HISTORY OF THE TILTON FAMILY IN AMERICA

By FRANCIS THEODORE TILTON

VOLUME I NUMBER 5
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August 6, 1928
Second Generation of John Tilton

(Continued From Previous Issue)

(2-3) — Sarah (Tilton) Painter

Sarah Tilton, the third child and eldest daughter of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, was born the 3rd month, 4th day, 1644 (May 4, 1644), at Gravesend (side p. 21).

She married before 1687, John Painter, for she is named in her father’s will, dated 7th month, 15th day, 1687, as “Sarah Painter.” John Painter was also named in this will, being bequeathed ten pounds and all John Tilton’s wearing clothes (side p. 20). Painter was a blacksmith and he and his wife lived at first at New York.

In the next year we find Painter purchasing of William Goulding “a Certaine garden spott an Dwelling house * * * * * an all buildings thereupon onely Excepted ye barne,” for the sum of £10, possession to be taken by Painter by the last of October. This deed was dated “Juny” 4, 1688, and in it the grantee is named “John painther blaksmithe Living in ye City of New York.” Painter also signed this deed as “John pentner” (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 40). On the acquisition of this property Painter and his wife removed from New York and made their home in Gravesend, where he carried on his blacksmithing business.

On May 18, 1691, John Painter, of Gravesend, deeded to Andrew Emans “a Certaine parcel of Land leying and being in ye gennerall Cornie field of gravesend or within ye fiftene accors lots fence so Called Containing 2 accors more or less; and is of ye Number: 7.” To this deed he signed his name as “John pentner” (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 73).

On November 26, 1691, “John pentner,” Andries Emans and John Emans, Clerk, were witnesses to deed given by Renier Van Gellen to Barendt Jurynsen (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 79).

John Painter apparently prospered in his blacksmithing business, for he eventually acquired the property on both sides of his
home lot. On January 12, 1691-2, Isaac Godding and William Hansen deeded to “John painter blaksmith” of Gravesend a “guarden spott adjoyning to John painter his guarden Spott,” the consideration being “the sum of five pounds in smiths work as cheep as they may have it done any where else.” To this deed he affixed his signature as “John painter” (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 80).

A few days later Daniel Lake deeded, on January 23, 1691-2, to “John painter blaksmith” “my dwelling house with two guarden spots” in Gravesend, adjoyning John Poland “And tother side or End to that guarden spott wich was formerlie william gouldings,” which, of course, was the property originally purchased by Painter in Gravesend and on which he was living. The consideration was the “sum of fourtie pounds ten shillings in Currant money or wheat att moneys prysse in New York.” The deed was also signed by “John painter” (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 81). Painter had now acquired the property on each side of his home property in Gravesend and owned two houses and four guarden spots.

On March 20, 1692-3, “John penter” and John Emans, Clerk, were witnesses to deed given by Albert Courtten to Cornelis Buys (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 108).

Then on September 16, 1693, John Painter was elected to the office of Collector of Taxes for Gravesend for “his Ensuing yeare” (Grav. Rec., III, p. 79). He was Collector of Taxes on November 14, 1693; January 1, 1693-4; March 2, 1694-5, and on September 14, 1695, for receipts for tax money were given him on these dates (Grav. Rec., III, pp. 63, 79, 82, and 89).

Painter now, like most of the early settlers of Gravesend, apparently started doing a little speculation in lands, and on September 25, 1694, certain privileges were sold to John Painter to lots Nos. 8 and 12 on Gisbert’s Island by Peter Corson (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 142).

For some reason or another Painter was attracted at this time to the desirability of removing to Delaware, where his brother-in-law, Thomas Tilton, had settled before this time. Preparatory to removing to Lewistown, on Delaware Bay, now in the state of Delaware, but then in the province of Pennsylvania, John Painter, designated as of Gravesend, conveyed on August 14, 1695 his habitation here in Gravesend with all building upon the same and four Garden spots so as I at this present time am possesseth withall, which sd Dwelling house and two Guarden spots I purchased of
Daniel Lake here in towne and tother two of William Goulding and Isaac Godding to Nicholas Stillwel, Jr., of Gravesend, “to have and to hold possess and Enjoye the same two mouths after ye Date hereof.” The consideration was “fourthie pounds silver moneys of this province.” This sale of his property was at a sacrifice and very much below what it had cost him, but Painter apparently was most desirous of removing at once to Delaware, and could not wait to make a better bargain.

This deed was signed by “John paynter.” Painter had signed his name in various ways, sometimes “pennter,” “panntar,” and now “paynter.” To this deed is also affixed the mark of his wife, and she is named as Mary Painter. We are at a loss to understand this, for his wife was Sarah Tilton. It is possible that the town clerk, who was then John Emans, in error wrote the name of Mary Painter instead of Sarah Painter against this mark of Painter’s wife. However, we are not inclined to this view, for we believe that all John Tilton’s daughters were able to sign their names. All his sons could write their names, and we know that Abigail (Tilton) Scott and Esther (Tilton) Speer were able to sign their names, although daughters were not educated as well in those days as were the sons. We do not know if Mary (Tilton) Bowman could sign her name, but presume that she, as well as Sarah (Tilton) Painter were able to do this. Their mother, Mary Tilton, could write her name. As John Tilton was an educated man and a splendid penman, we do not think that he overlooked teaching all his children how to write. Likewise, all the sons-in-law of John Tilton were able to sign their names. It is, therefore, possible that Sarah (Tilton) Painter was deceased at this time and that John Painter had married the second time, and now had Mary for wife (Grav. Rec., VI, pp. 156 and 157).

On November 5, 1695, “John paynter” was “Living att Lewis Town att delevare bay in the province pensilvania,” for he so designates himself in a receipt acknowledging consideration in full for the sale of his property in Gravesend to Nicholas Stillwel, Jr. (Grav. Rec., VI, pp. 156, 157 and 158). Painter also disposed of his interests on Gisbarts Island, to Nicholas Stillwel, Jr., and he acknowledged this sale in an unqualified record, again designating himself as of Lewis Town, on the Delaware Bay (Grav. Rec., VI, pp. 142 and 143).

It is therefore, apparent that sometime between August 14,
1695, and November 5, 1695, John Painter and his wife (whether Sarah Tilton or a second wife Mary), removed to Lewis Town, Delaware, then within the province of Pennsylvania.

We have found no record of any children of John and Sarah (Tilton) Painter. John Painter, however, without question, had children, either by wife Sarah or perhaps a second wife Mary, for the Paynter family of Sussex County, Delaware, is an old one, and John Painter or Paynter, of Gravesend, was undoubtedly its founder.

(I2-4) — Esther (Tilton) Spicer

Esther Tilton, the fourth child of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, Long Island, was born 3rd month, 21st day, 1647 (May 21, 1647), at Gravesend (vide p. 21).

On May 21, 1665, she married at Oyster Bay, Long Island, Samuel Spicer, of Gravesend, the son of Thomas and Michal Spicer. Samuel Spicer was born in England, and the record of his baptism appears on the Register of St. Peter’s, Sandwich, Kent County, England, as follows:

Samuel, son of Thomas Spicer and Michall, his wife, baptised July 30, 1637.

(Vrace Spicer Gen. Sup., 28.)

There was always a strong bond of friendship and affection between Esther’s father and Samuel Spicer. The names of these two men appear together throughout the many records of old Gravesend, and you always find these two men closely associated in various undertakings, no doubt having a mutual respect and confidence in each other. Samuel Spicer was as close to John Tilton as a son, and closer to him in many ways than his own sons, excepting John Tilton, Jr. The affection of John Tilton for his son-in-law is very evident from his will of 1657, wherein John Tilton, Jr., and Samuel Spicer are called “louing sons” and both are named as executors (vide p. 20). Samuel Spicer was one of the wealthy, influential and progressive citizens of Old Gravesend. John Tilton was, without a doubt, very happy when Samuel Spicer married his daughter and the blessings of the greatly respected “Town Clark” were on this marriage.

The first record of Samuel Spicer’s activities to appear on the Gravesend records is under date of December 11, 1656, when he,
John Tilton and Edward Browne were witnesses to deeds given by George Jewell to Richard Gibbins for property in that colony (Grav. Rec. II, pp. 32 and 33). From then on Samuel Spicer's name appears many times on these records. His name is attached to so many Gravesend documents that we cannot attempt to give all these references in this present sketch.

When it came to the Quaker trouble of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, we find Samuel Spicer and his mother suffering persecution with the Tiltons. In January, 1661, Samuel Spicer was present at meetings of the Quakers held at Rustdorp and Gravesend, and "he lodged them in his mother's house, contrary to the placat, published against conventicles and separate gatherings." While the meeting at Gravesend was going on, Governor Peter Stuyvesant sent his sheriff, Waldron, to arrest the preacher. However, the preacher escaped and left only his cloak, which the officer bore in triumph to the fort! Samuel Spicer was arrested for entertaining him and conveyed to New Amsterdam. Spicer pleaded that no law forbade friends to meet each other and offered other "frivolous excuses," but nevertheless on January 24, 1661, he was fined £12 for his grievous offence. Governor Stuyvesant commented on this trouble, stating "that some in whom we had put trust and authority (no doubt having in mind, John Tilton, Town Clerk of Gravesend) doth Conneive with the Sect called queaeckers, giving Entertainment unto their Scatteringe preachers, leave and way unto their unlawful meetings and prohibited Conventicles; all which doings tending to the Subversion of good Lawes Orders and of the protestant Religion, and Contempt of our Authority" (Fernow: L. I. Col. Hist., pp. 491-2; Stiles: Hist. of King's Co., p. 178).

Again on the 5th of October, 1662, John Tilton, Samuel Spicer's mother and Samuel Spicer were ordered to leave the province under pain of corporal punishment for aiding the Quakers. However, Samuel Spicer and his mother, like John and Mary Tilton, never left the Gravesend province. All this Quaker trouble ended happily with the conquest of New Amsterdam by the English.

Samuel Spicer, like John Tilton, became a Quaker and ever after a faithful member of the Society of Friends (vide pp. 13 and 14).

On February 20, 1662, John Bowne deeded to Samuel Spicer Lot No. 20 in Gravesend, the deed being witnessed by William Wilkins, John Tilton, Senr. and John Tilton, (Jr.) (Grav. Rec., II,
p. 74). This was the first of a long list of real estate transactions in which Samuel Spicer became engaged. In the next year, on the 22nd, 3rd month, 1663, Ralph Cardall deeded to Samuel Spicer Lots Nos. 26 and 30 in Gravesend (Grav. Rec., II, 78 and 79).

When it came to the purchase of Barren Island on May 13, 1664, from the Indians, we find John Tilton and Samuel Spicer associated in the purchase (side p. 18)*.

When it came to the Monmouth purchase from the Indians we again find Samuel Spicer associated with John Tilton in this enterprise, and Samuel Spicer's name appears in the three Indians deeds of 1664 and 1665. Samuel Spicer was one of the twelve patentees named in the patent of April 8, 1665, to these lands. Towards the expenses connected with the purchase of these lands in Monmouth he contributed four pounds, the same amount as contributed by John Tilton (side p. 16; Freehold Deeds, Book A, p. 29).

Under date of April 5, 1667, we find Samuel Spicer appointed to his first office in Old Gravesend, that of an overseer (Grav. Rec., IV, p. 17).

A few days later, on April 29, 1667, John Bowne and Samuel Spicer were called into the case of Will Compton against Bartholomew Applegate, wherein Bowne and Spicer valued a "beast" at "one hundred and fourtie gilders in seaman." The records do not tell us what kind of a "beast" was valued so highly! (Grav. Rec., IV, p. 17).

In 1667 Samuel Spicer's name appears in Monmouth, New Jersey. On December 30, 1667, he was allotted Lots Nos. 18 and 30 and Lots Nos. 16 and 24 "in the Poplar field and mountany field" at Middletown (Stillwell II, pp. 150 and 151).

The influence and prestige of Samuel Spicer in Gravesend became greater as the years rolled on. He was assigned from time to time to many public duties. On a record dated July 6, 1668, we find him and John Bowne called into the case of Christian Jacobson Wolfe against William Compton for damage done by Compton's hogs because of the insufficiency of a fence. No doubt the opinion of Spicer and Bowne was such as to smooth out the difficulties between these two men of Gravesend (Grav. Rec. IV, p. 19).

Judging by the number of real estate transfers in Old Gravesend, it would appear that there was much speculation in lands by

* The original deed is in the possession of Mr. Charles A. Ditmas, of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the present owners of Barren Island.
the first settlers. The real estate market was very active! We find a group of prominent citizens, namely, Thomas Applegate, John Bowne, Richard Stillwell and Samuel Spicer, banded together and purchasing from Tho. De Lavall, by deed dated December 10, 1668, a piece of land in Gravesend "with a dwelling house thereupon which was formerlie in ye occucacion of one James Grover & of ye lot number Six." This must have been a particularly desirable property and a good investment to attract the attention of this

worthy company of men. Whether or not they eventually made anything on their purchase we do not know, but the number of purchasers involved would indicate that the property was purchased as a speculation (Grav. Rec., II, p. 102).

On the old Monmouth records, under date of May 26, 1669, we find the following record:

We underwritten doe hereby in our own behalf as likewise by order from Wm. Goulding Patenttee give full power and liberty unto the rest of the Patenttees Inhabitants in Midltown, to elect unto themselves three off the oldest & honestest Men to agitate and act with them as Patenttees in or name & shall in such things as p'tain to ye orderly settlment of business among ye Inhabitants, and this said choice of men is to continue so long as we the Patenttees above said shall be absent &c.

In Wtness Whereof wee have hereunto subscribed this 26th of May, 1669.

Test Rd Richardson
John Tilton
Samuel Spicer

(Freehold Deeds, Book A, p. 15.)

On November 2, 1669, following, Spicer and Tilton were relieved of their duty as Patentees and William and James Bowne appointed to their places (vide p. 17; Freehold Deeds, Book A, p. 19).

On May 12, 1670, Samuel Spicer mortgaged his plantation in Gravesend to Mary Teller, wife of Will Teller, of Albany, for 1,200 gilders, "to be payed in wampum or good winter wheate or pease at wampum price Corant at new yorke." This mortgage was eventually satisfied in full and so recorded by "Maria teller," under date of the 31st, 1st mo., 1676 (Grav. Rec., II, pp. 17 and 18).

Again, on October 2, 1671, Samuel Spicer and Ralph Cardall were called in to settle the difference between John Griggs and
Thomas Applegate. A month later, on November 5, 1671, Spicer and Cardall brought in their verdict, finding that Griggs had "received much damage by the defendant (Applegate) by moeing and Carrying away his haye wherefore the Corte doth order that the defendant (Applegate) shall pay unto the plaintive (Griggs) 10 gilders for his damage and Costs of suite and John grigg peaceably to enjoy his medow according to the report of samwell spicer and Ralph Cardall" (Grav. Rec., IV, pp. 33 and 34).

In 1672 Samuel Spicer was recorded as the owner of Lots Nos. 8, 28, 29 and 32 "in the west meddow" at Gravesend (Grav. Rec., III, p. 35).

On May 13, 1672, we find Samuel Spicer marking a brown bay colt:

\[
\text{\begin{align*}
\text{\text{X}} \\
\text{Samwe spicer marked one horse Colt browne bay one}
\text{year old with a burned marke as in the margent}
\text{(Grav. Rec., III, p. 31.)}
\end{align*}}
\]

On the 6th, 12th mo., 1674, Samuel Spicer was recorded as the owner of Lot No. 10 in the first division; Lot No. 15 in the second division; and Lots No. 27 and No. 32 in the third division, all "within the Gennerall fence wch runs Eastward to ye flatland" (Grav. Rec., III, p. 35).

When the "Ditched meadowe" at Gravesend was laid out we find, under date of 2nd mo., 20th day, 1675, that the inhabitants "did make Choice" of Ralph Cardall, Nicholas Stillwell, Samuel Spicer, Samuel Holmes and William Wilkins to lay it out (Grav. Rec., III, p. 40). Samuel Spicer was one of the "surveyours" of the town and is so called in the records (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 8).

On the 4th, 8th mo., 1675, Michall Spicer conveyed Lot No. 21 "sometime in ye tenure and Occupation of one William Betts unto my Loving sonn Samuell Spicer." This conveyance was witnessed by Nicholas Stillwell, Samuel Holmes and John Tilton, Senr. (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 15 and 16). On December 23, 1675 "Machtelt" (Michal) and Samuel Spicer confirmed to Coert Stevensc property in Flatlands belonging to the estate of Thomas Spicer, deceased. This property had been previously conveyed to Stevensc but the deed or "transport" had been destroyed by fire (Flatlands Rec., p. 45).

Under date of the 10th month, 19th day, 1677, we find that the inhabitants of Gravesend ordered and agreed "That The Island commonly Called and knowne by ye name of Gisberts Island shall be layed out & Divided in to 39 parts, or shares, for wch End theye
have Desired Samll Spicer Samll Homes and Ralfe Cardall to Doe it" (Grav. Rec., III, p. 44). Following this record in the same year (1677) it is recorded that Samuel Spicer was allotted Lots Nos. 5, 24, 27 and 38 “upon ye Island adjacent to ye Towne,” which was Gisbert’s Island (now known as Coney Island) (Grav. Rec., III, p. 45).

In 1678 among “Officers Chosen by ye Inhabitants of ye Towne (of Gravesend) for ye year 1678” we find Samuel Spicer re-elected an overseer. His previous services must have been entirely satisfactory to the inhabitants of Gravesend (Grav. Rec., III, p. 45).

In 1679, Samuel Holmes, of Gravesend, named in his will his loving brothers and friends Richard Stillwell, Jonathan Holmes, Obadiah Holmes, John Bowne and Samuel Spicer, guardians of his children (Stillwell: III, p. 310; Abst. N. Y. Wills, I, p. 52).

Under date of March 22, 1680, there is recorded a deed of exchange executed by William Stillwell and Samuel Spicer; witnessed by William Goulding, William Scot (Spicer’s brother-in-law) and John Tilton, Senr. (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 54 and 55).

On the 3d day, 2nd mo., 1680, Samuel Spicer was elected a Constable of Gravesend, a most important office in those early days (Grav. Rec., III, p. 49).

There is recorded a deed of exchange, dated April 15, 1680, between Obadiah Hulmes, of Staten Island, and Samuel Spicer. By this deed Spicer received Lot No. 30 “in the third Devision of their Gennerall field” and Hulmes received in exchange a fifteen acre lot “in ye 2: Devision of there Gennerall Corne field” (Grav. Rec. V, pp. 48 and 49).

Then we find Samuel Spicer appearing before the Court of Sessions of the West Ryding of Yorkshire, June 16, 1680, to be sworn in as constable for Gravesend, to which office he had been elected in April preceding, but he being a Quaker would not swear the oath:

Samll Spicer being chosen constable of Gravesend and he refusing to swear the court taking the same into Consideration and hee being willing to serve but not to swear & therefore not fitable, the court orders the said Samll shall stand constable hee declaring before the Court upon the penalty of perjury to Act according to Law (W. Ryd. of York. Rec. p. 126).

Obadiah Wilkins in his will, dated 25th of first month, called March, 1682, said “I appoint my friends, in whom I repose confidence, Samuel Spicer, Wm. Williamson, Wm. Goulding and John
Tilton, Jr., to assist my wife in the care of my children;” also “one of the 2 lots I bought of Thomas Delavall I have exchanged with Samuel Spicer and I am to have an equal quantity from him next to my house” (vide p. 80).

In 1683 the name of “Sammil Spicer” appears on the assessment list of Gravesend and his ratables were set forth as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<td>9 cows</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>3 1/3 yrs</td>
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<td>6 yrs</td>
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<td>1 hende</td>
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<td>5 sheeps</td>
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<td>1 1/2</td>
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(Doct. Hist. of N. Y., II, p. 510.)

Under date of the 3d month, 15th day, 1684, Nicholas Stillwell, John Emans and Samuel Spicer were appointed “to agree & make an End of that difference that is betweene us & Elbertt Elbertsen: And the inhabitans off flattlands Towching the Limes of our pappant.” On June 20th following this difficulty was settled satisfactorily between the Dutch and English settlers of these two communities by written agreement (Grav. Rec., III, pp. 58 and 60).

Samuel Spicer, Esqr., was a Justice at the Court of Sessions held at Gravesend April 1, 1684 (W. Ryd. of York, Rec., p. 207).

On October 7, 1684, Spicer was a Justice of the West Ryding of Yorkshire, and his name recorded as “Mr. Samuel Spicer.” How careful our forefathers were of bestowing the title “Mr.” Samuel Spicer’s father, Thomas Spicer, was always “Mr. Spicer” in the colony, from the very beginning to the date of his death, and it is surprising that his only son, Samuel, did not inherit the title. However, Samuel Spicer earned his title of Mr. on his own merits! (W. Ryd. of York, Rec., p. 209).

It is very likely that all the children of Samuel and Esther (Tilton) Spicer were born in Gravesend. These children were:

1. (name lost).
2. Abraham Spicer; born 27th day, 8th mo., 1660; died Gravesend, July 26, 1679.
3. Jacob Spicer; born 20th day, 1st mo., 1668.
4. Mary Spicer, born 20th day, 8th mo., 1671; married Jeremiah Bates.
5. Sarah Spicer, the first; born 19th day, 4th mo., 1674; died Gravesend, May 1, 1676.
(6). **Martha Spicer;** born 27th day, 11th mo., 1676; married (1) Joseph Brown and (2) Thomas Chalkley*. (7). **Sarah Spicer,** the second; born 16th day, 12th mo., 1677; married Daniel Cooper 1695. (8). **Abigail Spicer;** born 26th day, 1st mo., 1683; married Daniel Stanton, 1707; she died 1714. (9). **Thomas Spicer;** born prior to 1686; married, 1759, Abigail Davenport, daughter of Francis and Sarah Davenport (N. J. Arch. XX, p. 474). (10). **Samuel Spicer;** died unmarried.

At the time Samuel Spicer was interested in lands in Gravesend and in Monmouth he was also interested in lands in the southern part of the state of New Jersey on the Delaware River. In 1685 Spicer purchased of Samuel Coles a tract of nearly 500 acres, "lying on the North Side of Cooper's Creek and fronting on the Delaware" in Waterford, now Stockton Township, Camden County, the property being opposite the present city of Camden, New Jersey. It was on this property that the last days of his life were spent.

On April 7, 1685, we find "Samuel Spicer, Esq." sitting at the Court of Sessions of West Riding of Yorkshire, held at Gravesend, as one of the justices (W. Ryd. of York, Rec., p. 211). He was also a justice on October 7, 1685 (W. Ryd. of York, Rec., p. 215).

From this time on it is apparent that Samuel Spicer began to liquidate his Gravesend holdings. The Dutch were being attracted to the town of Gravesend and practically all the first English settlers sold out to the Dutch and removed to New Jersey. Spicer made many real estate sales in the year 1685, and his purchasers in that year were Henry Van Pell (Grav. Rec., V, 103); William Goulding and Daniel Lake for £10 (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 97 and 98); John Tilton, Jr., (Grav. Rec., V, p. 102; side p. 82); William Goulding (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 100 and 101); Marta Petterson (Grav. Rec., V, p. 101); "Yokim Gilik" for £75 (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 105 and 106); "Yokim Gilik" and Lawrance H——- (no doubt Hoff) (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 106 and 107); John Emans for £22 (Grav. Rec., V, p. 107 and 108); Cornelis Williamson, for £140 (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 98 and 99); John Tilton, Jr., (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 102, 103 and 104; side p. 82); Rutt Joste (the founder of the Van Brunt family) for £35 (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 63 and 64); "Yokim Gilik" (Grav. Rec., V, p. 95).

*Melis S. Tilton, in some old correspondence, refers to a "Life of Thomas Chalkley."
In another effort to dispose of his Gravesend property he sold to Carsson Johnson, another Dutchman, his deceased mother’s house. In this deed, dated March 9, 1696, he is still designated as of Gravesend, and the property was described as a “Certaine house lott or garden Spott of land (formerlie of, and belonyng to the lott of number thirty-eight:) with the house and houseing there upon * * * * late the in the tenure & possession of my Mother Micol Spicer.” The consideration was 730 gilders in “good passable moneys of this Countrie.” This sale was also ratified by his son, Jacob Spicer, who probably had inherited an interest in it, and the ratification was witnessed by John Tilton, Sr. (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 111 and 112).

Then we find Samuel Spicer taking the final move to leave Gravesend, conveying March 25, 1686, his home and land pertaining to it to John Griggs, Jun., of Gravesend, for “the full and Just sume of two hundred twenty-five pound Currant and passable mony of this province.” This was a fortune in those days and Spicer must have had one of the very finest home places in the colony, perhaps the finest! His property was known as Lots Nos. 21, 36 and 38, and it was described in the deed as “Containeing aboute fourety five Akeres with a Dwelling house Barne Barrak garden and orchard with the two house lotts one which the houseing standeth with that land adjoyning unto them purchased heretofore from Obodiah Wilkins Deceased.” This transaction was in March, 1686, and as he was not quite ready to leave Old Gravesend he specified that possession of the house would not be given to Griggs until May 31st next (1689) (Grav. Rec., V, pp. 109 and 110).

In a bill of Carston Janson to pay Samuel Spicer 700 guilders in connection with the sale to Janson of Mrs. Micol Spicer’s home, dated March 29, 1686, Samuel Spicer was designated as of West Jersey (Grav. Rec., Misc., p. 177). Apparently between March 25th and March 29th, 1686, he had established his residence in West Jersey on the Delaware River, although it is evident he was not living there on that date.

The Flushing Quakers took note of the departure of Samuel and Esther (Tilton) Spicer from Gravesend and sent a letter, dated 20th day, 3rd month, 1686 (May 20, 1686) to the Friends of West Jersey, a letter that is a splendid testimony to the character of these worthy people:
To our Dear and Well beloved Friends at their Monthly or Quarterly Meeting in West Jersey, or elsewhere: Whereas our dear Friends Samuel Spicer and Esther his wife have since came to remove themselves and family &c from Gravesend on Long Island, where they have long abode unto your parts to settle and inhabit &c, these may certify that the said Samuel and Esther his wife have long been well known to us, and among us; and to our great satisfaction we can say, that from their commencement unto this day, we have not known of any misbehaviour concerning them either to the blasphasing the truth they have professed with us, or towards their neighbors, but as far as we know and (do believe) they have been of honest conversation and good patterns and examples both among us and also their neighbors; and will leave a good savor behind in the hearts of Friends and people that know them; and although they remove outwardly from amongst us, yet we hope our love and verity in the truth shall abide towards them and remain the same. At our Quarterly Meeting at Flushing, Long Island, the 20 day, 3 month, 1686.

There is, however, a possibility that Samuel Spicer established a residence in Middletown Township, Monmouth, before making West Jersey his permanent home, for he is designated as of Middletown Township in 1686 and as late as 1687-8. However, this was only for a brief period. Probably Spicer found it necessary to establish a residence in Monmouth in connection with his Monmouth property. It is more than likely that his residence in Monmouth was at “Marvel Hill,” the plantation of his brother-in-law, Peter Tilton, who had married Spicer’s niece, Rebecca Brazier, and who lived in Middletown Township at the time.

On October 2, 1686, a patent was granted to Samuel Spicer “of Middletown” for 601 acres of land in Monmouth. This property was described as follows:—FIRST TRACT: 450 acres, bounded south by Richard Gibbons and John Vaughan, east by a brook and Thurlagh Swan, north by Thomas Cox and the barren land, and west by a road; SECOND TRACT: 9 acres of meadow at Wayacaek, bounded west by John Bourne, east by Wm. Lawrence, north by the beach, south by upland; THIRD TRACT: a houselot of 8 acres, bounded west by John Stout; FOURTH TRACT: another lot of 8 acres, bounded east by Richard Hartshorne, north by Wm. Lawrence, junior, west and south by roads; FIFTH TRACT: 6 acres of upland at the Popleare Hill, bounded east by John Bourne, west by Richard Gibbons; SIXTH TRACT: 12 acres of upland in the Popular (poplar) Field, bounded east by William Cheesman, west by James Bourne, south by road, and north by Richard Sadler; SEVENTH TRACT: 102 acres, bounded south by grantee and Thomas Cox, north by the rear of the townlots, west by a road and John Crawford; east by said Cox; EIGHTH TRACT: 6 acres of meadow at Sholl Harbour Creek.
bounded on the west by Sarah Reape, east by George Job, north by a creek and south by upland (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 99).

Samuel Spicer was in Monmouth on the 3d of the 1st month, 1686-7, for on that date he subscribed his name as a witness at the marriage of John Hamton, of Middletown, and Martha Brown, of Shrewsbury, “at the publicke meeting house of friends” at Shrewsbury. This was the only Quaker marriage in Monmouth that Spicer ever attended, according to the records (Stillwell: I, p. 242).

At this time Spicer had not succeeded in disposing of all his Gravesend property. He had two other transactions with the Dutch in March, 1687, selling to John Korse (Grav. Rec., V, p. 70) and to Oke Johnson. In this last deed, dated March 7, 1687, he is designated as of Gravesend. As the Town Clerk (then John Eams) made out these deeds on the town book, which all parties in interest signed in the presence of the Town Clerk, it is possible that this designation as of Gravesend was used, not as a matter of pure accuracy, but as a matter of stronger identification (Grav. Rec., V, p. 102 and 103).

Samuel Spicer now took up the question of disposing of his Monmouth interests. On March 25, 1687, he transferred to Thomas Huett, of Shrewsbury, certain rights to 96½ acres at Passaquenequa, bounded by Burlington Path, Passaquenequa Creek, property of Abraham Brown and unappropriated land; also 3½ acres of meadow, adjoining property of Abraham Brown and unsurveyed land (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 99).

Then on February 20, 1687-8, Samuel Spicer conveyed to Joseph Throgmorton, of Middletown, the 601 acres of land in Monmouth that he had obtained by Patent of October 2, 1686. He also conveyed to Throgmorton 9 acres, bounded by property of John Downe, Sarah Reape, the beach and upland, and 6 acres of meadow in Sholl Harbour, bounded by James Ashtone, Daniel Extel, Sholl Harbour Creek and upland, making a total of 616 acres conveyed to Throgmorton (N. J. Arch., XXI, pp. 115 and 116). This was the last transaction we have found that Spicer made in Monmouth lands before his death.

Samuel Spicer now began to acquire additional property in Gloucester County, adjoining his tract of nearly 500 acres. In 1687 he increased his holdings there by 750 acres by two conveyances. The first, dated 24th, 3rd month, 1687, was from Samuel Coles “of near Pensoaking, Gloucester Co., yeoman” to “Samuel Spicer, of
said Co., Esqre” for 350 acres in this county, adjoining Richard Hermitage. By another deed, dated 27th day of the 7th month, 1687, from William Roydon, of Gloucester Co., Gentleman, to “Samuel Spicer, of Hopewell, said Co., Esqre,” Spicer obtained 400 acres (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 652). Spicer called his Gloucester estate “Hopewell,” a name that indicates that he hoped for the best during the balance of his life on his extensive estate on the peaceful Delaware River.

On March 14, 1687-8, Spicer finally parted with his “Discht meadowe” in Gravesend. He held this until the very last, for it must have been choice. On that date he conveyed “fower lotts or shares of meadowe lying and being in gravesands bounds or limmits neare John hansons land, Commonlie Called ye discht meadowe, unto John hanson of bruynge borgs so called.” In this deed he was designated as “then Living att Gravesend,” written by John Emans, who was then Town Clerk (Grav. Rec., VI, p. 36). How reluctant the people of Gravesend apparently were in giving up Samuel Spicer! If he was in Gravesend for a few days they insisted he was living there! He was one of their own and would always be no matter where he lived! In all Samuel Spicer’s life in Gravesend never once did he have trouble with his neighbors. He was a peace maker and he was chosen on more than one occasion to settle their differences. Never once had he appeared in court, either as a defendant or a plaintiff! This is saying a great deal for in those early days the least difficulty was brought to court; it was quite the fashion to rush to court with every grievance, no matter how petty.

Old John Tilton was no doubt very much grieved when Samuel Spicer and his daughter, Esther, removed their home from Gravesend. Going to a far off land (for it was far off in those early days), this removal from Gravesend to Gloucester of the Spicers must have been distressing to the “grand old man of Gravesend.” We fancy that it pulled at his heart-strings! It may have been co-incidental, but it was shortly after the Spicers removed to Gloucester that John Tilton, the true friend of Samuel Spicer throughout many years, died at Gravesend.

Only a little more is to be recorded concerning the life of Samuel Spicer. On June 1, 1689, he was one of the administrators of the estate of Marcus Lawrence, of Putschack, Gloucester Co. (N. J. Arch., XXIII, p. 285). On November 14, 1694, he was one
of the executors of the will of Henry Wood, of West Jersey (N. J. Arch., XXIII, p. 518), and on January 27, 1694-5, Spicer was one of the executors of the will of Robert Zane, of Newton, West Jersey.

The confidence and affection that the people of Gravesend had in Spicer was likewise manifested by his new neighbors in West Jersey. In 1696 he was a magistrate in Old Gloucester and in the following year (1697) he was among the Quaker members of the Provincial Assembly that affirmed their allegiance to King William of England (N. J. Arch., II, p. 448).

Spicer was a faithful member of the Society of Friends to the very last. Before the meeting house was built at Newton the Friends held public worship at “Hopewell,” his estate in Gloucester.

Spicer’s earthly activities were now about to end. He had lived an active and useful life, and among his many and varied activities he had found time to serve his Church and State with honor. He was a man of great wealth, a man of great influence and prestige and a man of the highest character.

Spicer died shortly before March 12, 1699-1700. On September 13, 1692, he made his will, naming his wife, and children Jacob, Thomas, Samuel, Mary, wife of Jeremiah Bates, Sarah Spicer, Martha Spicer and Abigail Spicer. In his will he mentioned his land at Fast Landing, land at Pounsokin and land beyond Francis Collins. His wife was named executrix, with Wm. Bates, John Key and Joseph Cooper as overseers, and the witnesses were Saml. Jennings, James and John White.

On March 12, 1699-1700, letters testamentary were granted to

Spicer: There is a very fine article in the N. J. Hist. Coll., Vol. 18, Second Series, pp. 41, etc., entitled “Samuel Spicer and his Descendants,” by Rev. John L. Stevenson. There is also an excellent genealogy of the Spicer Family by Susan Billings Meech, of Groton, Conn.

On pages 91 and 100 of this history an indirect statement was made that Susanna (Spicer) Brazier was the daughter of Thomas and Michal Spicer. This, we now find (Meech: Spicer Gen.), is partly in error. Susanna was the daughter of Thomas Spicer, but not of Michal Spicer. Thomas Spicer was baptized February 3, 1592, at Barfreston, England, the son of Nicholas and Martha (Grant) Spicer.

Thomas Spicer married twice. His first wife was Ann Grant, whom he married in Sandwich, Kent County, England, February 4, 1624. Thomas and Ann (Grant) Spicer were the parents of Susanna Spicer, who married Henry Braizer, and of Ann Spicer, who married John Lake. Thomas Spicer married his second wife Michal Jenkins, widow of John Jenkins, February 5, 1635, by whom he had Samuel Spicer, baptized July 20, 1637. Samuel Spicer, so far as is known, was the only child of this union. Therefore Susanna (Spicer) Braizer and Samuel Spicer were half brother and half sister.
Hester (Esther) Spicer, widow and executrix, and on the same date Esther Spicer filed her bond, with John Kay and Daniel Cooper, both of Gloucester Co., yeomen, as fellow bondsmen. On the same date an inventory of his estate was made by Archabell Mitchell, John Cowperthwaite and Joseph Anstall. His home plantation on the Delaware River was valued at $650, other land at $75, and personal property at £481:19:0, making a total of £1,206:19:0, a vast amount of money in Colonial times (N. J. Arch., XXIII, p. 136).

Hester (Esther) Spicer

Facsimile Signature of Esther (Tilton) Spicer.

On December 26, 1700, Jeremiah Bates, of Gloucester, and his wife, Mary, daughter of Samuel Spicer, deeded to her mother, Esther Spicer, widow and executrix of her deceased husband's estate, their right, title and interest in and to 200 acres in Gloucester County, near Francis Collins, which was bequeathed to Mary (Spicer) Bates by her father (N. J. Arch., XXI, p. 672).

Samuel Spicer was buried in Newton Graveyard, now West Collingswood, N. J., about a mile from the present city of Camden. Our history of the esteemed Spicer family is now to end with a tragedy. Esther (Tilton) Spicer survived her husband only a few years, meeting a terrible death on the 24th of the 7th month, 1703. She was killed by lightning! The record of this tragedy as it appears on the Haddonfield Friends Meeting records is as follows:

Esther Spicer, Esther Saxby her servant maid, and Richard Thackam, the son of Thomas Thackam, of Newton, he being 11 years, 9 months and twelve days old, were slain by lightning in Esther Spicer’s house about 10 P. M. 24 day of 7th month, 1703, and were buried in Newton Friends Burying Ground 26th of the same month.

John Clement, in his "Early Settlers in Newton," gives us the following beautiful pen picture of Esther Spicer's funeral:

"The funeral was by night, the family and friends going in boats down Cooper’s Creek to the River Delaware, and down the river to Newton Creek and thence to Newton graveyard. Each boat being provided with torches, the scene upon the water must have been picturesque indeed. To the colonists it was a sad spectacle when they saw one so much esteemed among them being borne to her last resting place. To the Indians it was a grand and impres-
sive sight. Arasapha, the King, and others of his people, attended the solemn procession in their canoes, thus showing respect for one the cause of whose death struck them with awe and reverence. The deep, dark forest that stood close down to the shores of the streams almost rejected the light as it came from the burning brands of pine carried in the boats, and as they passed under the thick foliage a shadow was scarcely reflected from the water. The colonists in their plain and unassuming apparel, the aborigines in their gaudy and significant robes, and the negro slaves (oarsmen) with their almost nude bodies, must have presented from the shore a rare and striking picture. Here—all undesigned—was the funeral of a Friend, in which ostentation and display are always avoided, made one of the grandest pageants the fancy could imagine, a fertile subject for the pencil of the artist, and one well deserving an effort to portray its beauty.”

(J2-5)—Abigail (Tilton) Warner and Scott

Abigail Tilton, the fifth child and third daughter of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, was born 1650, at Gravesend (vide p. 21).

She had marriage license dated May 15, 1669, to marry Ralph Warner, of Barbadoes, and lived first at New Ulrick, Long Island, where a daughter, Mary Warner, was born to her (date has been lost from the record), removing later to Brooklyn, where a son, Ralf Warner, was born to her “4th mo., 167--.” The names of these two children are recorded on the Quaker Records of Shrewsbury (Stillwell: 1, p. 269).

We have found very little data concerning Ralph Warner. At the Court of Sessions, held at Gravesend, June 15, 1670, he was one of the juryman. At this court he also appeared as the leader of a group of inhabitants that petitioned the court “concerning the insufficiency of a Certayne Bridge by the Cripple Bush in the usual Rhod betwixt Newtome and the fjerry, whereby Greate misfortunes have hapned to severall passengers” (W. Ryd. of York., pp. 26 and 28).

For some reason or another, Ralph Warner went back to Barbadoes and there died. He was buried there, April 24, 1678, according to the parish register of St. Michael’s Church of that place.

This marriage of Abigail Tilton with Ralph Warner was, how-
ever, apparently a poor one financially, although no doubt otherwise a happy one, for he left his young widow in very straightened circumstances. Under date of December 18, 1678, the following record of the county court appears:

Upon the Petition of Abigail Warner wherein she desires to be free from the payment of her Husband’s Debts, she being left in a desolate & poor condition by her said Husband & nothing considerable left her for the subsistence & maintenance of her selfe & Children. There being an Inventory brought into the court of what was left by her Husband not amounting to more then the Value of 40s. The court allows the same and orderd ye shee shall not be liable to the payment of her Husband’s Debts having so inconsiderable a part of her Husband’s Estate for the maintenance of her selfe & Children.

(W. Ryd. of York Rec., pp. 98 and 99.)

The young widow, Abigail, wasted no time in marrying again. Her second husband was William Scott, of Gravesend, and the marriage license is dated February 7, 1678*. This was without question a more fortunate marriage, financially, for we have every reason to believe that William Scott prospered and provided amply for his family.

On the Gravesend records, under date of May 13, 1672, we find the following record:

will scot marked one gray horse three years old with two white hales behind with the townes markie. (Grav. Rec. III, p. 31.)

In the records of the Court of Sessions, held at Gravesend, June 15, 1675, appears the following:

The Petition of Jno Ashew & Wm Scott Presented to this Woppfull Court. Thereby desiring that the Inhabitants of Staten Island might be Ordered to pay them for their Labour in making of Ditches for them on the Townes acct. as appeared to the Court they had done. This Court doth thinke fitt and Orde they be forthwith payed according to ye Agreement if not Exeucit to issue forth within a month.

Exeucit issued forth ye 28 Septr. 1675
Diz. to ye Constable of Stat Island
John West. Cl sess

(W. Ryd. of York Rec., p. 88.)

Thus we find, William Scott and Jno. Ashew were probably the first “contractors” ever engaged in public work on Staten Island, and no doubt among the first in the country! It is possible that

* On page 21 the year of marriage of Ralph Warner and Abigail Tilton is misstated as 1678. The inconsistency of date of death of Ralph Warner (1678) and Abigail’s marriage to William Scott is no doubt due to confusion in changing years from old style to new style.
William Scott became associated subsequently with his brother-in-law, Henry Bowman, in the cattle business, as appears from the records in the case of Ralph Cardall against Henry Bowman, dated June 16, 1680, or it may have been that Scott went to the financial assistance of Bowman at that time.

At about the time of his marriage to Abigail Tilton, William Scott bought of Nicholas Stillwell “a Certaine house & parte of a Garden spott or Orchard weh lyeth in Gravesend and did belonget unto ye lot or plantation of number 22 and formerly in ye Occupation or hands of John Ruickman & Samuel Holmes.” The deed is dated the 31st of the 3rd month, 1678 (May 31, 1678), and was witnessed by Thomas Tilton and John Tilton, Sr. (Grav. Rec. V, p. 29).

On March 22, 1680, William Goulding, “William Scott” and John Tilton, Sr., were witnesses to deed of exchange between William Stillwell and Samuel Spicer (Grav. Rec. V, p. 55).

On January 10, 1631, Dennis Tannisson (Theunissen), of Flatbush, conveyed to Lorance Haff, of Gravesend, a “Certaine Dwelling house and Guarden Spott of Land” in Gravesend, “latelie in ye Occupation & tenure of one William Scott.” William Scott had sold his home in Gravesend preparatory to his removal to Monmouth, although he was still in Gravesend on this date, for he and John Tilton, Sr., were witnesses to this conveyance (Grav. Rec. V, pp. 65 and 66).

Scott must have acquired property in Monmouth at about this time, for on December 10, 1684, he conveyed to Hannanias Giffard (Gifford) four acres near Raceon Island, adjoining property of Nicholas Browne, John Burdein, the river and an island. In this conveyance both Scott and Gifford are designated as of Shrewsbury, Scott was living in this township in Monmouth at that time and probably had been for a year or two before (N. J. Arch. XXI, p. 108).

On December 10, 1687, an inventory of the personal estate of John Havens, of Shrewsbury, was made by William Scott and Remembrance Lippincott (N. J. Arch., XXIII, p. 218).

On March 22, 1687-8 Scott obtained his patent to his property
in Monmouth which was described as 145 acres at Passaquenequa, bounded east by the creek, west by land of the proprietors, north by
land of Restore Lippincott, and south by land of Nathaniel Slocum.
By this patent he also obtained five and one-half acres of meadow,
bounded north and south by upland, east by land of John Lippin-
cott, and west by land of Nathaniel Slocum. In this patent Scott
is designated as of Shrewsbury (N. J. Arch. XXI, p. 114).

Scott increased his realty holdings in Shrewsbury by acquiring
from Peter Tilton, his brother-in-law, by deed dated April 24, 1687,
136 acres on Ramson's Neck, bounded north by the Navesink
River, east by property of John Slocum, west and south by roads;
also four acres of meadow on Raccoon Neck, bounded west by land
of Nicholas Broum, east by land of John Burdein, north by Nar-
watacoek River and south by upland. The consideration was the
sum of $10! (Freehold Deeds, Book C, pp. 159 and 160; N. J.
Arch., XXI, pp. 131 and 135.) This was a very low price even
in those days, for John Tilton, his brother-in-law, had paid £200
for 226½ acres in Middletown bought of Colonel Lewis Morris, of
Morrisania (Freehold Deeds, Book E, p. 229).

This property of Scott must have been a beautiful property
even in those days, lying north of the present famous Rumson Drive
and on the Navesink or Shrewsbury River, approximately between
the present towns of Red Bank and Sea Bright, and now one of the
finest residential sections of New Jersey. This conveyance of Peter
Tilton to William Scott was officially patented to Scott, “in right
of Peter Tilton,” by patent dated March 25, 1688 (N. J. Arch.
XXI, pp. 131 and 135).

Scott also obtained by deed, dated 9th day, 12 mo., 1688, from
John and Meribah Slocum, about 66 acres, upon Narumpson’s Neck.

Source: There has been published (1908) by The Register Press, Red
Bank, N. J., a very excellent book, entitled “The Scott Family of Shrew-
sbury, N. J.,” by Reverend Arthur S. Cole. We are indebted to this work
for some of the data appearing in our sketch of the Scott family. In his
work Reverend Mr. Cole states: “The compiler of these records has in his
possession a book about the size of an old-fashioned family Bible, which has
descended to him as an heirloom in the family. It has been known in the
family as the ‘Old Quaker Bible.’ It is not, however, a Bible, but the
famous ‘Apology for Quakers,’ by Robert Barclay, and was published
in London in 1691. On some of the blank pages are family records, the
oldest being the records of the births of the children of William Scott and
those of his son, John Scott. This book was undoubtedly the property of
William Scott, the first of the name to make his home in Shrewsbury, and
has been in the possession of the family ever since, for over two hundred
years.”

History of the Tilton Family in America, by F. T. Tilton, volume 1, numbers 5, 6
bounded on the west by land of Peter Tilton, east by land of Peter Parker, and south by highway (Freehold Deeds, Book C, pp. 38 and 39).

Again Scott also bought some property of John and Mary Newman, adjoining his Rumson property, under date of March 28, 1691, for £1 (Freehold Deeds, Book C, pp. 160).

At the Court of Sessions held at Shrewsbury, December 27 and 28, 1692, we find that William Scott was a member of the grand jury (Salters’s “Old Times in Old Mon.”, p. 255).

William and Abigail (Tilton) Scott were Quakers and their names appear on the Shrewsbury records as witnesses at several marriages, between 1687 and 1692.

William and Abigail (Tilton) Scott were the parents of six children and their births are recorded on the records of the Shrewsbury Quakers (Stillwell: I, p. 269), as follows: (1), John Scott; born Gravesend, Long Island, 9th, 11th mo., 1679; married Mary Bills, daughter of Thomas and Joanna Bills (Stillwell: III, p. 190), (2), William Scott, the first, born 8th day, 9th mo., 1681; died “ye latter end of ye October, 1682.” (3), William Scott, the second, born Shrewsbury 25th, 10th mo., 1683; died 11th mo., 8th day, 1684. (4), Samuel Scott, born Shrewsbury 31st day, 3rd mo., 1685; (5), Peter Scott; born Shrewsbury 27th day, 7th mo., 1687; died Shrewsbury 2nd day, 8th mo., 1687. (6), Hester (Esther) Scott; born Shrewsbury 6th day, 10th month, 1689.

On September 13, 1699, an inventory of the Estate of Thomas Cooke, of Shrewsbury, yeoman, was made by John Hance, Thomas Hütt, George Cortis (Corlis) and William Scott (N. J. Arch. XXIII, p. 107).

We have not found the dates of death of William Scott and his wife. They were without question buried in the Quaker Burying Ground at Shrewsbury.

—— Thomas Tilton

Thomas Tilton, the sixth child of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, was born 1st month (March), 1st day, 1652 (vide p. 21).

We know little concerning Thomas Tilton. When he was a boy of about seventeen years he got into trouble with the “pounder” at Gravesend. While the record of this matter is not as clear as it
might be, it is nevertheless sufficient to show that Thomas was one of a party of boys that succeeded in taking away some oxen from the "pounder." The other boys used stones, but Thomas, apparently the leader of his party, used a club, which singled him out for punishment. Boys were boys even in those days! The record of this youthful episode is recorded on the Gravesend records, under date of June 7, 1669, in the following language:

Ruge willm declareth that the pounder was being Cattle to the pouse and the boys broke up stones and thomas some took A Cbole that they Drive stakes with be being Called to helpe to ope the gate.
In the Case depending betwene the pounder and thomas titton for taking away the oxen from him

(Grav. Rec., IV, p. 22.)

No further mention concerning this matter appears on the Gravesend records, and we presume that through the influence of his father the matter was settled, perhaps with physical punishment of the said Thomas, even though he was seventeen years of age, in the presence of the "pounder?"

In 1677, when Gisbert's Island (now Coney Island) was divided into thirty-nine parts of about two acres each, Thomas Tilton received Lot No. 1.

In the next year, on the 31st day, 3rd month, 1678, Thomas Tilton and John Tilton, senior, were witnesses to deed given by Nicholas Stilwell to William Scott for land in Gravesend (Grav. Rec., V, p. 29). No further record appears in Gravesend concerning Thomas Tilton.

Thomas Tilton is said to have married Mary ———, who died in 1720, by whom he had a son, JOHN TILTON (13-18). We have not found the record of this marriage or of the birth of this son, but it is given in the papers of the late Dr. Henry Remsen Tilton. About the year 1690 Thomas Tilton left Gravesend, probably then married, and went to Delaware.

It has always been a matter of interest to us to know why Thomas Tilton removed to Delaware. What was the inducement? His father had been active in the settling of Monmouth and had considerable property interests in that old county. Monmouth had everything possible to offer to him. It had climate, soil and no Indian trouble, as well as religious toleration. We are told that some of the Puritans of New England migrated to Delaware and Maryland in order to enjoy religious freedom, but certainly this
motive could not have influenced Thomas Tilton. There was without a doubt some influence that attracted him to Delaware. If we could solve this it would be most interesting. Was there someone there who had painted a picture of economic happiness exceeding anything offered in Monmouth, where his only two brothers settled? Why was it that Thomas Tilton, his brother-in-law, John Painter, and his nephews, John Tilton (W3-10) and Henry Tilton (J3-16), settled in Delaware? Perhaps in the future someone will answer this question. It would indeed be most interesting to know.

(T2-6)

Mary (Tilton) Bowman

Mary Tilton, the seventh child of John and Mary Tilton, of Gravesend, was born the 4th month, 1654 (June, 1654), at Gravesend (vide p. 21).

In her father's will, dated September 15th, 1687, she is named as “Mary Boman” (vide p. 20). Sometime before this date she had married Henry Bowman, of Gravesend.

Henry Bowman was a cattle trader and carried on an extensive business, which apparently brought him little financial gain. Some of his transactions brought him into court and there are several cases in which he was a defendant. According to the Records of the Court of Sessions of the West Riding of Yorkshire, held at Gravesend, and commenced on Dec. 21, 1676, we find that Bowman had no less than four cases to defend at this session. The first case in this court was that of Elias Doughty and Wm. Osborn, plaintiffs, and Henry Bowman, defendant. The Plaintiffs obtained a judgment of £12: 6: 0, on grounds that are not quite clear from the wording of the record (W. Ryd. of York, Rec., p. 73). These same men appeared as plaintiffs against Bowman in the same court in another suit on two bills, one for £5 and the other for 40 shillings. In this case it appears that “Mr. Richd Man being sworne in Court declared That the widew Perring of Seataleot gave him wherewithal to pay the said two Bills of which hee (Man) paid 5 lb by the Plts order to Abraham Whearley and the other 40 s hee
tended to give the widow Credit for”. In this case it appears that the plaintiffs were doing Bowman an injustice, and as a result the verdict was in Bowman’s favor (W. Ryd. of York, Rec., p. 74).

Henry Bowman had a very busy time in this Court of Sessions while it lasted! The next case was that of Mr. Matthew Beagle against Bowman, but Bowman won this suit easily for the plaintiff did not put in any declaration and the case was non-suited (W. Ryd. of York, Rec., p. 74).

The last case in that Court was against Bowman and he must have been in the wrong, for he confessed judgment. There was no argument! He admitted the indebtedness, amounting to £23. Sam Blagg (Black) was the plaintiff (W. Ryd. of York, Rec., p. 74). We suspect that Bowman was very glad when the Court of Sessions commenced on Dec. 21, 1676, was ended. But this by no means ended the law suits of the unfortunate Bowman.

A little over a year later, at a Court of Sessions held at Gravesend, December 19, 1677, Bowman was again a defendant in a case brought against him by Jno. Lynus, but as the defendant was “out of the Government” the prosecution was suspended (W. Ryd. of York, Rec., p. 85). Bowman was no doubt in Burlington County, New Jersey, on that date on business. We find no record that Jno. Lynus ever pressed the matter again, and so infer that the matter could not have been very serious or of great import.

On the Burlington Court Records (page 3) there is recorded a bill obligatory dated “the last day of December, Anno 1677”, wherein Bowman was bound in the sum of £32 sterling, “of old England” to Tho. Wright, then of Burlington, to deliver three Cows, two mares about the age of four years and under eight, three calves and one colt to Wright, or his executors, etc. “in ye broad street or market place of Burlington” upon or before June 6, 1678. This document was signed by Bowman and witnessed by Joseph Helmsley and William Clayton (Stillwell: II, pp. 5 and 6).

On the Gravesend records, under date of 13th, 3rd month, 1678, we find that the inhabitants of Gravesend granted to Henry Bowman some property in that town:

The Inhabitants gave Henr. Bowman a pce of land ye day aforesaid Whereas formerly ye Inhabitants of ye Towne did give & grant unto John Rawles a pcell of Land upon Hugh Garretson Neck which is now called Where ye Towne intended a Cornfield for ye Grinerall but afterward left it for feeding Ground for their Cattle; At this present Assembly Henr. Bowman made request to ye Towne for it or ye like else where and ye Inhabit
At this time Bowman was also interested in land in Monmouth. Under date of the 4th month, 24th, 1678, Michiel Spicer, the mother of Samuel Spicer, deeded to Henry Bowman land in Monmouth, reserving in the deed a small tract for Bashan, a negro man, to live on (side p. 19).

At a Court of Sessions, held June 18, 1679, at Gravesend, we find Henry Bowman, this time a plaintiff in a case and a successful one. Theophilus Johnson had agreed to build a house for Bowman at "Neshanquock," but had not lived up to his agreement. The Court ordered that Theophilus do this work by the first of October next. If the house wasn’t built by then, Theophilus was liable for whatever charges Bowman sustained for want of this house (W. Ryd. of York, Rec., p. 110).

A little over two years elapsed when Bowman was again hailed to Court. Ralph Cardwell (Cardall) was the plaintiff and the Court records are under date of December 21, 1681:

MARY Tilton: There is a reference in Pernow’s “Records of New Amsterdam,” Vol. I, pp. 214-4, concerning a Mary Tilton that we have not been able to place. In the records of a mayor’s meeting held at New York, January 25, 1669-1700, there appears the following:

“Upon the Petition of Mary Tilton wife of Willi Hofmeyr, the Worship-ill Replied: that the house of her husband should be and Remaine bound over to the Towne for the Good behavior of the sd Hofmeyr during the space of 6 months Longer than in the first bond was expresd.

“Upon the Petitt of Wm. Hofmeyr the Court do reply: That the bond of the house in his Petition expresd, shall stand in force for the space of 6 Months Longer, for the good behavior of the sd Hofmeyr during the sd time.”

Who was this Mary Tilton who married Will Hofmeyr? We cannot place her. Did Mary (Tilton) Bowman marry Will Hofmeyr as her second husband? The last record that we have found of Henry Bowman is in the year 1688 and this Hofmeyr-Tilton record is in the year 1669-1700, so that it is possible that Mary (Tilton) Bowman and Mary (Tilton) Hofmeyr are identical.
The plaint declares yt the Defft is indebted unto him the sum of two hundred and sixty Guilders in good pay due by Bill to the plaint which Bill was produced in court under the Hand of the defft and the defft produced two witnesses in court to prove that a tender of the money was profferd to pay the plaint whch was by him refused. Urien Borens deposed declares that there was a Cow and a Horse tendered to Ralph Cardwell at his House in Gravesend by Wm Scott for Acoct of Henry Bowman and whatever fell out short of the sum Wm Scott undertook to make up at New York according to the tenor of the Bill. Wm Scott deposed declares to the same purpose and further saith that hee tenderd to pay him Interest according to Law. The opinion of the court is that the charges of this Accou shall be Equally divided between plaint and defft and the defft to pay the aforesaid Bill in specie

(W. Ryd. of York, Rec., p. 145.)

Henry Bowman had brought his brother-in-law, William Scott, into the cattle business with him, or else Scott had come to the rescue of the unfortunate Bowman. Apparently Bowman was in financial difficulties at this time, for on the same date he lost his house in Gravesend to the mortgagee, Samuel Blagg (Black), the amount involved being £23 Sterling (W. Ryd. of York, Rec., p. 149).

Facsimile Signature of Henry Bowman.

Thirteen years later, on April 23, 1694, Mary Blagge, then of Stratford in Connecticut province, conveyed this property, “derived from one Henry Bowman,” to Richard Stillwell (Grav. Rec. VI, p. 130).

We do not know where Henry and Mary (Tilton) Bowman lived after this domestic tragedy, but we have no doubt but that good John Tilton took his daughter and son-in-law into his own home. Bowman was still in Gravesend in 1683, for on August 31st of that year, he and Roelof Martense were witnesses to a Gravesend deed given by John Tilton, Senior, to Marten Peetersen (Wyckoff), of Amersford (Grav. Rec. V, p. 72; vide p. 12).

Henry Bowman and his wife probably lived with John Tilton at Gravesend, until the latter’s death in 1698, and then left Gravesend for Old Monmouth. In that year (1688) Bowman was “of Shrewsbury, yeoman” and received lands from Carteret at Long Branch (Stillwell: III, p. 47). In the patent to Nathaniel Slocome, “in right of Peter Tilton,” dated May 10, 1683, Henry
Bowman's property on Long Branch Neck is mentioned, being contiguous to that granted to Slocume by this patent (N. J. Arch. XXI, p. 131).

We do not find the name Bowman on any of the Quaker records of Shrewsbury and assume that Henry Bowman was not a member of the Society of Friends. Nor have we found the record of any children of this union. We think there must have been children, for the name Bowman is found in Monmouth in later years, and perhaps to this day.

**Humphrey Tilton of Maryland**

Humphrey Tilton, of Maryland, married Mary James, the daughter of John James, of Cecil County, Maryland, and on Aug. 16, 1698, he had at least two children, James and Humphrey Tilton. This is evident from the will of John James, of Cecil County, Maryland, dated August 16, 1698, and probated January 21, 1698, wherein he names his sons, John and Charles James, and two grandsons, James and Humphrey Tilton. In this will he calls Humphrey Tilton his son and designated him and his wife Mary (James) Tilton as executors. The witnesses were Wm. Bayly, Jos. Wheelde, Francis Childe, Grace Childe and Grace Putts (Md. Cal. Wills, II, p. 175).

Cecil County is on the eastern shore of Maryland, to the north of Kent County and joining Delaware.

On August 16, 1698, Thomas Tilton, of Delaware, was about forty-six years of age, but we have found no evidence that Humphrey Tilton, of Maryland, was a son of Thomas Tilton, of Delaware.

Very little data has been found concerning Humphrey Tilton. He, Darby Halsey, Thos. Webb, Chr. Knight and Sarah Webb were witnesses to the will, dated March 8, 1698-9, of Giles Porter (Md. Cal. Wills, II, p. 177). In the will of Francis Childs, of Cecil County, dated January 11, 1698, Hum. Tilton, Jno. Parlie, and Lovering Miller are named Trustees (Md. Cal. Wills, II, p. 195).

On the 3rd of September, 1706, Col. Edward Blay, Philip Hopkins, James Wilson, Humphrey Tilton, Philip Burgen and George Browning were Vestrymen of Shrewsbury Parish, Kent County, Maryland, worshiping at old St. Anne's Church (Hanson: "Old Kent," p. 354). After considerable search for this church we find that no one knows of a St. Anne's Church, in Kent County, Mary-
land, but just across the present boundary line, in Middletown, Delaware, there is a church by this name, which we believe to be the church referred to. We are informed that the records of this church have been burned, and that the only records available are of a much later date.

On August 6, 1707, Humphrey Tilton, David Young and Clodius Rogers were witnesses to the will of John Fitzgeral of Kent County (Md. Cal. Wills, III, p. 92), and on August 9, of the same year (1707), Humphrey Tilton, Thos. Whitehead, John Merritt and Oliver Palmer were witnesses to the will of Ambros Aris (Md. Wills, III, p. 92).

On June 4, 1708, Humphrey Tilton, of Kent County, Maryland, made his will, which was probated June 23, 1708. To his daughters Mary, Elizabeth and Katherine he bequeathed 300 acres, Interinn; to his daughter Ellinor 100 acres acquired from Benjamin Blackledge on Jackohus Creek, which acres were not to be sold or leased to anyone save her brother, James Tilton; to his son James Tilton, who was named executor, he bequeathed land which formerly belonged to the testator’s grandfather; to Jno. Hamblin he bequeathed personally if he stays out his time of service. To his wife he left her dower rights, and the residue of the estate was to be divided among his children aforesaid. The witnesses were Jno. Williams, Nicholas Tippett and Oliver Palmer (Md. Cal. Wills, III, p. 105).

From these records we construct that Humphrey and Mary (James) Tilton were the parents of (1), Ellinor Tilton, living June 4, 1708. (2), James Tilton; born before August 16, 1693, and living June 4, 1708. (3), Humphrey Tilton, both before August 16, 1698, and living on that date; probably died before 1706. (4), Mary Tilton; living June 4, 1708. (5), Elizabeth Tilton; living June 4, 1708. (6), Katherine Tilton; living June 4, 1708.

Humphrey Tilton was an owner of considerable land in Kent County, Maryland, and the owner of slaves. He was undoubtedly an Episcopalian in religion and not a Quaker. We have found no descendants of this family, but assume that there must be descendants somewhere in the United States at this time, as he had six children, some of whom must have married and had children.
MARYLAND WILLS—1635-1738: The Maryland wills from 1635 (earliest probated) to 1738 have been abstracted and published in seven volumes, entitled "Maryland Calendar Wills," compiled by Jane (Baldwin) Cotton; published by William J. Dalany Co., Baltimore. The last volume was published in 1925. The volumes may be found in the New York Public Library. The work is thoroughly indexed and the only Tilton references (1635-1738) are to Humphrey Tilton, of Maryland, and to a John Tilton. As we have already given the references to Humphrey Tilton, we now give the references to John Tilton.

William Lynne, ditcher, of Cecil County, Maryland, bequeathed by will, dated November 16, 1726, to John Tilton, his cedar swamp, located on the south side of Egg Harbour (N. J.), surveyed by Dani. Leeds. To John Numbsen was bequeathed personal property. The witnesses were Alexander Mcnulius, Isaac Corwen and Richard Yates (Vol. VI, p. 4). John Tilton, Elizabeth Numbers (Numbsen) and Peter Picott (Picott) were witnesses to the will of Peter Munario, of Cecil County, Maryland, dated September 11, 1728 (Vol. VI, p. 94). Apparently these references are to the one and the same John Tilton.

The next issue will contain the Third Generation of William Tilton of Lynn.
HISTORY OF THE TILTON FAMILY IN AMERICA

By FRANCIS THEODORE TILTON

VOLUME I NUMBER 6

November 12, 1928

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Third Generation of William Tilton

Our history now takes us back into Puritan New England. When it came to participating in military affairs, we find the New England Tiltons taking an active part from the very beginning. Old New England was constantly on the war path, either fighting the Indians or the French. How unlike in this respect their kinsmen of New Jersey, who had no occasion to shoulder arms in colonial times—not until the American Revolution!

The Puritans always bore their French neighbors to the north an animosity because of differences in nationality and in religion; an inheritance from their English ancestry! In the year 1690 Old New England made an attempt to capture the French city of Quebec. In this attack on the French we find young Lieutenant Abraham Tilton (W3-2), of Ipswich.

In the list of soldiers of this generation of Tiltons we also find Sergeant Isaac Tilton (W3-3), who met an untimely and tragical death while serving at the Fort at Pemaquid, in the Province of Maine. Of the six sons of Ensign Daniel Tilton (W2-4), of Hampton Block House fame, four of them were known to have been soldiers: Samuel (W3-10) and David (W3-22) were soldiers at Fort William and Mary, New Castle, and Joseph (W3-19) and Jethro (W3-23) were captains in colonial troops.

We cannot find any military men among the Tiltons of this generation of Martha’s Vineyard. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that Martha’s Vineyard was a peaceful place, owing to the isolation of the island and the great Christian influence that the famous Mayhew family had with the Indians. Like the Tiltons of New Jersey, the Martha’s Vineyard Tiltons of this period had no trouble with the Indians, and as for the French they were too remote to be a source of trouble.

In this third generation we find ancestors of whom we can with reason be proud.
(W3-1) — Mary (Tilton) Eastman and Guernsey

Mary Tilton, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Tilton (W2-1), was baptised February 18, 1643, at Windsor, in the Province of Connecticut, before her parents removed to Hadley (1659). Her first husband was Joseph Eastman, the son of Roger and Sarah Eastman, of Salisbury (vide p. 34).

Joseph Eastman was born at that place, January 8, 1651. He was a weaver and removed to Hadley about 1682, when he was more than thirty years of age. Shortly after his settlement in Hadley he married Mary Tilton, the only living daughter of "Ye Worshipful Peter Tilton, Esq." She was at least eight years older than her husband.

The late Asa A. Spear, Esq., in his Tilton-Eastman Dedication Address of August 2, 1910, (vide p. 45) said:

"He (Joseph Eastman) came to Hadley after King Philip's war was over and before the French and Indian wars broke out, in a time of comparative peace and security. He did not take a prominent part in the affairs of the town, so far as the records show. It is evident that upon her marriage Peter Tilton settled upon his daughter a substantial portion of his estate, for in his will he gives "To my loving daughter, Mary Eastman, to whom I have already given a full portion, yet to her I give as an addition, twenty shillings, and to her two sons, Peter Eastman and Joseph Eastman. I give ten shillings apiece."

Joseph Eastman died April 4, 1699, only ten years after his settlement in Hadley, and four years before the death of Peter Tilton. An account of his estate was filed in the Probate Office at Northampton, January 26, 1693. I doubt the correctness of the statement in Miss Emily Eastman's recent History of the Eastman Family, that his widow married James Guernsey on February 17, 1693. Her father's will is dated April 24, 1694, more than a year after the assigned date of her second marriage, and in it he calls her Mary Eastman. On January 1, 1705, a statement of the apportionment of Joseph Eastman's estate was filed in the Probate office at Northampton, which certifies that on the settlement of the estate Mary Guernsey, wife of James Guernsey, had received her portion, and that a double portion, equaling £50 9s. 3d., was given to the eldest son, 'now in captivity.' This eldest son was Dea. Joseph Eastman, who was then a young man in his twenty-second year."
It is to be noted that Mr. Spear did not question Mary (Tilton) Eastman's second marriage with James Guernsey, but simply the date of this marriage. This date (February 17, 1693) is not only given in Miss Emily Eastman's history, but also in the older works of Savage and Stiles.

Guy S. Rix, in his History of the Eastman Family, intimates that this second marriage of Mary Tilton with James Guernsey was an unhappy one, and states that "she quarreled with her husband." Because of this situation, it is possible that the Honorable Peter Tilton did not desire to call his daughter by her new name of Guernsey in his will, preferring to remember her as Mary Eastman. It has also been stated that Mary Tilton and her second husband, James Guernsey, removed from Hadley to New Jersey. There were no children of this union.

The name of Mary Tilton and that of her first husband, Joseph Eastman, appear on the Tilton-Eastman monument in Hadley cemetery. (Vide p. 48.) All her children, three in number, were by Joseph Eastman, and they were:

(1), Joseph Eastman*: born August 2, 1683, at Hadley; married Mercy Smith, daughter of John and Mary (Root) Smith, granddaughter of John and Mary (Partridge) Smith; and great granddaughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Elizabeth Smith; he died September 29, 1769, in Hadley. (2), Mary Eastman: Born December 11, 1684; died April 10, 1685. (3), Peter Eastman: born January 20, 1686; married Mehitable Root, November 28, 1708, daughter of Hezekiah and Mehitable (Frary) Root, of Deerfield, and granddaughter of Thomas Root, of Northampton.

Peter and Mehitable (Root) Eastman are the ancestors of the famous George Eastman, inventor of dry plates, films and cameras, and president of the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, New York.

* "Joseph (Eastman) was a student with Rev. Mr. Williams at Deerfield, Mass., when that place was burned by Indians. He was three years a captive of the French government in Canada. On his return he settled on his grandfather Tilton's estate in Hadley. He was a deacon of the church in Hadley for many years, a staunch friend of Elder Edwards and endorsed his views." (Guy S. Rix's Eastman Hist. (1901); M. Emily Eastman's Gen. of Dea. Joseph Eastman; The Owl, Vol. 2, No. 3, Nov., 1900.)
(W3-2) — Abraham Tilton

Abraham Tilton, the eldest son of Abraham and Mary (Cram) Tilton (W2-2), (side p. 51), was born about the year 1666, no doubt at Hampton, where his father was probably living at that time (side p. 59). When a young boy he removed with his parents to Ipswich, where he lived throughout his lengthy life.

When he was about twenty-four years of age (1690) the expedition against the French at Quebec was organized by Sir William Philipps and young Abraham Tilton joined the company, with the commission of a Lieutenant. For his services he was granted property in Ipswich, now Winchendon, Canada, but what disposition was finally made of this property we have been unable to learn.

A few years later, on December 11, 1693, he married at Ipswich (Chebacco), Mary Jacobs, the daughter of Ensign Thomas and Sarah (Drowae) Jacobs. His wife, Mary (Jacobs) Tilton, was born November 7, 1672, and died January 23, 1745.

In 1695, when his brother, Sergeant Isaac Tilton (W3-3), met his untimely death by drowning in Pemaquid Bay, Province of Maine, Abraham Tilton became the sole beneficiary of his estate. He was appointed administrator of the estate on April 22, 1695 (Essex Prob.; 305; 176).

In reference to the grant of land in Canada to Abraham Tilton (W3-2), the following letter addressed to the late Dr. Henry Renssen Tilton is of interest:

Winchendon, Canada
March 18th, 1861

Sir: In answer to yours of the 16th I would say that on the 16th of June, 1735, a grant of land to be equal to six miles square was made by the Legislature of Mass. to Abraham Tilton and others. Preference was to be given to those who petitioned for the grant and the descendants of the officers and soldiers who served in the expedition to Canada in the year 1690. March 31st, 1735, Thomas Berry, Esq., of Ipswich, was authorized to assemble the proprietors and grantees. A meeting of the Proprietors and Grantees of the new township was notified May 29th, 1736, by Thomas Berry, Esq., to choose a proprietor's clerk and Thomas Norton, Jun., was chosen Proprietor's Clerk.

As all of the proprietors but eight belonged to Ipswich, County of Essex, it was called Ipswich, Canada. The first meeting of the proprietors in the township was at the dwelling house of Mr. Richard Day, October 24th, 1736. On the 14th of June, 1784, Ipswich, Canada, was incorporated by an act of the General Court, when it was made a town and called Winchendon. I am not aware of there being any mention made of the name of Tilton upon the record of the town; am of the opinion that Abraham Tilton never lived here nor any of that name.

Respectfully yours,
Webster Whitney, Town Clerk (of Winchendon)
Abraham Tilton was a carpenter throughout his life, following the occupation of his father. In 1698, when it was proposed to build a meeting house at Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton), Massachusetts, his father and he made proposals for the construction of the building, but were underbid by Abraham Perkins. However, they were later associated with Perkins in the work. When the meeting house was completed, Abraham Tilton, Jr. (W3-2), was assigned to “Ye 1st Pew on ye east of Ye Pulpit” for himself and his wife (vide p. 58).

On March 10, 1709, Abraham Tilton, Jr., carpenter, quit claimed to his father, Abraham Tilton, Sr. (W2-2), all his interest in his father’s estate as his eldest son (vide p. 58). On December 7, 1725, he was admitted to the church at Ipswich (vide p. 71). In 1728 his aged father died, and his step-mother, Deliverance Tilton, named her step-son, Abraham Tilton, in her will, dated November 9, 1730 (vide p. 69).

On March 24, 1737, Abraham Tilton, then about seventy-one years of age, deeded one-half of his home property in Ipswich to his eldest son, Jacob Tilton (W4-1), and the other half to his son, Daniel Tilton (W4-2).

Like his father, Abraham Tilton (W3-2) lived to a good old age, and died in Ipswich, January 7, 1756, being ninety years of age at the time of his death. He was no doubt buried in the cemetery at that place.

Abraham and Mary (Jacobs) Tilton were the parents of the following children: (1), JACOB TILTON (W4-1); born August 12, 1694, at Ipswich; married Mercy Emerson, intentions published July 27, 1723. (2), DANIEL TILTON (W4-2); born April 2, 1697; married Sarah Dutch; intentions published November 20, 1725. (3), JENNA TILTON (W4-3); born November 27, 1699; probably married July 26, 1718, William Cogswell; married Mark Haskell, of Gloucester, intentions published December 3, 1720. (4), ABRAHAM TILTON (W4-4); born July 12, 1702; married Susanna Harris, intentions published August 14, 1728. (5), MARIE TILTON (W4-5), born January 11, 1705; married Jonathan Riggs, of Gloucester, intentions published December 25, 1728.

Jacobs: Richard Jacob, or Jacobs, came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony from England in 1634, in the ship “Mary and John.” On May 6, 1638, be took the Freeman’s oath in Boston and in 1641 he was a constable. In the years 1641, 1651, 1653, 1655 and 1656 he was a jurman in Ipswich, where he made his home, and in the records he is designated as
"Mr Rich. Jacob" and "Sergt. Rich. Jacob." In 1660 he acquired the farm that was originally granted to Mr. Winthrop, on the south side of the river, near the farms of Daniel Ring and Matthew Whipple. In 1664 he was entitled to two shares in Plum Island, etc. (which fact indicates his being one of the twenty-seven richest men of the town).

Richard Jacobs married twice. His first wife was Martha Appleton, the daughter of Samuel and Edith (Everard) Appleton. Richard and Martha (Appleton) Jacobs were the parents of: (1) THOMAS JACOBS; married (1) Sarah Browne, December 24, 1671 and married (2) Mary Whipple. (2) RICHARD JACOBS; (3) JOHN JACOBS; (4) NATHANIEL JACOBS; (5) JOSIAH JACOBS; (6) MARTHA JACOBS; married —— Moody; (7) TILTON JACOBS; married —— Halsey; and (8) SAMUEL JACOBS.

Martha (Appleton) Jacobs died September 8, 1659, at Ipswich, and Sergeant Richard Jacobs married Joanna ——. His will was proved October 5, 1672, and in it he directed his eldest son, Thomas, to pay a legacy to "his mother-in-law, my wife Joanna." The term "mother-in-law" in those days was synonymous with step-mother. In this connection it is recalled that Roger Shaw was designated the father-in-law of Abraham Tilton (W2-2), in 1639, whereas he was not the father-in-law (in our modern sense of the term) but step-father (vide p 53).

Ensign (also said to have been a lieutenant) Thomas Jacobs, eldest son of Richard and Martha (Appleton) Jacobs, took the freeman's oath, May 27, 1674; in 1679 he was a voter in Ipswich, and in the same year (December 16, 1679) he was appointed tithing man when the office was first established. In 1680 he subscribed six shillings towards the purchase of the bell and in 1700 he had a seat at the table in the meeting-house. (Essex Co. Hist. & Gen. Reg. 1, pp. 164, 165). Thomas Jacobs also married twice. On December 21, 1671, he married Sarah Browne, the daughter of John and Mary Browne of Ipswich (Essex Antiq., XI, p. 156). Sarah (Browne) Jacobs died January 29, 1679, leaving him two daughters, as follows: (1) Mary Jacobs, born November 7, 1672; married Abraham Tilton (W2-2), December 11, 1690; she died January 23, 1745. (2) Sarah Jacobs, born September 16, 1674; said to have been the second wife of Moses Chase, of Newbury, Mass., whom she married June 6, 1713.

Thomas Jacobs married, some time before 1682, Mary Whipple, his second wife. By this marriage he had three daughters: (1) Abigail Jacobs, born April 16, 1682; married March, 1705, Sergeant Thomas Browne, of Ipswich, son of Joseph and Hannah (Asserli) Browne and granddaughter of Edward and Faith Browne; she died June, 1705. (2) Mary Jacobs; born April 17, 1684; married Lieutenant Samuel Browne, son of Joseph and Hannah (Asserli) Browne. (3) Mary Jacobs, born May 11, 1688; married John Fowler, intentions published 20th, 2nd mo., 1713 (Essex Antiq., XII, p. 125).

The will of Thomas Jacobs is dated December 3, 1676, and was proved March 17, 1706-7. In it he named his daughter, Mary, wife of Abraham Tilton (Essex Prob. 369; 178).

APPLETON: Samuel Appleton was born at Little Walthamfield, Parva, England, in 1586 living later at Reydon, England. On January 24, 1616, he married at Preston, England, his first wife, Edith Everard. After her death he married, about 1633, Martha ——. In 1634 he and his family emigrated to New England and settled at Ipswich, where he took the freeman's oath, May 25, 1636. He was chosen representative in 1637. He was buried at Rowley, Mass., in June, 1670.

Samuel Appleton was the father of the following children, all born in England: (1) Mary Appleton, born 1616. (2) Abigail Appleton, born 1618; died at Reydon, England, 1629; (3) Martha Appleton, born 1620; married Sergeant Richard Jacobs, of Ipswich; she died September 8, 1659. (4) John Appleton, born 1621; married Priscilla Glover, October, 1651;
he died November 4, 1699. (8) Samuel Appleton, born 1625; married 
(1) Hannah Paine, April 2, 1641; married (2) Mary Oliver, December 2, 
1656; he died May 15, 1696; he was the ancestor of Jane (Means) Pierce, 
wife of Franklin Pierce, President of the United States. (6) Sarah 
Appleton, married Reverend Samuel Phillips, October, 1691; she died 
April 22, 1696; ancestors of Wendell Phillips, distinguished orator and 
reformer. (7) Judith Appleton, born 1634; married Samuel Rogers, 
December 24, 1667; she died July, 1689 (Essex Antq., IV, p. 1).

(W3-3) — Isaac Tilton

Very little is known concerning Isaac Tilton, the son of Abra-
am and Mary (Cram) Tilton (W2-2; vide pp. 51 and 59). On 
March 28, 1695, he was drowned when a young man in the early 
twenties while on a military service against the Indians at Pema-
quid, in the Province of Maine. He held a commission as sergeant 
while at the Pemaquid Fort. "Sergt. Isaac Tilton & Peter Dill 
going off with a small birchen canoe into Pemaquid bound were 
by a sudden gust of wind & snow overwhelmed & drowned." His 
non-cumulative will was probated April 22, 1695, and proven by 
letters and other evidence of William and Sarah Baker. The will and 
the inventory of his estate are on file at Salem (Essex Probate; 305; 
176). All of his property he left to his brother, Abraham Tilton 
(W3-2); "he had no other brother but ye above said Abraham 
Tilton." The meaning of this, no doubt, is that he had no other 
living brother save Abraham Tilton, for it is very probable and 
likely that he had a brother, Jacob Tilton (W3-4). Abraham Til-
ton (W3-2) was appointed administrator of Isaac Tilton’s estate, 
April 22, 1695. Sergeant Isaac Tilton died unmarried.

(W3-4) — Jacob Tilton

The only evidence that Abraham Tilton and Mary (Cram) 
Tilton (W2-2) had a son, Jacob Tilton, (vide pp. 51 and 59) is 
from the following records from Essex County, Vol. 48, page 106:

Writ December 25, 1689, by John Hawthorne, Assistant, 
To the Marshall of County of Essex or his dep. or to any or 
either of the constables in Ipswich. To apprehend and forthwith 
bring before me (or as soon as he can speedily be found or taken), 
Jacob Tilton, Ipswich, at my dwelling house in Salem. Then and 
there to answer the complaint of Samuel Dodge, of Ipswich, on 
behalf of their Majesties, for stealing from him, the said plaintiff, 
a horse of his out of his stable in Ipswich, all upon the third day 
of February last past in the night, contrary to the laws of the Gov-
ernment as shall then appear, etc., etc.

Dated Salem, December 25, 1689, 
John Hawthorne, Asst.

*Daniel Dennison, Jr., was appointed to serve the above writ.
Daniel Dennison, Jr., Ipswich, personally appeared before me, Salem, December 31, 1686, and made complaint to Lt. Jeremiah Niles, Marshall, against Isaac Ringe, of Ipswich, for yt. the said Isaac Ringe, did or before 25th day of this instant at house of Theophilus Bagley in Town of Lyn, then and there refused to assist him in the execution of his office when he required him soe to doe, but did countenance and abett Jacob Tilton, who was then his prisoner in his escape from him, etc., etc.

Salem, January 20, 1686, Isaac Ringe, Ipswich, Yeoman, principal and John Dean and Abraham Tilton, Jr., both of Ipswich, bound themselves to live and stand indebted to Treasurer of Essex Co., for just and full sum of thirty pounds money. The obligation is such that above Isaac Ringe shall personally appear at next County Court in Ipswich to answer complaint of aiding and abetting Jacob Tilton.

These records indicate that Jacob Tilton was a son of Abraham Tilton, Sr. (W2-2), for there was no other Tilton living in Ipswich that was old enough to be the father of Jacob Tilton, except Abraham Tilton, Sr. (W2-2). The fact that Abraham Tilton, Jr. (W3-2), was one of the sureties on the recognizance is evidence that Jacob Tilton was a near relative, probably a brother. When and where Jacob Tilton was born and what became of him is as yet unknown. He evidently was dead in 1695, when Sergeant Isaac Tilton (W3-3), of Pemaquid, made his non-cumulative will, for he states that Abraham Tilton, Jr. (W3-2) is then his only brother.

(W3-6)—Abigail (Tilton) Philmore and Bell

Abigail Tilton, daughter of Abraham and Deliverance Tilton (W2-2), was born April 1, 1679 (vide pp. 59 and 60). On June 19, 1701 (not 1704), she married her first husband, John Philmore, and they were the ancestors of Millard Fillmore, President of the United States. Not many years after his marriage (November 24, 1704), John Philmore purchased an estate in Beverly, Massachusetts. He was a mariner. While on a voyage, the vessel on which he was sailing was captured by a French frigate, and John Philmore was carried a prisoner into Martinique, where he suffered incredible hardships, and, although ultimately redeemed, he was supposed to have been poisoned with many others, by the French, during his passage home. He died before 1711, when his wife Abigail is called a widow.

When we omit a sketch, as we have done in the case of W3-5—SARAH (TILTON) MARTIN, it is because we have no material additional to that already published.
John and Abigail (Tilton) Philmore were the parents of: (1), John Philmore, born March 13, 1702, at Ipswich; married (1), Mary Spiller, of Ipswich, November 25, 1724; married (2) Doris Day, of Pomfret, Connecticut, about 1734; she died March 16, 1759; he then married (3) Widow Mary Roach; he died February 22, 1777, at Norwich (now Franklin), Connecticut. (2), Ebenezer Philmore, born in Beverly, Mass., and baptised in Wenham, July 21, 1706; married Thankful Currier, in Norwich, Conn., February 15, 1732-3. (3), Abigail Philmore, born in Beverly and baptised in Wenham, August 1, 1708; died young. (4), Ruth Philmore; married ——— Kenison.

Three children of Abigail (Tilton) Philmore (John, Ebenezer and Ruth Kenison) were named by Deliverance Tilton (W2.2) in her will, dated November 9, 1730 (vide p. 60).

Widow Philmore married her second husband, Robert Bell, November 7, 1717, and about 1720 removed to Norwich, Connecticut, where her husband purchased a tract of forty acres of land of John Elderkin, Jr. Both died the same year, he on the 23rd of August and his wife on the 15th of November, 1727. Three sons of this union were mentioned by Deliverance Tilton (W2.2), without naming them, in her will of 1730. One of these children was Samuel Bell, who was born in Ipswich, 1719.

John Philmore, or Fillmore, son of John and Abigail (Tilton) Philmore, was born in Ipswich, March 18, 1702. He has left us a most interesting account of his early life. At a very early age he had a desire to go to sea, but his mother was greatly opposed to this because of the tragic death of his father while engaged in a similar pursuit. However, young John Philmore persisted in his desire, although still under age, and his mother finally consented, only on condition that he go with none other than Captain Mark Haskell. This was undoubtedly the Mark Haskell who had married Jennina Tilton (W4-3), the daughter of Abigail (Tilton) Philmore's half-brother, Aaron Tilton (W3-2). She no doubt felt that her son would be safer on the high seas with one of her kinsmen. They were not long at sea, however, before they were overtaken by the notorious Captain Phillips, the pirate. Owing to the chance meeting of one whom he knew at home and who had since become a member of the pirate's crew, John Fillmore was singled out and Captain Haskell had to give up the young lad to the pirate, or else suffer the loss of his vessel and the capture of himself and his entire crew. John Fillmore was greatly opposed to serving with the pirate and steadfastly refused to sign the piratical agreement, but nevertheless he was impressed into service. His experiences while with the pirate were most exciting, to say the least, nearly costing him his life, and are to us very interesting reading. He abided his time, however, and in due course overcame and killed the pirate, mastered the crew, and finally returned in triumph to Massachusetts with the vessel. The pirate's sword, his large ear-rings and other curious articles were awarded to young John by the court. His own account of
his experiences was published at Bennington, Vermont, as early as 1894. It is a most interesting document, and, if he wrote it himself, as it purports to have been, shows that he was a man of considerable education, refine-
ment of feeling and sound common sense.

John Fillmore married three times, as we have already stated. After
his first marriage he removed to Norwich (now Franklin), Connecticut, where his mother and his step-father, Robert Bell, were then living. In
May, 1750, he was commissioned a captain of the 7th Military Company
in Norwich. He died in Norwich, February 22, 1777.

Among the children of John and Dorea (Dyck) Fillmore was
Nathaniel Fillmore, born March 20, and baptized March 29, 1738-40. He
married October 20th, 1767, Hepzibah Wood, who was born April 14,
1747. He settled early in Bennington, Vermont, then called the Hampshire
Grant, where he resided until his death in 1814. He served in the French
War, and on being wounded and left in the woods he subsisted for nearly
a week on a few kernels of corn and upon his shoes and a part of his
blanket, which, it is said, he roasted and ate. He was finally discovered
and assisted by his party. He also served in the War of the Revolution
and distinguished himself as a Lieutenant under General John Stark in
the Battle of Bennington.

Among the children of Nathaniel and Hepzibah (Wood) Fillmore
was Nathaniel Fillmore, born in Bennington, Vermont, April 19, 1771,
and married (1) Phoebe Millard, a daughter of Doctor Abiahay Millard,
also of Bennington. She died May 2, 1831. He married (2) May, 1834,
Widow Emisco Love. He was a farmer and resited successively at Locke,
Scipio, and Aurora, New York. For many years he was a civil magis-
trate. He died at East Aurora, March 28, 1863.

Nathaniel and Phoebe (Millard) Fillmore were the parents of Millard
Fillmore, born in Locke (now Summer Hill), New York, January 7,
1800. He became President of the United States. He married (1) Abigail
Powers, February 5, 1826, and (2) Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh, 1866.
Millard Fillmore died at Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874. (See Buffalo
Historical Society Papers, Vol. X, and N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register,
Vol. XI.)

(W3-7) — Samuel Tilton

Samuel Tilton, son of Abraham and Deliverance Tilton
(W2-5) (vide pp. 51 and 60), was born April 14, 1660-1.

On April 20, 1702, his father, Abraham Tilton (W2-2), con-
voyed land in Ipswich which he had bought of John Hubbard in
exchange, to his son, Samuel Tilton (W3-7). The deed provided
that "if same (Samuel Tilton) shall die, widow to hold and after
to Samuel's brothers and sisters if he should have no issue" (vide
p. 58).

When he was about twenty-three years of age he married Sarah
Batchelder, of Wenham, his intentions of marriage having been
published May 7, 1704 (Essex Antiq., VII, p. 142). His wife, Sarah
(Batchelder) Tilton was admitted to the church at Wenham on
April 1, 1705, and he owned the covenant, May 20, of the same
year. Later (1725), Sarah (Batchelder) Tilton communed with the
church in Ipswich, but was not yet dismissed from the Wenham Church. Two years later (November 12, 1727), Samuel Tilton was admitted to the Ipswich Church (vide p. 71).

On February 11, 1711-2, Samuel Tilton and his brother, Isaac Tilton (W3-10), were witnesses to deed of Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich, Gentleman, and wife, Elizabeth, to Abraham Tilton, Sr. (W2-2), for lands in Ipswich (vide p. 59).

Samuel Tilton was named by his mother, Deliverance Tilton, in her will, dated November 9, 1730, and he and his brother, Isaac Tilton (W3-10) were named executors of her estate.

Samuel and Sarah (Batchelder) Tilton were the parents of: (1), ABRAHAM TILTON; (W4-6); baptised April 22, 1705, in Wenham; twin of Samuel; married Elizabeth Smith, May 11, 1728; he died 1736. (2), SAMUEL TILTON (W4-7); baptised April 22, 1705, in Wenham; twin of Abraham; married Mary Jeffords, intentions published November 12, 1730. (3), JOHN TILTON (W4-8); baptised May 4, 1707, in Wenham; married (1) Sarah Poland, April 6, 1737; married (2) Sarah Choate, February 8, 1757; he died 1779, at East Sudbury, Mass. (4), JOSEPH TILTON; (W4-9); baptised August 21, 1709, in Wenham; married (1), Abigail Browne, daughter of Sergeant Thomas and Abigail (Jacobs) Browne, intentions published April 10, 1741; married (2) Phoebe Dodge, widow, July 23, 1771; he died January 24, 1779. (5), JOSEPH TILTON (W4-10); baptised August 31, 1712, in Wenham; married Lucy Low, December 6, 1737, in Ipswich; he died before September 14, 1741. (6), HANNAH TILTON (W4-11); baptised May 22, 1715, in Ipswich; married Samuel Poland, Jr., December 21, 1742, in Ipswich. (7), SARAH TILTON (W4-12); baptised May 12, 1717, in Ipswich; married Caleb Moulton, March 1, 1733-9 in Ipswich; she died in Wayland, Mass., June 1, 1786. (8), ISRAEL TILTON; baptised June 7, 1719, in Ipswich (vide p. 72); died about 1733, unmarried.

(W3-8) — Mary (Tilton) Brown

Mary Tilton, daughter of Abraham and Deliverance Tilton (W2-2), was born August 8, 1683 (vide p. 60).

She married 1701, or earlier, Tristram Brown, son of Deacon Joshua and Sarah (Sawyer) Brown and grandson of Richard and Edith Brown and of William and Ruth Sawyer. Tristram Brown
was born December 21, 1672, and resided in Newbury, Mass. He and his wife, Mary Brown, were mentioned in the will of Deliverance Tilton, dated November 3, 1730 (vide p. 60).

Tristram and Mary (Tilton) Brown were the parents of: (1), Tristram Brown, born March 17, 1702. (2), Joshua Brown, born March 27, 1704. (3), Abraham Brown, born October 11, 1707. (4), Mary Brown, born June 24, 1709. (Essex Antiq. XIII, p. 169.)

(W3-10) — Isaac Tilton

Isaac Tilton, son of Abraham and Deliverance Tilton (W2-2) (vide pp. 51 and 60), was born May 2, 1695, at Ipswich. He was baptised in the same year at Wenham.

Isaac Tilton and his brother, Samuel Tilton (W3-7), were witnesses to deed of Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich, Gentleman, and wife Elizabeth, dated February 11, 1711-2, to Abraham Tilton, Sr. (W2-2), covering lands in Ipswich (vide p. 59).

On June 19, 1713, Abraham Tilton, Sr. (W2-2), deeded to Isaac Tilton twelve acres of land, adjoining the homestead, bounded easterly by lands of Isaac Tilton, southerly by Thompson Brook, westerly by Mile Brook River, and northerly by land of Samuel Tilton (W3-7), and common land of Ipswich. The transfer was to take effect after the death of Abraham Tilton, Sr., (W2-2), and of his wife, Deliverance (vide p. 59).

Isaac Tilton married for his first wife Mary Appleton, who was the mother of all his children. We have not found the date of this marriage, but it was in 1719, or earlier.

Isaac Tilton and Mary, his wife, united with the Church at Ipswich, December 24, 1727 (vide p. 71).

The children of this union were: (1), David Tilton, the first; died young. (2), David Tilton, the second (W4-13); baptised May 8, 1720, at Ipswich; married (1) Mary Proctor, intentions published December 21, 1752; married (2) Anne Wainwright, intentions published December 13, 1759; he died May 8, 1786. (3), Jemima Tilton, the first; baptised December 3, 1721, at Ipswich (vide p. 72); died young. (4), Mary Tilton (W4-14); baptised September 6, 1723; married Thomas Kinsman, son of Stephen Kinsman, intentions published April 23, 1743; she died August 18, 1806. (5), Sarah Tilton (W4-15); baptised July 4, 1725; married (1) James Clinton, intentions published July 9, 1743; married, (2) Manning, 1787, or earlier. (6), Jemima Tilton, the second
(W4-16); baptised May 14, 1727, at Ipswich (vide p. 72); died before 1763. (7). Abigail Tilton (W4-17); baptised April 4, 1729; married Abner Day, intentions published October 28, 1752.

(8). Rachel Tilton (W4-18); baptised September 3, 1731, at Ipswich (vide p. 72); married Zebulon Smith, intentions published January 15, 1754; living in 1787.

Isaac Tilton was named in his mother's will, dated November 9, 1730, and he and his brother, Samuel Tilton (W3-7), were named executors (vide pp. 60 and 61).

Mary (Appleton) Tilton died some time before 1760, and Isaac Tilton married for his second wife Elizabeth (Goodhue) Dodge, daughter of William Goodhue. His marriage intentions were published May 29, 1760.

Isaac Tilton died February 1, 1764. His will, dated May 10, 1763, mentions his wife, Elizabeth, his son David Tilton (W4-15), to whom he bequeathed all of his real estate, his “Clock and my Black Close and my Pew in Mr. Nath. Rogers meeting house,” his daughter Sarah Clinton, widow (W4-15); his four daughters; his grandson Thomas Kinsman, who received “my Longest Gun”; his grandson, Aaron Smith, who was bequeathed “my shortest Gun,” and his grandson, James Clinton, who was bequeathed “my Shoemaker’s bench & tools.” The will was probated February 20, 1764. The inventory showed an estate of $602. 1: 08. The account discloses the names of the four daughters.

(W3-11) — Hannah Tilton

Hannah Tilton, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Moulton) Tilton (W2-3) was born September 15, 1663, at Hampton (vide p. 64).

According to the notes of the late Frank W. Hine, Esq., she married Thomas Mayhew. A careful search of the Mayhew genealogy compiled by Dr. Charles E. Banks, fails to reveal this marriage. Dr. Banks, however, states that she probably married Nathaniel Wing, probable son of John Wing, of Sandwich, Mass., while he was a transient resident of Martha's Vineyard. An examination of the Wing genealogy also fails to throw any light on Dr. Bank's statement. We, therefore, cannot give any further data on Hannah Tilton at this time.
(W3-12) — William Tilton

William Tilton, son of Samuel and Hannah (Moulton) Tilton (W2-3), was born November 11, 1668, at Hampton, New Hampshire (vide p. 64). He resided at Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, and was a yeoman. He married Abiah Mayhew, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Skiff) Mayhew, March, 1696. She was born about 1673 and predeceased him. He died June, 1750 (not 1739) at Chilmark. His will was dated April 11, 1745, and was probated August 11, 1750.

William and Abiah (Mayhew) Tilton were the parents of:
(1) Jane Tilton (W4-19), born August 2, 1697; married William Hunt, son of William and Mary (Bradford) Hunt, June 2, 1718; she died October 19, 1732.
(2) Samuel Tilton, born February 18, 1700; died February 23, 1721-2; unmarried.
(3) Sarah Tilton, born April 26, 1701; she died June 22, 1742; unmarried.
(4) Beriah Tilton (W4-20), born October 13, 1703; married Mary Mayhew, daughter of Matthew and Anna (Newcom) Mayhew and granddaughter of Matthew and Mary (Skiff) Mayhew, December 12, 1728; he died July 10, 1779.

Mayhew: No history of the descendants of Samuel Tilton (W2-3) would be complete without reference to the distinguished Mayhew family of Martha's Vineyard. There was a closeness of relationship between the Tiltons and the Mayhews through inter-marriages extending over many generations, and it is without a doubt safe to say that all the Tiltons of Martha Vineyard are descendants of the original Mayhew.

The first Mayhew in the American colonies was Thomas Mayhew. He was born early in 1592 in England, and was a merchant at Southampton. In 1611 he emigrated to New England and was admitted a freeman, May 14, 1634, being then forty-one or forty-two years old. His name has the prefix of Mr. in the record, given to very few of the large number who then took the freeman's oath. Early in 1635 he settled at Watertown, Massachusetts province, where he became a prominent and active citizen. He was a selectman from 1637 to 1648 and a representative from Watertown to the General Court from 1639 to 1644. The first bridge over the Charles River was built by Thomas Mayhew.

In 1641 Thomas Mayhew purchased Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Islands from the Earl of Stirling, through his agent, James Forsett. In 1644 he removed from Watertown to Martha's Vineyard, where his son, Thomas, had already established himself with others at Great Harbour (now Edgartown).

On July 2, 1658, Thomas Mayhew sold the island of Nantucket, with certain reservations, for the sum (as named in the deed) of £100 and two beaver hats—"one for myself and one for my wife." On July 8, 1671, the charters of Edgartown, Tisbury and Tisbury Manor were granted by Governor Francis Lovelace, and on the same day Thomas Mayhew was made governor for life over the English and Indians of Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Islands.
Governor Mayhew's administration of affairs on Martha's Vineyard was extremely successful because of his great interest in the welfare of the Indians and his desire to see them converted to Christianity. During King Philip's war the Martha's Vineyard Indians refused to join the league against the English, because of their affection and esteem for Governor Mayhew, an Englishman.

It has been stated that Governor Mayhew's conduct during these troublous times showed "a rare union of wisdom and moderation, prudence and firmness, with a power of self control and an aptness to govern others, which commanded, at once, their (the Indians) respect and esteem." "Regarding the Vineyard as a place of comparative safety, many sought it as a temporary refuge from the danger that over-shadowed the land; and thanks to the genial spirit of Christianity, they were not mistaken, for the islands enjoyed a perfect calm of peace and the people wrought and dwelt securely."

Governor Thomas Mayhew was twice married. His first wife is said to have been — Parishard. His second wife, who came with him from England, was Jane Paine, widow of Thomas Paine, a merchant of London.

Governor Mayhew was the father of at least five children. By his first wife he had (1) Thomas Mayhew, born about 1620; husband Jane Paine. By his second wife Governor Mayhew had (2) Hannah Mayhew, born June 16, 1663; married (1) Thomas Daggett, son of John Daggett; married (2), Samuel Smith. (3) Beulah Mayhew, born December 6, 1688; married (1) Thomas Harlock; married (2) Richard Way, 1676. (4) Mary Mayhew, born January 14, 1688-90; probably died young. (5) Martha Mayhew, born about 1698; married Colonel Thomas Tupper, December 27, 1701; they were the ancestors of Sir Charles Tupper, Prime Minister of Canada.

After a long, useful, and active Christian life, old Governor Mayhew died at Martha's Vineyard in March, 1688, being about ninety years of age at the time of his death. He was the worthy founder of a family long distinguished for the number of its ministers who became famous in American history.

Governor Mayhew's son, Thomas, took an exceedingly active part in missionary work among the Indians, which, according to all evidence, was most successful in its result. In 1647 he left for a short visit to England, from which he never returned, for, in the language of that stern, old, orthodox Puritan, Cotton Mather, "the ship wherein he took passage was never heard of."

After the death of his son, Governor Mayhew redoubled his efforts in the missionary work. He "struck in with his best strength and skill, and the loss which seemed 'almost irrepairable' was not permitted by the aged martyr to be complete and fatal" (Paltry).

Reverend Thomas Mayhew (only son, so far as is known of Governor Thomas Mayhew), married Jane Paine, daughter of Thomas and Jane Paine (his step-mother), and they were the parents of: (1), Matthew Mayhew, born 1648; married Mary Skiff, daughter of James Skiff, of Sandwich, 1674; he died May 19, 1710. (2), Thomas Mayhew, born 1659; married Sarah Skiff. (3), John Mayhew, born 1632; (5), Jerusha Mayhew, born about 1654; married (1), Joseph Wing, of Sandwich; married (2) Thomas Eaton, of Shrewbury, N. J. (6), Jerusha Mayhew, born 1658; married Benjamin Smith, before April, 1658.

Thomas Mayhew, 3rd, born 1650, son of Thomas and Jane (Paine) Mayhew, married Sarah Skiff, daughter of James Skiff, of Sandwich, and elder sister of Mary Skiff, who married his brother, Matthew Mayhew. Sarah Skiff was born October 12, 1646, and died December 30, 1740, nearly ninety-five years of age. He died July 21, 1715.
Thomas and Sarah (Skiff) Mayhew were the parents of: (1), ARIAH MAYHEW, born about 1673; married William Tilton (W3-12). (2), SARAH MAYHEW; married John Tilton (W3-13). (3), PEREZ MAYHEW; died before 1715. (4), JOSEPHA MAYHEW, born 1686; married Josiah Tilton (W3-14). (5), ZACHARIAH MAYHEW, born 1684; married Susanna Wade, intentions published September 12, 1718. (6), ZEPHANIAH MAYHEW, born 1686; married March, 1711, Bethiah Wadsworth, of Dunbury, probably daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Walt) Wadsworth, of that town; he died November 20, 1738. (For further data on the Mayhew Family see Dr. Charles E. Bank's History of Martha's Vineyard.)

(W3-13) — John Tilton

John Tilton, son of Samuel and Hannah (Moulton) Tilton (W2-3), was born October 23, 1670, at Hampton, New Hampshire (vide p. 64). He married Sarah Mayhew, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Skiff) Mayhew. She was born about 1677 and predeceased him. John Tilton resided in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, and was a yeoman. He died 1759. He made his will March 6th, 1759; it was probated June 5, 1759.

John and Sarah (Mayhew) Tilton were the parents of: (1), CYRENUS TILTON (W4-21), born December 10, 1700, at Chilmark; married Remember Tobey, daughter of Jonathan Tobey, of Sandwich, Jan. 12, 1730-1; he died Feb. 24, 1791, at Chilmark. (2), THOMAS TILTON (W4-22), born December 4, 1702, at Chilmark; married Emerina Mayhew, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Skiff) Mayhew, December 9, 1728; he died at Chilmark, April 4, 1801. (3), JOHN TILTON (W4-23), born March 24, 1705-6, at Chilmark; married Sarah Gibbs, August 30, 1738; he died 1783. (4), JOSEPH TILTON (W4-24), born December 13, 1710, at Chilmark; married (1) Ruth Mayhew, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Skiff) Mayhew, November 4, 1736; married (2) Zylpha Mayhew, daughter of John and Mehitable (Higgins) Mayhew, April 5, 1742; he died September 3, 1796, at Chilmark. (5), SARAH TILTON (W4-25), born August 25, 1717, at Chilmark; married (1) Benjamin Mayhew, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Skiff) Mayhew, about 1743; married (2) Theophilus Mayhew, son of John and Mehitable (Higgins) Mayhew; married (3) Nathan Skiffle. (6), SAMUEL TILTON (W4-26), born January 17, 1723; married (1) Hannah Mayhew, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Skiff) Mayhew; married (2) Mary Allen, daughter of Lieutenant Sylvanus and June (Homes) Allen, May 16, 1768; he died April 3, 1778, at Chilmark.
(W3-14) — Josiah Tilton

Josiah Tilton, son of Samuel and Hannah (Moulton) Tilton (W2-3), was born 1675, or 1680, at Chilmark, Martha’s Vineyard (side p. 64). He married Bathsheba Mayhew, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Skiff) Mayhew. She was born about 1681, and survived her husband, dying 1752. He resided at Chilmark and was a yeoman. His will is dated February 11, 1750, and was probated June 30, 1752.

Josiah and Bathsheba (Mayhew) Tilton were the parents of:

(1), Solomon Tilton (W4-27), born May 4, 1706, at Chilmark; married Mary Tobey, daughter of Jonathan and Remember Tobey, of Sandwich, at Chilmark, March 17, 1741–2; he died 1774. (2), Abiah Tilton (W4-28), born October 27, 1709, at Chilmark; married Timothy Mayhew, son of Simeon and Ruth Mayhew, January 14, 1736–1737. (3), Uriah Tilton (W4-29), born November 15, 1713, at Chilmark; married Jedidah Mayhew, daughter of Zephaniah and Bethiah (Wadsworth) Mayhew, and granddaughter of Thomas and Sarah (Skiff) Mayhew; he died Jan. 1, 1738, at Chilmark. (4), Josiah Tilton (W4-30), born August 18, 1719, at Chilmark; married Elizabeth Mayhew, daughter of Paine and Dinah (Norton) Mayhew, February 23, 1743; he died at Chilmark, March 30, 1790. (5), Bathsheba Tilton (W4-31), born June 22, 1721, at Chilmark; married Stephen Skiff, August 26, 1742.

(W3-15) — Mary (Tilton) Allen

Mary Tilton, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Moulton) Tilton (W2-3), was born 1677, or 1680 (side p. 64). She married Samuel Allen, 1703. He was born 1678, and was the son of James and Elizabeth (Perkins) Allen and grandson of Samuel Allen. Samuel Allen was a farmer and resided at Chilmark. He died July 10, 1755. His will is dated January 14, 1750, and was probated August 2, 1755. She died December 25, 1756.

Samuel and Mary (Tilton) Allen were the parents of:

(1), Jethro Allen, born 1705; married Mrs. Dinah (Norton) Mayhew, widow of Paine Mayhew, March 25, 1736; he died 1774. (2), Hannah Allen, born 1707; married Nathan Wing, October 7, 1726. (3), Jedidah Allen, born 1709; married _______ Doane, or Dean. (4), Amy Allen, born 1711; married Shubael Cottle, November 8, 1744. (5), Maria Allen, born 1713; married _______
Freeman; she was living in 1750. (6), SAMUEL ALLEN, born 1720; married Beulah Davis, of Falmouth, Massachusetts, February 12, 1741-2; he died October 22, 1808.

(W3-16) — Rachel (Tilton) Lambert

Rachel Tilton, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Moulton) Tilton (W2-3), was born 1683, or 1685 (vide p. 64). She married Jonathan Lambert (not Lambert), October 19, 1707. He was the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Eddy) Lambert, and was born November 20, 1694.

Jonathan Lambert resided at Tisbury, Martha’s Vineyard, and was a weaver by occupation. In 1737 he was a selectman.

Jonathan and Rachel (Tilton) Lambert were the parents of:


Rachel (Tilton) Lambert died February 14, 1733-4, and Jonathan Lambert married as his second wife Mrs. Patience (Bourne) Allen, widow of Joseph Allen and daughter of Shearshub and Bathsheba (Skiff) Bourne, of Sandwich. Patience (Bourne) Lambert was born April 20, 1686, and died February 13, 1765. Jonathan Lambert died April 24, 1769.

(W3-17) — Abigail (Tilton) Page

Abigail Tilton, daughter of Daniel and Mehitable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), (vide pp. 51 and 68), was born October 28, 1670, at Hampton. She died October 4, 1759.

Abigail Tilton married Christopher Page, son of Thomas and Mary (Hussey) Page, November 14, 1689. He was born September 20, 1670, and died October 4, 1751.
Christopher and Abigail (Tilton) Page were the parents of:  
(1), Robert Page; born September 8, 1690; died July 20, 1706.  
(2), Abigail Page; born February 21, 1693; married William Moulton, December 23, 1715; she died January 22, 1776.  
(3), Mary Page; born December 13, 1695; married Samuel Dow, September 12, 1717; she died March 10, 1760.  
(4), Lydia Page, born August 3, 1698; married John Towl, son of Joseph Towle, November 15, 1721; she died May 22, 1772.  
(5), Jonathan Page, born February 25, 1700; married Mary Towle, daughter of Joseph Towle, January 4, 1724; he died 1770.  
(6), David Page, born November 1, 1703; married Ruth Dearborn, January 27, 1728.  
(7), Shubael Page, born February 15, 1707; married Hannah Dow, January 21, 1731; he died May 16, 1791.  
(8), Jeremiah Page, born May 28, 1708; married Elizabeth Drake, daughter of Abraham and Theodot (Robie) Drake; he died September 18, 1785.  
(9), Tabitha Page, born August 21, 1711; married Caleb Marston, son of Caleb and Ann (Moulton) Marston, October 5, 1740, as his second wife; she died May 30, 1792.

(W3-18) — Samuel Tilton

Samuel Tilton, son of Daniel and Meetable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), was born February 14, 1674-5 (vide p. 68). Samuel Tilton “wrought at Majestys Fort, New Castle,” July, 1694. He was a soldier and served at Fort William and Mary, New Castle, August 24 to September 7, 1708.

On January 7, 1703, Samuel Tilton married Meribah (Page) Shaw, daughter of Francis and Meribah (Smith) Page, and widow of Josiah Shaw. After the death of Samuel Tilton (we do not know the date), she married her third husband, Benjamin Sanborn, November 7, 1721. She was born March 17, 1679, and died December 15, 1740.

Samuel and Meribah (Page) Tilton were the parents of:  
(1), Samuel Tilton (W4-32), born November 1, 1708; married Abigail Batchelder, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Blake) Batchelder, January 31, 1731; he died about 1766.  
(2), Abigail Tilton (W4-33); born May 20, 1706; married Ebenezer Prescott, December 15, 1726.  
(3), Meribah Tilton (W4-34), born December 23, 1707; married John Fogg, November 5, 1729.  
(4), Josiah Tilton
(W1-35), born April 1, 1709; married Sarah Flanders, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Blaisdall) Flanders, February 8, 1732; he died October 15, 1796.

(W3-19) — Joseph Tilton

Joseph Tilton, son of Daniel and Mehitable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), was born March 19, 1677 (vide p. 68).

Joseph Tilton was a prominent and influential citizen of Hampton Falls, of which place he was the first town clerk. For many years he was a selectman and a representative of that town in the Colonial Assembly. He was also one of the original proprietors of Chester and for many years proprietor's clerk. He was a farmer by occupation and was a member of the first church at Hampton.

On page 69 of this history we stated that the stone erected by Mr. George Henry Tilton, of Laconia, New Hampshire, marked the grave of Daniel Tilton (W2-4). We had been so informed. Since the publication of this statement, Mr. Tilton wrote us under date of February 21, 1928, from Burlington, California, where he was spending the winter season, as follows:

"Have you ever been at Hampton, New Hampshire? This, as you know, was one of the original four towns settled in the beginning. In the center of what is now the town of Hampton there was reserved a triangular lot of land known as Meeting House Green. A few years ago the descendants of Rev. Stephen Batchelder, who was the founder of the town with his colony, decided to put up a monument to his memory in which all the different towns surrounding Hampton, formerly a part of Hampton, were to take part in so doing. Also, the different families that were identified with Hampton's early history were to put up markers around the borders of the Green. They were not monuments, but were markers perhaps five (5) feet in height, and all of a similar shape, with a bronze tablet showing the name and date. The stone which I erected was marked 1662. Of course it was for Daniel (W2-4), for Daniel was the only one of the boys who remained in New Hampshire, but I could never put it where Daniel was buried, for we are not sure. I know where his old block house stood; and the house built by his son, Capt. Joseph (W3-19), is still in existence, but I think the burial place of Daniel (W2-4) and his wife has never been marked. I intended last season to investigate this matter closely, but my health was rather poor, and I was kept at home more than I wished, so I didn't get to Hampton as I wanted to.

"Of course, you know that I am a descendant of old Stephen Batchelder, and united with the others on the day of the dedication. It was a gala day for Hampton and they resurrected all the old traditions you could think of as tableaux. It really made a very creditable showing, and certainly did much credit to the good old town. Should you ever travel from Boston through to Portland over the Lafayette Highway, which is the trunk line now, you will pass through Hampton and very close to this Meeting House Green. It is a triangle lot and it is around the triangle that the different towns that were formerly Hampton have erected their markers. Some of them are very good. It will interest you to look this old town over some time when you are going through."
Falls. Like his father, Ensign Daniel Tilton, he was a fearless Indian fighter and was a soldier in the colonial wars, with the commission of a captain.

Joseph Tilton married three times. He married for his first wife, December 26, 1698, Margaret Sherburne, daughter of Samuel Sherburne, of Portsmouth. She was born August 29, 1679, and died July 1, 1717. He then married, December 5, 1717, Mrs. Elizabeth (Hilliard) Shaw, daughter of Timothy Hilliard and widow of Caleb Shaw. After the death of his second wife, April 19, 1724, he married for his third wife, June 17, 1725, Mrs. Elizabeth (Chase) Hilliard, daughter of Joseph Chase and widow of Benjamin Hilliard. His last wife lived to be eighty or eighty-one years of age, dying August 14, 1765. Captain Joseph Tilton died October 24, 1744, in Kensington. His will was dated October 14, 1742, and was proved October 31, 1744. His widow’s will was dated December 15, 1763 and proved September 5, 1765.

Joseph and Margaret (Sherburne) Tilton were the parents of:
(1), SHERBUNE TILTON (W4-36), born November 19, 1699; married Ann Hilliard, April 13, 1720; he died February 11, 1784.
(2), JOHN TILTON (W4-37), born June 14, 1702; married Hannah Robie, February 19, 1724; he died about 1755. (3), MART (or Mercy) TILTON (W4-38), born November 3, 1703-4; married Nathan Batchelder, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Foss) Batchelder, February 25, 1724. (4), SARAH TILTON (W4-39), born January 25, 1705-6; married Elisha Swett, November 11, 1729. (5), JONATHAN TILTON (W4-40), born June 9, 1708; married Margaret Shaw, August 22, 1728; he died Dec. 9, 1797. (6), JOSEPH TILTON (W4-41), born September 26, 1710, at Hampton Falls; married Elizabeth Weare, December 13, 1733; he died October 24, 1777.

Joseph and Elizabeth (Hilliard) Tilton were the parents: (7), DANIEL TILTON, born October 4, 1713, at Hampton Falls; twin of Timothy; died December 16, 1720. (8), TIMOTHY TILTON (W4-42), born October 4, 1718, at Hampton Falls; twin of Daniel; married Martha Boynton, December 25, 1746; he died December 1, 1785. (9), MARGARET TILTON (W4-43), born March 31, 1720; married Nathaniel Batchelder, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Robie) Batchelder, February 10, 1742. (10), JOANNA TILTON (W4-44), born July 22, 1722; married Thomas Batchelder, January 4, 1748.
(W3-20) — Mary or Mercy (Tilton) Elkins

Mary, or Mercy, Tilton, daughter of Daniel and Mehitable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), was born May 25, 1679 (vide p. 68). She married, February 5, 1706, Samuel Elkins, son of Eleazer and Deborah (Blake) Elkins and grandson of Henry and Mary Elkins. Samuel Elkins was born June 23, 1677, served in the colonial wars, and died before 1764, at Epping.

Samuel and Mary, or Mercy, (Tilton) Elkins were the parents of: (1) Samuel Elkins, born 1713; married Lydia Evans; he died 1782. (2) Eleazer Elkins. (3) John Elkins. (4) Daniel Elkins. (5) Jeremiah Elkins.

(W3-21) — Daniel Tilton

Daniel Tilton, son of Daniel and Mehitable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), was born October 28, 1680 (vide p. 68). He married about 1708-9 Elizabeth Hill. He died at Stratham, September 16, 1722, and letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow, January 14, 1723. She died April 19, 1724, and the administration of Daniel Tilton’s estate was granted to his brothers, Joseph (W3-19) and Jethro (W3-23). The inventory of his estate was dated February, 1724-5, and totaled £278: 7s: 4d.

Daniel and Elizabeth (Hill) Tilton were the parents of: (1) Abigail Tilton (W4-45), born December 10, 1709; married Abigail Sanborn, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Phillbrick) Sanborn, March 13, 1733; he died March 24, 1792. (2) Mehitable Tilton (W4-46), born September 16, 1711; married Ralph Butler, of Hampton, 1752. (3) Elizabeth Tilton, born September 28, 1713; died March 20, 1720. (4) Lydia Tilton (W4-47), born May 1, 1716; married Nathaniel Towlie, September 1, 1740; she died 1800. (5) Daniel Tilton (W4-48), born September 9, 1720; never married.

(W3-22) — David Tilton

David Tilton, son of Daniel and Mehitable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), was born October 30, 1682 (vide p. 68). His occupation was that of a blacksmith. He married, January 8, 1707-8, Deborah Batchelder, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Foss) Batchelder. She was born April 9, 1686. He was a soldier at
Fort William and Mary, New Castle, September 7 to 21, 1708: David Tilton died May 26, 1729, and his widow, Deborah, married (2) Deacon Jonathan Fellows, of Ipswich, June 14, 1733.

David and Deborah (Batchelder) Tilton were the parents of (1), Nathan Tilton (W4-49), born August 14, 1709; married Hannah Green, November 23, 1732; he died October 21, 1793. (2), Elizabeth Tilton (W4-50), born April 4, 1710; married Richard Nason, February 10, 1732. (3), Deborah Tilton (W4-51), born March 1, 1712; married Jonathan Sweet, July 19, 1733. (4), Hannah Tilton (W4-52), born June 3, 1714; married Benjamin Sanborn, son of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah Sanborn, December 27, 1733; she died and he married October 25, 1736. Dorothy (Tilton) Prescott (W4-58). (5), Margaret Tilton (W4-53), born July 23, 1717; married Jonathan Green, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Brown) Green, March 29, 1743. (6), Rachel Tilton, the first; born August 16, 1719; died March 4, 1723. (7), Huldah Tilton (W4-54), born November 27, 1722. (8), Rachel Tilton, the second (W4-55), born January 22, 1724. (9), David Tilton (W4-56), born March 14, 1726; married Rebecca Green, February 8, 1750; he died March, 1808, at New Hampton, N. H. (10), Abigail Tilton (W4-57), born May 31, 1729 (posthumous); married Jeremiah Sanborn, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Batchelder) Sanborn, June 15, 1749; she died February 29, 1816, Gilmanton.

**Batchelder:** As the Mayhew family and the Tilton family of Martha's Vineyard were closely connected through inter-marriages extending over many years, so the Batchelder family and the descendants of Ensign Daniel Tilton (W3-8), of Hampton, were closely related.

The Batchelder family (originally spelled Bachiler) to which we refer in this sketch, descents from the Reverend Stephen Bachiler, a leading non-conformist, who settled in the town of Hampton, New Hampshire. He was born in England in 1600, matriculated at St. John's College in 1601, and in 1606, at the age of twenty-six, was presented by Lord de la Wart to the living of Whearewell (Horrell), a pretty village in Hampshire, on the river Test. In 1605 Mr. Bachiler was "deprived" of his benefice, presumably for Calvinistic opinions, and by order of the commission appointed by James I. to investigate religious opinions. Soon after leaving Whearewell, Mr. Bachiler settled in Newton Stacy, the nearest hamlet on the East, where the records show he purchased land and sold it from 1622 to 1631. He sailed in the William and Priscilla, March 9, 1631, landing at Boston, June 5, of that year. Mr. Bachiler proceeded to Lynn, Massachusetts, then called Sowges, where his daughter Theodute, wife of Christopher Hussey, had previously settled. Here he commenced the exercise of his administration on Sunday, June 8, 1632, without installation, having formed a church of those who desired to join the six or seven persons he brought with him, who are said to have been members of the church with him in England. He remained in Lynn until February, 1636, when he
removed to Ipswich. He then removed to Yarmouth, six miles beyond Sandwich. His next removal was to Newbury, where on the 6th of July, 1668, the town made him a grant of land, and on the 7th of October, 1668, the general court of Massachusetts granted Mr. Stephen Bachiller and his company, who had petitioned therefor, liberty to begin a plantation at Winnisquamet, now called Hampton, New Hampshire. On Tuesday, October 16, 1688, the settlement was begun. On the 7th of June, 1689, the town was made a town, and further, about the same time the said plantation (upon Mr. Bachiller's request made known to the Court) was named Hampton. There he resided until about 1647, at which time he lived in Portsmouth. He returned to England about 1654, and died at Hackney, a village and parish in Middlesex, then two miles from London, in 1660.

Reverend Stephen Bachiller married three times. His first wife, whose name is not known, died in England. He then married in England, Helen ——, who died 1642. It was his wife Helen who came to New England with him and it was she whom Governor Winthrop in 1641 styled "a lusty and comely woman." His third marriage, about 1648, was to Mary ——.

All the known children of Reverend Stephen Bachiller were born in England and married in Hampshire, or the neighboring counties in England, and were: (1) Nathanial Bachiller, born 1590; married Hester Mercery. (2) Deborah Bachiller, born 1602; married about 1609-10, Reverend John Wing. (3) Stephen Bachiller, born 1594. (4) Theodrate Bachiller, born 1596; married Captain Christopher Hussey, son of John and Mary (Wood) Hussey, of Dorset, Surrey, England; she died October 20, 1649, at Hampton. (5) Samuel Bachiller; he was in Holland as a chaplain in 1620. (6) Ann Bachiller, born 1601; married about 1615, John Sandborn. They did not come to New England with the Reverend Stephen Bachiller, but their son, William Sandborn (born 1622) came with his grandfather Bachiller and married here Mary Moulton, daughter of John and Annie Moulton, of Great Ormsby, Norfolk, England, and Hampton, and Myles Sandborn, who married Ensign Daniel Tilton, was a child of this union.

Nathanial Bachiller, son of Reverend Stephen Bachiller, was born about 1630. He married Hester Mercery, of Southampton. They were parents of: (1) Stephen Bachiller. (2) Anna Bachiller; married Daniel Du Corneil, of Middleburgh, Zeeland, Holland. (3) Francis Bachiller. (4) Nathanial Bachiller, born 1590. (5) Benjamin Bachiller.

Nathanial Batchelder, son of Nathanial and Hester (Mercery) Batchelder, was born in 1630. He married, December 10, 1656, Deborah Smith, daughter of John Smith, of Martha's Vineyard. She died March 8, 1673, and he married (2) October 31, 1676, Mary (Cartier) Wyman, daughter of Reverend Thomas Carter and widow of John Wyman, of Woburn. She was born July 24, 1648, and died in 1688; she was a cousin of his first wife. He married (3) October 23, 1688, Elizabeth Knill, widow of John Knill. She survived him. Nathanial Batchelder was always a resident of Hampton and held many offices of trust and honor in town and church. He was for some time constable and nine years was selectman. He died January 2, 1710.

Nathanial and Deborah (Smith) Batchelder were the parents of: (1) Deborah Batchelder; born October 12, 1677; married Joseph Palmer, son of William Palmer, January 25, 1677. (2) Nathanial Batchelder, born at Hampton, December 24, 1669; married Elizabeth Foss, about 1688. (3) Ruth Batchelder, born May 9, 1692; married July 8, 1694, Deacon James Blake, son of Deacon James and Elizabeth (Clay) Blake. (4) Esther Batchelder, born December 26, 1664; married Deacon Samuel Shaw, son of Joseph and grandson of Roger Shaw; she died January 24, 1715. (5) Absalet Batchelder, born December 28, 1687; married November 4, 1689, John Dearborn, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Marram)
The Unveiling of the Monument to the Reverend
Stephen Batchelder, Hampton, N. H.

Dearborn and grandson of Godfrey Dearborn and John Marrian. (6),
Jane Batchelder, born January 8, 1669; married November 10, 1687, Ben-
jamin Lamprey, son of Henry and Gillian Lamprey. (7), Stephen Batch-
elder, born July 31, 1712, died December 7, 1772. (8), Benjamin Batch-
elder, born September 10, 1675; married December 28, 1696, Susanna Page,
daughter of Francis and Meribah (Smith) Page.

Nathaniel and Mary (Carter) Batchelder were the parents of: (9),
Stephen Batchelder, born March 8, 1675; married Mary Dearborn. (10),
Mercy Batchelder, born December 11, 1677; married July 12, 1694, Sam-
uel Dearborn, son of Henry and Elinah (Marrian) Dearborn. (11),
Samuel Batchelder, born January 10, 1681; married Elizabeth Davis.
(12), Jonathan Batchelder, born 1685; married December 2, 1708, Sarah
Blake, daughter of John Blake. (13), Mary Batchelder, born September
18, 1679; died young. (14), Thomas Batchelder, born 1686; married (1),
Mary Moulton, daughter of Benjamin Moulton, March 14, 1712; married
(2), Sarah Tuck, daughter of John Tuck, January 16, 1715. (15), Joseph
Batchelder, born August 8, 1687; married Mehitable Marston, daughter
of John Marston, December 11, 1712; he died October 20, 1780. (16),
Mary Batchelder, born October 17, 1688; died in infancy. (17), Thomas
Batchelder, born 1684; married Morris (or Mahree) Hobbs, Jr., May 18, 1703.

Reverend Stephen Batchelder was the ancestor of many famous men,
among whom were Daniel Webster, statesman, and John Greenleaf Whitt-
tier, poet.
Deacon Nathaniel Batchelder, the oldest son of Nathaniel and Deborah (Smith) Batchelder, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, December 21, 1668, and died in 1745. He married about 1689, Elizabeth Foss, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She was born 1666 and died 1746. He was one of the assessors of Hampton Falls in 1719-20, and a selectman in 1722. He was also one of the original proprietors of Chester, New Hampshire. Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Foss) Batchelder were the parents of: (1), Benjamin Batchelder, born April 9, 1686; married (1), David Tilton (W3-22), January 8, 1707; married (2), Jonathan Fellows, June 14, 1733. (2), Nathaniel Batchelder, born February 10, 1690; married Sarah Robie, February 24, 1717; he died about October, 1728. (3), John Batchelder, born July 28, 1692; married Abigail Criin, December 30, 1714; he died March 16, 1739. (4), Josiah Batchelder, born in Hampton, July 1, 1695; married Sarah Page, daughter of Francis and Hannah (Nudd) Page. (5), Jethro Batchelder, born in Hampton, January 2, 1698; married Dorothy Sanborn; daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Sanborn, May 15, 1721. (6), Elizabeth Batchelder, born 1694; married Richard Sanborn, son of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Prescott) Sanborn, January 21, 1713; she died January 21, 1759. (7), Nathaniel Batchelder, born July 2, 1700, at Hampton Falls; married Mary Tilton (W4-88). (8), Phineas Batchelder, born November 1, 1701; married Elizabeth Gilman. (9), Ebenezer Batchelder, born December 10, 1719; married Dorothy —— (Lewis' N. H. Gen., p. 1201; Batchelder Gen., by F. C. Pierce).

(W3-23) — Jethro Tilton

Jethro Tilton, son of Daniel and Mehitable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), was born about 1684 (vide p. 68). He was a blacksmith and lived at Hampton Falls.

Jethro Tilton married Mary Smith, November 4, 1712. She was born March 28, 1691, and died in 1771.

In 1719 Jethro Tilton conveyed the premises where his father, Ensign Daniel Tilton (W2-4), lived in Hampton to Zachariah Philbrick (vide p. 67).

Under date of August 6, 1740, mention is made of Captain Jethro Tilton and eighty-five men of Colonel Sherburne's Regiment.

Jethro Tilton died about 1754 and his will was probated May 27, 1754. In it he mentioned his wife, Mary, sons John and Benjamin, and daughters, Dorothy Sanborn and Mary Leavitt.

Jethro and Mary (Smith) Tilton were the parents of: (1), Dorothy Tilton (W4-58), born November 25, 1713; married (1), James Prescott, June 14, 1731; married (2), Benjamin Sanborn, October 25, 1736. (2), John Tilton (W4-59), born February 17, 1717; married Sarah Robie, May 13, 1742; he died about 1769. (3), Mary Tilton (W4-60), born March 28, 1719; married John Leavitt, May 3, 1739. (4), Anna Tilton, born May 14, 1721; died young. (5), Daniel Tilton, born May 14, 1725; died January 7, 1726. (6), Benjamin Tilton (W4-61), born July 4, 1725, at
Hampton Falls; married Mary Green, March 14, 1749; he died September 1, 1808. (7), Lydia Tilton, born June 10, 1727; died young. (8), Elizabeth Tilton, born June 9, 1729; died young.

(W3-25)—Hannah (Tilton) Healey

Hannah Tilton, daughter of Daniel and Mehitable (Sanborn) Tilton (W2-4), was born April 27, 1689 (side p. 68).

She married Nathaniel Healey, December 12, 1712. She died before 1722, and on March 14, of that year, he married (2) Susanna Weare, daughter of Peter Weare.

Nathaniel and Hannah (Tilton) Healey were the parents of:

(1), Hannah Healey; born August 2, 1718.

Mary (Tilton) Chase

Nothing definite is known concerning the parentage of Mary Tilton, born about 1658, who married Lieutenant Isaac Chase. Isaac Chase was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Phillbrick) Chase and was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, about April 1, 1650. At the age of twenty-four he came to Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, to settle (1674), but for some reason or another he was refused the privilege to settle at that time. It is believed that this refusal was because of his religious beliefs, which were of the Quaker doctrinal variety. However, we find him in less than two years making purchases of land in the town limits and settling on Martha's Vineyard, apparently overcoming all previous objections. He made his home at Chickemoo, Gilmark Township.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, in his excellent History of Martha’s Vineyard, says this concerning Isaac Chase:

"He must have been possessed of more than the average wealth at that time as he became, before 1700, one of the largest landholders on the Vineyard. He began his purchases of Homers Hole neck in 1676 and finally became its sole proprietor. His property in the Chickemoo region was second in extent of acreage. His initial purchase in 1682 became a subject of dispute with the Sachem and the town, and was relinquished; but in 1692 he bought the entire eastern half of Chickemoo of Thomas Tupper, consisting of 1,290 acres, and was continually adding to his domain in that region. He rarely sold any portion of these acquisitions and all of it, practically, became the heritage of his heirs. His occupation was that of blacksmith, inn-keeper, and ferryman, and these he followed until his death. Although by religion a

* In 1678 Isaac Chase, in partnership with Samuel Tilton (W2-3) and Jacob Perkins, bought one-sixth of Homers Hole (side p. 63).
Quakers, yet he does not seem to have been ultra orthodox in the faith, for he took military office as Lieutenant in the Company of Foot in Tisbury before 1692, and thus broke one of the principal tenets of that sect. In the political upheavals of that time Simon Althorn refers to him: ‘Mr. Isaac Chase the Lenteron without oath he pleading for the quakers.’ During the remainder of his life he was generally called Lieutenant in the records of that period.

“He died May 18, 1727, and his will dated February 13, 1721-2, was proven in July, 1727. (In this will he named his wife, Mary, as executrix, assisted by friends William Tilton (W3-12) and Josiah Tilton (W3-14), the sons of Samuel Tilton (W2-8). These witnesses were Ebrn. Allen, Jno. Burk, Henry Luce and Josiah Torrey. By it (the will) he bequeathed what lands he had not given away in his lifetime to his widow and surviving children and grandchildren.

“The Chickennoo property was mostly deeded to his several sons, 1706-1728, and the Homes Hole neck was to a large extent, 1708-1717, similarly disposed of to Thomas, Isaac and Abraham. In 1725 this remained undivided and Lient. Isaac and his son Abraham entered suit against the heirs of Thomas and Ebenezer Rogers for a partition. This was done, and the division then made by the jury is the basis of all land titles in Vineyard Haven north of the creek in front of the hospital.

“He was a man of sterling worth and scrupulous honesty, and his life was singularly free from contentions and litigations with his neighbors” (Dr. Charles E. Bank's History of Martha's Vineyard (1911), Vol. II).

Isaac Chase was married twice. He married first Mary Perkins, daughter of Isaac Perkins, of Hampton, February 20, 1673, by whom he had no issue, and second Mary Tilton, October 5, 1675, by the Reverend John Mayhem. By this second marriage to Mary Tilton he had six sons and six daughters, who left a large progeny on Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

Who was this Mary Tilton who married Isaac Chase? It has often been conjectured that she was the daughter of William and Susanna Tilton, of Lynn, but if it is correct that she was born in 1658 (and we have found no reason to doubt this date), she could not have been the daughter of William Tilton, for he died in the latter part of 1652 or early part of 1653. This conjecture has no doubt gained currency from the wording of the codicil to Roger Shaw's will, wherein he names a Mary as a sister to Daniel Tilton (W2-4) (vide p. 71), but a close examination of this document reveals that Roger Shaw was referring to his own daughter, Mary Shaw, and not to a Mary Tilton.

It has also been conjectured that Mary (Tilton) Chase was the daughter of Samuel Tilton (W2-3), by a former marriage, but the late Frank W. Hine, Esq., who was an authority on the Tilton lines of New England, through research of original records, gave no credence whatsoever to this theory.
We, therefore, unfortunately have no information as to the parentage of Mary (Tilton) Chase, and trust that the future will bring to light some evidence on this point. That she was related to the family of William Tilton, of Lynn, is self-evident, but what this relationship was is not as yet known.

Lieutenant Isaac and Mary (Tilton) Chase were the parents of: (1), THOMAS CHASE, born November 9, 1677; married Jane Smith, daughter of Benjamin and Jedidiah (Mayhew) Smith, February 21, 1704; he died December 22, 1721. (2), RACHEL CHASE, born October 25, 1679; married Samuel Knight, son of John and Mary (Bridge) Knight, July 19, 1700. (3), ISAAC CHASE, born January 21, 1681; married Mary Pease, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Norton) Pease, April 8, 1702. (4), ABRAHAM CHASE, born January 10, 1683; married (1) Abigail Barnard, probably daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Barnard) Barnard, of Nantucket, 1709; married (2) Mercy Nickerson, of Falmouth, daughter of Nathaniel Nickerson. (5), JAMES CHASE, born January 15, 1685; married Rachel Browne, daughter of John and Rachel (Gardner) Browne, October 2, 1707. (6), MARY CHASE, born January 17, 1687; married Benjamin Weeks, of Falmouth, son of William and Mercy (Robinson) Weeks, January 14, 1704. (7), JOSEPH CHASE, born February 26, 1689; married Lydia Coffin, July 26, 1714. (8), JONATHAN CHASE, born December 28, 1691; married Mehitable ——, about 1711; he died July 20, 1743. (9), HANNAH CHASE, born November 25, 1693; married Nathan Pease, son of Stephen Pease and Mrs. Deborah (Macey) Gardner, widow of John Gardner; married October 30, 1712. (1), SARAH CHASE, born October 15, 1695; married Samuel Cobb, June 27, 1716; (11) Priscilla Chase; born November 12, 1697; married Nathan Folger, November 18, 1713. (12), ELIZABETH CHASE, born September 7, 1705; died September 27, 1719, unmarried.

Mary (Tilton) Chase died June 14, 1746, aged eighty-eight years, according to her gravestone.

The next issue will contain the Third Generation of John Tilton of Gravensend.
MAP OF ESSEX COUNTY, MASS., IN 1645
(From Essex Antiquarian)