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The Gilbert Family History

Complete in 8 volumes

CA0238-S



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ABOUT THIS BOOK:

This is the set of 8 volumes written to “capture” the history of the Gilbert family. It is the result of initial research by Eva L. Moffatt - a professional genealogist who is related to the Gilberts - and augmented with further research by Geoffrey Gilbert. It was Geoffrey Gilbert who finally organized and recorded the history in the more readable and readily understood format which is contained on the CD. While the story of a family is never finished, at a certain point it seems that Mr. Gilbert, like many family historians, decided that the mass of information he had collected needed to be recorded so that others could also benefit from his findings. Within the “Introduction” to the volumes Mr. Gilbert explains the methodology he chose as the structure for organizing the mass of data he had set out to record, and which has resulted in his publishing this history as a set of separate volumes. In his explanation he indicates that there should be 9 such volumes but the set which we acquired - the reproductions of which you are seeing here - consists of only 8 volumes. It is far from clear from our research that the ninth volume (the Phillips family) was ever completed and published.

As each volume - or in some cases - pair of volumes, was completed, Mr. Gilbert had 50 copies printed for distribution. He seems to have chosen to send 13 copies to libraries (although we didn't find anything to indicate which libraries) while some of the remaining volumes were distributed to various (selected) family members - of whom Mr. Gilbert was aware. It would seem then that while the various libraries may have received a full set of the volumes few, if any, of the family members would have a complete set. It is also unclear how many of each volume was actually distributed so the “50 copies” represents the MAXIMUM number which might still exist as original copies, making them very rare.

These volumes were privately published, by Geoffrey Gilbert, in the 1950's, using the technology available to him for reproducing this relatively small number of copies. We can't be sure, but we believe that the process he chose required that the manuscript be typed onto a special sheet called a stencil. Typing these stencils placed severe demands on the typist and were rarely made without a few relatively minor errors. These errors are insignificant in terms of a human reading, because we can so easily compensate for these minor irregularities and errors. The computer's OCR, however, cannot make this compensation and so perpetuated these errors in its interpretation. We have taken the time to 100% hand edit our OCR results so that you can be assured that the searchable text index of this book is as close as humanly possible to 100% representative of the originally intended text.

This CD, identified by the product code CA0238-S contains a reproduction of complete contents of all 8 volumes of the The Gilbert Family History, as they were originally bound. Each volume, or pair of volumes, is contained in its own file, each of which is identified by a letter suffix and the names of the individual(s) it focuses on, as follows:

- CA0238-A Vol 1: Nancy Treadway (1776-1865), of Colchester, Conn. and Mendota, Ill., mother of Nancy Maria Moffatt
Vol 2: Melvin Moffatt(1774-1857), of Adams, Mass., and Mendota, Ill., father of Nancy Maria Moffatt
- CA0238-B Vol 3: Daniel Britton (1773-1827), of Westmorland, N.H. and Gananoque, Ont., father of Daniel Freeman Britton
Vol 4: Sally Wood (1780-1862), of Westermorland N.H. and St. Lawrence, N.Y., mother of Daniel Freeman Britton
- CA0238-C Vol 5: William Forbes (1778-1833) of Barre, Mass., and Montreal Que., father of Eliza Forbes.
(The genealogy of Williams wife, Submit Phillips, would have been in the missing 9th - Phillips - volume.)
- CA0238-D Vol 6: Ezra Holton (1785-1858), of Northfield Mass., and Soperton, Ont., father of Luther Hamilton Holton.
(The genealogy of Ezra's wife, Anner Phillips Holton, would have been in the missing 9th - Phillips - volume)
- CA0238-E Vol 7: Solomon Gilbert (1755-1829) of Pomfret, Conn. and Montreal, Que., father of Moses Haskell Gilbert
Vol 8: Thankful Haskell (1745-1841) of Hardwick, Vermont and Montreal Que., mother of Moses Haskell Gilbert.

C O N T E N T S

Introduction.	2
Nancy Treadway and her descendants.	30
The ancestry of her father, David Treadway, General Sketch	35
David's descent from:	
Nathaniel Treadway of Sudbury, Mass	46
Walter Haynes of Dorset	53
Thomas Sweetman of Cambridge, Mass.	57
Jonas Bond of Suffolk	59
Nathaniel Biscoe of Suffolk (?).	62
Thomas Woolson of Newton, Mass.	64
Samuel Hyde of Newton, Mass.	66
Nathaniel Foote of Essex	68
Samuel Smith of Suffolk (?).	75
John Bliss of Northamptonshire	78
Samuel Chapin of Devonshire	83
Hughes Welles of Essex	86
William Beardsley of Stratford, Conn.	91
Robert White of Essex (double line).	94
John Crow of Hartford, Conn.	100
William Goodwin of Essex.	102
The ancestry of her mother, Sarah Gustin - General Sketch	105
Appendix: Hannah, daughter of Walter Griswold.	112
Sarah's descent from:	
Edmond Jean of Jersey.	117
John Brown of Cambridge, Mass.	122
Thomas Makepeace of Boston, Mass.	125
George Holmes of Essex.	128
Stephen Gates of Norfolk.	133
John Freeman of Sudbury, Mass.	137
Peter Noyes of Sudbury, Mass.	138
Hannah's descent from:	
Edward Griswold of Warwickshire	143
Thomas North of New Haven, Conn.	149
Benjamin Wright of Guilford, Conn.	151
Letter from Nancy Treadway Moffatt to Nancy Moffatt Britton.	155
Statement of David Treadway's Revolutionary War Service.	158
Chart of Nancy Treadway's Ancestors.	At back
Index Map: Early settlements of southern New England	At back

I N T R O D U C T I O N

This volume is the first of a projected series of nine, and this introduction is an introduction to the whole series. They will, I hope, put on record the genealogical data compiled by Eva L. Moffatt (with very minor contributions by other people) concerning my ancestors. Many of them, of course, were also her ancestors, and as she was a professional genealogist, working in an area in which several generations of Brittons, Moffatts, Holtons, and Gilberts spent their lives, she was in a very favorable position to obtain a great deal of information.

New England has been ancestor-conscious for a long time. Most of the early vital records, probate records, deeds and other such documents are still on file. The New England Historical and Genealogical Register is a mine of information and innumerable family and local histories are in print. Anyone who can trace his ancestry back to a forebear in eighteenth century Massachusetts or Connecticut, stands a good chance of finding that the genealogy of that forebear is already well documented, and of picking up clues that will lead to further finds. It is true that some of the family histories were written by authors whose zeal outran their accuracy, and a careful genealogist will go back where necessary to original sources. Eva did this, and her work

seems to me to give every evidence of having been compiled with great care. Where there is an element of doubt, she says so.

Eva died in Boston on January 17th, 1947. I had been out of touch with her for several years, and I do not know what became of her original files. But for about twelve years, from 1930 to 1942, I was corresponding with her more or less continuously and subsidizing her in a small way to investigate various "lines". During that time, she not only worked up for me all the Gilbert and Holton material she could find, but gave me summaries of the many Britton and Moffatt lines on which she had already spent years of study.

In the later stages, the law of diminishing returns began to operate. The easy finds had all been made, and the job simmered down to an effort to forge a few missing links, to obtain positive facts about a few elusive nonentities, who blushed unseen and unrecorded somewhere along the Connecticut River, but who carried the genes for you and me. There is one such case in this volume. Thomas Gustin married Hannah Griswold in 1746. Was she Hannah, daughter of Walter and Sarah Griswold of Killingworth, Conn.? If so, we know all her antecedents back to the original immigrants. If not, who the hell was she? Clearing up such points as these takes a lot of time, a lot of correspondence and research, a lot of worry - and quite a lot of money. Now a genealogist is

a person who collects ancestors, just as a philatelist is a person who collects stamps. They do it for the same reason, because they enjoy doing it. If a philatelist's expenditure of time and money fails to produce any new stamps for his album, he suffers a certain loss of enthusiasm, a let-down feeling, and his interests may turn to other fields of endeavor. It is even so with a genealogist - at least it was so with me. In 1943 I married and started to collect a family of my own, and I think that at about the same time Eva's researches must have been sharply curtailed by age and ill-health. I should no doubt have reacted to word of new discoveries about Hannah Griswold or Experience Fisher or Elizabeth Pratt or Cynthia Vait, but it never came.

I was left, however, with hundreds of pages of typescript packed with solid facts concerning several hundred of my direct ancestors, and a determination that some day I would put them into such shape that the facts would mean something to a casual reader. I could hardly hope to make them interesting to anyone not already bitten by the bug, but at least I could make them intelligible.

So far as I know, Eva had never done this. Her voluminous data were not in a form which would give any of us the sort of complete picture at which I am aiming. Her reports gave all the known facts about numerous individuals and various male lines, but the convergence of lines - the process by which 1024 unrelated persons of one generation

become 512 in the next, and 256 in the next, and so on down to one - requires a special kind of treatment rather different from the conventional genealogical report. I am trying to give it this treatment. I hope that by so doing I shall not only rescue a great mass of Eva's painfully-compiled material that might otherwise have gone into oblivion, but produce a sort of memorial to Eva herself. I do not think that she would ever have put her results into this form, but I do think she would have been much interested and perhaps grateful to see it done.

The amount of work involved is not small. It includes editing a large number of individual "stories", checking them against each other, incorporating additions and corrections from later correspondence, and retyping the whole lot. I have for years had a fairly clear idea of what I wanted to do, and since I retired two years ago I have had a very definite intention of going ahead and doing it. But the starting pistol only fired last December, when I received a letter from Ralph Britton, who has also been stirred recently by a revival of interest in the subject. He had one specific question: did I know anything about the ancestry of his great-grandmother (and my great-great-grandmother) Nancy Treadway? Well, as it happened, I did. This volume is what I know about her.

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N A N C Y T R E A D W A Y

Nancy Treadway was born on May 4th, 1776 (two months before the signing of the Declaration of Independence) in Colchester, Conn., the ancestral Treadway home. She and her twin brother Ezra were the fourth and fifth of a family of eight or nine. We know nothing of her childhood, except that her father David saw service in the Revolutionary War. Some time after the war, about 1792, the family moved to Springfield, in Otsego County at the north end of Otsego Lake, 25 miles southeast of Utica, N.Y. Among the early settlers there were the family of Jonathan Moffatt, who had migrated from Greenwich, Mass., some time before 1790. Hannah and Nancy Treadway married two of Jonathan's sons, Aquilla and Melvin. Nancy's marriage must have taken place late in 1794, for according to family tradition the bride was 18 and the groom 20. Hannah and Aquilla were several years older.

Nancy's marriage lasted about 63 years, and produced 11 children. The couple probably continued to live in Otsego for 14 years, first at Springfield and then (1799 or earlier) in near-by Plainfield. In 1808 Melvin bought land on Perch River, in Jefferson County, 12 miles due south of Clayton, and built a house. There were already 6 children when they made their move, and the seventh, our

C O N T E N T S

Introduction	1
The ancestry of Melvin Moffatt: general sketch. .	14
Melvin's descent from:	
William Moffatt of Newbury, Mass.	20
James Waters of London	29
Simon de Manning of Kent	34
John Cloyes of Watertown, Mass.	44
George Lewis of Casco Bay, Me.	48
William White of Boston, Mass. (conjectural) .	50
John Perry of Farnborough, Hants.	58
Joseph Holland of London	63
John Clary of Watertown, Mass.	66
Appendix. Descendants of Edwin Ruthven Moffatt. .	68

Chart of Melvin Moffatt's ancestors	At back
Manning Pedigree: print of photostat	At back
Manning Pedigree: transcription	At back

I N T R O D U C T I O N

This is the second of my projected series of volumes on my Britton and Gilbert ancestors. For the first, on Nancy Treadway, I wrote a rather lengthy introduction which applied mainly to the series as a whole and dealt only incidentally with Nancy herself. This second volume covers the ancestry of Nancy's husband, Melvin Moffatt. The two will go, I think, to exactly the same people, they will be read (if they are read at all) in conjunction, and preserved (if at all) in the same archives. There is, therefore, no need for any repetition here. Nor am I repeating the index map, which was designed in the first place to include the important place-names of this and the forthcoming Britton volumes. However, the editing of the Melvin data has brought up a few new points that seem to warrant discussion, and has given me an excuse for a few pages of philosophical reflections to cushion the jump into the stony fields of dull facts.

The Nancy and Melvin volumes together tell all we know about the ancestries of their eleven children. My own interest and that of the "Gananoque connection" are centered in one of those children -- Nancy Maria Moffatt, who married Daniel Freeman Britton. So far as we are concerned, the two volumes can be bound together and entitled "The Ancestry of Nancy Maria Moffatt". The descendants of the other ten children -- all of them our cousins in varying degrees -- would have an equally legitimate interest in the double volume. We know that at least six of the ten (probably more) had children,

Daniel and Mary were married at Topsfield in 1704. They lived there for 12 years, and the first 8 of their 11 children were born there. About 1717 they moved to Killingly, Conn., where Daniel died at the age of 72. Mary, though 5 years older, survived him for an unknown period.

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WILLIAM WHITE: William is a creature of the twilight. Whether he was really our ancestor was a question which Eva was unable to settle, and which will probably remain unsettled. We know that he had a son Isaac, born in Boston in 1710. We know that an Isaac White of about the right age married Elizabeth Perry in Brookfield, Mass., in 1735, and that they were our ancestors. There is, however, no proof that the two Isaacs were one and the same, though the probability is fairly strong. William's own ancestry is even more doubtful -- Eva believed that he was the son of an earlier Isaac, but the evidence is very sketchy. Since I have discussed the matter in my introduction and am reprinting Eva's report almost in full, there is no need for further elaboration at this point.

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JOSEPH PERRY & MARY _____: John Perry of London arrived in Boston in 1666, aged about 62. His son John, a weaver, probably accompanied him, though it seems possible that he may have reached America before his father. John Jr. was married in Watertown in 1667 to Sarah Clary, daughter of an early settler there. They lived in Watertown for a good many years,

BRITTON

Descent of Daniel Britton from
William Britton of Wells, Me.(?).

		<u>Residence.</u>
William (1)	and Mary Pendleton	(Wells, Me. (Taunton, Mass.
William (2)	and Lydia Leonard	Taunton (Raynham,Mass.
Ebenezer (3)	and Tabitha Leonard	(Raynham, Mass. (Westmoreland, N.H.
David (4)	and Lydia Leonard	(Raynham, Mass. (Westmoreland, N.H.
Daniel (5)	and Sally Wood	(Westmoreland, N.H. (St. Lawrence, N.Y.

Introduction (by G.G.)

The BRITTON story was one of the first that Eva sent me (1928), and it was not in anything like the standard form of her later reports. Among other things, it lacked a good many dates, etc., which she probably had in her files and would have inserted as a matter of routine if she had written it a few years later. I have therefore rewritten it completely, and added what information I could get from other sources. The first of these was a manuscript table I got long ago from my Britton grandfather, showing the Britton line from William (1) to Daniel, and including more information about other descendants than Eva usually gave me. Much more recently I received the Ebenezer Britton Manuscript which I have printed as an appendix. This is much fuller than the other, but there is enough similarity between the two to make it seem fairly certain that they have a common origin. Either my grandfather's manuscript was derived from Ebenezer's, directly or indirectly, or else it came from some Westmoreland source on which Ebenezer had drawn heavily.

With minor discrepancies, my three authorities agree pretty well. The two manuscripts deal mainly with the descendants of Ebenezer (3); the pre-Westmoreland material is almost entirely Eva's. I have picked up a few facts from other family sources and from the D. A.R. Lineage Books. Practically everything that Eva gave me is included in this story, but I have taken far more liberties than usual with her material and her arrangement.

INTRODUCTION

When I wrote the introduction to Nancy Treadway, I tried to make it an introduction to the whole series of volumes that I planned to produce. I attempted to explain in a few pages what genealogy was about, and in a few more pages what made the New England colonies tick. I hoped to clean up most of the generalities in that first effort, so that in my later volumes I could confine myself to any details that might crop up for special attention. I realize now that my hope was based on a couple of doubtful assumptions - that the reader of the later works would already have seen Nancy, and that he would either remember what he had read or would at least be able to refer back to her whenever he wished.

Actually, so far as the present book is concerned, the assumptions are not too unreasonable; the first thirty-nine copies are scheduled to go to exactly the same individuals and the same libraries as Nancy did. My later volumes, however, will treat of the Holtons, Phillipses, Forbeses, and Gilberts. The Britton second cousins will go off my mailing list, and there will be more copies available for unknown cousins. In the case of the Holtons, there is an active Family Association which has already tracked down and rounded up a large proportion of the living descendants, and I shall probably have no great difficulty in disposing of my surplus. Whether I shall be equally successful with the others remains to be seen. Fortunately, most of the "unknowns" are likely to be Americans, and some of my explanatory remarks will be unnecessary anyway.

C O N T E N T S

Introduction	1
Sally Wood; General Sketch	9
Sally's Descent from:	
William Wood of Taunton, Mass.	17
William Wetherell of Taunton, Mass.	23
Thomas Fisher of Cambridge, Mass. (unproven)	25
"Mother" Finney of Plymouth, Mass.	28
Edmund Lewis of Lynn, Mass.	35
Edward Baker of Lynn, Mass.	38
Sylvanus Campbell of Norton, Mass.	42
Thomas Jones of Caversham, Oxon.	45
John Whitman of Weymouth, Mass.	53
Henry Neale of Braintree, Mass.	55
Quenton Pray of Lynn, Mass.	58
Joshua Pratt of Plymouth, Mass.	60
Stephen Wood of Plymouth, Mass.	65
John Dunham of Scrooby, Notts.	70
Augustine Cobb of Dorset (?)	76
Appendix I. Relationship of Britton Descendants to Abraham Lincoln	80
Chart of Sally Wood's Ancestors	at back

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Sally Wood will have to be classified as one of my lesser ancestors. The paternal side of her chart is largely a blank. We know, or believe we know, the names of her father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, but that is about all. The maternal side is a good deal better -- in fact, it looks nearly complete -- but it is marred by the presence of a mystery lady, Elizabeth Pratt. Elizabeth resembles Hannah Griswold of the Treadway volume. If she is the person we think she is, then we know all we need to know about her. But is she? The final, satisfactory answer to that question seems to have disappeared in the smoke of the Taunton fire of 1838.

There is another weakness in this volume. Because so many of the problems were still unsolved, Eva never sent me a full report on the Wood line nor a final report on the Pratts, and my records therefore lack some facts that I am sure she had. I am certain, for instance, that she knew something about Sally's Westmoreland background and the names of her brothers and sisters, but I never received the information. This, however, is after all only supplemental stuff. The main threads are here, insofar as Eva was able to disentangle them.

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Appendix I.

Estate of William Forbes of Barre, Mass.,
grandfather of William of Montreal.
(From Worcester Co. Probate Records).

William Forbes Sr., son of the immigrant James and himself born in Ulster, died in Barre 28 Dec. 1787 at the age of 74, leaving a widow, six living children, and several grandchildren. He left a house and 97-acre farm appraised at £500, furniture, equipment, and live stock appraised at £188-15-01, notes of hand totalling £187-01-07, and £4 in cash. Under the usual arrangement the widow received her "thirds" - one third of the personal estate and a life interest in one third of the real estate. The probate papers give a complete inventory of the estate and a partial account of its disposal. The documents seem to me to make an interesting picture of a fairly typical New England farm of the Revolutionary period. I append herewith a summary of the will, a complete copy of the inventory, and some further notes.

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Summary of Will

- To wife Martha Forbes "the use and improvement of one-third part of all my real estate so long as she shall continue my widow....and one-third part of all my personal estate of what name or nature soever to be at her disposal as she sees fit."
- To son Samuel £150 to be paid him in one year, "which with what I have already given him is his full portion of my estate".
- To son William £150 within 2 years, etc., as above.
- To dau. Anna Oliver, widow of William Oliver, £60 within 3 years.
- To grandson William Williams, son of dau. Rebekah Williams, deceased, £60 at age of 21.
- To dau. Margaret Bacon, wife of Solomon Bacon, £60 within 3 years.
- To dau. Martha Forbes £160 within 3 yrs. or on marriage.
- To dau. Mary Holden, wife of Josiah Holden, £60 within 3 yrs.
- Wife Martha and Solomon Bacon, execs. Dated 3 Oct., 1787.

Signed by mark.

Codicil 20 Dec., 1787, makes small provisions concerning grandchildren.

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C O N T E N T S

Introduction	1
William Forbes: General Sketch	23
Descent of William Forbes from:	
James Forbes of Ulster	35
John Miles of Concord, Mass.	41
Thomas Goodenow of Dorset	45
James Prescott of Standish, Lancs.	49
Charles Hoar of Gloucester City, Gloucs.	56
George Hubbard of Watertown, Mass.	61
Edmund Rice of Suffolk (?)	68
Thomas King of Dorset (?)	72
Nathaniel Billings of Concord, Mass.	75
John Hastings of Braintree, Mass.	79
Ellis Barron of Watertown, Mass.	82
William Learned of Bermondsey, London	85
Isaac Stearns of Nayland, Suffolk	90
APPENDIX I. Estate of William Forbes (grandfather) of Barre.	92
APPENDIX II. Obituary of William Forbes	97
APPENDIX III. Descendants of William Forbes	99
Map of part of Eastern Massachusetts . . following page	14
Chart of William Forbes' Ancestors	at back.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Forbes group introduce new elements of time, space, and blood into our family picture. In the volumes hitherto issued, and in those still to come, we have been and shall be concerned almost exclusively with immigrant ancestors of pure English origin. In many cases their home in England has not been found, but there is very seldom any reason to doubt that it was in England. There were a few exceptions. Augustin Jean (John Gustin) was a Channel Islander, presumably French-speaking. John Brown and William Paul are believed to have been Scotch Royalists, captured in battle and "transported" to the Colony. Sylvanus Campbell has a name to raise a doubtful eyebrow. Richard Burk and Anthony Gulliver were possibly - not very probably - Irishmen. Alexander Edwards and perhaps one or two more were Welsh. But the blood of the others was - well, of English undefiled. Their home towns, where known, are almost always southeast of a line from Devonshire to Lincolnshire, with Essex and Suffolk perhaps providing the heaviest concentration.

Their dates of arrival - looking back across 300 years - were very nearly simultaneous; almost all of them came between the early 1630's and the early 1640's. A few Plymouthites were earlier still; the two unwilling Scots reached America in the early '50's; Augustin Jean did not show up until after 1670; William Moffatt may or may not have been as late as 1681. There are still, of course, a few gaps in my

E Z R A H O L T O N

EZRA'S GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS.

- Paternal. (JOHN HOLTON & ABIGAIL FISHER.
(SAMUEL EDWARDS & SARAH BOYKIN.
(SAMUEL HALL & ELIZABETH WHITE.
(JOHN RISING & SARAH HALE.
- Maternal. (WILLIAM SHATTUCK & HANNAH UNDERWOOD.
(SAMUEL ALLEN & JANE ROSS.
(GEORGE PARMENTER & MARY BURK.
(JOSIAH HAYDEN & ELIZABETH GOODENOW.

The paternal and maternal great-great-grandparents of Ezra Holton form two groups, distinctly separate in time and place. The average birth-year of the paternal group is 1649. All 8 were born in America, but 7 of them were children of immigrant fathers and mothers; they represent almost perfectly the first American generation. Further, the births occurred in 8 different towns, 3 in Connecticut and 4 or 5 in Massachusetts - John Rising may have been born in Bermuda. The whole life-span of the group is 1643 to about 1720. There are no known cousinly relationships among them.

The maternal great-great-grandparents have an average birth date of 1673, almost a full generation behind the others. They belong mainly to the second American generation; 8 of their 16 parents were born in Massachusetts, 5 in the British Isles, 3 are uncertain. The convergence in space was also well under way; 4 of the 8 were born in Sudbury, 3 in Watertown, 1 in Braintree - all quite close to Boston. The life-span is 1660 to 1744 or perhaps later - 2 of the death-dates are unknown. George Parmenter and his wife were first cousins.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

Readers of my earlier introductions may remember that in my first volume (Nancy Treadway) I made a rather elaborate attempt to explain what I was doing, and why. It was in effect an introduction to the whole series. In my later efforts I have limited myself, in the main, to matters connected with the volume introduced, though I have not always been able to resist a tendency to digression and general discursiveness.

Volumes I-II (Nancy Treadway-Melvin Moffatt) and III-IV (Daniel Britton-Sally Wood) were issued in pairs, and the second pair was sent to exactly the same recipients as the first - so far, to 25 relatives and 13 libraries. Those four volumes completed my Britton quadrant; taken together, they gave the complete picture (to the limits of our knowledge) of the ancestry of my maternal grandfather, Byron Moffatt Britton.

When I came to Volume V (William Forbes) I started on my Holton quadrant, the ancestors of my maternal grandmother, Mary Eliza Holton, and the distribution changed radically. A dozen of my Britton second cousins dropped off my mailing list, since they are not descendants of William and have no particular interest in him, and I have picked up only a handful of Forbes descendants to replace them.

With this present volume I expect to reach a different public again. Thanks to the past and present activities of the Holton Family Association, a large proportion of the descendants of Ezra Holton, including nearly all those who still bear the Holton name, have been kept track of. Some of them, I hope, will be interested in this volume, but they

WILLIAM (I) and wife JONA (JOAN?) ASHE of parish of Thorneley,
Devon.

GEORGE (II) and MARIA HUNTER of the parish of Ganute,

GEORGE (III) and 2nd wife MARIA DARRETT of Milton-next-Gravesend,
Kent.

ROBERT (IV) in England, (1) in America.

The manor of Milton was granted by Queen Elizabeth to one of these
Georges in 1572.

Children of GEORGE (III), bap. Milton-next-Gravesend,

John, bp.____, 1599, believed to have been John (1) of Newbury, Mass.
Elizabeth, bp. 16 Mar., 1601.
Maria, bp. 24 Mar., 1602,
ROBERT, bp. 7 June, 1604.
Henry, bp._____, 1612; possibly the Henry who emigrated to Bermuda.

It may be added that Deacon Tucker in 1885 and 1887 made careful study
of all the parish registers in the south of England to which any clue
pointed. He made 2 visits to Milton-next-Gravesend in order to make a
leisurely study of the records. This was the only story that fitted
into the known facts of the New England Tuckers. The Tucker name then
disappears from this parish. Mr. Tucker felt assured that this was our
family, and E.L.M. agrees with him.

EPHRAIM (2),

b. 27 Aug., 1653, Gloucester, Mass.

d. 1 Oct., 1736, Milton, Mass., "aged 84" (actually in 84th year).

m. 27 Sep., 1688, Milton, Mass.,

HANNAH GULLIVER, dau. of ANTHONY & ELINOR (KINSLEY) GULLIVER,

b. 1664, prob. Milton, Mass.

d. 21 Apr., 1733, Milton, Mass.

Children.

- | | | |
|------|----------|--|
| i. | EPHRAIM, | b. 10 Oct., 1689; m. MARY SUMNER. See below. |
| ii. | Stephen, | b. 8 Apr., 1691; m. Hannah Belcher; 5 children;
moved to Pomfret, Conn. |
| iii. | Lydia, | b. 4 Oct., 1693; m. Nehemiah Clap; d. 1765. |
| iv. | Hannah, | b. 5 Oct., 1695; m. John Pitcher. |

EPHRAIM (2) was not more than 10 years old when the family settled in
Milton. He became freeman 1678; was chosen deacon 1698; was town clerk
and selectman for many years. Although the youngest son, he was named
executor of his father's estate, to act jointly with his mother, and

C O N T E N T S

	Page
Introduction	1
Part I. The Ancestry of Solomon Gilbert.	24
Solomon Gilbert: General Sketch.	24
The Descent of Solomon Gilbert from:	
Giles Gilbert of Bridgwater, Somerset.	36
Henry Crane of Somerset (?).	62
Stephen Kinsley of Braintree, Mass. (double line).	64
Thomas Wilmarth of Rehoboth, Mass.	67
Thomas Bliss of Rehoboth, Mass.	70
George Kendrick of Rehoboth, Mass.	75
Richard Bowne of Rehoboth, Mass.	78
Robert Tucker of Milton-next-Gravesend, Kent .	81
Anthony Gulliver of Milton, Mass.	85
Roger Sumner of Bicester, Oxon	87
Thomas Joslin of Essex	92
George Puffer of Braintree, Mass.	100
A note on Joseph Farnsworth	102
Appendix I:	
Documents relating to Revolutionary War Pension of Solomon Gilbert.	103
Appendix II:	
Descendants of Moses Haskell Gilbert.	104
Chart:	
Ancestry of Solomon Gilbert - - - following page	107
Part II: The Ancestry of Thankful Haskell	108
Thankful Haskell: General Sketch	108
The Descent of Thankful Haskell from:	
Roger Haskell of Salem, Mass.	118
John Hardy of Salem, Mass.	124
John Smith of Salem, Mass. (double line) . . .	126
Robert Goodell of Salem, Mass. (double line) .	129
Thomas Clarke of Plymouth, Mass.	132
Widow Mary Ring of Plymouth, Mass.	135
Thomas Scotto of Boston, Mass.	137
John Glark of Salem, Mass.	139
A note on Mary Challing	142
Appendix III: Documents relating to Widow's Pension of Thankful Haskell	143
Chart:	
Ancestry of Thankful Haskell.	at back

I N T R O D U C T I O N

One hundred and eighty-two years ago, on a spring day in the year of our Lord 1772, a certain Timothy Gilbert paid a call on the town clerk of Hardwick, Mass. He had important business. Not so very long before, on _____ber 13, 1771 - the rest of the date is indecipherable - he had filed his intention of marrying Martha Rogers of Greenwich. Now he had come to record the birth of a son and heir. A fast worker, Timothy! The clerk made the entry in his book:

"Timothy, son of Timothy & Martha Rogers
Gilbert, Mar. 13, 1772".

Timothy was young, but so was Hardwick, a raw settlement in central Massachusetts. The volume of records was still a slender one. Perhaps Timothy, in his mind's eye, could see Hardwick and his family growing up together. Perhaps he had a premonition that this was only the first of many similar entries - there would be eleven more in the next twenty years. Or he may just have had a feeling for history, or an intimation of immortality, or a desire to make things simpler for future research workers. Or perhaps it was the clerk who suggested it. At any rate, Timothy decided to put his own birth on the Hardwick books. This was not an unusual procedure - the early records often include names of persons born elsewhere. Another notation was made:

"Timothy Gilbert, in Easton,
Jan. 25, 1747 o.s."

Then he thought about his father, who surely had an equal right to be perpetuated. In he went:

"Timothy Gilbert, in Norton,
_____ 1717".

THANKFUL HASKELL: General Sketch.

HER GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS.

Paternal. ROGER HASKELL & ELIZABETH HARDY.
JOHN SMITH & ELIZABETH GOODELL.
THOMAS CLARKE & SUSANNA RING.
THOMAS SCOTTO & JOAN _____.

Maternal. _____ CLARK & _____
JOHN SMITH & ELIZABETH GOODELL (again).
_____ CHALLING & _____
_____ CHILDS & _____
.

On the paternal side, this is the generation of the immigrants.

Elizabeth Goodell was born in America about 4 years after the arrival of her parents; the other 7 were born in England. 6 of the maternal ancestors are unknown; they are supposedly English, but (except perhaps in the case of the Clarks) it was their children who came to America.

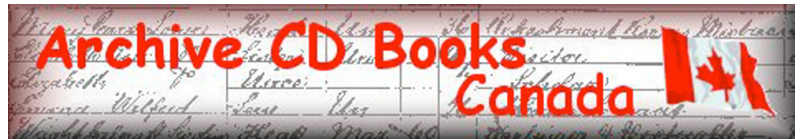
The life-span of this generation is the 17th Century. Thomas Clarke was probably the first to be born and the last to die, and his 98 years (1599-1697) come very close to filling the whole century.

The Haskells and Smiths were of Salem, well up in the northeast corner of Massachusetts, and a place that has played relatively little part in my ancestral scheme. Thomas Clarke was a Plymouth man--he may possibly have been the mate of the Mayflower, but probably wasn't--and Thomas Scotto was a Bostonian.

.

ROGER HASKELL & ELIZABETH HARDY.

Roger was one of 3 brothers - the others were William and Mark - who arrived in Salem about 1632. (Salem, on the coast about 15 miles northeast of Boston, received its first main contingent of settlers in 1629, a year ahead of the "Winthrop fleet" which founded most of the other coast towns). There seems to be a considerable body of tradition about them, which E.L.M. did not investigate to any extent. According



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