing that a company of British Dragoons were in the vicinity of his father's house, he, with some comrades, struck across the Island to Oyster Pond Pt., and took a boat across the sound in the night, entered the Connecticut River and found his way to Windsor, where he m Esther d. of Elisha Moore. He died in Windsor in 1846. He had s Henry b July 8 1784. These particulars concerning Philip are derived from Hist. of Windsor by Dr. Henry R. Stiles.

HAND FAMILY.

John Hand was one of the early settlers of Southampton, his name being on the list of 1644. He removed with his son Stephen, to East Hampton,

about the time of the settlement of that place in 1649. It is probable that he had also two other sons, Shamger and Benjamin. One Shamger who had s Shamger b March 27 1671, in 1699 living in Cape May Co. N. J., speaks of s Josiah of B. Hampton. Benjamin m Elizabeth Whittier Feb 27 1669, and had ch. Elizabeth b Jan 27 1672, Sarah b Sept 22 1673, Abraham b Oct 2 1675, Benjamin b July 22 1677, Richard b March 2 1679, Mary b March 24 1680, Rachel b Jan. 23 1682, and Peter b Nov 1 1683. Now comes a missing link of one generation, which the family can doubtless restore from papers inaccessible to the writer. One of the ch. of the older Benjamin above, is doubtless the grand father of three brothers, Abraham, Silas and Nathaniel. Of these three brothers, Abraham had ch. Abraham, (who had s Ovid, of Ovid N. Y.) and Eleazer, who had ch. Catherine and George, (who has ch. George and John of E. Hampton.)

Nathaniel above had ch. Nathaniel, (who had ch. Marcus and Thomas) and Mulford who had s Charles, of Amagansett, who had ch. George, Nathaniel, Charles, and daughters.

David Hand, of the same generation as the three brothers, Abraham, Silas and Nathaniel, had ch. David, (who had s Forrest) Josiah and Gideon, (who had s Theron.)

John, Richard and Charles, of B. H., were sons of Hervey, who, with his brother Bartlett was son of Elias who was b 1770 and d 1842.

HARRIS FAMILY.

1 George Harris, the first of this family, is first

mentioned in the list of 1657. He lived very early in North Sea, where some of his descendants have ever since resided. He had ch. 2 George, 3 Henry and 4 Eunice. 3 Henry had ch. 5 John b 1727 d 1791, 6 Lydia, 7 Benjamin, 8 Sarah, 9 Henry, 10 George, 11 Daniel and 12 Mary. 5 John had s 13 Stephen b 1759 d 1813, who had w Jane and ch. 14 Apollos b 1788 d 1837, 15 Eleanor w of Charles Parsons, and 16 Luther who removed to Goshen N. Y. 14 Apollos had w Minerva and s Stephen, who m Harriet Brown and had ch. Arthur, Charles, Jane, William, Ellen and Everett. 9 Henry had s 17 Henry, who had ch. 18 Henry b 1764 d 1851, and 19 Elias (who had s William H.) 18 Henry had w Phile and ch. 20 Hervey, (who had d Mary) and 21 Joseph R. who has w Harriet White and d Eloise w of James Post of N. Y. 11 Daniel had ch. 22 Daniel and 23 Thomas, (who removed to Sag Harbor). 22 Daniel had ch. 24 Albert, (who had ch. Benjamin, Edward and George) and 25 George.

HAYNES FAMILY.

Benjamin Haynes or Haines, as it is generally written in the old Records, and still is by other branches of the family, first appears on record in 1657, as a resident of North Sea. His will is found on record, dated in 1687. With exception of the descendants of 11 Stephen, all or nearly all the branches are resident of Bridge Hampton. 1 Benjamin d 1687 had w Johana, and ch. 2 Benjamin, 3 Hannah, 4 James b 1673 d 1732, and 5 Samuel. 2 Benjamin d 1714, and had w Lydia and ch. Ben-

jamin, John, David, Joseph, Nathan, Hannah, Phebe, Lydia and Susana.

4 James had 1st w Sarah and 2nd w Temperance, and ch. 6 Deac. James b 1702 d 1779, 7 Sarah, 8 Edith, 9 Phebe, 10 Daniel and 11 Stephen b 1704. 6 Deac. James had w Martha and ch. 12 David, 13 Sarah, 14 James, (who had s Jared of New Jersey) 15 Daniel of Ct., 16 Elizabeth and 17 Samuel. 12 David had ch. 18 Deac. Jeremiah, (who has sons William and Jeremiah) 19 David, 20 Stephen, who removed, and 21 Austin of Southold. 19 David had s 22 Stephen, who has sons Samuel and Lucius. 15 Daniel had s Lemuel of B. Hampton b 1767 d 1856, who had sons Howell and William of N. J.

17 Samuel b 1794, had w Sarah and s 23 Job, who had ch. 24 James L. and 25 William. 24 James L. had ch. George and Theodore. 11 Stephen removed to Newark N. J., had w Esther and ch. 26 Stephen b 1733, 27 Phebe b 1741, and 28 Mary b 1747. 26 Stephen had w Joana and ch. 29 Job b 1756, 30 Stephen b 1760, 31 Joana, 32 Elias b 1766, and 33 Daniel b 1773. 29 Job had w Margaret and ch. Margaret, Mary, Gen. Ezekiel of Ohio, and Col. Elias of Ohio also. 32 Elias had w Sarah and 5 Daniel of Hamburg N. J., [Judge and Ex-Governor of N. J.] who had ch. Rev. Alanson, Capt. Thomas, Sarah and Henrietta.

5 Samuel d 1732, had ch. Silas, John, Isaiah, Mary, Ruth and Samuel.

HEDGES FAMILY.

On the list of 1644 appears the name of a Hedges—but the name is now indistinct—it resembles

“Wm.” or may be “Tristram,” the latter of which is once found on record very early. But the name probably is William, since he is the only Hedges of that period of whom we know anything. He was one of the first settlers of East Hampton in 1649, and was made freeman at Boston May 14, 1634. The most of the following record was obtained from Hon. H. P. Hedges of B. Hampton, and Dr. John C. Hedges of E. Hampton. 1 William d 1674, had ch. 2 Stephen b 1634 d 1734 and 3 Isaac. 2 Stephen had children 5 William b 1679 d 1768, 4 Daniel b 1677 d 1734, and 6 John b — d about 1737. 4 Daniel had ch. 7 Daniel b 1709 d 1760 and 8 Col. Jonathan b 1725 d 1804. 7 Daniel had ch. 9 Deac. David b 1744 d 1817, 10 Stephen and 11 Daniel. 9 Deac. David had w Phebe and ch. 12 Zephaniah b 1768 d 1847, 13 David, 14 Jesse and 15 Wilkes. 12 Zephaniah had ch. 16 Hon. Henry P. [who has ch. Samuel O., Edwin and William] 17 Jeremiah [who has ch. John and Marcus] 18 T. Sanford, [who has s Henry R.] and 19 Edwin, [who has ch. Hervey T. and Maria. 13 David had ch. 20 Col. Hervey (who has ch. Henry T. and Mary) and 21 David (who has ch. Cassander and Dr. David A. 14 Jesse had ch. 22 Albert of Sag Harbor (who has s George) and 23 Charles of Sag Harbor, (who has s Charles.) 15 Wilkes had ch. 24 Capt. William of E. Hampton, (who had ch. James and William) 25 John Wilkes, (who has son John W.) and 26 Huntting. 10 Stephen had ch. 27 Jared (who had ch. Robert, John, Jared and Charles) and 28 Stephen b 1765 d 1826, who had s Levi. 11 Daniel had ch. Daniel, Nathaniel of Hartford

Ct., Caleb and Abraham. 5 William had ch. 29 Stephen b 1724 d 1804, 30 William, 31. Ezekiel, [who moved to Patchogue] and 32 Jeremiah, [who had s David.] 29 Stephen had s 33 Capt. David b 1762 d 1846, who had s 34 Deac. Stephen. 34 Stephen had ch. 35 William, 36 Stephen L., [who has ch. Fanny G., Lawrence and William] 37 George and 38 Nathan.

30 William had ch. 39 William b 1737 d 1815, and 40 Thomas. 39 William had ch. 41 William of Lansingburg N. Y., 42 Col. David [who had s Dr. John C.,] and 43 John.

6 John had ch. 44 John b 1700 d 1786, 45 Lemuel of N. Jersey, and 46 Stephen b 1703 d 1760. 44 John had ch. 47 Daniel, 48 Mary Isaacs and 49 Ruth Howell. 47 Daniel had ch. 50 Stephen, [who moved away] 51 John who had s John D. and 52 Josiah.

45 Lemuel had ch. 53 Lemuel, [who had ch. James, Timothy, Elias and Samuel] and 54 Jonathan, who had s Joseph O.

46 Stephen had ch. 55 Timothy, 56 Matthew, 57 Elias and 58 Nathaniel. 55 Timothy had s 59 Jeremiah, who had s Capt. Jeremiah of Sag Harbor. 56 Matthew had ch. Stephen, [who moved to N. Y.] Paul, [who moved to Ohio] Matthew, [who moved west] Timothy, [who had d Catherine of E. H.] Samuel, [who moved to Washington Co. N. Y.] and Esther.

3 Isaac had ch. 60 Isaac, and 61 Samuel, who had s 62 Samuel. 62 Samuel had ch. 63 Jonathan b 1763, and 64 Benjamin. 63 Jonathan had ch. 65

Jonathan b 1730, [who had ch. Jonathan and Phineas, both physicians, of Newburg N. Y.] and 66 Reuben, [who had ch. Dr. George, Robert, Hetty, Hannah and Mary.] 64 Benjamin had s 67 Philip, who had s Benjamin of Amagansett.

In 1711 Isaac had a s Gideon baptized.

9 Deac. David Hedges was for many years member of the New York Legislature, and one of the members of a convention to ratify the constitution of the U. S. He was a man of more than ordinary intellectual power.

HERRICK FAMILY.

James Herrick came here between 1653 and 1657. The genealogy of this family is given in a Register already in print and need not be repeated, except such portions as refer to the Southampton family.

Their coat of arms is: Argent a fesse verre or and gules, crest—on a wreath of their colors a Bull's head argent issuing out of a laurel garland, muzzle, ears and horns tipped sable. Motto—*virtus omnia nobilitat.*

1 James d 1687, had ch. 2 William b 1654 d 1708, 3 James and 4 Thomas. 2 William had ch. 5 Stephen, 6 James, and 7 Nathan b 1700 d 1784. 5 Stephen had s 8 George, who had s 9 William, who had ch. 10 William P. and 11 Austin. 10 William P. had w Esther and ch. William, Abigail and Cephas. 11 Austin had w Mary and ch. Rev. Samuel E. and Mary A. 6 James had s 12 Micaiah, who had ch. 13 Micaiah and 14 Edward. 13 Micaiah had w Nancy Rose and ch. 15 James, 16 George,

[who has s James] Elizabeth, Mary, w of Isaac P. Foster, and Cornelia w of Wm. Huntting. 7 Nathan had s 17 Henry b 1737, who had s 18 Claudius of New Haven. 18 Claudius had ch. 19 Dr. John P. of Southampton, 20 Edward C. of New Haven, and Rev. Henry, who has ch. Charles and others. 19 Dr. John P. m Esther Foster and had ch. Louisa P., Dr. John C. and Henry.

HILDRETH FAMILY.

1 Thomas Hildreth is first mentioned in Oct. 1643, and might have come a little earlier. In a deed of settlement between Hannah his wid. in 1657, and his oldest s Joseph, several young children are alluded to, but their names are not given. Dr. Shadrach was a surgeon in the American army of the Revolution, and died in the service.

1 Thomas had ch. 2 Joseph, 3 Hannah, 4 James, and probably 5 Peter. 2 Joseph had ch. 6 Joseph b July 27 1679, 7 Nathan b March 17 1684-5 d 1777, 8 Benjamin b Sept 22 1681, 9 Ephraim b 1695 d 1777, 10 Daniel, 11 Jonathan and 12 Isaac. 7 Nathan had ch. 13 John, 14 Daniel, 15 Mannasseh, 16 Joseph and 17 Benjamin. 16 Joseph had s 18 Daniel, who had ch. 19 Daniel, 20 Shadrach, 21 Joseph, 22 Samuel, 23 Nathan and 24 Philip. 19 Daniel had ch. 25 Shadrach, (who had ch. Nathan and Charles) and 26 Daniel. 21 Joseph had ch. 27 Joseph, (who had ch. Lewis, Albert and Elmira) 28 John and 29 Daniel.

12 Isaac had s 30 John, who had ch. 31 Isaac, 32 Luther, 33 John and 34 Septimus. 31 Isaac had

ch. 35 Matthew, (who has ch. Samuel, Abraham, Egbert and Caroline w of Henry E. Huntting) 36 Shadrach, 37 Luther, 38 Isaac, 39 John and 40 Lester, (who has s Isaac.) 32 Luther had s. 41 Samuel, of Sag Harbor, (who has s Samuel and others. 33 John had ch. 42 Nathan, (who has ch. Albert and John) 43 Henry and 44 Albert.

4 James had s 45 James, who d about 1720, had w Deborah and ch. 46 Noah, 47 Deborah, 48 Hannah, 49 Sarah, 50 David and 51 Joshua. 51 Joshua had w Ann and ch. 52 James, 53 Daniel and 54 Ann. 52 James died 1778 had w Phebe and ch. 55 Noah, 56 David, 57 James, 58 Joshua, (who had s Patrick G. of N. Y.) and 59 Levi. 59 Levi had ch. Lawrence and James, M. D., (who had ch. Eliza, James and Laura.) 5 Peter had s 60 Peter who had ch. 61 Peter and 62 David. 61 Peter had s 63 Jonathan, who had ch. 64 J. Halsey, and 65 Alfred, [who had ch. Charles, George and Wallace).

HOWELL FAMILY.

Edward Howell, the first of this name, was made freeman at Boston, March 14, 1639. He was one of the eight original undertakers, and came here in 1640. The numerous families who have descended from him, like many others indeed, are scattered through almost every state in the Union. In 1638, 500 acres of land were allotted to him in Lynn. It is almost incredible, but there is in this and almost every family on the east end of Long Island, a tradition that in early times three brothers "came over," one of whom invariably settled on Long Is-

land, one as invariably in New Jersey, and the other "somewhere else." And this, without the least historical evidence to support it is told to the enquirer, *ad nauseum*; except in one instance, where the tradition is varied to relate that *seven* brothers came over, each seven feet high, which is full as probable. The arms of this family are: Gules, triple-towered, Argent. Crest used by some branches. Out of a ducal crown or, a rose argent stalked and leaved vert between two wings, endorsed of the last. Motto: Tenax propositi. *From in all ways*

- ✓ 1 Edward b about 1600 d 1655, had w Eleanor and ch. 2 Major John b 1625 d 1696, 3 Edward, 4 Richard, 5 Arthur and 6 Edmund. 2 ✓ John had w Susana and ch. 7 John b Nov 28 1648 d 1692, 8 Edward b March 22 1649-50, 9 Col. Matthew b Nov. 8 1651, 10 Capt. Abraham b Jan 22 1653, 11 Ephraim b Jan 1 1655, 12 Susana b July 15 1658, 13 Hannah b Oct 28 1660, 14 Dr. Theophilus b Dec 18 1662, 15 Nathaniel ✓ b Aug 29 1664, 16 Prudence b Dec 27 1666, and 17 Abigail b July 5 1670. 7 John had w Martha and ch. 18 Mehetabel b March 12 1674, 19 John b July 11 1676, 20 Phebe b April 17 1678, 21 Susana b Nov 20 1680, 22 Stephen b May 10 1683, 23 Henry b March 18 1684-5, (who removed to Boston,) 24 Elizabeth b Feb 4 1686-7, and 25 Sybil b Aug 9 1691.
- ✓ 19 John d 1747, had w Joana and ch. 26 John b 1711 d 1791, and 27 Ebenezer. 26 John had w Desire and ch. 28 John b April 20 1743, 29 Henry b Jan. 22 1745, 30 Stephen b Nov 23 1746, 31 James and 32 Nathan. 28 John m Mehetabel Jessup and

had ch. 33 John b about 1765 d 1834, 34 Mehetabel, 35 Lucretia, 36 Matilda White, 37 Dolly, 38 Betsey, 39 Prudence, 40 Loisa and 41 Charles. 33 John m Mary Saltmarsh and had ch. John, Horace, Orson, Frederic, (who has son William F.) Philo, Dr. Thomas and William.

8 Edward had s 42 Edward of B. Hampton b 1684 d 1772, who had w Abigail and ch. 43 Hannah b 1714, 44 Mehetabel b 1716, 45 Abigail b 1718, 46 Sarah b 1720, 47 Deborah b 1723, 48 Daniel and 49 Ezekiel b 1725, 50 Gideon b 1728, 51 Jemima b 1732, (wife of — Gardiner) and 52 Martha b 1733. 48 Daniel had ch. 53 Edward b 1756 d 1834, 54 Simon, [who had s Daniel of Sag Harbor] and 55 Price. 53 Edward had s Daniel of Hadlyme Ct., who had ch. George and Joseph E. 49 Ezekiel d 1802, had son 56 Stephen of B. Hampton, who had s Hervey, who has s Edward.

9 Col Matthew d 1706, m Mary Halsey Nov 8 1677 and had ch. 57 Eunice b Aug 18 1678, 58 Nathan b Dec 24 1681, 59 Israel b April 17 1686, 60 Ezekiel b Jan 21 1689 and 61 Jerusha. 59 Israel m Mary Rogers Nov 22 1711 and had ch. 62 Matthew b Aug 23 1712, 63 Eunice b Dec. 11 1713, and 64 Israel b March 14 1716.

10 Capt. Abraham d 1712 m 1st w Abigail White Oct. 19 1682, and 2d w Ann James Oct 2 1690, and had ch. 65 Abraham b July 30 1683 d 1750, 66 Charles b March 19 1686, 67 Philip b Sept 25 1691, and 68 Ebenezer b June 12 1693. 65 Abraham had w Mary and ch. David and Charles.

11 Ephraim m Hannah Cow Nov 10 1684, and

had ch. Ephraim b Oct 10 1685, and Samuel. 14 Dr. Theophilus d 1739, had w Abigail and ch. 69 Theophilus b 1697, 70 Elihu, 71 Prudence and 72 Deborah. 70 Elihu had ch. 73 Abigail, 74 Hannah, 75 Dr. Theophilus b 1738 d 1775, and 76 Abraham. 76 Abraham had ch. 77 Elihu b 1764 d 1831, and 78 Theophilus. 77 Elihu had ch. Nathan, Septimus, and Theophilus.

15 Nathaniel had w Hannah and ch. Nehemiah, Eunice, Henry and Nathaniel, who had s Edward.

3 Edward d 1699, had w Mary and ch. 79 Joseph, 80 Jonathan, 81 Samuel, 82 Jonah, 83 Edward, 84 Benjamin, 85 Thomas, 86 Mary, 87 Deborah Topping, 88 Phebe Halsey and 89 Sarah w Obadiah Rogers. 79 Joseph b about 1660, m Lydia d of Deac. Samuel Stocking of Middletown Ct., [she was b Jan 20 1662-3] and had ch. 90 Zebulon b 1694 d 1761, and 91 James. 90 Zebulon had w Amy and ch. 92 Silas b May 20 1719, 93 Zebulon b March 3 1721, d 1811 and 94 Mark. 93 Zebulon had w Joana and ch. 95 Phebe b March 21 1743, w of Wm. Paine of Boston, 96 Silas, of Portland, Me., b July 4 1745, 97 Joana w of Stephen Herrick b Jan. 30, 1747 98 Peter b Dec. 9 1749 99 Mary w of Silas Cooper, b May 11 1752, 100 Jane w of George Mackie b Feb 24 1754, 101 Dr George b June 27 1757, 102 Susana w of John Cooper b April 20 1759, and 103 Capt. Oliver b Feb 1 1764 d 1805. 103 Oliver had w Mehetabel d of Stephen Rogers m Nov 25 1792, and ch. 104 George b Aug 15, 1793, 105 Mary w of Schuyler B. Halsey b Oct. 20 1794, 106 Peter b Aug 27 1797. 107 William R.

b Aug 24 1799, 108 Charles b Sept 9 1801 and 109 Nancy b Feb 9 1804. 104 George has w Ursula Mulford and ch. George Henry, John W., Elizabeth and Harriet. 107 William R. had 1st w Clarissa Sayre, and 2d w Caroline Osborn and ch. Caroline w of Thos. J. Glover, Clara, Egbert, Susan, Mary and William, 108 Charles has w Mary d of Matthew Rogers and ch. Rev. George R., Edward O., Nancy R., John Henry, Emily and Juliet, and Henrietta.

80 Jonathan had ch. 110 Jonathan, 111 Josiah, 112 David, 113 Isaac and 114 Jeremiah. 114 Jeremiah had ch. 115 Jeremiah, 116 Jonathan, 117 Ezekiel and 118 David. 115 Jeremiah had ch. 119 Caleb, [who went to N. Jersey] and 120 William of Hog Neck. 120 William had ch. 121 Caleb, [who had s James L.] 122 Sylvester and 123 George. 82 Jonah had ch. 124 Jonah, 125 Ezra and 126 Samuel. 124 Jonah had ch. 127 Ebenezer and 128 Jonah, (who had ch. Isaac, Jonah, Gilbert and Ruth w of George White.) 127 Ebenezer had ch. 129 Ebenezer, 130 Samuel, 131 Austin, [who had s George P. of Penn.] and 132 William. 129 Ebenezer had ch. 133 Elias, (who has s Eugene) 134 James, (who has ch. Elizabeth, Oscar, Charles and George R.) 135 Peter, 136 Edward, 137 Helen and 138 Jane. 126 Samuel b 1708 had w Experience and ch. 139 Samuel b 1740 d 1820, 140 Jeremiah b 1748, 141 Benjamin and 142 Walter. 139 Samuel had w Phebe and ch. 143 William b 1771 d 1831, and 144 Sylvanus of Sag Harbor, (who had ch. Sylvanus and Samuel. 143 William had ch. 145

Edward of B. Hampton and 146 William F. b 1805 d 1842, who had ch. Samuel, Charles W. and Levi. 142 Walter had ch. 147 Walter, (who had s Matthew of N. Y. City,) and 148 Samuel, who had ch. Rev. Samuel N. and William. 85 Thomas d 1726 had w Sarah and ch. Leah, Rachel, Joshua, Kesiah, Micah, Sybil and Eliphus.

✓ 4 Richard had w Elizabeth and ch. 149 Richard, (who had ch. Edward, Christopher, Arthur and Obadiah) 150 Lieut. Hezekiah b 1677 d 1744, 151 Edward, 152 Edmund, 153 Josiah b 1675 d 1752, 154 Christopher, 155 David and 156 Obadiah. 150 Lieut. Hezekiah m Phebe d of Thos. Halsey, Sept 10 1702 and has ch. 157 Hezekiah b May 6 1709, 158 Phebe b Jan 11 1705, 159 Experience b Aug 28 1706, and 160 Jedediah b June 28 1713. 157 Hezekiah m Susana d of Job Sayre 1735, and had ch. 161 Phebe b June 6 1737, 162 Jane b April 20, 1739, 163 Hezekiah b Sept 3 1741, and 164 Charles. ✓ 163 Hezekiah moved to Orange Co. N. Y. and had ch. 165 Hezekiah b 1768, and 166 Nathaniel. 165 Hezekiah had ch. 167 Hezekiah, 168 Nathaniel, 169 Matthew, (who has ch Nathaniel W. and Charles,) 170 John Woodhull, (who has s William, Selah and Theodore) 171 Gabriel, (who has s Edward D. and John J.) 172 Simeon and 173 Andrew, (who has s Timothy S.) 166 Nathaniel had ch. Alexander, Porter, Thomas and Nathaniel W. 164 Charles moved to Orange Co. N. Y., and ch. 174 Selah, 175 Henry, (who had s William and Andrew,) 176 Charles and 177 Edmund, [who had s Charles, James and Joseph.]

160 Jedediah had ch. 178 Elias, 179 Ebenezer and 180 Edward. 178 Elias moved to Orange Co. N. Y., and had ch. 181 Caleb b 1778 d 1825, [who had s Harvey] 182 Hezekiah and 183 David.

153 Josiah had w Mary and ch. 184 Abner, b June 22, 1699, 185 Mary, 186 Phebe, 187 Esther, 188 Josiah b 1709 d 1775, 189 Elias and 190 Ann. 184 Abner had ch. 191 David, b Feb 10 1740, 192 Phineas b Nov 5 1742, 193 Eunice b March 20 1744, 194 Mary b Jan 15 1746, 195 Stephen b Aug 12 1749 and 196 Mehetabel b May 24 1751. 192 Phineas moved to Chester, Morris Co. N. J., where he had sons Sylvanus, Harvey, Hiram, Aaron and Richard, who had s Benjamin A.

188 Josiah had ch. 197 Capt. Josiah b 1738 d 1808, 198 John and 199 Elisha, [who was b 1704 d 1777, and had w Mary.] 197 Capt. Josiah had w Phebe and ch. 200 Josiah P. of Quoque, 201 Hampton, 202 Elisha, 203 William and 204 Daniel. 200 Josiah P. had ch. 205 John, [who has ch. Bertha, John, Josia and Lydia] and 206 Hampton. 201 Hampton had s Benjamin H. of Brooklyn. 202 Elisha had d Sarah w of Erastus Foster, 203 William had s John of Bellport.

198 John had s 207 Mitchell, who had s 208 Charles of West Hampton, who has ch. Fletcher, Mortimer, Gertrude and Clara M.

155 David had ch. 209 David b 1715 d 1795, and 210 Silas. 209 David had w Phebe and ch. 211 David, 212 Stephen, 213 Abraham and 214 Matthew b 1756 d 1836. 211 David had ch. 215 David, 216 Charles b 1766 d 1822, 217 Silas and 218 Paul.

216 Charles of Littleworth, had ch. 219 Henry, 220 John, [who has d Sarah E.] 221 Lewis, 222 Charles and 223 David, [who has s George.]

212 Stephen had ch. 224 David, [who had s Matthew] 225 Lewis, of Sag Harbor, and 226 Silas, who had ch. Nathan P., Augustus and Gilbert, all of Sag Harbor.

156 Obadiah had s 227 Obadiah, who had ch. 228 Obadiah, 229 Richard, 230 Ryall, 231 James and 232 Sylvanus, (who had ch. Ucal of Ovid, N. Y., and Sylvanus.) 228 Obadiah b 1726 d 1793, had ch. 233 Obadiah, [who had ch. Lewis of Illinois, Daniel and Henry] 234 Daniel and 235 Henry. 5 Arthur b about 1632, d 1680 had w Hannah and ch. 236 Arthur b 1661 d 1683, 237 Abiah b Oct 22 1666, 238 Martha b Sept 24 1668, 239 Eleanor b Sept 1 1670, 240 Thomason b May 22 1672, 241 Elisha b Sept 18 1674, 242 Lemuel b July 31 1677, 243 Penelope, b Dec 19 1679, and 244 Hannah b Nov. 7, 1684. 241 Elisha d 1750, had w Damaris and ch. 245 Arthur, 246 Elisha, 247 Lemuel, [who had s Moses] 248 Jesse and 249 Philip. 245 Arthur had ch. 250 Elias, 251 Silas, 252 Lemuel, 253 Arthur and 254 Frederic. 252 Lemuel had ch. 255 Caleb and 256 Moses. 255 Caleb had s B. Franklin, who had son Henry of B. Hampton. 242 Lemuel d 1772, had s 257 Lemuel, who had s 258 Henry, who had ch. 259 David, [who had s Col. Levi b 1782 d 1863] 260 Henry, (whose sons removed to N. J.,) and 261 Levi.

6 Edmund m Sarah d of Thomas Sayre, and had d Elizabeth b Oct 10 1669.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

59 Israel and 60 Ezekiel removed to Moriches. Israël d about 1740, w Abigail. 53 Edward removed to East Haddam Ct., where his descendants now reside. The relative ages of the sons of 4 Richard are unknown, though there is reason to think they are in the following order: Richard, David, Josiah, Hezekiah, Edward, Obadiah, Christopher, Edmund.

Another family of Howell, in Southold, are descended from Richard Howell a son of a widow Howell, of England, who m Peter Hallock and came hither and settled in Southold in 1640.

140 Jeremiah moved to Troy, Morris Co., N. J., and thence to Persipany. He died 1846, ae 98. He had ch. Burnett, Jared, Abraham, Samuel and Mary. Jared had d who m Rev Mr. Stiles, of Deckertown, Sussex Co., N. J., 1742. 65 Abraham H. wills to 2nd w Patience, ch. John, Dorothy and Abigail, and gr. sons David, Silas and Charles. Will proved 1750.

5 Arthur m 1st Elizabeth d of Lyon Gardiner of Gardiner's Island, she being the first child of English parentage born in the State of New York. Arthur lived in Bridge Hampton, as do also his descendants.

On the tombstone of 65 Abraham, who died in Sagg, is found the following curious verse:

“ Sudden & awfull was ye stroke
By which he was Removed
Unto the full Fruition of
The God he served and loved.”

HUNTTING FAMILY.

This family in Southampton are descended from the Huntting's of East Hampton. "John Huntting the first of the name who came to this country, resided while in England, between the Counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, and had a brother who was a minister. He came to this country in Aug. or Sept. 1638, and when the Rev. John Allen was ordained as minister of the Gospel in Dedham, Mass., John Huntting was at the same time ordained a Ruling Elder of the Church." (From address of H. P. Hedges.) His wife's name was Severn or Sea Born. He died in 1692. Rev. Nathaniel was the first of the name in East Hampton, and the pastorate of this able and learned man was extended through fifty years of great usefulness.

The coat of arms, as near as I can judge from the blazon, is as follows: Argent a chevron tenne and azure bearing three bucks' heads cabossed or, between three talbots passant proper. Crest a talbot sejant tenne issuing from a wreath or and azure—holding a bucks' head cabossed or. Given to Hunton of East Knoyle, Co. of Wilts.

1 Elder John d 1682, had ch. 2 John, 3 Jonathan, b 1640, and 4 Matthew b 1648. 2 John had ch. 5 John b May 30 1672, 6 Thomas b March 24 1674, 7 Rev. Nathaniel b Nov 15 1675, 8 Esther b Nov. 19 1677, 9 Rebecca b Jan 14 1679, 10 Samuel b March 14 1681, 11 Elizabeth b Feb 2 1683, 12 Ebenezer b Jan 1 1684, 13 Stephen b May 14 1688, and 14 Jonathan b Jan 27 1690. 7 Rev. Nathaniel d 1753 m Mary Green of Boston, and had ch. 15

Nathaniel b Aug 1702, 16 Edward b Feb 1704, 17 Mary b May 1706, 18 John b Sept 1707, 19 Samuel of Southampton b April 1710 d 1773, 20 Joseph b March 1711, 21 Mary b Sept 1713, 22 Jonathan b Oct 1714, and 23 Elizabeth b Oct 1718. 19 Samuel had w Zerviah, and s 24 Col. Benjamin b 1754 d 1807, who had w Mehetabel and ch. 25 Samuel, 26 Benjamin, 27 Deac. Edward b 1800 d 1856, 28 Mary w of Luther D. Cook, 29 Gilbert, 30 William, and 31 Henry. 27 Deac. Edward had 1st w Harriet d of Thomas Sayre and had ch. 32 Rev. Samuel, 33 James R., 34 Henry E., 35 Sarah N., (w Rev. Charles B. Ball, and after his death, of Mr. Bartlett, of Lee, Mass.) 36 William J. and 37 Gilbert C. Deac. Edward had 2nd w Phebe and s Charles. 32 Rev. Samuel m Emma d of Daniel Halsey and had s Samuel. 33 James R. m Martha d of John White, and has d Martha J. 34 Henry E. m Caroline Hildreth Foster, and has ch. Mary and Adelaide. 37 Gilbert C. m Annetta d of Halsey Foster, and has s Edward. 29 Gilbert had ch. Bessie, Mary, Harriet, Gilbert and Robert V. 30 William had 1st w Ann Foster, and 2nd w Cornelia Herrick, and ch. William F., Benjamin, Hannah, Nancy and Edward. 31 Henry had ch. Cornelius, Samuel K., and Phedora.

JAGGER FAMILY.

1 John Jagger settled here, a young man, sometime between 1649 and 1653. Nothing could be ascertained of his movements prior to his appearance in Southampton. He had ch. 2 John, 3 Sarah b July 21 1669, and 4 Jeremiah. 2 John had w

Hannah and ch. 5 John, 6 Sarah, 7 Elizabeth, 8 Susana, 9 Jonathan, 10 Benjamin and 11 Samuel b 1726 d 1785. 5 John had son 12 Nathaniel, who had ch. 13 Nathaniel, (who had s Nathaniel) and 14 David. 14 David had ch. 15 David, (who had ch. Eliza w of John Burnett and Herman) 16 Stephen, 17 Hervey, 18 Daniel, and 19 Franklin, (who has ch. David and others.) 9 Jonathan had w Bethia and 20 Matthew, 21 Stephen and 22 Ebenezer. 21 Stephen had ch. 23 Deac. Enoch, 24 David and 25 Jonathan. 23 Deac. Enoch had by 1st w Hetty Fanning, ch. 26 Stephen, 27 Enoch F., 28 Hannah, 29 Betsey and 30 Harriet, and by 2nd w Abigail Post, ch. 31 James, 32 Ann, 33 Hetty, 34 Daniel, 35 William, 36 Mary, 37 Phebe and 38 Ezra. 34 Daniel had ch. Isabella w of Daniel Cook, Mary E.; Elizabeth F., Hattie J., Miriam W., Edith and Enoch M. 24 David had s William now living in Riverhead. 25 Jonathan had ch. Cephas and Oliver, who has s Seth R. of West Hampton. 22 Ebenezer had ch. 39 Ebenezer b 1776 d 1849, and 40 Lewis. 39 Ebenezer had ch. 41 Lewis, (who has s Oscar) and William. 40 Lewis had s Albert, who has ch. Walter, Anna, Clara, Harriet and Mary.

11 Samuel had w Deborah and s James b 1740 d 1833, who had w Jane and s Samuel b 1775 d 1845, who had s Rev'd Hampton, who has ch. Rosa w of Dr. Edward R. Post, Elliot and ——. 4 Jeremiah had ch. 42 William, 43 Jeremiah b 1690 d 1736, 44 John, 45 Nathan, and 46 Daniel. 42 William had ch. 47 Jefemiah and 48 Jehiel, who had ch. William, Walter, Augustus and Charles) 47 Jeremiah had d

Clara, who m and had d Clara w of W. T. Jones.
 45 Nathan had s Jeremiah, who had s Jeremiah.
 Samuel above b 1775 had, besides Rev. S. Hampton,
 ch. Jane w of Sylvanus White, Mary w of Austin
 Herrick, Phebe w of Jeremiah Squires, Maria w of
 Jesse Terry and Deborah.

JENNINGS FAMILY.

John Jennings, the first of this name, appears
 first on the list of 1657. He was then a young
 man, or else, possibly, he came with an adult son
 John. He was from Hartford, Ct., and settled in
 North Sea. Assuming that only one John came
 here, and he a young man, the genealogy is as fol-
 lows, though it may appear irregular, in the num-
 ber of generations of the different branches, yet
 such irregularity exists in fact arising from early
 marriages in one branch and late ones in another :
 1 John had ch. 2 William and 3 Samuel. 2 Wil-
 liam d 1746 and had w Mary and ch. 4 John, 5 Wil-
 liam, 6 Thomas b 1701 d 1768, [who had w Sybil
 but no ch.] and 7 Mary. 4 John d 1759, had w
 Elizabeth and ch. 8 John, 9 Anne, 10 Elizabeth,
 11 Zebulon, 12 Naomi, 13 Sarah, 14 Phebe, 15 Abi-
 gail, and 16 Stephen. 11 Zebulon had s George
 who had ch. Lewis and Julia. 5 William had ch.
 17 Sylvanus, 18 Elias and 19 Israel. 17 Sylvanus
 had ch. 20 William b 1764 d 1845, 21 Nicholas b
 1766 d 1837, and 22 Sylvanus, [who had son David
 of Sag Harbor.] 20 William had w Naomi and s
 Paul, who had s Jared, who has ch. Kate, Gilbert
 and Edson. 18 Elias had ch. 23 Elias b 1780 d

1849, 24 Purple and 25 Webb, [who removed] 23 Elias had ch. 26 Wickham, [who has ch. Ellen, Lawrence, Kate, Abbie, Albert and Emma] 27 Elias, 28 Andrew and 29 Albert.

3 Samuel d 1760, had ch. 30 Samuel and 31 Jesse. 30 Samuel d 1782, had w Rachel and ch. 32 Samuel b 1747 d 1827, 33 James b 1748 d 1822, 34 Joshua, 35 Caleb of New Jersey, 36 Silas, 37 Ananias and 38 Phebe. 33 James had w Sarah and s Daniel who has ch. Mary, Nancy, Emma, Louisa, Augustus and Edwin.

JESSUP FAMILY.

John Jessup the first of this name is first recorded in the list of 1653. Thomas his son, died, a young man, Sept 12 1684, leaving w Mary and one ch. Thomas b Aug 23 1684, and d Dec 8 of the same year. 1 John had ch. 2 John, 3 Thomas and 4 Mary. 2 John had ch. 5 Elizabeth b April 3 1670, 6 John b Sept 27 1671, 7 Isaac b Oct 12 1673 d 1754, 8 Jeremiah b March 4 1678, 9 Henry b March 12 1681, 10 Mary b March 2 1683, and 11 Hannah b Jan 2 1685. 7 Isaac had w Abigail and ch. 12 John b Oct 25 1698, 13 Nathaniel, 14 Abigail, 15 Lewis and 16 Stephen. 12 John had w Phebe and ch. 17 Sarah b Jan 6 1725, 18 Abigail b Feb. 27 1727, 19 Ann b Feb. 23 1730, 20 John b April 20 1734, 21 Nathan b Sept 30 1736, 22 Hannah b Dec 3 1739, and 23 Stephen b April 12 1743. 20 John had w Mary Halsey and ch. 24 Isaac b March 11 1757, 25 Matthew b Feb 25 1759, 26 Mary b April 2 1761, 27 Martha b Nov 21 1763, 28 Phebe, 29

Charity b March 22 1766, 30 Susana b Feb 17 1771, 31 Dency b Oct 21 1774, and 32 Sylvanus b Feb 14 1779. 25 Matthew had 1st w Keturah and ch. 33 Martha and 34 Cynthia, and 2nd w Mercy Schallinger and ch. 35 John S. of West Hampton, and 3d wife Eunice Herrick, and ch. 36 Henry H., 37 Ann, 38 Hannah, 39 Jaue, 40 Edward, and 41 Fanning. 35 John S. has ch. Nathan, Frank, Isaac, Mercator and Sarah M. 15 Lewis d 1760, had ch. Silas, Abigail and Ruth. 9 Henry had w Bethia and s 42 Deac. Thomas b Feb 28 1720-1, who had 1st w Mehetabel who d Jan 31 1768, age 48, and m 2nd w Sybil 1770 and had ch. 43 Henry b June 25 1743, 44 Thomas b March 21 1745, 45 Mehetabel b May 18 1747, 46 Jeremiah b Aug 14 1749, 47 Bethia b Sept 12 1751, 48 Zebulon b Sept 15 1755, 49 Ebenezer b March 28 1759, and 50 Daniel b July 27 1761. 43 Henry of Quogue d 1824, m Jane d of Hugh Raynor and had ch. 51 Mehetabel b July 23 1770, 52 Sarah b Dec 22 1772, 53 Lewis b Nov 22 1774, 54 Henry b Aug 11 1776, 55 Silas b March 10 1779, 58 Apollos b Sept 13 1782, 57 Ruth b July 30 1786, and 58 Ebenezer b Sept 16 1789. 55 Silas d 1841, m Susan Raynor, and had ch. 59 Egbert b June 16 1818, (who has ch. Susan, Fanny and Silas) 60 William b Nov 21 1819, d 1852, and 61 Mary b Feb 20 1821. 48 Major Zebulon d 1822, had w Zerviah and ch. 62 Harriet, 63 William and 64 S. Huntting, who had ch. Zebulon and Elizabeth w of George Post. 63 William H. L. L. D., moved to Montrose Pa., and his name has since become honored in church and state. He had

ch. Jane, Mary, Harriet, William, Rev. Henry H., Samuel, Fanny, Annie, George A. and Hunting.

JONES FAMILY.

Edward Johnes, as the name was anciently written, is found here as early as Feb 1644, when a home lot is granted to him, provided he bring his family and remain. None of this family are now found in the village, though representatives of it still live in B. Hampton. 1 Edward d between 1653 and 1657 had s 2 Samuel, grown, perhaps 30 years old, in 1644, (he was not living in 1685) who had ch. 3 Deac. Samuel b 1673 d 1760, and 4 Ephraim. 3 Samuel had w Esther and s 5 Samuel, who m Hannah d of Christopher Foster Oct 2 1715, and had ch. 6 Hannah b Dec 16 1716, 7 Esther b Jan 12 1718, 9 Phebe b Sept 19 1721, 10 Foster b Oct 13 1723, 11 Mary b Nov 19 1726, 12 Elizabeth b May 30 1729, 13 Abigail b Feb 13 1731, and 14 Samuel b Jan 1 1733. 14 Samuel had ch. 15 Obadiah, and 16 William. 15 Obadiah had ch. William of N. York, and Thomas of Southampton.

LUDLOW FAMILY.

The first of this name, anciently written Ludlam, and even as late as 1770, is William, who is found in the list of 1653. Anthony is named in the list of 1657. They appear to be nearly of the same age, and probably were brothers. Anthony's family very early removed to Bridge Hampton, while one branch of William's descendants lived in Watermill. Some of the family removed to New Jersey.

1 William had ch. 3 William and 4 Henry, (who was not living in 1692.) 4 Henry had ch. 5 Henry b Jan 8 1669, d 1737 and 6 William. 5 Henry had w Rachel and ch. 7 Abigail, 8 Henry, 9 Jeremiah, 10 Deborah, 11 David, 12 Rachel, 13 Jane, 14 Mercy and 15 William. 8 Henry d 1761, had ch. 16 Jeremiah, 17 Jemima, 18 Silas, 19 Rachel, 20 Henry, 21 Mary, 22 Stephen and 23 Sarah. 16 Jeremiah had ch. 24 Isaac and 25 John. 24 Isaac had ch. Jeremiah, Isaac and Sylvanus. 25 John of Southampton had ch. Lucinda, Marietta and Charles A. 6 William d 1732, had w Sarah and ch. William, Nehemiah, Sarah, Phebe and Martha. 2 Anthony had ch. 26 Anthony b 1652 d 1682, 27 Joseph, (who removed to Oyster Bay) and 28 Henry. 26 Anthony had w Sarah and s 29 Anthony b 1670 d 1723, who had 1st w Patience, 2nd w Abigail, and s 30 Anthony. 30 Anthony died 1759, had w Zerviah and ch. 31 Anthony, 32 Samuel, 33 Mary and 34 Ann. 31 Anthony d 1809, had w Elizabeth and ch. 35 Anthony b 1781 d 1843, 36 Elias, (who had s E. Jones) 37 Mary Rose, 38 Hannah Halsey, 39 Zerviah Cook, 40 Elizabeth, 41 Jerusha, 42 Reah, 43 Abraham and 44 Bilgah. 35 Anthony had ch. 45 Charles Anthony, (who has s Anthony) 46 Jesse, 47 Augustus, 48 Lafayette and 49 Samuel, who, while master of the Ship Gov. Clinton of N. Y., was lost, with all on board, in the Japan Sea, about 1836.

LUPTON FAMILY.

This name has long disappeared from Southampton village, but has still some representatives in

Bridge Hampton. The name of 1 Christopher Lupton appears first on the list of 1657. He had w Abigail and ch. 2 John and 3 Joseph. 2 John d 1716, had w Hannah, and ch. 4 John, 5 Christopher, 6 Josiah, 7 David, 8 Sarah, 9 Hannah and 10 Mary. 4 John had ch. John, David, Rachel, Abigail and Mary. 3 Joseph had s Thomas who had w Mary and s Christopher.

MACKIE FAMILY.

1 Dr. John Mackie came to Southampton from Dundee, in Scotland. He was a cotemporary of the 4th and 5th generations of the Southampton people. He was b 1695 and d 1758 leaving w Mehetabel and ch. 2 George b 1737, d 1813, 3 Peter, 4 David b 1738 d 1819, and 5 Andrew, who removed. 2 George m Jane d of Zebulon Howell, and had s George. 4 David had ch. Peter, William, Susan, Hannah and Elizabeth w of a Mr. Allen, (who had ch. John and William.)

MARSHALL FAMILY.

1 Joseph Marshall the first of this name came here subsequent to 1667. He had w Elizabeth and d 1685, leaving ch. 2 Joseph b Oct 3 1680, and 3 Benjamin b Oct 15 1682 d 1752. 3 Benjamin had w Elizabeth and ch. 4 John, 5 Esther and 6 Joseph. 4 John or 6 Joseph, (uncertain which) had s Joseph, who had s Gamaliel, who had ch. James and Sylvanus.

McCORKELL FAMILY.

About the year 1816, James McCorkell came to

Southampton from Ireland, and purchased a farm in the north end of the main street. His children were Samuel, James, William, Andrew, Margaret, Robert, Joseph and Mary. Samuel m Mary d of Albert Rogers. William m Harriet Topping and removed to Wisconsin. Andrew, Robert and Joseph, also moved west. James died at sea.

MITCHELL FAMILY.

John Mitchell the first of this family is first mentioned in the list of 1698, with s John and w or d Sarah. The family resided in Bridge Hampton. In 1686 John M. of East Hampton, bought 20 acres of land in Mecox, of Mary wid. of Samuel Mills. 1 John b 1660 d 1717 had s 2 John b 1684 d 1762. 2 John had w Phebe and s 3 John b 1719 d 1774. 3 John had w Mehetabel and ch. 4 Phebe b 1759, 5 Stephen b 1762, and 6 James b 1765 d 1815. 5 Stephen had ch. 7 Nathaniel and 8 John. 7 Nathaniel had ch. Stephen and Edward b 1833. 6 James had ch. 9 Mary, 10 Samuel, 11 Phebe, w of Hugh Halsey, 12 Edward, (who has ch. James and John) and 13 Catherine w of Josiah Post.

MOREHOUSE FAMILY.

John Morehouse is found first on the list of 1683. He lived in Bridge Hampton, and had s John who had ch. Nathan, Gideon and John, the two latter of whom moved away to parts unknown. As none of this family are known to be now living in Southampton, a complete genealogy is, of course, beyond the power of the writer to give.

PARKER FAMILY.

One family of this name living in Bridge Hampton is descended from 1 Jeremiah P. who came here from Wales. He had s Jeremiah who had ch. 2 Matilda w of E. Reed of Newburg N. Y., 3 Huldah w of Geo. Lugar of Mystic Ct., 4 John of Virginia, and 5 Rodney of B. Hampton, [who has ch. James L., John, William H. b 1836, Phebe, Elenora, Laura, Clarissa, Margaret, Emily and Sarah.]

PARSONS FAMILY.

This is one of the oldest families of East Hampton, from whence 12 Charles Parsons came to Southampton. He m Eleanor d of Stephen Harris, and had ch. Mary w of Dr. Gildersleeve of Port Jefferson, L. I., and Sarah J. w of Charles White of Southampton. 1 Samuel of E. Hampton had ch. 2 Samuel, 3 John and 4 Robert. 3 John had s 5 Seth b 1665 d 1725. 5 Seth had s 6 John b 1705 d 1793, who had s 7 Elnathan, who had ch. 8 Elnathan, (who had ch. Rev. Henry M. and Charles) 9 Solon, 10 Nathaniel, 11 William D., 12 Charles, 13 Phebe D. and 14 Jonathan.

PELLETREAU FAMILY.

Among the many thousands driven from their native land by persecutions carried on by the papal power in France, immediately following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, were the Pelletreau's of La Rochelle, where this family appear to have originated, their ancestors, according to tradition, having taken an active part in the famous

defense of that city against the forces of Richelieu. The *emigres* consisted of 1 Jean Pelletreau and his wife Magdalena, their nephew 2 Jean, and 3 Elie, the latter having at the time of his arrival two sons, 4 Jean and Elie, (which names were soon Anglicised into John and Elias.)

Elie Pelletreau
1701

[Autograph of Elie Pelletreau.]

1 Jean was naturalized in N. Y. Sep 22 1687, and d 1700 and w Magdalena in 1702 without ch. 2 John d in 1702 or 3 without ch. and he and his bro. Elias were naturalized July 10 1696. All of this family were members of the French Church in New York, and in their wills left legacies for the support of the poor of the congregation. In the troubles of the church in 1724, among the adherents of Rev. Lewis Row, as against the party for Rev. Mr. Mouliner, were Elie, Elias Jr., Paul, and Francis Pelletreau. *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*

Francis Pelletreau
1732

[Autograph of Francis Pelletreau.]

3 Elias d 1730 and had ch. 4 Elias, 5 Francis, 6 Paul, 7 John, and 8 Benjamin. 4 Elias had

s 9 Elias who had ch. 10 Elias, 11 Mary, 12 Samuel and 13 John. 10 Elias had ch. 14 Rachel, 15 George, 16 Mary, 17 John, 18 Elias, 19 Elizabeth and 20 Jane. 18 Elias had ch. 21 Charles, 22 Joana, 23 Catherine, 24 Joseph, 25 Eliza, 26 William, 27 Ann, 28 Mary, 29 Eleanor, 30 Amanda, 31 John E., 32 Cornelius D., (who had ch. Nellie and Joseph) and 33 Edward, (who has ch. Edward, Florence and Ida.) 21 Charles had ch. 34 Sarah A., 35 Evelyn, 36 Helen, 37 Charles H. (who has ch. Frances and Charles H.) 38 Kate R., 39 John E. and 40 Stephen. 31 John E. had ch. 41 Isabel, 42 William, (who has ch. William and Lizzie) 43 John, (who has s John) 44 Mary, 45 Ella, 46 Charles, 47 Frank, 48 Harry and 49 Clara. 13 John had ch. Susan, Jenny and John. 5 Francis came to Southampton in 1720, and purchased the homestead of Samuel Woodruff, which was then in occupation of Stephen Boyer, mentioned in another place. 5 Francis d in London Sept 27 1737, and had ch. 50 Hannah, 51 Capt. Elias b 1726 d 1810, and 52 Mary. 51 Capt. Elias had w Sarah and ch. 53 Francis, 54 John b 1755 d 1822, 55 Hugh, 56 Jane and 57 Elias. 54 John had w Mary and ch. 58 William S., 59 Nathaniel, 60 Charles, 61 Edwin, and 62 John. 58 William S. had ch. 63 Jane, 64 Albert, 65 Alexander, (who has Josephine and William A.) 66 Mary G., 67 Fanny, 68 William S., 69 Hugh, 70 Gilbert, (who had d Frances M.) and 71 Helen. 59 Nathaniel had ch. Walter, Mary and Maria. 57 Elias had w Hannah and ch. 72 Francis, (who has ch. Henry and Cornelia) 73 Elias and 74

Maltby. 73 Elias had s Jesse W. of Moriches, who has ch. Mary, Jessie and Legrand. 74 Maltby had ch. 75 Elias H., 76 Maltby and 77 William, who had s William. 51 Capt. Elias Pelletreau in his last sickness fell into a trance. He lay many hours insensible and apparently dead. He was aroused at last by the efforts of his friends, and looking up, he said, "Why do you bring back the dead to the living? I have heard and seen things unutterable!" Saying this he fell again into a repose, and died soon after. Those around him were dumb with astonishment. His minister, Rev. Mr. Bogart, always regretted he had not then been called in.

PIERSON FAMILY.

Henry Pierson, the ancestor of the families of this name, now living in the town, came during the first or second year of the settlement. It is not known what, if any, relationship existed between him and Rev. Abraham Pierson, of whom an account has been given in the seventh chapter. His descendants are numerous, though but one family of this name resides in the village of Southampton at the present time. Like all or nearly all of the first settlers, Mr. Henry Pierson was a Christian. In his own handwriting [and he was a fine penman and town clerk for many years,] on the town Records, penned doubtless in a devout frame of mind, is found the following :

"Jehovah I upon thee call!
O make thou haste to me,
And hearken thou unto my voyce,
When I do crye to thee."

1 Henry d 1680, had w Mary and ch. 2 Joseph, 3 Henry b 1652 d 1701, 4 Benjamin, (who removed to Elizabeth, N. Jersey.) 5 Theodore and 6 Sarah b Jan 20 1660. 2 Joseph Nov. 17 1675 m Amy Barnes, and had ch. 7 Amy b Oct 28 1676, 8 Henry b April 17, 1678, 9 Mary b June 12, 1680, 10 Joseph b Aug 6 1682, 11 Ephraim b Jan 20 1687, and 12 Samuel b Feb 24 1690. 8 Henry m Abigail Ludlam June 11 1702, and had ch. 13 Henry b Feb 1 1704, 14 William b April 1 1706, 15 Azel b Sept 13 1708, 16 John b Dec. 20 1710, 17 Eli b Dec 30 1712, 18 Abigail b Feb 28 1714, 19 Amy b Oct 11 1716, and 20 Samuel b March 15 1721. 20 Samuel had ch. 21 Timothy and 22 Samuel. 21 Timothy had ch. 23 James, 24 Charles, 25 Eli, 26 Timothy and 27 William. 23 James had ch. 28 William, 29 James, [who had ch. Edward and Alice] 30 Henry, 31 Philetus, [who has ch. James H., Harriet w of Jetur R. Rogers and Mary] and 32 Milicent Wick. 10 Joseph had ch. 33 Joseph b Feb 3 1707, 34 Sarah b Feb 13 1709, 35 Phebe b July 2 1711, 36 Benjamin b Feb 5 1714, 37 Daniel b June 30 1716, and 38 Hannah b March 6 1719. 3 Henry had w Susana and ch. 39 John b 1685 d 1705, 40 David b 1688, 41 Theophilus b 1690 d 1742, 42 Abraham b 1693 and 43 Josiah b 1695 d 1776. 40 David had s 44 Lemuel b 1717, who had w Martha and ch. 45 Lemuel b 1744 d 1821, 46 David b 1751 d 1829, and 47 Isaac b 1758, who had ch. Elisha b 1781, Eleazer b 1785, and Maltby b 1795. 45 Lemuel had ch. Henry and Franklin, 46 David had w Susana and s 48 Jesse b 1780 d 1840, who had w

Elizabeth and ch. David b 1801, George, Robert and James. 41 Theophilus had ch. 49 Henry, 50 Nathan b 1723 d 1810 and 51 Stephen b 1729. 49 Henry d 1783, had ch. 52 Shadrach, [who had ch. Henry, Moses, James, Joseph and Rufus] and 53 James b 1750 who had s Sylvanus. 50 Nathan had w Abigail and ch. 54 Nathan, 55 Zechariah, [who had s James] and 56 Jeremiah. 51 Stephen had ch. 57 Theophilus b 1743, and 58 Elias. 57 Theophilus had ch. 59 Elias, 60 Charles, [who had s Henry] 61 Jeremiah, 62 Paul, [who had ch. James F. and Charles F.] 63 Harvey and 64 Solon. 42 Abraham had w Prudence and ch. 65 Matthew b 1744, [who had ch. Hiram and Silas] 66 Silas, 67 William and 68 Zebulon. 68 Zebulon had ch. 69 John, 70 Abraham, [who had ch. Hunting, Isaac, and Eliphalet] and 71 D. William, [who had ch. Nathan, John and Stephen.] 43 Josiah had w Martha and ch. 72 Silas, 73 Matthew b 1725 d 1798, 74 Sylvanus, 75 Paul, 76 Timothy b 1731, 77 Josiah, 78 Joseph, 79 Benjamin and 80 John. 73 Matthew had w Phebe and s Henry, who had ch. Josiah and Joseph.

5 Theodore had ch. 81 Job b 1697 d 1788 and 82 John. 81 Job had w Hannah and ch. 83 Lemuel b 1723 and 84 David. 83 Lemuel had ch. 85 Samuel b 1753, and 86 William b 1762, (who had ch. Terrill, Alfred b 1793, T. Jefferson and Hiram.) 85 Samuel had ch. Dayton and Job. 82 John had ch. 87 Daniel, 88 Stephen and 89 Jedediah. 87 Daniel had ch. 90 Job b 1758, [who had ch. James, Halsey, and Alanson] and John b 1772 d 1853, [who had w

Hannah and ch. Nathaniel, John, and Daniel H.]
 88 Stephen had ch. James and John. 89 Jedediah
 had ch. 91 Caleb b 1764 d 1834, 92 Daniel, 93 Gor-
 don, (who has ch. Elihu and Theodore) and 94
 Peleg.

POST FAMILY.

Richard Post appears first in this town in May
 1643, when he receives a home lot from the pro-
 prietors. In the latter part of his life he appears
 to have given his home to his son Joseph, and he
 lived with a daughter and son-in-law until his death
 in 1689. 1 Richard had w Dorothy and ch. 2 John,
 3 Thomas and 4 Joseph b 1649 d 1721. 2 John
 had ch. 5 Capt John b 1674 d 1741, 6 Jeremiah
 and 7 Richard. 5 Capt. John had ch. 8 John, 9
 Joseph b 1704 d 1780, and 10 Isaac b 1712 d 1785.
 8 John had ch. 11 John, 12 James and 13 Abraham.
 12 James had w Mary and ch. 14 William, 15
 James and 16 Caleb. 15 James m Hannah d of
 Obadiah Rogers and had ch. 17 William R., (who
 had ch. James H. and Edward R.) 18 Mary, 19
 Jane, w of Rev. Hugh N. Wilson D. D., 20 Julia
 A., 21 Edwin, (who has ch. Harriet R., Henry and
 William) 22 Phebe and 23 Henry. 13 Abraham
 had ch. 24 Oliver and 25 Abraham. 24 Oliver had
 ch. 26 George O. of Quogue, and 27 Josiah H., (who
 had s George E.) 25 Abraham had s John of
 Quogue. 9 Joseph had w Bethia and ch. 28 Stephen,
 29 Joseph, 30 Jeremiah, 31 Nathan b 1748 d 1803,
 and 32 Henry H. 28 Stephen had ch. 33 George,
 34 Keziah, 35 Howell, 36 Abital, and 37 Stephen.
 33 George had ch. William H. of California, Hunt-

ting J., of Palmyra N. Y., George, Nathan, Albert J., Sarah E., Charles, Mary H., Frederic, Peter and George. 37 Stephen who must have been the oldest ch. of 28 Stephen, had s William, who has ch. Ann E., Harriet, Mary and others. 30 Jeremiah had w Mehetabel, and s Samuel b 1766 d 1846, who had w Cynthia and d Elizabeth w of Albert Reeve.

31 Nathan had w Mehetabel and s Lodowick, who had s Robert b 1806 d 1849, who had s Nathan of B. Hampton.

PROUD FAMILY.

John Proud started from England in May 1817 in a packet ship on which were many passengers, among whom was George Bowden before mentioned. On their voyage they met with hard winds and storms which continually drove them from their course. They were 110 days on their passage, and all on board were put on short rations. At length, suffering for want of food, ten of the passengers, among whom were Messrs. Proud and Bowden, requested the captain to set them ashore on the first land they made. This proved to be Montauk Point where they were landed, and the two above mentioned, remained and settled in Southampton. By their own testimony they met the kindest of friends in the people of Montauk and Amagansett, who relieved all their necessities, and sent them on their way rejoicing. John Proud m Phebe Brown and had ch. Phebe w of William F. White, and Henry who now resides in Bridgeport, Ct.

RAYNOR FAMILY.

According to Savage Thurston Raynor came from Ipswich, Co. of Suffolk, 1634, with w Elizabeth aged 36, and he 40, and ch. Thurston 13, Joseph 11, Elizabeth 9, Sarah 7, and Lydia 1. Went to Watertown, Mass., thence to Wethersfield Ct. in 1638, thence to Stamford in 1641, and if he is the Thurston of Southampton, from Stamford to New Haven, since the first settler of Southampton, appears to have come from the latter city. He died about 1667, leaving w Martha, and besides the children above, a d Deborah. The Town records seems to confirm this statement of Savage, and the genealogy on this theory is as follows: 1 Thurston had 1st w Elizabeth and 2d w Martha and d 1667, leaving ch. 2 Thurston b 1621, 3 Joseph b 1623 d about 1682, 4 Elizabeth b 1625, 5 Sarah b 1627, 6 Lydia b 1633, and 7 Deborah. 2 Thurston had w Martha and s 8 Jonathan b about 1650, who m Sarah Pierson June 2 1680, and had s 9 Jonathan b March 4 1681 d 1741, who m Irene Herrick July 27 1704, and had ch. 10 Jonathan and 11 David b Jan 18 1705-6, 12 Adonijah b Aug 24 1708, 13 Elihu b Nov 18 1710, 14 Sarah b March 18 1713, 15 Nathan b Feb 14 1717, 16 William b Oct 1 1719, and 17 Henry b June 9 1722. 12 Adonijah had s 18 Adonijah, who had ch. 19 Oliver, 20 Catherine w of Mr. Wade, 21 George, 22 Sylvanus, 23 Abigail, 24 Rebecca, 25 William and 26 Charles. 3 Joseph had ch. 27 Thurston, (who had w Sarah and d. Mary) 28 John, 29 Isaac, 30 Elizabeth and 31 Josiah.

REEVES FAMILY.

Thomas and James Reeves, brothers, came to America in 1660. They settled in Southold where James remained, but Thomas soon after 1667, removed to Southampton and settled. The descendants of James in Southold, write the name Reeve.

1 Thomas d 1685 had w Rebecca and ch. 2 John b July 15 1673, 3 Rebecca b March 1 1676, 4 Thomas b Oct 3 1679, 5 Hannah b Feb 9 1681, and 6 Abigail b Sept 22 1684. 2 John had w Rachel and s 7 Stephen, who had ch. 8 John and 9 David b 1741. 8 John had ch. 10 John, 11 Edward, 12 Abraham, 13 Jesse and 14 Thomas, (who had s James.) 11 Edward had w Lucretia and ch. 15 Henry, (who has ch. Edward C. and Albert C.) 16 Lemuel, who has ch. Henry A. and others), 17 Albert, (who has ch. Samuel P. and Elizabeth) 18 Augustus, and 19 Harriet w of James Howell. 9 David m Hannah, Dec 9 1768, and had ch. Charlotte b Feb 25 1770, Apollos b Sept 2 1771, and David b April 29 1779.

4 Thomas had s 20 David b 1725 who *might* have been the brother of 21 Bethuel who in 1758 appears in North Sea. 21 Bethuel must have been the son of either 2 John or 4 Thomas, and had ch. 22 Joel b 1755 d 1831, 23 Daniel and 24 Jeremiah. 22 Joel had w Anna and ch. 25 Bethuel, 26 Rumsey, 27 Wines, 28 Jeremiah, (who had ch. Jetur, Barnabas, Jeremiah, Frances, Bethuel, Josephine, Charlotte and Charles) and 29 Jetur.

ROGERS FAMILY.

1 William Rogers or Rodgers as the name is sometimes written on the Town Records, is mentioned as

a resident from 1642, to, at least, March 1645-6. In 1645 the Gen. Court make him a grant of land. In 1649 he is made freeman. He appears to have had a home in Hempstead, for a few years previous to 1649. From 1649 to 1655 we find him an inhabitant of Southampton, and after this disappears altogether. Nor can any will of his be found on record. Subsequent to 1655 Obadiah Rogers is mentioned as residing on the same homestead that William had occupied. In 1669 Widow Ann Rogers of Hunttington makes a will, leaving ch. 2 Obadiah, 3 John, 4 Samuel, 5 Mary, 6 Hannah and 7 Noah : of these 2 Obadiah is called the oldest and is spoken of as living in Southampton. Now it is probable that 1 William gave the Southampton homestead to Obadiah about 1655, and with his w and younger ch. removed to Hunttington where he might have resided several years. 3 John and 7 Noah removed to Branford, Ct., and in the earliest deeds there recorded in which they are grantees of land, they are mentioned as "late of Hunttington L. I." John left no issue. These two brothers received a large inheritance from their father as appears from the Branford Records. 2 Obadiah d between 1687 and 1690, had w Mary and ch. 8 Obadiah b 1655 d 1729, 9 Mary, 10 Sarah Hakelton, 11 Elizabeth, 12 Patience, 13 Jonah and 14 Zechariah. 8 Obadiah had w Mary and s 15 Capt. Obadiah b 1699 d 1783, who had w Abigail and ch. 16 Stephen b May 6 1722, 17 Mehetabel b Jan. 30 1725, 18 James b Dec 12 1729, 19 Milicent b June 5 1732, 20 Ruth b Sept 8 1734, 21 Mary b Sept 27 1736,

22 Phebe b Feb 1 1738, and 23 Zephaniah b June 25 1742. 16 Stephen m Phebe Feb 23 1744 and had ch. 24 Obadiah b Feb 10 1745, 25 Abigail b Sept 7 1746, 26 Gabriel b March 25 1748, 27 Cornelius b Nov 14 1750, 28 Silas b June 8 1752. 29 Hannah b Jan. 5 1754, 30 Mary b Oct 22 1755, 31 Henry b Sept 13 1757, 32 Matthew b Dec 10 1762, 33 Phebe b Aug 5 1764, 34 Stephen b Oct 25 1765, and 35 Mehetabel w of Capt. Oliver Howell b Dec 27 1768. (16 Stephen m 2d w Hannah wid. of Matthew Howell June 30 1761.) 24 Obadiah had ch. Hannah w of James Post and Phebe w of Mr. Brown. 32 Matthew d 1844 m Ruth Sayre and had ch. Mary w of Charles Howell and Nancy w of Albert Foster.

18 James had s Jeremias of Quogue. 23 Zephaniah d 1797 had w Elizabeth and s 36 Herrick who had ch. 37 Albert b 1807 d 1854, 38 Jetur and 39 Harriet w of Augustus B. Halsey. 37 Albert had w Cordelia and ch. Mary, Jetur and Edwin. 13 Jonah had s 40 Jonah, who had ch. 41 William and 42 Joshua. 42 Joshua had s 43 Jonah who had ch. Jonah and Chapman of Sag Harbor. 13 Jonah had also ch. 44 Joseph and 45 William, both of B. Hampton, and perhaps 46 David who belongs to same generation as the two latter. 44 Joseph d 1761 had ch. 47 John, 48 Hannah, 49 Elizabeth, 50 Sarah, 51 Joseph, (who went to Speonk) 52 Zachariah, (who had s Lewis of North Side) 53 Elias, 54 Ruth and 55 Nathaniel, who had ch. Abraham and Selah. 47 John had ch. 56 J. Topping b 1759 d 1816, and 57 Josiah. 56 J. Topping had w

Sarah and ch. 58 John, 59 Nathaniel, and 60 Jeremiah b 1797 d 1859. 59 Nathaniel had ch. George, Dennison, Edmund and Dr. James, of Sag Harbor. 57 Josiah had ch. Euclid, of Sag Harbor and Charles. 45 William had ch. 61 Capt. William b 1744 d 1813, and 62 Judge Jonathan b 1746 d 1819. 61 William had w Mary and ch. 63 William b 1783 d 1840, and 64 Caleb b 1796 d 1842. 63 William had w Susana and ch. 65 Jones, (who had s William) 66 Richard, [who had ch. Orlando and Edwin] and 67 Louisa w of Daniel Halsey. 62 Jonathan had w Mary and s 68 Benjamin b 1769 d 1842, who had w Abigail and ch. 69 B. Franklin, [who has ch. Melinor, Phebe and Agnes] and 70 Caleb, [who had ch. Benjamin and Charles.] 46 David had s 71 David, who had ch. 72 D. Hedges and 73 Peleg. 72 D. Hedges had ch. James, Josiah and David. 73 Peleg had s Horatio. 7 Noah had ch. 74 Mary b 1675, 75 John b 1677, 76 Josiah b 1679, 77 Hezekiah, 78 Noah, 79 Elizabeth and 80 Anna.

76 Josiah had w Lydia and ch. 81 Lydia b 1714, 82 Jonathan b 1715, 83 Levi b 1716, 84 Thomas and 85 Josiah, (who had w Martha and s 86 Rev. Medad.) 86 Rev. Medad had w Rachel and ch. 87 Flora b 1790, 88 Louisa b 1792 and 89 Amzi b 1793, who had w Betsey and ch. David B. b 1815, Samuel B. b 1815, Theodore D. b 1822, Ann E b 1826, Emily L. b 1831, and Harriet b 1837. 78 Noah had s 90 Noah, who had s 91 Noah, who had s 92 Noah, who had s 93 Noah, who had s 94 Noah of Cornwall, Ct.

Information concerning the descendants of 7

Noah has been furnished by Theodore D. Rogers, Esq., son of 89 Amzi, whose family resides in Conn.

ROSE FAMILY.

From Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, the following account is taken: "Robert Rose of Wethersfield in 1639, came in the *Francis* from Ipswich, Co. of Suffolk, in 1634, aged 40, with w Margery 40, and ch. John 15, Robert 15, Elizabeth 13, Mary 11, Samuel 9, Sarah 7, Daniel 3 and Dorcas 2. He removed before 1648 to Stratford, where the list of freemen, 1669, bears his name, [unless it be his son Robert, which is more probable, for one Robert died at Branford, leaving good estate in 1664 or 5.]"

This would seem to be the same Robert that we find in Southampton in 1644, but not later than 1648. A Robert Rose was among the first settlers of East Hampton, but did not remain long. Now we may suppose Robert, the father resided successively in Wethersfield 1639, Southampton 1644-8, East Hampton a few years, then Branford, where many of the Long Island people removed; and that his son Robert lived and died at Stratford, and his son John and youngest son Thomas, resided in Southampton. My impression is that I have seen in the town Records a writing which mentions John and Thomas as the sons of Robert, but cannot now refer to it. Assuming this to be true, we have—

1 Robert has w Margery, and ch. 2 John, and others as before. 2 John b 1634 d 1697, had ch. 3 John, 4 David, 5 James, 6 Hannah, 7 Thomas and 8 Martyn. 3 John had ch. 9 David and 10 James b

about 1692. 9 David had s 11 David who had s 12 Capt. David b 1753 d 1836, who had 1st w Mary and 2d w Nancy and ch. 13 D. Rogers, 14 John b 1802 d 1854, 15 Austin and 16 Nancy w of Micaiah Herrick. 13 D. Rogers had ch. Jetur, Emma w of John Richard and D. Harold. 4 David d 1717, had ch. Hannah, David, Daniel and Obadiah.

8 Martyn had w Sarah ch. 17 Zaccheus b 1700 d 1742, 18 Stephen, [who removed to near Trenton, N. J.,] 19 Christopher, [who removed] 20 John, [who removed to Orange Co. N. Y.] and 21 Abraham. 17 Zaccheus had w Anna and ch. 22 Stephen b 1742 d 1806 and 23 Moses. 22 Stephen had w Chloe and ch. 24 Jeremiah, 25 Zaccheus, 26 Silas, of Ct. (who had Ch. Caleb F., George, Phebe, Emily and Sophronia) 27 Deac. Stephen and 28 Phebe w of Timothy Holmes of Ct. 27 Deac. Stephen b June 5 1780 m 1st w Phebe Haynes, (who was b May 5 1780 and d Aug 14 1817) Feb 10 1805. He m 2d w Maria Pierson, (who was b Nov 21 1788 and d April 2 1831) Nov 5 1818. He m 3d w Nancy Haynes, (who was b Aug 10 1794) March 21 1832. His ch. were 29 Stephen b June 17 1806, 30 David b July 25 1808, 31 Eliphalet b July 26 1810, 32 Chloe b March 20 1813, 33 Mehetabel b Aug 24 1815, 34 Phebe b Aug 7 1817, 35 Benjamin F. b Cct 10 1819. 36 Aaron W. b July 8 1821, 37 Henry Martyn b March 10 1823, 38 John H. b Aug 30 1824, 39 Mary C. b Sept 1 1826, 40 Maria E. b Nov. 18 1834, 41 Helen B. b June 28 1836. 31 Eliphalet has s Rev. William of Omaha City, Kansas. 37 Henry Martyn m Elizabeth d of Sul-

livan Cook, and has ch. Anna, Lottie, Nettie, Frank and Stephen. 23 Moses had ch. 42 Jeremiah, 43 Simon, 44 Martyn, (who had s Lupton of Sebonac) and 45 Luther of Towd. 43 Simon had s Harvey, who has ch. Frederic and others. 21 Abraham had ch. 46 Abraham, 47 Dr. Samuel and 48 Rufus. 46 Abraham had s 49 Maltbey, who had ch. Elbert and Abraham. 47 Dr. Samuel had s 50 Judge Abraham T., who had ch. Samuel, Matilda, Adelaide, Caroline, Evelyn and Nettie. 48 Rufus had s 51 Col. Edwin, who had s Rufus. 27 Deac. Stephen now about 86 years of age, and possessing a remarkable memory, has been of invaluable assistance in preparing this part of my work.

SANDFORD FAMILY.

1 Thomas Sandford was a resident of Boston in 1674, but of Southampton, as by the Records in 1676. Some branches of the family have mutilated the name by dropping the Middle *d*. It would appear that Thomas had besides 2 Ezekiel, another son Zachariah, from the fact that in 1736 a Zachariah is mentioned as having two sons Henry and Stephen there grown, who probably removed, since they soon after disappear from the Records. 1 Thomas b 1631 had s 2 Ezekiel, who d 1716 and had w Hannah and ch. 3 Ezekiel b 1681 d 1755, 4 Thomas b 1684 d 1761, 5 Abigail and 6 Zachariah. 3 Ezekiel had w Dorcas and ch. 7 Ezekiel, 8 Sarah Hedges, 9 Abigail Sayre, 10 Phebe Jessup and 11 David, (who had ch. Lewis and Zachariah.) 7 Ezekiel had ch. 12 James, (who had ch. James L., John and

Benjamin) 13 Sylvanus b 1743 d 1778, [who had s Charles] 14 Hiram and 15 Isaac, [the rich farmer of Illinois]. 4 Thomas had ch. 16 Thomas, 17 Jonah, 18 John, [who had s Hezekiah] 19 Susana and 20 Silas who had ch. Silas, Zephaniah, Sarah and Hannah. 6 Zachariah had ch. 21 Joel b 1727 d 1797, 22 Daniel b 1737 d 1807, and 23 Elias. 22 Daniel had w Phebe and ch. 24 Samuel b 1762, and 25 Jason b 1778 d 1859. 24 Samuel had w Phebe and ch. 26 Sarah b 1790, 27 Samuel b 1791 d 1866, [who had s Lewis b 1814] 28 Hervey b 1795, 29 Jason b 1798, [who removed to Palmyra, N. Y.] 30 Nathan b 1800, and 31 Eliza. 25 Jason had s D. Hedges. 23 Elias had s 32 Elias, who had s 33 Isaac, who has s James Lawrence.

SAYRE FAMILY.

Thomas Sayre the first of this name in Southampton, was one of the eight original "Undertakers," and came here in 1640. He came from Bedfordshire, Eng., as appears from the examination of his son Job, before the Dutch council before narrated. In 1638 he and his s Job have each 60 acres of land allotted to them in Lynn, Mass. The arms of this family are: Gules, a chevron ermine between three seagulls argent.

1 Thomas d 1670 b about 1594, had ch. 2 Francis, 3 Daniel, 4 Joseph and 5 Job. 2 Francis had w Sarah and ch. 6 John b Jan 14 1665 d 1724, 7 Thomas b 1667 d 1715, 8 Francis b June 17 1669, 9 Jonathan, 10 Ichabod and 11 Caleb. 6 John had ch. 12 John b March 17 1692, 13 Thomas b July

1 1696, 14 Damaris b May 9 1698, 15 Elizabeth b March 23 1701, 16 Jonathan b Jan. 18 1705, 17 Sarah b Aug 11 1709, and 18 Hannah b Aug 22 1715. 12 Deac. John had w Hannah m April 18 1717, and had ch. 19 Prudence b April 12 1718, 20 Abigail b April 8 1720, 21 John b March 17 1722, 22 Luce b Aug 17 1723, 23 Eunice b Dec 11 1725, 24 Hannah w of Stephen Rogers b Oct 20 1727, 25 Sarah b Sept 3 1729, 26 Matthew b July 17 1731 d 1819, 27 Ann b June 1733, and 28 Stephen, Sheriff of London, b June 12 1736. 21 John had ch. 29 David, 30 Sylvanus, and 31 Abraham, (who had s Foster of Franklinville.) 26 Matthew had ch. 32 Daniel b May 10 1765, of Cairo N. Y., 33 Francis b Sept 28 1766, 34 Eunice b March 30 1768, 35 John b June 13 1771, (removed) 36 Simon b July 8 1774, 37 Nathan b April 12, 1776, [who had s John of Franklinville] and 38 Joel b Nov 2 1778. 32 Daniel had son 39 Matthew, (who has s Simon.) 33 Francis had s 40 Thomas, who had ch. Matthew, Adelaide, Lucilla, Julia and Edward F. 10 Ichabod had ch. 41 Ichabod, 42 Joshua and 43 Stephen. 41 Ichabod had ch. 44 Francis and 45 Ananias. 44 Francis had ch. 46 Francis and 47 James. 42 Joshua had ch. 48 Paul, 49 Rufus, (who had ch. William, Fanny w of Halsey Foster, and Susan w of James Sayre) 50 Enoch, 51 Silas, (who had s Rev. William N. of Pine Plains, N. Y.) 52 Thomas and 53 William. 48 Paul had s 54 Edward, (who has ch. Rev. Edward H. James, Henry and Rufus.) 52 Thomas had ch. James, Rufus, Rogers, Elizabeth w of Geo. Howell, Harriet w of Edward Hunt-

ting, and Abbie w of Jonathan Fithian. 3 Daniel had ch. 55 Capt. Daniel of B. Hampton b 1666 d 1748, (who had s John) 56 Samuel, 57 Joseph, 58 Ephraim and 59 Nathan. 4 Joseph had ch. 60 Isaac d 1726, 61 Ethan and 62 Silas. 60 Isaac had w Elizabeth and s 63 Isaac, and probably 64 Joseph. 64 Joseph d 1779, had w Mary and ch. 65 Isaac b 1757 d 1850 and 66 Job. 65 Isaac had w Jerusha and ch. 67 Isaac b 1789 d 1853, (who had ch. Mary A., F. Spencer, Eugene, Wallace, Harriet, Adelaide and Louisa) 68 Hervey, 69 Jehiel, (who had ch. Halsey, William, George and Julius) and 70 Francis, who had s Wm. Henry. 5 Job d 1694, had w Hannah and ch. 71 Job b Aug 25 1672, 72 Benjamin b Aug 19 1674, 73 James b Sept 12 1676, 74 Elizabeth b March 11 1678, 75 Sarah b May 4 1680, and 76 Abraham b July 5 1683. 73 James removed to Orange Co. N. Y. 71 Job had ch. 77 Nehemiah and 78 James. 77 Nehemiah m Bethia Cooper Dec 24 1741, and had ch. 79 Elizabeth, b Apr 18 1743, 80 Abraham b Feb 5 1745, 81 James b July 3 1748, 82 John b Jan 5 1752, 83 Hannah b Nov 7 1746, and 84 Jane b March 24 1759. 80 Abraham m Mehetabel d of Abner Howell, and had ch. 85 Stephen b Feb 27 1770, 86 Eunice b Feb 16 1774, 87 Merit b Sept 20 1771, 88 Age b March 6 1776, 89 Ruth b Aug 17 1778, w of Matthew Rogers, 90 Beulah b Dec 4 1783 w of Joseph Hildreth, 91 William b Sept 26 1787, 92 Nehemiah b Jan. 30 1781, 93 Susan b Aug 10 1790 w of Eli Halsey, 94 Jared b March 25 1793, 95 Lewis b Aug 14 1796, and 96 Phebe b July 4 1785. 85 Stephen had w

Sarah and ch. 97 Sophia w of Henry Rhodes, 98 Sarah w of James Larry, 99 Emeline w of James Rhodes, 100 Elizabeth w of Hervey Cook, 101 Mary w of ——— Isham, and 102 Dr. William N. 87 Merit had ch. Mary and James, who had ch. Ellen w of Charles S. Halsey and Clara. 88 Age, 94 Jared and 95 Lewis removed west. 72 Benjamin had s 103 Benjamin, who had ch. 104 Benjamin, 105 James, (who had s Oliver) 106 Zephaniah b 1762 d 1840 and 107 David. 104 Benjamin had ch. 108 Uriah, (who has ch. Horatio and John of B. Hampton) and 109 Daniel. 107 David had ch. 110 Stephen, 111 Frank and 112 Malbey. 110 Stephen had s 113 David, who had s Stephen of Bridge Hampton. 29 David had s 114 Oliver, who had ch. David and Edward, (all of Littleworth.) 28 Stephen went to England, taking up his residence in London, and was appointed High Sheriff of that city. He was said to have been the handsomest man of his age, and a small miniature portrait of him taken while he was in college, well confirms this statement. Thompson in Hist. of L. I., 2nd ed., has written more at length on his career. 51 Silas had besides Rev. William N. a s Ezekiel. 64 Joseph is known to be the grandson of 4 Joseph, but the name of his father is not certainly ascertained, though there is reason to think it was Isaac.

SCOTT FAMILY.

John Scott came from Hartford Ct., to Southampton, between 1657 and 1667. He settled in North Sea where some of his descendants have ever

since resided. An old English custom is observed by 4 Jekomiah who before the delivery of a deed of gift of land to his son Jackson, first gives him a turf and twig off of the premises. 1 John had ch. 2 Jekomiah and 3 John. 2 Jekomiah had s 4 Jekomiah b 1663 d 1749, who had ch. 5 Jackson, 6 John, 7 Lazarus, 8 Jekomiah, 9 Deborah, 10 Thomas, 11 Mary, 12 Sarah and 13 Anne. 5 Jackson had ch. 14 Jackson, b 1757 d 1842, 15 Matthew, 16 James, 17 John, (who moved to Orange Co. N. Y.) and 18 Samuel. 14 Jackson had w Susana and s 19 James, who had s Samuel. 15 Matthew had s 20 Lewis, who had ch. Walter, Henry and John. 16 James had ch. Sarah w of Hervey Harris, and Mary w of Edward Sayre.

SQUIRES FAMILY.

Ellis Squires, the first of this name in the town, came and settled in what is now called Squiretown, then a wilderness, about the time of the Revolutionary war. His gr. son Jeremiah moved to Southampton, and settled at Wickapogue. 1 Ellis had sons 2 Ellis, 3 Seth and 4 Daniel. 2 Ellis had sons 5 Barnabas, 6 Zachariah R., 7 Jeremiah, 8 Lewis, 9 Jetur and 10 Warren. 7 Jeremiah has ch. Edwin, Sophronia w of Jetur White, Lucilla and Hampton. 3 Seth had sons 11 Nicholas, 12 Alvin and 13 Seth. 4 Daniel had sons 14 Ellis and 15 Daniel.

STANSBROUGH FAMILY.

1 Josiah Stanborough, or Stanbrough, or Stansbrough, as it is variously written, was an inhabitant of Lynn in 1637, and was made freeman in South-

ampton in 1647. In 1638 he has 100 acres of land in Lynn. He died at his residence in Sagg about 1661, leaving 2d w Alce or Alice, and ch. 2 Josiah and 3 Peregrine, and four small children by his 2d w Alice. 2 Josiah m Admah Chatfield July 24 1670, and had ch. 4 Recompence b Aug 22 1672, 5 Frances b April 4 1675, 6 Josiah b June 22 1677, 7 Hannah b July 1 1679, 8 Phebe b Sept 17 1681, 9 Zeriah b Oct 1 1683, and 10 Adonijah b March 18, 1687. 3 Deac. Peregrine b 1640 d 1701 m Sarah James Dec 15 1664, and had ch. 11 John b Dec 11 1665, 12 Ruth b June 4 1668, 13 Olive b July 18, 1670, 14 Mary b Oct 14 1672, 15 Hannah b Jan 28 1674, 16 Sarah b May 26 1677, 17 James b Oct. 28 1679, 18 Eunice b Nov 8 1682, and 19 Elizabeth b Jan 24 1686. 17 James had w Sarah. In 1753 John, (perhaps 11 John) wills to ch. John, James, Hannah, Martha, Sarah, Abigail and Mary. James was not then of age, but appears to be near it.

STEPHENS FAMILY.

It is not known when Capt. Thomas Stephens, the first of this family, first came to Southampton. He was buried in the Southead burying ground. None of the family now reside in the village, though some of his descendants are living in the western part of the town. 6 Josiah removed to East Hampton, and there remained till his death. 7 Thomas moved to Quogue. 1 Capt. Thomas b 1650 d 1701, had w Elizabeth Cook m Oct 20 1675, and ch. 2 Thomas b Jan 28 1677, 3 Hester b Feb 28 1679, 4 Phebe b Jan 2 1682, 5 William b Apr 4 1684,

made Oct 20 1666, at Milford, for his marriage with Mary, widow of Timothy Baldwin, is by her referred to ten years later when she was disposing of her property, in conformity with said contract to her children. He had before 1678 made Lydia the widow of John Wilford his third wife, and for the residue of his days lived at Brandford, where, Oct 5 1686, he gave by deed to his sons Elnathan and James at Southampton, all his lands in the latter place; to d Mary Quinney, (or some such name) ten cows; to d Martha Herrick £10, in addition to what she had already received, to be paid by the sons, who then had the keeping of the cows also. His widow in 1688 transacted business with those sons and died Nov 1694."

From the Southampton Records it is clear that the Thomas Topping mentioned by Savage resided several years in Southampton, then removed to Branford, and there remained till his death.

Capt Thomas the first settler gave his son 5 Capt. Thomas his homestead at the south end. The latter dies in 1682, and in 1683 Capt. Thomas of Branford confirms the gift of the same to Thomas, oldest son of 5 Capt. Thomas.

Burke gives the arms of an English family of Toppings, as follows: Azure, ten lozenges, four, three, two, one argent—crest. Two lion's gambes, sable holding up a roundel vair.

1 Capt. Thomas d 1688, had ch. 2 Elnathan b 1640 d 1705, 3 James b 1642 or 3, 4 John b 1646 d 1696, and 5 Capt. Thomas. 2 Elnathan had w Mary and ch. 6 Elnathan b Aug 20 1664, 7 Abigail

b Jan 17 1667, 8 Mary b Nov 18 1670. 9 Mehetabel b June 27 1765, 10 Capt Stephen b Sept 24 1679, and 11 Sylvanus b March 8 1682. 6 Elnathan had s whose name is unknown, who had s 12 Job b 1760 d 1834, who had w Martha and ch. 13 Luther, 14 James and 15 Ira. 13 Luther had ch. Hiram of Sag Harbor and Edwin. 10 Capt. Stephen d 1746, and had w Hannah and ch. 16 David and 17 Stephen. - 16 David b 1716 d 1796, had 1st w Phebe and 2nd w Jane and ch. 18 David b 1748 d 1834, and 19 Matthew b 1753 d 1837. 18 David had w Rebecca and s Rensaeler, who had s Sidney B. 19 Matthew had w Jane and ch. 20 Abraham, (who removed) 21 Jos. Warren of Brookhaven, 22 David of Orange Co. N. Y., 23 Gardiner B., (who has s Addison G.) 24 Eliphalet of Ohio, and 25 Nathaniel, M. D., who has ch. Rob. Emmet, Clarence, Mary and Ellen. 17 Stephen had ch. 26 Stephen, 27 Charles, 28 Henry b 1750 d 1812, 29 Paul and 30 Jeremiah. 26 Stephen had ch. 31 Stephen, (who had ch. James M. of Sagg, Henry, Theodore and Stephen) and 32 Nathan. 28 Henry had w Mary and ch. 33 Henry b 1777 d 1851, 34 Paul, [who had d Laura w of Hervey Hedges] 35 Josiah, 36 Charles, [who had s Chas. Henry] and 37 Hervey. 33 Henry had w Mehetabel and ch. Sophronia w of David Burnett, and Jane w of Stephen D. Wood. 37 Hervey had s James H., who had ch. Morgan H. and Harriet. 30 Jeremiah had s Hervey of Southampton, who had ch. Edward and Harriet w of William McCorkell. 11 Sylvanus had ch. 38 Ethan and 39 Sylvanus, who had s Sylvanus. 38

Ethan had ch. 40 Shadrach, 41 Jesse, 42 Charles, [who removed] 43 James, [who had s Stephen of Sag Harbor] and 44 Stephen. 41 Jesse had ch. 45 George S. [who had ch. George S. and James M.] and 46 Charles C., who had s Charles C. 3 James had son 47 James b Nov 1 1670, who had ch. Hezekiah and Charles. 4 John had w Deborah and ch. 48 Capt. Josiah b 1663 d 1726, 49 John, 50 Zerubabel and 51 Ephraim. 48 Capt. Josiah had w Hannah and ch. 52 Deac. Josiah, [who had s Thomas] and 53 John b 1706 d 1747. 5 Capt. Thomas had w Hannah and ch. 54 Thomas b Feb 11 1660, 55 Rachel b April 19 1663, 56 Ann b June 9 1666, 57 Hester b April 16 1671, 58 Joseph b June 30 1674, 59 Daniel b Aug 19 1676, and 60 Edward b Feb 9 1678. One of these sons of 5 Thomas had s 61 Deac. Thomas, who had s 62 Edward, who had ch. 63 Stephen b 1764 d 1840, 64 George and 65 Abraham, [who had ch. Elisha, S. Howell and Jones.] 63 Stephen had ch. 66 Edward, [who has s Eugene] and 67 Alanson.

WHITE FAMILY.

Two families of this name came to Southampton, the first, that of John White, about 1644. He was a resident of Lynn in 1630, freeman there in 1633, and made freeman in Southampton in 1647. The other family descended from the seventh pastor of the church, Rev. Sylvanus White, who was the son of Rev. Ebenezer White, of Bridge Hampton. Both of these families, however, are said to have a common ancestor, Thomas White of Weymouth, Mass. He was Representative in Gen. Court in 1636 and

37. He died Aug 1679, leaving, according to Farmer, 1st Joseph of Mendon ; 2 Samuel b 1642, admitted freeman 1666, Representative 1679, and died without issue, 3d Thomas of Braintree, 4th Hannah, who m John Baxter, and 5th Ebenezer b 1648, and died Aug 24 1703. John, the first of this name in Southampton, is thought to be another son of Thomas of Weymouth, not being mentioned in his will because he died in 1662 before his father. (But the fact that John was here, a man, in 1644, would rather show that if related at all, he was a brother or cousin of Thomas of Weymouth, especially since the children of both were of about the same age.) Ebenezer, the 5th ch. of Thomas, was the father of Rev. Ebenezer of Bridge Hampton.

1 John d 1662, had w Ann and ch. 2 John, 3 Martha w of John Howell, 4 Esther w of Samuel Clark, 5 Sarah, 6 Hannah, 7 Abigail and 8 James. 2 John of Huntington, L. I., had w Hannah and s 9 John of Elizabeth N. J. 8 James m Ruth Stratton Nov 24 1675, and had ch. 10 Capt. Ephraim b Dec 29 1677 d 1752, 11 James b May 15 1681 and 12 Stephen b Oct 13 1684. 10 Capt. Ephraim had ch. 13 John, 14 Eber and 15 William. 13 John had w Jerusha and son 16 John who had ch. 17 Ephraim, 18 Deac. John and 19 George. 17 Eyhram had ch. 20 John, (who had ch. John F. and William) and 21 Nathan, (who had ch. Susan, Mary, Albert, Jetur, Eleanor and Harriet.) 18 Deac. John had ch. 22 Harriet w of Joseph R. Harris, 23 Charles, (who has ch. Elnathan and others) 24 Jane w of Lafayette Douglas, 25 Ann w

of Wm. H. Post, and 26 Martha w of James R. Huntting. 19 George had ch. 27 Stephen, (who had ch. William and Charles) and 28 George, who m Betsey d of Daniel Fordham, and has ch. Elizabeth and others.

14 Eber had ch. Ephraim, Stephen, Memucan and Peter. 15 William had ch. 29 William and 30 Elias. 29 William had ch. 31 Oliver, (who had s Nicholas) 32 Jeremiah, 33 David, (who had ch. Eliza and others) and 34 Sylvanus, (who has s Eli, who has ch. Sarah and others.) 30 Elias had s 35 Edward, who had ch. Edward, Jane, Emma, Elias H. and Hubert. 11 James had ch. 36 Ebenezer b 1711 d 1783, and 37 Charles b 1716 d 1791. 36 Ebenezer had w Mehetabel and s 38 Major James b 1746 d 1807, who had ch. 39 James b 1777 d 1858, and 40 Silas b 1776 d 1856, who had w Abigail and ch. Mary w of D. Rogers Rose and others. 39 James had w Phebe and ch. Darius and Peter H. and daughters. 40 Rev. Ebenezer of B. Hampton b 1673 d 1756 had w Hannah and ch. 41 Deac. Elnathan b 1695 d 1773. 42 James, 43 Rev. Sylvanus b 1704 d 1782 and 44 Silas b 1710 d 1742. 41 Deac. Elnathan had s 45 Ebenezer b 1723 d 1802, who had ch. 46 Silas b 1748 d 1815, 47 Samuel, 48 Henry, M. D., who removed and died in Goshen, N. Y. 49 Elnathan, 50 John, 51 Rufus, (who had ch. David, Samuel, Henry and George) and 52 Sarah w of Elihu Howell. 46 Silas had w Mary and ch. 53 Silas and 54 Ebenezer b 1782 d 1855, (who had ch. Alonzo, Silas and Edward.) 53 Silas had ch. 55 Josiah, (who had ch. Malbey and William) 56 Har-

riet and 57 Clarissa. 47 Samuel had ch. Samuel and Milton. 50 John had ch. 58 Dr. Howell, 59 Elnathan, 60 Henry, (who has ch. Abigail w of George Hand of E. Hampton, George, Benjamin, Alfred, Sarah and John E.) and 61 Charity. 43 Rev. Sylvanus had w Phebe and ch. 62 Sylvanus, 63 Silas, 64 Edward, 65 Hezekiah, 66 Daniel, 67 Ebenezer, and 68 Dr. Henry. All of these ch. removed, except Dr. Henry, and their genealogy has been contributed by Dr. Oliver White of New York City, as follows :

DESCENDANTS OF REV. SYLVANUS WHITE,

CONTRIBUTED BY O. WHITE, M. D.

Rev'd Sylvanus White, second son of the Rev'd Ebenezer White of Bridgehampton, Long Island, was born in 1704—went to Weymouth, Mass., in 1715 to attend a classical school. Entered Harvard College 1719, and graduated in 1723. Assumed the pastoral charge of the church at Southampton 1727, which he retained for nearly 55 years ; when after an illness of seven days he died October 22d, 1782.

Soon after his ordination he married Phebe Howell, only daughter of Hezekiah Howell, by whom he had nine children, viz : Sylvanus, Edward, Hezekiah, Daniel, Silas, Phebe, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, and Henry. Except the first Ebenezer, who died in infancy, they all lived to adult years.

Sylvanus, the eldest son of Rev'd Sylvanus, married Eunice Herrick of Southampton, removed to Orange County, N. Y., where he died, leaving four

children, Phebe, Sylvanus, Eunice and Nathan H. The parents of these children lived to an advanced age, and have many descendants, some of whom have attained to political distinction in the councils of the nation from the western part of the union, where they had previously settled.

From Lanman's Dictionary of Congress the following is taken concerning Albert S. the son of Nathan H., grandson of Sylvanus of Orange Co. N. Y., and gr. grandson of Rev. Sylvanus of Southampton.

"Albert S. White was born in Orange County, N. Y., October 24th, 1803 ; graduated at Union College, 1822 ; admitted to the Bar, 1825 ; removed to Indiana in 1829 ; was representative in Congress from that State from 1837 to 1839 ; then U. S. Senator from 1839 to 1845. Was again elected Representative from Indiana to to the Thirty Seventh Congress, serving as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Chairman of a Select Committee on Emancipation.

After leaving Congress he was appointed by President Lincoln a Commissioner to adjust certain Indian claims, and in January, 1864, appointed by the President, Judge of the District Court of Indiana. He died in Stockwell, Indiana, September, 1864.

Edward, second son of Rev'd Sylvanus, married Hannah daughter of Francis Pelletreau. They lived together ten years in Orange County, N. Y., when he died, June, 1767, aged thirty-six years, leaving four children, whose names were Hannah, Edward, Mary and Phebe.

Hezekiah, third son of Rev'd Silvanus, married

Abigail Sayre of Bridge Hampton, and settled also in Orange County, where he died, leaving six children, whose names we have not been able to obtain.

Daniel, fourth son of Rev'd Sylvanus, was a physician, settled in the town of Westchester and County of Westchester, N. Y., married Euphemia Bartow of New Rochelle. He died in 1781. His widow died a few years after him, leaving two sons and four daughters, viz: Phebe, Bethsheba,* Matilda, Daniel, Euphemia and Theophilus.

Silas, fifth son of Rev'd Sylvanus, married Sarah Newson, and removed to Orange Co., N. Y. Five children survived him and his wife—viz: James T., Silas, Levi, Harriet and Robert. They have many descendants in the City of New York and vicinity. Prominent among these are the children of Levi, who married Ellen Cox, both of whom are dead. Their children are Adelia, Elvira, Charles, George, Robert, Harriet and Elenora, who are all married and have families of children.

Phebe, only daughter of Rev'd Sylvanus, married James Tiley of Hartford, Conn. She died without issue, four days after her father.

Ebenezer, sixth son of Rev'd Sylvanus, died in infancy.

Ebenezer, seventh son of Rev'd Sylvanus, after being instructed in the classics by his father, (a graduate of Harvard College,) commenced the study of medicine, availing himself of all the facilities existing in our country at that time, for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the profession of his choice.

* Married Don Joseph Barnubeau, Spanish Consul General.

He soon collected a library of all the then representative works in every branch of his profession. Many of these volumes of the writings of the fathers in medicine are now in the possession of such of his descendants as are medical men, by whom they are prized as mementos and heirlooms of their venerated ancestor.

In early life he married Helena, daughter of Theophilus Bartow, of New Rochelle, and grand daughter of Rev'd John Bartow, of Westchester, and great grand daughter of Gen. Bartow who fled from France to England in 1685.* This marriage was a Union of Puritan with Huguenot. The young couple commenced life together where they ended it, in Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y. The doctor soon acquired an extensive practice, and engaged in the cultivation of a large farm.

Here—on what afterwards became “the neutral ground,” the commencement of the war of the Revolution found him. From the first of this protracted and gloriously ending struggle, to the end, he was the zealous uncompromising advocate of his country's cause; and many were the adventures and thrilling incidents he would relate to his listening grandchildren of Tory raids and persecutions, only exceeded in atrocity by the robberies, cruelties and murders of the Cow Boys and Skinners. Many of the wounds received in these forays came under his professional care and treatment.†

Bolton in his history of Westchester County, Vol. II, page 384, relates one of the many incidents in

* On the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

† Vide Dr. Thatcher's Military Journal—Boston 1823—page 307.

Dr. White's experience during the war in the following language :

“ Doctor White of Yorktown, through the whole of the Revolution, sustained the character of a patriot, with that devotion and firmness which characterized the many at that eventful period of our history. It appears that the enemy made several unsuccessful attempts to capture this distinguished individual. On one occasion they were desirous of exchanging the doctor for a British surgeon then in the hands of the Americans. To effect his surprisal, a large party of Light Horse were despatched to Crompond, with strict orders to surround his dwelling and make him prisoner. Some kind friend, however, gave the doctor timely warning, which enabled him to escape. As a substitute they seized upon Dr. James Brewer, who resided in that immediate neighborhood, and were proceeding home with their prisoner, when, passing through Stoney Street, they were fired upon by a party of Americans who lay concealed behind the fences. Dr. Brewer received a mortal wound and expired the next morning, Nov. 20th, 1780, in the arms of Dr. White, who had thus narrowly escaped the melancholy fate of his friend.”

Dr. White's persistent and devoted patriotism throughout the struggle for our national independence, was appreciated by the people of his part of the State, and they honored him by an election to the State Senate, soon after the subversion of the Colonial Government, and afterwards by electing him Presidential Elector.

After more than half a century's successful practice of his profession, and as many years given to the service of his Divine Master, the aged patriot, "the beloved physician," and the christian gentleman, slept with his fathers. Born in Southampton in 1746, he died in Yorktown, 1827. His widow survived him a few years. They had a family of one daughter and six sons, viz : Catherine, Bartow, Ebenezer, Henry, Lewis, James and Theodosius.

Catherine, the only daughter and eldest child of Dr. Ebenezer of Yorktown, married Dr. Samuel Strang, a pupil of her father. They took up their residence in the village of Peekskill, where Dr. Strang practised his profession during his life-time. A numerous family of children survived Doctor and Mrs. Strang, but since the loss of their parents, death has made sad inroads amongst them, viz : Joseph W.,* (lawyer,) Catherine,* Emeline,* Samuel B,* Antoinette,* Louisa,* Eugene J.,* (physician,) Theodosius, Stephen B. and Edward J.

Bartow, the first son of Dr. Ebenezer, of Yorktown, was educated for a physician. He married Miss Ann Schenck after having established himself in practice at Fishkill, N. Y., with whom he lived in uninterrupted harmony until her death, in 1861.

Concerning this dignified and courteous gentleman, we make the following extracts from a memoir of him, by the late Sylvester D. Willard, M. D., of Albany.

"Dr. (Bartow) White was an active practitioner for a period of forty-five years. He was called to

* Deceased.

exercise his vocation over an extensive district, making the distances, as did all the pioneers in our profession, without reference to day or night, or to that which contributed to personal comfort. He gained the reputation of a skillful practitioner, and his counsel was frequently solicited by his professional brethren. It drew around him young men who contemplated entering the profession. He became their teacher. Among his pupils Cornelius Depew and Stephen Rapalye became surgeons in the Navy, while John Cooper and Isaac Van Vorkies entered the Army. Others settled in various parts of this State. The number and their position indicate his ability as a teacher, and his influence in inspiring his pupils with high and honorable sentiments. Some of them preceded him to the grave, while several survive to testify to his faithfulness as a teacher and friend."

"In 1824, Dr. White was elected to represent his district in the Congress of the United States. In 1840 he was chosen one of the Presidential Electors of the State. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, from the Regents of the University in 1845, and was elected a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1851."

"Dr. White was systematic in his habits, and strictly temperate. His manners were mild and urbane in every class of society. He was a sincere friend of the poor."

"At the age of seventy-eight he commenced a daily journal, noting the incidents of each day and

the state of the weather. This habit—remarkable for one to begin in advanced life—he continued for eight years, and until a few days previous to his death. The evening of Dr. White's life was passed in a beautiful serenity, surrounded by every comfort, and every want anticipated by loving friends, while his exemplary christian life was crowned by the christian's hope of a glorious immortality. He was seized with paralysis on the 5th of December, 1862, and died on the 10th inst., at the advanced age of 86 years. Dr. (Bartow) White was the father of twelve children, nine daughters and three sons. All the daughters and one son survive him."

"Born amidst the stirring events of 1776, he grew up a twin child of Liberty. Love of country was a principle with him as strong as life, and patriotism a feeling which only death could extinguish." *

The names of the children surviving Dr. Bartow White and his wife, are : Helena, Catherine, Matilda, Evelina, Louis B., Anna, Harriet, Mary, Octavia and Novenia.

Ebenezer, the second son of Dr. Ebenezer, of Yorktown, also made choice of the arduous profession of his father as the pursuit of his life. He was the pupil of his father, and finished his studies by attending medical-lectures in the city of New York.

After completing his professional education; he married Amy, daughter of the late Samuel Green of the town of Somers, Westchester County.

* Vol. of Transactions of Med. Society of the State of N. Y., for 1863.

He purchased a farm near the village of Somers, and commenced the practice of his profession soon after he had attained his majority. Abstemious, energetic, a lover of the right and an earnest laborer for the good of the community, here he passed a long, active and useful life, uniformly opposing every immorality, and carefully protecting his large family of children from the vicious and irreligious influences by which they were surrounded.

To the sick poor he was ever assiduous in his attentions, and during the last few years of his life they were almost his only patients.

Of this venerable doctor and devout christian, we find an editorial obituary, in the "Highland Democrat," which we transcribe for these pages.

"Dr. Ebenezer White—on Saturday night, March 18th, (1865)—the subject of this brief notice, was struck with paralysis, and on Monday night following, died, having attained the advanced age of eighty-five years."

"He had practised as a physician in the town of Somers, where he always lived and where he died, more than sixty years, and only during the last two or three years did he claim exemption from the heavy cares and duties of his profession. His mind was clear and vigorous until the last fatal attack."

"As a physician, Dr. W. enjoyed the respect of the profession, and the confidence of the people among whom, for more than sixty years, he labored to alleviate suffering and arrest death."

"As a man, he was conscientious and honest, as a neighbor kind and obliging, as a christian, consistent

and faithful to all the duties of that high profession, so far as man can judge.

“Twice only, we believe, he held public office. About thirty-six years ago he filled, with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the people, the office of Surrogate of Westchester County, and, at least, once represented this country in the State Legislature.”

“Three sons survive and adorn the profession which their father so long followed, besides two others who pursue different callings. Two daughters only survive.”

“In politics Dr. White was republican, in religion a presbyterian, in theory and practice an ardent temperance man. His death will create a void in the church of which he was the chief supporter, and for fifty five years an honored member, and in the social circle where he was universally beloved. Many will mourn the loss of a friend—few if any, have any enmities to bury with him.” *

Dr. Ebenezer of Somers, survived his wife a little over four years. They had children Bartow F., a physician, who married Ann Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Elisha Belcher of Round Hill, Greenwich, Conn., where he now resides, having succeeded Dr. Belcher in his practice. He has three children, viz : Stephen, Alethea and Elisha.

Dr. Bartow F. was for many years greatly occupied with an extensive practice, and has three times represented his district in the Legislature of his State.

* Highland Democrat.—Peekskill, April 1st, 1865.

Stephen G., second son of Dr. Ebenezer of Somers, was a merchant, and died at the early age of twenty three years, unmarried.

Helen A., eldest daughter of Dr. Ebenezer, of Somers, married James Brett, farmer, of Fishkill. They have an interesting family of seven daughters living, viz : Elizabeth, Sarah, Olivia, Phebe, Mary, Helen and Louisine.

Lewis H., third son of Dr. Ebenezer, of Somers, succeeded his uncle, Bartow, at Fishkill, in the practice of his profession—that of a physician—where he is now living and laboring. He married Helena, daughter of John C. Van Wyck, of Fishkill, and has two children, Howell and Catherine.

Oliver, fourth son of Dr. Ebenezer, of Somers, is a practicing physician in the city of New York. He is unmarried, but has an adopted daughter in the person of Miss Jane C. Kerr.

Phebe, second daughter and sixth child of Dr. Ebenezer of Somers, married Robert Calhoun. Both are dead and without issue.

John P., fifth son of Dr. Ebenezer, of Somers, is a merchant, living in New York, where he married Margaret, daughter of the late David Bryson of that city. They have no children.

Euphemia, third daughter of Dr. Ebenezer, of Somers, married James W. Bedell, of Somers, farmer. They have children, William N., (lawyer,) Helen, Anna, Bartow, Phebe, Margaret and Amy.

Samuel, sixth son of Dr. Ebenezer, of Somers, and his youngest child, is a farmer, and unmarried.

He occupies the farm and residence of his late father.

To revert to the children of Dr. Ebenezer of Yorktown.

Henry, third son of Dr. Ebenezer, of Yorktown, was also a physician, and practised his profession in his native town. He married for his first wife, Sarah, daughter of the late Rev'd Silas Constant, of Yorktown. She lived but a few months, and was buried in her bridal costume. Dr. H. then married for his second wife, Mary, widow of Dr. Stephen Fowler of New Castle, and daughter of Dr. Elisha Belcher of Greenwich, Conn. Dr. Henry was for several years Surrogate of his county (an office his brother Ebenezer also held,) and in 1823 became one of the Judges of the County Court. He devoted much of his time to the different religious and philanthropic societies of his day, and died November, 1857, aged 76 years. His widow is still living—By neither of his wives did he have any children, but adopted a son and daughter of his brother Lewis viz : Constant and Elizabeth.

Lewis, fourth son of Dr. Ebenezer, of Yorktown, was a farmer. He married Aurelia Raymond, of Dutchess County, by whom he had a family of twelve children living at the time of his death, viz : Frederick, Sarah, Mary, Helena,* Ebenezer, Catherine, Elizabeth, Constant, Stephen G., Aurelia, Lewis A. and John R. He died at Peoria, Illinois, in 1836, whither he had gone on business, aged 54 years, a most amiable man and a lovely christian character. His widow still survives.

* Deceased.

James, fifth son of Dr. Ebenezer, of Yorktown, a farmer, married Sarah Bedell, of Somers. These kind and affectionate parents died, leaving five children, viz: William B., Elizabeth, Mary, Alvira, and Bartow.*

Theodosius, sixth son and last child of Dr. Ebenezer, of Yorktown, and the only one of his children now living, resides in the mansion and cultivates the farm of his father. He married Philena Wright, of Somers, who died a few years since. Their children are Henry, Emeline, Josephus, and Louisa.

Having finished the record—as far as possible—of the Descendants of Ebenezer, seventh son of the Rev'd Sylvanus White, of Southampton, we conclude with Doctor Henry White, of Southampton, the eighth son and youngest child of his father, Rev'd Sylvanus White. He lived until he attained the advanced age of ninety-one years, when he died December 20th, 1840. Although so aged, his sight was perfectly clear, and unimpaired till his death, never requiring the use of spectacles. He was a surgeon in the army of the Revolution, and at one time a prisoner on board the Jersey prison ship at Brooklyn.

He married for his first wife a daughter of the Rev'd Nathaniel Eells, of Middletown, Conn. After her death he married Miss Ann Stephens, by whom he had three children, that lived to adult years, viz: Hannah E., Sylvanus and Phebe. The two daughters were the wives of Capt. J. Parker. The son Sylvanus married Jane, daughter of Samuel Jagger, and had children Henry K. and Theodore S.

ERRATA.—In the last article, page 297, line 7, the word immorality is incorrectly printed, “immortality,” also, page 298, line 7, “country” should have been printed County.

WICK FAMILY.

John Wick, the first of this name, is first mentioned in 1693. He lived first in Southampton, then moved to Bridge Hampton, where he died. 1 John b 1661 d 1719, had s 2 Job, who had ch. 3 William, 4 Zebulon, b 1748 d 1809, 5 Henry and 6 Lemuel. 4 Zebulon had w Mary and ch. 7 Lucretia, 8 William b 1793, 9 Lemuel, 10 Susana and 11 Elizabeth. 8 William had w Milicent Pierson, and ch. Philetus, Lemuel and William.

It is possible that 2 Job was son of Job, who was s of John, though the records make it probable that the first record given is correct.

The epitaph of John Wick reads as follows :

Here | was layed | the Body of Mr | John Wick
Esq | Who Dyed Janvary | the 16th anno 1719 |
In the 59th year | of his age.

The stone is in the centre of a six or eight acre lot, in Bridge Hampton. The tradition is that he gave direction to have his body laid here, but his friends disregarded it and attempted to dig a grave in the grave yard, but the ants came out in such swarms, and filled the grave as they dug, that they were compelled to abandon their purpose. Another tradition says that the heirs not liking the disposition of the property made in the will, read a summons over his grave, calling him to appear in court, and show cause why the will should not be broken. He was a magistrate and a man of note, in his day and generation.

WILLMAN FAMILY.

Isaac Willman, first mentioned in 1649, had w Mary and ch. Isaac Jr. b Aug 31 1657, Abraham, Matthew, John b May 18 1670, Theophilus and Benjamin. Isaac Jr. m Mary Wines, of Southold, Oct 7 1686, and had ch. Mary b Dec 9 1689, and Abraham. The family did ^{not} remain in the town probably much later than the year 1700, and there are none now of this name residing in Southampton.

WOODRUFF FAMILY.

John Woodruff is first mentioned in the list of 1657. His son John was the adopted son of John Gosmer, and lived on the late residence of Mr. Charles Pelletreau. It does not appear that he had more than one son. Of his grand children, Benjamin lived in Southampton, and *his* three sons removed to Bridge Hampton,—of the other three ch. of John, viz., Samuel, Nathaniel and Isaac, I know nothing, except they are mentioned as young men residing in Southampton. They either removed, or died without issue.

1 John had s 2 John, who had ch. 3 Samuel, 4 Benjamin, 5 Nathaniel, 6 Isaac and 7 Sarah b Jan 20 1660. 4 Benjamin had ch. 8 Daniel, 9 David and 10 Timothy. 8 Daniel had ch. 11 Benjamin and 12 John. 11 Benjamin had ch. 13 Job b 1776, d 1857, 14 Jesse b 1765 d 1857, and 15 Elisha who had s Jesse. 9 David had ch. 16 David and 17 Joshua. 16 David had ch. James, Sylvester, who removed, and Halsey. 10 Timothy had ch. 18 Silas, 19 Lemuel and 20 Daniel. 18 Silas had ch. 21 Elias, who removed to Platsburg, N. Y., 22 Silas and 23 Joseph, who went to Orange Co. N. Y. 22 Silas had ch. 24 Elias, who has s

Silas and 25 Mary w of Abraham Halsey. 20 Daniel had ch. 26 Daniel and 27 Abigail. 26 Daniel had ch. 28 Herman, 29 Samuel, who has s Samuel and 30 Daniel.

WOOLLEY FAMILY.

Robert Woolley, the first of this name, is first mentioned in the list of 1657. Savage, in Gen. Dict. says, Robert Woolley, of Fairfield, Mass., 1649 and 1653, removed soon afterwards to parts unknown. His whereabouts are now presumed to be settled.

1 Robert had ch. 2 John and 3 Joseph. 2 John had ch. 4 William, 5 Charles, 6 Benjamin and 7 John of Southold. 4 William had s 8 Silas b 1746, d 1806, who had ch. 9 William, 10 Deac. Elias, b 1775 d 1843, and 11 John b 1777 d 1804. 9 William had ch. John, Austin, Phebe, Abigail, Mary A. and Jane. 6 Benjamin had s 12 Benjamin, who had s 13 Nathan, who had s Charles N. 7 John had w Abigail and ch. 14 John, of Southampton, and 15 Tancred, of Southold.

FRAGMENTARY NOTES

OF OTHER MEN FOUND RECORDED IN THE BOOKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE TOWN CLERK.

1713 Joshua Halsey had w Martha who was only d of Abraham Willman, the eldest son of John W. He had ch. Martha, Joana, Abigail, Elizabeth, Experience, Mary and Prudence.

1702 John, Jonathan and Zachariah Davis, brothers and sons of John Davis of North Sea. Jonathan moved to Hopewell, Burlington Co. N. J. John Davis of E. Hampton d Dec 5 1798 ac 75.

Thomas Davis also of E. H. d Sept 27 1751 ae. 65.
 Catherine w of John D. d April 1 1759 ae. 36.
 John Davis of E. H. d. Aug 3 1766, ae. 90.

1661 John and Samuel Davis, of North Sea, brothers. 1698 Benjamin son of Benjamin Davis, sells house.

1717 Thomas Lupton, probably son of Joseph L., has w Mary d of John Mappem, (who m. d of James Mappem and succeeded to his estate.)

1705 David and Francis Shaw of North Sea, brothers. By list of 1698 it appears probable that their father's name was Thomas, and that they had a brother John.

1709 Thomas Goldsmith deceased, is called great uncle of John Goldsmith of Southold.

1719 John Warren or Wareing of Cold Spring, in town of Oyster Bay, has w Elizabeth, d of John White, and she appears to be his only child—they have son John Warren to whom they give all the property which John White possessed at his death.

1710 Richard Wood has m Hannah d of Thomas Reeves, April 10 1704, and had ch. Hannah b Feb 9 1705-6, Phebe b Oct 28 1709, James b March 13 1711-12, Matthew b March 6 1715, Theophilus b May 11 1718, Abraham b Aug 14 1721, and Silas b June 16 1724.

1652 Jonas Wood of North Sea has w Elizabeth.

Elnathan Wood m d of 17 Stephen Topping, had son Silas, who had son Stephen now living in B. Hampton. Elnathan also had bro. Silas.

1697 Alexander Wilmot of New Haven, bought a residence in B. Hampton, had s Walter b 1709

who graduated at Yale in 1734. Walter studied for the ministry, and was ordained pastor at Jamaica, L. I., April 12 1738. He died 1744.

1698 Thomas Leaming s of Christopher L., deceased, who had w Esther.

John Pope was here only a few of the first years of the settlement.

1682 Josiah Bartholomew a resident.

1698 Joseph Moore or More has s Joseph.

1696 Nathaniel Ruscoe a tax payer.

1682 John Tennison, carpenter, sells house and land.

1698 Tamason w of Joseph Sayre.

1699 Humphrey Hughes has w Martha.

1699 Shamger Hand of Cape May Co. N. J. has son Josiah of B. Hampton.

1729 John Penny w Juda, had sons Robert and Christopher, who removed to South Carolina.

Jonathan Peirce (w Abiah) died July 2 1759 ae. 64. His s Benjamin d Aug 1 1747 ae. 19.

Among the tax payers of 1695 are Martha wid. of Zerubbabel Phillips, Robert Pattin, wid. Mary Larison, William Rose, Walter Melvine, Benjamin Smith, John Earle, Henry Goring, William Barker, Josiah Hand, Isaac Miles, Manasseth Kempton, Benoni Newton, Benoni Flint, William Perkins, John Mitchell, John Malbey, Thomas Parvine, John Mowbray, Edward Petty, Samuel Barber, John Parker and Joseph Wickham.

Smith Family. Some men of this name are found in the early records, but they never remained long.

“Phebe relict of Nathaniel Smith, Esq.” d Aug.

26 1775 ae. 73, and being buried near Dr. William Smith and his family, is supposed to be the mother of this Dr. William. The latter m Ruth d. of Zebulon Howell Sen., and had ch. Dr. John, Phebe, Mary, and a son who removed to Philadelphia. Mary m John Pelletreau, and had ch. as given in the Pelletreau Record.

1644 John Stratton has land here.

1645 Mr. Richard Odell has house lot of Mr. Cole, of Hartford, granted to him provided he stay 3 years.

1650 Richard Marvin has w Mary d of Wm. Browne deceased.

1652 Thomas Pope has 3 acres granted him next to Mr. Stanbrough.

1652 Wm. Barnes sells house and lot to James Hampton of Salem.

1666 John Cooper sells house and lot which he had of Thos. Pope to James Hampton, who gives his estate to his son-in-law, James Mappem, who had two daughters but no sons.

1675 John Laughton had bro. Josiah who had s John then grown.

1696 Jonas, eldest son of Jonas Bower who had also s Isaac, and a d who m Wm. Terbell.

1697 Walter Melvine and w Mary sell to Samuel Butler, what is now the homestead of Josiah Foster, bounded (then) S. and E. by Jonah Howell, N. by Aaron Burnett, and W. by Town Street.

1693 Obadiah Sale sells to Samuel Whitehead. The former remained a few years, and then removed to Boston.

1659-60 Thomas Diment, or Diamont, or Dimon, buys land.

1660 John Lum formerly of North Sea—then of Huntington.

1663 Jonas Houldsworth, schoolmaster, afterwards of Huntington.

1663 John Ogden of North Sea had uncle and cousin of same name.

1667 John Ogden of Elizabeth, N. J.

1665 John Olfields formerly of Southampton, then of Jamaica.

CELEBRATION OF THE

225TH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 13, 1866.

This day was chosen as the anniversary of the day on which legal possession of their homes was obtained from the Indians, as may be seen from the date of the Indian deed given in the Appendix. The historical discourse was delivered by Rev. Geo. Rogers Howell, and the following ode written for the occasion, by Mrs. Maria J. R. Howell, was finely rendered by a large choir :

At a meeting in the evening, appropriate addresses were made by H. R. Stiles, M. D., and Mr. Alden J. Spooner of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Messrs. W. B. Reeves of Westhampton, and Epher Whitaker of Southold.

Rise up ye people with anthems of praise,
And loud to Jehovah your thanksgivings raise ;
Praise ye the might which hath built here an altar,
And gathered a people from over the sea ;
Sing to the mercy whose love cannot falter,
And praise ye Jehovah the God of the free.
Rise up ye people with anthems of praise,
And loud to Jehovah your thanksgivings raise.

Ages have rolled down the dark stream of time,
Since leaving the shores of their own native clime,
Seeking a home on this ocean girt Isle,
Where free from the weight of oppression's hard rod,
Untrammelled by rank and unfettered by guile,
Our fathers might dwell, and in peace worship God.
Rise up ye people with anthems of praise,
And loud to Jehovah your thanksgivings raise.

Here in their Island homes they have been blest,
An oasis fair upon ocean's broad breast ;
The loved forms that builded the first cottage fires
Long since have slumbered beneath the green sod ;
But the children impressed with the same fond desires
Still bring to this altar their tribute to God.
Rise up ye people with anthems of praise,
And loud to Jehovah your thanksgivings raise.

APPENDIX.

“THE DISPOSALL OF THE VESSELL,”

March 10, 1639.

“In consideration that Edward Howell hath disbursed 15lb and Edmond ffarington 10 lb, Josias Stanborough 5 lb, George Welbe 10 lb, Job Sayre 5 lb, Edmond Needam 5 lb, Henry Walton 10 lb, and Thomas Sayre 5 lb. Itt is Agreede vpon that wee the forenamed vndertakers haue disposed of our sewerall pts of our vessell to Daniel How. In Consideracon whereof hee is to Transporte them soe much goods either to them, their heirs, executors and assignes, (If they shall Desire it) as their sewerall somme or sommes of Monney shall ammount unto, and moreower to each of those psons Above named, or their Assignes, he shall transporte to each man A Person and a Tunne of goods free. But in case that any of the forenamed Persons shall not have occasion for the transportation of soe much goods as his monney shall Ammount unto, that then the said Daniell is to make them payment of the remainder of the monney by the end of two yeares next ensueing the date hereof, and likewise this vessell shall be for the use of the Plantacon, and that the said Daniell shall not sell this vessell without the consent of the mjoynt of the Company. And that the Vessell shall be redy at the Towne of Lynne to Transporte such goods as the Afforesaid vndertakers shall Appointe, That is to say three tymes in the yeare. furthermore if In case that

any Persons shall not have occasion to Transporte any goods, that then the said Daniell is to pay them their somme or sommes of monney, together with Allowance for a Tunne of goods & A pson within the term of two yeares next ensueing the date hereof, for the full performance hereof the said Daniell How has—[three or four lines mutilated and illegible.]

“ffurthermore whereas it is expressed formerly that the vessell shall come to our Intended Plantacon three tymes in the yeare, wee thought good to express the tymes, viz : the first moneth, the fourth moneth and the eighth moneth.

“ffurthermore for the rates of Persons goods and Chattels that if there proue any difference between the vndertakers and the said Daniell How that then it shall be referred to two men whome they and he shall chuse.

“ffurthermore for as much as Allen Bread, Thomas Halsey and William Harker, Are by the Consent of the Company come into and pty vnder-takers with us, wee Edward Howell, Daniel How & Henry Walton have consigned three of our pts that is to each man a house lott, planting lott and farme answerable to the rest of ye vndertakers for their disbursements of five pounds A man to vs the above said vndertakers, that is to say whereas Mr. Howell had 3 lotts, he shall have but two & Daniell How for three lots shall have but two Henry Walton for 2 lotts shall have but one.

“EDWARD HOWELL,
 “DANIELL HOW,
 “HENRY WALTON.”

“INDIAN DEED OF DEC. 13, 1640.”

“This Indenture made the 13th day of December Anno Dom. 1640, between Pomatuck, Mandush, Mocomanto, Pathemanto, Wybennett, Wainmenowog, Heden, Watemexoted, Checkepuchat, the native Inhabitants and true owners of the eastern part of the Long Island on the one part, and Mr. John Gosmer, Edward Howell, Daniell How, Edward Needham, Thomas Halsey, John Cooper, Thomas Sayre, Edward Farrington, Job Sayre, George Welbe, Allen Bread, William Harker, Henry Walton on the other part, witnesseth, that the sayd Indians for due Consideration of sixteen coats already received, and also three score bushells of Indian corn to be paid vpon lawfull demand the last of September which shall be in the yeare 1641, and further in consideration that the above named English shall defend vs the sayd Indians from the unjust violence of whatever Indians shall illegally assaile vs, doe absolutely and forever give and grant and by these presents doe acknowledge ourselves to have given & granted to the partyes above mentioned without any fraude, guile, mentall Reservation or equivocation to them their heirs and successors forever all the lands, woods, waters, water courses, easemts, profits & emoluments, thence arising whatsoever, from the place commonly known by the name of the place where the Indians hayle over their canoes out of the North bay to the south side of the Island, from thence to possess all the lands lying eastward betweene the foresaid bound by water, to cut all the land pertaining to the partyes aforesaid, as also all the old ground formerly planted lying eastward from the first creek at ye

westernmore end of Shinnecock plaine. To have & to hold forever without any claime or challenge of the least title interest, or propriety whatsoever of vs the sayd Indians or our heyres or successors or any others by our leave, appointment, license, counsel or authority whatsoever, all the land bounded as is abovesaid. In full testimonie of this our absolute bargaine contract and grant indented and in full and complete ratification and establishment of this our act and deed of passing over all our title & interest in the premises with all emoluments & profits thereto appertaining, or in any wise belonging, from sea or land within our Limits above specified without all guile wee have sett to our hands the day and yeare above sayd.

Memorand. Before the subscribing of this present writing it is agreed that ye Indians above named shall have liberty to breake up ground for their vse to the westward of the creek aforementioned on the west side of Shinnecock plain.

“Witnesses of the deliverie & subscribing of this writing.

“ Abraham Pierson,
 “ Edward Stephenson,
 “ Robart Terry,
 “ Joseph Howe,
 “ Thomas Whitehone,
 “ Joseph Griffeths,
 “ William Howe,
 “ Manatacut, his x mark,
 “ Mandush, his x mark,
 “ Wybenet, his x mark,
 “ Howes, his x mark,
 “ Setommecoke, his x mark,
 “ Mocomanto, his x mark,
 “ these in the name of all the rest.

“Recorded in ye office at New York Oct 3 1665,
 by Matthias Nicolls, Sec.”

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TYPOGRAPHICAL CORRECTIONS.

(☞ The numbers prefixed to "p" and "l" denote respectively the page and line where the misprint may be found. The corrected word only is given, and the corrections italicised.)

P. 17, l. 16, Tienhoeen; p. 24, l. 19, Gov. Dongan, so also, p. 25, l. 22, and p. 26, l. 7; p. 26, l. 15, *were*; p. 28, l. 7, settlement; l. 10, Bostwick; l. 11 Cory; l. 17, Norris; p. 29, l. 24, Barrett; l. 33, literatium; p. 31, l. 7, *Peregrine*; l. 3, Stormy; p. 32, l. 9, Halsey; p. 33, 21, Ichabod; p. 34, l. 21, Carwith; p. 35, l. 10, Maltby; p. 36, l. 5, Isaa; l. 12, Will; p. 39, l. 20, *Hannah*; p. 40, l. 29, field; p. 44, l. 19, Chice; p. 48, l. 6, Mappem; l. 10, Hildreth; p. 51, l. 1, "*or the Connecticut*" &c.; l. 28, insert "*of*" before "*one of their number*"; p. 55, l. 14, for 1864 read 1644; p. 58, l. 20, agreed; p. 66, l. 31, Van Tromp; p. 70, l. 14, exposed; p. 78, l. 30, *Branford*; p. 83, l. 32, *Vikings of the North* p. 85, l. 4, for 2nd N. Y. Cav., read 81st N. Y. Vol.; l. 14, Larry p. 89, l. 18, illegible; d. 97, l. 7, severely; p. 100, l. 16, Mr. *Mcwish*; p. 103, l. 3, *Imps*; l. 32, insert *Rev.* before Hugh N. Wilson; p. 106, l. 23 & 24, should read "*in the rear of the residence of the late Capt. James Post*"; p. 110, l. 14, *died off*; p. 139, l. 14, for 54 lbs. read, 64 lbs.; p. 141, l. 18, for 1794 read 1694; p. 145, l. 18, *then*; p. 161, l. 20, lines *Mr. Age*; l. 31, *Bowden*; p. 162, l. 4, *lives*; p. 163, l. 14, *Peaconics*; p. 164, l. 30, insert *with* between "*allied*" and "*emissaries*"; p. 168, l. 29, *chronicler*, p. 171, l. 17, *Sisyphus, Tantalus*; p. 173, l. 6, *Pomguama*; p. 177, l. 30, *infer*; p. 178, l. 4, *Yule*; p. 179, l. 25, *Thomas Halsey, Sen'r*; p. 181, l. 27, *Isak Willman*; p. 187, l. 2, for 1706, read 1716; p. 190, l. 4, *Lamuel*; p. 198, l. 32, for "*words*" read "*worlds*"; p. 199, l. 28, *mind's repose*; p. 207, l. 5, for "71 John who had &c." read "17 John had son 19 John who had &c"; p. 213, l. 31, for 1836 read 1636; p. 216, l. 12, *Oxbow*; p. 221, l. 26, for "*caboshed*" read *cabossed or*; p. 225, l. 5, *J. L. Sanford*; p. 227, l. 4, for "*32 William*" read *s 2 William*; p. 229, l. 8, for 1787 read 1785; l. 12, for 1860 read 1810; p. 236, l. 15, *d 1794*; p. 241, l. 15, *James M. (who had ch. &c.)* l. 18, read "64 J. Halsey, [who had ch. Charles, George and Wallace] and 65 Alfred"; p. 242, l. 4, *nauseam*; p. 249, l. 17, 1642 belongs to next sentence, beginning "*65 Abraham*" &c; p. 250, l. 13, for 1692 read 1682; p. 253, l. 5, *Schellinger*; l. 22, 56 *Apollos*; p. 274, l. 6, *Rickard*; l. 27, Oct. 10; p. 275, l. 23, *t hen* grown; l. 25, for 1631 read 1756; p. 285, l. 2, for 1765 read 1675; p. 287, l. 31, for "*Elnathan and others*" read *Elwyn, John, Laura and William*; p. 289, l. 5, *Sarah*; p. 290, l. 32, *Sylvanus*; p. 303, l. 4, read "*did not remain*"; p. 305, l. 9, for Mappem read Hampton; l. 16, for 1719 read 1710; p. 309, l. 3, for December 13, 1866, read December 13, 1865.

(☞ The words ut, uh, uth, uch, uthout, uhat, uas, uay, nou, uould, and suare should be printed *ut, wh, wth, &c.*

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