

COLONIAL
FAMILIES OF
LONG ISLAND, NEW
YORK AND CONNECTICUT

BEING THE ANCESTRY &
KINDRED OF

HERBERT FURMAN SEVERSMITH

V O L U M E T W O

BUSHNELL TO FORDHAM

COLONIAL FAMILIES OF LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT
BEING THE ANCESTRY & KINDRED OF HERBERT FURMAN SEVERSMITH

INCLUDING THE FAMILIES OF ACKERLY, JEREMY ADAMS, WILLIAM ADAMS, ALLERTON, ARMITAGE, GEORGE BALDWIN, BARNES, BATCHELDER, BAYLEY, BERGEN, BLATCHLEY, BOGAERT, BRASS, FRANCIS BREWSTER, BRILL, BRUSH, BRYAN, BURNHAM, BURROWES, BUSHNELL, CHAMPION, COGAN, ~~COLLS~~, COLFS, COLLINS, COLYER, CONKLING, COOPER, COREY, CORNISH, CROMWELL, DAVIS, DAYTON, DE NYSE, DE WITT, DODD, ELLISON, FLEET, FORDHAM, ROBERT FURMAN, GAINES, GILDERSLEEVE, GOLDHATCH, GRIDLEY, GROMBRIDGE, HAFF, HALL, HALSEY, HARCOURT, HAVILAND, HAWXHURST, HEDGES, HICKS, HOPKINS, HORSFORD, HOWELL, HULSE, JACKSON, JARVIS, JUDD, KELLUM, KENT, KETCHAM, KOUK, LANGDON, LEEKE, JOHN LEWIS, WILLIAM LEWIS, LONG, LOSEE, LUDLAM, LUDLOW, LUM, MALTBY, MEET, MILLS, MULFORD, MUNCY, NICHOLS, NORTON, OAKES, OAKLEY, PANTRY, PARROTT, PARSONS, PLATT, POLHEMUS, PORTER, POTTER, PRATT, PRIEST, QUICK, RAPALJE, RHODES, RISLEY, WILLIAM ROGERS, ROLFE, RUDDOCK, RULAND, SAMMIS, SCHAMP, SCUDDER, SEALES, SEVERSMITH, SIBOUTSZEN(CRONKHITE), JASPER SMITH, NICHOLAS SMITH, RICHARD SMITH OF WETHERSFIELD, WILLIAM SMITH, SOUTHARD, STICKLAND, STRATSMAN, STRATTON, TIBBALS, TOOKER, TOWNSEND, UDALL, VAIL, VALENTINE, VAN FLAESBYEK, VAN SALT, VIGNE, VOLKERTSZEN, WARD, WARREN, WEEKES, WEISER, WILLIAMS, WICKES, WHITE, DANIEL WHITEHEAD, WHITEHEAD OF HUNTINGTON, WHITING, WHITMAN, CALEB WOOD, EDMUND WOOD, JONAS WOOD OF HALIFAX, WOODRUFF, WYBORNE, YOUNG, YOUNGS AND OTHERS.

By Herbert Furman Severasmith, M. A.
Washington, District of Columbia
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C H A M P I O N

FIRST AND SECOND LINES

10 & 11. MARTHA CHAMPION
m. THOMAS ELLISON 835, 1,735
son of Lawrence Ellison and

She was born about 1641, although where has not been established.

She married about 1659, and probably at Hempstead, New York, to Thomas Ellison, a resident of Hempstead. She was still living and a resident of that place in 1698, as listed in the census for Hempstead taken in that year.

The date of her death is unknown. She was presumably buried at Hempstead.

For descendants, see ELLISON, under #834 and 1,734.

NOTES

The proof of this connection is taken from The Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, New York, vol. I, p. 171; and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. 45, pages 54 and those following.

Martha Champion was the daughter of

11 & 12. THOMAS CHAMPION
m. FRANCES* 1,670, 3,470

He was born about 1610, perhaps somewhat later, and perhaps at Ashford, Kent.

He is provisionally identified as having been the Thomas Champion who emigrated from Ashford, Kent, and sailed on the Hercules of Sandwich for New England, in 1634. After 1655 he was already a resident of Hempstead, New York, when, 29 May of 1665, he was called the father-in-law of Thomas Elli-

*For a discussion of statements that she was Frances Jecocks, see the notes following the biography of Thomas Champion.

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son. In 1658 he was charged with "6 gattes"; was allotted 13½ acres of land as a "particular inhabitant" in the same year. This land was described 10 April, 1659 as being on Mr. Coe's neck, and Champion sold it at the time to Robert Marvin of Hempstead. He took up also 10 acres of land elsewhere in Hempstead in 1658 and was listed for it in the town records on 29 November of that year. He bought land of Robert Coe, 2 May, 1659.

He exchanged land with Thomas Hicks of Flushing, 18 February, 1668/9; both men signed the indenture, showing that Thomas Champion was literate. He had deceased not very long before 15 February, 1682/3, when his widow sold land at Rockaway to Jonathan Smith junior. The son John Champion confirmed the same on 2 January, 1687/8, the widow having died a short time before.

Thomas Champion and his wife were probably buried at Hempstead. The will is referred to (see NOTES following) in the Town Records, but evidently it has been long since lost. His wife was Frances, maiden name not proved.

Issue:

1. Martha, married Thomas Ellison. See page 579.
2. Sarah, born about 1644, married Richard Totten of Hempstead, New York, by whom she had at least (TOTTEN)

i. Peter.

and probably:

ii. Samuel.

3. John, born about 1647 at Hempstead, New York, was granted land there 16 January, 1672. He is the subject of considerable discussion in The Champion Genealogy by Francis Bacon Trowbridge, (1891), which states incorrectly that John Champion came from England about 1670 with his brother Thomas. Mr. Trowbridge was concerned primarily with the connections of Henry Champion of Connecticut and that portion of his work which dealt with John and Thomas Champion was furnished by Richard B. Champion of Camden, New Jersey. The account is not only incorrect but incomplete. Rather more detailed is the account in Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey, by John Clement; and, somewhat abridged, we quote it here somewhat at length, as the book is rare. On 13 May, 1700, Henry Franklin conveyed to John Champion, of Hempstead, Queens county, Long Island, a tract of land lying on the north side of Cooper's creek, in Waterford (now Delaware) township, Camden county, New Jersey, to which place the said John removed (Liber G, presumably of Deeds, page 465). This

tract contained three hundred and thirty acres of land; it was the same as that which Henry Franklin had purchased of Mordecai Howell three years before, and which in that deed is described as being situated at "Livewell". Part of this estate is what has, for many years, been known as the "Barton" farm, and thereon stood the residence of John Champion. This was near where one of the roads crossed Cooper's creek in going from Burlington to Philadelphia, and where travelers had much trouble in crossing the stream. It is recorded in one of the minute books of Old Gloucester, that "John Champion makes great complaint of his great charge in setting people over Cooper's creek at his house; whereon ye Grand Jury propose that in case ye said John Champion will find sufficient convenience to put people over at all seasons, the said Champion may take for ferriage as follows: For two persons together, two pence per head; for one single person, three pence, and for a man and horse, five pence. To which ye bench assents." Mr. Clement thinks that the coming of John Champion from Long Island to New Jersey may be accounted for by the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth to John Wright, a son of Richard Wright, who had purchased land of Thomas Howell, on Cooper's Creek and settled there. The minutes of the Gloucester county courts of 1687 show a dispute between Richard Wright and Thomas Howell about the conveyance of this land. The verdict of the jury was in favor of Wright. The application of John Champion for a ferry license is evidence that he came hither soon after his first purchase; and here he resided during the remainder of his life. In 1718 he divided his landed estate between his sons Robert and Nathaniel, by a line running from the creek "into the woods" and made each a deed bearing the same date (24 April, 1718). He died in 1727, leaving a will dated 11 November, 1717, proved 21 August, 1727 (Archives of New Jersey, 1st Series, Vol. 23, Vol. 1, Calendar of Wills; original Liber 2, page 437, Gloucester Wills). John Champion married Sarah Williams, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Washbourne) Williams, according to Long Island Genealogies, by Mary Powell Bunker, p. 328; she died in 1718. Issue:

- i. Thomas, eldest son, who joined his father in confirming the title to land about 1700. Not traced further.
- ii. John; recorded at Hempstead in the Census of 1698. No further record; perhaps died young.
- iii. Sarah, born probably about 1674 and at Hempstead, New York; married about 1696 to William Eastland, and removed to Cohansey, Cumberland county, New Jersey; her husband died in January, 1714/5, leaving a wife surviving.
- iv. Mary, born about 1676 at Hempstead, New York, married 1 September, 1698 at Westbury Friends Meeting, Long Island to Martin Jervis, son of John Jervis, of Oyster Bay, New York and Cape May, New Jersey. Issue.

- v. Elizabeth, born at Hempstead, New York about 1678, and died in Gloucester county, New Jersey, in 1737; married John Wright, son of Richard and Constance Wright of Gloucester county. John Wright died in November, 1736. Issue.
- vi. Hannah, named in the Census of 1698 at Hempstead, New York; born there about 1680.
- vii. Robert, born at Hempstead, New York about 1680; died in 1727; of Cape May county. On 13 September, 1720, Robert Champion sold his part of the real estate given to him by his father, to Tobias Halloway, but the latter reconveyed the same to him on 24 July, 1723. (Liber A, page 236). At the date of the deed Robert lived on the property at Cooper's Creek; his wife was not a party to the conveyance. He married 17 June, 1715 to Mary (Corson) Mayps, widow of Joseph Mayps and daughter of Peter Corson. After the death of Robert Champion his widow married 3, by a license dated 19 August, 1728 to Jonathan Belton, as his second wife. The date of her death is unknown. Issue, by Robert Champion:
 - A. Peter, born about 1716/7, married in 1740 to Hannah Thackara, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Cooper) Thackara. After her death before 1746, he married 2, in that year, Ann, daughter of Simcon Ellis. Peter Champion died intestate, and administration was granted to the widow Ann Champion of Waterford, New Jersey, 3 January, 1749. Subsequently the widow Ann (Ellis) Champion married 2, John Stokes and 3, Samuel Murrell in 1761. Issue of Peter Champion by his second wife:
 - a. Joseph, who married Rachel Collins, daughter of Samuel and Rosanna (Stokes) Collins.
- viii. Samuel, born at Hempstead, New York about 1688; was a witness to the marriage of his brother Robert. No further record.
- ix. Nathaniel, born about 1690/1, at Hempstead, New York. In 1723 he sold his lands on Cooper's Creek to James Parrock, who, soon after the death of Nathaniel Champion, conveyed the same to his widow Mary. She remained the owner thereof during her lifetime and devised it to John Barton in her will. He married in 1716 at the Newton, New Jersey Friends Meeting to Mary Combs. She died in 1772. The will of Nathaniel Champion was dated 19 April, 1748, and affirmed 10 June, 1748 (Calendar of Wills, II, p. 90). Issue:
 - A. Elizabeth, married John Barton.
 - B. Nathaniel, married
 - C. Sarah.
 - D. Benjamin.
 - E. Thomas. He was a tailor, and resided in Haddonfield, N. J., where some of his descendants were known to the inhabitants living there in 1876. His will, dated 1 December, 1766, was filed at Liber 12, page 382. The name of his wife is reported to have been Deborah. Issue.

- x. Phoebe, born about 1694; married 11 November, 1717 at the Newton, New Jersey Monthly Meeting, Gloucester county, New Jersey, to Joseph Hinchman, died in 1731, son of John, jr., and Sarah (Clement) Hinchman.
- 4. Hannah, born about 1650, married John Johnson of Hempstead, N. Y. Issue.
- 5. (as we believe) Thomas, granted land in Hempstead, New York, 16 January, 1672, died shortly after his presumed marriage to a daughter of Francis Jecocks of Hempstead, New York; and whose given name is not found. Possible issue:
 - i. Jonathan, of New York city, who married Frances, maiden name unknown. They had, baptised in the Dutch Reformed church in Manhattan:
 - A. Francis, baptised 7 January, 1682, sponsors James Twysfort and Els Kerbet.
 - And probably:
 - B. Frances, who married by a license dated 10 October, 1703, John Jussell.

NOTES

The present writer published in The American Genealogist, vol. XX, page 43, an outline of some of the connections of Thomas Champion. Therein it was stated that chronology rendered it most improbable that the present Thomas Champion (senior) married a daughter of Francis Jecocks of Hempstead. In a footnote referring to this a brief summary of the connections of Francis Jecocks was given, together with records of this family in Straford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, a discovery made, so far as we know, by ourselves.

In The American Genealogist, vol. XXI, page 215, the late H. Clifford Campion junior extended the records of this family of Jecocks in America, using the later variant of the name, i. e. Jacocks. It is also spelled Jaycox. In this article Mr. Campion takes issue with the writer's opinion that the senior Thomas Champion could not have married a daughter of Francis Jacocks in the following words:

When the town of Hempstead granted Thomas Champion land on January 16, 1672/3 additional lands adjacent to his father, it undoubtedly meant his father-in-law, Francis Jacocks. His wife was called Goody Champion at an early period in these town records. There is no mention of Thomas Champion, Jr. in these records; there was but one Thomas and he was dead before February 15, 1682/3 when his widow Frances sold land at Rockaway to Jonathan Smith, Jr. (Under the then English Law of Inheritance, the eldest son inherited all his father's lands if the father died without a will, but if the father died with a

will and leaving property not specifically devised in the will, the land automatically went to the eldest son.) Consequently, John Champion as heir at law of Thomas gave his release confirming same on January 2, 1687/8, proving that Frances, the widow, was his mother and Thomas his father. This confirmation does not prove the widow was dead, although she may have been. Hence, we must conclude that Thomas Champion's wife was Frances daughter of Francis Jecoeks Sr.

The rest of Mr. Campion's article is devoted to the Jecoeks family, to which the reader is referred if interested.

Such opinion as to the ancestry of Frances, wife of Thomas Champion, coming from a genealogist of long and seasoned experience merits every consideration; but the reader must be informed that we disagree with it categorically and point-blank as being thoroughly in disaccord with the weight of the evidence. The disagreement arises admittedly from differing interpretations of incomplete evidences; for, were the latter sufficient, incompatible opinions could not arise. To assure that we are not mistaking the question at issue, the following is this writer's understanding of the premises, given or implied, in Mr. Campion's article:

1. That Francis Jecoeks senior, father of the children baptised in the parish church at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, was the one of that name recorded in Hempstead, New York 20 February, 1672/3 as the father-in-law of Thomas Champion.
2. That Francis Jecoeks junior is not to be identified as the father-in-law of any Thomas Champion, despite the fact that this Francis Jecoeks is otherwise not accounted for.
3. That Francis Jecoeks senior had a daughter named Frances, whose baptismal record is not found; and who married the senior Thomas Champion.
4. That, as John Champion received the Champion property by primogeniture (sic), and further, as no Thomas Champion junior was ever so recorded, there was no such Thomas Champion junior who could have married a daughter of Francis Jecoeks, either the senior or junior of that name.

Before presenting our case, it is conceded that

5. At no time is it possible to determine from any present available record, the exact age of the Francis Jecoeks who first appears in New England.

6. No known record is found of Thomas Champion junior, where-
in he is designated as such.

The first consideration we shall take up is the chronology as it
relates to Francis Jecoeks senior. Attention is called to the
footnote on page 44 of The American Genealogist, vol. XX:

Francis Jecoeks was the son of a senior Francis Jecoeks (Gee-
cocks, Jecoeks, and other variants), who had been a resi-
dent of Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, England. Francis
senior had the following children baptised at Stratford-on-
Avon: Francis junior, baptised January 4, 1617, undoubtedly
the one of that name who appears in Stratford, Connecticut,
in 1646 and later in Hempstead, New York; Thomas, baptised
20 March, 1619, a resident of Hempstead, New York and bro-
ther-in-law of Robert Ashman; Hugh, baptised 22 August,
1624; and William, baptised 12 August, 1627, also of Hems-
tead, New York. Richard, baptised to Francis March 18, 1604,
may belong to Francis senior or to some other Francis. It
will be observed that Francis Jecoeks junior was a contemp-
orary of the first Thomas Champion. It may be possible that
Frances, wife of the latter, was a daughter of the senior
Francis Jecoeks; nevertheless there is no proof that this
man ever left Warwickshire. No daughter named Frances is
found on the registers of Stratford-on-Avon.

And in his article Mr. Campion adds some entries which we did
not quote in the foregoing (as we were of the conviction that the
Jecoeks family were not of concern in the present premises):

...the Jecoeks burial records from the Stratford-on-Avon...
Register seem to have been omitted, and are as follows:

June 27, 1618, buried, Simon fili
ffrancisci Jecoekes

July 27, 1632, buried, infans
ffrancisci Jecoekes

May 6, 1634, buried, Hugo filius
ffrancisci Jiccokes

This seems to indicate (says Mr. Campion) that he may have
had children who were not baptised in this parish.

In correspondence with the present writer Mr. Campion at one time
challenged the sex of the child baptised as Francis junior in
1617/8. However, there can be no doubt as to the sex of the child
(unless gross error is charged to printed record) as it is speci-
fically designated as filius (son) in the register. It is not

contested that Thomas, baptised 20 March, 1619/20, was the one of that name who later appears on Long Island; this is also true for William, baptised 12 August, 1627. There were two other burials of children of Francis Jecocks which Mr. Campion seems to have overlooked: both called infants, one was buried 16 September, 1607; and the other, 27 July, 1623. The burials of infants in 1607, 1623 and 1632 without entries of Christian names indicate that these children died before baptism; they may have been stillborn. Hugh, who lived long enough to be baptised, was recorded by his given name at the time of burial.

These entries establish that

7. The interval between the burial of the infant in 1607, and the estimated birth of Simon Jecocks in 1615, shortens the interval between register entries of children of this generation to about eight years.

8. The infant (infans)* who was buried in 1623 is probably not Francis Jecocks junior; and the burial entry of 1632 is considered definitely not to refer to him. It was customary to designate a son who was beyond infancy as filius or puer; and if approaching manhood, as juventis or adulescentulus. As an infant of Francis Jecocks was buried in 1607; as a Francis Jecocks had a child born before 1617 (say 1615), and further as from the intervals between baptisms only one Francis Jecocks is apparently of record from 1604 to 1632, a premise can be maintained with fair reasonableness that Richard Jecocks (baptised in 1604/5) was a brother or half-brother of the later children. It is not even necessary to postulate two wives for Francis Jecocks, for if he had his first child when his wife was about sixteen, she would be at the close of her child-bearing period twenty-eight years later. Let us now examine this situation to see what light it sheds on the age of the man who was father-in-law of Thomas Champion in 1672/3, since the assumption has been made by Mr. Campion that Francis Jecocks senior was the father-in-law.

If Richard was the eldest child, and born about 1604, we may estimate reasonably that his father was born not much later than 1585, although if a later date is insisted upon, we can only say

*To establish the limitations as to the interpretation of this word, we quote from Cassell's Latin Dictionary, revised by J. R. V. Marchant, M.A., and Joseph F. Charles, B. A.:

Page 731. infant, n. infans, filiolus, filiola.
infancy, n. infantia.

Page 658. child, n. filius, filia, liberi (children).

277. infans, -fantis. A little child. ..infantia: childhood.

224. filius, -ii, m. son.

that northern Englishmen are not usually so precocious. If Richard and the infant buried in 1607 are held to be children of another Francis altogether (and we do not deny the possibility) then Simon becomes the eldest probable known son, born say 1615. This would bring the estimated date of the birth of the senior Francis down not much later than ten years, say 1595.*

Per contra it could be maintained, and we believe ~~more~~ justifiably, that the senior Francis Jecoicks was born about 1580. If this was the father-in-law of Thomas Champion in 1672/3, he was then approximately ninety-two years of age; a very ripe old age. Perhaps a shade too ripe, as we shall see.

We take up next the son Francis Jecoicks junior, baptised in 1617. In view of the thesis maintained by Mr. Champion, we must assume that he disappears from record, and is not the Francis Jecoicks who appears in Hempstead, New York, or at any rate is to be otherwise disposed of in that nether-nether land of lost genealogical souls whose epitaph consists of the sad phrase, "no further record." It is necessary now to examine the chronology of the earlier generations of the Jecoicks, Champion and Ellison families, to see if Francis Jecoicks junior might not have been, after all, the father-in-law of Thomas¹ Champion. In considering the possible dates of birth to be ascribed to the third generation, let us advert to the Ellison family of Hempstead, descended of one of the daughters of Thomas and Frances Champion. In volume I, pages 197, 211, 212 and 215 of this work, the present writer has established the reasonable certainty that George Baldwin alias Benham was born in 1656. It is also true, from an examination of the records, that his wife was born about 1660-2. She was Mary Ellison, daughter of Thomas Ellison, and undoubtedly of his wife Martha Champion, a point upon which students of genealogy in the Hempstead locality have uniformly agreed. If Mary (Ellison) Baldwin was the oldest child of Thomas and Martha (Champion) Ellison, and it is most probable---her parents were married about 1659/60. On this basis we estimate a birth date of 1641 for Martha Champion, and consequently a birth date of about 1615 for her father Thomas Champion. At the same time we have, fortunately, another check, for the foregoing estimates would indicate Thomas Ellison was born about 1635. There is evidence to show that his brother John Ellison was born in 1625, as on 27 September,

*Indeed, we could not deny that there were as many different parents of the name of Francis Jecoicks as there were entries of baptisms to a man of this name. We assume, however, that the patent nature of this quibble requires no further discussion.

1686, he deposed that he was about sixty-two years of age (Printed Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, New York, II, page 95). It may be that both Thomas Ellison and his wife Martha were born at an even earlier date; the dates we have stipulated were given, as a matter of fact, to render a chronology which would substantiate Mr. Champion's thesis if at all possible. However, if Martha (Champion) Ellison was born about 1641, it does not permit her mother Frances to have been the daughter of a Francis Jecocks baptised in 1617, unless he was then a youth of about twelve or better. It will be obvious, however, that we are raising more issues than we are disposing of, to assume the foregoing to be the case; and we certainly believe it to be untenable that the junior Francis Jecocks was the grandfather of the children of this Thomas Champion (it should be noted, in this connection, that Mr. Champion does not say that Francis Jecocks junior was the father-in-law).

Therefore, to return again to the consideration that Frances, born about 1620, wife of Thomas Champion, born about 1615, was a daughter of the senior Francis Jecocks. The first factor against this is the lack of any baptismal record to prove the existence of such a daughter. To reason from the foregoing (i. e. that there were other children for whom no baptismal records are found and whose existence is proved) that the lack of a baptismal record is not significant, would appear to be an attempt to establish a positive conclusion from negative premises. Such conclusions are, of course, subject to challenge.

The next factor which we take up is the statement in Mr. Champion's article (page 215) to the following effect:

When the town of Hempstead granted Thomas Champion on 16 January, 1672/3 additional lands adjacent to his father, it undoubtedly meant his father-in-law, Francis Jecocks.

In correspondence with Mr. Champion during October, 1944, the present writer was informed of further interpretations of record made by the former in support of his thesis. He wrote that

.... you entirely overlook the fact that the description of the land granted by Francis (sic) Champion was identical with the land that was granted by Francis Jecocks to his son-in-law Thomas Champion, and that the adjoining owners of the land granted by the town to Thomas Champion, next to his father, were the same owners that were adjacent to the land Francis Jecocks granted to his son-in-law, thus supporting my statement that he was his father-in-law instead of his father. In these grants by the town it does not say

If we understand Mr. Champion correctly, these statements embrace the following meanings:

10. Francis Jecocks held land at the south side of property owned by John Carman, characterized by the latter as his "Toilsome."

11. When the town granted land to Thomas Champion next to his "father", 16 January, 1672/3, it was at the south side of John Carman's "Toilsome".

12. When Francis Jecocks sold the land he held at the south side of John Carman's "Toilsome" to his son-in-law Thomas Champion, 20 February, 1672/3, the record implied that the "father" mentioned in the grant by the town was Francis Jecocks, not Thomas Champion. We quote from the printed Town Records to more fully illustrate the point:

Vol. I, p. 290:

(16 January, 1672/3)

.... At the seame townd mating was given to thomas Champin a pese of land Joyneing to his fathers feld at the south sid of John Carmans tilsom the Land Containing three or four akers.

Ibidum, page 291.

Hempsted Febreuary :20: 1672-3 These presence Witnis that I Franse Jecocks of Hempsted upon Long Island in the North Riding of New Yourekshere heave and do by these presenence Give to my sone In-law Thomas Champin of Hempsted a pece of land lying on the south sid of John Carmans toyleum the Land containing two or three akers more or less I the abovesaid frances Jecocks have and do frely give it to my sone in law thomas Champin

Nathaniel Marsall

Clarck

Mr. Champion's interpretation may be correct. However, if there were two Thomas Champions, father and son, there are other possible interpretations. There is nothing to show that the Thomas Champion whom we shall call senior (assuming that there was a son of the same name) ever had property on the south side of John Carman's Toilsome. There is nothing on the other hand to show that he didn't, and if he did, the word "father" in the town

grant quoted above could be interpreted either way (as father or as father-in-law) and at this late date it is difficult to understand how any definite conclusion can be drawn as to which may be meant. Indeed, some implication is to be found that the town fathers were being quite accurate, for John Champion was given land by the town at the same time that this Thomas Champion received it:

Ibidum, page 289.

.... At the same townd Meting was given to John Champin a home Lot Ether by John Jonsons or Els by Samuel Emorye and privileg to kepe half a dusen Cattell on the Commons in the Bumer

The two entries relating to John and Thomas Champion are consecutive, and the phraseology of the entries is not so constructed as to lead this writer to believe that the son (John²) was mentioned first and then the father (Thomas¹). The impression given to us is that Thomas Champion had two sons John and Thomas junior, and that they were receiving land grants from the town for their generation. In further support of the foregoing, there is the fact that John Johnson, husband of Hannah Champion and son-in-law of the first Thomas Champion, also received a grant of land at the same time (16 January, 1672/3). It would seem reasonable also that the town grantors would not trouble to characterize the father and son relationship more specifically if the two men in question bore the same name, wherefore the reference to the father would certainly not be ambiguous, nor would the town clerk be, by implication, as careless as he is considered to have been. However, it is recognized that this viewpoint is purely a matter of opinion; at the same time it must be stressed forcibly that the foregoing circumstances do not prove that Thomas Champion junior did not exist.

However, let us again for the moment give Mr. Campion's thesis the benefit of the doubt, and assume that Francis Jacocks is the "father" in both instances, and of the senior Thomas Champion. We are then confronted with the spectacle of a gentleman getting on in years, independently appearing at Stratford, Connecticut when he was about seventy; who perambulated to Hempstead, New York about 1663 (he first appears in the calves' list for 23 May, 1663) and who was in 1672 reasonably at least ninety years of age if not older. He was a pretty tough old gentleman, this immigrant who would be, presumably, this writer's ancestor; in fact we would be proud to descend of him, if we only could! Francis, if the senior, must have settled all of his financial affairs with his putative sons Thomas and William in documents complete-

ly lost to record. For it is a fact that this Francis Jecocks, although he could record a grant of land to a son-in-law, in no case of record was ever moved to do the same for his own sons; and this circumstance makes us doubt also that this was the senior Francis Jecocks. If Francis Jecocks were junior, and brother of Thomas and William Jecocks----and note that this postulate would account for the long-lost son of that name----it would not be necessary to expect that these three brothers would manifest their relationship to one another in documentary record. But if we set up that this Francis Jecocks is the junior, then he could not reasonably be the grandfather of the children of the first Thomas Champion.*

We bring Frances Champion's own transactions in the Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead next under scrutiny. After Thomas Champion died, the widow sold property, which had been that of her husband, to Jonathan Smith, 15 February, 1682/3. The foregoing instrument was confirmed by John Champion (as the presumed surviving son of Thomas Champion), 2 January, 1687/8. The entry of sale is transcribed twice in the town records. This land, however, was not that given to Francis Jecocks at any time of record, and there is nothing to show that Frances Champion had such land by inheritance from Francis Jecocks. We have not found the implications in the statement in Mr. Champion's letter to us borne out by the circumstances. In no record that we have seen, does Frances Champion ever manifest that she was related to any of the Jecocks family. In the published Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, vol. VIII, pp. 420 and 489, it is shown that Jonathan Smith, Rock, had land which had been laid out to the patent right of William Jecocks. The description of this land does not support any observation that it was land that Frances Champion had sold to Jonathan Smith. Other entries (ibidem, vol. VIII, pages 131, 137, 141, 142, 157, 160, 161, 186, 247, 423 and 491) show nothing different.

If there was a Thomas Champion junior, and he died before his father, on the face of things that would leave the only surviving

*Our good friend Arthur S. Wardwell, who at this writing agrees with the case prepared by the present writer, has pointed out that possibly Frances might have been the second wife of the Thomas Champion of the present generation. If so, and if she was a generation younger than her husband, she may have been after all, daughter of Francis Jecocks junior. In this event she could not have been the mother of the known children of the first Thomas Champion, which is after all, our case. We express appreciation to Mr. Wardwell for suggestions used in the preparation of the foregoing case.

(and perhaps elder) son John to inherit the Champion property and to ratify deeds performed by his mother. The fact that John Champion would automatically inherit if Thomas Champion left no will does not prove that no son Thomas ever existed, and in turn does not permit the compelled conclusion that it was the senior Thomas who was Jecocks' son-in-law. However, Thomas Champion did leave a will, now evidently lost. In vol. II of the Hempstead Town Records as given, page 78, it specifically refers to the grandchild Peter Totten, who recorded land on 8 April, 1685, which he had received according to the provisions of the last will and testament of his grandfather, Thomas Champion. Therefore the sequence of premises consisting of lines 2 to 12, page 216, vol. XXV of The American Genealogist are invalidated on the basis of their own assumptions by this circumstance. We may not know, as Thomas Champion's will is lost, how his property was devised in his will.

The question must be asked, in view of the many issues raised by Mr. Champion's statements, what actual evidence is there against the present writer's case? A reconsideration of the statements made by ourselves in our article in The American Genealogist discloses no non sequitur of logic, so far as we have been able to ascertain. It accounts for Francis Jecocks junior with his brothers; it permits of a satisfying collocation of associations between the Jecocks and Champion families; and it does not raise the number of question-begging assumptions which are necessary if Mr. Champion's construction of this genealogy is to be maintained. It must also be pointed out that the connections given for Jonathan and Frances Champion on page 583, while hypothetical, fit in nowhere else very readily.

We reiterate, therefore, that the mother of the children of this Thomas Champion, including Martha, the wife of Thomas Ellison, was not daughter of any Francis Jecocks. Furthermore, we maintain our construction of the Champion-Jecocks (Jacocks) relationship to be the most probably correct interpretation of the available evidence.

It becomes our sad duty to record the death of Mr. H. Clifford Champion in November, 1945, while the foregoing comments were being prepared for publication. Mr. Champion contributed a considerable amount of information for the foregoing connections, before the illness and accident which led to his untimely death. The reader should know that, despite the differences of opinion expressed herein, the writer admired and respected Mr. Champion for his many contributions in the genealogical field with which no one could possibly take issue.

As Goody Champion, the wife of the senior Thomas Champion testified in a dispute between Cornelius Mott, plaintiff, and Timothy Halstead, defendant, before a Court held at Hempstead, New York, 5 January, 1675. We quote:

.... this deponent testifies that last sumer she was at timothy Hallsteds and she asked timothys wyf for sume tobacco and she bid her go into the hofell an gett sume an she went and Gott sume tobacco an when she Cume into the hous againe she asked timothys wife hose tobacco that was an she said it was between Cornelus an then an further saith nott

(Town Records, vol. I, page 346)

And in the Town Records as given, vol. II, page 93, is recited a document of interest, dated 27 September, 1686:

The testimony of John Ellisson Se aged about 62 yeares this deponent testifies that at a towne meting about time of ye Second devision of med was to be Laid out Mr Hix William Jecocks Thomas Champion entrd into a contest about ye Right of frances wixes medo at merock that was but William Jecockes and thomas Champion made ye apeare to half ye Right of franses wixes medo of merock that was this Right was made apeare before ye towne at a generall towne meting before by wrighting that was brought into ye towne meting and further Saith not

Hempsted September ye 27 1686

Sworn before me John Jackson Juste of ye peace

A cursory examination of such records of Kent as are available show that the Champion family lived there in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The will of Thomas Champion, gent., of Upton, Bexley, Kent was proved in 1610 and filed in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury at 37 Wingfield. And in Archaeologia Cantiana, vol. 38, there is reported the will of Richard Champion, priest, at page 178:

(Eastry Wills)

Richard Champion priest (Vicar of Eastry 1534-43), Prebendary of Christ Church, Canterbury (1541-3), 20 May, 1543. Buried in christian burial.... to Richard Bird 40s; Robert Clarke 40s; Richard Huffam 26s 8d; Edmonde Egleston

have double new apparel and 26s 8d. Robert Clarke also have two of my old gowns for his wife and children. Richard Berd have the bargain (sic) of stuff at Eastrye, he paying nothing therefor. Margery Champion my nyce and goddaughter my gold ring with a sparke of a diamond. Mr. Drom, my special friend, the works of St. Augustine. Dr. (Lancelot) Rydleye the Preacher "St. Ambrose" or some other work. Dr. (Nicholas) Rydleye the Prebendare "Complutens editio" otherwise called the Spanish bybles (sic) or such like token of old amytie and friendship. Sir Hery Awdwyne (Awdoen, one of the Pety-Canons) some honest memorial of friendship.... To my friends Mr. Broke and Mr. Scorye some convenient book.... Residue to my brothers Thomas and John Champion, my ex'ors.

Witnesses: Dr. Nicholas Ridley, Dr. Launcelot Ridley and Richard Berd. Proved 20 June, 1543. (Con. Vol. XVIII, fol.77)

It seems to be true, from all information available at this writing, that Thomas Champion of Hempstead, New York, and Henry Champion of Lyme, Connecticut, were not related in any immediate sense. For a discussion, in passing, of the possible English connections of Henry Champion, see under GROMBRIDGE.

The ancestry of Thomas Champion is unknown.

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