

COUSINS OF SINGLETARY ANCESTRY--BULLETIN NO. 8, Page 4

55. 559. Homer Lee Singletary (1899-1945) ALA m. 1921 Myrtle Wilson
 (1904-) ALA GA
 10. Homer Lee Singletary Jr. (1925-) ALA FLA m. 1958
 Laura Frances Vanderford (1932-) ALA FLA
 11. Lee Brian Singletary (1960-)
 11. Jan Marie Singletary (1961-)
60. 9. Marie Singletary (1903-) ALA CALIF m. (1) Harvey Crumpton
 and (2) Raymond Adler
 9. Infant boy (1905) dy.
65. 8. Owen Henry Singletary (1877-1939) ALA m. Mary "Gussie" Augusta
 Rowlen (1884-1961) ALA
 9. Leon Edward Singletary (1917-1974) ALA FLA m. 1939 Eddie Lou
 Church (1919-) ALA
 10. Mary Ann Singletary (1941-) m. 1961 Jerry Donald LeGrone
 (1936-) ALA
 11. Paul Edward LeGrone (1963-) ALA
 11. Stephen Donald LeGrone (1965-) ALA
 11. Susan Monique LeGrone (1968-) ALA
 11. Rebecca Ann LeGrone (1974-) ALA
70. 10. Leon Edward Singletary Jr. (1848-) ALA FLA m. 1972
 Bonnie Helen Walker (1848-)
 11. Leon Edward Singletary III (1972-) FLA
75. 9. Rowlen James Singletary (1901-1943) ALA m. Virginia Mallory
 10. Walter Oliver Singletary (1935-) ALA FLA CAL m. 1957
 Michiko Nawata (1936-) Japan, Cal.
 11. Cynthia Michiko Singletary (1959-) Japan, CAL
 11. James Wallace Singletary (1962-) NEV CAL
 10. Infant James O. Singletary (1932-1934) ALA
80. 9. Infant Annie Singletary (1900-1903) ALA
 9. Thelma Singletary (-) Ala. m. Henry Leo Burgess
 10. Henry Leo Burgess
 10. Janice Burgess
 10. June Burgess
85. 8. Mattie Emma Singletary (1880-1905) ALA FLA. m. 1899 Calvin Oliver
 9. Berry Oliver ALA FLA
 9. Infant twins dy.
90. 8. Infant Hattie Hale Singletary (1882) ALA dy.
 8. Isaac "Ike" Beard Singletary (1884-1941) ALA m. 1909 Sally A.
 Pruett (-1940)
95. 9. Malcomb Shirley Singletary (1911-1946) ALA m. Teresa Pearson
 9. Lilly Dell Singletary (1911-) ALA NEV. CAL m. (1) John
 Taylor, (2) Don Vernon Neilson
 10. Sara Catherine Taylor (1931-) ALA CAL m. 1949 Robert Moses
 Boyajian
 11. Diane Boyajian (1950-) CAL m. 1974 ---
 11. Robert Vernon Boyajian (1954-) CAL.
 10. Joseph Henry Taylor (1932-) ALA CAL m. 1953 Sandra Kelly
 11. Stephen Taylor (1954-) CAL.
 11. Cheryl Taylor (1956-)
100. 8. William Ziegler Singletary (1887-1932) ALA m. (1) 1911 Susie
 Mae Pettus (-1915) and (2) Annie Ferrell Pettus (-
 1940) (These were sisters)
 9. William "Billy" Owen Singletary (-) ALA m. Tia Kiernian
 9. Infant Girl (1920) ALA
110. 9. Luther Clyde Singletary (-) ALA NY CAL nm.

9. Mabel Singletary (mid 1900's) ALA m. George Stanley
 10. Mabel Vivian Stanley (late 1900's) ALA
 10. George W. Stanley (late 1900's) ALA
115. 8. Lenora "Sug" Bell Singletary (1894-1970) ALA m. (1) 1912 Wood
 Pruett, and (2) 1957 Arthur Verneville
 9. Lydia Elizabeth Pruett (1913-) ALA m. 1935 James Malcomb
 Blake.
 10. Lydia Lenora Blake (1937-) ALA VA m. 1960 Clark McKinley
 Gillespie
 120. 11. Clark McKinley Gillespie Jr. (1961-)
 11. Lisa Suzanne Gillespie (1963-)
 11. Laurie Elizabeth Gillespie (1965-)
 10. Jamie Elizabeth Blake (1939-) ALA.
 10. James Malcomb Blake III (1948-) ALA m. 1968 Mary Cather-
 ine Lane
 125. 11. James Malcomb Blake IV (1973-) ALA
 11. Rachel Catherine Blake (1975-) ALA
 8. Mabel Singletary (1900-1958) ALA m. 1918 Percy Crenshaw
 9. Rose Lydia Crenshaw (1923-) ALA m. Pete Leon Wiggins
 130. 10. Nora Donna Wiggins 1949-) m. 1965 Jerry Allen Maxwell
 (1946-) ALA
 11. Donna Lin Maxwell (1970-) ALA
 11. Jerry Allen Maxwell Jr. (1972-) ALA
 10. Nancy Lin Wiggins (1953-) ALA m. 1975 William Edwin Truett

 Insert 21: Appendix V: (The following has been supplied by CSA-58
 plus small additions by CSA-38)

- ?5. Joseph Singletary (mid 1700's) NC m. Mary
 6. Josiah Singletary (1763-1841) NC m. Sarah (---) (---) (Her #2)
 7. Willis Singletary (1821-) NC GA m. (1) --- Wood
 8. Callie Singletary m. --- Bryan (his #2)
 5. 8. Harriett Singletary m. --- McMillan
 8. Joseph Singletary m. --- Singletary
 8. Hannah Singletary m. --- Bishop
 8. Mary Singletary m. --- McMillan
 Willis m. (2) Maulsey --- Hester
 10. 7. David Singletary (-1841-) NC
 7. Susan Singletary (-) m. William Wood
 7. Amelia Singletary (-1841-) NC m. Joseph Wood (1792-
 8. Joseph Wood Jr. (1826-1865) NC m. 1846 Temperance Ann Jones
 9. Elias Owen Hawthorne Wood (1846-1924) NC TX m. (1) Sarah
 15. E. Townsend and (2) Elvira Prather Harvey (1839-) TX,
 dau. Blassingame William and Eliza Mary Ann (Prather)
 Harvey
 10. William Thomas Wood (1879-1958) TX m. 1908 Adaliza
 Elizabeth Thompson (1878-1963) MP TX LA
 20. 11. Jewel Amazone Wood (1910-) TX m. 1930 Norman
 Albertus Dulany LA
 12. Joyce Dulany
 11. Ewel Thomas Wood (1911-) TX m. 1947 Marjorie
 Wells
 11. Addie Belle Wood (1916-) TX m. 1935 (1) J. L.
 Moore and (2) 1976 Albert F. Hekl
 9. Adeline Wood (1849-1928) NC? m. James Barnes
 9. Ira L. Wood (1851-) NC dy.
 9. Sarah Amelia Wood (1853-) TX m. 1872 Joseph F. Dubose

9. Martha Ann Wood (1858-1886 TX. m. John Keack
9. J. T. Wood (1857-) TX m. Mary Townsend
9. Nancy Wood (1859-1921) TX m. Albert J. Powell
8. Alexander Wood (1834-) NC
8. Singletary Wood (1838-) NC
8. Susan Wood (1825-1887) NC m. 1843 William Singletary
(see Bulletin #7, Page 3, Insert 14, Line 3)
35. 8. Frances Wood (1832-) NC m. 1848 Benjamin Bryan
Singletary (see Bulletin #7, Page 3, Insert 14, Line
11)

We are all indebted to those who have shared their information
with us. Those who have gathered needed information from these
bulletins, and not shared, are indebted to us.

ERH-4-26-76

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Elizabethtown, N. C. 28337**

thru the kindness of CSA-65, we have the following information (it is suggested that each Subscriber make the appropriate corrections in ink on his copy):

Bulletin 4, Page 14, Main Stack, Line 48: Evander Singletary is shown as having one child, Haynes Evander Singletary. "The Elizabethtown Bicentennial 1773-1973" published by the Bicentennial Booklet Committee, is quoted as follows: "Evander Singletary resided in Elizabethtown for many years. In the 1869 Business Directory of North Carolina he is listed as the Registrar of Deeds for Bladen Co. He was the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County from 1863 to 1891. Most of his children were born within the Town" Apparently he had more than one child. Who were they?

Bulletin 1, Page 1, Main Stack, Line 21 shows John Singletary m. 1767 Sarah Jennison. Page 102 of a Book "Early Massachusetts Marriages" gives the exact date as April 15, 1767.

Bulletin 1, Page 14, line 11, Roland Singletary. A Book "An 1850 Bladen County, North Carolina, Neighborhood" gives the following additional information: 8. Roland Singletary (1803-) m. Mary W. --- (1815-). Children: Snowden (1839-), Monros (1843-), Colin (1846-), Seldon (1849-), Ashberry (1835-), James (1836-), Mary (1841-). Possibly Marshall (line 39) and Norvill (line 37) are identical with James and Ashberry. Even so, Roland and Mary W. had their hands (and cribs) full.

CSA-65 states he is acquiring DAR applications on James, Benjamin, Amos, and Ebenezer Singletary and will share the information with whoever asks.

CSA 66 sends us the following: Elizabeth Singletary (1805-1873) NC m. John Moore Lennon (1803-1876) NC. This John Moore Lennon Family has been traced back (anyone interested in Lennon's should write CSA-66) thru his father Dennis Lennon Jr. and mother Sarah "Sally" (Brown) Lennon. Dennis Jr. was the son of Dennis Sr. (1742-1805) NC and Experience ---. Dennis Sr. was the son of John (c.1700-1757) VA, NC, and Ann (Moore) Lennon of NC. John Moore and Elizabeth (Singletary)Lennon (line 22, 23 above) had issue: Therefore: Insert 23, between Lines 42 and 43, Page 14 of Main Singletary Stack; Bulletin 4:

- 7. Ezra Lennon (1848-1862) NC
- 7. Dennis Lennon (1846-1916) NC m. Lura Kelehan, NC
- 7. Amanda Lennon (1837-1913) m. Frank J. Frink, NC *William Frink*
- 7. Francis M. Lennon (1840-1917) NC m. ---
- 7. Lucinda Lennon (1833-) NC m. Moore Brown, NC
- 7. Eliza Lennon (1844-) NC.
- 7. Jonathon Lennon (1850-) NC.
- 7. Mary M. Lennon (1827-) NC m. (1) --- Swindell. m. (2) Jonathan ---, NC
- 7. Orran Lennon (c.1825-) NC m. Delphia Swindell (1829-) NC.
- 7. Sarah Jane Lennon (1825-1907) NC m. Joseph Gilmore Freeman (1827-1904) NC
- 8. Sarah Ann Freeman (1847-) NC m. Joshua Singletary (see Bulletin 4, Page 14, Line 10)
- 8. John Moore Freeman (1849-1903) NC m. Florence Elizabeth McClean (1861-1947) NC
- 9. Rosalie Freeman (1881-1901) NC
- 9. Mary E. Freeman (1882-) NC m. I. A. McAnulty
- 9. Colie Jean Freeman (1883-1968) NC m. (1) C. F. Bodenheimer m. (2) Troy Brisson

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9. Flora M. Freeman (1865-1924) NC m. John Newberry, NC
9. Coy Monroe Freeman (1887-1957) NC m. (1) Jetter Collins,
m. (2) Hattie Nash.
9. Purdie Lennon Freeman (1889-1973) NC m. Harriett Eliza
Evans, NC
9. Allen Burr Freeman (1891-1976) NC m. Clara Edwards, NC
9. Joseph Bailey Freeman (1891-1973) NC m. Katherine Clenden-
nin
9. Isaac Roderick Freeman (1893-1973) NC TX m. Elizabeth May
Woody (1894-1965) NC.
9. Nicie Ann Freeman (-1895-) NC m. B. F. Payton
9. Ira LeGrand Freeman (-1897-) NC m. Sadie Edwards NC
8. Dollie E. Freeman (1851-1908) NC m. Colon Singletary (see
Bulletin #4, Page 14, Line 36, and Bulletin 10, Page 1,
Line 15)
8. Andrew F. Freeman (1853-) NC, GA.
8. Thomas J. Freeman (1856-1931) NC m. Jane E. Frink.
8. Adonirum Judson Freeman (1859-1922) NC m. Margaret Hester
8. William Carey Freeman (1861-1935) NC m. Mary J. Pait
(-1930) NC
8. Fannie A. Freeman (1864-) NC m. David Hilburn (1860-
1929) NC
8. Joseph P. Freeman (1866-1947) NC m. Isabelle Wilson (. -
1942) NC.
8. Larah J. Freeman (1868-) NC m. Charles Smith.
8. Junius G. Freeman (1872-1951) NC m. J. Hester (-1966) NC

CSA-62 and a correspondent (not a member of CSA) report:

- 6.* Ithamer Singletary (1783-1853) NC GA. m. --- and had (see
Bulletin #8, Page 2, Line 29)
7. John Singletary (1816-1891) NC GA (moved to Ga. before 1849)
8. Andrew Jackson Singletary (1848-1917) Ga.
9. Raymond Cook Singletary (1887-1944) Ga.
10. Raymond Cook Singletary Jr. (1912-) GA. m.
Margaret Sparks
11. Issue
9. Andrew Jackson Singletary II

*Presumably of the sixth generation in America, perhaps s. Joseph.

Insert 24, Bulletin 7, Page 3 (Insert 14, Line 1) CSA 55 suggests
Brayton Singletary (1795-1854) NC FLA GA was the son of Joseph
Singletary P. There was a Joseph (-1783-) NC s. Richard and Joger
(i.e. Joyce) (---) Singletary n. ---, f. James, and was brother
William and Snowden and --- m. Jones. Somebody, I say ANTHONY
please clear this up.

And CSA-55 says Bulletin 7, Page 3, Insert 21, Line 6, Joseph Sin-
gletary m. 4-22-42 Nancy Singletary, dau. Brayton (1775-1853/4)
in Thomas Co., Ga. This will remove the line 103, Insert 14, Bul-
letin 7, Page 5, wherein Joseph (who married Wensee, dau. Brayton
(1795-1854) is shown as s. Benjamin (-1847) NC. FLA. See
Bulletin 8, Page 1, Insert 17, Line 09

APPENDIX V

5. James Singletary () NC. M. Amelia Kenon
6. Richard W. Singletary (1811-) NC GA m. 1841 Delita Pate (1825-)
7. Amelia Elizabeth Singletary (1842-1843)
7. James Zacheus Singletary (1844-1848)
7. Joseph Benjamin Singletary (1847-1926) m. (1) Nancie --- (1844-1900)
8. Thomas Webster "Web" Singletary (1874-1936) m. Ida Mitchell
9. Cader Singletary (1894-1953) m. Hettie Garner (1893-1939)
10. Mary Ida Singletary (-1935)
10. Lucille Singletary (1914-1967) m. --- Johnson
9. Carey F. "Bud" Singletary (1896-1976) m. Pearlle Mae Thomas
10. LeRoy Singletary (-) GA m. Thelma Katie King
11. Rev. Marshall King Singletary (-) NC
11. Kathryn Anne Singletary (-) GA m. --- Doster
10. James Coy Singletary (-)
10. Valerie Singletary (-)
10. Cletus Carey Singletary (-)
10. Dorothy Mae Singletary (-) Ala. m. --- Cherry
9. Moss Bell Singletary (-) m. --- Baxley
9. James "Jim" Lester Singletary (-) m. Jewell Kirkland
10. a son
10. a son
9. Brady Singletary (-) m. Kate Baxley
9. Cazzie Mae Singletary (-) m. Buskam Kirkland
10. a daughter
9. Nellie Singletary (-) m. Carl Johns
10. several
8. Frank Singletary (1867-1937) m. --- Register
9. Joe Singletary (1885-) FLA m. --- Newman
9. Jess Singletary (-) FLA m. --- Lewis
9. Cassie Singletary (-) m. --- Smith
9. Mae Singletary (-) m. --- Anders
9. Tom Singletary (1883-)
9. Erie Singletary (-)
9. Colie Singletary (-)
9. Richard Singletary (-) m. --- Hartsog
8. William Jefferson Singletary (1884-1964) FLA m. Minnie Hughes (1889-1950) FLA
9. Henry Alvie Singletary (-) m. Susan Allen
9. William Alphas Singletary (-) m. Louise Nowlin
10. Evelyn Singletary (-) m. DeWayne Faulkner
9. Evie Singletary dy.
9. Leona Singletary (-1978) m. (1) Arbie Ralls
10. Bobbie M. Ralls (-) (CSA-54) m. (1) --- Haynes. Leona m. (2) Earl Moon
10. Bobbie Moon (-1978-) FLA m. --- Haynes
9. William Wesley Singletary dy.
9. Bessie Irene Singletary (-) m. Monterey Maxwell
9. Fonce Singletary dy.
8. James "Jim" Levi Singletary (late 1800's) ALA m. Timothea Hendrix (late 1800's) ALA
9. Annie Mae Singletary (-) m. Thelma Lane
9. Joshua Cleveland Singletary (-) m. Cathleen Tew

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FROM HOMER LEE SINGLETARY, CSA 57, 12-26-78,

- 9. James Harvey Singletary (-) m. Johnmae Tew
- 9. Lela Mae Singletary (-) m. Early Hughes
- 9. Johnnie Webb Singletary (-) m. Scrap Williams
- 9. Mary Lee Singletary (-) m. Dana Tew
- 9. Carlos Singletary (-)
- 8. Mary Singletary (1865-) ALA? m. Allen Adams
- 9. (Mary?) Adams m. George Conley
- 9. ~~Lee~~ Adams m. ---
- 9. Pitt Adams m. Nora Thomas
- 9. Loice Adams m. Mitty Hartsog
- 9. Minny Adams m. Oscar Rodgers
- 9. Joe Adams m. ---
- 9. Walter Adams m. Cathleen ---
- 8. Sally Singletary (1871-1937) m. Solomon Holloway
- 9. Susie Holloway m. Henry Hall
- 9. Ada Holloway m. Ketchen Hall
- 9. Lennie Holloway m. Velita Lunaway
- 9. Sabie Holloway m. --- Bell
- 8. Tilda Singletary (1876-1905) FLA m. --- Bell
- 8. Laura Singletary (1881-1961) m. Wesley Whitaker
- 9. Esther Whitaker m. Walter Smith
- 9. Lester Whitaker m. ---
- 9. Chester Whitaker m. Alma Hartsog
- 9. Adolph Whitaker m. ---
- 9. Rudolph Whitaker m. ---
- 7. Joseph Benjamin Singletary m. (2) Ida McQuagge/McQuade (see #1 above)
- 8. Ada Eliza Singletary (1901-) FLA m. (1) Alonzo Davidson
- 9. Clarence Lowellen Davidson (1925-) m. Doris Coffey
- 10. Lowell Ray Davidson (1949-) m. Jackie Mitchell
- 10. Lonnie Ray Davidson (1953-) m. Debbie ---
- 10. Lyle James Davidson (1858-)
- 9. James Buel Davidson (1927-) m. Opal Williamson
- 10. Larry Keith Davidson (-) m. Betty Hall
- 10. Donald Eugene Davidson (-) m. Brenda ---
- 10. Margaret Elizabeth Davidson (1958-)
- 9. Oudja Viveene Davidson (1930-) m. Harry Coffey
- 10. Carol Ann Coffey (1952-) m. Johnny Shaw
- 10. Doyle Wayne Coffey (1954-)
- 10. Gregory Paul Coffey (1957-)
- 10. Joyce Gale Coffey (1959-)
- 9. David Hartley Davidson (1938-) m. (1) ---
- 10. Toni Lorraine Davidson (1955-) Fla. m. Jimmy Laster
- 11. Jimmy Laster Jr.
- David m. (2) Peggy Bolton
- 10. Vikki Lou Davidson (1964-)
- 10. Agnes Velera Davidson (-)
- 8. Ada m. (2) James Daniel Holland (see #1 above)
- 9. Daniel Aaron Holland (1942-) m. ---
- 7. Joseph Benjamin m. (3) Fatima --- (1883-1924) (see #1 & 2 above)
- 8. Four children by.
- 7. Richard Franklin Singletary (1850-1921) FLA m. Nancy Ellen Ward (1848-1930)
- 8. James L. Singletary (1868-1921) m. Julia Alice White (1857-1928)
- 9. Hubert Lee Singletary (1902-1965) m. Mary G. Ellis
- 10. Clyde Singletary m. Myrtle Redman
- 10. Lloyd Singletary m. Jettie Stors
- 10. Evelyn Singletary m. Dr. Cliff Hart

COUSINS OF SINGLETARY ANCESTRY--BULLETIN #9.

FROM HOMER LEE SINGLETARY, CSA 57, 12-26-79, Page 5

10. Juanita Singletary m. (1) Bob Mason, m. (2) --- Ianford
 9. Beulah Mae Singletary m. Arthur Smith
 10. Dewey Smith m. ---
 9. Eric Singletary m. Gertrude Watkins
 10. Russell Singletary
 10. Willard Singletary
 10. Dalton Singletary
 10. Howard Singletary
 10. Wayne Singletary
 9. Mary Singletary m. Robert Braswell
 9. Lacie Singletary (1909-1973) m. Alto Grant (1903-1973)
 10. James Wilmer Grant
 10. Royce Grant
 10. Bernice Grant m. Gordon Arrant
 10. Edna Earl Grant m. W. J. Brennon
 10. Melba Jean Grant m. Thomas D. Jenkins
 9. John Singletary (1910-1974) m. Clara Huggins (1914-)
 10. Fred Singletary (1933-) m. Eric Jowers
 11. James Leonard Singletary (1956-) m. Brenda Masser
 12. Angelia Singletary
 11. Betty Faye Singletary (1959-) m. Dan Burgemister
 11. Janet Marie Singletary (1965-)
 10. Billy Singletary (1936-) TX m. ---
 11. Kent Blake Singletary (1960-) TX m. ---
 11. Kimbley Jewel Singletary (1962-)
 9. Luke Singletary (1913-) m. Pearl Peterson
 10. Toy Singletary m. Edward Powell
 10. Doy Singletary m. Winnie
 9. James Walker Singletary (1917-) Mass. m. ---
 10. Betty Singletary
 10. Mark Singletary (deceased)
 10. Janet Singletary
 10. David Singletary
 8. Joseph Jackson Singletary (1874-1929) m. Mamie White (1874-)
 9. Thomas Franklin Singletary (1897-1942) m. Cora Vaughan
 (1899-)
 10. Ben Singletary (1932-) m. ---
 10. Minnie Singletary (1921-) m. Ottoway White (1921-)
 11. Ire White
 11. Petty White (1940-)
 11. Ottoway White Jr.
 10. Marie Singletary (1927-) m. William Lee Jordan
 11. Connie Jordan (1949-)
 11. William Lee Jordan Jr. (1951-)
 10. Jean Singletary (1938-) m. Paul Braswell (1938-)
 11. Steve Braswell (1956-)
 11. Bruce Braswell (1958-)
 9. Mattie Singletary m. John Scott
 10. several children
 9. Annie Singletary (1903-) m. Arthur Commander
 10. Cuida Commander
 10. DeWayne Commander
 10. child
 9. Willie Singletary (-1975) m. Velma Barnett
 10. Joel Singletary m. ---
 11. a son
 11. a daughter

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FROM HOMER LEE SINGLETARY, CSA 57, 12-26-78, Page 6

- 9. Charlie Singletary (-) m. Cumi Reynolds *
- 10. Earl Singletary
- 10. Lynda Singletary
- 10. Millard Singletary m. ---
- 11. a son
- 11. a daughter
- 11. a daughter
- 9. Kate Singletary (-) m. Arthur Reynolds
- 10. several children
- 9. Ruby Singletary (-) m. --- Watkins
- 10. twins and some others
- 8. Phett Henrietta Singletary (-) m. John Grant
- 9. Morris Grant m. ---
- 10. Marvin Grant
- 10. Wallace Grant
- 10. several others
- 9. Buddy Grant (1897-1900)
- 9. Robie Grant (1899-) m. Lee Campbell
- 9. Ernest Woody Grant m. Elsie Hollingsworth
- 10. Ernest Woody Grant Jr.
- 9. Ruby Grant (-) SA m. Aubrey Norris
- 9. W. Clayton Grant (-1977) SA m. Beulah ---
- 10. Ericia Grant
- 10. a son
- 8. Tracy C. Singletary (1871-1940) m. Henry David Hicks (1861-1929)
- 9. Fink Hicks (1896-1973) m. Ludie Mae Tyner
- 9. Birla Hicks (1898-) WLA m. Marcus Powell (-1969)
- 9. Luther Hicks (1899-) m. Mary Alma Hardy
- 9. Stella Hicks (1901-1906)
- 9. Caplin Luried Hicks (1902-1967) m. (1) Mae Cochran, m. (2) Nola Evans
- 10. Edward Wayne Hicks m. Sharon Lockstead
- 11. Eric Wayne Hicks
- 11. Henry David Hicks
- 10. Barbara Hicks m. (1) --- Carter
- 11. Ronald Carter
- Barbara m. (2) --- Miller
- 10. Sandra Hicks m. Calvin Harmon
- 9. James Duncan Hicks (1886-1920)
- 9. Joe Dee Hicks (1906-) m. Lyndall Rhodes
- 10. Jo Anne Hicks m. (1) ---
- 11. Kenny
- 11. Debbie
- Jo Anne m. (2) Bonnie Skipper
- 11. Susie Skipper
- 11. a daughter
- 11. Randall Skipper
- 10. Jeanette Hicks m. Glen Riddles
- 11. Margaret Riddles
- 11. Lynn Riddles
- 11. Kathleen Riddles
- 11. John Riddles
- 10. Ada Clair Hicks m. Hayward Johnston
- 11. several children
- 10. David Hicks m. Nora Mae Thomas
- 11. Tommy Hicks

170.
 175.
 180.
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 225.

COUSINS OF SINGLETARY ANCESTRY--BULLETIN #9

FROM HOMER LEE SINGLETARY, CSA 57, 12-26-78, Page 7

10. Cathy Hicks
 10. Mary Hicks m. ---
 11. a son
30. 9. Lloyd Casper Hicks (1911-) m. Nuziel C. Barrien
 (1914-)
10. Eleska Kay Hicks (1955-) m. Louis Edward Odem
 11. Louis Edward Odem Jr. (1954-)
 11. Michael Lloyd Odem (1956-)
35. 10. Lloyd Ralph Hicks (1937-) m. Barbara Hogan
 11. Karen Elizabeth Hicks (1959-)
 11. Lloyd Wayne Hicks (1962-)
 11. Susan Elaine Hicks (1963-)
 11. David Lynn Hicks (1965-)
40. 10. Lawrence David Hicks (1951-)
8. ?Loan? Singletary (-) m. Charlie Lewis
 9. Monette Lewis m. --- Brown
 9. Curtis Lewis m. --- Broxson
45. 9. Major Lewis
 9. Ben Lewis
 9. Elmer Lewis
 9. Kate Lewis m. --- Pennington
 9. Isaiah Lewis
50. 9. Ray Lewis
 9. John Lewis
 9. Ruth Lewis
8. William Alonzo Singletary (1876-1946) m. Mary Alice Hall
 (1883-1947)
55. 9. Belma Singletary m. Gilbert Renfroe
 10. a daughter
 9. Rachael Singletary
 9. Remus Singletary
 9. Rebel Singletary
60. 9. Roette Singletary m. --- Mann
8. Walter Gillis Singletary m. 1908/9 Lydia Lurlean Levins/
 Levins
 9. John Henry Singletary dy.
 9. Lancelot/Lence Leo Singletary
65. 9. Clyde Jeans Singletary m. Mr. --- McKinsey
 10. a daughter
 9. Charles Lindsey "Lingy" Singletary (1919-1978+) Colorado
8. Benjamin Franklin Singletary (1878-1907) m. Maggie Hall
 9. Iva Jean Singletary (1905-1923) m. Roy Broome
70. 8. John Lover Singletary (1882-1942) m. Nancy (Nora) Lee Smith
 9. Etta Pearl Singletary (1907-) FLA m. (1) William Lee
 Marchant, m. (2) Lonnie Mack Pitts
 10. Donald Francis Pitts (1945-) CA m. Carol Armstrong
 11. Vicki Lynn Pitts (1964-)
 11. Michael Steven Pitts (1970-)
75. 9. Etta m. (3) Joe Henderson
 9. Cleo Patricia Singletary (1908-) m. John Ernest Broome
 9. Edward Elvhar Singletary (1911-) FLA m. Martha
 Lounette Padgett
80. 9. Eunice Lou Singletary (1916-1978) m. Louis Frank Petrich
 10. Louis Frank Petrich Jr. (1952-1977)

COUSINS OF SINGLETARY ANCESTRY--BULLETIN #9
FROM HOMER LEE SINGLETARY, CSA 57, 12-26-78, Page 8

10. Barbara Lee Petrich (1954-)
10. Patricia Ann Petrich (1956-) m. Paul J. CaZenavetto
9. Herbert Hershell Singletary (1918-1924)
8. E. A. Perry Singletary (1885-1888)
8. Kate Singletary m. Lum Mayo
9. Joe Mayo m. ---
10. a daughter
9. Helen Mayo
9. Cassie Mayo
9. Velma Mayo
9. Grace Mayo
9. James Mayo
9. Juanita Mayo
9. Matilda Mayo
8. Robert Walker Singletary (1893-) m. Carrie Humphreys
(1893-)
7. Amanda Singletary (1854-) m. --- Henson. mmi.

----- CSA has not been able to find ancestors for this James m. Amelia Kennon/Kenon. Further information would be appreciated by all members. Meanwhile--all of are indebted to CSA-57 (who acknowledges the help of several others) for his many additions to our knowledge of the Singletary Family.

FINANCES: See Bulletin #8, Page 1: On hand 4-26-76 \$16.10. Cost of photocopying and mailing Bulletin #8 \$10.65, leaving a balance on hand of \$5.55. Receipts to 4-1-79 = \$38.00. Expenses to 4-1-79 = \$28.26. \$5.55 plus \$38.00 less \$34.26 = \$9.29. Anticipated cost of photocopying and mailing Bulletin #9 = \$22.00, leaving CSA members owing 12.71 to CSA-38. Members 9, 19, 32, 55, 57, 67, and 68 have already paid in their third \$2.00. All other CSA who wish to remain on the mailing list are urged to send in promptly their third \$2.00. Those who do not will be presumed to have lost interest.

We pause to note with deep regret the loss, after a long illness, of both CSA-39 Mr. Preston Singletary, and his wife. He was the son of Arthur and Leone Rapides (Stokes) Singletary, and the brother of Ms. Veola Singletary, CSA-32.

We welcome new members as follows:

59. Mrs. Eliza Holland, Route 2, Box 154Y1, DeFuniak Springs, Fla. 32433
60. Mr. Edward B. Singletary, 407 Wilby Lane, Pensacola, Fla. 32507
61. Mrs. Wanda Campbell, P. O. Box 848, Elizabethtown, NC 28337
62. Mr. William J. Singletary, 1308 Robinson Place, Falls Church, Va. 22048
63. Mrs. D.M. Shelley, Route 1, Newville, AL 36353
64. Rodedenberg Memorial Library, Cairo, GA
65. W. C. Singletary 12201 Mellowood Drive; Saratoga, CA 95070
66. Mrs. Margaret E. Frisbie, 1700 Groveton Way, Modesto, CA 95355
67. Mr. Richard M. Douglass, 670 Lexington, Stockton, CA 95204
68. Charles Lindsey Singletary, 2222 Westridge NE, Albuquerque, NM 87112

I still do not have a late address for Mrs. Marian Easterling. ???

If you are ashamed of your ancestors, do not tell us all who they are. Otherwise, write in.

COUSINS OF SINGLETARY ANCESTRY--Bulletin #9, Page 9

INSERT #22: (information supplied by Mr. William J. Singletary, CSA-62)

Refer to Page 20, Line 39, of the Main Singletary Stack: Strike out "6. Samuel Singletary (-) NC". Replace that line with the following:

5. 6. Samuel Singletary (-1830/38-) NC Ala, in War 1812, moved to Henry Co., Ala. c. 1830 from Bladen Co., NC. m. Mary --- (1800-1860/?) NC Ala.
7. William J. Singletary (1819-c.1865/7) NC Ala. m. Nancy Cole (1820-1880/90) SC or NC Ala., dau. Abraham Cole
10. 8. Mary Ann Singletary (1842-1927) Ala. nm.
8. Samuel Marion Singletary (1843-1927) Ala. m. (1) Sarah Frances Turner (1843-1884), m. (2) Maria Johnson (1841-1908), m. (3) Jenny Coxwell
15. 9. (by #1) Nancy E. Singletary (1867-) Ala. m. Ross Holland
10. Anne L. Holland (-) Ala. m. --- Shelly
9. Mary "Mollie" A. Singletary (1869-) Ala. m. Manson Barnes
20. 9. Laura I. Singletary (1871-) Ala. m. A. J. "Sam" Murphy
9. William B. "Bill" Singletary (1873-1954) Ala. m. Lenora Hudspeth (1875-) Ala.
10. Armpstead Singletary (-1938) Ala.
25. ~~11. Jack Singletary (-) Ala.~~
9. Martin E. Singletary (1875-1902) Ala. nm.
9. James Armpstead Singletary (1876-1943) Ala. m. Laura Zenobia "Nobie" Glover (1882-1970) Ala.
10. Annie Singletary (-) Ala. m. (1) James William Cunningham (-) Ala.
30. 11. Willideen Cunningham (-pre.1976) Ala. m. Creel Helms. Issue O.
- Annie m. (2) Max Modlin (-) Issue: O
10. Samuel Marion Singletary (1912-) Ala. m. Marie Adams.
35. 11. Walter Adams Singletary (-) Ga. m. Mary ---
11. Betty Ruth Singletary (-) m. --- Littlejohn (-) TX
40. 11. Ann Marie Singletary (-) Mann (-) TX.
11. James "Henry" Singletary (-) m. Mary --- (-) Ala.
12. Heather Singletary (-
11. Sammie Etta Singletary (-) m. Doyle Haywood (-) Ala.
45. 12. Dawn Haywood (1972-) Ala.
12. Trevor Haywood (1974-) Ala.
10. William Bryen Singletary (1913-1957) Ala. MP. m. Annie Laura Brister Ainsworth (1912-) MP
11. William "Jimmy" Singletary (1943-) MP Va. m. Margaret Ann Hines (1941-) Va. Va.
50. 12. William James Singletary }--(1974- twins
12. Bridget Ann Singletary }

COUSINS OF SINGLETARY ANCESTRY--Bulletin #9, Page 10

INSERT #22, Page 2:

- 11. Gerald Lamar Singletary (1946-) Ala. m.
Betty Sasser
- 10. J. Edmund Singletary (1917-1919) Ala.
- 10. Martin Earl Singletary (-) Ala. dy.
- 5. 9. Walter H. Singletary (1881-1948) Henry Co. Ala.
- 8. Candace Singletary (1844-1927) nm.
- 8. William James Singletary (1846-1918) nm.
- 8. Margaret Singletary (1847-1918) m. John Griffin (1844-
1929) Ala.
- 10. 8. Lucy Singletary (1858-1881) m. Christopher C. Murphy
- 8. John F. Singletary (1858-) m. 1873 Sarah Meadows
- 7. Benjamin Singletary (1828-1863) NC VA? m. 1859 Saline
Hert (c.1837-)
- 8. Caledonia Singletary (1861-) Ala.
- 15. 7. Margaret Singletary (1829-) NC m. 1850 Daniel Mc-
Lellan (-) Ala.

CSA-38 4-23-79

This is a copy from my file that someone gave me and which I have not authenticated.

Their children.

Bladen County Public Library
Elizabethtown, N. C. 28337

Jonathan Singletary
married Sarah Ann Harrison
(Daughter of John Harrison)

1. Roland
m.

James
Asbury
Snowden
Polly Ann
Colin
Seldon
Norley
Eliza

A. B. 30 June 1857 to 18 Aug 1927

2. Snowden
m.

Hoke
~~Marley~~ Amantia
Florence

3. David
m. Abigail Lennon

George S.
Jonathan
David Moore
Washington
Lennon P.
Joanna
Sarah E.
Harriet B.
Mary F.
James F.
Josiah V.

4. Joshua
m. Anna Jane Lennon

Dennis
Joe
Sarah Ann
Sallie

5. Edward
m.

Calvin
Wright
Hillard
Gaynor
Martha
Avery
Sarah Ann
Harriet
Polly

6. Harriet
m.

David
Joe
William
Fourney

7. Polly

8. Sallie

9. Gaynor

10. Jonathan

11. Elizabeth

Joshua — Cathrine Smith
Brayton — Mary Polly Singletary
Lucy Ann — H. R. Neal Richardson Smith
Mary Jane — (died a child)
Edward — Kate Winsor
Ephraim — Delta Frances Davis
Polly — Marshal Singletary

Outline of Singletary Family History-Bladen County, North Carolina Branch
Bladen County Public Library
Elizabethtown, N. C. 28337

1. Richard Singletary, born in England about 1599 and brought to this country as a child, married Susannah Cook and settled in Massachusetts in 1638. Their children were Jonathan, Nathaniel, Lydia, Amos, Benjamin and Richard 2nd. There is evidence that Richard, senior, was the last heir to the Dunham estates.

2. Richard 2nd settled in 1725 in Bladen County, North Carolina, near the present town of Elizabethtown. He was the father of four sons: Monroe, Roland, Jonathan, and Richard 3rd. A land grant of this date for 50,000 acres from the Lords Proprietors to "The beloved friend Richard Singletary" was signed by the Earl of Clarendon. *Josiah - letter*

3. Jonathan, wife's name unknown, has a son Jonathan 2nd. *Ap. 14, 1842*

4. Jonathan 2nd, married Sara Anne Harrison and the following children: Elizabeth, Roland, David, Gainer, Sallie, Snowden, Harriet, John, and Neddie. *1879*

5. John (1812-1887) married Mary Anne Hester, Their children were: Joshua Kay, Braten M., Edward, Ephraim, Lucy Anne, Mary Jane and Polly. *Sept. 8, 1867*

6. Joshua Kay (1844-1911) married Sarah Catherine Smith in December 20, 1866, Their children were:
Isabella Jane (Sept, 18, 1867)
William (March 23, 1868. Died same date.)
A. P. (June 25, 1870. Died same date.)
Loula L. (April 3, 1871)
Walter Oscar (April 18, 1873)
Mulcahy B. (Mike) (Feb, 8, 1876-June 30, 1946.)
John Thurman (May 17, 1878-April 27, 1917)
Dollie Amelia (May 27, 1881)
Claude Robeson (April 28, 1885)
Bertha Beatrice (July 16, 1887) *Wishart*

With the exception of the last two named, who were born at the family's ne home in Robeson County, N. C. all were born in Bladen County, N.C.

7. ~~Walter 1873~~ Marrie Minnie Prudence Price in Robeson County, N.C., November 10, 1903, Their only child, Joseph Edgar, was born August 23, 1904.

8. ~~Edgar 1904~~ Marrie Frances Carraleigh Jones of Gordonville, Virginia, November

Note: For purpose of this history, a son with the same first name as father is designated by the term "2nd" rather than "Jr".

Note: As this genealogical record traces the descent of one branch of the Bladen County, N. C., Singletary only, no attempt has been made to show the descent of all families bearing the name. However it is now known that Benjamin Singletary, youngest son of the original Richard, left Massachusetts in 1695 and located at a place on the Ashley River known as "Red Banks" near the present town of Summerville. He became the founder and head of the South Carolina branch of the family, some of whom are now living in and around Lake City, S. C. It is further known that Josiah Singletary, a contemporary of Jonathan 2nd, and a son of Monroe, Roland or Richard 3rd, settled near Thomasville, Georgia, and is probably the founder of the Georgia branch of the family.

*1840 letter
from the right
page*

Jonathan 2nd married Sara Anne Harrison, daughter of John Harrison,
and had the following children:

Roland Singletary married Mary Winn Nance

Snowden Singletary married Caroline Nance, niece of Mary Winn Nance

David Singletary married Abigail Lennon

Joshua Singletary married Annie Jane Lennon

Edward Singletary married Mary Ann Griffin

Harriet Singletary married Daniel Willis

Sallie Singletary married John E. Lennon

Gaynor Singletary married Joe Nance

Jonathan III married Mary Ann Hester, daughter of Ephraim Hester

Elizabeth Singletary married John Moore Lennon

Neddie Singlet ry married ERS Lennon

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Jonathan 2nd married
Sara Anne Harrison and the following children:

Roland Singletary - Mary Kinn Nance

Snowden Singletary - Caroline Nance (misspelled)

David Singletary - Abigail Lennon

Joshua Singletary - Annie Jane Lennon

Edward Singletary - Mary Ann Diggin

Harriet Singletary - Daniel Hillis

3-114 Sallie Singletary - John E. Lennon

* Gaynor Singletary - Joe Nance (George J. Nance)

Jonathan III - Mary Ann Hester

2. 89-95 Elizabeth Singletary - John Moore Lennon

* Neddie Singletary - W. D. Lennon

Roland Singletary Married
Mary W. Singletary and the following children
Span
Wince

James Singletary -

Asbury Singletary - *Rachel McLean*

Snowden Singletary - *Sarah Currie*

Polly Ann Singletary - *James Edwards then Isaac A. Davis*

Monroe Singletary - *Awline Pait*

Colin Singletary - *Dolley Freeman*

Seldon Singletary - *Cattie Kelly*

Norley Singletary - *Polly Ann Hester*

Eliza Singletary - *James Rising*

Snowden Singletary married
Patience C. Singletary and the following children

niece
Hoke Singletary — *Best Singletary*

MAN THE
Manley Singletary — *Warren Phillips*

Florence Singletary — *unmarried*

Neill M. Singletary — *Zella Biege*

David Singletary married
Abigail Singletary and the following children
Lennox

Jonathan Singletary —

David Moore Singletary — — — — Bryant

George S. Singletary — — — — Corline Allen

Lennox P. Singletary — — — — ~~Lilly Hillis~~ Sarah Monroe

James ^N F. Singletary — — — — Lizzie Lewis

Sarah E. Singletary — — — — unmaried

Harriet B. Singletary — — — — Rob Edwards

Mary F. Singletary — — — — Pope Mercer

Joshiah W. Singletary — — — — Elsie Kelly

Joshua Singletary married
Anna Jane Singletary and the following children:
Lennon

Dennis Singletary -

Louisa Lennon

Joe Singletary -

Sarah Bryant 1839

Sarah Ann Singletary

William D. Lewis

Sallie Singletary

Duncan McLean

Edward Singletary married
Mary Ann Singletary and the following children:

Staggia

Calvin Singletary

unmarried

Wright Singletary

Lucy Nance

Hillard Singletary

Joshua Singletary

Gaynor Singletary

Martha Singletary

Avery Singletary

Sarah Ann Singletary

Harriet Singletary

Polly Singletary

Harriet Singletary _____ married
Daniel Millie and the following children:

David

Joe -

William - *drowned when young*

Fourney -

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Elizabethtown, N. C. 28337

*Jonathan
and
Sarah Ann Harrison*

A.B. did a...
 James Asbury Snowden - *manfully Sarah Currier*
 Polly Ann - *Isaac D. Davis*
 X Roland ^o X Monroe - *Elizabeth C.*
 Colin - *Dell B.*
 Seldon - *Katharine & Kelly*
 Morley - *Polly A (Mary)*
 Eliza - *James H.*

2nd 1861
 X Snowden - *C. P.*
 Patience C. *Sing*
 Hoke -
 Manley
 Florence
 Nail M

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Jonathan X - 1st Sergeant
 and
 Sarah Ann
 Harrison

David married Margaret
 X David ^o

Johnathan
 Johnathan
 David Moore
 George S.
 Washington
 Lennon P.
 James F.
~~Jessie~~
 Sarah E.
 Harriet B.
 Mary F.

Child B.A. Division of Estate 2-11-09
 X Joshua Dennis
 Joe
 Sarah Ann
 Sallie

May A
 Edward Calvin
 Wright
 Hillard
 Joshua
 Gaynor
 Martha
 Avery
 Sarah Ann
 Harriet
 Polly

Frank R
 D.A.
 D.W.
 Catherine
 J.R.
 T.H. Pigeon

Harriet David
 Joe
 William
 Fourney

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C. K. 40th
 Polly
 Sallie
 Gaynor
 X Jonathan
 Elizabeth
 Hedden
 John M. Lennon
 P.F. & Jas. F.

THE SURNAME ARCHIVE

Channel Sound
108 Sea Lane
Ferring
Sussex
England

Volume 2: Ancestry Index 1693-1789
Sussex Marriage Index 1518-1637
Emigrant Index 1600-1810

Miss Veola Singletary,
452 Main Street,
MELROSE, Mass. 02176,
U. S. A.

16th November 1969.

Dear Miss Singletary,

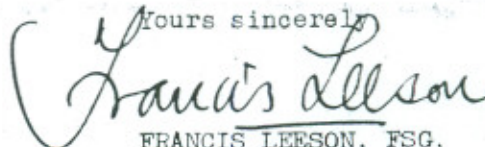
Further to my letter of 1st November, I have now checked all the Emigrant Sources in the attached lists for instances of the surname SINGLETARY and possible variants, and have to report that no entries can be found.

I am much intrigued by this odd surname, which does not now occur at all in this country to the best of my knowledge. SINGLER, from the Old French seingler, 'singular' occurs, and I cannot help feeling that we have here a mixture with the French solitaire, producing singletaire, meaning, as does SINGLER, one who lives alone - a solitary person.

There is just one slip in respect of this name in the three-million-strong slip index of the Society of Genealogists, London, and this is for the marriage of John Singleterry of Wigtoft, Co.Lincs. to Elizabeth Weston at Dunham Magna, Norfolk, on 8th September 1723. However, it must be mentioned that SINGLETON is a common name in Lincolnshire, so this may merely be a corruption by a parish clerk in a different county.

80

Yours sincerely,



FRANCIS LEESON, FSG,
Director of Research

SURNAME AND FAMILY ORIGINS AND DISTRIBUTION RESEARCH GROUP

Telephone: Worthing 42436

LIST OF EMIGRANT SOURCES CONSULTED

(Note: Sources are referred to in reports by their Accession Numbers, i.e. the order in which they have been acquired by the Surname Archive. However, entries in reports are given in rough chronological order, from the 17th to the 19th century. The list below also includes the "Lancour Number" where appropriate; this is the serial number of the source as given in "A Bibliography of Ship Passenger Lists 1538-1825" compiled by Harold Lancour and published by the New York Public Library in 1963. The note "(Index)" against an entry indicates that the names from this source are included in the Surname Archive's Emigrant Index - usually because the original has not been indexed elsewhere)

Bladen County Public Library
Elizabethtown, N.C. 28337

<u>Acc. No.</u>	<u>Brief Title</u>	<u>Editor or Source</u>	<u>Edit- ion</u>	<u>Period Covered</u>	<u>Lancour No.</u>
37	Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants etc.	HOTTEN, J.C.	1962	1600-1700 ✓	1
38	Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to NE.	BANKS, C.E.	1963	1620-1650 ✓	5
39	Early Virginia Immigrants	GREER, G.C.	1960	1623-1666	216
40	Three Registers of Passengers from Great Yarmouth	JEWSON, C.B.	1964	1637-1639	51
41	Some Early Emigrants to America	NICHOLSON, C.D.P.	1965	1683-1684	12
42	Some Emigrants from Liverpool	FRANCE, R.S.	1965	1686	220
43	Emigrant Ministers to America	FOTHERGILL, G.	1904	1690-1811	13
44	Emigrants to America from L'pool	FRENCH, E.	1962	1697-1707	14
45	Emigrants from England to Am'ca	KAMINKOW, J.& M.	1966	1718-1759	-
46	Emigrants in Bondage from London	" "	1967	1719-1744	-
47	Emigrants from England	FOTHERGILL, G.	1964	1773-1776	20
48	Virginia Company Charter Members	LEESON, F.(Index)	1967	1606-1621	-
49	Licences to Pass Beyond Seas	FOTHERGILL, G.(")	1910	1624-1638	-
57	American Colonists in English Records	SHERWOOD, G.	1961	1600-1800	4
58	Planters of the Commonwealth	BANKS, C.E.	1967	1620-1640	35
59	Deportations from Scotland	NEH&GR cxiv	1960	1685	61
60	Bristol to America	BOWMAN, W.D.	1967	1654-1685	11
61	Association Oath Rolls of the British Plantations	GANDY, W.	1922	1696	-
62	Immigrants to New England	BOLTON, E.S.	1966	1700-1775	63
63	Gene. Gleanings in England (A to Anyon only)	WATERS, H.F.	1907	-	-
64	Immigrants to America before 1750 (A to Battles only)	VIRKUS, F.A.	1965	1600-1750	2
65	Early Settlers of Maryland	SKORDAS, G. et.	1968	1633-1680	22
66	Passenger Arrivals (in U.S.A.)	Dept. of State	1967	1819-1820	29
67	American Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury	LEESON, F.(Index)	1968	1600-1700	-
68	Emigration from Crown Estates in Ireland	ELLIS, E.	1960	1847-1855	258
69	Emigrants from Scotland	CAMERON, V.R.	1930	1774-1775	21
70	The Real "Welcome" Passengers	BALDERSTON, M.	1962	1682	120
71	Scotch Prisoners sent to Mass.	NEH&GR 1	1847	1652	53
72	Passengers on the "Speedwell"	" "	1847	1656	54
73	Families from Fressingfield	RAVEN, J.J.	1895	1836	253
74	Passgr. Manifest of the "Atlantic"	SLOANE, W.& J.	1950	1834	251
75	Ship List of the "Orient"	KELLOGG, L.M.	1962	1842	257
76	Passgr.List of the "Sarah Sheaffe"	CRAMTON, L.C.	1942	1836	252
77	Passgr.List of the "Mexico"	PATTERSON, A.P.	1939	1830	246
78	Calendars of State Papers (Colonial), P.R.O. London (A-C only)	LEESON, F.(Index)	1968	1574-1660	-
79	Settlers transported from Surinam to Jamaica	LEESON, F.(Index)	1968	1675	-
80	Emigrants from England	GHIPELLI, Michael	1968	1682-1692	-
81	Surnames in U.S. Census, 1790	Am. Hist. Assn.	1932	1790	-
82	Two Early Passenger Lists	PUTNAM, Eben	1921	1635-1637	46
83	Passengers from Ireland	FOTHERGILL, Gerald	1906	1803-1804	24
84	" " "	HACKETT & EARLY	1929	1811-1816	27/8
85	Families in Bucks Co., Pa.	Pa.Mag.Hist.& Biog.	1885	1677-1687	117A
86	Families arriving in Philadelphia	" " " "	1884	1682-1687	12A

showed me where it stood. I then took a stick, and struck on the place, but felt nothing; and I heard the door shake, and Good. H. said it was gone out at the door. Immediately after, she was taken with extremity of fear and pain, so that she presently fell into a sweat, and I thought she would swoon. She trembled and shook like a leaf.

“THOMAS HAYNE.”

“NATHAN GOULD being with Goodwife Holgreg one night, there appeared a great snake, as she said, with open mouth; and she, being weak, — hardly able to go alone, — yet then ran and laid hold of Nathan Gould by the head, and could not speak for the space of half an hour.

“NATHAN GOULD.”

“WILLIAM OSGOOD testifieth, that, in the yeare '40, in the month of August, — he being then building a barn for Mr. Spencer, — John Godfree being then Mr. Spencer's herdsman, he on an evening came to the frame, where divers men were at work, and said that he had gotten a new master against the time he had done keeping cows. The said William Osgood asked him who it was. He answered, he knew not. He again asked him where he dwelt. He answered, he knew not. He asked him what his name was. He answered, he knew not. He then said to him, 'How, then, wilt thou go to him when thy time is out?' He said, 'The man will come and fetch me then.' I asked him, 'Hast thou made an absolute bargain?' He answered that a covenant was made, and he had set his hand to it. He then asked of him whether he had not a counter covenant. Godfree answered, 'No.' W. O. said, 'What a mad fellow art thou to make a covenant in this manner!' He said, 'He's an honest man.' — 'How knowest thou?' said W. O. J. Godfree answered, 'He looks like one.' W. O. then

answered, 'I am persuaded thou hast made a covenant with the Devil.' He then skipped about, and said, 'I profess, I profess!'

WILLIAM OSGOOD.”

The proceedings against Godfrey were carried up to other tribunals, as appears by a record of the County Court at Salem, 28th of June, 1659: —

“John Godfrey stands bound in one hundred pound bond to the treasurer of this county for his appearance at a General Court, or Court of Assistants, when he shall be legally summonsed thereunto.”

What action, if any, was had by either of these high courts, I have found no information. But he must have come off unscathed; for, soon after, he commenced actions in the County Court for defamation against his accusers, with the following results: —

“John Godfery plt. agst. Will. Simonds & Sam^l his son dfts. in an action of slander that the said Sam^l son to Will. Simons, hath dou him in his name, Charging him to be a witch, the jury find for the plt. 2^d damage & cost of Court 29th, yet notwithstanding doe conceiue, that by the testmonyes he is rendred suspicious.”

“John Godfery plt. agst. Jonathan Singletary defendt. in an action of Slander & Defamation for calling him witch & said is this witch on this side Boston Gallows yet, the attachm^t & other evidences were read, committed to the Jury & are on file. The Jury found for the plt. a publique acknowledgmt, at Haverhill within a month that he hath done the plt. wrong in his words or 10th damage & costs of Court £2-16-0.”

In the trial of the case between Godfrey and Singletary, the latter attempted to prove the truth of his allegations against the former, by giving the following piece of testimony, which, while it failed to convince the jury, is worth preserving, from the inherent interest of some of its details:—

“Date the fourteenth the twelfth month, '62. — THE DEPOSITION OF JONATHAN SINGLETARY, aged about 23, who testifieth that I, being in the prison at Ipswich this night last past between nine and ten of the clock at night, after the bell had rung, I being set in a corner of the prison, upon a sudden I heard a great noise as if many cats had been climbing up the prison walls, and skipping into the house at the windows, and jumping about the chamber; and a noise as if boards' ends or stools had been thrown about, and men walking in the chambers, and a crackling and shaking as if the house would have fallen upon me. I seeing this, and considering what I knew by a young man that kept at my house last Indian Harvest, and, upon some difference with John Godfre, he was presently several nights in a strange manner troubled, and complaining as he did, and upon consideration of this and other things that I knew by him, I was at present something affrighted; yet considering what I had lately heard made out by Mr. Mitchel at Cambridge, that there is more good in God than there is evil in sin, and that although God is the greatest good, and sin the greatest evil, yet the first Being of evil cannot weigh the scales or overpower the first Being of good: so considering that the author of good was of greater power than the author of evil, God was pleased of his goodness to keep me from being out of measure frightened. So this noise above-

said held as I suppose about a quarter of an hour, and then ceased: and presently I heard the bolt of the door shoot or go back as perfectly, to my thinking, as I did the next morning when the keeper came to unlock it; and I could not see the door open, but I saw John Godfre stand within the door and said, 'Jonathan, Jonathan.' So I, looking on him, said, 'What have you to do with me?' He said, 'I come to see you: are you weary of your place yet?' I answered, 'I take no delight in being here, but I will be out as soon as I can.' He said, 'If you will pay me in corn, you shall come out.' I answered, 'No: if that had been my intent, I would have paid the marshal, and never have come hither.' He, knocking of his fist at me in a kind of a threatening way, said he would make me weary of my part, and so went away, I knew not how nor which way; and, as I was walking about in the prison, I tripped upon a stone with my heel, and took it up in my hand, thinking that if he came again I would strike at him. So, as I was walking about, he called at the window, 'Jonathan,' said he, 'if you will pay me corn, I will give you two years day, and we will come to an agreement;' I answered him saying, 'Why do you come dissembling and playing the Devil's part here? Your nature is nothing but envy and malice, which you will vent, though to your own loss; and you seek peace with no man.' — 'I do not dissemble,' said he: 'I will give you my hand upon it, I am in earnest.' So he put his hand in at the window, and I took hold of it with my left hand, and pulled him to me; and with the stone in my right hand I thought I struck him, and went to recover my hand to strike again, and his hand was gone, and I would have struck, but there was nothing to strike: and how he went away I know not; for I could

neither feel when his hand went out of mine, nor see which way he went."

It can hardly be doubted, that Singletary's story was the result of the workings of an excited imagination, in wild and frightful dreams under the spasms of nightmare. We shall meet similar phenomena, when we come to the testimony in the trials of 1692.

Godfrey was a most eccentric character. He courted and challenged the imputation of witchcraft, and took delight in playing upon the credulity of his neighbors, enjoying the exhibition of their amazement, horror, and consternation. He was a person of much notoriety, had more lawsuits, it is probable, than any other man in the colony, and in one instance came under the criminal jurisdiction for familiarity with other than immaterial spirits; for we find, by the record of Sept. 25, 1666, that John Godfrey was "fined for being drunk."

I have allowed so much space to the foregoing documents, because they show the fancies which, fermenting in the public mind, and inflamed by the prevalent literature, theology, and philosophy, came to a head thirty years afterwards; and because they prove that in 1660 a conviction for witchcraft could not be obtained in this county. The evidence against none of the convicts in 1692, throwing out of view the statements and actings of the "afflicted children," was half so strong as that against Godfrey. Short work would have been made with him then.

There is one particularly interesting item in Single-

tary's deposition. It illustrates the value of good preaching. This young man, in his gloomy prison, and overwhelmed with the terrors of superstition, found consolation, courage, and strength in what he remembered of a sermon, to which he had happened to listen, from "Matchless Mitchel." It was indeed good doctrine; and it is to be lamented that it was not carried out to its logical conclusions, and constantly enforced by the divines of that and subsequent times.

In November, 1669, there was a prosecution of "Goody Burt," a widow, concerning whom the most marvellous stories were told. The principal witness against her was Philip Reed, a physician, who on oath declared his belief that "no natural cause" could produce such effects as were wrought by Goody Burt upon persons whom she afflicted. Her range of operations seems to have been confined to Marblehead, Lynn, Salem, and the vicinity: as nothing more was ever heard of the case, another evidence is afforded, that an Essex jury, notwithstanding this positive opinion of a doctor, was not ready to convict on the charge of witchcraft. This same Philip Reed tried very hard to prosecute proceedings, eleven years afterwards, against Margaret Gifford as a witch. But she failed to appear, and no effort is recorded as having been made to apprehend her.

In 1673, Eunice Cole, of Hampton, was tried before a county court, at Salisbury, on the charge of witchcraft; and she was committed to jail, in Boston, for

1 SAMUEL SHEPPARD [or SHEPHERD*], of Haverhill and Salisbury, m. July 14, 1673[Hv], (13) MARY² PAGE [wid. of (58) JOHN² DOW]; oath al. at Hv. 1677; d. in S., June 13, 1707[S]; wid. Mary d. Feb. 2, 1717-8[S]. Children:

- 2 I MARY, b. July 28, 1674[Hv]; prob. m. May 22, 1700[Hv], (33) THOMAS² DAVIS.
- 3 II BETHIA, b. April 28, 1677[Hv]; prob. pub. Oct. 21, 1702[S], to (26) JOHN² OSGOOD. +
- 4 III SAMUEL, b. Jan. 15, 1679[Hv].
- 5 IV JOHN, b. April 21, 1682[Hv]; soldier S. foot co. 1702; prob. m. Feb. 13, 1704-5[Hv], Hannah Ayer. A John of S. 1720; adm. est. 1732, of S.
- 6 V ISRAEL, b. July 3, 1684[Hv]. [See (13) ISRAEL.]
- 7 VI SARAH, b. Jan. 30, 1686[Hv]; d. Feb. 4, 1688[Hv].
- 8 VII SARAH, b. Aug. 11, 1689[Hv]; prob. m. Nov. 17, 1711, (25) SAMUEL² DOW.

9 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, of Salisbury, m. Aug. 4, 1684[S], (9) SARAH² EASTMAN [wid. of (6) JOSEPH² FRENCH.] She was adm. S. chh. Sep. 25, 1687. He was free. 1690; bp. and adm. S. chh. July 14, 1717. Will April 18, 1727; Aug. 2, 1731; wife Sarah† ment. [See note, p. 168.] Children:

- 10 I SARAH, b. June 25, 1686[S]; bp. Dec. 8, 1687; m. (13?) WILLIAM LONG. She d. bef. 1727.
- 11 II BETHIA, b. March 13, 1687-8[S]; bp. June 10, 1688; adm. S. chh. Oct. 1, 1710; m. Jan. 7, 1713-4[S], (86) JOSEPH² KIMBALL; she liv. 1727.
- 12 III SOLOMON, b. April 18, 1691[S]; bp. April 19, 1691; liv. 1727.
- 13 IV ISRAEL, b. March 7, 1693-4[S]; bp. May 6, 1694; liv. 1727; [m. Aug. 27, 1724, (97) SARAH² KIMBALL; liv. 1740?]. Adm. est. of an Israel of S., 1742; prob. (13), possibly (9) Israel.
- 14 V JEREMIAH, b. Aug. 10, 1698[S]; bp. April 30, 1699; liv. 1727.

15 WILLIAM SHEPHERD, of Amesbury and Salisbury, m. Oct. 5, 1704[S and A], (28) ELIZABETH² BROWN. She was bp. S. chh. Sep. 11, 1715. Children:

- 16 I JOSIAH, b. June 24, 1705[S]; d. July 11, 1705[S].
- 17 II REBECCA, b. Dec. 20, 1707[S].
- 18 III ELIPHALET, b. Oct. 26, 1714[S]; d. Feb. 6, 1715[S].

JOHN SHEPARD of S. m. March 20, 1711-2[S], (20) RACHEL² MORRILL.

SAMUEL SHEPPARD, Lieut., d. Aug. 2, 1776, in his 63d yr. [A. Union Cemetery.] He may be the one who m. (76) JUDITH² CURRIER.

* Elizabeth Shepherd, who m. (7) ABRAHAM² BROWN in 1675, may have been his sister.

† A Sarah Shepherd signed the Bradbury petition, 1692.

SAMUEL² SHERBORN, Capt., (*Henry*¹), of Hampton. Child: John² b. Feb. 2, 1688[D Hm], bp. Dec. 29, 1688, rec. at Salis. in list of "grandchildren bapt. used." Dow gives the record of 11 other chil., p. 975.

BENONI SILLEY [or CILLEY], of Salis., soldier in 1703, m. Aug. 28, 1703, (9), ELEANOR² GRETCHELL; both bp. Nov. 20, 1726. Joseph Silley, adult, bp. Jan. 4, 1722-3. These may have been nearly related to wid. Martha Cilley, who m. (1) JOHN¹ CLOUGH in 1686, and her dau. Elizabeth, who m. (97) JOHN DAVIS ab. 1683.

SAMUEL SILVER, of Amesbury, "snow-shoe man," 1708; m. (27) SARAH² COLBY. Chil.: Samuel, b. Jan. 20, 1705-6[A]; prob. others.

THOMAS SIMPSON [or SYMSON], of Salisbury. Child: Mary, b. June 2, 1664[S].

1 RICHARD¹ SINGLETERY [or SINGLETERRE], of Salisbury and Haverhill, "planter," b. ab. 1599;* oath free. 1638; m. as early as 1639, Susanna Cook,† who was b. ab. 1615 and d. April 11, 1682[Hv]. He was in Salem in 1637, of Nb. the same year; recd. land in Salis. in the "first division" and in 1640; commoner and taxed in 1650, selectman that year; rem. to Hv. ab. 1653, became a proprietor there; d. Oct. 25, 1687[Hv]. Children:

- 2 I JONATHAN² b. Jan. 17, 1639-40[S]; m. ab. 1661, Mary Bloomfield (Thomas Jr. and Mary of Nb.); rem. with his wife's father and family to Woodbridge, N. J., ab. 1665; Chil.: Mary² b. Dec. 29, 1661[Hv], d. young; Mary² b. Feb. 3, 1663-4[Hv], m. — Ellison; Jonathan², David², Nathaniel², Benjamin², also 4 other chil., who were dead in 1702. In a legal document, 1702, this whole family are spoken of as "Douham, alias Singletary."
- 3 II EUNICE² b. Jan. 7, 1640-2[S]; m. Jan. 6, 1658-9[Sv], (5) THOMAS² EATON. +
- 4 III NATHANIEL² b. Oct. 28, 1644[S]; m. Dec. 22, 1673, Sarah Belknap. +
- 5 IV LYDIA² b. April 30, 1648[S]; m. Nov. 24, 1688[Hv], (3) DANIEL² LADD, Jr.
- 6 V AMOS² b. April, 1651[S]; m. (5) SARAH² CURRIER [wid. of Ichabod Rogers]; res. Hv., "yeoman;" a soldier in King Philip's war, 1675.

* Hv. rec. gives d. "at 102," which would make him born ab. 1585, and 71 when his son Benj. was born. Another statement of his age makes his birth as above.

† "Goodwife Singletary" d. ab. 1628 or '9[Nb]. She may have been wife of Richard¹ C Nb. gives John² son of Richard¹ Richard of New London, 1680, d. 1711 and left 9 chil.[Sv], may have been a son or grandson of Richard¹.

‡ The deposition of Jonathan Singletary, aged ab. 21, dated 1662, against John Godfrey, accused of witchcraft, is printed in Upham's "Sa. am. Witchcraft," vol. 1, pp. 434-6.

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- 10 I SARAH, b. June 25, 1686[S]; bp. Dec. 8, 1687; m. (139) WILLIAM LONG. She d. bef. 1727.
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- 5 IV LYDIA² b. April 30, 1648[S]; m. Nov. 24, 1668[Hv], (3) DANIEL² LADD, Jr.
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Bladen County Public Library
Elizabethtown, N. C. 28337

2536 Mercedes Drive
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33316
July 28, 1973

Miss Veola Singletary
P.O. Box #6
Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Dear Veola:

Some time ago I read your query in the Genealogical Helper (Sept. Issue 1972) asking for information on the Singletary family from Elizabethtown, N.C. I am also interested in this same family.

My RFS ancestor, William Bryan Sr. was born 1757, died in Bladen Co., N.C. His plantation was a short distance from Elizabethtown. In his will he names his wife Sarah. We have reason to believe her maiden name was Singletary. She and William had several sons and two daughters. After the parents death, all except the youngest son Nathan left N.C. His descendents still live on part of the old home place. My ancestor William Jr., and one or two others settled in Monroe Co., Ga. Some came to Hamilton Co., Fla. (I will get back to this later). Benjamin Bryan went to Baton Rouge, La. This was about the year 1838. The brothers and sisters sold their interest to their younger brother Nathan, and for several years there were many letters exchanged with Nathan, telling the family news etc. These old letters were found in an old trunk at the homeplace.

Now, back to the bro. Benjamin who went to La. In a letter written 1840, he stated that his cousin Harmon Singletary was now living in Baton Rouge, La. We know that he was from Bladen Co. One of the brothers living in Hamilton Co., Fla. wrote that old Aunt Peggy Singletary Singletary was not expected to live. James and David Singletary were also mentioned. It seems that the Bryans and Singletarys, who were cousins left N.C. at the same time. Of course nothing in the old letters tell us who Harmon's father was, but I think Harmon's father and Sarah Bryan were brother and sister.

From the book, "Abstract of Wills, Bladen Co., N.C." by Wanda S. Campbell, many Singletary names are mentioned, but Harmon Singletary nor Sarah Bryan were named as heirs, so perhaps Harmon's father left N.C. with some of his children.

I ordered DAR papers on FWS James Singletary born 1750 Bladen Co. died 1810 Bla. Co. Wife Nancy, sons Thomas, James, Samuel and dau. Ann (Nancy). Ref: Wills, marriage records etc. -- The most interesting "Genealogy of the Singletary-Curtis*family. 1586-1907, by Lou Singletary Bedford. Wish I could find a copy of this book. If interested will send you my copy of above DAR papers.

Did you get any replies to your Gen. Helper Query? --- I will appreciate any information you can give me on your Singletary line. In the mean time, I will keep you posted on any thing new I find. Could Harmon's father have served in the Revolution? Just one other thing. page 619 DAR Patriot Index, Amos Singletary b. 1721 d. 1806 m. Mary Curtis* Patriotic Service from Mass. You may find a copy of the Singletary-Curtis book in a Library or Archives up there.

Sincerely Evelyn G. Ballard
(Mrs Edward D. Ballard)

NEW ENGLANDERS AT SEA: CAPE FEAR
BEFORE THE ROYAL CHARTER OF 24 MARCH 1662/3

By LOUISE HALL, of Duke University

If the Pilgrims planted "y^e first colonie in y^e Northerne parts of virginia," as claimed by the Compact of 11 November 1620, so also did their descendants ceaselessly voyage southward to "maryland in virginea"; to James River, "virginea & so to Eng." (England); to "Barbadoes"; or to the region around Albemarle Sound near "Roan-oack" Island. There "The south part of virginia now the north part of Carolina" (1657) merged with the "Charles River" valley in "Florida" (1662) to become today's Lower Cape Fear River in eastern North Carolina.¹

Descendant Myles² Standish (*Myles*¹), Master of the 80-ton ship *Bevur* of Boston, with Humphrey Warren, Merchant, having given bond for H.M. Customs on 13 August 1661, was off and "Gonn to virg." Brothers of his wife Sarah² Winslow (John¹)—especially young Edward, Joseph, and Samuel—all appear and reappear in public records as mariners in parts of "Virginia" or the Islands, and their brother Isaac, Mariner, died in Port Royal, Jamaica.² These are only a few Pilgrim examples. The lists are long, the members shorter than their elders on religious brimstone and conscientious strife—a this-worldly second generation.

But why were these second-generation "New Englanders At Sea"? Why did numerous others hasten to jump aboard any vessel from a ship to a sloop, and sail away? Partly, of course, because the sea was there. Partly, as we all know, for the essential trading network that laced up the Atlantic economy. But partly also—and this is less often recalled—that the second generation, who were marking time for force in the inelastic first-generation seaports, yearned for elbow-room in new towns of their own making, at no matter what distance away. If they found flaws in one place, off they sailed to another, as we shall see.

In New Plymouth and the Massachusetts Bay were no "Head-rights" of so-and-so-many acres of land per transportee, to be patented at an annual rent of, say, a peppercorn. Such lay at the foot of the rainbow beyond sea. The old towns, which had divided land equitably enough for the first generation, quailed before providing land for a dozen children per family in the second. Families broke up, or sent out offshoots.

On 22 June 1661, the Selectmen of Newbury in the Massachusetts Bay mournfully discharged the official "Lott layers," admitting that "there is no more land to be granted by the Towne."³ Similarly Charlestown, two years later, prayerfully petitioned the General Court for a distant grant, "Being streightned by parting wth lands to accomodate Cambridge, Wooborne, and Maulden."⁴ The second generation could do without these mistakes of their elders, in the immemorial way.

Moreover the upcomers were nothing if not "with it." In Autumn

1662—when their family group were going southward—so was courtier-Governor Sir William Berkeley, who left the Thames for the James burdened with his King's galling "Instructions" to build towns for trade, whereby Virginia planters might attain what his Majesty was pleased to call the "great wealth and Reputation" of "their neighbours of New England"—the merchants.⁵ Merchant-Governor John Winthrop, Jr., tarried in London after his Connecticut Charter passed the seals on 10 May 1662. Already elected to the King's own Royal Society of London, he enjoyed a respectful audience for his reports on, for example, "The Conveniency of building Ships in some of the Northern Parts of America."⁶ He sailed home about the time the King granted the Carolina Charter to eight Whitehall courtiers on 24 March 1662/3. Between Berkeley's departure from London, and Winthrop's, the merchants' "Com^{ts} for Cape ffaire at Boston" had sent two southbound expeditions out of the Massachusetts Bay—the first of 1662 exploratory, the second of 1662/3 migratory, but aborted.⁷

Let us classify under four heads the many questions that bubble up. We think we may know already about: 1) Why did the New Englanders go? There remain: 2) When was the *date* of their discovery? 3) What were their *names*? 4) Why did they *come away*?

Regarding the *date*, we may chuckle indulgently. Straight-faced guesses of early historians assure us that the New Englanders reached Cape Fear "in 1659," "in 1660," "about 1661," and "not until . . . 1663."⁸ The unguessed year "1662" surfaced with the discovery of John Locke's copy of the chart.⁹ Would a chronicle agree?¹⁰ Yes, the second paragraph of the chronicle pitches the tune as "We set sayle from Charles Towne in New Engld^e 14. of Aug: 1662," and resounds through the hurricane season with the refrain, "a Storm arising, we were constrained to put off to Sea," until at length the storms "mitigated." Ordinary seamen seldom use words like "mitigated"; but these were no ordinary seamen, earnestly making their interminable soundings until the Master could sail the ship gingerly into the harbor on 4 October 1662, *O.S.*—the *date*.

Immediately they set about sounding the river, "now calld Charles Riuer," without a thought of recording whether they themselves had named this or any other river. The Charles at home had been named for the Prince who became Charles I, and his son's eventual accession as Charles II had not enraptured the Saints. One must guess. Up this new river the explorers sailed "15. or 16 leagues . . . and after in our long boate half of vs [how many?] went 15. leagues further, till at ye head of ye riuer we could not tell w^{ch} of ye many riuers to take, and so returned to our ship," predicting that the "good land for severall townes besides for multitudes of farms" would become better known "when any English in habit there." After that clincher for absence of competition, the purchase of the land by "those amongst us, whom it concerned [who?]" seems almost incidental, and the chronicle closes "Aboard ye ship Adventure y^e 6. of Nov. 1662," the same month and year as the chart. From first to last the chronicle is an uncommonly well organized commentary on the wonders seen, together

with the potential envisioned for grazing and crops, towns and trade. Compared with prospectus-type narratives concocted at a desk, this is a breathless conveyance of experience by eager young men aboard the space-vehicle of their day.

Our second query asked for *names*. Aside from breathless youth, what manner of men were trying to settle at Cape Fear? For 1662, it has been possible to identify with considerable certainty enough of them to man the longboat—perhaps the “half of vs” who traveled inland—and to guess with paralyzing uncertainty who some of the Boston and London merchants may have been. This reversal of the usual status for recognition may, of course, be overturned tomorrow by some newly found document, such as the minutes of the Adventurers in London or of the Boston committee. Excepting a few older men, and some late-comers after the Great Migration, both explorers and migrants represent the second generation of substantial families who, if not born gentlemen, tended to die so. The roll for 1662 is called from the chart and the chronicle; that for 1662/3, out of documents extracted from court records and files, probate papers and deeds, letters and diaries.

The cartographer, seemingly a stay-at-home from Cape Fear, was Captain NICHOLAS SHAPLEY, not to be confused with Nicholas Shapleigh of the Piscataqua, Merchant. In 1635 Captain Shapley had sailed his own vessel—the *George*—from Bristol to Charlestown; appeared in the next two decades as an active shipmaster in Bermuda and Barbados, and was now “clarke of the writts at Charlestowne.” When he died 15 February 1662/3, about the time the migratory expedition left, he disposed of tidy sums by will, and his estate-inventory reveals his evident eminence as proprietor of a Geographer-Navigator’s shop stocked with 108 assorted compasses, numerous other instruments such as “Devoiderz,” “11 semens Books,” “parchments & ovlid platts.” Would that some of these might be found today, as some Shapley items were a century ago, among “manuscripts preserved in the [Fosdick] family” in New London, Connecticut.¹¹

An experienced Captain, WILLIAM HILTON (1617-1675), of Newbury in Essex County and Charlestown in Middlesex County, Navigator, crossed the Atlantic first to New Plymouth with his mother as a child of six to join William the father, who had come on the *Fortune* in 1621 and eventually moved the household to the Piscataqua. These Hiltons from Northwich, Cheshire, seem to have been distinct in this generation from the Hiltons of county Durham, whose scions Anthony and John settled in the Island of Nevis. Infrequent references to Captain William in Surinam or London, Barbados or Carolina, and his key absence from Charlestown (at Cape Fear) on 7 October 1662, when “Mistris Hilton” represented his interests in Court, support the impression of a busy life at sea. His death intestate deprives us of the prime biographical source for any seventeenth-century man—his will. Hilton had married first Sarah, daughter of Edmund Greenleaf of Newbury, from Ipswich, Suffolk; and secondly, prior to the Cape Fear story, Mehetabel, daughter of the late Hon. Increase Nowell of Charlestown, from Wapping on the Thames, for-

merly one of the Governor’s Court of Assistants, and Secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In his ship *Adventure*, Hilton carried the exploratory expedition to Cape Fear in the Autumn of 1662, and signed his name to the chronicle appropriately first. After the migratory expedition without him the following Spring, Hilton brought the Barbadians to Cape Fear in the Autumn of 1663. Narratives of his two voyages are impossible to reconcile as writing of the same man; nor can one say which, if either, Hilton did write.¹² Another candidate for authorship of the chronicle of 1662 will enter shortly.



Turning to the Charles River on the chart, one may assume for the expedition's leaders a place of honor near the harbor, convenient to future storehouses and shipping wharves. Five signers of the chronicle do indeed take up most of the choice locations; but one more signer must be found, as we go up the West Bank and down the East.

"P. Winslow" was "E. Winslow," if one may judge from the sixth signer of the chronicle. Unless "Point Winslow" was intended, some copyist of the original chart transcribed not by eye but by ear. EDWARD WINSLOW (1639?-1682), of Boston, Mariner, namesake nephew of the late Governor of New Plymouth Colony, was second son of John Winslow (1597-1674) of New Plymouth, Kennebec, and Boston, Merchant, from Droitwich, Worcestershire, and his wife Mary (Chilton) of the *Mayflower*; John came on the *Fortune* with Captain Hilton's father. Young Edward married first Captain Hilton's daughter, Sarah (1641-1667), accounting for his prominent location on the basis of kinship. But more than kinship was involved at Cape Fear. Another trading outlet seems to have been sorely needed by his father and three more merchant-partners—Antipas Boyes, Edward Tyng, and Thomas Brattle—all Proprietors of the Kennebec Company, whose fur-trading house on that river in Maine, purchased only the preceding year for £400 from New Plymouth Colony, was already imperiled by roving Mohawks.¹⁸

Moving northward, one may accept "Cran[e] Iland" for the bird; "Sachoms P[oint]" for the ruling Sachem, although most New Englanders would have called him a Sagamore; and "Indian R[iver]" for the Sachem's subjects. "Hilltons R[iver]" is understandable though inaccurate; but in "Greenlefses R[iver]" some copyist transcribed an 'f' as a script 's' thus camouflaging the Greenleaf-Greenlefe-Grenlife (&c.) clan. Here was the brother of Sarah (Greenleaf) Hilton, the Captain's first wife, namely Lieut. ENOCH GREENLEAF (1617—living 1683; no later trace), of Newbury, Malden, and Boston, the third signer of the chronicle, and a man on the move. Persistent tradition that he had fought under Cromwell—although his name escaped the surviving Parliamentary lists—gains credence from his having signed the chronicle with rank as well as name, unlike the important militia officer Maj. Samuel Goldsmith, of superior rank and modesty.¹⁴

"Greens R[iver]"—with or without the final 'e'—celebrates JOHN GREENE (bef. 1621-1688), of Charlestown and later Sudbury and Stow, the fourth signer of the chronicle. He was the eldest son of the late Ruling Elder of the same name from London, and grandson on his mother's side of a Yorkshire minister in Amsterdam, the Rev. Francis Johnson. Greene, a bachelor past forty with time on his hands, proved to be something of a compulsive writer of contemporary history. That is to say that after his voyages—in 1664—he delayed not for the Selectmen's permission before filling the first seven pages of the new Town Book with his own condensed—occasionally fanciful—version of the earliest Charlestown Records, "most whereof," wrote the delighted Selectmen, "is gathered by information of known honest men that lived & were Actors in these times." John bequeathed to his brother, Constable Jacob Greene, "All that my library of books y^t are covered wth leather." His tantalizing inventory reveals other books and writings, several pictures, his "Coate of Arms," and "2 large Mapps," either or both of which might have delineated Cape Fear. Included in his vocabulary was the word

'sachem'. In short, John Greene, activist, is the leading candidate for authorship of the chronicle of 1662.¹⁵

"Doggles R[iver]" stands for HENRY DOUGLAS (admitted townsman of Boston as "Henry Duglice" 1646-d. 1667), one of the Surveyors of Highways in 1657. Circumstantially he was one of the explorers, since he devised to his baby grandson, Samuel Hett, his "sheare of lande at cape feare."¹⁶ A participant in the migratory expedition of 1662/3, he became extraordinarily intent on occupying his Cape Fear property, as will be seen.

Crossing the river at its major branches, one can proceed more quickly down the East Bank opposite "Doggles R[iver]," first dismissing as geographical rather than personal names the two White Cliffs with their variegated seventeenth-century spelling; perhaps their locations mark the spots where the explorers "spied some rocks in a very sandy ground."

Alternating with the rocks are "Browns R[iver]" and "Badgers D[itto?]" (or "Badgers R[iver?]" poorly transcribed). These—one hopes—will recall the next-younger sister of Enoch Greenleaf and Sarah (Greenleaf) Hilton, namely Elizabeth (Greenleaf)/Badger/Browne, successively the widow of Giles Badger (d. 1647) from Westbury on Severn, Gloucestershire, and Richard Browne (d. 1661), both late of Newbury. Her own son, Sergeant JOHN BADGER (1643-1691), of Newbury where he owned his horse-power oat meal mill, would have been a catch for a new plantation; so would be his step-brother his own age, JOSHUA BROWNE (1642-1719/20), who later became Deacon.¹⁷ In case of the wrong Brown/Browne, one might consider Elder John Brown of Salem, Mariner. Shipwrecked in 1660/1 on the way home from Virginia, Elder Brown contracted for a new ship to be built for him near Newbury. Only six years later, his son John's ship was one of those captured in James River, Virginia, by Captain-Commander Abraham Crijnsen in the Second Anglo-Dutch War.¹⁸

"Hory R[iver]" means WILLIAM HURRY (1635?-1689/90), of Charlestown, Mariner, commonly referred to as "Skipper Hurry." His spouse, Hannah (Hett), was aunt of little Samuel Hett, Henry Douglas' grandson.¹⁹

"Borges R[iver]" shows up for THOMAS BURGESS (d. 1683) of Charlestown and later Concord. About 1645, Burgess had been back to Northamptonshire as attorney in land matters for Thomas James (d. 1666) of Salem, whose own estate was finally settled in Salem although he had died in Albemarle, Carolina. Thomas Burgess made a will on 9 August 1662 "being Now Bound A voiage to Sae," and five days later the exploratory expedition sailed southward. Just before the migratory expedition, on 20 January 1662/3, Burgess sold 20 acres in Woburn, a gift from Mr. George Bunker.²⁰

For "Goldsmith R[iver]," no Goldsmiths of New England nor Long Island could be bent to fit. The full name of Samuel Goldsmith, whose dignity merited second place amongst the chronicle-signers of 1662, reinforced an intuitive belief that he had to be Militia Major SAMUEL GOLDSMITH (d. 1671), from London, Merchant, a Maryland

envoy in 1661 to protest the doings of the Dutch on the Delaware. In 1658 he had entered his Rights for himself, wife Johanna, daughters Susanna and Blanch, and five others, in all 800 acres for "Goldsmith's Hall" in that part of old Baltimore County now Harford—across the Chesapeake from the Talbot County lands entered in 1663 for young Edward Winslow's brothers Joseph ("Duxbury" & "Boston Cliff") and Samuel ("Plain Dealing" & "Cabbin neck"). In Charles County, oddly, the Court's Liber "A"—owned in 1648-51 by an unnamed England merchant in the Netherlands—discloses trade in foodstuffs with "M^r Samuell Gouldsmyth" of London, Merchant, who can hardly have been other than the Major. Plausibly, his interest continued in Livery Company projects for the plantations, as at Grocers' Hall, much as Pilgrim Edward Winslow's farflung endeavors in the Islands had been mysteriously guided from Haberdashers' Hall. The Companies are the City of London still.²¹

Having observed around the harbor the lands of five out of six signers, we must—as predicted—seek the lands of one more, JAMES BATE, JR. (1624-betw. 1685 & 1691/2) of Dorchester. His father's will of 1655 made provision "in case he doth goe with his family to Live in England," whither the younger man had already sailed once by way of Virginia after selling his share in the Taunton Iron Works in New Plymouth Colony; the death of his eldest brother Richard, of Lydd, Kent, is thought to have taken him over again in 1657. Whatever precocious industrial scheme he may have had in mind for Cape Fear, about 1664 he became an original proprietor of Haddam which he represented in the Connecticut General Assembly nine times between 1670 and 1685.²²

Still, where were the lands of the fifth chronicle-signer, James Bate? And who introduced the chart's crown-with-flag, labeled "James's fort"? The explorers had not stayed long enough to build a fort, as Cartographer Shapley well knew. He would have lettered some form of the fifth signer's name on the harbor lands opposite "Hilltons R[iver]," just below "Goldsmith R[iver]" and what looks to be a tiny palisade. Whatever Shapley did write vanished with the lost original. Locke contributed, at the strategic spot, a blot. One or more of the intermediate copyists must have distorted or discarded the name of James Bate (meaningless abroad without the chronicle), and substituted the fort symbol. Either somebody who thought every settlement ought to have a fort at the river's mouth, like the one His Majesty commanded to be built in 1666-67 on the shifting sands of "poynt Comfort," Virginia, instead of 50 miles upstream where it was needed, at "James City."²³ Or someone who tried, even by so transparent a measure as inserting a "James's fort," to curry favor with that arch-promoter of land transfers, the Duke of York—the King's brother, Clarendon's son-in-law, the future King James II.

Explorers' names, presumably immortalized by Shapley's chart, became targets in the crossfire of maledictions amongst rivals, and died within a year. Happily they survive in one handsome example in the Balthwayt Atlas, soon to be published by The John Carter Brown Library.²⁴

No chart nor chronicle for the migratory expedition of February

1662/3 through April 1663 has been forthcoming to be searched for clues to participants. As compensation we have an unexpected assemblage of legal papers identifying a goodly number of probable explorers and of certain migrants, all of which is owed to the independent temper of HENRY DOUGLAS of "Doggles R[iver]." Let us examine his role, noting that this expedition is less of a family affair than that of 1662.

On 6 February 1662/3, while the migratory expedition was forming, Douglas gathered up 49 shillings of his own, and £5 from Captain THOMAS CLARKE of the Boston mercantile firm of Clarke and Lake (members of the Committee?), and paid out the whole £7.9.0 to Captain JOHN LONG (1629-1684), son of Robert of Charlestown, Innholder, from St. Albans and Dunstable. Captain Long, Master of the ship *Consent*, accepted the passage money for Henry Douglas, his son THOMAS DOUGLAS of Boston, Mariner, their sow, and their goods suitably packed in one hogshead, three barrels, and two chests. On the safe side, Henry made his will three days later, 9 February 1662/3, and—as already mentioned—devised to his baby grandson, Samuel Hett, his "sheare of lande at cape feare." On an unknown date, the migratory expedition duly sailed southward, left their "Cattel" at Cape Fear, and returned to Boston "without so much as sitting down," according to the disappointed London "Adventurers about Cape Payre." The sow, if not yet roasted, may have stayed with the "Cattel"; passage money home for Douglas *père et fils* cost 17 s. less. By December 1663, however, "fat and very large Swine" were observed at the Cape, where the Indians might "thank their friends of New-England, who brought their Hogs to so fair a Market."²⁵

Grandpa Douglas had wanted to stay at the Cape himself, or to sail up to "Roanoack" (Albemarle), but he was overruled. Miffed, he refused to pay his passage money home, whereupon Captain Long brought against him an action of debt in Middlesex County Court, held at Charlestown the following 16 June 1663.²⁶ By a gentle irony, just named of three leading citizens on the bench that day was Captain Daniel Gookin (1612-1687), formerly of Nansemond County in Southside Virginia (not far from "Roanoack") but long since of Cambridge, where in this year 1663 he became Licensor of the Printing press.²⁷ Douglas lost his case, naturally, but he must have felt a great deal better after attracting so much attention. So do we, because the Court record with the file of exhibits in the case constitute nearly all our documentation for the migratory expedition, which would otherwise be beyond our resources to begin to interpret.

Besides Douglas, men known to have sailed on both expeditions were JOHN GREENE and ENOCK GRENLEEF (both now spelt according to autographs), whose marginal memorandum is invaluable no matter how incomplete.²⁸ THOMAS BURGESS may have gone again also.

Master of another vessel in addition to Long's, the *Plyer* bark, was RICHARD PRICE (1633?-1674), of Boston, Merchant, who returned home by May 1663; his next child was born 10 February 1663/4. Price, son-in-law of the late Captain Thomas Cromwell, formerly of Newbery, deposited in Barbados and Boston in 1666, and died in the

Island of Nevis. His important deposition in *Long vs. Douglas*, a fugitive from the Middlesex County Court files, dropped from sight (except for a photostat) in the dispersal by auction in 1926 of the Charles Pelham Greenough Collection, only to reappear providentially in 1965 in the catalogue of a dealer from whom it was promptly acquired for the North Carolina Collection of the University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill.²⁰

If a third shipmaster could be proved, let it be young Edward's brother Joseph Winslow (1640?-1679?), who might have been on his way to Cape Fear in mid-January 1662/3 when he stopped at Manhattan and happened to serve as a witness. After the exodus from Cape Fear in April 1663, just enough time elapsed for him to have sailed up to the Chesapeake. There he suffered the Lord Proprietary's seizure of his vessel—the *Content*, of Boston—in Patuxent River for failure to give bond prior to loading tobacco, though intending to declare the duty on the way out.²⁰ The stars were against John Winslow's sons.

Indistinct today are the special aptitudes, or contributions toward settlement, which were expected of men who deposed in *Long vs. Douglas*.

WILLIAM COURSER (1608?-1673), of Boston 1635, Cordwainer and later Innholder, served a noisy year as Town Crier preceding two decades as one of the Sealers of Leather; his preoccupation with Cape Fear (and perhaps other projects) is timed by a gap in his civic service between 1661/2 and 1665/6. Courser is said to have held what might be considered mutually exclusive memberships in the underground Church of England (not public in Boston until after his death), and Scots Charitable Society.²¹

SIMON MELLENS (1640-1694), son of Richard, had a sufficiently restless streak to have established connections in Charlestown, Chelsea, Malden, Watertown, Worcester, Sherborn, and Framingham—at least.²²

Captain ELIAS ROWE/ROW, Jr. (1629/30-1687), of Charlestown and Malden, from Devon, had married Captain Long's sister Rebecca. After Cape Fear, as Commander of the *Endeavor* he deposed concerning shipping matters in 1664-65 at Port Royal, Jamaica.²³

Captain WILLIAM WALLEY (1636?-bef. 1670), of Charlestown, Mariner, was likewise a built-in supporter of Captain Long, having married sister Ruth.²⁴

Captain JOHN PIKE, JR. (1643?-1689), of Newbury, had been a mere child in 1654 when his father's premonitory will took order "in Case my sons John Pike & Robert Pike should Remoue out of the Cuntry with their families." (One recalls James Bate, Sr., of Dorchester, worried in 1655.) John, Jr., deposed in 1666/7 "at maryland in Virginia," and later that year joined the Associated Company of Woodbridge, East Jersey.²⁵

Three persons who did not depose in *Long vs. Douglas* (unless depositions besides Price's escaped) owe their recognition to chance mentions.

DANIEL PIERCE/PEARSE, SR. (1611-1677), of Watertown and Newbury. Blacksmith, is documented in an Essex County suit of 1663/4 as having formerly given "his son Daniell power to act for him when he went to Cape Faire." In 1666-70 he ran boundary lines as deputy surveyor for the Associated Company of Woodbridge, before returning home to Newbury.²⁶

ABRAHAM SHEPARD (d. 1715/6), of Malden, apparently a teenager summonsed to Court for some prank in 1662/3, had "Gone to Cape faire" when answered for by his father Ralph, of Charlestown, Weymouth, Malden, and Concord, Tailor.²⁷

JOHN PAINE (1632-1679?) of Ipswich, Boston, and Narragansett, heir to the farflung investments of his late father William, was an offstage manipulator who visited Cape Fear only vicariously in the persons of his (to us) anonymous "Agents," specialists in denial of the right to know.²⁸ In 1661, John Paine and Captain Thomas Clarke (whose £5 helped to pay Henry Douglas' fare) had leased for nine years from Governor John Winthrop, Jr., his one-quarter share in the failing ironworks at New Haven, on the eve of his departure for London in quest of the Connecticut Charter. The Bay Colony Agents who procured Royal confirmation of their old Patent—Governor's Assistant Simon Bradstreet, Merchant and land speculator, and the Reverend John Norton of the First Church, Boston—returned with John Hull, Mint Master and diarist, the very day the New England explorers first sighted Cape Fear; hence they could not have helped send them off.²⁹ But there is nothing to say that these four eminent travelers had not conferred with the London "Adventurers about Cape Fayre." Even more likely is it that Paine and Clarke became leaders in the "Com^{tee} for Cape faire at Boston," perhaps supplanting the merchant-Proprietors of the Kennebec Company and their associates. Certainly the most cursory comparison of the explorers of 1662 and the migrants of 1662/3—homogeneous and heterogeneous groups—points to rival factions speedily evolving within the Boston committee.

The original question—"Why did the New Englanders go?"—still turns on the limited opportunities in the first-generation seaports for the less inhibited second generation. The "date of their discovery" is set: 4 October 1662 O.S. Examination of "their names" and interrelationships brings on the jolting realization that one can no more generalize about "The New Englanders"—even from the same towns—than one can generalize about "The South." The mutually suspicious attitudes of the regions, nevertheless, are observable even in 1662/3, and shadow our final question: "Why did they come?"

Traditional answers to this question stem first from excuses made by the returned migrants about disliking the harbor and the soil—neither of which could have changed all that much in the four months between the glowing report of 6 November 1662 and the complaints of March 1662/3.³⁰ Next the answers branch out from somebody's printed report of Captain Hilton's second visit to Cape Fear, when he brought the Barbadians in Autumn 1663; and his alleged shock

upon finding that some of his New England townsmen had called without him the preceding Spring, entrusted their "Cattel" to the Indians, and planted so "scandalous" a "Writing left in a Post" that he could not bear to divulge its contents.⁴¹ Lastly, the answers blossom in lurid colors from John Lawson's hearsay tale—propagated after 1700, when friendly Indians had grown scarce—about Indian animosity against the New Englanders.⁴² Had that been true in 1662/3, the fact could have served the returning migrants as a far sturdier excuse for not "sitting down" than all their lame complaints about the harbor and the soil. The truth is, nobody knows.

We are left teetering on the brink of knowledge by the unsigned Articles, dated 4 April 1663 and augmented by the marginal memorandum signed by John Greene and Enock Grenleefe—one of the exhibits in Long vs. Douglas. They knew, and everyone in the Courtroom probably learned if he did not know already, why the migrants weighed anchor to come away. But they set sail without informing us even who Mr. John Paine's two Agents were, besides Captain Richard Price; or how the "yong man" managed to materialize in such unlikely surroundings "very hastily." To whose interest was such a dramatic performance? Who dwelt near enough to act?

Let us imagine a promise made to Governor Berkeley before he left London the preceding Autumn 1662, that if all went well he would become one of the eight Lords Proprietors of Carolina before the end of the year, which—by the Julian calendar then in use—fell on 24 March 1662/3. The Charter did pass the seals that day, and he did become a Lord Proprietor, although many weeks at sea would delay receipt of official news.

Such a promise, if made, may have assuaged Berkeley's feelings but cannot have healed the wound inflicted by his King's galling "Instructions" to hurry up and behave like a crass, nonconformist New England merchant. Those "Instructions," dated 12 September 1662, had addressed him as "Governor of our Colony of Virginia." But nothing hindered proud old Berkeley on 20 March 1663 from wishfully styling himself in an official paper, "Governor of Virginia and Carolina."⁴³ Ten days later, on 30 March 1662/3 when the would-be migrants must already have arrived at Cape Fear, Berkeley was nervously writing to "My ever honored Lord" (Clarendon?) that "Two hundred families from new England, wee hear are seated a little to the South of us"—meaning in Albemarle if not at Cape Fear.⁴⁴ Settlement was not going according to plan.

James River lay a mere three-to-four days' sail from Cape Fear not counting short cuts through the sounds by way of inlets now closed. It would have been no great trick for Berkeley to get word of the impending settlement by these New Englanders; to decide in his passionate way not to tolerate interference with plans already about and to dispatch a messenger southward to warn off the nonconformists, in the selfsame way that they themselves warned undesirable out of town. So might come "A yong man very hastily" to call a conference aboard Captain Long's ship, and so might result the verdict that "wee have nothing to doe but to goe home." It is not a secret

easily stolen by windy oratory about sources of governmental authority, as alleged by history texts early and late; more especially because official news of the Carolina Charter of 24 March 1662/3 had yet to come from overseas. Our migrants were simply outmaneuvered by the seasoned professional, and thrust quite literally into the role of "New Englanders At Sea."

Actually the wastefulness and absentee mismanagement of the expedition furnished all too clear a preview of others in subsequent years, ending in the Vassall tragedies of 1667.⁴⁵ All these form another story, even more sketchily documented.

Poles apart, after only four months, seem the happy explorers of 1662 and the frustrated migrants of 1662/3; the one, an echo of Elizabethan daring, the other, a belated moan of Commonwealth depression. Between the two lies that gulf of the human spirit which separates the horizons of the Hakluyts from the plodding of "Pilgrim's Progress."

REFERENCES

1. This article is expanded from a Carolina Charter Tercentenary paper, delivered 5 April 1963 before the Historical Society of North Carolina, and made available immediately to E. Lawrence Lee, Jr. (who had found the chronicle of 1662 independently) for his book, *The Lower Cape Fear in Colonial Days* (Chapel Hill [1965]). Both of us are indebted to a pioneer work by our friend William P. Gunning, *The Southeast in Early Maps*, 2 ed. (Chapel Hill [1962]), wherein the Comfortford Map (1657), Plate 32, List No. 50; List No. 58 is John Locke's copy of Nicholas Shapley's lost chart (1662), which is reproduced herewith (reduced from its 11-x-12 size) from British Museum, Add. MS. 5415.g.4. Solid background material is conveniently accessible in Bernard Bailyn, *The New England Merchants in the Seventeenth Century* (Cambridge, 1955). New materials and conclusions are the author's responsibility, which has been the more easily assumed by reason of aid from colleagues, archivists and librarians in this country and abroad.
2. Massachusetts Archives (hereafter Mass. Archives), MS, Vol. 60, p.33; this and other documents, besides memorable links with the past, are gratefully acknowledged to Leo Flaherty, Curator of Archives, and Mrs. Flaherty. For the Winslow matters, e.g., *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (hereafter Reg.), LXVIII (1914), 179 (Edward & Isaac); *North Carolina Higher Court Records 1670-1696* (hereafter N.C.H.Ct.Recc.) ed. Mattie E. E. Parker (Raleigh, 1908), 435, 450, 436 (Joseph); *Archives of Maryland* (hereafter Md. Archives), ed. W. H. Browne & others (Baltimore, 1883-), LIV (1937), 408-409 (Samuel). Middlesex Probate #25344 (Isaac); others, Suffolk.
3. Early Records of Newbury, MS, p. 128. Votes and orders are largely missing for 1649-66. Vital records for 1635-1701 have been rediscovered, Reg. CXXIII (1968), 24-25; unfortunately these have not been available for this article.
4. Likewise missing for a long time, and critical for continuation of this study, is Middlesex County Court Records, Liber 2 (October 1663-1671). *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay* (hereafter Mass. Records), ed. N.B. Shurtleff (Boston, 1853-54), IV-2, 91, 579.
5. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* (hereafter Va. Mag.), VIII (1899), p. 168; III (1895/96), p. 16.
6. T. Birch, *The History of the Royal Society*, 4 v. (London, 1756-57), I, 67-68, 12-13, 178, 207, 212. Winthrop Jr.'s ancestral acres lay partly in Charlestown.
7. The "Com^{tee} for Cape Faire at Boston"—usually abbreviated or disguised in some way—is here taken entire from Middlesex County Court, Files, No. 173, in Long vs. Douglas, Deposition of William Courser, sworn 16 June 1663. The London undertakers were called "Adventurers about Cape Fayre", Massachusetts Historical Society, *Collections* (hereafter M.H.S. Colls.), 3 ser. I, whole no. 21 (1846), 55-59.
8. As a sampling, "in 1659": Martin (1829), Bancroft, hedged with other dates

(1837); "in 1660": Williamson (1812), Hawks (1857); "about 1661": Lawson (1709), Rivers (1856); "not until . . . 1663": Burke (1758), Wynne (1776).

9. The Rev. B. F. da Costa announced his discovery in *The Magazine of American History*, I-1 (New York & Chicago, 1877), 55. The hand of John Locke was recognized by Worthington C. Ford, "Early Maps of Carolina", *The Geographical Review*, XVI (1926), 264-273. Locke's version of the legend (the only copy known) reads: "Discovery made by William Hilton of Charles towne. In New England Marriner from Cape Hatterask Lat: 38 : 30'. to y^e west of Cape Roman in Lat: 32. 30' In y^e yeare 1662/ And layd Down in the forme as you see by Nicholas Shapley of the town aforesaid Nouember: 1662"; this may or may not be what Shapley wrote upon the lost original.

10. Existence of a copy of the explorers' own chronicle of their doings between 14 August and 6 November 1662—"Ye Relaõn of ye late discovery made in Florida"—was made public by C. M. Andrews and F. G. Davenport, *Guide to the Manuscript Materials for the History of the United States . . .* (Washington, 1908), p. 366. In time, the word "Florida" misled nearly everyone into overlooking the Cape Fear discovery, not excluding Andrews himself who wrote, "Of Hilton's first voyage no account remains", *The Colonial Period of American History*, 4 v. (New Haven, 1937), I, 193. The only known copy of the lost original does indeed remain, in The Royal Society, Classified Papers, VII (1) item 7. The Society's Librarian, I. Kaye, Esq., and his staff, contributed the identification of Secretary Henry Oldenburg's hand as copyist; the dimensions (7-3/10 x 11-1/2); sketches of watermarks in the paper of various reports; and reassurance that the Society's collections do not hide any version of Shapley's chart of 1662. The Library of Congress, MSS. Division, has photostatic copy of the chronicle; the transcription, completed from photographs taken at The Royal Society, is believed to appear for the first time in print following these References.

11. T. B. Wyman, *The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown . . .* 2 v. (Boston 1879), in loco. Boston Record Commissioners Reports (hereafter B.R.C. Reports) . . . *Aspinwall Notarial Records from 1644 to 1651* (32nd Report, Boston, 1903), p. 95, 359. Great Britain, Public Record Office, *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series (America & West Indies)* (hereafter *Cal. S.P. Col. A & W.I.*), ed. W. N. Sainsbury & others, IX (1893), § 219.IV. Middlesex County Court Records, Liber 1 (October 1649-63), p. 267. Middlesex Probate #20094. A Shapley son and grandson married two Pickett great-granddaughters of Elder William Brewster of New Plymouth, F. M. Caulkins, *History of New London, Conn.* (New London, 1895), p. 343; E.C.B. Jones, *The Brewster Genealogy . . .* 2 v. (New York, 1908), in loco.

12. S. Noyes, C. T. Libby, and W. G. Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland, 1928-38), pp. 331-337, esp. 335, no. 18. Reg. XXXVI (1882), 40-41; this includes his autograph. Note on the other Hiltons is in British Museum, Add. MS Egerton 2395, fol. 503-509 (transcript in the Library of Congress, MSS. Division). Middlesex County Court, Files No. 1952. Middlesex Probate #11558 (Admon.). "Hilton" appears erroneously as "Hinton" in *Colonial Records of North Carolina* (hereafter *N.C. Records*), ed. W. L. Saunders, 10 v. (Raleigh, 1886-90), I, 36-42. If the "ship built in New England", which Winthrop, Jr. reported to the Royal Society as arriving in mid-January 1662/3, should prove to have been the *Adventure*, Captain Hilton, furnished with Shapley's chart of 1662 and the chronicle, Hilton's absence from the migratory expedition of Spilley, 1662/3 would be explained; the Royal Society recorded nothing further. Hilton's second visit was written up by somebody as *A Relation of A Discovery lately made on the Coast of Florida, (From Lat. 31. to 33 Deg. 45 Min. North-Lat.) By William Hilton Commander, and Commissioner with Capt. Anthony Long and Peter Fabian, in the Ship Adventure, which set Sayl from Spikes Bay, Aug. 10, 1665, and was set forth by several Gentlemen and Merchants of the Island of Barbadoes.* (London, S. Miller, 1664); facsimile (Hilton Head Island Historical Society, 1907). This offered no chart, but the appropriate chart bearing the new Barbadian name in place of those from New England soon appeared in *A Brief Description of the Province of Carolina On the Coasts of Florida. And More particularly of a New Plantation begun by the English at Cape-Fear, on that River now by the English called Charles-River, the 29th of May. 1664 . . .* (London, R. Horne, 1666); facsimile with Introduction by John Tate Lanning (Charlottesville, 1944). This promotional tract advocates elbowroom at once, pp. 1-2: ". . . though Barbamoo does be wonderful healthy and fruitful, yet is it but a Prison to the Inhabitants, who are made

weighed for want of room, and therefore many of them are come to Carolina, and more intend to follow."

13. "The John Winslow Memorial", repeatedly announced for publication during the last decades of the nineteenth century by David Parsons Holton (Vol. 1) and Mrs. Frances K. Holton (Vol. 2), seems to have met with accident in the press. A quick and casual reference is H. K. Shaw, comp., *Families of the Pilgrims* (Boston, 1956), but his sequence for John's children is improbable, pp. 62-63. A personal attempt to reassess Edward's birth year results from study of his parents' wills and proper division, depositions, and the ages of his two wives, whereof the second—Elizabeth Hutchinson (1639-1728)—who plays no part here, was granddaughter of Mistress Anne the Antinomian. Suffolk Probate No. 1266. The common Kennebec story has been explored by Anne B. Harding, "The 'Eastern Lands' of New Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay", *Reg.* CXIX (1965), 15-22; transcript of the deed dated 27 October 1661 is in the Library of Congress, MSS. Division, from the British Museum, Add. MS. 15488, fol. 155f. For the menacing Mohawks in April and May 1662, *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York* (hereafter *N. Y. Col. Docs.*), ed. E. B. O'Callaghan and others, 15 v. (Albany, 1887), XIII, 226-227. On 11 December 1661, Capt. Thomas Lake (d. 1676) of the firm of Clarke and Lake, had sailed for London aboard the *Blessing* of Boston (a liaison man?), Mass. Archives, MS Vol. 60, p. 33. While the explorers were at Cape Fear, the following Boston merchants were appointed on 8 October 1662 by the General Court to consider "that act" of navigation which had given rise to a merchants' and seamen's petition: "Cap^t. Clarke, Cap^t. Lake, M^r. Jn^o. Joyliffe, M^r. Lynde, & M^r. Tho^s. Bratle", *Mass Records*, IV-2, 67. Any or all of them may be considered suitable candidates for the Committee.

14. "This . . . sagamore (for so are the kings with us called, as they are sachims [sic] afterwards)", Alexander Young, *Chronicles of the First Planters of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, from 1623 to 1636 . . .* (Boston, 1846), p. 305. Newbury Greenleafs in *Reg.* XXXVIII (1884), 299-301; LXIX (1915), 358-359. The patriarch, Mr. Edmund Greenleaf, now of Boston, "Dier", settled Malden land on son Enoch (10 July 1663, after the second return from Cape Fear), Middlesex Deeds, Grantor, Liber III, p. 2-4. By the next year, the young "Planter" had become Enoch Greenleaf of Malden, "gentleman" (26 August 1664), *Records and Proceedings of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Mass.* (hereafter *Essex County Court Files*), 8 v. (Salem 1911-12), III, 273. Perhaps because the Malden gift was Enoch's share, not he but his son Enoch, Jr., was mentioned in Mr. Edmund's will (begun 2 December 1668, signed three days later, proved 12-2 mo. 1671), Suffolk Probate, Mass. Docket, Enoch, wife Mary, Enoch, Jr., Joseph, Ruth, and Rookesby (a titling but as yet unproductive clue) disposed of the Malden gift before vanishing 28 November 1683), Middlesex Deeds, Grantor, Liber VIII, p. 425.

The proper John Greene has been sorted out by means of autographs and extracts from numerous John Green/Greene variants between Maine and Rhode Island. For his father, O. A. Roberts, *History of the Military Company of the Massachusetts now called The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, 1637-1888*, 4 v. (Boston, 1895-1901), I, 89-90; his maternal grandfather, H. M. & M. Dexter, *The England and Holland of the Pilgrims . . .* (Boston, New York, 1906), 422f. The new Town Book is in Young, *op. cit.*, pp. 371-387, pp. 371, 387n; the original is in the City Clerk's Office, Boston, with microfilm at the Boston Public Library. By the time of his death, 10 November 1688, the Prævative Court of Governor Andros caused the will of Mr. John Greene of Stow, Middlesex County to be filed as Suffolk Probate # 1679.

B.R.C. Reports, Boston Records, 1634-1699 (2nd Report, Boston, 1877), 88; Escholt, *The Town Officials of Colonial Boston, 1634-1775* (Cambridge, 1939), 10; Wyman, *op. cit.*, Hett in loco.

For Badger's origin, P.C.C. Nabbes 201, C. E. Banks, *Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650*, reprint (Baltimore, 1907), p. 56; *Essex Antiquarian*, ed. Sidney Perley, III (1899), 61. Badger's will (original missing); V (1901), 49-52. Badger; XIII (1900), 168-172. Brown, The mill, J. C. Carr, *Giles Badger and His Descendants* (Manchester, 1909), pp. 5-6.

J. B. Felt, *Annals of Salem*, 2 v., 2 ed. (Salem & Boston, 1845-49), II, 234 (date corrected with). J. J. Currier, *Historical Sketch of Shipbuilding on the Merrimac* (Newburyport, 1877), p. 13 (contract from Essex County Deeds, Salem). The Thomas Cobbet, "A Narrative of New England's Deliverances", *Reg.* VII (1887), 213.

19. Capt. Lawrence Hammond of Charlestown, "Diary 1677-94", Massachusetts Historical Society *Proceedings* (hereafter M.H.S. *Proc.*), 2 ser. VII (1891/2), 146, (entry ca. 1 April 1688). Five years earlier, the inventory of the Estate of Capt. John Long, who had taken over the family's Three Cranes Tavern in the Charlestown Great House, showed that he owned "one quarter part of Wm Hurreys boat £15-00-0", Middlesex Probate #14293. Wyman, *op. cit.*, in loco.

20. Wyman, *op. cit.*, in loco; B.R.C. *Reports (Aspinwall Records)*, p. 7, mentions specifically Eckton, Earls Barton, and Boone Hyde; cf. the will of John, father of Thomas James, and of Clement, the uncle, mentioning surname "Lillingston", *Reg.* LXIII (1909), 164; *ibid.* XXX (1876), 235. Recently published in *N.C.H. Ct. Rec.*, p. 6-7, from the Essex County Court Files, MS. Vol. XXIII, p. 106, is one of several photostatic copies of records contributed by the author to the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, for the purpose of illustrating the disciplined formality attendant upon business conducted between courts, not far from the wilderness, at either end of the seaboard, in the decade 1666-1676, when the distinguished Alexander Lillington (1643-1697) sailed from Albemarle, Carolina, up to Salem in the Massachusetts Bay, to settle the estate of his first wife, Sarah's, father Thomas James, and her only brothers John and Joseph. Middlesex Probate #3578 (Burgess). Middlesex Deeds, Grantor, Liber III, p. 119.

21. Raphael Semmes, *Captains and Mariners of Early Maryland* (Baltimore, 1937), 324-325. For the merchant's accounts, *Md. Archives*, LIII (1936), 200f. Patent, Maryland Land Office, Liber Q, fol. 434-435. Commissions, *Md. Archives* III (1885), 371, 419-420, 462-463; *N.Y. Col. Docs.*, XII, 355. Estate, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXIV (1929), 345; Jane B. Cotton, comp., *The Maryland Calendar of Wills*, 8 v. (Baltimore, 1904-), I, 62. The Winslow Patents, assignments sales-in-part or as-a-whole and within or outside the family, form too complicated a bundle of documents for treatment here; through the kind assistance of Malcolm W. Waring (especially a letter dated from the Land Commissioners Office, Annapolis, 25 September 1962), it is possible to pinpoint the earliest entry for each: Liber No. 7, fol. 529 (Joseph) with a possible earlier entry mentioned but not found in extant records; *ibid.*, fol. 154 (Samuel). Suffolk Probate #115 (Admon.), supplementary to N. Y. Wills (Joseph); Suffolk Probate, Misc. Docket (Samuel). William F. Kahl, *The Development of the London Livery Companies* (Boston [1959?]). Terms for settlement are similar before and after the Restoration; e.g., "At the Committee of Forreigne Plantations at Grocers Hall", British Museum, Add. MS. Egerton 2395, fol. 113. Pilgrim Edward Winslow's letters are timeless; e.g., "The MSS of His Grace the Duke of Portland", *Historical Manuscripts Commission 13th Report*, App. Pt. I (1891), 635; Pt. II (1893), 90. *Reg.* XXXVIII (1884), 21.

22. Suffolk Probate, Misc. Docket. A. C. Bates, *Ancestral Line . . . of Capt. Lemuel Bates, 1729-1820 . . .* (Hartford, 1943), pp. 14-15. The Library of this Society has a small book of notes on James² Bates (James¹) by the Hon. Isaac C. Bates, Division of the property of James Bate and his wife Ann (Withington) occurred 16 Feb. 1691/2, when their children signed the agreement (Land Records, Haddam, Conn.); no dates of death have been recovered.

23. Thomas Ludwell, Virginia, to the Earl of Clarendon, 18 July 1666, and 12 Feb. 1666/7, *The Clarendon Papers*, New-York Historical Society, *Collection for the Year 1869* (New York, 1870), 120-121, 160.

24. The "one handsome example" is Blathwayt Atlas, No. 19, described by Cumming, *op. cit.*, List No. 79. Miss Jeannette D. Black, who is preparing the critical material to accompany the Blathwayt Atlas facsimile, has gone to great lengths to facilitate comparison of our notes. Through her suggestion, the transcript of the chronicle has been withdrawn from her project and returned to the lender for this article. Gratitude is offered both to Miss Black and to The Carter Brown Library.

25. Middlesex County Court, Files No. 2382; Suffolk Probate #416; *N.C. Colls.*, 3 ser. I, whole no. 21 (1846), 55-59, and in *N.C. Rec.*, I, 36-39. For the stock, *A Relation . . .* (London, S. Miller, 1664), p. 21.

26. Middlesex County Court Records, Liber I (October 1649-65), p. 231 (transcript p. 283); Files Nos. 2382, 2383, 2379, 2379 verso, 2210, 2374, 2380, 2381, 2382.

27. *Reg.* XXXI (1877), 268; Lucius R. Paige, *History of Cambridge* (Boston, 1877), p. 553-564.

28. Middlesex County Court, Files No. 2383; a transcription follows these References.

29. Charles H. Pope, *The Pioneers of Massachusetts* (Boston, 1900), 123 (Cromwell); but that ignores his connections in John J. Currier, *History of Newbury* (Boston, 1902), 44, 49, 55, 57, 84, 88. For Price's children, James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of New England . . . 4 v.* (Boston, 1860-62), III, 484; Suffolk Probate #700 ("Foreign" will, probated at Nevis, 1 May 1674; inventory regretfully missing). Price's deposition in *Long vs Douglas*, sworn 15 June 1663, was used for this project a decade ago as one of many photostats in the Massachusetts Historical Society from the Greenough Collection M.H.S. *Proc.*, LVIII (1924/25), 100; G. L. McKay, *American Book Auction Catalogues* (New York, 1937), 106; 1926; Kingston Galleries, Inc., *Catalogue No. 15*, Item 11 (Somerville, n. d. 1955). Only the longest arm of coincidence, and the keen eye of William S. Powell, curator, North Carolina Collection, could have brought the original Middlesex document so close to "Roanoake." It is transcribed following these References.

30. *The Records of New Amsterdam from 1653 to 1674*, ed. Berthold Fernow, 2 v. (New York, 1897), IV, 191. *Md. Archives*, XLIX (1932), xxi, 23-24, Suffolk County Court, Files No. 570.

31. Samuel B. G. Corser & others, *Genealogy of the Corser Family in America* (London, N. H. 1902), p. 16; Pope, *op. cit.*, p. 120 (Chelmsford land brought 1664 after return from Cape Fear); Seybolt, *op. cit.*, p. 10 (Crier); p. 14 etc. (Sealer); Suffolk Probate #656.

32. Henry Bond, *Genealogies of the families . . . of Watertown . . . 2 ed.* (Boston, 1869), 858; D. P. Corey, *The History of Malden* (Malden, 1899), 304ff; Middlesex Probate #14998 (Admon.).

33. Wyman, *op. cit.*, in loco; *Cal. S. P. Col., A & W. I.*, V (1880) § 1264, &; Suffolk Probate #1581.

34. Wyman, *op. cit.*, in loco; see also p. 47 for remarriage of Widow Walley, 1670. 35. Will of John Sr., of Salisbury, *The Probate Records of Essex County, Mass.* (after *Essex County Probate*), 3 v. (Salem, 1916-20), I, 193-195; Suffolk County Court, Files No. 909, 21st paper; *Documents Relating to the Colonial . . . History of New Jersey* (hereafter *N. J. Archives*) (Newark 1880 —) XXI (1899), 14 and allowed him 9 December 1667; *ibid.*, XXIII (1901), 170 ("unrecorded" will of January 1688/9, proved 20 January 1689/90); John E. Pomfret, *The Province of New Jersey, 1609-1702 . . .* (Princeton, 1962).

36. *Essex County Court, Files*, III, 131, 132; *N. J. Archives*, XXI (1899), 19, &; *Suffolk County Probate*, III, 210-211.

37. G. W. Chamberlain, *History of Weymouth . . . 4 v.* ([Weymouth], 1923), IV, 105. The parents were Ralph Shepard and Thanks-Lord (—), not "Thankful Lord", as alleged in print; the correction appears in Middlesex Deeds, Grantee, Liber III, p. 105. The boy had "Gone to Cape faire" when called to answer on 23 March 1662/3, Middlesex County Court, Files No. 2196. This document, kindly supplied by Thomas A Burke of Cambridge, when he heard that such references were being sought, led to the *sine qua non*, Files for Long vs Douglas.

38. V. H. Buffinton, "New England and the Western Fur Trade, 1629-1675", *Massachusetts Society of Massachusetts Publications* (hereafter C.S.M. *Pubs.*), XVIII (1900-1902). One John Paine made his "personall appearance" at Newport 1679, and one had become "John paine late deceased" by 23 September 1679, according to Rhode Island Land Records, MS. Vol I, 177,179; but similarity cannot settle the longstanding argument over his death-date.

39. Deed, "John Winthrop Esq; Governour of Conectecot . . . vnto Cap: Thomas M^r John Paine", 29 June 1661, in Massachusetts Historical Society, Winthrop Papers, MS. Vol. 5, p. 29; thanks are owed to Malcolm Freiberg for drawing attention to this, and for collaborating in an effort to avert further destruction of public records.

40. *M. H. S. Colls.*, 3 ser. I, whole no. 21 (1846), 55-59; *N.C. Records*, I, 36-39. 41. *A Relation . . .* (London, S. Miller, 1664), p. 22.

42. John Lawson, *A New Voyage to Carolina*, ed. Hugh T. Lefler (Chapel Hill, 1939), pp. 73-80. The first edition (1709) gave the incredible tale on p. 73-74. Since the advent of indexing, North Carolina custom has been to show: "New England Leaders."

43. *Fa. Mag.*, VIII (1900/01), 169.

44. British Museum, Add. MS. Egerton 2395, fol. 362.

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45. The few identified New Englanders in later expeditions are here noticed for the record, in the hope of recovering more. One New Englander besides WILLIAM HILTON is mentioned with the Barbadians, Autumn 1663, in *A Relation* . . . (London, S. Miller, 1664), p. 29. He was Master PYAM BLOWERS, then of Boston, Merchant, later of Cambridge where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Belcher and Elizabeth (Danforth). Middlesex Probate #2109.

Of the many who must have voyaged south for the winter 1664-65 sojourn, and thereafter, fewer than a handful are surely known. A participant essential to any settlement (as Sergt. John Badger would have been in 1662), was MATTHEW BARNES, "Miller of Brantery" (Braintree 1647); "Goodman Barnes was gone away to Cape feare", ran the testimony in Suffolk County Court, Files No. 1275, printed in *C.S.M. Pubs.*, XXIX (1933), 319-322, esp. 321-322. He had lived earlier at Concord, some time in Boston, and is said to have died "about" 8 June 1667, whether or not still at Cape Fear. Middlesex Probate #1112 (Admon.).

Another father-son team (reminiscent of the Douglas pair in 1662) was headed by GEORGE DAVIS, of Salem 1641 and Reading 1644, public servant, and apparently a weaver. He was not George of Boston, yet it was in Boston that he made his will 7 Dec. 1664, "being bound for Cape Feare". To his son JOSEPH DAVIS who accompanied him, "I giue all that I haue now in the shipp, and that we cary with vs. Cape feare with the weauers-loome". There is poignancy in his longing to be sure that his younger children would "be brought vpp in the feare of god and well educated." Well done, for on 14 July 1667 he died; on 30 September his son Benjamin probated the will, and on 29 October 1667 there was filed "a True Inventory of the Goods of George Davis, latly deceased at Cape ffayre" (total £355.01.00), Suffolk Probate #468. Joseph Davis seems to have returned to Reading.

One participating shipmaster was Col. JOHN PHILLIPS (d. 1725/6, aet. 94), nephew of Capt. John Parker of Arrowsick (who had been no stranger to the Pilgrims), and himself Captain of the Ann and Katherine, which sailed for Cape Fear on 8 Dec. 1664, the day after George Davis signed his will, Wyman, *op. cit.* in *loco*, slightly amended. No amount of effort has yet uncovered Wyman's secret source of Charlestown shipping news, which is far too circumstantial to have arisen from rumor or invention.

Finally, a mere five years after the breathless explorers of 1662, events turned their successors into fearful fleeing men. Surveyor-General JOHN VASSALL (William?), brother-in-law of Resolved White (one of the *Mayflower* children), did as he could to hold the colony together with his bare hands, as his letter to Colleton makes plain, *N. C. Records*, I, 159-160. Apparently abandoned by his expected supply, and the New England relief ships lost, John could not yet know that the Colony's Agent in England, his cousin HENRY VASSALL (*Samuel?*)—after weathering the Plague of 1665, London's Fire of 1666, and the Second Anglo-Dutch War—lay dead at sea on his way to the rescue in 1667. The first generation Vassalls had upheld the Massachusetts Bay Company, often from afar; the second, gave themselves personally to the haunted colony at Cape Fear.

CHRONICLE—EXPLORATORY EXPEDITION

14 AUGUST-6 NOVEMBER 1662

Ye Relaõn of ye late discovery

made in Florida

We, whose names are vnderwritten, who were sent in ye ship Adventure, whereof W^m Hilton is master, in Aug. 1662, by ye Company intrusted in New Engl^d for ye discovery of Cape Feare and more South parts of Florida, doe congaue ourselues bound to render this brief account of ye same, vid

We set sayle from Charles Towne in New Engl^d 14. of Aug. 1662. and on ye 3. Sept. followg we sailed by Cape feare, lying in North latit. 33^d. 45^m.; ye wind being short, we could not double ye Cape Shoales, we ran through ye middle of ye breakes, wch lye of ye s^d Cape, and came unexpectedly into ye Roade on ye Southwest and by West-side, whereoff appeared a faire haven; but some being sent to sound ye Entry did not y^t time find it passable for a ship: our

names also being more Southerly, ye next morning we bore away, according to order, ye wind at North-East; but as we past along, towards Cape feare, a Storm arising, we were constrained to put off to Sea, and so were driuen between Wind and Current Southward to ye Latit. of 30^d. before ye Storm abated: Afterwds ye wind came to North west, so we could not obtain ye sight of any land; for we could not weather N. by East and some times N. N. East, being often becalmd. ye 2^d of Sept. we got in sight of land, on ye North side of Cape feare, and running along ye Coast more Northerly, not wthout some difficulty, searching for an Entry, according to report, on ye North side of ye Cape; but nothing being found, we kept along, till y^e land came to N. E., w^{ch} droue us back again to ye Southside off Cape feare; and yn it was resolved to search ye Entry into ye Haven a litle more carefully, concluding now, yt if any where, there must needs be ye Entry into ye s^d riuer, contrary to all former reports; but after we had doubled ye Cape shoales, ye wind blowg North at N. N. E. we could not get in to ye road; but after some fruitles endeavors it was concluded, y^t ye best way was, to sayle Southward, and ye next morning we sayled by Cape Romano, w^{ch} there seemed to be a harbour on ye North-side of ye Cape, but not so good to come at, as yt on ye Southside of Cape feare; but ye wind being very high, and a lee shore, attempts would prouue in vaine, and very dangerous: so long as we past, keeping as neer ye shoare, as we could, till a storm arising, we were constrained to put off to Sea, and so were driuen back againe,

to ye latit. of 30^d ye 2^d time, w^{ch} storme continued vntill ye 25. Sept. and yn mitigated. There was endeavors also this time, to sound this coast as we came back, but all to no purpose: yn it was resolved, wth all expedition possible to recover Cape feare, and to search ye entry into ye haven better; and fearing, our whole voyage would be lost, should we make no attempts, we laboured through contrary winds, and calmes, vntill ye 3^d of Oct., before we could come in to Cape Feare road, where being now come to an Anchor againe, we Judged our early worke to discover, what might be there, and found it a large and deep road, having good bottom, and well sheltered from most dangerous winds, lying open between ye South; and ye West, (hardly so much) but after ye Masters mate and some others had spent most of ye day in ye long boat, more seriously to sound ye Entry in to ye Haven, and found in ye sholdest place 10 fathoms deep at low water on ye 4th octob. we weighed, and went into ye Haven, where was 5. 6. 7. 8. fathom water, and in 2 weeks time, spent wth ye Indians, and in sounding ye River (ye call'd Charles riuer) and ye ship turning vp always agst the wind, we gott vp 15. or 16. leagues in to ye riuer; and after this long boate half of vs went 15. leagues further, till at ye mouth of ye riuer we could not tell, w^{ch} of ye many riuers to take, we returned to our ship, and as we went and came, we found the faire and deep riuers, all ye way running in to this Charles riuer, w^{ch} abounds wth Sturgeon, and variety of other well tasted fish, w^{ch} some of vs haue eaten off:—~~an~~—There are several shoals of Oysters, wth ye Havens mouth, but we saw none so big, as they are in New Engl^d, nor are they so muddy bottom. All ye way vp ye riuer there are abundance of vast meadows, besides vpland fields, y^t renders ye Contry fit to be a Land for Cattle, whereby they y^t dwell there, may enjoy the benefit from y^t toyle in other plantacoõs, where they are constrained to provide hay. And there are besides great quantities laden wth varieties of great Oakes, and other trees of all sortes, and some very great Ciprus-trees, tall Cedars, maple, poplar, great bay-trees, willows, large grape-vines, and abundance, and other fruites, ye vplands are laden wth great store of Canes, of w^{ch} many are very great, walnuts and pine-trees: And ye Land hath generally great store off

[2 recto]

weeds and grasse. We found also some barren land, and other exceeding good land, most of it very easy to plow vp. There is scarce a stone to be scene, only in 2. or 3. places by ye side of ye river we spied some rocks in a very sandy ground. We haue seen india Corn stalks as big as a mans wrist, 11. or 12. foot long; and ye weeds thick: Amongst it there is very good clay. We saw severall mulberry trees grow vp and downe in ye wood, and some baggs of silk worms; some of vs sawe bees swarming, though ye latter end of october. Few of vs saw any mosquitos, and they yt did, saw but few. Some of vs supposed, we heard a kennel off wolues, one night in our travell. There appeared to vs no kind off rattle-snakes: Some other snakes there be, w^{ch} ye natiues boyle wth their victuals: ye indians here are very poor, and silly Creatures, divers of y^m are very aged; but they are not numerous: for in all our various travells for 3. weeks and more, we saw not 100 in all, they were very courteous to vs, and affraid of vs; they are very theevish; By our best observacōn we cannot conceiue this Climat and place admits of any considerable winter, if any at all, besides ye Consideracōn of ye many Palmettos growing nāally there, w^{ch} renders it a summer Contry: we found ye trees some florishing, some blossōing, and some falling. There are abundance of Deer, as appears by ye many tracks, w^{ch} we cannot avoyd almost if we goe ashoare: We saw two run by vs: There are store of Otters, and of fowles there is abundance, Gray and White geese, Ducks, Teale, Eagles, Goshawkes, Quayles, Doves, Crows, Blackbirds, Gulls, Cormorants, Cranes, Hernes, Woodpeckers, Parrots, Parroketos, Ox-eyes ^{et c.} severall sorts of other fowles. We know no fruit or grain, yt grows in New Engld, but will grow there very well. Besides potatoes; Oranges, Lemons, Plantins, Oliues, Cotton-trees; and we know not, why ye Pine apple will not grow there; and also ye sugar-cane; for there are excellent tall and strong wilde canes in abundance: Tobacco must needs excell. There is reason to Judge, ye Climat and Contry will yield two cropps a year. We conceiue, many of ye premises may be brought in a few years to a very considerable trade by ye English, if prudently managed. We may find present room enough, and

[2 verso]

very good land for severall townes; besides for multitudes of farms, by what we see, hauing had some slight view only of ye places by ye riuer side in so short a time, our time limited shortning so much, and ye season of ye year, judged on ye New Engld coast calling us away. But what is further in ye Contry w^{ch} when any English in habit there, will better known. There is for ye present, ground and encouuragement enough, and more yn enough, to make those amongst us, whom it concerned, to purchase and buy ye s^d riuer, and ye lands about it, of ye Natiues, it being ye most temperate of ye Tempate Zone, and ye Climat fitted to ye Soyle. We wish all Englishmēn, yt know how to improue and use a plentifull Contry and condicōn. not to delay to posses it; by w^{ch} also they may be more ready to find out and enjoy wth more fertility, les charge and danger, ~~for~~ more of this Contry Southern part of Florida: All w^{ch} we leaue to further consideracon. Aboard ye Ship Adventure ye 6. of Nov. 1662.

Ye names of some of ye discoverers:

William Hilton.	John Green.
Samuel Goldsmith.	James Bate.
Lieut. Enoch Grenlife.	Edwd Winslowe.

[Endorsed:] A Discovery of Florida
In Nov: in-662

See Reference Note 10.

COURT FILES—MIGRATORY EXPEDITION
AFTER 9 FEBRUARY 1662/3-BEFORE 16 JUNE 1663

I

Articles made & agreed this fourth of April 1663, by
a betweene Rich^d Price master of y^e Plyer Barke
at an Anchor in Charles River within Cape ffaire, &
the persons severally each for themselves who have heereund^{er}
described: y^e the s^d Rich^d Price shall in his s^d Barke
carrie the s^d persons & such provisions & Goods as shall
bee brought aboard him in the s^d River where hee now
is, or so much as hee can well stowe in his Barke, &
the s^d persons & Goods shall by the Grace of God transpor[t]
from y^e s^d River of Charles within Cape ffaire unto Roano[ack]
where the English doe Inhabite, & theire deliv^r them &
the Goods in like Good ord^r & wel conditioned but in ca[se]
the same neare unto y^e s^d Roanoack River if the s^d
shall by contrary winds bee hindered from getting
to the mouth of the said River hee shall after foure
dayes endeavo^r bee at Liberty to saile away, & transport to
deliver the s^d persons & Goods at Boston in New England
to bee understood y^e dang^r of y^e seas excepted:
In consideration whereof the s^d subscribers doe
respectively for themselves & such as they engage for as
found^r mencōnd, Covenant promise & Graunt to pay or
to bee p^d unto the s^d master or his ord^r the summe
of twenty shillings p^r head for passage with wood & water
to dresse their victualls, & twenty five shillings
p^r tonne for Goods to Roanoack or thirty shillings p^r
to New England to bee p^d in provisions or Goods
at any price of New England or else by bill charged on
whome y^e s^d master shall accept: In wittness
whereof the s^d master & persons have interchangeably
set to their hands & scales on Board the s^d Plyer
at an Anchor in Charles River within
Cape ffaire the day & year above written

[unsigned]

Original memorandum]

This contract was thus ffaire concluded betweene seve persons
at Cape ffaire of w^{ch} Hen^r Dowglasse was one, & the m^r & the oth^r
of m^r Paines Agents there, there wanted only the signing & sealing
to bee ready to have beene done on all hands on both sides, but Just
before the juncture of time before it was effected, came A yong man very
well acquainted & prevailed with one of the 2 Agents of m^r Paines to goe on board
the s^d ship from whence in A little time aft^r hee returned Ashoare
and refused to stand to the agreem^t resolutely saying wee have nothing to doe
with you
I shall goe home
I shall see of hands
I shall see of hands

ENOCK GRENE ENOCK GRENELEEFE

See Reference Note 28.

II

Rich^d Price aged 30 years or thereabout testified
that
he being at Cape ffaire in an other vefsel w^{ch}
did hear Henery Douglas with others say that they
were willing to stay there & were very unwilling to com
and the saide Henery Douglas and others were upon
agreement with the saide deponent to transport y^m
to Roanoack but the saide deponent was difwaded
from transporting them thither by m^r Long
and that ye saide deponent yt tho se whome he was about
to transport had little or nothing to pay for y^e passages
and that unless ye m^r Paines orders were for

that voyage if any dammage did enfue it would
fall upon him the said Deponent

Taken vpon oath 15.4.63

R. Bellingham Dep^r Gov^r

See Reference Note 29.

ABIGAIL HOLMES AND THE PARKERS

By GWEN PATTON INMAN, of Davenport, Iowa

Two Abigails, one Elijah Parker, and one Elisha Parker were mistakenly transformed into one couple by a simple error of elimination in the printed *Vital Records of Rochester, Mass.*, vol. 2, p. 181 & 230.

The record appears there as: "Holmes, Abigael and Elisha (int. Elijah) Parker of Freetown, Nov. 1, 1750."

The Freetown, Mass., Marriage Records, p. 44, add valuable information: "Elisha Parker of Freetown was married to Abigail Holmes, of Rochester, on Nov. 13, 1750, by the Rev. Thos. West."

Searching further we find that Abigail Holmes, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Holmes, was born 19 Jan. 1726/7, in Rochester and married Elijah Parker on 1 Nov. 1750. They had a son, Isaac Parker born there to "Elijah and Abigail" on 18 March 1752. As there are no more references to him, Elijah Parker probably died soon. His widow's death is given in *Vital Records of Rochester*, vol. 2, p. 417: "Parker, Abigail (dup. Abigal), wid. Elijah, Apr. 19, 1818, age 91 & 3 m. 11 d."

The other Abigail Holmes, whose intentions were published Nov. 1750, and who married, as his second wife, Elisha Parker (baptized in 1717 in Scituate) of Freetown, was born 21 Feb. 1720/21 in Scituate, the daughter of John² (Josiah¹ and Hannah² (Samson¹ Henry¹ Samson) and Susannah (Randall) (Stetson) Holmes. Her Randall, Barstow, and Linkhorne (i.e. Lincoln) forebears had been in Scituate since the mid-1600's, just as Elisha Parker's Parker, Clark, and Curtice forebears had been in Scituate even earlier than that. The marriage of Abigail Holmes and Elisha Parker took place on Nov. 1750, according to Freetown records. Elisha Parker's will, dated

22 Dec. 1789, presented for probate in 1790, names his eight children in such a way that it seems probable that four children were by his first wife, Anna Hix, and that he had already given to them their share of his estate, and that the four children who received the bulk of his estate at the time of his death were, therefore, by his second wife, Abigail (Holmes) Parker. His children by Anna (Hix) probably were: Jeremiah, Anna, Comfort, and Patience. His children by Abigail (Holmes) probably were: Alexander, William, Elisha, and Elijah. Elijah was named executor. [This Elijah Parker of Freetown had married Hannah Ashley of Freetown on 3 Feb. 1781 (Freetown Marriage Records, p. 44).]

There was no mention of Elisha Parker's wife in his will of 1789, which indicates that this Abigail (Holmes) Parker had preceded her husband in death.

Note: Hubert Kinney Shaw in his *Families of the Pilgrims* (1956), p. 135, lists the birth of John, son of Josiah and Hannah (Samson) Holmes, 28 May 1678 (also recorded in *Vital Records of Duxbury*), and adds: "No issue known".

John Holmes mar. (1) in Marshfield 11 May 1710, Joanna, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Chillingworth) Sprague (*Vital Records of Marshfield*, p. 36, 39; Justin Winsor, *History of the Town of Duxbury* (1849), p. 268). The only known child of this marriage, a daughter Mary, was born 27 July and died 30 July 1713; the mother died two days later, 1 Aug. 1713.

John Holmes mar. (2) in Pembroke 25 Nov. 1714 Susannah (Randall) Stetson, daughter of Isaac and Susannah (Barstow) Randall of Scituate, born there 15 Nov. 1687, died in Pembroke 22 Oct. 1732, probably in childbirth (*Vital Records of Pembroke*, p. 291, 415. She was the widow of Nathaniel Stetson, died 12 April 1713).

The multiplicity of John Holmeses in Plymouth County records has created a problem in determining exactly what happened to the above John after the middle 1700's. An exhaustive search of land sales in the aforesaid county needs to be made.

That John of Pembroke and Scituate (and later, again of Pembroke) was the son of John and Hannah (Samson) Holmes is established by various deeds recorded in Plymouth. It was not that John and his brother William removed to Pembroke, but that Pembroke was taken out of the parent town of Duxbury, from that part in which the Holmes family resided. The two brothers, with their father, Josiah, signed the Mattakeeset (Pembroke) petition for a separate township in 1711 (Massachusetts Archives Volume 113, p. 584). John, then of Scituate, deeded a tract of land in Pembroke with his brother William, 16 June 1723 (Plymouth County Deeds, vol. 18, p. 78); he sold to Thomas Barker land which he had from his "father Josiah" (*ibid.*, p. 166).

Children of John and Susannah Holmes, from the vital records of Pembroke and Scituate:

- i. JOSIAH, b. in Pembroke 26 Sept. 1715; no further record.
- ii. MARY, b. in Pembroke 29 April 1717; no further record.
- iii. DEBORAH (twin), b. in Scituate 22 June 1719; no further record.
- iv. RUTH (twin), b. in Scituate 22 June 1719; no further record.
- v. ABIGAIL, b. in Scituate 21 Feb. 1720/21.
- vi. JACOB, b. in Pembroke 13 April 1726.
- vii. NATHANAELL, b. probably in Pembroke in October 1732; baptized in Scituate (s. John of Pembroke, "adopted" son of Sam[ue]l Lappam) 20 July 1735; no further record.

Mrs. Inman's identification of Abigail Parker, wife of Elisha, as one of the children of John Holmes adds another family to the roster of descendants of Henry Samson of the *Mayflower*.—The Editors

SINGLETARY-CURTIS FAMILY

Compiled From Massachusetts Records Found in the
Astor and Lenox Libraries of New York City,
From South Carolina Records, From
Correspondence, and From
Personal Knowledge.

BY
LOU SINGLETARY-BEDFORD

Author of "A Vision and Other Poems," "Gathered Leaves,"
"Driftwood," Etc.



HERALDIC EXPLANATION OF THE ARMS OF THE SINGLETARY FAMILY

SHIELD: Vert (green) two bars or (gold) a cross argent (white).
CROWN: A blue and silver helmet with a crest of a griffin passant (walking) with wings raised (gold and silver bars).
CREST: A griffin passant (walking) with wings raised (gold and silver bars).

EXPLANATION OF THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE SINGLETARY FAMILY

In heraldry green is the color of fecundity, rep. election, religion, after life and eternity; while gold symbolizes strength, authority, wealth and purity.
There is some lay misinterpretation of the significance of ermine when used in a display of arms. There is a general belief that the ermine denotes royal blood. This is not true. While ermine appears in the arms of many royal personages, it is as judge that this is used, for a monarch, is ex-officio supreme judge of his realm. Ermine is the symbol of judgeship.
The lion, like the larger fesse, is called an "honorable ordinary", which simply means that it is one of the symbols of honor most ordinarily used. It takes its shape from the sword belt of the knight (vide: "belled knight") and is a mark of noble blood.
The canton is called an "augmentation of honor." It was granted for signal or unusual service to the monarch or the realm. The ermine canton would therefore imply that this service was of a legal or judicial nature.
The lion or lion's head is the badge of courage and denotes a brave

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PREFACE

The scope of this work as originally designed was both narrow and simple; it was merely to trace the ancestry and posterity of Luther Singletary, grandson of Hon. Amos Singletary, of Sutton, Massachusetts, from the earliest date accessible down to the present time. But the field widened and deepened in interest as I investigated the records until, figuratively speaking, it has become a reunion or quiet "at home" of the family where we can discuss our personal affairs without any intrusion from the outside world. I feel indeed grateful to members of the family in different States and sections of the country for their expressed sympathy in the work, and for the assistance they have rendered in furnishing information not otherwise obtainable. Of those to whom I feel especially indebted for such favors I take pleasure in mentioning the names of Col. R. M. Pile, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary E. Liche, of Germantown, Pa.; Mrs. M. M. Mitchell, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Frances Dwinell-Elliott, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Mary A. Bennett, Pawnee City, Neb.; Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, Waseca, Minn.; Mrs. Laura A. Goodhue, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Alice G. Chambers, Augusta, Mich.; Hon. John R. Singletary, Cairo, Ga.; Judge H. H. Singletary, (since deceased), La Cross, Ga.; Mr. Geo. S. Singletary, Elizabethtown, N. C.; Mr. J. Luther Singletary, Florence, Miss.; Marie A. Singletary, M. D., Denver, Col.; Mr. Evander Singletary, Washington, D. C.; and Mr. Thomas B. Singletary, Palestine, Texas.

Greene, Oct 12, 1711

I will and Testimony of 1711
 I Give to my Son Richard (Cousin Son of New England)
 I Give likewise Give to my Son William one Large Bible
 An English Book I Give to my Daughter Sarah one
 New Book two full of Stories with other things and
 a good Sword and scabbard make certain things
 her one Large Blank G. I Give her one Book with
 with other things that she shall make her own use of I Give to my
 Son William two Red of Land lying five to the Soldier
 of Cap. Pratts I Likewise Give to my Son another
 Buckhorn Gun I Desire what all I believe paid
 that Distribution may be made and that my Children
 Jr. Carolina and my Son in Greene may have
 an Equal Share and my Negro man I Leave to
 my wife to keep him or to sell him which she shall judge
 I Likewise Give to my wife the House of Pease
 with Furniture belonging to it and if the said Pease be
 in the use of the said and be kept in Repair only the
 the Danger of the Seas be Excepted:

Witnessed and Signed
 the Presents of us
 Edward Williams
 Richard Williams

Richard Williams

Greene, Octob^r 12, 1711

I Give to my Son Richard Church three of New England
 I Give to my wife Give to my Son William one Large Bible
 of English Print. I Give to my Daughter Sarah one
 New Bed and two pair of Sheets with three Curtains and
 Bed, Linen and Scaff to make her Curtains, I Give to my
 Daughter Mary one Lacy Gown. I Give to my Daughter Sarah
 with other things that she hath in her Dresser. I Give to my
 Son Wm. Hill two Rod of Land lying five to the Side
 of Cap. Pringles. I Likewise Give to my Son with one
 Buckhorn Gun. I Desire when all Debts are paid
 that Distribution may be made and that my Children
 Jm. Cavellier and my Ch. Wren in Greene may have
 an Equal Share; and my Negro man I Leave to
 my wife to keep him, or to sell him, which she sees Cause
 I Likewise do Give to my wife the House of Peas
 with the Furniture belonging to it and of the Rates be
 in the Use of the said and to keep in Repair only the
 the Danger of the Seas be Excepted:

In Witness Whereof I have
 signed and Delivered
 in the Presence of us
 Edward Ligonier
 John Williams

Richard Singleton

Groton October 12th, 1711.

Devised--

The Last Will and Testimony of Mr. Richard SINGLETON,
I give to my son Richard Charles Three, of New England:
I likewise give to my Son William one large Bible, Old
England Print. I give to my Daughter, Sarah, one new bed,
two pair of sheets, with other furniture and bedstead,
and stuff to make curtains. I likewise give her one large
trunk. I likewise give her one box, with other things
that she hath in her possession. I give to my Son Waitstil
two Roods of Land lying five rods to the Southeast of Capt.
Prentice: I likewise give to my Son Wait, one Buckner
Gun. I define, when all debts are paid that distribution
may be made, and that my children in Carolina, and my child-
ren in Groton may have an equal share. And my Negro man I
leave with my wife to keep him or to sell him which she sees
cause. I likewise give to my wife the choice of abode:
with furniture belonging to it, and if the abode be in the use
of the family and to be kept in repair: only the danger of the
least to be expected.

Signed Sealed and Delivered

in the presence of us.

Andrew Lelaw

Peter Williams.

Richard Singleton (SEAL)

Groton October 12th, 1711.

Devised--

The Last Will and Testimony of Mr. Richard SINGLETON,
I give to my son Richard Charles Three, of New England:
I likewise give to my Son William one large Bible, Old
England Print. I give to my Daughter, Sarah, one new bed,
two pair of sheets, with other furniture and bedstead,
and stuff to make curtains. I likewise give her one large
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cause. I likewise give to my wife the choice of abodes:
with furniture belonging to it, and if the abode be in the use
of the family and to be kept in repair: only the danger of the
least to be expected.

Signed Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of us.

Andrew LeHew

Peter Williams.

Richard Singleton (SEAL)