



THE PILGRIMS SIGNING THE COMPACT ON BOARD THE MAYFLOWER, 11 NOVEMBER, 1620.

(After the painting by T. H. Matteson.)

AN EDITION OF TWO HUNDRED AND TEN COPIES
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TO
WILLIAM JAMESON HARVEY
AND
HENRY HARRISON HARVEY,
OF WILKESBARRÉ, PENN'A,
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED,
IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION AND LASTING REMEMBRANCE
OF THE INTEREST THEY TOOK
AND THE AID THEY RENDERED THE AUTHOR
IN ITS PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION.

“'Tis pleasant sure to see one's name in print;
A book's a book although there's nothing in't.”

—*Byron.*

FOREWORDS.

In view of the interest manifested and the efforts being made in these days by so many of America's sons and daughters—individually and in organized bodies—with reference to acquiring and perpetuating whatever information will tend to throw light not only on the general history of past times in this country, but on the lives and pedigrees of the men and women who were the makers of that history, it seems superfluous to offer any explanation or excuse relative to the why and wherefore of this present book.

The biographies of individuals make up the history of a country; and as many of the men and women whose virtues and deeds are sketched in the following pages did, or are doing, in their day and generation, their share towards making genuine and worthy history, it has been deemed right and proper that the stories of their lives should be embalmed in some permanent form.

The business of compiling biographies appears to be taking its place as one of the recognized industries of this country. Year by year new links are forged in that endless chain of "gold-brick" volumes constructed to gratify the vanities of the "contemporary famous men and women" exploited, but which are inflicted upon a long-suffering public primarily and principally for the profit of the enterprising discoverers and exhibitors of those "famous" persons. Of that class of books *this* is emphatically not one, for it is neither a hurried "scrape-up" of ill-arranged facts and fictions, nor has it been written and published as a pot-boiler.

Nearly thirty years ago I conceived the idea of gathering together all the items of historical and biographical interest which I could find relating to my Harvey, Nesbitt, Dixon, Jameson, Garretson, Urquhart and other lineal ancestors. Thenceforward, as opportunity offered and circumstances permitted, I gleaned from various and scattered, but trustworthy, sources a large amount of interesting information. Many in-

telligent, aged persons were corresponded with and interviewed; tomb-stone literature in innumerable grave-yards in the New England and Middle States was diligently, and often laboriously, studied; the musty offices of the keepers of still more musty public records were visited, and thousands of pages of original documents and manuscript volumes were carefully examined.

In my investigations along certain lines of the Harvey pedigree I received considerable aid from the results of the genealogical work done more than sixty years ago by Gen. Thomas William Harvey, and published, in part, in his "Reminiscences of the Harvey Family" mentioned on pages 700-704 *post*.

Some two or three years ago I determined to extend my investigations to such collateral branches of my ancestral trees as were within reaching distance, and to print the results of my genealogical and biographical labors. This determination necessitated a voluminous correspondence with many persons in all parts of the country.

Notwithstanding the fact that I worked faithfully and persistently to procure certain information which I believed to be in existence and which I deemed to be essential to the satisfactory completing of this present work, I partly failed in my efforts because of the apparent lack of interest in the subject manifested by some of those to whom my genealogical inquiries were addressed. "Confederacy is said to be the soul of juggling. Similarly, co-operation is the soul of genealogy."

I know there are some people who not only take no interest in pedigree building, but sneer at it. I must say that I have little regard for a man who honestly and truly does not care to know anything about his ancestors, and who decrys genealogical investigation as an idle pursuit, or as a matter of family pride or of personal and vulgar pretension. Such a man might properly adopt the words of the old song—

"Of all my father's family I like myself the best,
And if I am provided for, the De'il may take the rest."

"There is a wide difference between the laudable work of gathering up and preserving the records of your family, and the snobbish efforts to establish one's self as an American of

royal descent, or the fruitless hunting for fortunes which are either mythical or were left by ancestors who never existed." Genealogy in the light of sociology, and sociology in the light of genealogy are worthy of study, for human society, with all its circumstances, opinions, customs and laws ruling our present conditions and shaping our future destiny, is what it is in consequence of the actions and characters of those who have gone before us. There are no channels of knowledge at once more delightful to explore, and more profitable when explored, than the early sources, windings and branches of that family stream in which we find ourselves drifting.

Although I am well aware of the imperfections and shortcomings of this present book, I submit it to the public trusting that it will not prove "a continued renovation of hope and an unvaried succession of disappointment." However, as doctors are the worst judges of their own ailments, so are authors of their own works. It has been truthfully remarked that "if a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it; if a merchant makes a mistake, he never tells it; if a lawyer makes a mistake, he crawls out of it; but if an author makes a mistake, he prints it in a book for his readers to discover and find fault about."

In each of the genealogies contained in the following pages the names of all persons *bearing the family name* are numbered in consecutive and chronological order by the Arabic numerals 1, 2, 3, &c., printed in the left-hand margins of the pages. In addition, the children of each particular family are numbered in the order of their births by the Roman numerals i., ii., iii., &c. The numeral printed above and to the right (or, mathematically speaking, the *exponent*) of a name, indicates the generation of the person. A cross (+) before a marginal number indicates a continuance, farther on in the genealogy, of the record of the person (as head of a particular family, for example) to whose name the + is prefixed.

To illustrate these explanations we turn to marginal number 130, on page 63. It is a + number and is prefixed to "vii. ELISHA, b. 1758; d. 14 March, 1800." Turning now to family record "(130)" on page 93, we find "ELISHA HARVEY⁶ (*Benjamin*,⁵ *John*,⁴ *John*,³ *Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹)," which, paraphrased, reads: Elisha Harvey of the sixth generation was the son of Benjamin of the fifth generation, who was the son of John of the fourth, etc. Then follow, on page 94, the names of Elisha Harvey's children, numbered from i. to vii.—to which, of course, are prefixed

marginal numbers. By continuing this process any one of the lines descending from (130) Elisha Harvey may be traced.

The method of tracing the ancestors of any person named in the genealogy is as follows: "(190) BENJAMIN HARVEY" is recorded on page 138 as of the seventh generation from "Thomas¹," and as the son of "Elisha⁶." Searching for 190 in the marginal numbers we find it on page 94, and learn that Benjamin Harvey was the fourth child of "(130) Elisha Harvey." Turning to 130 in the marginal numbers (on page 63) we find that Elisha was the seventh child of "(74) Benjamin Harvey" (pages 62 and 63). Searching now for marginal number 74 we find it on page 47, prefixed to "vii. BENJAMIN, b. 28 July, 1722; d. 27 Nov., 1795," seventh child of (32) John Harvey. Hunting for marginal number 32, we find it on page 43, prefixed to John, first child of (13) John Harvey, who was the son of (5) Thomas of Taunton, Mass., and the grandson of (1) Thomas (see page 25) of Somersetshire, England.

O. J. H.

Wilkesbarré, Penn'a, Christmas-day, 1899.



PART I.

- (a.) SOME REMARKS CONCERNING SURNAMES.
 - (b.) AN ACCOUNT OF CERTAIN EARLY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
HARVEY FAMILY IN ENGLAND.
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“Your fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?”—*Zechariah, i: 5.*

As we build monuments and erect statues to preserve national memories, so family records deserve and should have a place in the domestic sanctum.

“We aim to know
If, long ago,
Our forbears honors carried,
And if they came
In time to fame,
And whom the maids they married.”

Emerson says of English names, “They are an atmosphere of legendary melody spread over the land; older than all epics and histories which clothe a nation, this undershirt sits close to the body.”

The study of the origin and meaning of names, especially of surnames, is a fascinating one, for it is a well-known fact that nearly every surname in the human nomenclature has some significance. There are surnames curious in spelling and in sound, others strange and surprising in derivation and in meaning, and some remarkable in all these respects; and in tracing these surnames back to their sources a strong light is often thrown on many old customs and forgotten usages of the past. Curious, indeed, are the histories of many of our surnames, and Christian names, too. Thus the very plebeian name of Snooks was once known as Sevenoaks; Doolittle and Toogood are Americanizations of the Huguenot-French names *De L'Hotel* and *Turgeaud*, while Howard is derived from *Hog-ward*, a swineherd. The familiar Walker, Tucker and Fuller were all engaged in cloth factories—the first treading out the cloth as it issued from the mill, the second storing it, and the last professing to clean it. The name Chaucer indicates the humble calling of whitening (chalking) leather breeches, while Thackeray's ancestors carried on the useful craft of thatching the roofs of cottages.

At first individuals had only single names. These names were sufficient until by natural increase people became aggregated in communities, and then several persons would be found bearing the same name. Hence arose the need of some additional means of designation.

Surnames did not exist in England before the time of Wil-

liam the Conqueror (A. D. 1066-'87), and they did not become generally hereditary until the thirteenth century. To establish them all kinds of methods were employed. Occupations, names of localities, and peculiarities of person, manner and character were all turned to account in order to supply a varied stock of names. A whole essay might be written on the subject of surnames derived from offices and trades, while the names derived from physical and mental peculiarities are so numerous that it is almost impossible to classify them. Perhaps the simplest and most direct growth of surnames arose from the practice of adding the father's name to that of the person described. Thus one John in a community would be known as the son of Thomas, and another John as the son of James; or in other words, John, Thomas' son, and John, James' son. Then the steps were easy to John Thomson and John Jameson. So John the son of Dick (Richard) came to be known as John Dickson or Dixon, and William the son of Jack (John) as William Jackson.* The prefixes *Fitz* (Norman French *fis*, from Latin *filius*=a son) and *de* (Latin and French=from, or down from) were similarly used; as Henry Fitz Hervey, or Henry the son of Hervey, and Hervé de Leon, or Harvey of Lyons.

If there is any meaning hidden away in the name-word HERVEY or HARVEY, or if there is any significance attached to its application to the first individuals who bore it, diligent investigation by the writer has failed to discover the facts. There is no doubt that the word is Norman,† and that its first use

*An English writer has framed a list of thirty surnames derived from William.

†Macaulay, Freeman, Froude and other English historians agree in testifying that the Normans were of those few races of men whose extraordinary mental and physical energies have exercised a profound and enduring influence over the world. They were a race of the same class as the Greek, the Roman or the Saracen, whose actions fill the pages of history, and will remain engrained on the memory of man as long as humanity itself endures.

The Norman race became seated in England in the eleventh century. It had become a matter of imperative necessity for Normandy to find some new outlet for its excessive population. This outlet was found in the conquest of England, completed in 1070, by William of Normandy; and thither accordingly rushed, in one vast tide of immigration, gentle and simple, baron and feudal tenant. Seven centuries have elapsed since the world has known the Normans in England under the form of a separate and distinct nationality. They have been for that space of time inextricably blended with other races in England. From the twelfth century distinctions of race in that country entirely disappear from the surface of history.

was not as a patronymic. The name has been indiscriminately and variously spelled Hervey, Hervy, Harvy, Harvie, Harvy and Harvey, in England, Ireland and America; but since about 1800 the form has been, with few exceptions, Harvey.

"Surnames are merely parts of general language, and they are generally subject to all those influences which affect language itself so materially. Surnames like other terms are liable to dialectical variation and to changes of every description. The vowels gradually change from broad to slender, and the reverse. Their consonants become replaced by other consonants. Sometimes pronunciation abbreviates them; at others it reverses the process and adds letters or even syllables."

With regard to the irregular spelling of names Mr. Lower, in his work on English surnames, remarks: "I have little doubt that what we now regard as irregularities in the orthography of our ancestors were by them considered ornamental—a species of taste somewhat akin to the fastidiousness in modern composition which as studiously rejects the repetition of words and phrases." "This view of the subject," says a reviewer, "only will account for the various spelling of surnames in early times. The same individual has been known to spell his name differently at different times; and, in some cases, this must have been done intentionally."

The writer of this has seen the same surname spelled two or three different ways on the same page of an ancient record or document.

Geoffry III., Viscount of Bourges (*Bituricensis*), a very ancient city of Berri a former province of France, rebuilt the Abbey of St. Ambrose, Bourges, A. D. 1012, and in 1037 was at war with the Lord of Chateau-Raoul. One of Geoffry's grandsons, Herveus de Bourges (Anglicized, Hervey of Bourges), accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and, as shown by Domesday Book, held in 1086 a great barony in Suffolk. His son Henry Fitz-Hervey (Henry the son of Her-

vey) witnessed a charter of Roger de Clare (*Monasticon Anglicanum*, I.: 731).

In the reigns of Richard I. and John, of England (1189—1216), Osbert Fitz-Hervey was one of the king's justiciars.

According to the Great Rolls of the Norman Exchequer William Herveus was in 1198 a landholder in Normandy. In 1199 he had emigrated to Surrey in England. It is said that at this time "probably several families of different origin bore the name, which had been Anglicized into Harvey and Harvie.

Amongst the Anglo-Normans who went over to Ireland from England in 1171 under "Strongbow" (Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke), was Hervé de Leon, or de Monte Marisco. He was a descendant of Robert Fitz-Harvey, or de Hervé, a valiant soldier who came into England with William the Conqueror, as appears by the chronicles of Normandy and England. Without doubt Hervé de Monte Marisco, or Harvey of Montmarsh, was the progenitor of the old and prominent families of Harvey, Harvy and Harvie which have long flourished on the Emerald Isle.

Henry, a son of Harvey of Montmarsh, remained in England and was in the wars with King Richard I. During the succeeding reign of King John he was held in much esteem by that monarch, as appears by the royal grant to him of the forestership of New Forest, Achilles Garth and other lands beyond the river Trent about the year 1203. [See Burke's "History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland," IV.: 507.]

From this Henry descended John Hervey of Risley in Bedfordshire, who was elected Knight of the Shire for the county of Bedford in 1386. The moated site of an ancient castle still remains at Thurleigh, in that county, which tradition assigns as the sometime residence of this John Hervey. In 1402 he was enabled by a license from King Henry IV. to found a collegiate church at Northill. He had two sons, John, his heir, and Peter, from whom descended the Northamptonshire Harveys—of which line was Sir Francis Harvey, Judge of the Common Pleas in the reign of James I. From the elder son and heir, John Hervey of Thurleigh, lineally descended

the Marquises of Bristol and the Baronets of Bathurst,* as well as the Harveys of Cole Park in the county of Wilts.

Of this latter family Robert Harvey was married about 1637 to Sarah — of Cole Park. The issue of this marriage was Audley (a cavalier in the reign of Charles I.), John and Hugh. Hugh inherited Cole Park and had issue John (b. 1668; d. 27 Feb., 1712). The following is from the inscription on the latter's monument in Malmesbury Abbey: "*Sub hoc marmore reponuntur excuvie mortales JOHANNIS HARVEY de Cole Park. * * * Nati Cantabrigiæ de familia ejusdem nominis in agro Bedfordiensi, non minus antiqua quam honorabili.*" * *

Prior to the reign of Henry VIII. (which began A. D. 1509) several families bearing the name Harvey, and said to be descended from a common ancestor, were settled in Somersetshire,† England; in which county at that time many manors were held (according to Domesday Book) under and by virtue of grants made by William the Conqueror to his brother Robert Earl of Morton, and to others of the King's Norman followers. [See "The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset," by the Rev. John Collinson, Bath, 1791.]

"By an inquisition taken at Langport 17 Oct., 1529, it ap-

* In the "History of Nottingham, New Hampshire," by the Rev. F. C. Cogswell (1878), it is stated on page 209: "Tradition says that all the Harveys in the United States descended from the Earl of Bristol in England, whose name was Harvey. His son came to this country, with other young noblemen, and purchased a tract of land embracing Taunton and Rehoboth, in Massachusetts. This young Harvey married an American girl, and so was disinherited by his aristocratic father in England."

† This statement was used by the author, without doubt, on some very airy fairy-tale which he had heard. Had he examined certain published records, well known and easily accessible, he would have learned that John Hervey, M. P., of Ickworth, co. Suffolk, was married first in 1687 (over fifty years after the advent in this country of William and Thomas Harvey of Taunton), was elevated to the Peerage as Baron Hervey in 1703, and 19 Oct., 1714, was created (first) Earl of Bristol.

It is possible, or may be true in fact, that the remote ancestors of John Hervey, the first Earl of Bristol, and Thomas Harvey of Somersetshire (the father of William and Thomas Harvey of Taunton, Mass.) were identical; but it is doubtful if there is any evidence in existence to prove the fact.

† SOMERSET is an important maritime county in the south-west of England. In length it is about eighty miles, and in breadth thirty-six, and has an area of 1640 square miles. Its population in 1891 was 484,336 souls. The principal cities and towns of the county are Bath, Wells, Taunton and Bridgwater. Somerset was the last home of Saxon freedom when Alfred took refuge at Athelney, defended by trackless marshes. In the wars of the Roses Somerset was in the main Lancastrian. In the wars of the Commonwealth it was chiefly Parliamentary, and the stout defence of Taunton first made famous the name of Admiral Blake.

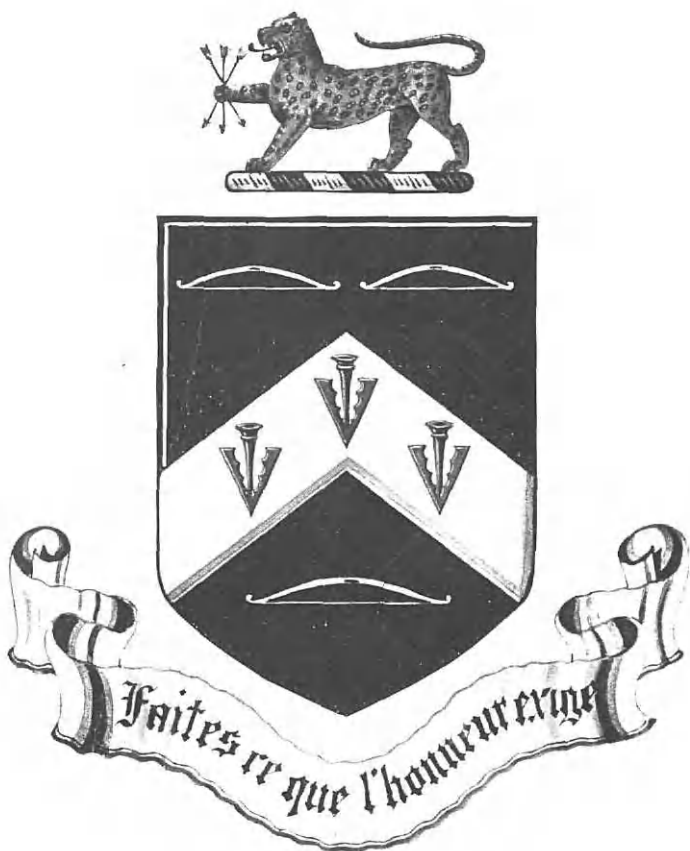
peared that Richard (b. about 1480), the son and heir of HUMPHREY HARVEY, d. 4 Jan., 1526, seized of one-third of the manor of Brockley (a small parish of Somersetshire, nine miles S. W. of the city of Bristol), 5 messuages, 1 cottage, 1 windmill, 1 dove-house, 5 gardens, 23 acres of arable, 15 of meadow, 88 acres of wood, and ten pence rent in Brockley, together with the advowson of the church—which premises were certified to be holden of the King as of his barony of Wigmore by knight's service. Nicholas Harvey, son and heir of Richard of Brockley, was then (1526) of the age of eleven years. * * *

"In the chancel floor of the church [which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is a small structure with a plain embattled tower containing one bell] there is this memorial: 'Here lieth the body of Judith, younger daughter of Nicholas Harvey, Esq., of this parish, who died the 29th Dec., 1652, aged 18 years.' * * * The arms of Harvey of Brockley were, *Sable*, a fesse *or*, between three squirrels sejant *argent*, cracking nuts *or*. Crest, a squirrel sejant *argent*, tail *or*, cracking a nut of the last." [See Collinson's "Somerset," II.: 120.]

Richard Harvey of Brockley, described as "son and heir of Humphrey Harvey," was the eldest child of the latter, whose youngest son was TURNER HARVEY, who was born about 1485, and, according to tradition and the "Reminiscences of the Harvey Family,"* became a noted archer and warrior.

It is recorded in these "Reminiscences," and in certain family documents, that in his time "Turner Harvey was the mightiest man with the longbow in all England, and that at his death there was no man in the country who could spring his bow." Because of his remarkable strength, his skill with the bow, and his bravery in battle, it is said that Turner became a favorite henchman of his Lord the King, Henry VIII. And it is further related that once, after a very sanguinary battle which ended in the capture by the King's soldiers of an important fortified town, Turner, who had been in the hottest places during the battle and had fought valiantly and effectively, was found to be missing by the King who was there in personal command of his soldiers.

* See pages 700-703 *post*.



ARMS BORNE BY TURNER HARVEY.

Sable, on a chevron between three longbows *argent*, as many pheons of the field.

CREST, a leopard *or*, langued *gules*, holding in paw three arrows *proper*.

MOTTO, *Faites ce que l'honneur exige*.

Fearing that Turner had been killed, and desiring to show due respect to his memory by giving his remains decent and honorable burial, the King caused the bodies of the dead soldiers on the field to be so placed that he might readily examine them and identify his dead favorite. But Turner was not dead, for he soon appeared with a pair of hams slung over his shoulders, he having been foraging about the town for provisions of which the troops were in great need.

The King, annoyed because of the trouble to which he had been put by supposing Turner to be dead, reproved the latter for his dereliction; but in recognition of the deeds of prowess performed on that bloody day by his chief archer, the King presented him not many days thereafter with an archer's shield or escutcheon of metal, upon the obverse of which were emblazoned three longbows, three pheons, or barbed arrow-heads, a motto in the French language—"Suytes ce que l'honneur vige"*—and the device of a leopard holding in one of his paws three shafts, or arrows,†

This escutcheon, together with the mighty bow of Turner Harvey, prized and preserved as heirlooms, were in the possession of some of the old warrior's descendants in Somersetshire certainly as late as the year 1640.

To Turner Harvey was born about 1510 a son who was named William. He resided in Somersetshire, and was appointed 18 June, 1536, Blue-mantle Pursuivant in-ordinary—a minor official of the Herald's College. In this capacity he accompanied his patron, William (afterwards Lord) Paget, on his embassy to France. About 1545 he was appointed by Henry VIII. to the office of Somerset Herald‡ which had just

* *Do ye what honor demands.*

† This act of the King may be considered as having been equivalent to a formal grant by the College of Herald's or by the King himself (as was his right) of armorial bearings. [Relative to this matter see note on page 18.]

‡ Many of the great nobility of England, before the reign of Edward III. (1327), retained in their suites *Heralds* who bore their names and proclaimed their titles, and superintended and regulated jousts, tournaments and public ceremonies. When the bearing of coat-armor was reduced to a system its supervision became one of the functions of the Herald's; but there were no officials who by royal authority decided, as a body, respecting rights of arms and claims of descent. This exclusive privilege, however, was granted by Edward III. to the Herald's as a body, and in 1483 the Herald's College was incorporated by Richard

been created by the King. [See Anstis' MSS. Collections, I. : 309, and Dallaway's "Heraldry," p. 88.]

4 Feb., 1550, William Harvey was appointed by Edward VI. Norroy King-of-Arms, and while holding this office he paid seven official visits to Germany. 7 June, 1557, Queen Mary deputed him to go to France to declare war; and 21 Nov., 1557, he was appointed by the Queen Clarendoux King-of-Arms—the duties of which office he performed until his

III. The College is presided over by the Earl Marshal (whose office is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk), and the other officers are Garter, Principal King-of-Arms; Norroy King-of-Arms (having jurisdiction over the counties or provinces north of the River Trent); Surrey, or Clarendoux, King-of-Arms (having charge of the provinces south of the Trent); six Heralds and four Pursuivants, or students.

It is said that the Heralds of early days contributed in no small degree to the literature of their age by their compositions both in prose and rhyme. They traveled into foreign countries, and saw the fashions of foreign tournaments; and as it was their duty to attend their masters in battle, they were enabled to record with fidelity the most important transactions on the field. It was customary to appoint none to this office but persons of address, discernment, experience, and some degree of education.

To ascertain and arrange bearings already used by different families was not the sole employment of the early Heralds, for they had obtained the privilege of inventing devices for those who had been newly advanced to consequence. As appears by the patent rolls the King himself sometimes interfered, and *armorial bearings were conferred or taken away by royal edict.* [See Dallaway's "Heraldry," p. 91.]

Genealogical documents of genuine authenticity are not confined to the archives of the Heralds' College. In the British Museum and many libraries are "visitations" of counties made at different periods, some original, and others copied from the Heralds' books. "A visitation of each county was decreed by the Earl Marshal and confirmed by warrant under privy seal. * * * A period must arrive when the inheritors both of honors and estates are no more; and collateral claimants are to be fought. In the lapse of years, and the confusion of events, such relations become obscure; and without a regular and impartial record where could satisfactory proof be obtained?" Hence visitations by the Heralds or the Kings-of-Arms, which were regularly made every twenty-five or thirty years to the various counties of England. The private gentry were so well convinced of the advantage of them that they gave every encouragement to the plan by liberal communications. By these visitations many not of noble origin, but possessed of considerable property, were brought into notice and procured entries of themselves as the founders of modern families.

In the last century a certain author amassed many thousand names with appropriate escutcheons separately described, to the majority of which no pretensions could be confirmed. Dallaway, writing in 1791, said: "It is curious to observe that many who are entirely ignorant of heraldry can produce their coat-of-arms preserved either upon furniture or seals, without being able to give any account by whom, or at what time, they were first inherited or assumed. Such being well satisfied with the arms they bear, as being beyond their memory and serving all purposes of distinction, are inclined to disparage the legal grant, and to contend against its exclusive sanction."

The earliest recorded "visitation" made to Somersetshire was in 1531, by Thomas Bennett, Clarendoux King-of-Arms. This was previous to the appointment of William Harvey as Somerset Herald, and, without doubt, prior to the presentation by King Henry to Turner Harvey of the escutcheon bearing the heraldic devices heretofore mentioned.

The next recorded "visitation" to Somersetshire was by Robert Cook, Clar. K-of-A., in 1523, at which time William Harvey, late Clarendoux, was dead, and Turner Harvey, his father, was either dead or very near death's door. For these reasons, therefore, it is believed that the armorial bearings of Turner Harvey, as heretofore described, were never recorded at the Heralds' College.



WILLIAM HARVEY,
Clarencieux King-of-Arms, 1554-67.

death.* This occurred in Oxfordshire 27 Feb., 1567, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was survived by several children, one of whom was William Harvey, born in Somersetshire about 1560.

This last-mentioned William was residing in 1630 in Bridgwater. This town (anciently Brugliā, Brugje, etc.) is a municipal borough and seaport town of Somersetshire, situated on both banks of the Parret River, twenty-nine miles S.W. of Bristol and eleven miles N.W. of Taunton. William the Conqueror granted the manor to one Walter de Douay, and its name thereupon became *Burgh-Walter*, of which Bridgwater is a mere corruption. According to Collinson's "Somerset" (III. : 75-82) "the place has been very large and populous, but frequently diminished by conflagrations and other causes. Leland, who visited it about the year 1538, informs us that in the memory of people then living there had fallen to ruin and fore-decay upwards of 200 houses.

"The arms of the town, as expressed on a town piece dated 1666, consisted of a castle with three towers standing on a bridge over a river. The remains of the castle to which these arms bear allusion stand [1791] on the west side of the quay. Originally the castle was a very large and noble structure, the government whereof was always vested in persons of the highest eminence and distinction." It was built about the year 1202 by William Briwere, who also began the foundations of the bridge over the Parret, and made the haven; both of which were completed in the time of Edward I. (1272-1307) by Sir Thomas Trivet.

William Briwere, after many benefactions to the town of Bridgwater, and raising it from a small to a very flourishing place, died in 1227 and was succeeded by William his son.

* The accompanying picture of William Harvey, representing him wearing the insignia, or regalia, of his office—a crown, and a tabard embroidered with the arms of his Sovereign—is a reproduction of a photographic copy of a colored engraving in Dallaway's "Heraldry" (page 179), edition of 1793.

In early days certain concessions made by the College of Heraldry were signed by the Garter, or by the Clarencieux, to which were added his own seal and that of his office. The initial letter of the preamble, or grant, was very delicately illuminated with a portrait of the Garter, or Clarencieux, properly habited, and in the margin were the armorial bearings of the grantee superbly emblazoned.

The colored engraving of William Harvey in Dallaway's "Heraldry," as above mentioned, is said to be a facsimile of an illuminated initial T appearing in an original grant conferred in 1560, and now preserved in the College of Heraldry.

Many years later the manor and castle of Bridgwater having passed to the crown, King Charles I., by letters patent dated 11 July, 1626, granted the same to Sir William Whitmore, Knt., and George Whitmore, Esq., and their heirs and assigns. In 1630 the Whitmores sold the manor and castle, and divers messuages, lands and tenements in the parishes of Haygrove, Durleigh, Chilton, &c., to Henry Harvey, Esq., son of William Harvey of Bridgwater, hereinbefore mentioned (page 19).

In 1638 Henry Harvey, the proprietor, converted the old gate-house of the castle into a mansion of the form of the letter B, and five years later he leased the castle to King Charles I., who installed Col. Edmund Wyndham as Governor. Forty guns were mounted on the walls—which were in most parts fifteen feet thick—and all the fortifications were regular and strong. The moat was thirty feet wide and of great depth, and every tide filled it with water.

At this time the Civil War between the King and the Long Parliament was in progress. Colonel Wyndham bravely defended the castle for a considerable time against the Parliament army under command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, till at length, the eastern part of the town and several houses in the western part being fired by grenades and hot shot from the garrison, and much blood being shed among the inhabitants, and their property destroyed, the castle (the greater portion of which had been almost leveled to the ground and demolished by the assaults of the besiegers) was surrendered 22 July, 1645—thirty-eight days after the battle of Naseby, which utterly annihilated the King's cause.

The town was delivered up on the following day, and about 1,000 officers and soldiers, besides gentlemen and clergy, were made prisoners. In the town the victors captured 44 barrels of gunpowder, 1,500 arms, 44 pieces of ordnance, jewels, plate, and goods of much value which had been sent thither from all the adjacent parts of the country for security—the Governor having declared that the castle was impregnable against all the force that could be brought against it.

Some time after the surrender of the castle Henry Harvey, its owner, prepared and presented a memorial to Parliament.

From a copy of that document, preserved by the memorialist's descendants, the following extract has been made:

"MR. HARVYE'S LOSSES SUSTEYND BY THE KING'S GOVERNOR.

"20 dwelling-houses and 30 gardens pulled downe and layed wast; Mr. Harvye's inheritance. 1 fayre pigeon-howe, built all with stone, pulled down and layed wast. 1 barne, and 2 stables, burnt to the ground by him [the Governor] uppon storminge of the towne; land of inheritance. 150 bushels of corn burnt by him. Mr. Harvye's dwelling-howe battered by him [the Governor] uppon the storminge of the towne, that 200 pounds will hardly repayer yt as yt was before. The goods and howseholde stuff of the castle which he ought to have restored, all lost, being worth 100 marks at the least: the profits of £. xl. a yeare of his lands taken by vyolence from him by the governor for 2 yeares. 50 commandes and other soldyers quartered uppon him contrary to a noate under his owne hande. 80 l. rent due for the castle for two yeares. 15 l. lent him owte of purse. 3 thousand hogsheads of the castle lyme solde and employed by him, 1 fatt oxwch he agreeede to pay 9 l. for. 3 other fatt oxen appoynted at 50 l. XX^{vi} marks debt lost to Mr. Harvye by setting at liberty one Thomas Hill, being arrested uppon a lawful process. One Thomas Pacon arrested for taking and dryvinge away of 18 sheepe of Mr. Harvye's, sett at liberty by the governor and all lost."

In 1791 the owner of the manor and ruined castle of Bridgewater was Robert Harvey, M. D., sometime fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, and a descendant of Henry Harvey aforementioned.

THOMAS HARVEY, a great-grandson of Turner Harvey (page 16), and a younger brother of Henry the owner of Bridgewater manor, was born in Somersetshire about the year 1585—which was not many years after the death of Turner, who had lived to a great age.

The home of Thomas was at Ashill (see page 29, *post*), a small village pleasantly situated on rising ground three miles west of Ilminster and nine miles east of Taunton, in Somersetshire. The village probably derived its name from the large number of ash trees that at one time grew in that locality, which constituted part of the great forest of Neroche. In Domesday Book the name of the place is written Aiselle, and is there said to be held by Robert Earl of Morton, being one of the many manors in Somersetshire which he obtained of his brother William the Conqueror. In 1791 the parish of Ashill contained one church, 55 houses and 320 inhabitants.

When, in the eleventh century, the Normans overran Eng-

land, they began to seat themselves chiefly in Surrey, and Kent, adjoining counties in the south-easternmost of the conquered Isle.

As noted on page 14, there were Anglo-Norman Harveys in Surrey as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century. In Kent there were Harveys settled at Eythorne early in the fifteenth century, and later at Eastry and Cowden—all sprung from the same stock; and at about the beginning of the sixteenth century William Harvey, son of Humphrey and brother of Turner, mentioned on page 16, was settled at Folkestone in Kent. It is quite probable that Humphrey Harvey was originally of Kent—but this cannot now be determined.

William Harvey of Folkestone, abovementioned, had a son Thomas, who had a son Thomas (b. about 1550; d. 12 Jan., 1623), who, in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth was described as a "yeoman of Folkstone in Kent." He was married (1st) to — Jenkins, and (2d) to Joane, daughter of Thomas Halke, who bore him seven sons and two daughters.

The eldest of these nine children was Dr. William Harvey (b. at Folkestone 1 April, 1578), noted as the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. He was cotemporaneous with Thomas Harvey of Ashill (see page 21), their fathers being second cousins. Doctor Harvey died 3 June, 1657, without issue.

Daniel Harvey, a brother of Doctor William, settled about 1651 at Combe, in Surrey, and from him descended the Harveys of Combe-Nevile. The Harveys of Chickwell, or Chigwell, in Essex, descended from Sir Eliab Harvey (b. 1589; d. 27 May, 1661), a younger brother of Doctor William and Daniel. The last male heir of this line was Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, G. C. B., of Rolls Park, Chigwell, who died in 1830.

For an interesting sketch of Dr. William Harvey, and his place of sepulture—"The Harvey Chapel," at Hempstead, in Essex—prepared for this book by Mrs. Charles T. Harvey, see Part IV., *post*.

PART II.

GENEALOGIES.

“Happy he who remembers his progenitors with pride, who relates with pleasure to the listener the story of their greatness, of their deeds, and, silently rejoicing, sees himself linked to the end of this goodly chain!”

—*Goethe, in “Iphigenia in Taurus.”*

NOTE.—For an explanation of the figures and symbols used in these genealogies see the final paragraphs of the Forewords, page 7.

HARVEY

(1) **THOMAS HARVEY** (see page 21 *ante*) died in Somersetshire prior to 1647, as is shown by the “will of Agnes Clarke of Ayshill [Ashill], Somerset, widow.” [See (4.) **WILLIAM HARVEY**.² *post.*] The name of the wife of (1) Thomas Harvey is not known. His children, so far as can be ascertained, were as follows:

- + 2. i. —, a daughter. b. about 1610.
- 3. ii. **JAMES**, b. about 1612.
- + 4. iii. **WILLIAM**, b. about 1614; d. 1691.
- + 5. iv. **THOMAS** b. 1617; d. 1651.

About the time of the birth of Thomas Harvey’s first child King James’ declaration that he would make all men conform to the established church, or drive them out of England, was having its due effect. Some of his subjects—known as Dissenters and Puritans—were not long in coming to the conclusion that each body of Christians had a right to form a religious society of its own wholly independent of the State. To those who thus thought the names Independents and Separatists were applied; and as early as 1608 a body of these Independents, under their spiritual leader John Robinson, resolved to leave England for Holland, where all men were at that time free to establish societies for the worship of God in their own manner. With much difficulty and danger they managed to escape to Holland and after remaining there upwards of twelve years a part of them succeeded in obtaining from King James the privilege of emigrating to America. A London trading company, which was sending out an expedition for fish and furs, agreed to furnish the Pilgrims passage by the *Mayflower* though on terms so hard that the exiles said the “conditions were fitter for thieves and bond-slaves than honest men.”

In 1620 these wanderers, or Pilgrims, set forth for this New World beyond the sea, which they hoped would redress the wrongs of the Old. They came to find in this

new far Western Continent a home where they might enjoy that toleration and freedom denied them in the land of their birth. They came

**“To seek a home and rest;
A rest from Europe’s wild turmoil,
A home of peace and love.”**

Landing at Plymouth in Massachusetts they established a colony on the basis of “equal laws for the general good.” Ten years later John Winthrop, a Puritan gentleman of wealth, followed with a small company and settled Salem and Boston.

The great immigration into New England under the Massachusetts Bay charter, which began in 1630, continued for a period of ten years or more, or until the cessation in England of persecution for non-conformity. It is estimated by Hutchinson, the eminent historian of the Massachusetts Colony that during this period 20,000 persons came to these shores. “It was not the peasantry of Great Britain, nor her paupers, nor her fortune hunters that founded New England. It was her staunch yeomanry, her intelligent mechanics, her merchants, her farmers, her middle classes—and of devout women not a few—whose enlarged vision beheld a realm of freedom beyond the ocean, and whose independent spirits disdained the yoke of oppression, were it to be imposed either on the soul or the body.”

During the first few years of the Massachusetts Colony Dorchester (the oldest town in the Bay, but now included within the municipal limits of Boston and constituting the 16th Ward of the city) was its most important town ;* and, among the mass of immigrants who landed upon the shores of Massachusetts from all parts of England in 1630, the first settlers of Dorchester may be regarded as the special delegation of the southwestern counties of England, among which is Somersetshire.

* “ In the old first meeting-house of the Dorchester plantation was held the first town meeting in America —A. D. 1630.

(2) — HARVEY² daughter of (1) Thomas Harvey, and who was born in Somersetshire about 1610, was married in England to Anthony Slocum, presumably of Somersetshire. She came with her husband to America about 1636, and it is believed that they settled at Dorchester. Anthony was one of the forty-six “first and ancient purchasers” in 1637 of Taunton, Mass. (see (4) William Harvey, *post*], where he resided from 1638 to 1662, when, having united with the Society of Friends, he disposed of his rights in Taunton and removed with his family to that part of New Plymouth incorporated later under the name of Dartmouth township. He and one Ralph Russell were the first settlers there.

A fragment of a letter written by Anthony at Dartmouth (the date is torn off, but it was probably about 1670) to his “brother-in-law William Harvey in Taunton” has been preserved. In it is this paragraph: “Myself, wife and sons, and daughter .Gilbert who hath four sons, remember our respects and loves, and my sons are all married.”

The children of Anthony and — (*Harvey*) Slocum were:

- i. GILES, born about 1635 in Somersetshire; died in Rhode Island in 1682.
- ii. EDWARD.
- iii. A daughter who married John Gilbert and had four sons who were living in Dartmouth, Mass., in the latter part of the 17th century.
- iv. JOHN born in Taunton 1642, and died there in March, 1651.
- v. —, a son, born about 1644. *

It is said that (i.) Giles Slocum “was the common ancestor of all the Slocums whose American lineage has been found to date from the 17th century.”

(4) **WILLIAM HARVEY**,² (*Thomas*¹), was born in Somersetshire, England, about 1614. Accompanied by his brother Thomas he came to America in 1636, and settled at Dorchester. In 1637 he was one of the company of forty-six “first and ancient purchasers,” so called, who, “feeling much straitened for want of room,” purchased from Massasoit, the chief

* In the division of Taunton lands made 28 Dec., 1659, among the “first purchasers,” the records indicate that the family of Anthony Slocum then consisted of six persons — who were himself, his wife and four children; his son John having died in 1651.

sachem of the Wampanoag tribe of Indians, whose seat was at Mount Hope, the Indian title to Cohannet, lying thirty-two miles south of Boston, in the colony of New Plymouth.

“In the Summer of 1638,” says Winthrop, “there came over (from England) twenty ships and at least 3000 persons, so as they were forced to look out new plantations.” Thereupon the proprietors of Cohannet removed from Dorchester to their new plantation. As a number of these proprietors had come to America from the ancient town of Taunton, and its neighborhood, in Somersetshire, they gave to their new purchase on the 3 March, 1639, the name of Taunton—” in honor and love to our dear native country, * * and owning it a great mercy of God to bring us to this place, and settling of us, on lands of our own bought with our money in peace, in the midst of the heathen, for a possession for ourselves and for our posterity after us,” as they afterwards declared.*

William Harvey’s name appears in the list of original proprietors. [See Baylies’ “Old Colony Memoirs,” I.: 286.] He was the owner of eight shares in the new purchase.

The first recorded marriage occurred in the new settlement* 8 Nov. 1638, and in the following Spring the second marriage took place. It was that of William Harvey, and is recorded upon the court records of New Plymouth thus: “At a Court of Assistants William Harvey and Joane Hucker of Cohannet were maryed the 2 of Aprill 1639.” At that time marriage was quite an undertaking, since both parties must travel to the town of Plymouth if inhabitants of Plymouth Colony, or to Boston if inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and have the ceremony performed by the Governor or one of the magistrates.**

*At a later date, when the Colony of Massachusetts was divided Into counties, another Somersetshire name- Bristol— was selected for the county of which Taunton was to be, and as, the shire-town.

In the south-western pert of this county is the town of Somerset.

The ancient town of Bridgewater (another Somersetshire name with an “e” Inserted in the middle of it) was the first interior settlement in the county of Plymouth, Mass. It adjoined Taunton, was Incorporated In 1656, and embraced within its limits the four towns now known as Bridgewater, North, East, and West Bridgewater.

** Ministers of the gospel were not allowed to solemnize marriages In the early colonial days. The Puritans had firmly implanted in the social soil of New England the strict Protestant principle that marriage is purely a civil rite. Throughout all New England previous to 1680 the marriage rite was performed by magistrates, or by persons specially empowered by the colonial authorities. Hutchinson supposes that in Massachusetts there was no instance

In the latter part of 1639, or early in 1640, William Harvey and his wife removed to Boston, where they remained until 1646—during which period four children were born to them. (See *The N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.*, II.: 189, and VIII.: 38, 350.) The family then returned to Taunton.

In 1648 William was one of the heirs named in the “will of Agnes Clark of Ayshill [Ashill], Somerset, widow.” The will was executed 20 Oct., 1647, and proved 10 May, 1648, and from it the following paragraphs have been taken:

* * **“I give and bequeath unto William Harvey the son of Thomas Harvey deceased, my kinsman now in New England, eighteen pounds, being parcel of thirty-five pounds which is owing unto me by Richard Parker of Ayshill upon his bond, which sum is to be paid as soon as it can be recovered, if he shall come to demand it at any time within four years; but if he come not then my will is that William Harvey the son of James Harvey shall have the said money at such time as he shall be of lawful age to give a discharge.**

“I give to the said William, son of James Harvey, fifteen pounds parcel of the said thirty-five pounds, when of age. * *

“I give and bequeath unto William Harvey in New England all my household stuff during his life, if he come to claim it; and after his decease to remain in the house to the use of James Harvey his brother, and the said James to make use of it until William his brother shall come to claim it.” * * * (See “Genealogical Gleanings in England,” *New Engl. Hist. & Gen. Rvg.*, XLVI.: 453.1

“At an orderly town-meeting warned by the constable,” and held in Taunton 23 Dec., 1659, it was voted that there should be “a general division of land to every inch, and to whom rights of division shall belong”; and it was agreed that the apportionment should be made upon the following plan: “two acres to the bead.* two acres to the Shilling,** and two acres to the lot.***

of a marriage by a clergyman during the existence of their first charter—that is to say, previous to 1684.

It was not until 1692 that the Provincial statute provided that “every Justice of the Peace within the county where he resides, and every settled minister in any town, shall and are hereby respectively empowered and authorized to solemnize marriages.”

* Each member of the family of a proprietor or holder of a right in the purchase was regarded as a “head.” An unmarried man was “to be looked upon as two heads.”

t Refers to the tax or rate levied in shillings against every inhabitant by the duly appointed “raters” or “listers.”

** The “home” lot which each of the “first purchasers” took possession of, and which was charged against Rains as an advancement.

In the list of those who participated in this distribution of Taunton lands the name of William Harvey appears, and he is charged with a “rate” of fourteen shillings and credited with seven “heads”—himself, his wife and five children. According to the plan of apportionment “two acres to the head” gave him fourteen acres, and “two acres to the shilling” twenty-eight acres. Adding the “two acres to the lot” made a total of forty-four acres—which was the quantity of land William Harvey received. [See “Quarter-Millennial Celebration of Taunton,” 1889, p. 243.]

His “home” lot was on the north side of what is now Cohannet street, between what is known as Taunton Green (formerly the town’s commons or training-field), and Mill River. A description of the lot is to be found in Taunton Prop. Rec., IV.:59, &c.

In 1661 William Harvey was Excise Commissioner. (Sec Plym. Records, XI.: 133.) In 1664 he was a Representative to the General Court. This latter office he held again in 1677.

The law requiring towns in Plymouth Colony to elect selectmen, and giving them many judicial powers and duties, was passed in 1665, and the first “Select Men” chosen in Taunton under that law were William Harvey and four others—who were approved by the General Court 5 June, 1666. [See Plym. Col. Rec., IV.: 124.] In 1666 and ‘7, and in 1671 and other years later, William Harvey was a selectman. In January, 1669, he was one of ten men chosen by the town “to draw [up] a list of the purchasers or free inhabitants” in Taunton.

He was one of a committee of seven appointed 2 Sept., 1672, to manage for the “free inhabitants” the purchase of a certain tract of land from “Philip, alias Metacum, Chief Sachem,” who was the son and successor of Massasoit, heretofore mentioned, and is known in history as King Philip, the most wily and sagacious Indian of his time. The committee immediately attended to their duty, and soon obtained from Philip, in consideration of £143, a deed for a tract of land “lyeing three miles along ye Great River,” and extending westerly four miles.

The year 1675 brought with it the gloom and horror of an Indian War. After nearly forty years of quiet, following the

vindictive struggle with the Pequots, the Colonies were terror-struck with the news that a wide-spread combination of Warnpanoags, Narragansetts and other tribes of savages had been formed under the leadership of King Philip with the design of exterminating the white race from the land.

The first overt act of hostility by Philip was committed on Sunday, 24 June, 1675, when several houses were burned and men slaughtered at Swanzey, about twelve miles from Taunton. During the Summer the principal seat of the war was in the interior of Massachusetts, and from its central position Taunton was the chosen rendezvous of the troops from Plymouth, Boston, and elsewhere. For the same reason it was a constant point of attack by the savages, and several of its dwellings were consumed and their inmates butchered. In the Spring of 1676 the danger of the entire destruction of the village was so imminent that the Cape towns invited the people of Taunton to take up their abode with them until the war should be ended. The offer was declined in a remarkable letter "subscribed in the name of the town" by William Harvey and three other inhabitants. The following paragraphs are from the letter, which is printed in full on page 325 of the "Quarter Millennial Celebration of Taunton":

*** * * Our sins are already such as might render our friends (did they know us) afraid to entertain us; and what can we expect as the issue of such an addition thereunto, but that the hand of the Lord would follow us, and find us out withersoever we fled. * * * The Lord do with us as seemeth good in His sight. Here we have sinned, and here we submit ourselves to suffer, except the Lord's Providence, and order or advice of Authorities, should plainly determine us to removall. * * * We are willing, if it may be judged convenient by you, to secure some of our cattle in your parts, that they may be no booty or succor to the enemy. if the Lord spare them so long as that we may have opportunity to convey them, in which we desire your speedy advice. And beseeching you not to cease to pray for us that the Lord would heal our backslidings, and prepare us for what measure of the cup of His indignation it may seem good to Him to order us to drink."***

In March 1677, "William Harvey of Taunton" received £10

* See sketch of JOHN HARVEY Part III., *post* for further references to King Philip's or the Narragansett War.

from contributions made by “Christians in Ireland” for the relief of those “impoverished by the late Indian War.”*

Assonet Neck, a peninsula about two miles long and less than one broad, lying near Taunton and belonging to the Indians, having been seized by the Colony to pay the expenses of the Indian Wars, was ordered to be sold by the General Court in July, 1677. In the following November Constant South-worth, the Colony Treasurer, conveyed the land to William Harvey and five other Taunton men; and in 1682 the tract was annexed to and made a part of Taunton.

In January, 1678, William Harvey was named as the first member of a committee of seven of the inhabitants of Taunton appointed to regulate the settlement of lands, and to attend to the confirmation of titles to purchasers and the ratification of supposed lost grants and town orders.

About this period, and during some years later, William’s name appears often in connection with important affairs of the town; which indicates that he continued to be a man of character and influence in the community.

In 1689 Maj. Win. Bradford having made some claim to all the territory comprehended within the limits of Taunton, the town paid him £20 for his alleged rights, and he gave a deed of release and confirmation to John Poole, William Harvey, Thomas Harvey, Sr., Thomas Harvey, Jr., and others, “proprietors.” [See original deed in possession of the Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton.]

William Harvey’s death occurred at Taunton in the Summer of 1693. As the name of his wife is not mentioned in his will it is supposed that her death took place some time before. The following is a copy of his will taken from the Bristol county (Mass.) Probate Records, Book I., page 41:

“In ye Name of God Amen, I WILLIAM HARVEY being growne to a considerable age through ye patience of God and now being sick and weak. in Body though of sound memory & judgemt blessed be God Doe make & constitute this my last Will & Testamt.

“*Imp^l*. Doe commit my Soule to ye Lord Jesus Christ my Redeemer in hopes of acceptance thro free Grace & my Body to be Decently buried

* See *The New Engl. Hist. & Gen. Reg.*, II.: 245 and 8.

by my Execr. in hopes of a joyfull Resurrection through Christ our Lord —

“*Secondly* to my son Thomas Harvey I give ye house and Land he lives upon from ye River up to ye Highway & another parcell at ye higher end of my Land that runnech home to Joseph Willis Land bounded against my other lands by a small white oake by y’ side next ye Cart path on ye Swampe side by a Tree y^t lyes along & so home to Joseph Willis his land. Also to Thomas I give three score acres of land lying by Three mile River Bridge. Also a Lott of meadow at Scaddin’s should be about four acres. Also one half of my late fifty acre Division lying easterly from ye three mile River. All s^d parcells of Land to be my son s^d Thomas Harvey & his heirs and assigns forever.

“*Thirdly* to my son Jonathan the remainder of this my home lott at Towne with ye house thereon & Barne to Jonathan also all my Land upland and meadow lying up by Three mile River on ye Easterly side thereof & a small parcell of meadow lying by Winnicunnitt Ponds, a small quantity of meadow lying at ye Brooke called Rumford Brooke with all my share of Land y^t is called ye North Purchase. Also to Jonathan ye other half of my late fifty acre Division.

“*Fourthly* to ye children of my son Joseph Harvey Deceased a parcell of land Lying at a place called ye streights being about eight acres more or less, & another parcell of Land being about nine acres more or less lying near a place called ye Wolfe Pitt swamp—the s^d parcells to be equally Divided among the children of my s^d son Joseph. Also the meadow at ye west side of three mile River to ye s^d children of my son Joseph.

“*Fifthly* to Nathaniel Thare, Junr I give a parcell of land about or three acres lying at ye Norwest from ye meadow which we usually mow at three mile River.

“*Sixthly* — my comon Rights and all future Divisions to be my two Sons Thomas & Jonathan to be equally between.

“*Seventhly* all ye rest of my movable estate I give unto my Son Jonathan whom I Doe hereby Constitute ye sole Exec^r of this my last Will & Testam^t who is to receive any Debts due to me & to pay what is due from me. in Witsesse hereof I ye s^d William Harvey have hereunto sett my hand and Seal this twelfth Day of June sixteen hundred Ninety one.”

“Signed & sealed in

WILLIAM HARVEY.” [L.S.]

presence of us

“JOSEPH + WILLIS”

his marke

“HENRY HODGES”

“SAMUEL DANFORTH”

Children of William and Joanna (*Hucker*) Harvey:

- + 6. i. ABIGAIL, b. 25 April 1640; d. 20 Aug., 1691.
- + 7. ii. THOMAS, b. 18 Dec., 1641; d. 172S.
- + 8. iii. EXPERIENCE, b. 4 March 1654; married (II) Thomas. *q. v.*
- + 9. iv. JOSEPH, b. 8 Dec., 1645; d. 1691.
- + 10. v. JONATHAN, b. 1647; d. 1691.

NOTE.—I deem it proper and necessary, at this point, to make some references to a genealogy of certain branches of the Harvey family to be found in a "History of Sutton, New Hampshire," published a few years ago by Mrs. Augusta Harvey Worthen.

The author says. (Page 745): "Thomas and William Harvey, brothers, were in this country previous to 1640. Thomas married in 1643 Elizabeth, daughter of James Wall, of Hampton, and resided in Hampton and Amesbury. William married Joan —, and in 1639 was living in Plymouth. He removed to Taunton. * * *

"Children by first wife:

- "i. ABIGAIL, h. 25 Apl., 1640.
- "ii. THOMAS, b. 14 Dec., 1641.
- "iii. EXPERIENCE, b. 10 Mar., 1644. (Should be 4. She was baptized the 10th.)
- "iv. JOSEPH, b. 4 Dec., 1645. (Should be 8. He was baptized the 14th.)

" His wife Joan died in 1649, and he married, 2d, Martha Slocum, sister to Anthony Slocum. * * *

" Children by second wife:

- "v. WILLIAM, b. 27 Aug., 1651.
- "vi. THOMAS, b. 16 Aug., 1652.
- "vii. JOHN, b. 5 Feby., 1655.

"William the father died 15 Aug., 1658, and his widow married Henry Tewksbury 10 Nov., 1659. It is believed that (vi.) Thomas and (vii.) John are the Thomas and John Harvey found on the early Amesbury records. * * * From (vii.) John Harvey the descent is clearly traced to the Harveys of Nottingham. Northwood, Warner and Sutton [New Hampshire]." * * * *

It is very certain, I think, that the Thomas first named by Mrs. Worthen, and who married Elizabeth Wall was not the Thomas who was settled at Cohannet or Taunton in 1638. and was not the brother of William who "married Joan" (Hucker).

As we have shown on page 28 ante, William, the first, resided at Cohannet and not at Plymouth when he was married in 1639 to Joane Hucker; and soon thereafter he and his wife removed temporarily to Boston, where within the next six years four of their five children were born. They then returned to Taunton, where in 1647 their fifth child was born. The whole family continued to reside in Taunton for many years.

Mrs. Worthen says William's wife Joane died in 1649 and he married (3d) Martha Slocum. She bases this statement, without doubt, upon what Savage says in his "Genealogical Dictionary," viz: "And it is supposed the same man [i. e., William of Boston, 1640-'5, whose wife was Joane] by wife Martha had:

- WILLIAM, b. 27 Aug., 1651.
- THOMAS (again),* b. 16 Aug., 1652.
- JOHN, b. 5 Feby., 1655.

*ii. Thomas. b. 18 Dec., 1641, son of William and Joanna (Hucker) Harvey, was alive at this date, and it is hardly probable that another son would be named Thomas when there was already one bearing that name among the children of the family.

The facts in the case are these: In 1650 there was residing in Boston a certain William Harvey, who was married in that year to Martha Copp, daughter of William Copp, of Boston, cordwainer. They became the parents of four children: i. William, b. 27 Aug., 1651; ii. Thomas, b. 16 Aug., 1652; iii. John, b. 5 Feby., 1654; iv. Mary, b. 1656 or '7. In 1654, the first three of these children were baptized in Boston. (See "Report of the Record Comrs. of Boston." pp. 46 and 49.]

William the father died 15 Aug., 1658. (See "Report of the Record Comrs.," p. 66.) His widow Martha married Henry Tewksbury 10 Nov., 1659. [See "Report of Record Comrs.," p. 72.]

William Copp, father of Martha (*Copp*) (*Harvey*) Tewksbury, died in 1662, and his will was probated 31 October. He named therein his "daughter Tewksbury" and grandchildren William, Thomas, John and Mary Harvey. [See *New Engl. Hist. & Gen. Reg.*, XLVIII.: 459.]

In commenting upon the will of Agnes Clark (mentioned on page 29 *ante*) the editor of the *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* said (Vol. XLVI., p. 453): "Savage gives two persons by the name of William Harvey who were then [1647] in New England. One was of Boston and had by wife Joan. * * *. A person of this name, probably the same, by wife Martha had * * *. Time other William was of Plymouth [*sic* 7]; married Joanna, 1639; removed to Taunton. Query: May not time Plymouth man be the same as the Boston man, and the Taunton man be a different person?"

I think it is very clearly proved by the public records herein referred to, and by other records, that there was no William Harvey residing at Plymouth in 1639, amid that the two Williams "then in New England" were: (1) William of Taunton, whose wife was Joanna Hucker, and (2) William of Boston, who married Martha Copp.

(5) **THOMAS HARVEY**,² (*Thomas*¹), born in Somersetshire, England, in 1617, came with his brother William to Dorchester, Mass., in 1636. [Sec page 26 *ante*.] Two years later he was settled at Cohannet, as is evidenced by the following deposition recorded in Plymouth Colony Records, Deeds, Vol. I., p.38:

"The deposition of Thomas Harvey of Cohannet yeoman aged xxj yeares or thereabout (taken before Thomas Prince, gent., Goyr., the eight day of Nov. in the xiiij yeare of his Maj^y Reigne of England 1638).

"The said Thomas Harvey deposeth and sayth, That he this deponent having a bond or writing under the hand and scale of Walter Knight, Carpenter, whereby the said Walter Knight stood endepsted in the sume of five pounds sterling unto Mr. Christopher Derby, which was paid for his passage over, for which five Pounds is to be payed unto Mr. Richard

Derby here, as this deponent was reading the same (at sd Knights re-quest) in the ship as they came over, the said Walter Knight snatched the said bond or writing out of this deponents hand and immediate! tore the same an pieces.”

Thomas Harvey was not one of the “first and ancient purchasers” of Cohannet (one reason for this being that he was under twenty-one years of age when the purchase was made), but between 1639 and 1642 he and thirteen others were adraitted as “proprietors of Taunton” upon the payment of twelve shillings each; by virtue of which payment, it was voted, the new proprietors—known as “12-shilling men”—had “and shall have a right *in future* divisions of land.”

In 1643, by order of the General Court, a list of “all the males able to beare Armes from xvj Yeares old to 60 yeares, within the seurall Townships,” was made. Taunton’s list (see Plym. CoL Rec., VIII.: 195) contains fifty-four names, and the only Harvey in the list is “Thom Harvey.” (His brother William was at this time living in Boston.)

Thomas was married about 1642 to Elizabeth Andrews (born in England in 1614), sister of Henry Andrews* of Taunton.

Thomas Harvey died in Taunton in 1651, aged thirty-four years; and a year or two later his widow was married to Francis Street of Taunton, to whom she bore a daughter named Mary, who was living in Taunton in 1724, unmarried. Francis Street died early in 1665 (William Harvey was one of the appraisers of his estate in June, ‘65), and on the ioth of the following December the widow Elizabeth was married (3d time) to Thomas Linkon, or Lincoln, the Taunton miller, whose grist.mill (built in 1652 or ‘3) stood on the west side of Mill River, between the present Cohannet and Winthrop streets.

* HENRY ANDREWS was included in the list of freemen, from Cohannet dated 7 March, 1636; was one of the purchasers of Taunton in 1637; Was one of the Seven men admitted end sworn as freemen 4 Dec., 1638; was one of the Deputies to the General Court in 1639 when the town was first organized, and also in 1643, ‘4, ‘7 and ‘9. He built the first meeting-house in Taunton, in payment for Which (in whole or in part) the town conveyed so him the “calves’ pasture” in 1647.

He died at Taunton in 1653, and in his will (dated 13 March, 1653, and recorded In Plym. Col. Records) bequeathed so his sister Elizabeth Harvey, “ widow * * * in Taunton * * a cow which is now in the keeping of George Macey, which my will is shall belong so her children.”

Thomas Lincoln died in 1683, being survived by his wife. According to an affidavit made by her in 1704, and now preserved among the records in the Taunton City Hall, she was then ninety years of age. She died at Taunton in the Summer of 1717, aged one hundred and three years.

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Andrews) Harvey:

- + 11. i. **THOMAS**, b. 1643; d. 1726.
- + 12. ii. WILLIAM, b. 1645; d.—.
- + 13. iii. JOHN, 6. 1647; d. 18 Jany., 1705.

(6) **ABIGAIL HARVEY**³ (*William*,² *Thomas*¹). Born in Boston 25 April, 1640, she came to Taunton with her parents in 1646. Prior to 1668 she was married to Nathaniel Thayer of Taunton. He was one of the fifty-two grantees named in the deed from Governor Prince and others for the "North Purchase" of Taunton, 6 June, 1668. He was also named as one of the grantees of the Bradford deed of 1689. [See page 32 ante.]

Abigail died at Taunton 20 Aug., 1691, and was buried in the Neck-of-land burial-ground. She was survived by her husband, by her son Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., who was named as a devisee in his grandfather Harvey's will (see page 33 ante), and by other children whose names are not known. [See page 38 post.]

(7) **THOMAS HARVEY**³ (*William*,² *Thomas*¹). Born in Boston 18 Dec., 1641. He came to Taunton with his parents in 1646. In March, 1667, he became the owner of a right of land in Taunton by purchase from Richard Stacey. In 1678 he was described as a "husbandman," and was the owner of land in the "South Purchase." His name appears in the list of "the four squadrons ordered to bring their armes to meeting on the Lord's day," in 1682. [See original among records in City Hall, Taunton.] in 1689 he was one of the grantees named in the Bradford deed. [See page 32 ante.]

Described as a "husbandman, and an heir of William Harvey, dec'd," and also as an heir of his "brother Jonathan,

dec'd," Thomas deeded in September, 1693, certain lands to Nathaniel Thayer, Sr., for the benefit of the children of the said Nathaniel and his deceased wife Abigail, who was the sister of Thomas Harvey. In 1700 he was a member of the "First Military Company or Train-band" of Taunton. [See original papers of Capt. Thos. Leonard, City Hall, Taunton.] In 1708 and '9 he was one of the selectmen of the town, and probably held the office for several years.

In 1708 many of the inhabitants of the "North Purchase" of Taunton desired to be formed into a "separate precinct for the maintenance of a minister," whom they pledged-themselves to support. But the inhabitants of Taunton "old town" were not willing to assent to this division, and at a town meeting held 1 June, 1709, Thomas Harvey and four others were appointed to oppose the scheme. They promptly acted by addressing a vigorous protest to Governor Dudley; but the General Court saw fit to establish the North Precinct, which in 1711 became a new town under the name of Norton.

In 1714 Thomas Harvey granted to Captain Hodges, Ensign James Leonard and others the right to dig a trench or dyke upon his land "whereon he now dwells—at a flat rock below the dam whereon Crossman's mill* now stands—for the free passage of alewives up and down Mill River."**

20 April, 1715, in consideration of £8 Thomas Harvey (being

* On the site of the old Lincoln grist-mill mentioned on page 36 *ante*.

** At a very early date the Colony of Plymouth enacted laws to prevent the destruction of alewives, or herring, and to regulate the taking of them : and everything possible was done to facilitate the migration of the fish from the sea up the rivers. As early as 1665, several men in Taunton were fined 20 shillings for breaking down the saw-mill dam so that the alewives might go up the stream; whereupon the owners of the mill were ordered by the General Court to make "a free, full and sufficient passage for the fish before the next season."

In a petition presented by certain citizens of Taunton to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts in 1774, relative to the herring fisheries, the following statement was made :

"That the alewives, in their course from the Ocean to the pond to cast their spawn are obliged to come up Taunton Great River through the centre of the town: that there is a small river called Mill River in said town which empties into the Great River in said town; that the alewives used formerly to go up said Mill River in much greater quantities than they have done for many years past, and were used to be taken with scoop-nets In considerable quantities: but for a number of years past they have in great measure left said Mill River, and keep their course up the Great River to Middleboro, Bridgewater and other towns, by means whereof very few are taken in said Mill River—not sufficient to pay the expense of taking them—and there is no other place in said Taunton where the alewives cans be taken with scoop-nets."

then seventy-four years of age) granted to his son John the use and occupancy of 100 acres of land in Taunton, on condition (1) that at his (Thomas¹) death the land should pass into the hands of his executor to be equally divided among his daughters Hannah, Elizabeth and Abigail; and (2) that Thomas and his wife should be supplied during their lifetime with sufficient fire-wood, etc., by John. At the same time Elizabeth, the wife, relinquished her right of dower in the land. 10 Feby., 1716, "in consideration of the love and good-will" which he bore his son William, Thomas conveyed to him 150 acres of land "where said William now lives"; also another piece of land which, after the death of Thomas and his wife, was to pass into the possession of William, who was to be charged with the payment to his sisters Hannah, Elizabeth and Abigail of the sum of 12.

Thomas Harvey was married 10 Dec., 1679, to Elizabeth, daughter of "Deacon" John and Elizabeth (Hodgkins) Willis* of Bridgewater, Mass. [See New Engl. Hist. & Gen. Rig., XVII.: 233.]. Thomas died at Taunton in 1728, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, having survived his wife about nine years.

Children:

- + 14. i. WILLIAM, b. 2 Jany., 1680—1; d. 1733.
- + 15. ii. THOMAS, b. 17 Sept., 1682; d. —.
- + 10. iii. JOHN, b. 4 Feby., 1683—4; d. —.
- + 17. iv. JOHNATHAN, b. 30 April, 1685; d. —.
- 18. v. JOSEPH, b. 14 Jany., 1687—8; d. —.
- 19. vi. HANNAH, b. 1690; living in Taunton in 1716, unmarried.
- 20. vii. ELIZABETH, b. 1692; living in Taunton in 1716, unmarried.
- 21. viii. ABIGAIL, b. 1694; md. in 1739 JAMES LATHAM of Bridgewater, Mass.

(9) JOSEPH HARVEY³ (*William², Thomas¹*). Born in Boston 8 Dec., 1645, and in 1646 came with his parents to Taunton

John Willis came from England to America, and was at Duxbury, Mass., as early as 1637. He was an original proprietor and one of the first settlers of Bridgewater (see page 28 ante), where he was the first deacon in the Church.

He sold his estate in Duxbury to Wm. Paybody in 1657. He held many town offices both in Duxbury and Bridgewater, and was the first Representative ever sent (1657) by Bridgewater to the old Colony Court. He represented the town for twenty-five years at the Court. His wife Elizabeth, to whom he was married before 1637, was the widow of Wm. Palmer, Jr. Her maiden name was Hodgkins. John Willis died at Bridgewater in 1693, and was survived by six or seven children — five of whom were sons.

where he resided until his death. In 1680 he was married to Esther Stacey, daughter of Richard and Abigail Stacey of Taunton. Richard was a “planter” there as early as 1667.

In the list of the “four squadrons ordered to bring their armes to meeting on the Lord’s day,” in 1682 (see original among records in Taunton City Hall), appears the name of Joseph Harvey.

He died in the Winter of 1690—’1 and was survived by his widow and three daughters. The guardians of the children were John Hathaway and Samuel Blake, and in November, 1691, (7) Thomas Harvey, “heir to the estates of William Harvey and Jonathan Harvey, both deceased,” agrees and covenants with these guardians that his “sister-in-law Esther Harvey shall have and enjoy the now dwelling-house she liveth in, during her widowhood,” and that “her now children by Joseph Harvey” shall enjoy certain rights and profits; and further, “the said Thomas Harvey doth promise to pay at the death or marriage of said widow the value of his brother Joseph’s part to the children of said Joseph, and to deliver to said children all the land, &c., given them under the will of William Harvey, dec’d.”

Esther Harvey, widow of Joseph, died about the year 1706.

Children:

22. i. JOANNA, b. 1681; died unmarried.
23. ii. SARAH, b. 1683; married Morgan Cobb, Jr., about 1705.
- +24. iii. ESTHER, b. 1685; d. 1718.

JONATHAN HARVEY³ (*William*,² *Thomas*¹). Born in Taunton about 1647. In 1675 he was living in Taunton, and in March of that year, just prior to King Philip’s War, he was fined as a delinquent soldier. [See Plymouth Records, V.:190.]

In June, 1691, Jonathan was named as executor of his father’s will, but he never acted as such, as his death occurred before November, 1691—evidently about the time of his father’s death. He was never married.

(11) **THOMAS HARVEY**³ (*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹). He was born in Taunton about 1643. In 1668 he was married to his cousin (8) **Experience Harvey**, daughter of (4) William, and the next year was the proprietor of an “ordinary,” or eating-house, in Taunton. [See Propr. Records, Taunton, IV.: 25—this being one of the earliest records of an “ordinary” in Taunton.]

Thomas was the original owner of lot No. 77 in the Taunton “South Purchase.” 17 Dec., 1673, he was a Sergeant in the Taunton military company raised by Plymouth Colony to be sent in the expedition against the Dutch in New York and New Jersey. [See Plym. Records, V.: 136.] In 1689 he was one of the grantees named in the Bradford deed, referred to on page 32 *ante*. In 1691 he was chosen Fourth Sergeant of the “First Military Company” (train-band) of Taunton, and in 1700 he was still a member of the company. [See original papers of Capt. Thos. Leonard, City Hall, Taunton.]

During King William’s War (which was waged between the New England Colonies and the Canadian French and Indians in a desultory manner for several years, and which was ended by the treaty of peace at Ryswick in 1698) many of the English King’s subjects in the Colonies who were able to bear arms were impressed* into the military service. In an “impress-warrant” issued 24 July, 1695 (and now preserved at Taunton), appears the following: “William Harvey or his brother Thomas Harvey.”

In March, 1714, being then about 71 years of age, Thomas conveyed to his son Ebenezer his dwelling house in Taunton “and the homestead whereon it stands, comprising 400 acres.”

* Impressment was the mode formerly resorted to for forcing eligible men into the public service—especially the naval branch of the service. The practice had not only the sanction of custom but the force of law. It may be traced in English legislation from the days of Edward I. (A. D. 1272), and many acts of Parliament. From the reign of Philip and Mary to that of George III., were passed to regulate the system of impressment.

During the Colonial wars in this country—in particular those which occurred in the reigns of William and Mary and Queen Anne of England — the system of impressment was largely practiced in order to supply the Colonial army (small though it was) with needed men. A press-gang, under the command of an officer who was armed with an impress--warrant issued by the proper authority marched through the country and seized those whose names were entered in the warrant.

In England, during Queen Anne’s reign, “ men were kidnapped — they literally disappeared — and nothing was ever heard of them again. The street of a busy town was not safe from such press—gang captures.”

This property adjoined lands of Thomas' sons Thomas and Ebenezer, and was on the highway leading to Brown's Brook. The consideration for it was the grantor's "love and good-will for and to" Ebenezer, and the condition that the latter should "take care of him the said Thomas and his wife, and also pay £10 to his daughters Experience Hayward and Mary Harvey."

Thomas died at Taunton in 1726, having survived his wife Experience about six or seven years.

Children:

- +25. i. THOMAS, b. 1669; d. 1748.
- +26. ii. JOHN, b. 1671; d. 1739.
- +27. iii. NATHANIEL, b. 1673; d. —.
- +28. iv. EBENEZER, b. 1675; d. 1757.
- 29. v. EXPERIENCE, b. about 1677; md. 20 Jany., 1709, Elisha Hayward of Bridgewater, Mass.
- 30. vi. MARY, b. about 1679; md. 21 June, 1716, Nathaniel Hayward of Bridgewater.

(12) WILLIAM HARVEY³(*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹). Born in Taunton about 1645. 25 July, 1697, being a resident of Taunton, and King William's War in progress, he was impressed as a soldier. [See page 41 *ante*, and original military records at City Hall, Taunton.] He was a member in 1700 of the "First Military Company" of Taunton. In 1711 he was living in Taunton, and joined his brother Thomas in the Conveyance of certain land. In 1712 he conveyed twelve acres of land in Taunton to Edward Caswell, and later he sold thirty acres lying not far from his "new dwelling house, near Pole Plain" (now in the town of Berkley). Neither the name of his wife, nor the time and place of his death or her death, have been learned; and, owing to the loss of early Taunton records, it is doubted if any information concerning these matters Can now be had.

William Harvey was the father of several children, but only the following named are certainly known:

- + 31. i. SAMUEL, b. 1674; d. 1764.
- + 31—A. ii. EDMUND, b. —; d. —.

(13) JOHN HARVEY³(*Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹). Born in Taunton, Mass., about 1647, and died at Lyme, New London county,

Conn., 18 Jany., 1705. In 1605 he was married to Elizabeth —, who died at Lyme 9 Jany., 1705.

For a sketch of his life see Part III. — Biographies, post.

Children:

- | | | |
|-------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| + 32. | i. | JOHN, b. 1676; d. 23 Dec., 1767. |
| + 33. | ii. | THOMAS, b. 1678; d. 1725. |
| + 34. | iii. | ELIZABETH, b. 1680; d. 1752. |
| 35. | Twins { | iv. MARY, b. 1682; d. 10 Jany., 1705. |
| 36. | | v. SARAH, b. 1682; d. 13 Jany., 1705. |

(14) WILLIAM HARVEY⁴ (Thomas,³ William,² Thomas¹). Born in Taunton 2 Jany., 1680—1. In 1700 he was a member of the “First Military Company,” and in 1710 a member of the “First Foot Company,” of Taunton. He was impressed into the military service of the Colony 19 April, 1704, and again a year or two later, during Queen Anne’s War.’ [See page 41 ante, and original papers of Capt. Thos. Leonard, City Hall, Taunton.] He is described in various deeds which are to be found among the Taunton records as a husbandman, and his home was in that part of the town which is now Berkley. He was married before October, 1702, to Hopestill, daughter of Jonathan Briggs of Taunton.

William Harvey died in 1733, and was survived by his wife and the following named children:

- +37. i. ELIZABETH b. about 1703; d. —.
- +38. ii. WILLIAM, b. 1705 ; d. —.
- 39. iii. H ENRY, b. 1708 ; d. without issue.
- +40. iv. DAVID, b. 1709; d. July, 1769.
- +41. v. JONATHAN, b. 1712; d. 1797.
- +42. vi. BENJAMIN, b. 1714; d. —.
- +43.vii. JOSEPH, b. 1716; d. —.
- +44.viii. ABIGAIL, b. 1720; d. before 1792.

(15) THOMAS HARVEY⁴ (Thomas,³ William,² Thomas¹). Born in Taunton 17 Sept., 1682. In 1706 he was married to Sarah —. They lived at Norton (see page 38 *ante*) where their children hereinafter named were born. About 1724 or ‘5 the family removed to Nine Partners, Duchess county, New York.

* The war between the New England Colonies and the Canadian French and Indians, which immediately followed the accession of Queen Anne in 1702, is known as Queen Anne’s War. It was attended with great suffering in the Colonies, and lasted for several years.

Children:

- 45. i. THOMAS, b. 18 Feby., 1707.
- 46. ii. ELIJAH, b. Oct., 1708.
- 47. iii. ZECHARIAH, b. 21 May, 1711.
- + 48. iv. JOEL, b. — April, 1712; d. 26 Dec., 1796.
- 49. v. SARAH, 2 July, 1716.
- 50. vi. ZEBULON, b. 20 May, 1719.
- 51. vii. OBED, b. 10 March, 1722.

(16) JOHN HARVEY⁴ (*Thomas*,³ *William*,¹ *Thomas*¹). Born in Taunton 4 Feby., 1683—4 23 July, 1710, he was married by Thomas Leonard to Mehetabel Leonard of Taunton. They were living in Taunton in 1715 (see p. 39 *ante*), but about 1718 or '19 they removed to Norton, where they were still living in 1724.

(17) JONATHAN HARVEY⁴ (*Thomas*,³ *William*,² *Thomas*¹). Born in Taunton 30 April, 1685. In 1710 he was a member of the "First Foot Company" of Taunton. Prior to 1734 he was married to Mary —, and in 1737 they were living in Taunton.

(24) ESTHER HARVEY⁴ (*Joseph*,³ *William*,² *Thomas*¹). Born at Taunton in 1685. About 1715 she was married to Capt. Edmond Andrews (b. 1693), third child of Capt. John Andrews (b. Boston 20 Sept., 1662; d. Taunton 25 July, 1742), who was the Son of John and Hannah (Jackson) Andrews of Boston. John Andrews, the first, was a native of Wales, and was a cooper by trade. He was in Boston as early as 1656, and died there 25 June, 1679.

Esther (Harvey) Andrews died at Taunton in 1718, and in 1719 Captain Andrews married (2d) Hannah Linkon, or Lincoln, of Taunton.

The children of Edmond and Esther (*Harvey*) Andrews were:

- i. EDMOND, b. 1716; md. 2 Oct., 1742, Keziah Dean of Raynham, Mass. He was known as Captain Andrews, and from 1761 to '73 kept an inn at Easton, Mm.
- ii. ESTHER, b. 1718; md. 16 Aug., 1733, Thomas Lincoln of Taunton.

(25) THOMAS HARVEY⁴ (*Thomas*,³ *Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹). He was born in Taunton about 1669, and about 1694 was married to Mary Huckins. He was by trade a carpenter. In 1700 he

was a member of the "First Military Company" of Taunton, and in 1710 a member of the "First Foot Company." 21 May, 1706, he was impressed as a soldier for Queen Anne's War. [See page 43 *ante.*] He died at Taunton about February, 1748, and his wife Mary about 1756.

Children:

52. i. EXPERIANCE, b. about 1695; md. Amos Ball.
53. ii. JACOB, b. about 1697.
- +54. iii. JOSIAH, b. about 1699.
55. iv. MARY, b. about 1701; md. Jacob Babbitt.

(26) JOHN HARVEY⁴ (*Thomas*,³ *Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹). Born in Taunton about 1671. In 1700 he was a member of the "First Military Company" of Taunton, and 21 May, 1706, he was impressed as a soldier for Queen Anne's War. (See page 43 *ante.*) In 1712 he was married and was living in Taunton on a tract of land of twenty-six acres owned by his father.

In 1735 he was still residing in Taunton, and in that year became one of the original proprietors of "Township No. 1," in what was afterwards Westminster township, New Hampshire, and is now Westminster township, Vermont. In the year mentioned the General Court of Massachusetts granted to a number of people from Taunton, Norton and Easton in Massachusetts, and Ashford and Killingly in Connecticut, this "Township No. 1," which the grantees named New Taunton. The first permanent settlement made in what is now the State of Vermont was made under the auspices of the proprietors of New Taunton, and in that township. The first meeting of the proprietors was held 14 Jany., 1736, and nine months later the allotment of shares took place and proposals were issued for building a saw-mill and grist-mill. John Harvey's right or share was No. 27, and he "drew 54 house Lott and 32 Intervail Lott."

After considerable money had been expended in building houses, mills and fences, and making other improvements, it was ascertained in 1741, on the re-survey of the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts that New Taunton was several miles north of the true boundary line, and

the grant from Massachusetts was therefore invalid. The new settlers thereupon sold out their improvements, and in 1742 those who had gone to Vermont from Taunton returned.

John Harvey was not one of those who located in New Taunton. He remained in Taunton, where he died in the Summer of 1739. He was survived by his wife Sarah and the following children:

- 56. i. PHILIP, b. about 1714
- +57. ii. JOHN, b. about 1716.
- +58. iii. JOANNA, 6. 1718; d. 3 Jany., 1814.

(27) NATHANIEL HARVEY⁴ (*Thomas, ³Thomas, ²Thomas¹*).

Born in Taunton about 1673. In 1700 he was a member of the "First Military Company" of Taunton. In 1708 he was living in the "North Purchase," and was one of the petitioners for a new precinct. [See page 38 ante.] He was married at that time, and his wife's name was Susannah.

(28) EBENEZER HARVEY⁴ (*Thomas, ³Thomas, ²Thomas¹*).

Born in Taunton about 1675. In March, 1714, he was living in Taunton with his wife Dorcas, and received from his father certain real estate. [See page 41 ante.] In 1754, being nearly seventy years of age, he gave his homestead to his cousin Edmund Harvey. Ebenezer died at Taunton in 1757, and was survived by his wife, but no children.

(81) SAMUEL HARVEY⁴ (*William, ³Thomas, ²Thomas¹*). Born at Taunton about 1674, he removed about 1706 to Hatfield, Hampshire county, Mass. Thence he removed to Sunderland, Franklin county, Mass., in 1714, and later to Montague in the same county, where he died in 1764. He was married 26 June, 1707, to Esther, daughter of Daniel Warner of Hatfield and Sunderland. [See (149) Sarah Harvey, *post.*]

Children:

- + 59. 1. SAMUEL, 6.23 March, 1709; d. —.
- 60. ii. DANIEL, b.—.
- 61. iii. NATHAN, 6. 12 July, 1716; d. 1797 at Easton, Mass.
- + 62. iv. ELISHA, b. 9 March, 1719; d. 3 May, 1800.
- 63. v. JOHN, 6. 14 A 1721.
- 64. vi. MOSES, 6. 20 July, 1723.
- 65. vii. NATHANIEL, b. 26 Sept., 1725.
- 66. viii. EBENEZER, 6.25 Feby., 1728.
- 67. ix. ESTHER, 6. 31 March, 1730.

(31—A) EDMUND HARVEY⁴ (*William*,³ *Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹). Born in Taunton. Married in 1740 Dorcas Hathaway. In 1757 received as a gift from his cousin Ebenezer Harvey (see page 46 *ante*) the latter's homestead in Taunton,"which he continued to occupy until 1783, when he sold it to — Hodges. This property is located on what is now Oak street, Taunton, and the house thereon is one of the oldest buildings in the town.

Child:

67—A. i. OLIVE, b. —.

(32) JOHN HARVEY⁴ (*John*³, *Thomas*², *Thomas*¹). Born at Taunton, Mass., in 1676, prior to December, and died at North Lyme, New London county, Conn., 23 Decr., 1767. His wife was Sarah —, born 1684; died at North Lyme 2 Oct., 1754. For a sketch of the life of (32) John see Part 111.—Biographies, *post*.

Children (sec Lyme Records, Vol. II., p. 138):

- 68. i. ELIZABETH, b. 30 March, 1708; d. 25 March, 1767.*
- 69. ii. ABIGAIL, b. 4 May, 1710; d. —.**
- 70. iii. SARAH, b. 1 April, 1712; d. —. **
- + 71. iv. JOHN, b. 7 April, 1716; d. 4 July, 1776.
- + 72. v. JOSHUA, b. 3 March, 1718; d. 20 March, 1807.
- + 73. vi. JOSEPH, b. 6 April, 1720; d. October, 1799.
- + 74. vii. BENJAMIN, b. 28 July, 1722; d. 27 Nov., 1795.

* She lived with her father, unmarried, till her death—which occurred only nine months before that of her father. During the last years of his life she attended to many of his business affairs, and kept house for him after the death of his wife. Elizabeth was buried in what is known as the Marvin burial ground, about a mile from Hamburg, North Lyme, and her grave-stone, erected in 1768, is still (1898) standing.

** Either Abigail or Sarah is believed to have married Samuel or Jonathan Reed of Lyme, and removed to Nova Scotia.

31 May, 1742. Jonathan Reed conveyed to Joshua and Benjamin Harvey, all of Lyme, "26 acres of land and Mockom's hunting house." hi Lyme. [See Lyme Records, VII.: 305.]

3 Jany., 1772, Samuel Turner of New London conveyed to Joshua Harvey of Lyme all right, title and interest that he had "unto the real estate of Mr. John Harvey late of Lyme, dec'd; it being nll the right, tith and interest of Samuel Reed, Jr., of Horton, Kings Co., Nova Scotia. Said right lies in common amid undivided with the rest of the heirs of the said John Harvey, dec'd." (See Lyme Records, XIV.: 511.)

In 1760 a large number of Connecticut people settled in the townships of Horton and Cornwallis, Kings county Nova Scotia. In 1771 they appealed to the people of Lyme, New London amid other Connecticut towns for charitable contributions for the support of their Church. [See *New Engl. II. & C. Reg.*, XLVI.: 219.]

(38) THOMAS HARVEY⁴ (*John*,³ *Thomas*², *Thomas*¹). Born at Taunton, Mass., in 1678. Removed with his parents in 1682 to New London, Conn., and thence in 1687 to Lyme,* New London county, Conn., where he lived until his death.

25 Nov., 1702, he was married to Abigail Smith (born about 1680), daughter of Richard Smith,[†] 2d, of Lyme.

6 May, 1704, Thomas Harvey recorded his ear-mark**—it being that which formerly had been William Lord's.

Having inherited certain property under the will of his deceased father in January, 1705, Thomas Harvey sold and conveyed to his brother John in October, 1707, all his right and interest in the estate. [See Lyme Records, II.: 359.] Later he bought a tract of land lying "in the crotch of Eight-Mile River," North Lyme, and another tract (sixty acres) on Eight-Mile River Hill; and a short time before his death he bought forty-seven acres "at a place called Mt. Archer" in North Lyme.

He died at North Lyme in March, 1725, and at a Court of Probates held in New London 7 May, 1725. the Court (Christopher Christophers, Esq.) granted power of administration to John Harvey "on the goods, chattels and credits of his brother Thomas Harvey, late of Lyme, dec'd, the widow Abigail appearing in Court and refusing the same." The inventory of the estate amounted to £104, 10s. 2d., and among the articles inventoried were "1 old Bible, 1 new Bible, 1 Sarmon Book."

* see sketch of (13) John Harvey in Pan III., *post*.

[†] Richard SMITH, 1st, was an inhabitant of that part of Saybrook, Conn., east of the Connecticut River, out of which the town of Lyme was erected; and 13 Feby., 1665, he was one of the signers to the articles of agreement entered into preparatory to "a Loveing parting." in 1674 he had various lots of land laid out to him in Lyme. In 1678 and '9 he was Deputy from Lyme to the General Court of Connecticut, and in 1682 he was Constable of the town. He died in 1688, before March. and was survived by his wife Joanna, a son Richard, ad (b. about 1650), and other children.

Richard Smith, ad, was granted lands in Lyme 1679, '80, '87 and '8 The name of his wife, to whom he was married about 1675, was Elizabeth. He died 1720; his wife died earlier. Their children were: i. Richard, ii. Daniel. iii. Abigail (wife of Thos. Harvey). iv. Susan-uah, v. Margaret (wife of Benj. DeWolfe). vi. Phebe (wife of Nathaniel Clark), all of Lyme, and vii. Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Whaples of Hartford, Conn.

i. Richard (the 3d of the name) was born about 1676, and died at Lyme in July, 1745. He bequeathed £12 to his "sister Abigail Stocker," £10 to her daughter Abigail (*Harvey*) Beckwith, and to the latter's daughter, Abigail Beckwith, "two good sheep."

** Relative to ear-marks In general see sketch of (13) John.; Harvey, Part 111., *post*.

The debts of the decedent amounted to £33, 16s. id., leaving for distribution £70, 14s. 1d., which was distributed by the Court 7 Nov., 1726, as follows: "To the Relict of the s^d Deed 1/3 part of the Reale Estate During her Naturale Life being £15, 13s. 4d., and 1/3 part of the Personell Est. to be at her Dispose for Ever, being £7, 18s. And to the Eldest Daughter Joanna nothing, she having had her portion in her father's Life time, *as the administrator Informs the Court.* to Thomas the Eldest son a Double portion, being £8, 17s. 1d., and to each of the other children, Namely John, Richard and Abigail, a single Portion, being £9, 7s. 6d. a peice." [See New London Probate Journal, III.]

On Christmas-day, 1733, the widow Abigail Harvey was married, as his third wife, to Edward Stocker, Jr. (son of Edward Stocker, Sr., of Lyme), whose second wife had died 31 Oct., 1732. Edward Stocker, Jr., died at Lyme in March, 1754, and in his will which was probated 12 April, 1754, he bequeathed to his "beloved wife Abigail £100 old tenor out of my [his] movable Estate also I give unto my s^d wife all the movables that she brought with her when I married her viz. the bed and bedding She now lies on all her wearing apparel, a chest and Trunk one Iron pot a frying pan one pint Bason. In satisfaction of her whole Dower.'

Later Abigail removed to the adjoining township of East Haddam, in Middlesex county, Conn., where her sons Thomas and John were residing, and there she died 2 Feby., 1762.

The children of Thomas and Abigail (*Smith*) Harvey were (see Lyme Records, II.: 189):

- 75. i. ELIZABETH, b. 7 May, 1703; d. 5 Oct., 1703.
- 70. ii. JOANNA, b. 7 April, 1706; d. —.
- + 77. iii. THOMAS, b. 27 Feby., 1709; d. 1780.
- + 78. iv. ABIGAIL, b. 13 June, 1712; d. —.
- + 79. v. JOHN, b. 16 Nov., 1715; d. about 1780.
- + 80. vi. RICHARD, b. 1 July, 1719; d. Jany., 1783.

(34) ELIZABETH HARVEY⁴ (*John*,³ *Thomas*,² *Thomas*¹). Born at Taunton, Mass., in 1680. Removed with her parents in 1682 to New London, Conn., and thence in 1687 to Lyme,

New London county, Conn., where, in October, 1698, she was married to John Willey of the adjoining township of East Haddam, son of John and grandson of Isaac Willey.

Elizabeth (*Harvey*) Willey died in 1752 or '3, and John Willey died 19 June, 1754, at Hadlyme, Conn.

For an account of the Willey family see Part III.—Biographies, *post*.

Children of John and Elizabeth (*Harvey*) Willey:

- i. JOHN, b. 24 May, 1699; md. Sarah Saunders.
- ii. ALLEN, b. 29 Sept., 1700; md. Mehetabel Richardson.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. 29 Dec., 1701.
- iv. MARY, b. 13 Dec., 1703
- v. JOSEPH, b. 16 April, 1705 md { (1) Lucretia Holmes.
(2) Rebecca Willey.
- vi. LYDIA, b. 15 April, 1707.
- vii. PHEBE, b. 6 Jany., 1709.
- viii. MEHETABEL, b. 14 Sept., 1711.
- ix. LUCRETIA, b. 7 June, 1713.
- x. NOAH, b. 28 Aug., 1716.
- xi. BENAJAH, b. —; md. Rachel Dutton.
- xii. SARAH, b. —.

(37) ELIZABETH HARVEY⁵ (*William*,⁴ *Thomas*,³ *William*,² *Thomas*¹). Born in Taunton, Mass., about 1703. About 1730 she was married to Job Beckwith, born at Lyme, Conn., 22 May, 1705.

Job was the son of Nathaniel (b. Lyme 28 May, 1671), who was the son of Nathaniel (b. New London, June, 1642), who was the fourth son of Matthew Beckwith, Sr. The last named was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1610. He was an early resident at Saybrook, Conn. (in 1637 at least), and later removed to New London. He was a planter and a trader, and owned the barque *Endeavour*, which was the first vessel launched from New London, and traded with the Barbadoes. His death occurred at New London 13 Dec., 1681, as the result of a fall in the dark “from a clift of rocks.”

Job and Elizabeth (*Harvey*) Beckwith had:

- i. JOB.
- ii. EZEKIEL.
- iii. HARVEY, b. Lyme, 1755 ; removed to Northampton, Mass., where he md. Josephine Marvin in 1780.

(38) WILLIAM HARVEY⁵ (*William,⁴ Thomas,' William,² Thomas¹*). Born at Taunton in 1705. Married Keziah , and in 1744 they were living at Taunton.

(40) DAVID HARVEY⁵ (*William,⁴ Thomas,³ William,² Thomas¹*). Born in Taunton about 1709. He was married at Taunton 3 July, 1733, to Abigail Woodward (b. 1 April, 1710), eldest child of Israel and Elizabeth Woodward of Taunton. Israel was fourth in descent from Nathaniel Woodward, Sr., who came from England with his sons John, Robert and Nathaniel. They were among the first settlers of Boston. [See *M E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.*, LI.: 169; also (44) Abigail Harvey, *post.*]

David Harvey died at Taunton in July, 1769, and was survived by his wife and the children named below. His wife, who is said to have belonged to the Society of Friends, died at Taunton 4 Aug., 1793.

Children:

81. i. DAVID, b. 1734; lived and died in Taunton, and is said to have left descendants.
82. ii. HENRY, b. 1736; lived and died in Taunton, and is said to have left descendants.
83. iii. ABIGAIL, md. Oliver Eddy, Taunton.
84. iv. ELIZABETH, md. George Reed, Taunton.
85. v. ZURVIAH, md. Abiel Eddy, Norton.
86. vi. LYDIA, md. Capt. Pelatiah Eddy, Taunton.
87. vii. —, a daughter, who md. her cousin (94) Elisha Harvey—*q. v.*

(41) JONATHAN HARVEY⁵ (*William,⁴ Thomas,' Wilhiam,² Thomas'*). Born at Taunton in 1712, and was married there 27 Feby., 1740, to Freelove, daughter of James Hicks of Taunton.

In 1739—'41 he was one of the company of proprietors of New Taunton (see page 45 ante), and received in December, 1740, from the company an allowance of £5 "for work done towards improving his lot in 1739."

In 1776 he was one of ninety-six citizens of Taunton who signed the Solemn League and Covenant (the original of which is still preserved), prescribed by a law of the Province passed 1 May, 1776. The subscribers bound themselves "not to aid