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**DESCENDANTS OF EDWARD HOWELL  
OF WESTBURY MANOR, MARSH GIBBON, CO. BUCKINGHAM  
AND SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK**

*Effingham P. Humphrey, Jr.*

This article presents the early generations of what is hoped will become a full-scale revised account of the family of Edward Howell as envisioned by the late Emma Howell Ross, the author of the most comprehensive account of the family. It reflects her devoted interest in the family and her continued labors, well into her 93rd year, to collect all the relevant data. What is new is the added documentation which in all but a few cases verifies her findings. It is to be regretted that her passing, on 18 February 1982, in her 95th year, prevents her from a full enjoyment of the fruits of her dedicated labors. The valued assistance of other descendants of Edward Howell has been acknowledged at the end of the article. Several recalcitrant problems remain, and additions, corrections, and suggestions will be welcomed by the author.<sup>1</sup>

1. EDWARD<sup>1</sup> HOWELL was baptized at Marsh Gibbon, co. Buckingham 26 July 1584, the oldest son of Henry and Margaret (Hawten) Howell.<sup>2</sup> He was presumably born at Westbury Manor, which had been purchased by his grandfather William Howell in 1536, and which had passed first to his uncle John, who died without issue, and then to his father Henry.<sup>3</sup> Upon the death of Henry Howell his son Edward was declared his heir, with Henry's widow to hold Westbury for her life.<sup>4</sup>

Edward Howell married (1) at Odell, co. Bedford, by the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, FRANCES PAXTON, of unknown parentage, who was buried at Marsh Gibbon 2 July 1630;<sup>5</sup> after her death Edward Howell married (2) ELEANOR ---.<sup>6</sup>

The baptisms of Edward's children are recorded at Marsh Gibbon until January 1633/4, after which no entries for his family appear. It is possible that he visited Lynn, Massachusetts at this time to get the "lay of the land", since a Mr. Howell is recorded there in connection with a mill.<sup>7</sup> However, his mother had died by 1638, and he was at liberty to sell Westbury Manor; he was then of Grewelthorpe (or Gravelthorpe) in the West Riding of Yorkshire when he alienated Marsh Gibbon lands to Richard Francis, apparently prior to leaving for America.<sup>8</sup>

He took the oath of Freeman in Boston on 14 March 1638/9 and about the same time was awarded 500 acres in Lynn. In December 1639 he served on a jury.<sup>9</sup>

In 1640 he led the group which undertook to "sitt downe vpon Long Island" and became known as "The Undertakers".<sup>10</sup> After an unsuccessful attempt to settle in Dutch-held territory, they sailed to Peconic Bay, arriving at what is

now called Conscience Point,<sup>11</sup> and formed their initial settlement a bit to the South. In 1648, needing more room, the settlers moved to what is now the present village of Southampton, laying out home lots along Main Street.<sup>12</sup> Among the Undertakers who remained in Southampton (many returned to Lynn, and a few settled elsewhere) and are important both for connections with the Howell family and in the history of the community are John Cooper (from Olney, co. Buckingham), Thomas Halsey (from co. Bedford), and Job and Thomas Sayre (also from co. Bedford).

On 7 January 1644 Edward Howell signed an agreement to build "a sufficient mill at Meacoxe" in order "to supply the necessities of the Towne". By 3 July 1654 William Ludlam is recorded as miller of the community.<sup>13</sup>

"Edward Howell Gent" headed the list of "perfect free-men" on 8 March 1649 and "Mr. Edward Howell" headed another list in 1650.<sup>14</sup> He took a leading role in the affairs of Southampton, serving in many capacities there and in the province of Connecticut, of which Southampton became a part following a request made by himself, John Gosmer, and John Moore on 25 October 1644.<sup>15</sup> He served as a magistrate in Southampton until 1653 and as Assistant of the Connecticut Colony during the period 1647-53.<sup>16</sup> For the first time in 1654 he was not elected to any office in Southampton, perhaps because of advancing years or failing health.

Edward Howell died intestate in 1655, prior to 6 October when the court

granted unto Mrs. Ellinor Howell... the administration of all the goods belonging unto Mr Edward Howell deceased.<sup>17</sup>

In 1657 she was given 20 shillings in compensation for the burning of her house.<sup>18</sup> Later she married Thomas Sayre.<sup>19</sup>

Edward Howell was considered the "Father of the new colony", to whom the new settlement owed its origin,<sup>20</sup> and has been described<sup>21</sup> as

its leading citizen in wealth and social position, whose name appears first in every list, his is the most attractive figure we meet at the beginning of our story.

That he, his five sons, and his later descendants played an active role in the affairs of Southampton, especially during the Colonial period, has been amply recorded in the Southampton town records.

Children of Edward and Frances (Paxton) Howell:

- i. Henry, bapt. 20 Dec. 1618, bur. 29 Aug. 1619.
- 2 ii. Dorothie, bapt. 20 Feb. 1620/1.
- 3 iii. Margaret, bapt. 24 Nov. 1622.
- 4 iv. John, bapt. 28 Nov. 1624.
- 5 v. Edward, bapt. 4 Sept. 1626.

vi. Margerye, bapt. 4 June 1628, no further record.

6 vii. Richard, bapt. 1629.

Children of Edward and Eleanor ( --- ) Howell:

viii. Henry, b. c.1630, bur. 16 March 1632.

7 ix. Arthur, bapt. Sept. 1632.

8 x. Edmund, bapt. 26 Jan. 1633/4.

2. DOROTHIE<sup>2</sup> HOWELL (Edward<sup>1</sup>), baptized Marsh Gibbon, co. Buckingham 20 February 1620/1.<sup>22</sup> She was probably the wife Dorothy married by 1648 to RICHARD WOODHULL of Southampton, alive 5 April 1691. His parentage is unknown; a detailed account of his family has recently been published in an earlier issue of this journal.<sup>23</sup> Eight children.

3. MARGARET<sup>2</sup> HOWELL (Edward<sup>1</sup>), baptized Marsh Gibbon, co. Buckingham 24 November 1622 and came to America with her family. She married (1) about 1641, probably in Southampton, the Rev. JOHN MOORE, believed to have been born about 1620, of unknown parentage.<sup>24</sup> After a sojourn in Lynn he was granted a lot in Southampton 6 April 1641.<sup>25</sup> He was censured in 1643 for remarks made about Daniel Howe.<sup>26</sup> With Edward Howell and John Gosmer he represented Southampton in the articles agreeing to its union with the Connecticut Colony on 30 May 1644.<sup>27</sup> He was one of the 16 "perfect free-men" in Southampton on 8 March 1649.<sup>28</sup>

In the early 1650s Moore served in Hempstead,<sup>29</sup> replacing the Rev. Robert Fordham who went to Southampton; in 1655/6 he moved to Newtown where he was minister until his death there on 17 September 1657.<sup>30</sup> On 23 May 1661 the local magistrates were ordered to deliver up certain clothing belonging to the Rev. Mr. Moore, deceased, to be sold by public auction to pay his debts.<sup>31</sup> In 1687 80 acres given to John Moore Sr. were equally divided by Gershom Moore, Samuel Moore, Joseph Moore, Content Titus, and Thomas Pettit signing for John Moore.<sup>32</sup>

Margaret (Howell) Moore married (2) in 1660 FRANCIS DOUGHTY, born about 1630, son of the Rev. Francis and Bridget Doughty.<sup>33</sup> For a time they lived with the Moore children in the Moore house until, responding to public criticism, Gov. Pieter Stuyvesant granted a petition to Newtown residents to evict Doughty and his family on 18 February 1661.<sup>34</sup> Doughty then moved his family to New Amsterdam, where "Francois Doughty, en Margariet Houvel, syn huysvr" were members of the New Dutch Church, where his father was serving.<sup>35</sup> Their daughter Margaret was baptized there 9 March 1661; the absence of any subsequent mention of mother and daughter suggests that they may have died soon after.<sup>36</sup>

After Francis Doughty returned to Newtown, he is often mentioned in its town records.<sup>37</sup> In 1661 Richard Mills (the schoolmaster for whom the Moore house was vacated) was or-

dered to deliver to Mr. Doughty various trees, &c., planted and left on the lot of the deceased minister Mr. Moore.<sup>38</sup> In 1665 Francis Doughty instituted a suit for a year's salary due to his father as minister in Flushing 18 years earlier and recovered 600 guilders.<sup>39</sup> He is listed as an Overseer in Newtown in 1666 and appears on the Rate List the same year.<sup>40</sup> In 1669 he served on a jury and sold land to Joseph Reeder;<sup>41</sup> the following year, with his stepson Samuel Moore, he witnessed the will of John Stephenson.<sup>42</sup> The last entry for him in the records of New Amsterdam appears 8 October 1672.<sup>43</sup> The date of his death is not known.

Children of Rev. John and Margaret (Howell) Moore:<sup>44</sup>

- 9 i. John.
- 10 ii. Gershom.
- 11 iii. Samuel.
- 12 iv. Joseph.
- 13 v. Elizabeth.

Child of Francis and Margaret (Howell) (Moore) Doughty:  
vi. Margaret, bapt. 9 March 1661.<sup>45</sup>

4. JOHN<sup>2</sup> HOWELL (Edward<sup>1</sup>) was baptized at Marsh Gibbon, co. Buckingham 28 November 1624 and came to America with his family. It seems fairly certain that his wife Susannah was SUSANNAH MITCHELL, baptized South Ouram, Halifax, co. York 14 October 1627, daughter of Matthew and Susannah (Wood) (Butterfield) Mitchell.<sup>46</sup>

Despite his youth, he was called "Mr. John Howell" when on 17 February 1647/8 he was given three acres for his home lot.<sup>47</sup> He was chosen a freeman in 1648<sup>48</sup> and listed as a townsman in 1649.<sup>49</sup> Through the years he filled many offices: Corporal of the "bande of soldiers" in 1650,<sup>50</sup> Clerk in 1655,<sup>51</sup> Secretary of the Quarter Court in 1657.<sup>52</sup> As a Captain in 1667 he was Attorney with Henry Pierson in a dispute with Southold and Commissioner for Indian Affairs with Mr. Thomas Baker.<sup>53</sup> In 1661 and 1662 he, with others, made the "rate for the Cuntry"; in 1664 he was appointed by Governor Nicolls to

collect & gather the severall Rates, Fines and Dutyes upon Long Island...<sup>54</sup>

He traveled frequently to Hartford as a deputy to the Court,<sup>55</sup> served as a magistrate,<sup>56</sup> was chosen to go to Huntington to settle a dispute,<sup>57</sup> to Boston to procure a minister,<sup>58</sup> and to Southold to set a county rate.<sup>59</sup> He was a Deputy with Thomas Topping for Southampton to a general meeting of Long Island communities at Hempstead in 1665 to protest the annulment of former grants, treaties, and charters, when Long Island was made part of the province of New York.<sup>60</sup> In short, he served in many civic capacities,

justifying the statement<sup>61</sup> that

... the history of our town boasts no wiser head, or braver heart, than Maj. John Howell.

In 1687 he was given eleven acres of land "for his expense of time and trouble &c about the towne business..."<sup>62</sup>

With John Mulford of East Hampton and John Youngs of Southold he refused to acknowledge the authority of the Governor of New York, preferring Connecticut.<sup>63</sup> Nine years later, however, during the brief return of the Dutch to New York, he led a contingent to the defense of Southold in February 1674; after an engagement the Dutch withdrew.<sup>64</sup> He is listed as Major in a drawing of lots.<sup>65</sup> In 1680 he was paid £25 s10 for various expenses by Capt. John Youngs, High Sheriff of Yorkshire.<sup>66</sup> In 1687, when the French threatened the area, the militia was put in readiness, with Major John Howell and Captain Joseph Fordham in command.<sup>67</sup>

John Howell was a witness to or executor of many wills and took inventories of many estates from 1665 (the first one on record, William Ludlam of Southampton) to 1682 (Anthony Ludlam).<sup>68</sup> He is called "cousin John Howell" in the wills of Thurston Raynor in 1667 and Jonas Bower in 1670.<sup>69</sup> He was commissioned Justice of Suffolk County in 1689 and is so listed in 1693.<sup>70</sup> In the 1683 Rate he is listed as Captain at £442 s10;<sup>71</sup> the 1698 Census shows Mrs. Susannah and Prudence together, the rest of the family dispersed.<sup>72</sup>

John Howell died at Southampton 3 November 1696, aged 71, and is buried in the Old Burying Ground. The tombstone shows the Howell arms.<sup>73</sup> In his will he mentions his wife Susannah, sons Matthew, Abraham, Ephraim, Theophilus and Nathaniel, daughters Susannah Pierson, Prudence Howell and Abigail Halsey, grandsons John, Stephen and Henry Howell (sons of deceased son John) and granddaughter Susannah Howell.<sup>74</sup> The bequests were acknowledged by his sons-in-law Henry Pierson (for his wife Susannah) and Isaac Halsey (for his deceased wife Abigail), by Prudence, and by Job Sayre, his grandson-in-law (for his wife Susannah).<sup>75</sup>

Mrs. Susannah Howell is listed at £30 in the 1700 Estimate.<sup>76</sup> She died at Southampton 24 March 1711, aged 83 years, and is buried beside her husband.<sup>77</sup>

Children of John and Susannah (Mitchell) Howell, born at Southampton:<sup>78</sup>

- 14 i. John, b. 28 Nov. 1648.
- ii. Edward, b. 22 March 1649/50, d.s.p. perhaps in 1685.
- 15 iii. Matthew, b. 8 Nov. 1651.
- 16 iv. Abraham, b. 22 Jan. 1653/4.
- 17 v. Ephraim, b. 1 Jan. 1655/6.
- 18 vi. Susannah, b. 15 July 1658.

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- vii. Hannah, b. 28 Oct. 1660; not named in father's will and probably d. young.
- 19 viii. Theophilus, b. 18 Dec. 1662.
- 20 ix. Nathaniel, b. 29 Aug. 1664.
- 21 x. Prudence, b. 27 Dec. 1666.
- 22 xi. Abigail, b. 5 July 1670.

5. EDWARD<sup>2</sup> HOWELL (Edward<sup>1</sup>), baptized Marsh Gibbon, co. Buckingham 4 September 1626, married about 1658 to MARY FORDHAM, baptized Flamstead, co. Hertford 10 September 1633, daughter of the Rev. Robert and Alice Fordham.<sup>79</sup>

Edward Howell is first mentioned in the Southampton records on 4 April 1651 when he "drew for his vpland lott (one hundred pounds)...", perhaps marking his 25th birthday.<sup>80</sup> In 1654 he was chosen one of three townsmen, and he served on a jury in 1656.<sup>81</sup> He was Deputy to the General Court of Connecticut in 1663/4.<sup>82</sup>

In November 1674 Jonah Fordham of Hempstead gave his brother-in-law Edward Howell a power of attorney to settle family differences regarding the estate of the late Rev. Robert Fordham,<sup>83</sup> and on 26 November 1674 an agreement was reached between Mr. Joseph Fordham and his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Fordham, and Mr. Jonah Fordham by his agent Lt. Edward Howell, Edward Howell himself and his wife Mary, and John and Mrs. Hannah Clarke (daughter of the Rev. Robert Fordham), for the settlement of the estate.<sup>84</sup>

In September 1674 Edward Howell, with Joseph Raynor, John Jagger, Francis Sayre, and John Foster, wrote a letter to the Governor of New York concerning the patent for Southampton and Southold, as "Constable and Overseers of this Towne".<sup>85</sup>

In January 1678/9 he and John Jessup formed a whaling group with 14 Indians.<sup>86</sup> In 1682 he was appointed to lay out meadows with John Howell, Jr., Obadiah Rogers and Isaac Halsey.<sup>87</sup> The 1683 estimate shows him listed for £400.<sup>88</sup> That same year he was chosen Commissioner.<sup>89</sup> Chosen constable at a town meeting on 2 April 1683, Edward Howell refused to serve -- as did Obadiah Rogers, John Jessup, and Edmund Howell, successively chosen for the position.<sup>90</sup> Edward Howell was Treasurer for Suffolk County in 1686,<sup>91</sup> assessor in 1694, and in 1697, with Josiah Topping, Surveyor of Highways.<sup>92</sup> That year he and his wife Mary exchanged land with Jonah Fordham.<sup>93</sup>

The 1698 census shows the family as follows: Mr. Edward, Samuel, Jonah, Edward, jur., Benj'n, Tho:, mary, mary, Ireniah Roggers, flanked by the households of John Jessup and Joseph Foster.<sup>94</sup>

Unlike many other Howells, Edward was not a witness to or executor of wills, but he did perform appraisals and

Descendants of Edward Howell

inventories in the period 1670-84 for such men as John Woodruff, John White, John Cooper, Thomas Topping, Anthony Ludlam, and Thomas Jessup.<sup>95</sup>

Edward Howell died at Southampton 29 April 1699; his will mentions his wife and all his children except his deceased daughter Sarah, as well as the latter's daughter Irenie Rogers.<sup>96</sup> His widow died there 25 March 1717 leaving an unrecorded will naming her son Edward as executor.<sup>97</sup>

Children of Edward and Mary (Fordham) Howell, probably born at Southampton (order uncertain):<sup>98</sup>

- i. Mary, alive 11 Jan. 1713/4,<sup>97</sup> unm.
- 23 ii. Sarah.
- 24 iii. Joseph.
- 25 iv. Jonathan.
- 26 v. Deborah.
- 27 vi. Samuel.
- 28 vii. Phebe.
- 29 viii. Jonah.
- 30 ix. Edward.
- 31 x. Benjamin.
- 32 xi. Thomas.

6. RICHARD<sup>2</sup> HOWELL (Edward<sup>1</sup>), baptized Marsh Gibbon, co. Buckingham in 1629, married by 1656 to ELIZABETH HALSEY, baptized Kempston, co. Bedford 27 September 1635, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Halsey.<sup>99</sup> She is probably the Elizabeth Howell who deposed on 18 March 1701/2 that she and Isaac Halsey attended the wedding about 1656 of William and Elizabeth Ludlam.<sup>100</sup>

Richard Howell is first mentioned when he served on a jury in 1655.<sup>101</sup> On 6 March 1657 he and Joseph Pierson are to receive the hundred pounds for the townes use of the Indians.<sup>102</sup>

In 1658 John Scott and his partners Richard Howell and Joseph Raynor agreed to have their difference with Mr. Stanborough arbitrated.<sup>103</sup> In 1661 Richard Howell was chosen Constable.<sup>104</sup> He served on a jury in 1666 with Henry Pierson and John Cooper in a lawsuit between Gravesend and Flatbush. The following year he and Joseph Raynor deposed in a trial between Southampton and Southold.<sup>105</sup> In 1667 Joseph Raynor and Richard Howell signed a release to Richard Smith.<sup>106</sup> In 1668 an order was issued regarding a complaint of Joseph Raynor, Richard Howell, and Anthony Waters concerning whaling rights.<sup>107</sup>

In 1670 Joseph Raynor and Richard Howell were Constables and Overseers.<sup>108</sup> The same year the execution of the will

of John White was confirmed before Richard Howell and others.<sup>109</sup> In 1675 Richard Howell and Joseph Raynor hired seven Indians to whale, and in 1676 Joseph Fordham was his partner in a similar enterprise.<sup>110</sup> In 1678 he conveyed five acres to Robert Norris.<sup>111</sup>

in consideration of 11 years of service by indenture well and truly performed.

In May 1681 Capt. John Scott wrote from London to his son John:<sup>112</sup>

I have writ to Captain Howell to take you into his family.

Richard Howell is listed for £250 in the 1683 Rate.<sup>113</sup> On 20 May 1683 he gave three acres to his son Richard Jr., and on 20 June 1683 he and his wife Elizabeth gave to "their well beloved son, Richard Howell Jr." a lot of 20 acres.<sup>114</sup> On 19 August 1686 he conveyed 13 acres to his grandson David Howell, son of David, with his mother, the widow Mary Howell, to have its use until David is 20 years of age.<sup>115</sup>

Little more is heard of Richard Howell, apart from continuing dispositions of his property. He conveyed land to Isaac Raynor in March 1696/7, to Richard Jr. and Isaac Halsey in 1698,<sup>116</sup> and to others until 2 April 1709,<sup>117</sup> the last entry noted for him.

No death dates are recorded for Richard or Elizabeth Howell, nor have any wills been found for them. In the 1698 census the families of the two Richards, father and son, are listed together: Richard, Richard, Jr., Hezechia, Edward, Obadia, Chris:, Elisabeth, Dorkis, Sary, Sarah, abigaile, flanked by the households of John Howell and Joseph Goodale.<sup>118</sup> Richard Howell is also listed for £67 in the 1700 Estimate.<sup>119</sup>

Children of Richard and Elizabeth (Halsey) Howell, probably born at Southampton:<sup>120</sup>

- 33 i. Elizabeth.
- 34 ii. David.
- 35 iii. Richard.
- iv. Isaac, b. 1663, d. by 1696.
- 36 v. Ruth, b. 17 June 1669.
- 37 vi. Josiah, b. 1675.
- 38 vii. Hezekiah, b. 1677.

7. ARTHUR<sup>2</sup> HOWELL (Edward<sup>1</sup>), baptized Marsh Gibbon, co. Buckingham September 1632. He married (1) in 1657 ELIZABETH GARDINER, born 14 September 1641,<sup>121</sup> died "bewitched by Mrs. Garlick" February 1657/8,<sup>122</sup> daughter of Lion and Mary (Willemson) (Deurcant) Gardiner. On 23 February 1657/8 Lt. Lion Gardiner and his son-in-law Arthur Howell signed a detailed agreement making provision for

raising little Elizabeth Howell.<sup>123</sup> Arthur Howell married (2) --- (LYDIA?) RAYNOR, born about 1635, dead by 1663, daughter of Thurston Raynor.<sup>124</sup> He married (3) in 1663 or 1664, as 1st husband, HANNAH OSBORN, born Braintree, Massachusetts 24 August 1646, daughter of William and Friswith Osborn,<sup>125</sup> who survived her husband and married (2) Southampton, 18 June 1685, as his 2nd wife, Job Sayre, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Sayre and widower of Sarah, who had died in 1684.<sup>126</sup>

Arthur Howell had moved to Mecox about 1659.<sup>127</sup> In January 1663 he was employed as an interpreter to the Shinnecock Indians.<sup>128</sup> In 1665 he acknowledged receipt of a "parcell of goods" for his daughter Elizabeth from her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Gardiner, "lately deceased".<sup>129</sup> In 1679 an Indian agreed to whale for him.<sup>130</sup> In 1675 Arthur Howell and his wife Hanna of Southampton sold land to Benjamin Davis of Southampton: house and land of six acres more or less, between Joseph Raynor, Richard Howell, and two others.<sup>131</sup>

Arthur Howell died 29 March 1683,<sup>132</sup> having written his will the day before.<sup>133</sup> The inventory, taken 15 May 1683, showed ownership of a considerable estate.<sup>134</sup> Later that year, in the Estimate, the widow Hannah Howell is listed for £267.<sup>135</sup> She was still alive in 1691 when she and her husband Job Sayre sold land to Thomas Hunter.<sup>136</sup>

Child of Arthur and Elizabeth (Gardiner) Howell:

- 39 i. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 1657/8.

Child of Arthur and Lydia (?) (Raynor) Howell:

- ii. Arthur, b. c.1661, d.s.p. intestate 24 March 1683.<sup>137</sup>

Children of Arthur and Hannah (Osborn) Howell:<sup>138</sup>

- iii. Hannah, b. 7 Dec. 1664.
- iv. Abiah, b. 22 Oct. 1666.
- v. Martha, b. 24 Sept. 1668.
- 40 vi. Eleanor, b. 1 Sept. 1670.
- 41 vii. Thomasin, b. 22 May 1672.
- 42 viii. Elisha, b. 18 Sept. 1674.
- 43 ix. Lemuel, b. 31 July 1677.
- x. Penelope, b. 19 Dec. 1679, in 1698 census.
- xi. Expected child, b. after 28 March 1683, probably d. young.

8. EDMUND<sup>2</sup> HOWELL (Edward<sup>1</sup>), baptized Marsh Gibbon, co. Buckingham 26 January 1633/4, married (1) 11 November 1664 SARAH JUDSON, born 2 March 1645/6, daughter of Capt. Joseph and Sarah (Porter) Judson of Stratford, Connecticut;<sup>139</sup> married (2) as Major Edmund Howell, at Lewes, Delaware 29 June 1696, as second husband, KATHARINE BARWICK, widow, late of Maryland, by whom no issue is known.<sup>140</sup>

Edmund was living at home when his father died in 1655 and was allowed by his oldest brother John to keep the home lot as his own, though John could have invoked the doctrine of primogeniture (which applied when a father died intestate) and claimed all the property as his own.<sup>141</sup> In 1661 Edmund sold part of it to Samuel Whitehead, a sale confirmed by 1682.<sup>142</sup> That same year he and his wife Sarah sold 20 acres to his nephew Joseph Moore.<sup>143</sup> In 1694 and 1695 he sold land to Nathaniel Howell, another nephew,<sup>144</sup> and in 1695 he exchanged land with his brother John Howell and with Isaac Halsey.<sup>145</sup> A mortgage to Joseph Fordham and Nathaniel Howell was made in 1696.<sup>146</sup> Matthew Howell is shown owning the remainder of the original home lot in 1701.<sup>147</sup>

He was an Overseer in Southampton in 1667<sup>148</sup> and again in 1678 when Obadiah Rogers refused to serve.<sup>149</sup> In the 1683 Estimate he is listed at £240.<sup>150</sup> He was a yeoman in 1690.<sup>151</sup>

In 1695 or 1696 Edmund Howell moved to Cape May County, New Jersey, where many whalers from Long Island had migrated.<sup>152</sup> His time there was short, however, for he was dead by 3 December 1697, when an inventory of his estate showed 300 acres (100 formerly belonging to Joshua Wood) and a value of £147 s06.<sup>153</sup> His son "Edmon Hoell" was given letters of administration 19 January 1697/8 "to & for his Deceased farther, Edmond Hoell".<sup>154</sup> His first wife Sarah had died at Southampton 29 August 1688;<sup>155</sup> no death date is known for his second wife.

Children of Edmund and Sarah (Judson) Howell:<sup>156</sup>

- i. Elizabeth, b. 2 Oct. 1669.
- ii. Sarah, d. unm. 10 April 1669.
- 44 iii. Edmond.

9. JOHN<sup>3</sup> MOORE (Margaret<sup>2</sup> Howell, Edward<sup>1</sup>), born about 1641, married as first husband HANNAH ---, who married (2) before 8 January 1686 Thomas Pettit of Newtown.<sup>157</sup> John Moore first appears in the records 9 March 1660/1 when he signed an agreement about the killing of whales.<sup>158</sup> He appeared on the Rate List for Newtown 4 December 1666 and in 1667,<sup>159</sup> but may well have died by 1675, as he does not appear in the 1675 list with his brothers Gershom and Samuel, his brother-in-law Content Titus, and Thomas Pettit.<sup>160</sup>

Children of John and Hannah (---) Moore:<sup>161</sup>

- i. John, b. 1668.
- ii. Thomas, b. 1670.
- iii. Hannah, d. young.

10. GERSHOM<sup>3</sup> MOORE (Margaret<sup>2</sup> Howell, Edward<sup>1</sup>), born 1643, married as second husband MARY ---, widow of Jonathan

Fish, who had died about 1663 and by whom she had had sons John, Samuel, and Nathan.<sup>162</sup>

Gershom was very active in Newtown affairs: resident and Freeholder in 1663,<sup>163</sup> Overseer for many of the years from 1664 to 1684 and Commissioner of the Town Court in 1684-85.<sup>164</sup> He was an Ensign in the Newtown militia in 1665, a Lieutenant in 1669, and a Captain in 1689.<sup>165</sup> He appeared on the Rate Lists for 1666, 1667, 1675 and 1683.<sup>166</sup>

He served as a witness or executor for several wills: John Larrison, Sr. of Newtown in 1670; John Burroughs in 1678; William Graves in 1679 (Lieutenant, also a beneficiary); and William Osbourne of Gravesend in 1682 (executor with Samuel Moore and Daniel Whitehead).<sup>167</sup>

He appeared in the 1698 census with four family members (Jonathan was also listed, with five additional family members).<sup>168</sup> Since this is the last reference to him, he probably died soon thereafter. The date of his wife's death is unknown.

Children of Gershom and Mary (---) (Fish) Moore:<sup>169</sup>

- i. Gershom.
- ii. Jonathan.
- iii. Mary.

11. SAMUEL<sup>3</sup> MOORE (Margaret<sup>2</sup> Howell, Edward<sup>1</sup>), born 1645, married MARY REED, born about 1651, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Elizabeth (Pettit) Reed.<sup>170</sup>

The most prominent of the four Moore sons, Samuel Moore served as Constable, Assessor, Commissioner of the Town Court, Supervisor, Justice, and on several important commissions.<sup>171</sup> He also served as Lieutenant and Captain of the Newtown militia.<sup>172</sup> In 1678 he served on the jury and also was appointed one of the three guardians for John Burroughs.<sup>173</sup> He appeared on the Rate Lists for 1666, 1667, 1675 and 1683<sup>174</sup> and with a family of nine in the 1698 census.<sup>175</sup>

In 1670 he and Francis Doughty witnessed the will of John Stevenson of Newtown;<sup>176</sup> in 1678 he was the executor of the will of Elizabeth (Pettit) (Reed) Burroughs, his wife's mother;<sup>177</sup> and in 1682 he was an executor of the will of William Osbourne of Gravesend (with his brother Gershom Moore).<sup>178</sup> He died suddenly, 25 July 1717, before he could sign his will.<sup>179</sup> His widow died 14 May 1738, aged 87 years.<sup>180</sup>

Children of Samuel and Mary (Reed) Moore:<sup>181</sup>

- i. Samuel.
- ii. Joseph, b. 1679.
- iii. Benjamin, b. 1681.

- iv. Nathaniel, b. 14 March 1687.
- v. Mary.
- vi. Margaret.
- vii. Elizabeth.
- viii. Sarah.

12. JOSEPH<sup>3</sup> MOORE (Margaret<sup>2</sup> Howell, Edward<sup>1</sup>) was baptized at the Dutch Reformed Church in New Amsterdam 1 June 1661.<sup>182</sup> Unlike his three brothers and sister, who remained in Newtown, he settled in Southampton. He married three times: (1) SARAH HALSEY, born 29 October 1658, living 1698, daughter of Thomas and Mary Halsey;<sup>183</sup> (2) East Hampton, 26 October 1704, as second husband, RUTH (JAMES) HARRIS, born New Haven, Connecticut about 1664, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Ruth (Jones) James and widow of Thomas Harris;<sup>184</sup> and (3) the widow SARAH (---) GILMAN, who died at Southampton 26 April 1738 in her 58th year.<sup>185</sup>

Joseph Moore shared a lot with his uncle Arthur Howell in 1681.<sup>186</sup> In the 1683 Estimate he is listed for £83.<sup>187</sup> When the Southampton residents drew for 50 lots in 1686 he and Arthur Howell drew No. 10.<sup>188</sup> When he bought land in 1689 from Jackomiah and Mary Scott, Charles Doughty and Mary Howell were witnesses.<sup>189</sup> In 1691 he and his wife Sarah sold land to Joseph Wickham.<sup>190</sup> He was an ensign in the militia in 1693.<sup>191</sup> In the 1698 census the family consisted of Joseph, Joseph, Benj'n, Sarah, Elizabeth, Sarah, Jur., Mary, flanked by the households of Thomas Cooper and Elisha Howell, in the Bridgehampton area.<sup>192</sup> In the 1700 Estimate he is listed as Joseph More at £74.<sup>193</sup> In 1712 he shared a lot with Ezekiel Sandford.<sup>194</sup>

Joseph Moore died in Southampton in 1726; his will, made 21 March 1723 (codicil 24 December 1723) and proved 30 May 1726, mentions his wife Sarah, daughters Elizabeth Sandford, Sarah Cook, Ruth Moore and Abigail Moore, his grandsons Daniel, Caleb, and David Moore, and his daughter-in-law Sarah Gilman.<sup>195</sup>

Children of Joseph and Sarah (Halsey) Moore:<sup>196</sup>

- i. Joseph, Jr.
- ii. Elizabeth, b. 1681.
- iii. Benjamin.
- iv. Sarah.
- v. Mary.

Children of Joseph and Ruth (James) (Harris) Moore:<sup>196</sup>

- vi. Ruth.
- vii. Abigail.

13. ELIZABETH<sup>3</sup> MOORE (Margaret<sup>2</sup> Howell, Edward<sup>1</sup>), born 1653, married about 1672 as his first wife CONTENT TITUS, born Weymouth, Massachusetts 28 March 1643, son of Robert and Hannah (Carter) Titus.<sup>197</sup> After a sojourn in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, most of the family moved to Long Island, first to Oyster Bay and then to Huntington, where Content appears in the town records from 1663 (witness to a deed)<sup>198</sup> to 23 September 1672 (first among a large group of men to sign a property settlement).<sup>199</sup> Along the way, he was given a lot (an allotment of £200) in 1667, was assigned in 1670 to lay out land, and in 1671 was a Constable.<sup>200</sup>

However, by 1672 he was in Newtown.<sup>201</sup> He was described as of Newtown when he sold land in 1675 to John Ketcham;<sup>202</sup> he sold more land to Ketcham 27 February 1695.<sup>203</sup> He appeared on the Rate Lists for Newtown in 1675 and 1683, with one other male each time.<sup>204</sup> On 1 March 1679/80 he and Elias Doughty of Flushing undertook to carry out the administration of the estate of the former's mother, Hannah Titus, amounting to £52.13.6.<sup>205</sup> He served also as overseer for the will of John Ramsden (1686) and the undated (1703/4) will of Thomas Lawrence.<sup>206</sup>

Content Titus was active in local affairs: an overseer in 1679-81, Captain of Foot in 1689 and in 1693 in the war against the Indians, a Justice in 1690, 1698 and 1701 (when testimony was taken with respect to the will of Daniel De Hart, and the will of John Morse of Newtown was proved).<sup>207</sup> He also served as Constable, Supervisor, Assessor, and Commissioner of the Town Court.

The 1698 census shows ten other family members and three Negroes.<sup>208</sup> In 1708 Content Titus was among the first members of the Presbyterian Church in Newtown, and in 1724 he became an Elder.<sup>209</sup> Elizabeth (Moore) Titus must have predeceased her husband, since the records of the Newtown Presbyterian Church record his marriage (2) in July 1711 to Mary Samway or Sammis of Huntington.<sup>210</sup> Content Titus died in Newtown 17 January 1730, aged 86;<sup>211</sup> his will, in which he describes himself as "being old and crazy [weak], but of sound mind", mentions his seven children.<sup>212</sup>

Children of Content and Elizabeth (Moore) Titus:<sup>213</sup>

- i. Robert.
- ii. Silas.
- iii. John.
- iv. Timothy.
- v. Hannah.
- vi. Phebe.
- vii. Abigail.

14. JOHN<sup>3</sup> HOWELL, Jr. (John<sup>2</sup>, Edward<sup>1</sup>), born Southampton 28 November 1648, married (1) there 12 June 1673, by the



till the next Court".<sup>542</sup> A suit against Samuel Foster had been instituted in 1709 and withdrawn in 1710.<sup>543</sup>

Edmond Howell died in 1711. His unrecorded will named his wife and four children, the first two children receiving land, the other two small amounts of money; on 18 October 1712 Elizabeth Brooks, formerly Howell, was named Administratrix in Salem County, New Jersey.<sup>544</sup> It is not known if Elizabeth married Seth Brooks, son of Timothy and Hannah (Bowen) Brooks, of the family that moved from Massachusetts to Cohansey, Salem [later Cumberland] County, or another member of the Brooks family, or what happened to her and the four children. It is known that a severe epidemic in the winter of 1713/4 caused 40 deaths in the small community of Cape May.<sup>545</sup>

Children of Edmond and Elizabeth ( --- ) Howell:<sup>546</sup>

- i. Temperance.
- ii. Edmond.
- iii. Elizabeth.
- iv. Sarah.

## NOTES

1. Many members of the Edward Howell family have helped in this project, chief among them the late Richard W. Cook, Past President of the Genealogical Society of New Jersey; David G. Faris, M.D.; Henry B. Hoff, F.A.S.G.; and Gelston Howell, Esq. To them, and many others, the grateful thanks of the author are due. The following abbreviations are used in these notes: CCMHG for *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy*; DAR-NY for Typescript of Bible and Vital Records of the New York chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution (sets at the New York Public Library, the DAR Library in Washington, D.C., and the New York State Library, Albany); DHNY for E. B. O'Callaghan, *The Documentary History of New York* (4 vols., Albany, 1848-51); DRCHSNY for E. B. O'Callaghan and B. Fernow, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York* (14 vols., Albany, 1856-83); EHTR for *Records of the Town of East Hampton* (5 vols., Sag Harbor, 1887-89) [typescript index available at East Hampton Free Library]; GMNJ for *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*; GRH for George Rogers Howell, *Early History of Southampton, L.I.* ... (2d ed., Albany, 1887, unless otherwise indicated or obvious); GSP for Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; HSP for Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; JWM for James W. Moore, *Rev. John Moore of Newtown, Long Island* (Easton, Pa., 1903); LIE for Edwin D. Harris, "Long Island Epitaphs", 6 vols. (longhand) at the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Library, New York; LIHS for Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N.Y.; NJA for *Archives of the State of New Jersey* (1st Series, 42 vols., Trenton, 1880-1949); NGSQ for *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*; NTM for *Town Minutes of Newtown, 1656-1688* (2 vols., Historical Records Survey, New York, 1940); NTR for Dr. Amos Canfield, "Town Records of Newtown, Long Island", *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* [NYGBR] 63:359-65 (1932), 64:28-34 (1933); N-YHS

for New-York Historical Society, New York City; NYPL for New York Public Library, New York City; PELIW for William S. Pelletreau, *Early Long Island Wills of Suffolk County, 1691-1703...* (New York, 1897); Rat-tray for Jeannette Edwards Ratray, *East Hampton History...* (East Hampton, N.Y., 1953); Riker for James Riker, Jr., *Annals of Newtown...* (New York, 1852, repr. 1982); SCHSR for *Suffolk County Historical Society Register*; Seversmith for Herbert F. Seversmith, *Colonial Families of Long Island, New York and Connecticut* (5 vols., Washington, D.C., 1939-64); SHTR for *Records of the Town of Southampton* (6 vols., Sag Harbor, N. Y., 1874-1915) [index promised for 1990]; TAG for *The American Genealogist*; and WNYHS for *Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, 1665-1800* (17 vols., N-YHS Collections, 25-41, New York, 1892-1908). A bibliography of relevant titles may be found in Edward Howell Family Association, *Newsletter* 2:3-5 (1980).

2. The dates for the baptisms of Edward Howell and his children and for the burials of his wife Frances and his two sons Henry are taken from the Marsh Gibbon parish registers, read in 1974 on behalf of Gelston Howell, Esq. They were first published in NYGBR 106:217-20 at 217-18 (1975), correcting a few of the dates originally gathered by George Rogers Howell and published in his articles, "Howell Genealogical Items", *id.* 28:50-52, 83-85 at 50-51 (1897), and adding other data. The registers show that Henry Howell was buried 11 July 1625; his Inquisition post mortem, taken at Aylesbury 31 Oct. 1626 (PRO:C142/740/125), describes his land holdings, refers to an agreement between the Hawten family and Henry Howell at the time of his marriage to Margaret Hawten to assure her possession of the manor of Westbury (Foot of Fine, Bucks CP 25/91/808/29), and identifies Edward Howell as son and heir of Henry, begotten of Margaret, and aged 40 years or more at the time of Henry's death.

3. Considerable background on the Howell family and its ownership of Westbury Manor is given by the *Victoria History of Buckinghamshire* at 4:208 and by Seversmith 3:1395-444, 1493-97, 4:2021-29. See also the will of William Howell, PCC 59 Noodes (1557). A preliminary reading of the manorial court records reveals no significant genealogical data. For a discussion of these courts, see David H. Pratt, "English Manorial Courts", and Stephen K. Kendall, "The Genealogical Value and Use of Manorial Records" *Genealogical Journal* 6:33-36, 37-42 (1977).

4. Besides materials cited in note 2, *supra*, see Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dcexl, 125.

5. F. G. Emmison, ed., *Bedfordshire Parish Registers*, 11 (Bedford, 1935), p. A25. While it seems most logical that Frances would have belonged to the Paxton family that owned the manor house at Barton Harts-horne, only a few miles from Marsh Gibbon, no proof has yet been found. There were a number of other Paxton families, not only in co. Bucks, but in Oxford and Bedford as well. An interesting account of the Paxton family is given in Arthur Edwin Bye, *History of the Bye Family and Some Allied Families* (Easton, Pa., 1956, pp. 408-12, 417, 426-28. Particularly valuable are abstracts of eight Paxton wills of 1558-1609, in three of which the testator is an Edmund Paxton; the name Edmund re-occurs in Edward Howell's youngest son. It is possible that the marriage took place at Odell because the bride's family lived nearby, or because of some connection with the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, an almost exact contemporary of Edward, who also went first to Lynn, Massachusetts. For

further information on the Rev. Peter Bulkeley and his family, see Donald Lines Jacobus, *Family of Rev. Peter Bulkeley* (New Haven, Conn., 1933), and H. Q. Tibbutt, "Peter Bulkeley of Concord and Odell", *Bedfordshire Magazine* 2:30-32 (1949).

6. The marriage record has not yet been found, but her name appears frequently with her husband and after his decease.

7. For this supposition, which is based upon citations from two editions (1829 and 1835) of the *History of Lynn*, see NYGBR 106:219 (1975).

8. Close Roll 14 Car. 1, pt. 19, no. 18 (PRO:C54/3165/C2691), the date of which is often misinterpreted as 1639 (see discussion, NYGBR 106:219-20), and Foot of Fine CP15/398/14 Chas./Trin. It may be significant that Grewelthorpe is only five miles from Masham, in the North Riding, mentioned in a letter of attorney copied by Thomas Lechford of Boston in his well known "Note-Book", 1638-41, *Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society*, 7 (Cambridge, Mass., 1885), p. 323, giving revenues from his property to, among others, "Thomas Beckwith of And-brooke in the parish of Masham... and Robert Pickersgill of the maizes in the said parish...".

9. For the oath, see Reports, Boston Record Commissioners 29: 139 and N. B. Shurtleff, ed., *Records of... Massachusetts Bay...* (5 vols. in 6, Boston, 1853-54), 1:375. For the land grant, see Essex Co., Mass. Court Papers 6:77. For jury service, see Salem, Mass. Quarterly Court, 1636-41, p. 28. Edward Howell is also mentioned by Lechford, *supra* note 8, p. 322: "Edward Howell late of Marsh Gibbon in the County of Buckingham and now of Lynne in New England gent makes a Letter of Attorney unto Roger Stevens of Wotton Underwood in Com Buck husbandman German Major Citizen and mercer of London and John Reese of Marsh Gibbon aforesaid gent to surrender all his Coppihold Lands & tenements in Wotton Underwood aforesaid to the use of Richard Grenville of Wotton Underwood aforesaid Esqr."

10. SHTR 1:5, 9. The several documents, including "The Disposall of the Vessell", 10 March 1639/40, regarding the move to Long Island, are reproduced in the first pages of the first volume of SHTR and also in the first six appendices of James Truslow Adams, *History of the Town of Southampton* (Bridgehampton, N.Y., 1918), pp. 256-72. It is suggested that the signature on one of these documents which has been read as that of Richard Woodhull (Odell), by mark, is not his — doubt has been expressed by Henry B. Hoff, F.A.S.G., "The Descendants of Richard Woodhull", *The Genealogist* 2:197-228 at 197 (1981) — but is that of Richard Barrett, who married Mary Wheeler, a sister of Elizabeth Wheeler, wife of Thomas Halsey, and who is recorded as a Townsman in 1649, SHTR 1:56, and a Freeman in 1650, SHTR 1:17. See also Seversmith 4:1998.

11. It is reputed that a woman, alighting from the boat, said "For conscience's sake I am on dry land once more". The marker there reads: "Near this spot / in June 1640 / Landed the Colonists from Lynn, Mass. / who founded Southampton / the first English Settlement / in the State of New York."

12. Edward Howell's lot was located on the west side of Main Street, which ran north for two miles from the ocean to the wooded ridge. To the south of his lot were the lots of Jonathan Raynor, Thomas

Halsey and the Rev. Robert Fordham, and to the north (across Job's Lane) the lots of Thomas Sayre and Richard Woodhull; directly across from him (in smaller lots) were Henry Pierson, John White, Ellis Cook and Isaac Willman. These lots are shown on the cadastral map by W. S. Pelletreau in the first edition of SHTR, with successive ownership of all lots to 1878. (In a regrettable breach of professional ethics, the 1925 reprint by Hampton Press omitted this map, as well as a crucial "Explanation of Map" page.) Prof. S. R. Winans, in "Early Southampton, Long Island, Inhabitant Lists", NYGBR 42:90-92 (1911), shows that several of the early lists (SHTR 1:56, 143-44, 151-52; 2:250-51) follow the order of the home lots. He also shows that the list in GRH, p. 32, is not for 1657 (as stated) but for 1669. A map of the Town of Southampton, showing divisions and dates of their settlement, is given by Abigail Fithian Halsey, *In Old Southampton* (New York, 1940), p. 55; this map also shows the locations of Mecox, Sagaponack, and other places mentioned in this account. In New York State towns usually correspond in area to what are called townships in other states, and often comprise several villages. See *County Formations and Minor Civil Divisions of the State of New York* (Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Research Papers, Ser. B, No. 4, 1978), pp. 1-3, 43. Southampton is bordered by Brookhaven (west), Riverhead and Southold (north, beyond Great Peconic Bay), and East Hampton (east).

13. SHTR 1:40, 102.

14. *Id.* 1:55, 17.

15. *Id.* 1:31; see also GRH, p. 51. The articles of combination were signed 30 May 1645 (see GRH, p. 55).

16. SHTR 1:66, 75, 81, 88, 93; J. H. Trumbull, ed., *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut...*, 1 (Hartford, 1850), pp. 149, 163, 185, 207, 218, 231, 240. See also JWM, p. 34, and Donald Lines Jacobus, *Families of Ancient New Haven* (8 vols., repr. Baltimore, 1974), 4:985.

17. SHTR 1:109.

18. *Id.* 1:119; GRH, p. 165.

19. SHTR 2:228, where Edmund Howell refers to Thomas Sayre as his "father-in-law", meaning stepfather. See Seversmith 3:1425.

20. Adams, *supra* note 10, p. 53, and SHTR 2:viii.

21. Adams, *supra* note 10, p. 53. Adams considered him a "gentleman by family, a man of age, substance and experience, his hand is ever found guiding the destinies of the young settlement". *Memories of Old Bridgehampton* (Port Washington, N.Y., 1962), p. 45.

22. This baptism was discovered in the 1974 re-reading of the parish register and had not before then been mentioned in any account of the Howell family. See NYGBR 106:217-20 (1975) and "Dorothie Howell Rediviva", TAG 55:178-81 (1979).

23. Hoff, *supra* note 10. Richard and Dorothy Woodhull had 32 known grandchildren.

24. This marriage, long accepted by all writers on this couple, was nevertheless not satisfactorily proved until 1978, when it was shown that: (1) Francis Doughty married Margaret Howell; (2) The wife of Francis Doughty was the widow of the Rev. John Moore; therefore, (3) the Rev. John Moore must have married Margaret Howell. "New Light on Three Howell Women", SCHSR 4:21-27 at 23-25 (1978). JWM is the

basis for much of what follows. As a matter of interest, Prof. Moore's own copy of his monumental account has been deposited in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, rebound in three volumes with much added information, mostly of the later generations, interleaved. Many problems with the earlier generations remain unsolved. Although many leads have been pursued to find John Moore's parentage, none has been successful. The most suggestive is the will of John Bigg of Maidstone, co. Kent, 17 Aug. 1640, given in JWM, pp. 425-26; see also the two articles by John Insley Coddington, F.A.S.G., "John and Mary (Bigge) Betts of Kent" and "The Bigge Family of Kent", *NEHGR* 92:296-301, 395-98 (1938). The possible connection with Kent is buttressed by a purported claim by descendants that the family had been located at Ben-ended, co. Kent, 1400-1554, according to Charles B. Moore, "Sketch of the Life of Rev. John Moore of Newtown", *NYGBR* 11:5-12, 93-97 at 8 (1880). See also the account of the Moore family by Riker, pp. 327-44, based largely on local records and remaining remarkably accurate. According to Richard H. Greene, "King's (Now Columbia) College, and Its Earliest Alumni", *NYGBR* 26:5-10 at 6 (1895), the Rev. John Moore was "an Englishman licensed to preach in New England". Two of his descendants were Presidents of Columbia University: Benjamin Moore, 1801-11, and Nathaniel Moore, 1842-49. It must also be mentioned that a Moore family lived in Maids Moreton, near Marsh Gibbon. William and Elizabeth Moore were buried there in 1606, as was their son in 1620. See Browne Willis, *The History and Antiquities of the Town, Hundred and Denry [sic] of Buckingham...* (London, 1755), p. 236; Marsh Gibbon is described on pp. 237-43. According to the Oxfordshire Visitations, Moores also resided in North Aston, the town to which Margaret (Hawten) Howell retired as a widow. However, with so many Moore families living throughout the British Isles, theories abound and simply magnify the difficulty of a solution.

25. *SHTR* 1:22; *GRH*, p. 433. 26. *SHTR* 1:27.

27. JWM, p. 26. The General Court in Southampton consented by vote on 7 March 1644; see Halsey, *supra* note 12, p. 19; *GRH*, p. 51.

28. *SHTR* 1:55. This is his last noted entry there; he appears in third place, after Edward Howell Gent and John Gosmer Gent.

29. Moore, *supra* note 24, pp. 12, 93-95, 97; JWM, pp. 27-30; Riker, p. 27.

30. *DHNY* 3:107, *NYHMSS*, Dutch: 190 (8:727-8 of the original), no will survives. In the "Indian rate" for 1656, John Moore is listed for £2: Riker, p. 43.

31. JWM, p. 33.

32. *NTR*, p. 33; *NTM* 2:403. It is significant that no Thomas Moore is mentioned here, although a son Thomas is given to the Rev. John Moore by L. Effingham deForest and Anne Lawrence deForest, *William Henry Moore and His Ancestry* (New York, 1934), pp. 300-12. This Thomas Moore moved to Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, and his will of 6 April 1708 mentions his wife Rebecca, sons Gershom and Thomas, and daughter Rebecca. *Essex Wills* 1:204, *NJA* 23:326.

33. Ethan Allen Doty, "The Doughty Family of Long Island", *NYGBR* 43:273-87 at 279 (1912).

34. *DRCHSNY* 14:496; see also JWM, p. 32, and Riker, pp. 49-50.

35. New York Reformed Dutch Church, Register of Members, sheet 551 (Mart 1661).

36. "Records of Dutch Reformed Church", *NYGBR* 6:92 (1875).

37. *NTR*, *passim*, esp. p. 65.

38. JWM, p. 32.

39. This and other court actions have prompted Purcell B. Robertson, "Profiles of the Original Purchasers of the Town of Newtown, Long Island" (typescript at LIHS, June 1975), pp. 36, 44, 79, 98, to characterize Francis Doughty as "ever contentious", "perennial litigant", and "covetous". This characterization seems amply justified by noting the many times he was plaintiff against, for example, James and John Larison. See *Minutes of the Town Courts of Newtown, 1656-90* (New York Historical Records Survey, New York, 1940), pp. 24, 69, 76, 77, 201, 210-11 (1661, 1667, 1669). The intensity of feeling that Francis Doughty evoked may be seen from the testimony of Sarah Hayes (*id.*, pp. 211-12, 3 Feb. 1668/9) that "she did heare Mary Lawresson say that Mr ffrancis Doughty gatt his liveing by Cozening & cheating upon downe: the Country & many other approbrious villifieing slanderous words she uttered concerning him" to which Mary Lawresson added her discription of Francis Doughty as a "pore pittifull blinking fellow".

40. *NTM* 1:5, 16, 19, 79, 96; *NTR*, pp. 360, 364, 365, 361.

41. *Id.*, p. 31. 42. *WNYHS* 1:14-15, New York Wills 1:259.

43. Berthold Fernow, ed., *The Records of New Amsterdam from 1653 to 1674* (7 vols., repr. Baltimore, 1976), 6:390.

44. See the distribution of the 80 acres given for their father's service, *supra* note 32, also notes 157-213 for the children.

45. Despite the lack of further record for Margaret, it is tempting to think that she may be the Margaret Doughty raised by Enoch Doughty (1639-77), a brother of Francis Doughty, who was married to William Berry of Old Rappahannock Co., Va. by 1686, and whose four children, Joseph, Enoch, Margaret, and Elizabeth are mentioned in her husband's will; see George H. S. King, "Copies of Extant Wills...: Will of William Berry of King George County", *The Virginia Genealogist* 1:5-17 at 9 (1957). She may, of course, also be the daughter of Enoch Doughty. For the Virginia connections of the Rev. Francis Doughty and his son Francis, see the authorities cited in *SCHSR*, *supra* note 24. The register of Salomon Lachaire, notary public at New Amsterdam, *Holland Society of New York Yearbook* (1900), p. 135, shows that Francis Doughty was empowered on 12 Dec. 1661 by Jacob Kip to collect a debt of 296 guilders from William Wilson of Virginia. The Virginia and Maryland years of the two Francis Doughtys are described by Mrs. P. W. Hiden, "Three Rectors of Hungar's Parish and Their Wife", *William and Mary College Quarterly* (Ser. 2) 19:34-41, 299-301 (1939), and Louis Dow Seisco, "The First Church in Charles County", *Maryland Historical Magazine* 23:155-62 (1928).

46. It is now generally agreed that Susannah, for whom there is no sure identification, was the daughter of Matthew Mitchell. This was first proposed by MacLean W. McLean, F.A.S.G., "The Will of Susannah (Wood) Clark of Southampton...", *TAG* 34:225-30 at 230 (1958), and followed by Donald Lines Jacobus, "Raynor Notes", *id.* 37:11-23 at 12 (1961)

and by Harriet Mott Stryker-Rodda, *Ancestors and Descendants of Frank Lusk Babbott, Jr., M.D., and His Wife Elizabeth Bassett French* (Princeton, N.J., 1974), p. 290. For additional corroboration see SCHSR, *supra* note 24. Susannah's sister Abigail married the Rev. Abraham Pierson (1616-78), Southampton's first minister, 1641-47, and her sister Hannah married Robert Coe. Abraham Pierson's brother Henry (1618-80) married Mary Cooper, and their son Henry married Susannah Howell [No. 18]. See also Donald Lines Jacobus, "The Wife of Rev. Abraham Pierson", TAG 9:37-40 (1932), showing the marriage of Matthew Mitchell to the widow Butterfield, with the date there given later corrected to 21 Aug. 1616, TAG 36:252 (1960).

47. SHTR 1:43. 48. *Id.*, 1:49. 49. *Id.* 1:56, 133 [1659].
50. *Id.* 1:67. 51. *Journal of Long Island History* 5:54 (1965).
52. SHTR 1:117. 53. *Id.* 1:161, 167; also DRCHSNY 14:600 f.
54. *Id.* 14:561; also SHTR 2:212, 216. 55. SHTR 2:221 (1663).
56. *Id.* 1:224. 57. *Id.* 1:93, in 1681; he declined to go.
58. *Id.* 1:94, in 1682. 59. *Id.* 1:99, in 1684.
60. Halsey, *supra* note 12, pp. 87-88.
61. William S. Pelletreau in SHTR 2:iii. 62. SHTR 2:296.
63. DRCHSNY 14:681; see also Calendar of Council Minutes, 55.
64. GRH, p. 64; DHNY 2:536; Halsey, *supra* note 12, p. 90.
65. SHTR 2:118. 66. DRCHSNY 14:760.
67. Calendar of Council Minutes, 54-55.
68. WNYHS 1:1-116, New York Wills 1/2:1-433.
69. *Id.* 1:6, 22, and New York Wills 1/2:21, 87. Susannah (Mitchell) Howell and Martha (Wood) Raynor were first cousins, Susannah's mother Susan (Wood) (Butterfield) Mitchell being a sister of Edmund Wood, Martha's father. See McLean, *supra* note 46, p. 230. The relationship between John Howell and Jonas Bower has not been established.
70. DHNY 2:347, 316; he had been Justice of Southampton in 1687, *Journal of Long Island History* [JLIH] 5:52, 33 (1965).
71. SHTR 2:97, DHNY 2:536.
72. *Id.* 1:665-73; GRH, pp. 34-42 (Mrs. Susannah and Prudence are listed at p. 41). The 1698 census of Southampton will be referred to often. It was taken (or at least signed) by Matthew Howell on 15 Sept. 1698, listing men and women in separate columns, and has been studied by many experts, including George Rogers Howell, who organized the names into their respective family units in an arrangement which seems, for the most part, eminently reasonable, despite some difficulties. In case of particular questions, reference should be made to both of these sources.

73. SHTR 2:283. The illustration of the tombstone at the end of SHTR 1 shows the Howell arms: Gules, three towers triple-towered argent (the motto, *Tenax propositi*, is not shown). According to a communication from P. L. Dickinson, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, The College of Arms,

London, 24 Sept. 1982, no "recording of arms for the Howell family of Westbury Manor, Marsh Gibbon" was found. He added, "Families of Welsh origin often informally adopted the arms of one of the Welsh Princes, but so sometimes did English families with Welsh-sounding names." The arms used by the Edward Howell family correspond to those of Howell, Prince of Caerleon upon Uske in co. Monmouth (G. R. Howell, "Howell Genealogical Items", NYGBR 28:50-52 at 51 (1897), cites Harleian Mss Nos. 15,018 and 1,143) but no connection has ever been established, or is likely to be. Hywel is a first name, and a very common one, among the Welsh; see Peter C. Bartrum, *Welsh Genealogies A.D. 300-1400* (8 vols., Cardiff, 1974), 7:597-613 (persons born 1350-1415 bearing the name of Hywel in the traditional pedigrees).

74. PELIW, pp. 129-36. His wife and Matthew Howell were named executors. The witnesses were John Jeffrey, Joseph Pierson, Manasses Kempton and Jno. Campbell.

75. *Id.*, pp. 136-39. 76. SHTR 5:35. 77. LIE 5:46.

78. SHTR 2:293 for all names and dates. Charles E. Topping and Grace Topping Fritsch, *Topping Genealogy* (Baltimore, 1980), p. 510, says that Edward, the second son, was the husband of Mary Herrick and died in 1685. A more likely husband for Mary Herrick is David<sup>3</sup> Howell [No. 34], as is shown above.

79. For background on the Fordham family, see Seversmith 2:971 ff. and Donald Lines Jacobus, "The Fordham Family", TAG 13:67-76 (1936). For Mary's baptism see S. Allyn Peck, "Fordham Family at Flamstead", NYGBR 105:144 (1974). The Rev. Robert Fordham came to Southampton as its minister in 1649 and was made a freeman in Oct. 1650 (SHTR 1:17), having previously served as Vicar of Flamstead, co. Hertford (1628-38) and having moved from New England to Hempstead, Long Island in 1644. Joseph Fordham's wife Mary was a daughter of Samuel and Susannah (Wood) Clark, the latter a sister of Martha, wife of Thurston Raynor, and a first cousin of Susannah Mitchell, wife of Major John Howell [No. 4]. See Herbert Barber Howe, *Yorkshire to Westchester: A Chronicle of the Wood Family* (Rutland, Vt., 1948), p. 18. Jonah Fordham, brother of Mary (Fordham) Howell, married (1) Martha — and (2) Hester Topping. See Topping and Fritsch, *supra* note 78, p. 347.

80. SHTR 1:73 (date wrongly given as 1661 but with 1651 entries).

81. *Id.* 1:105, 113.

82. B. F. Thompson, *History of Long Island...* (2 vols., New York, 1843), 1:333.

83. Suffolk Co. Land Records A:14, 92; see Seversmith 2:971 ff.

84. Jacobus, *supra* note 79.

85. DRCHSNY 14:723-24. Another letter was written 23 Oct. 1676.

86. SHTR 2:72. 87. *Id.* 2:94. 88. DHNY 2:536.

89. SHTR 2:98. 90. Halsey, *supra* note 12, p. 92.

91. Huntington Town Records 1:437, 474.

92. SHTR 2:131, 139-40. 93. Suffolk Co. Land Records A:92.

94. DHNY 1:666; GRH, p. 36.

95. WNYHS 1:18, 19, 43, 111, 116, 169; New York Wills 1/2:71, 77, 160, 418, 433, 3/4:165.

96. PELIW 183-89. The will is dated 4 Aug. 1697, signed 27 Jan. 1697/8, and proved 28 Oct. 1699. Pelletreau (p. 189) gives the date of death. His wife was executrix and the witnesses were his brother Richard Howell, John Maltbie, and John Taylor.

97. WNYHS 11:29-30, dated 11 Jan. 1713/4, proved 29 March 1717. While she referred to "all my sons", she named only Edward and Benjamin, the latter to look after his sister Mary. She named also her deceased brother Jonah Fordham. The witnesses were Nathaniel Howell, John Howell, and Joseph Pain.

98. Listed in the order given in their father's will.

99. Emmison, *supra* note 5, 39:9. Jacob Lafayette Halsey and Edmund Drake Halsey made an attempt in *Thomas Halsey of Hertfordshire, England and Southampton, L.I.* (Morristown, N.J., 1895) to link this Halsey family with the landed gentry Halsey family of Great Gaddesden, but Seversmith, 3:1203-22.8, 1486-88, 4:1997-99, an exhaustive treatment of the family, showed that such a connection was totally without foundation and concludes (3:1222.8) that "The ancestry of Thomas Halsey is unknown". He gives five baptisms for the Halsey children at Kempston and a sixth at Cranfield, co. Bedford, in TAG 26:217 (1950). The will of Thomas Halsey, dated 28 June 1677 and proved March 1679, WNYHS 1:49-50, New York Wills 1/2:199, mentions his sons Thomas, Isaac and Daniel, and his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Richard Howell. Thomas Halsey was an Undertaker, a close associate of Edward Howell, and, as revealed in many entries in the town records, a somewhat contentious man. His second wife was Anne, widow of Edward Johnes; their premarital contract is found in SHTR 2:213. For background on the Wheeler family see Homer W. Brainard, "Captain Thomas Wheeler and Some of His Descendants", TAG 12:4-7 (1936) and also four articles by John Insley Coddington, F.A.S.G. on the Wheelers of co. Bedford and New England in TAG 27:35-40, 119-25 (1951), 28:139-48, 257-59 (1952), where several Odell (Woodhull) connections are noted (pp. 38, 122 [Hoddell], 141-42 [Woodell], 258).

100. Conklin Mann, "William Ludlam of Southampton, Long Island", TAG 20:8-30 at 12 (1943); Dr. Walter D. Ludlum, Sr., "William Ludlam of Southampton. Some New Information", *id.* 29:90-98 (1953). See also NYGBR 15:93 (1884). The Isaac Halsey mentioned here would, of course, be Elizabeth's brother of that name. This identification would contradict a much-held belief that Richard took as a second wife a daughter of Joseph Raynor, a position based on a reading of SHTR 2:100-01, a laying out of land 26 May 1684, and perpetuated by GRH, p. 310, and others. The phrase relied on is "Richard Howell to his father Joseph Rainer, deceased", and its interpretation has been reinforced by the close association of the two men through the years. However, a close reading of the entire passage (one sentence extends for 27 lines) shows that "Richard Howell and Joseph Rainer" were mentioned before the quoted phrase, with no reference to relationship. Later there appears "...John Rainer In ye behalf of his Deceased father..." and it is logical to construe the crucial phrase, given the somewhat convoluted style of the period, to refer to Richard Howell and to Joseph Raynor, the deceased father of John Raynor. The authoritative article on the Raynor family by Donald Lines Jacobus,

"Raynor Notes", TAG 37:11-23 (1961) gives an account of the children of Joseph Raynor but with no mention of Richard Howell. One daughter Elizabeth (considered a possibility), born in 1659, married --- Lake. There were, however, other Howell connections, both direct and indirect. One daughter of Joseph's father Thurston Raynor married Arthur Howell [No. 7], another daughter (Mary) married Thomas Cooper, Deborah married Capt. John Scott, a daughter married Christopher Lupton, Abigail married John Rose, and Jonathan married Sarah Pierson. See also NEHGR 66:164-67 (1913). A possible source of the belief that Richard Howell married a widow Lane, a Raynor girl, may be found in Robert Glenn Thurtle, ed., *Pedigrees of Descendants of the Colonial Clergy* (Ann Arbor, Mich., 1976?), pp. 287, 332, 557, where it is reported that Hannah Reyner (1632-1704), daughter of the Rev. John Reyner of Plymouth, Mass., married Job Lane (c.1620-97), both first of England, then Massachusetts, but with no connection whatever to Richard Howell.

101. SHTR 1:110. 102. *Id.* 1:118. 103. *Id.* 1:121.

104. *Id.* 2:211. 105. DRCHSNY 14:588, 601.

106. Suffolk Co. Land Records A:22: "Grantors gathered in estate of Capt. John Scott for the use of his wife and children and releases to grantee all right of said Scott to lands in Smithtown as formerly sold by said grantee to said Scott."

107. DRCHSNY 14:607. 108. *Id.* 14:641.

109. WNYHS 1:19, New York Wills 1/2:75. 110. SHTR 2:60, 68.

111. SHTR 5:177. For an earlier deed, see Small Book of Deeds, MS. at NYGBS, p. 40.

112. The complete text of the letter is given in SHTR 6:181-91. The "Captain Howell" of the letter is Richard Howell. Lillian T. Mowrer, *The Indomitable John Scott: Citizen of Long Island 1632-1704* (New York, 1960), p. 372, states that the letter was addressed to Jeckomiah. Capt. John Scott had married Deborah Raynor [note 100, *supra*] and was therefore a brother-in-law of Joseph Raynor. It may also be noted that Richard Howell [No. 35], son of Richard, married Sarah Scott, daughter of Jeckomiah.

113. DHNY 2:538. 114. SHTR 5:210, 209.

115. *Id.* 5:232. The entry gives the date as 1696, but the placement among other entries for 1686 shows this to be a typographical error.

116. Suffolk Co. Land Records A:77; SHTR 6:1, 2.

117. In 1702, 1706, and 1709: SHTR 6:25, 32, 130. An entry for 13 Dec. 1709, which appears to refer to Richard Howell [No. 35], may in fact refer to his father [No. 6]. See Note 466 for the test of this entry and its possible interpretation.

118. DHNY 1:536 and GRH, p. 37. This group is interpreted as follows: Richard, wife Elizabeth, son Hezekiah; Richard, Jr., wife Sarah, children Edward, Obadiah, Christopher, Dorcas, Sarah, and Abigail.

119. SHTR 5:33.

120. In the absence of estate records for the parents, a definitive list of the children has caused considerable difficulty. David and Richard

are proved by the above-noted land transfers, Josiah and Hezekiah by the will of their nephew David (WNYHS 3:186-87, New York Wills 12:398), Isaac by the entry of a brand by Josiah which had belonged to Isaac (SHTR 2:138), and Ruth by the record of her birth (id. 2:218). Arthur S. Wardwell gives four additional children in Seversmith 4:2028: Elizabeth, Edmund, Joseph, and Daniel. Of these, Elizabeth is easily acceptable. An Elizabeth Howell was married by Capt. John Howell in 1674 to Joseph Marshall (id. 2:243) and does not fit elsewhere in the family. Neither John nor Edward had a daughter so named, Arthur's daughter Elizabeth married James Loper, and Edmund's daughter Elizabeth, born 1669, was too young. But we find no documentation for the claimed son Edmund, and "Joseph" is probably a misreading of Josiah. This leaves Daniel, the alleged youngest child. While this is chronologically possible, and Daniel could have been named for his uncle Daniel Halsey, he appears in Southampton only in the 1698 census (GRH, p. 38) with Josiah Howell [No. 37] and his wife Mary. GRH, p. 310, also lists him among 12 purported children of Richard and Elizabeth (Halsey) Howell; Seversmith (4:1423) departs from GRH's listing by making him a child of Josiah who died young. This fails to account for the Daniel Howell who moved to Ewing, New Jersey shortly after 1698, and whose will, dated 1725 (NJA 30:248), describes him as a blacksmith and names his oldest son David. There is a more plausible theory; Daniel Howell was a second son of David [No. 34], Richard's son, and David's early death left his widow and two sons in straitened circumstances. The father's thirteen acres went to the first son David, with nothing for Daniel (see note 452). It appears that Daniel's uncles Josiah and Hezekiah, who were later named executors of the will of their nephew David, rallied to look after these fatherless boys, and Josiah took in Daniel and taught him his own trade of blacksmithing, Daniel's occupation in New Jersey. Therefore, we show Daniel Howell as a grandson of Richard and not as a son.

121. On the Gardiner family and Gardiner's Island, see: Martha J. Lamb, "The Manor of Gardiner's Island", *Magazine of American History* [1885, repr. in SCHSR 8:61-76 (1982)]; David Gardiner, "The Gardiner Family and the Lordship and Manor of Gardiner's Island", NYGBR 23:159-90 (1892); John L. Gardiner, *Gardiners of Gardiner's Island* (East Hampton, N.Y., 1927). The will of Mary Gardiner, WNYHS 1:2, New York Wills 1/2:2-3, dated 19 April 1664, mentions her son-in-law Arthur Howell and granddaughter Elizabeth Howell.

122. A detailed account of the last illness and death of Elizabeth (Gardiner) Howell is given by R. G. Tomlinson, *Witchcraft Trials of Connecticut* (Glastonbury, Conn., 1978), pp. 19-23. See also Trumbull, *supra* note 16, 1:172-73; EHTR 1:7-9; and the review of Tomlinson in NYGBR 110:427 (1979) (for a correction). Further details are given by Purcell B. Robertson, "Profiles of the Early Settlers of the Town of East Hampton, Long Island", typescript at LIHS, 2:31-37, and in EHTR 1:128-31, 132-36, with many depositions by friends and neighbors. On 5 May 1658 a court of magistrates in Hartford was called upon the trial of the wife of Joshua Garlick of East Hampton, who was indicted "that thou hast entertained familiarly with Sathan". She was found not guilty. See *Collections of the Connecticut History Society* 22:188-89 (1928) (Particular Court Records).

123. EHTR 1:130-32, witnesses including Thomas Topping and Thomas Sayre.

124. In 1663 (SHTR 2:225) "Mr Thurston Raynor acknowledgeth to have given freely and for ever unto his grand child namely Arthur Howell Jun, all that his twenty acres...". See Jacobus, *supra* note 100 and NEHGR 66:166-67 (1912). The many Howell-Raynor connections are described in Note 100.

125. In his nuncupative will of 1687 Bazalliel Osborne of East Hampton left legacies to the two sons of his brother-in-law Arthur Howell. Sessions Book 1:243, Suffolk Co. Clerk's Office; see also NEHGR 55:207 (1901). John Mulford, who married the widow Osborne (see Rat-tray, p. 476), was the father of Capt. Samuel Mulford (see discussion under Matthew Howell [No. 15]). This second marriage appears in New Haven Vital Records 1:20. See also Richard W. Cook, "The Other Osborne Family" (assisted by Donald Lines Jacobus), GMNJ 36:3-4 (1961). Hannah's brother Joseph (1652-1740/1) married Elizabeth, step-daughter of Thomas James.

126. Hannah's marriage to Job Sayre is given in SHTR 2:243. He was listed at £164 in the 1683 Rate (SHTR 2:536). Job Sayre died 6 April 1694 (PELIW, pp. 103-07); Hannah Sayre perhaps died in 1697. Job, son of Job Sayre, married Susannah, daughter of John Howell [No. 14]. The wills of Thomas Sayre (1669) and Francis Sayre (1694) are given in DAR-NY 51:63-68.

127. Adams, *supra* note 21, p. 82. On 4 March 1658/9 he had "sould his accomodacons" to John Mulford (SHTR 1:154). A map prepared by W. S. Pelletreau shows Arthur's home lot on the main street of East Hampton in 1656, between Thomas Thompson and John and Samuel Mulford, and access from Thomas Chatfield Sr. and Jr.

128. SHTR 2:27-28. 129. *Id.* 1:226. 130. *Id.* 2:57.

131. Small Book of Deeds, *supra* note 111, p. 60.

132. SHTR 2:282.

133. WNYHS 1:125-26, New York Wills 1/2:268-69, proved 5 June 1683. Witnessed by Job Sayre and John Howell, Jr.: supervisors of the estate, Job Sayre, John Howell, Jr., and Matthew Howell. The will names his wife, children, and an expected child.

134. Inventory taken by John Jessup, Job Sayre, John Howell, Jr., and Matthew Howell, included a windmill and considerable real estate, including the home lot of 43 acres with house and barn as well as 76 scattered acres. See Kenneth Scott and James A. Owre, *Genealogical Data from Inventories of New York Estates, 1666-1825* (New York, 1970), p. 75. The value of the estate, £887, is also given after the will, *supra* note 133. See also C. B. Moore, "Inventories, Suffolk Co., L.I., Sessions Book No. 1...", NYGBR 12:132-34 at 133 (1881).

135. DHNY 2:536; for Job Sayre, £164.10.

136. Suffolk Co. Land Records A:53-54. 137. SHTR 1:282.

138. Names and dates of all but the youngest child given by Hannah Howell, SHTR 2:249; see also DAR Magazine 87:409 (1953). Since this child would have been born in 1683, but is not listed though other dates extend to 1685, it is probable that he or she died young. No spouse has been found for any of the first four daughters, or for Penelope, despite an appeal in SCHSR 4:27 (1978); it must be assumed that those not in-

cluded in the 1698 census had either married or died. Eleanor and Penelope were included (see Elisha Howell [No. 42]). As was pointed out by Dr. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, F.A.S.G., "Sarah, Wife of Barnabas Horton (1666-1696) of Southold, Long Island", *NGSQ* 63:22-24 at 23 (1975), "Penelope was a frivolous name, not to be found in the Holy Scripture, but pagan in origin, and therefore not used by Puritan families of New England or Long Island."

139. Donald Lines Jacobus, *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield* (repr. 2 vols., Baltimore, 1976), 1:350. See also Donald Lines Jacobus, "The Judson Family of Stratford and Woodbury, Conn.", *TAG* 21:269-73 (1945). Sarah was the oldest of eleven children; her sister Grace married in 1669 Samuel Prudden (1643/4-85) of Milford, uncle of Joanna Prudden who married Nathaniel Moore, son of Samuel Moore [No. 11]. For the reference to Thomas Sayre as stepfather of Edmund Howell, see note 19, *supra*.

140. Rev. C. H. B. Turner, *Some Records of Sussex County, Delaware* (Philadelphia, 1909), p. 154. Katharine signed by mark. Her name is sometimes found as Barrack, Barrick, etc. The license to marry from the Governor, dated 28 June 1696, is in the probate records of Sussex County.

141. *SHTR* 5:290-91.

142. *Id.* 5:195, 202-03; the cadastral map, *supra* note 12, shows two lots involved.

143. *SHTR* 2:60. 144. *Id.* 5:286. 145. *Id.* 2:137. 146. *Id.* 2:59.

147. Suffolk Co. Land Records A:67-69; see also the cadastral map.

148. *SHTR* 1:160.

149. *Id.* 2:72.

150. *Id.* 5:274.

151. *DHNY* 2:538.

152. S. Gordon Smyth, "The Whalemens of Cape May", *Church of the Advent Year Book* (Cape May, N.J., 1926) (summer), pp. 31-43. Members of the following Suffolk County families migrated: Foster, Hand, Hildreth, Howell, Leaming, Ludlam, Osborne, Raynor, and Shaw. All are represented on a map of the area from Water Mill to Wainscott about the year 1670 which was compiled by William Donaldson Halsey, drawn by Godfrey H. Baldwin of Bridgehampton in 1924, and reproduced in *CMCMHG* 6:271 (1968).

153. Taken by John Crawford and Timothy Brandreth, *CMCMHG* 1:331-32 (1963). The complete contents are published in John E. Stillwell, M.D., *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany* (repr. 5 vols., Baltimore, 1970), 1:403. Among the usual items are included "a Looking Glase & a p of shoes" and "a puter Chamberpot".

154. *CMCMHG* 1:326 (1963); see also Stillwell, *supra* note 153, 1:396.

155. *SHTR* 2:283.

156. Elizabeth's birth date is given in *id.* 2:218, and Sarah's death date in *id.* 2:282.

157. The marriage to Thomas Pettit is shown by a deed of 8 Jan. 1686 and to John Moore in a deed of 26 March 1686. Newtown Town Books 1:269, 439 (transcript in Register's Office, Jamaica, N.Y.). In the former, the two Moore sons are named as sons-in-law of Thomas Pettit.

See also *NTR*, p. 33; *NTM* 2:322; Lewis D. Cook, F.A.S.G., "Moore-Pettit, Newtown, Long Island", *TAG* 13:111-12 (1936).

158. *NTM* 1:41. Also signed by Thomas Pettit, Sr. and Jr., John Larison, and Francis Doughty.

159. *Id.* 1:19, 79, 96; *JWM*, p. 35.

160. *DHNY* 2:464, 467. In the latter entry Thomas Pettit describes his wife as "formerly the wife and relict of John Moore deceased".

161. Hannah, previously reported, is mentioned by Thomas<sup>3</sup> Moore as his deceased sister in which he also refers to his uncle Samuel and his father-in-law (stepfather) Thomas Pettit. *NTM* 2:380, 3 April 1689.

162. Riker, p. 328; *JWM*, p. 37. The name "Gershom" means "stranger in a strange land": see Exodus 2:22.

163. *NTR*, p. 364. He was admitted a freeman of Connecticut in 1664 (Riker, p. 62).

164. *NTM* 1:10, 186-88; Riker, p. 105.

165. *NTM* 1:viii, 161; New York State Historian, *Report*, 1 (Albany, 1897), p. 409; Riker, pp. 70, 117.

166. *NTM* 1:79, 19, 96; see also *DHNY* 2:466, 513.

167. *WNYHS* 1:14, 55, 53, 469-70 (in appendix), New York Wills 1/2:57-58, 219-23, 212.

168. Charles Carroll Gardner, "Census of Newtown, Long Island, August 1698", *TAG* 24:133-37 at 135 (1948).

169. Two other males (his sons) are shown in the Rate List for 1675, and one in 1683 (*supra* note 165). Mary may be the Mary Moore, daughter of Gershom Moore of Brooklyn, who married in 1683 Nicholas Stillwell (b. 11 June 1664) and had children Gershom, Richard, John, Mary, and Elizabeth. See William H. Stillwell, *Notes on the Descendants of Nicholas Stillwell in America* (New York, 1883), p. 5.

170. The will of Elizabeth Burroughs, widow of John Burroughs and of Thomas Reed, mentions her daughter Mary Moore and son-in-law Samuel Moore; it is dated 25 Nov. 1678. *WNYHS* 1:55-56, New York Wills 1/2:224.

171. His life is set forth in considerable detail in *JWM*, pp. 40-54. See also *DHNY* 3:215; *NTM* 1:186-88; Riker, p. 105.

172. His commission as Captain is dated 19 Feb. 1690, *DHNY* 2:352. For his service as Lieutenant see Riker, p. 117.

173. Stillwell, *supra* note 153, 1:237-38.

174. *NTM* 1:79, 19, 96; *DHNY* 2:467, 513.

175. Gardner, *supra* note 168, p. 134.

176. *WNYHS* 1:14-15, New York Wills 1/2:59.

177. For the text of this will, see note 170 *supra*.

178. *WNYHS* 1:469-70 (in appendix). 179. *JWM*, pp. 52-53.

180. Riker, p. 328; deForest, *supra* note 32, p. 303.



181. His wife and all his children (as well as several grandchildren) are named in his will, reproduced in JWM, pp. 52-53. The order of birth is uncertain but it is probable that most, if not all, of the girls were born before the boys; the Newtown Rate List for 1675 shows no sons and the 1683 list only one. See note 173, *supra* and JWM, p. 41.

182. *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York* (NYGBS Collections, 2, New York, 1901, repr. Upper Saddle River, N.J., 1968), p. 61; he was identified as son of John Moore, minister of Middelburg (Newtown). He was probably already several years old, since his younger half-sister Margaret Doughty had been baptized there three months earlier, *id.*, p. 60.

183. She is mentioned as Sarah Moore in the will of her father Thomas Halsey, Suffolk Co. Land Records A:40-43, also Suffolk Co., Mass. Probates No. 1674 [10:549 (letters), 552 (certificate), 553 (inventory)] and of her mother Mary Halsey, dated 18 Dec. 1699, proved 21 May 1700, PELIW, pp. 205-08. The latter illustrates some of the many additional Howell-Halsey connections, naming daughters Hannah Howell, wife of Nathaniel [No. 20], Abigail Howell, wife of Theophilus [No. 19], and Mary Howell, wife of Matthew [No. 15]. For additional discussion, see "New Light on Three Howell Women", *supra* note 24 at 23, where it is mentioned that their daughter Phebe later married Hezekiah Howell [No. 38] and their son Isaac is thought to have married Abigail Howell [No. 22] but it is now believed that her marriage was to his cousin Isaac of Isaac Halsey. Incidentally, the abstract of Thomas Halsey's will in TAG 32:111 (1956) has serious errors, as will appear from a comparison with the copy as filed in the Land Records.

184. Records of the Rev. Nathaniel Huntting in EHTR 5:521, copied in DAR-NY 106:97. For background on the James family, see Donald Lines Jacobus, "James, Mellows and Ingoldsby Family Connections", TAG 11:26-30 (1934). The will of the Rev. Thomas James is in PELIW, pp. 123-27. The widow of Nathaniel James, Ruth's brother, married Abraham Howell [No. 16]. For the death of Thomas Harris in Killingworth, Conn. in 1697, see Thurtle, *supra* note 100, pp. 120, 603.

185. As explained in "New Light on Three Howell Women", *supra* note 183, the two wives named Sarah are often confused, but two clues separate them. When Joseph Moore bequeathed to his "beloved wife Sarah all that she brought with her" it indicates a late and fairly recent marriage. The "daughter-in-law" Sarah Gilman had to be a step-daughter; no daughter-in-law thus named would be possible, and this terminology was usual for the time.

186. SHTR 2:91.

187. DHNY 2:536.

188. SHTR 2:188. A close study of pairings and sharings of lots will often reveal relationships among the participants.

189. SHTR 6:8.

190. *Id.* 5:280. Two of the witnesses were John<sup>3</sup> Howell, Jr. and Mary Howell.

191. DHNY 1:358.

192. *Id.* 1:666, GRH, p. 39.

193. SHTR 5:35.

194. *Id.* 2:157.

195. WNYHS 2:363-64 and 16:97, New York Wills 10:294-96. The executors were friends David Pierson, Theophilus Pierson, and Abraham Halsey. Witnesses to the will were Thomas Cooper, Theophilus Howell, and Jacob Scellex, and to the codicil, Edward Petty, Job Pierson, and Elisha Howell, Jr. Most of these men were close relatives of the testator. The will is reproduced in full in JWM, pp. 357-58.

196. The children are mentioned either in the 1698 census, or in the will, or both. The order is uncertain.

197. A detailed study of the Titus family has been underway for several years by Elroy W. Titus of Columbus, Ohio, who has investigated the English ancestry of Content Titus's parents, documented the early generations of the family in this country, and then concentrated on the line of Edmund Titus, Content's brother. Background on the family is given by the Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., "The Titus Family in America", NYGBR 12:93-99 (1881). The theory that the Titus family is of Italian origin is advanced by George Sherwood, "Colonel Silius Titus (?1623-1704)", *Genealogists' Magazine* 7:460-62 (1937).

198. *Huntington Town Records* (3 vols., Huntington, N.Y., 1887-89), 1:44.

199. *Id.* 1:194-95. 200. *Id.* 1:96-97, 166, 178.

201. Titus, *supra* note 197, p. 95, also *supra* note 198.

202. *Huntington Town Records*, *supra* note 198, 1:214.

203. *Id.* 2:166-67. 204. DHNY 2:464, 512.

205. Scott and Owre, *supra* note 134, p. 154. Elias Doughty was the brother of Francis Doughty, stepfather of Elizabeth (Moore) Titus. The will of Hannah (Carter) Titus is in WNYHS 1:65, New York Wills 1/2:265.

206. WNYHS 1:169, 382, New York Wills 3/4:167, 7:149.

207. Much of this information comes from JWM, pp. 375-76; see also NTM 1:186-88. For the commission of Content Titus see DHNY 2:350 and 1:359. In 1694 he was sent to New England to find a clergyman and secured the services of Mr. John Morse (Riker, pp. 125-26).

208. Gardner, *supra* note 168, p. 134.

209. "Records of the Presbyterian Church, Newtown (now Elmhurst)", NYGBR 55:162-67 at 162-63 (1924).

210. *Id.* 56:78 (1925). John Sammis of Huntington died in Dec. 1693 leaving a widow (Mary) and seven children; his will was witnessed by Abiel Titus, a brother of Content (PELIW, pp. 72-75).

211. Riker, pp. 226, 328. A stone marked with his name stands in the southwest corner of the ancient public burial ground in Newtown.

212. Unrecorded, dated 24 Feb. 1727/8, proved 31 Jan. 1729/30, WNYHS 11:155. In a note to the abstract, Pelletreau charitably explains that "The term 'crazy' at that time meant general debility of body, but not mental alienation."

213. Uncertain order, but arranged according to the will.

214. SHTR 2:242.