

# Father's Father

taking the Daniel Elliot family from America back to Scotland  
(research of a second generation analytical genealogist 5/9/2012)

Preface;

Dad; Loren S. (Spencer mother's surname) Elliott son of Mark (b. March 16, 1923-), as I was growing up was traveling the nation doing extensive research traveling the nations, doing research on many lines, and a lot of research on the Elliott line. He retired from the US Dept of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service as a graduate agricultural engineer working three decades of service as a civil engineer, planning watersheds, inclusive of earthen terraces and dams.

Father feels that genealogical information should be shared; There is no charge for this publication, and it is felt that my father and myself would be honored if information is passed on but at no cost. This it is considered by the writer as being a family hobby, passed from father to son.

Son; Mark S.(Stephen after mother's; Alma's father (Stephen Barna) first name) Elliott. First name Mark came from grandfather Mark Elliott who received his first name from a Rev Wm Mark line.

Mark S. Elliott worked as a mining engineer in southern Indiana, underground gypsum. Caught up in the previous recessionary cycle. Graduate school of math Indiana University, but accepted a position before completing degree of instructing secondary, mathematics/science (chemistry/physics) in the states of Arizona, and New Mexico, and instructed engineering computing (FORTRAN programming) and mathematics for University of New Mexico, in Gallup, which is in McKinley county which is basically Native American, predominately, Navajo, and Pueblo of Zuñi (visited ca 1540 by Coronado). Though was certified to instruct social studies in New Mexico and economics in Arizona, and had endorsements in TESOL (Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages) in New Mexico, and ESL (English as a Second Language) endorsed in Arizona, because of demand and skills in areas of engineering, mathematics, and sciences; though mathematics is an international language, being a history/economics instructor, or and English as a Second Language instructor was never an option.

It should be noted that the father of the writer had taken the Elliott line to Daniel Elliot who has testified in the Salem Village (SV) witch trials. Another line has been also traced to Daniel Elliot, of the SV witch trials, that of a (Charles) Richard Elliott, of Nevada. Both lines have submitted YDNA which shows a surname connection. This

will be called a **genealogical hinge**; where lines are connected by two different sons of the same father. Daniel of the testimony had a number of sons. Though YDNA has proven dad's work.

Dad was the first to incorporate, without the use of the internet the computer in his research. He used DOS based PAF files of one of the first IBM PC compatibles. I am utilizing the computer now in the world of the internet, and digital graphics.

Where Daniel of the testimony, testified that the affected accused people of being witches “out of sport”, and the highly educated Harvard graduates hung witches in his day based on spectral imagery. Daniel not SV (Salem Village) was in delusion.

It is felt Daniel a builder of a gristmill which was inclusive of a dam was as analytical of thinker as my father, but for his dad was considered delusional, because he may not have believed in witches as the Harvard graduates and political leaders did in his day.

Though have been told that photo radar is “infallible”, but standing in SV (Star Valley) court being told basically by The State of Arizona, prosecutor the the clocked plus or minus the accuracy, was eleven mph more than the posted what was needed in order to utilized photo radar in the prosecution. The State of Arizona sets math standards for it's schools. But clocked 56 mph – accuracy of 1 mph – posted 45 mph = 10 mph which is not 11 mph of more. Case won by defender Mark S. Elliott, SV magistrate SP-2011000660 for look up and verification. This is a judicial virus the corporate seed first implanted in Arizona, and spreading, which is at this time is corrupting the judicial systems through out the United States.

Today like in Daniel's day the innocent with automation are being charged, and this is the reason the writer does not have any trust in “infallible” machine genealogy. The writer utilizes many graphics (deeds, wills, maps etc) of scanned books and documents mainly of public domain and available a lot online. Since records are lost, or never written, will give, a level of analytical logic which will be used. YDNA, and following Athabaskan language base down from the north brings conclusions with YDNA that the writer is related to the Daniel group of Elliott, and that the Navajo people migrated from the north. Though not in writing it is accepted, by analytical conclusions. It should be noted before things are put into writing first are analytically extracted.

In indigenous Native American culture, in which the writer lives, one contributes a piece of the puzzle, to the society in which one lives, and there is no reason for one to agree or disagree. In what is referred to main stream which seems to have a strata of experts **not** utilizing analytical, techniques, bases on legal, linguistic attributes, deeded variables, along with time sequencing, historical parallels, migration paths, naming standards with variability, and linguistic cultural trends and may not ascribed to base information such

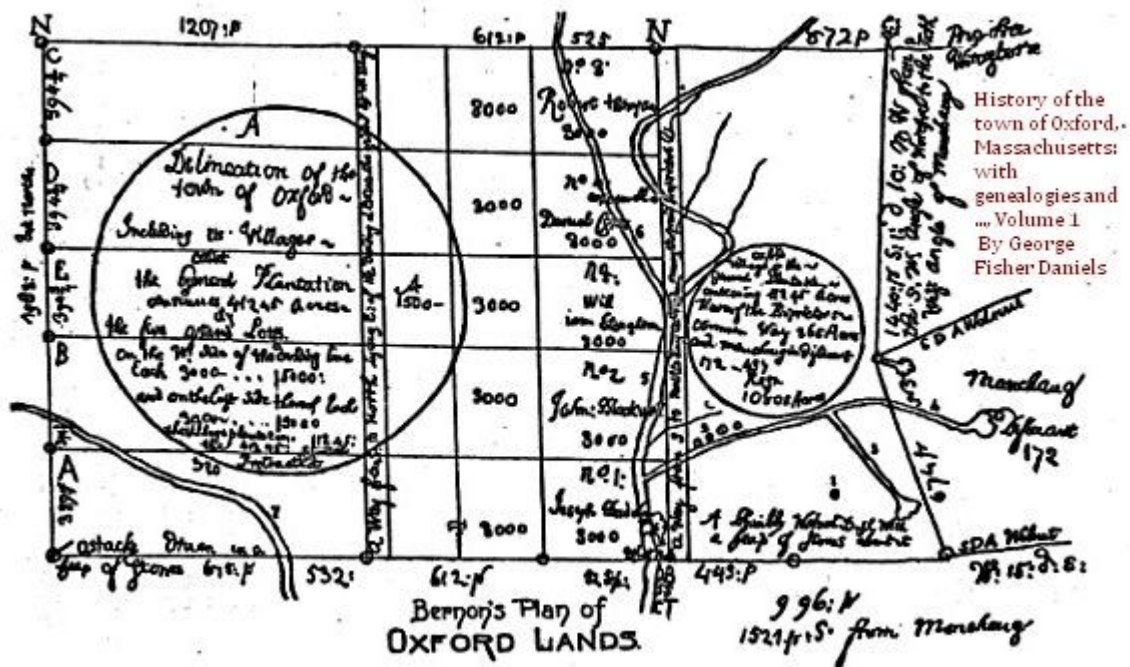
as deed and wills, but because of there establish in the stratified mainstream, may think they without the research could be listen to because of there status. This I have accepted along with my fathers of not being true because of the weakness of the research.

Reiver genealogical techniques is what is being used. This genealogist, gets to raid that of genealogy which wants to be descended from a crown or today's corporate executive, the "want-to-be" hierarchy. Being a planted reiver family and accustomed to be self governor on deputed border land between two crowns, on to various English Plantations, Ulster then America, this is what this paper is about such a family. A family which separated itself from a crown in 1776.

By today's society what is perceived in this writing as being untrue is not written for today but, for tomorrow. If any questions please ask, should have a documented and analytical line of reasoning, would be happy to share.

# Daniel's of America

Though the writer is of the Jonathan line of the son of Daniel of the testimony, it is felt that the other line which the writer is connected to is of the oldest son of Daniel of the testimony this is Daniel which married a Provender. More clarification is felt to be needed on the Daniel married to Provender, and it is felt to give more information on the Daniels. It is known that land ownership if any in the habit of those of the English Isles past from the father to the oldest son along with the father's name.



CHAPTER II.

THE HUGUENOT COLONY.

THE HUGUENOTS. MILL. HOSTILE INDIANS. JOHNSON MASSACRE. THE DEPORTION. RE-SETTLEMENT. FRENCH AND INDIAN INTROUSERS. QUEEN ANNE'S WAR. SECOND ABANDONMENT. HUGUENOT CHARACTER. PERSONAL RELIEF. BERNON'S TROUBLE. BERNON'S SALE. PROPRIETORS' PROCLAMATION. ENGLISH SETTLERS. TOWN INCORPORATION.

**Huguenots as Colonists.** In the spring of 1686 no progress had been made toward occupying the grant, and on petition of the grantees, the stipulated time for settlement was extended three years.<sup>1</sup> Before the expiration of that time, the requisite number of families of a strange nationality and a remarkable history were here as settlers. These were French Protestants who a short time before had been driven out of their native land on account of their religion and had taken refuge in London. Mr. Thompson, one of the grantees then residing there, entered into negotiations with Gabriel Bernon, an influential man among them, which resulted in an agreement with him and his agent, Isaac Bertrand DuTuffeau, to bring over and settle 30 families upon the Oxford lands.<sup>2</sup>

A grant of 2,500 acres was made by Dudley and Company to Bernon and DuTuffeau in common, Bernon's portion thereof being 1,750 acres in his own right, and 750 in co-partnership with Du Tuffeau. This tract was laid out in the southeast corner of the village plot, and was 352 rods on the south line, and ran north "as far as will complete the full quantity of 2,872 acres."<sup>3</sup> DuTuffeau after a time left the colony while indebted to Bernon, who by legal process came into possession of the whole. This he sold in the spring of 1721, eight years after the permanent settlement, for 1,200 pounds to Thomas Mayo, Samuel Davis and William Weld, all of Roxbury.<sup>4</sup>

During the summer and autumn of 1686 and the winter following most of these emigrants arrived at Boston, and according to Rev. Charles W. Baird, D.D., author of "History of the Huguenot emigration to America," came to Oxford in 1687.<sup>1</sup> The settlement was made near the stream easterly of the present Main Street, the houses having been built on its higher banks, mostly on the westerly side, from near the present Sutton road on the northeast, down one mile to the Webster road and Johnson's Plain on the southwest, the most thickly settled part having been near the "old mill" at the south end of the Plain.

**Chapel.** Southeastery from the central portion of the village on the Humphrey farm upon a rise of land about 100 rods from the stream, on the road to the fort, stood their church building, and near it was their burying-ground, and a stockade for refuge in case of an attack during religious service.

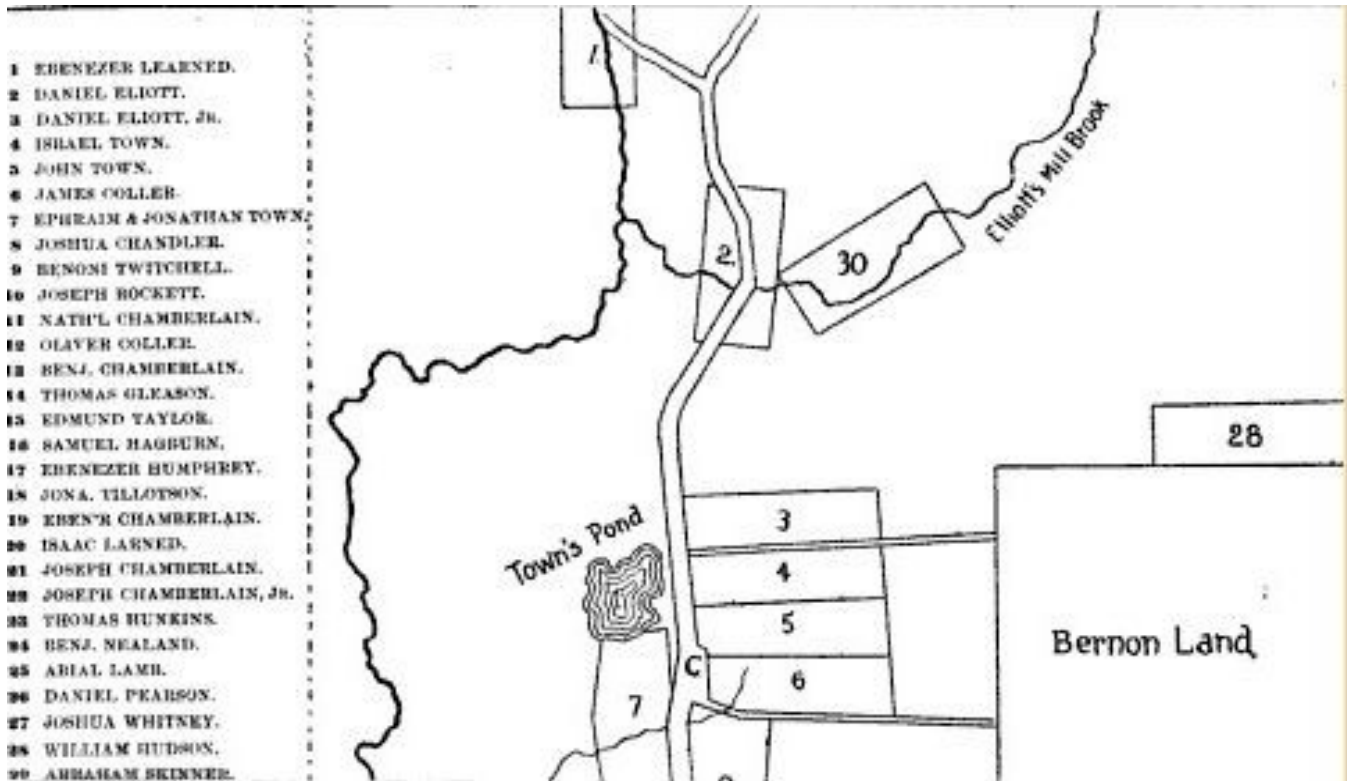
**Fort.** Still farther to the southeast about three-fourths of a mile, rising to an eminence overlooking the country for many miles, was their fort or stronghold, and a short distance from it westerly on Bondet Hill, within the village limits, was a building called in the records the "Great house," supposed to have been the home of the minister, Daniel Bondet.

**Mills.** On the stream near the south end of the Plain, was built the first mill, a sawmill, and three-fourths of a mile above at the northeastern extremity of the settlement on Bernon's land, stood the grist-mill, built by Mr. Church in 1689.

**Progress.** Concerning the progress of the colony, but little can be known, as all official papers were carried away by the pastor, Daniel Bondet, when he left, and have never been recovered.<sup>2</sup> A few miscellaneous papers, petitions, letters, etc., remain, chiefly in the State archives and among the Bernon papers now in the possession of William D. Ely, Esq., Providence, R. I., quotations from which will give indications of the state of affairs from time to time. A letter from a French refugee in Boston, dated Nov., 1687, recites as follows:

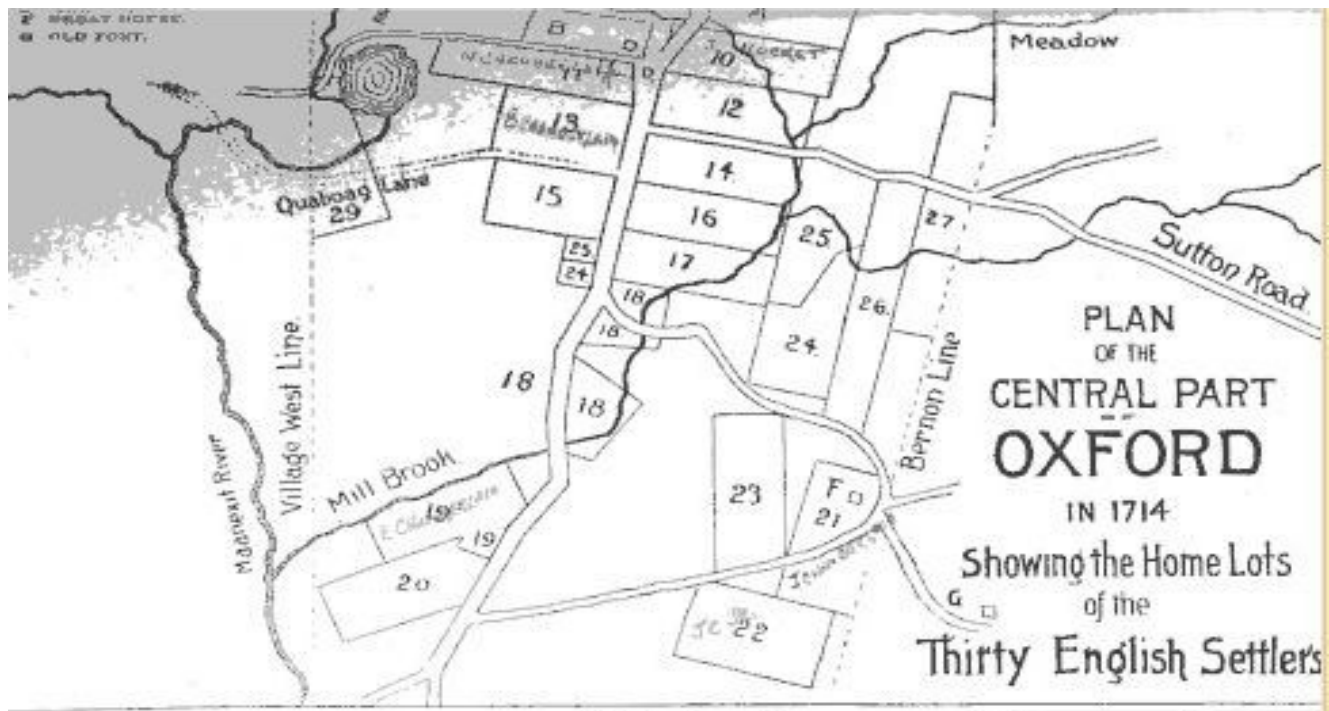
"The Nicomok country belongs to the President himself and the land costs nothing. I do not know as yet the precise quantity that is given to each

Though it may not seem important, Oxford, Massachusetts is a French Huguenot Colony of Gabriel Bernon. Also it should be noted that mills were built on Bernon's land in 1689.

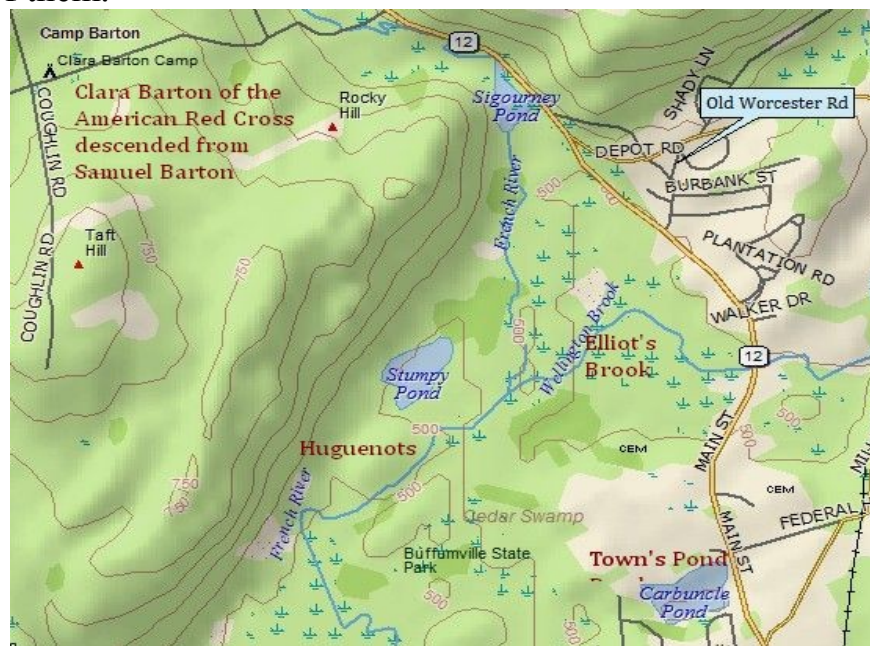




On the other side of the road from Elliot in-laws Israel Town and John Town there is Town's Pond.



Above is the Oxford map of 1714. The Town, and Daniel Elliot and Jr came from Salem. Thirty lots were assigned to "English" (opposed to French), the Town and Daniel Elliots acquired five of them.



Names have changed, but Elliot's Brook, and Town's Pond are still there, and a

descendant of Samuel Barton is famous in the region. Likely called French River because of the early Huguenots which settled in the region.

**Proprietors and Lots.** The accompanying plan shows the relative location of the home lots of the settlers. These were surveyed and laid out under the direction of John Town, Benjamin Chamberlin, Abial Lamb and Benoni Twitchel, committee, by John Chandler, Jr., of Woodstock, then about 21 years of age, and by order of the original proprietors "approved and established" to the settlers by John Chandler, sen. So far as appears each settler chose his own location of a home lot.

**EBENEZER LEARNED.** No. 1: undoubtedly chosen with reference to the water power, "at or neare a place called y<sup>e</sup> uper falls," now the lower privilege at North Oxford, H.<sup>2</sup> 130; embracing 44½ acres, the overplus being meadow below the falls. This quantity was allowed, perhaps, in consideration of the rough nature of the tract, it being in the narrow gorge of the river. House now standing.

**DANIEL ELLIOTT.** No. 2: mill lot, H. 135; 40 acres with 3 acres allowance for Worcester road through it.

**DANIEL ELLIOTT, JR.** No. 3: on Town's Plain, east of 8-rod way; now John A. Taft. H. 139.

**ISRAEL TOWN.** No. 4: next south of preceding, opposite Town's Pond; now Mary Myrick. H. 141.

**JOHN TOWN.** No. 5: next south; now Joseph Stevens, H. 176; house a little northwest of present one; old well now to be seen.

**JAMES COLLER.** No. 6: east of North common, fronting on 8-rod way; now James B. Campbell, H. 180.

**EPHRAIM and JONATHAN TOWN.** No. 7: west of North common, bounding north on Town's Pond; late Jasper Brown, H. 178.

**JOSHUA CHANDLER.** No. 8: minor son of John Chandler—Peter Shumway settled on his rights: east side of 8-rod way, south of N. common, now Ithiel T. Johnson, H. 185; house on site of present one.

**BENONI TWITCHEL.** No. 9: west of 8-rod way, between the north and south commons; exact location unknown.

**JOSEPH ROCKETT.** No. 10: at the head of the present common,

<sup>1</sup> Suffolk Co. Reg., XXVII., 174.

<sup>2</sup> The letter "H," followed by a number, occurs many times in this volume. It refers to rest-

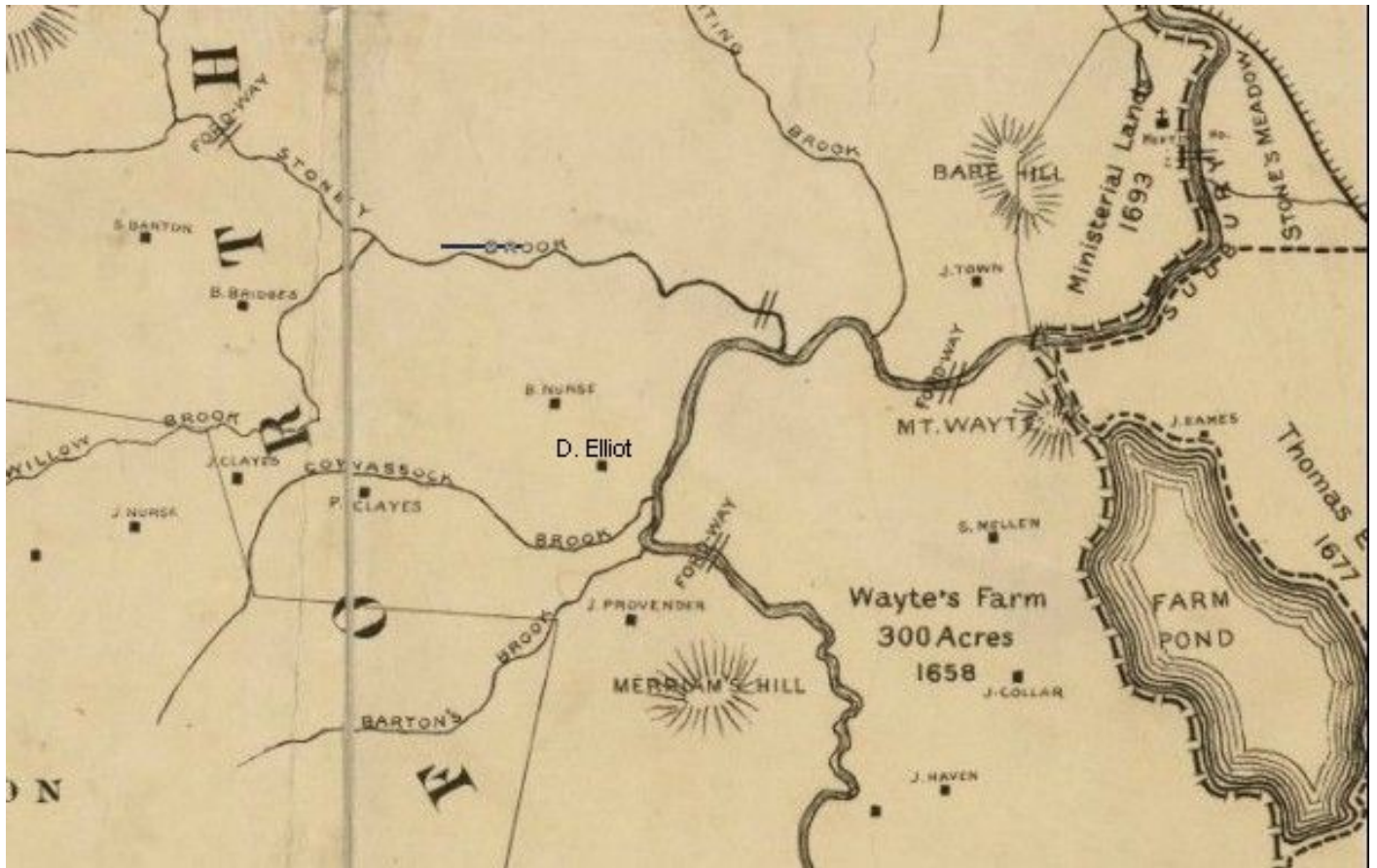
dences as numbered and described in a subsequent chapter under the head, "Older Homesteads."

History  
of the  
town of  
Oxford,  
Massach  
usetts:  
with  
genealog  
ies and

...  
Volume 1

By  
George  
Fisher  
Daniels





**EMIGRATIONS.**—Framingham contributed largely of her enterprising inhabitants towards the planting of colonies at several new centres. A considerable number of our citizens became grantees of Oxford in 1713. Among them were Town, Barton, Elliott, Larned, Gleason, Lamb and Stone. Some Mellen, How and Haven families removed to Hopkinton between 1715 and 1720. The Bents, Stevenses, Stones and Howes were among the early settlers of Rutland. Others become incorporated with Holliston in 1724, with Shrewsbury in 1727, with Grafton near the same date and with Templeton a few years later.

**IN THE WARS.**—The following Framingham names are found on the rolls of the expedition to Canada in 1690: John Jones, Francis Moquet, Daniel Mack Clafelin, Joseph Trumbull, Caleb Bridges, Daniel Mixer, Daniel Stone, Jr., Samuel Wesson, Jacob Gibbs. They enlisted in the Sudbury company, and were sharers in the grant known as the Sudbury-

## **History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts: with biographical ..., Volume 3**

Note; Caleb Bridges likely living in Salem Village at the time, but survived the the Expedition to Canada, in which Daniel Sr lost his life. Daniel Stone Jr son of Daniel son of John brother Daniel of Cambridge.

Lamb, Gleason and Larned of Oxford had some of the first thirty “English” lots. Barton, Stone and Mellen, are names not found in first thirty, but are felt to migrate to Oxford.

Daniel Elliot had the first tavern license, for a year in Oxford, then built a mill on Lot 2, on Elliott's mill brook. Samuel Barton acquired a quarter of the mill.



*Each man's proportion to a tax of £10, to procure a stock of ammunition, June 27, 1710.*

[N. B. — The reader will observe a line separating the names into two nearly equal divisions. It was probably intended to distinguish those who lived N. from those who lived S. of the river.]

A History of Framingham, Massachusetts: Including the Plantation, from 1640 ...

	sh.	d.		sh.	d.
John Bent, . . . .	03	02	Samuel Barton, . . . .	01	11
David Stone, . . . .	02	02	Benj. Ball, . . . .	01	03
Jonathan Rice, . . . .	05	03	Benj. Nurs, . . . .	02	11
Dea. David Rice, . . . .	02	08	Benj. Bridges, . . . .	02	10
Thomas Drury, . . . .	03	06	Jeames Travis, . . . .	01	02
Thomas Walker, . . . .	02	06	Eben. Herenton, . . . .	00	10
Caleb Drury, . . . .	02	00	Peter Claves, . . . .	02	04
Thomas Stone, . . . .	00	10	Jeames Claves, . . . .	02	02
John How, . . . .	02	10	John Nurs, . . . .	01	04
Samuel Stone, . . . .	01	04	Jonn. Provender, . . . .	00	09
John Pratt, . . . .	02	04	Caleb Bridges, . . . .	01	09
Joseph Pratt, . . . .	02	03	Daniel Eleatt, . . . .	01	07
David Pratt, . . . .	02	03	Daniel Eleatt, Jr. . . .	00	11
Jonathan Pratt, . . . .	01	04	Jonathan Rugg, . . . .	01	07
Jabesh Pratt, . . . .	00	09	John Singletary, . . . .	01	00
Thomas Pratt, . . . .	02	01	Samuel Lamb, . . . .	01	03
Daniell Pratt, . . . .	00	09	Jonathan Cutler, . . . .	00	09
John Gleason, . . . .	02	05	John Death, Jr. . . .	00	03
Thomas Gleason, . . . .	01	07	Eben. Pratt, . . . .	00	03
Isaac Gleason, . . . .	01	07	Isaac Lerner, Sen. . . .	03	02
Zacariah Paddellford, . . . .	01	04	John Adams, . . . .	01	11
John Eames, . . . .	03	01	Nathan Haven, . . . .	00	09
John Eames, Jr. . . .	00	11			
John Death, . . . .	03	03	Capt. Joseph Buckminster, . . . .	04	04
Samuel Eames, . . . .	02	01	Dea. Daniel Stone, . . . .	02	02
Nath. Eames, . . . .	03	02	Nath. Stone, . . . .	04	06
Nath. Haven, . . . .	02	05	John Stone, . . . .	02	06
John Whettny, . . . .	02	02	Joseph Gibbs, . . . .	03	00
Moses Haven, . . . .	04	08	Thomas Frost, . . . .	02	00
John Haven, . . . .	01	08	Samuel Frost, . . . .	01	03
Elknaah Haven, . . . .	01	08	Isaac Clerk, . . . .	03	02
Jeames Collier, . . . .	01	11	John Gibbs, . . . .	01	02
Mr. Sevell Simptson, . . . .	03	07	Samuel Gibbs, . . . .	00	00
Thomas Mellen, . . . .	03	03	Joseph Sever, . . . .	01	09
Simon Mellen, . . . .	03	09	Isaac Heath, . . . .	01	02
John Jaquish, . . . .	01	00	Jones Eatten, . . . .	01	05
Philip Pratt, . . . .	01	03	Jorg Wolkup, . . . .	02	07
John Provender, . . . .	01	00	Joseph Wetherbe, . . . .	02	04
Samuel Holland, . . . .	01	00	Jonathan Lamb, . . . .	01	08
	sh.	d.		sh.	d.
John Shers, . . . .	01	11	Isrell Town, . . . .	00	10
Tomptson Wood, . . . .	01	02	Ephrim Town, . . . .	00	09
Benj. Neland, . . . .	01	02	John Brus, . . . .	01	04
Abiall Lamb, . . . .	02	02	Eccobod Hemenway . . . .	01	09
Samuel Frisell, . . . .	01	00	Amos Waite, . . . .	01	01
Jos. Parker, . . . .	00	10	Daniel Mexter, . . . .	02	01
John Wood, . . . .	01	03	Benj. Willerd, . . . .	01	03
Samuel Winch, . . . .	02	03	Benj. Provender, . . . .	00	09
David Winch, . . . .	00	09	Philip Gleason, . . . .	00	09
Micell Pike, . . . .	01	03	Caleb Jonson, . . . .	00	10
Jerem. Pike, . . . .	02	00	Nath. Willson, . . . .	01	08
William Pike, . . . .	01	02	Nath. Willson, Jr. . . .	00	09
Jeames Pike, . . . .	01	03	Thomas Frost, Jr., . . . .	01	03
John Jones, . . . .	00	09	Dea. Josh. Hemenway, . . . .	02	00
Abr. Bellknop, . . . .	01	11	Samuel How, . . . .	02	00
Edward Wright, . . . .	01	02	Matthew Gibbs, . . . .	01	03
John Town, . . . .	03	00	John Frost, . . . .	00	09

A History of Framingham, Massachusetts: Including the Plantation, from 1640 ...

The above gives names in Framingham, including Daniel Eleatt and Jr 1710.

History of  
Middlesex  
County,  
Massachuset  
ts:  
containing  
carefully  
prepared ...  
edited by  
Samuel  
Adams  
Drake

Families of the name of Mellin, Collier, and Whitney leased farms of Governor Danforth in 1687, and located on the west and south shores of Farin Pond. Nathaniel and John Haven settled in the near neighborhood in 1690. About this date Mr. Danforth gave leases of some farms on Doe-skin Hill and to the south of Nobscot. George Walkup and John Shears came on in 1689, Samuel Winch the next year, and Thomas Frost as early as 1693. In 1692 - 93 came the great rush of settlers. The families of Bridges, Nurse, Clayes, Elliot, and Provender, who had lived at Salem Village (Danvers), and were involved in the trials for witchcraft, came in a body and located at Salem End. John Town, connected by marriage with the Bridges, settled south of Bare Hill. The Pikes and Belknaps formed Pike Row; the Hemenways leased the meadows north of the Mountain; the Buckminsters built in the upper valley of Baiting Brook; the Eatons pitched to the east of Nobscot. In 1699 the number of dwelling-houses then standing and occupied was sixty-four.

It is felt the Provender family was of Worcester then Framingham, and may be a link, why the families of the Salem Witch trials settled in west Framingham at Salem's End. It is felt that all the people which were refugees which went from Salem Village to Salem's End (west Framingham) were some how related to the Town family. Sarah stepmother to Daniel of the testimony, was a Town. Of the three Town sisters, she was the one which survived an moved onto Salem End, it is to my understanding there house still stand in a depilatory condition.

Deacon Daniel Stone, John Stone and Nathaniel Stone are felt to be sons of John Stone found, and mill builder of Otter Neck/Stones End (north Framingham).



**CLOYES.** This name is variously written Clayes, Cloyse, Cloise, and Cloice, now Clayes and Cloyes.

1. **JOHN CLOISE\*** was, by profession, a mariner, and settled first at Watertown. Oct. 31, 1639, he is referred to in the Col. Records, in connection with his servant, Peter Tylle, whom he was "to teach his trade of a seaman, by himself or others." His house at Wat. was "burned down," ab. 1656, when he, (then of Charlestown), with w. Jane, sold his land, &c., at Wat., to Samuel Stratten. He received a part in the division of wood at Charlestown, Mar. 1, 1658; and July 25, 1660, conveyed land in Charlestown to Giles Fifield. The same year, at Falmouth, Me., he signed a petition to the General Court., and in 1670, was living on the W.

\* See a petition of Alexander Gordon, dated 1653. (Mid. Co. Files). A. G. came over with Mr Cloise, in the —, Mr. John Allen, master; was imprisoned with others at Tut-tellfield, whence they were redeemed by monies paid by Mr. Dan. Stone,

of Camb. Oct. 15, 1652, Alex Gorth-ing, (prob. the same), Scotchman, "lately being arrived in New Eng-land, was apprenticed to Goodman Stratton, of Wat., in presence of John Cloyse," &c. (Mid. Deeds).

A History of Framingham, Massachusetts: Including the Plantation, from 1640 ...  
By William Barry

#### CLOYES.

211

side of Presumpscot River. He is supposed to have been killed by the Indians, in 1676. He is said (Hist. of Portland) to have had two wives, Abigail and Juliann, the latter being, in 1667, 47 years of age. His chil. b in Wat., were 1. **JOHN**, b. Aug. 26, 1638; 2. **PETER**, b. May 27, 1639; 3. **NATHANIEL**, b. May 6, 1642, m. Sarah (Mills?), and w. Sarah, was received to Charlestown church, Jan. 8, 1698. He also had, 4. **ABIGAIL**, m. Jenkins Williams; 5. **SARAH** m. Peter Housing; 6. **THOMAS** m. Susannah, dr. of George Lewis, and had *Mary*, b. July 6, 1677; *Thomas*, who d. in Boston, before 1735, without issue; *George*, who m. Lydia Deall, 1717, and lived in Salem, 1735; and *Hannah*. Thomas, the f. was killed by the Indians, May, 1690; the inventory of Thomas, "late of Casco Bay," is dated Dec. 2, 1700; \* 7. **MARTHA**, b. at Charlestown, Oct. 13, 1659.

2. **PETER**, s. of John (1), lived at Wells, Me., and afterwards, in 1692, at Salem. He removed about the time of the Witchcraft delusion to Fram., settled at Salem End, where he d. July 18, 1708. From his will, dated three days before his death, it appears that his chil. were 1. **MARY**, (then a wid.), who m. Joseph Trumbull, and lived in Fram.; 2. **HANNAH**, m. Daniel Elliot, (lived in Fram. and Oxford); 3. **HEPHZIBAH**, m. Ebenezer Harrington, of Wat., Feb. 3, 1707-8; 4. —, who prob. m. — Waters or Wallers; 4. **ALICE**, m. — Bridges; 5. **JAMES**; 6. **PETER**. Peter Sen. had 3 wives, viz: **HANNAH**, (m. of Mary); **SARAH**, (m. of Hepzibah and Alice). His 3d w. was Susanna



The above gives information on seaman John Cloyse and his son Peter who is the father-in-law to Daniel Elliot of the testimony who married Hannah (Anna) Cloyse.

PROVENDER, JOHN, held leased lands from Col. Buckminster, was rated in Fram., 1710, and his will was proved, 1712. He left chil. 1. JOHN, prob. a prop. of Templeton, 1735, and d. in Fram., ab. 1759 ; 2. JONATHAN, rated in Fram., 1710 ; 3. ISAAC, rated in Fram., 1708 ; 4. DAVID ; 5. HANNAH, m. Joseph Pratt, Mar. 19, 1695-6 ; 6. SARAH, m. Daniel Elliot, Feb. 3, 1707-8. [BENJAMIN, (prob. another son), was rated in Fram., 1710, and d. in the expedition to Cape Breton.]

A History of Framingham, Massachusetts: Including the Plantation, from 1640 ...  
By William Barry

Daniel Jr married; Sarah Provender.

south of Nobscot as early as 1693 ; the Nurse, Clayes, Bridges, Elliot and Barton families settled at Salem End in the spring of the same year. All these located on Danforth land.

And these last named, as well as the settlers for the next ten years, came on mostly in groups. The Salem End families came from Salem Village (Danvers) ; the Pikes, Winches, Boutwells and Eatons came from Reading. Bowen, the Hemenways, Seaver, Pepper, Heath, etc., came from Roxbury. John Town, the first to locate near the Centre Village, came from Essex County, and was allied by marriage to the Salem End families.

Settlers came on rapidly, particularly upon the west side lands, after 1690 ; so that at the date of Mr. Danforth's death, in November, 1699, there were in all about seventy families located in our territory, and a population of near 350 souls. Eleven houses had been built at Rice's End, fifteen on Pratt's Plain and Sherborn Row, ten on Mellen's Neck and southward, twelve at Salem End, seven on Pike Row and the

History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts: with biographical ...  
Volume 3  
edited by Duane Hamilton Hurd

Provender is not included in the group of names which traveled from Salem Village to Salem's End which is felt to be correct.

road to Southborough, and twelve at North Framingham, including Stone's End.

A romantic as well as tragic interest attaches to the colony that located at Salem End. As before stated, these families came from Danvers, then called Salem Village, where they were involved in the strange complications and sad results of the witchcraft delusion. Rebecca (Town) Nurse, the wife of Francis, and mother of Benjamin and Sarah (Town) Clayer, the wife of Peter, were sisters, and were among the earliest of the accused victims and sufferers. They were committed to the prison in Boston, March 1, 1692. Mrs. Nurse was the mother of eight children and was an honored member of the old church in Salem. At her trial, the evidence against her was so weak that the jury twice failed to convict; but on a third return to court, because she failed to give satisfactory answers to certain questions which they proposed, they brought her in guilty. It was afterwards shown that from deafness, she had failed to fully comprehend the proposed questions. She was executed July 19, 1692.

The wife of Peter Clayer was tried, and found guilty, and condemned to death. In August she was committed to the jail at Ipswich, to await execution. Her husband was allowed to visit her in prison, and spent much of his time there. And in some way she found means to escape, and was concealed by her friends till the removal to Framingham, the next spring. As the witchcraft frenzy abated in the fall of 1692, probably the authorities were not anxious to recapture the fugitive. Mrs. Clayer was the mother, by her first husband, Edmond Bridges, of Benjamin and Caleb Bridges, who were of the Salem End Colony. It should be said to his credit, that Gov. Danforth was largely instrumental in allaying the witchcraft excitement, and stopping convictions by the court.

# MILLS AND FACTORIES IN FRAMINGHAM.

A History of Framingham, Massachusetts:  
Including the Plantation, from 1640 ...  
By William Barry

## MILLS.

**THE** first mill in this town was built by Elder John Stone, near the Falls. The precise date of its establishment is unknown. It was perhaps in existence in 1659; but first receives a distinct notice, 1672. It continued in the possession of his descendants, until the establishment of factories near the Falls.

First mill in what is now north Framingham was built by Elder John Stone, near the Falls....perhaps in existence in **1659**.

It should be noted as a genealogist, this paper travels up the family tree. Sometimes it has to receded down, then up. This is used because it is a standard way in which genealogical research is, and historians which start with the earliest date and goes up higher on the dates can not refer to me as a historian. Being analytical and basing analytic logic which in the earlier dates of the family tree goes beyond written language, because language has its symbolic logic, and as time proceeds it will show the accuracy of the work base on the logic of the fathers is surpassing.

It should also be noted; Putting the pieces of the puzzle together it is accepted that other will not feel after extensive research that they do not fit. But doing it as a patterning of the fathers before, an out of a hobby. It is felt and the writer of and indigenous American society wants to encourage the the other concepts because they always seem to fit in some how to the genealogical puzzle that is being worked on. Without these differing concepts it is felt that progression will not be as fast.

Errors will be made; and by acknowledging this future adjustments are likely to be made.



Though the Elliot family is strongly referenced as of Salem Village this is felt not to be as important as Framingham or Oxford, MA.

*Genealogy: a journal of American ancestry, Volumes 8-10*

*By William Montgomery Clemens, Lyman Horace Weeks*

## **THE SAMUEL BARTON FAMILY**

Samuel (1) Barton was in Watertown, Mass., first known of him, and warned out June 16, 1693. Later in Framingham, Mass. Children all recorded in Framingham altho the two eldest were born elsewhere. He bought land and a fourth right of corn-mill in Oxford, Mass., of Jonahan Provender. Dismissed from Framingham Church to Oxford, Dec. 17, 1716. He died Sept. 12, 1732. Will proved September 23, 1716. Wife Hannah Bridges. (From Vol. 4, N. E. Gen. and Personal Memoirs, E. B. Crane, Worcester, Mass. Editor) Samuel Barton first recorded of him, in court at Salem, Mass., as witness in witchcraft trial. Wife Hannah Bridges, perhaps daughter of Edmund Bridges, Jr., of Salem. Samuel Barton was warned against settlement in Watertown, June 1693 (Bond.) Framingham 1699 and perhaps earlier (Temple.) Bought 1716 the Elliott grist mill, Oxford, Mass. Dismissed from Framingham Church to Oxford Jan. 15, 1724. Died 1732. Wife died 1727. In his will he gave all his lands and movable estate to son Caleb (2) Barton. (History of Oxford, Mass.) Children of Samuel (1) and Hannah (Bridges) Barton were as follows:—

It is felt that the families of the witch trials were first in the Watertown, Cambridge region before traveling onto Salem End. Samuel Barton was warn against settling in Watertown so he moved on with the rest of the families. Samuel Barton about the age of Daniel of the Salem testimony, also defended Elizabeth Proctor in Salem, travel on to Framingham then Oxford, obtained a quarter of the Daniel Elliot mill then preceded Daniel onto Sutton.

*Soldiers' Charges.*

Common Arrer<sup>s</sup> for Souldiers Charges of the Late warre  
 Granted and allowed by the Coñmittee of Millitia of Wells  
 from the first Begininge of the Late Indian warre vnto the  
 first September 1677

	<i>History of the</i>	
To John Wells	<i>State of Maine,</i>	1 : 07 : 18 : 07
William Sawyeard	<i>Volume 6</i>	1 : 12 : 08 : 00
m <sup>r</sup> William Simonds	<i>By Maine</i>	1 : 26 : 12 : 11
Ensigne John Barrett	<i>Historical</i>	1 : 01 : 03 : 00
To m <sup>r</sup> John Busse	<i>Society</i>	1 : 19 : 17 : 06
To Joseph & Benjamine Storrer		1 : 44 : 07 : 06
To John Cloyce		1 : 24 : 05 : 01
To Abraham Tilton		1 : 07 : 00 : 00
To William Ashley		1 : 09 : 05 : 10
To Merebate Litlefield		1 : 38 : 05 : 00
To Robert Wacum		1 : 03 : 09 : 02
To Joseph Crosse		1 : 33 : 01 : 07
To William Hamond for himselfe	}	
To & Jo : Gough Estate	}	1 : 15 : 07 : 06
To Jonathan Hamonds		1 : 01 : 03 : 03
To ffrancis Litlefield		1 : 62 : 06 : 01
To Leif <sup>t</sup> John Litlefield		1 : 55 : 10 : 04
M <sup>r</sup> Samuell Wheelwright		1 : 48 : 04 : 11
Samuel Austine		1 : 83 : 10 : 02
M <sup>r</sup> Joseph Bowles		1 : 90 : 01 : 04
To Nath : Cloyce		1 : 16 : 03 : 10

Mr Ezekiel Knight		1 : 05 : 13 : 04
James Oare & Henry Browne		1 : 05 : 07 : 05
Thomas Dowty		1 : 03 : 02 : 06
Ezekiel Knight Junio <sup>r</sup>		1 : 01 : 13 : 03
Roger Gilburd		1 : 02 : 15 : 00
Emanuel Danis		1 08 04 00
Thomas Littlefield		1 : 13 : 08 : 00
Samuel Storrer		1 :
Thomas Baston		1 : 04 : 01 : 05
Jeremiah Storrer	10 = 00 = 00	1 : 19 : 00 : 00
Francis Backhouse		1 : 08 : 05 : 00
Thomas Cousins	History of	1 : 02 : 00 : 00
Goody Farrow	the State of	1 : 04 : 13 : 00
Israel Hardin	Maine,	1 : 10 : 08 : 07
To George Pearson	Volume 6	1 : 04 : 05 : 07½
To Peter Cloyce	By Maine	1 : 07 : 04 : 08
To John Barret	Historical	1 : 10 : 02 : 02
To Abraham Collins	Society	1 : 08 : 05 : 00
To Goody Mountigue		1 : 06 : 07 : 00
To Peter B		1 : 03 : 07 : 00
To Nath <sup>r</sup> Masters		1 : 05 : 06 : 08
To John Driscoe		1 : 00 : 05 : 00
Elisha Hooper		1 : 00 : 12 : 06
John Eldridge		1 : 03 : 12 : 00
		<hr/>
Terne over the left		714 : 16 : 06
		<hr/>
Abraham Tillton		714 : 16 : 06
		<hr/>
Edmon Littlefield	3 : 0 : 0	4 : 7 : 8
Totoll sum is		<hr/>
<hr/>		719 : 4 : 2
719 = 4 = 2		<hr/>

Sam<sup>d</sup> Whelwright  
 William Symonds  
 John Littlefield

The above gives, John, Peter, Nathaniel Cloyce (Cloyce), which are brothers. Also Edmond Littlefield. Peter married Hannah (Anna) Littlefield, and Peter and Hannah had a Hannah (Anna) which Daniel of the testimony married. John the oldest is named after father seaman John Cloyce, who recently died



at this time in Falmouth, and likely is why these sons were involved in the military. Daniel of the testimony had sons, Peter, John, Nathaniel, and John-Nathaniel (Jonathan).

← → ↻ ⤴ freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~walkersj/NathanielCloyes1.htm ☆

"John Cloyes of Charlestown was captain of a small coasting vessel plying between Boston and the Maine settlement. Captain John brought needed supplies to the settlement and took back dried fish for the Boston market. John had a younger brother, Nathaniel, born in Charlestown March 6, 1643, who made frequent trips to the Maine settlement with Captain John and as a result married Sarah, a daughter of Mills. Nathaniel received a grant of land in 1679 at a location once known as Batcomb, now Moody. Batcomb was at that time a growing settlement on the Ogunquit river. Captain John Cloyes received a grant of land adjoining his brother Nathaniel's on the northeast side. Captain John continued in the coasting trade bringing needed supplies, including rum from Boston to the new settlement, while brother Nathaniel supplied the wants of the settlers for wet goods at retail.

Nathaniel was eventually indicted for his part of the liquor business. "Nathaniel Cloyes had three children: Mercy, Sarah, and Susannah, all of which, with their mother, at one time lived in Charlestown, probably because of the French and Indians Wars. In about 1701 the mother, Mercy and Susannah returned to their Wells home. Sarah had died in Charlestown. Susannah had learned to be a weaver and found useful employment in this capacity in the Maine settlement." ("Caleb KIMBALL of Wells, Maine 1680-1755" by James L. Kimball Danvers, MA p4-5 -- Early Settlers at Wells)

← → ↻ ⤴ freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~walkersj/Johncloyes1.htm ☆

## John Cloyes

"John Cloyes of Charlestown was captain of a small coasting vessel plying between Boston and the Maine settlement. Captain John brought needed supplies to the settlement and took back dried fish for the Boston market. John had a younger brother, Nathaniel, born in Charlestown March 6, 1643, who made frequent trips to the Maine settlement with Captain John and as a result married Sarah, a daughter of Mills. Nathaniel received a grant of land in 1679 at a location once known as Batcomb, now Moody. Batcomb was at that time a growing settlement on the Ogunquit river. It was here that [John Littlefield](#) built a saw mill in 1680 at the falls above the King's highway. It was also the home of John's brother [Francis Littlefield](#), Senior, who kept a public house near where the late Henry Donnell once lived. Francis was one of the leading men of the Province at that early period and represented Batcomb and Cape Nedick in the Massachusetts General Court for several years. It was at the Francis Littlefield house that the first General Court in Maine was held on May 17, 1662. Captain John Cloyes received a grant of land adjoining his brother Nathaniel's on the northeast side. His first wife, Mary Long, who he married in 1664, had died in Charlestown, and Captain John had married for his second wife Mary, Thomas Mills oldest daughter. Captain John continued in the coasting trade bringing needed supplies, including rum from Boston to the new settlement, while brother Nathaniel supplied the wants of the settlers for wet goods at retail. Nathaniel was eventually indicted for his part of the liquor business and Captain John retired from the coasting trade and died sometime previous to 1715, leaving his widow, Mary, and five children. " ("Caleb Kimball of Wells, Maine 1680-1755" by James L. Kimball Danvers, MA p4-5 -- Early Settlers at Wells)

← → ↻ ⤴ freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~walkersj/Johncloyes1.htm ☆

November 1, 1692; Court of sessions at Wells, "We present John Clais and Nathaniel Clais for selling Strong drink by retaile" They paid a fee of six pence apiece. (Cloice Report of Winifred Lovering Holman)

Capt John Cloyse son of seaman John, and brother to Peter because of his travels by ship between his family in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Wells, Maine. It is felt that John transported the refugees of the Salem Witch Trials to Watertown/Cambridge.

“Wells, July 21, 1691.

We being the front of all the eastern part of the country, remotely situated, for strength weak, and the enemy beating upon us, we can think of no other, but we are fair for ruin, and humbly conceive your honors are sensible of it, without seasonable help; our stocks are wasted the thirteenth of June last. The enemy killed and drove away upwards of one hundred head of cattle, besides sheep and horses; some of our corn is already lost, and more in great hazard; we therefore, distressed, make our humble address to your honors for men, with provision and ammunition for the strengthening of our town, with what force your honors shall see fit to keep out; also that there may be a magazine in the province that supplies may be near, whereby time will be redeemed, soldiers encouraged, and opportunity improved against the enemy; also that there be an effectual care taken, that the inhabitants of this province may not quit their places without liberty first obtained from legal authority; thus encouraging ourselves with the hopes that your honors will timely answer us herein, that so we and the rest of this poor province in great hazard, may yet stand, which may be to the honor of God, the interest of his majesty, and of the country, we rest, your honored humble servants,

The town of Wells have made choice of the worshipful Samuel Wheelright and Jonathan Hammond in this concern.

FRANCIS LITTLEFIELD.  
GEORGE BURROUGHS.  
JOHN LITTLEFIELD.  
JOSEPH STORER.  
JOHN WHEELRIGHT.  
JOHN HILL.  
PENDLETON FLETCHER.  
JOHN CLOYES.  
NATHANIEL CLOYES.”

From the foregoing representation, we infer that the skirmish before spoken of, as so severe, must have been a protracted siege of four days: having begun on the ninth and continued till the thir-

The  
history of  
Wells and  
Kennebu  
nk from  
the  
earliest  
settlemen  
t to the  
year ...  
edited by  
Edward  
Emerson  
Bourne



Rev George Burroughs of Wells was executed as the leader of witches in 1692. The petition above would indicate who he was leading. The Bridges, Cloyse, Littlefields, and Bassets, were involved in the selling of alcohol, and the transportation of.

Yes, it is felt John Cloyse did transport the refugees, to Charlestown, Watertown then Samuel Barton tried to stay in Watertown, and was not welcomed.

It is after Charlestown/Waterton it is felt that the refugees took the Old Connecticut Trail/Path to Salem Village.

This was the Old Connecticut Path, first made known to the Bay Colonists by Indians bringing corn from the Connecticut Valley to Boston. It was the same that the first pioneer, John Oldham, had travelled, that the Watertown band and the Dorchester company had followed. We can trace it to-day through populous cities and towns and rural villages. We may travel parts of it in the sumptuous drawing-room car over the smooth tracks of the modern railroad; parts by trolley lines on highways and by-ways; and the greater part by automobile, or in the more pleasurable carriage with the companionship of horses. Starting from Cambridge, it followed the northerly bank of the Charles River to the centre of Waltham; thence passed through Weston to South Framingham; thence ran southwesterly to Hopkinton; then westerly to Grafton; southerly to Dudley; across the Connecticut state line to Woodstock, and so on, southwesterly, through the wilderness where now are clusters of Connecticut towns, to the River's east bank opposite Hartford. It is not to be confounded with the historic Bay Path, or with the second

The Connecticut  
River and the  
Valley of the  
Connecticut: Three  
Hundred and ...  
By Edwin Monroe  
Bacon

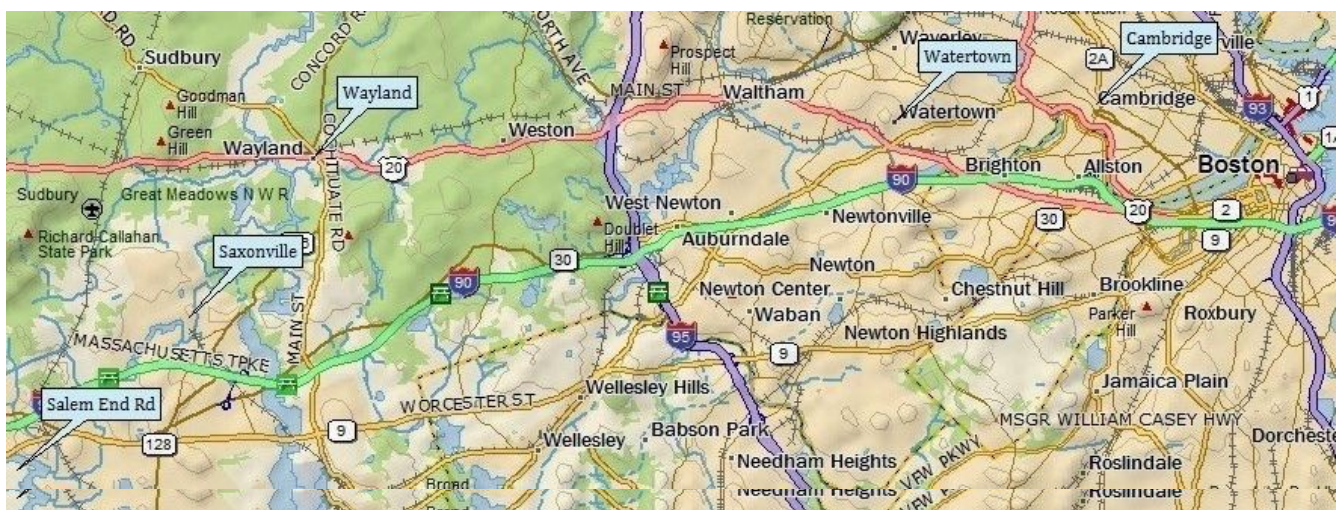


Connecticut Trail. The latter was found some years later. Winthrop notes it in his Journal in 1648 as avoiding much of the hill way. It was an upper trail lying all in Massachusetts. Starting from Cambridge or Watertown by the Charles River, it left the Old Connecticut Path at Weston, and ran through Sudbury Centre and Stowe to Lancaster, thence through Princeton, the south part of Barre and the north part of New Braintree to West Brookfield, and thence through Warren and Brimfield to Springfield, — traversed now in small parts by the Massachusetts Central, the old Boston and Fitchburg, and the Boston and Albany Railroads, as a good railroad map of Massachusetts will show. This trail came early to be called the Bay Path. But the colonial highway thus officially designated was not marked out till a quarter of a century afterward — in 1673. It began at Watertown and ran through South Framingham, Marlborough, and Lancaster to Brookfield, where it struck the old trail to Springfield. Three years before the elder Winthrop makes note of the second Connecticut Trail, Winthrop the younger had travelled most of the course of the Bay Path beyond Sudbury. His was a winter's journey in 1645 from Boston to Springfield, Hartford, Saybrook and New London, and he was accompanied only by a servant.

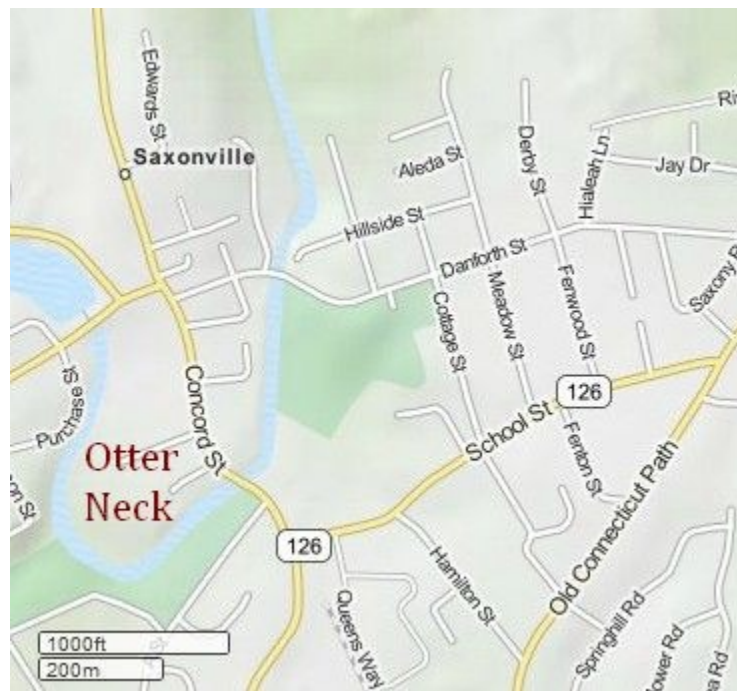
The  
Connecticut River  
and the  
Valley of  
the  
Connecticut: Three  
Hundred  
and ...  
By Edwin  
Monroe  
Bacon

## Old Connecticut Path

The path went near Wayland which John Stone sold land to John Moore then moved to Otter Neck. The Path also went near Otter



Neck.





dians, and confirmation by the Court ; while the title to the west side lands included in Mr. Danforth's grants, is derived from a lease running 999 years.

FIRST SETTLERS.—Only a part of the men who received grants of land within our territory became actual settlers. The first man to build upon our soil was John Stone, who removed from Sudbury (now Wayland), and put up a house at Otter Neck, on the west side of Sudbury river, in 1646 or 1647. By what right he held or claimed the land here is not known—probably that of squatter sovereignty,—but so far as appears, no one questioned his title.

The next settler was Henry Rice, who received a deed and built a house on his father's grant in 1659. John Bent bought land of Henry Rice, came on in 1662, and built near the fordway over Cochituate Brook, on the west side of the Old Connecticut Path. Thomas Eames settled near Mt. Wayte in 1669. Joseph Bradish was here at this date, but his location is unknown. Two of John Stone's sons, Daniel and David, settled near their father as early as 1667. And these were probably all the inhabitants living within our limits when Philip's War broke out and put a

the Havens, from Lynn, came on in 1690 ; Samuel Winch was here at that date ; Thomas Frost built south of Nobscot as early as 1693 ; the Nurse, Clayes, Bridges, Elliot and Barton families settled at Salem End in the spring of the same year. All these located on Danforth land.

And these last named, as well as the settlers for the next ten years, came on mostly in groups. The Salem End families came from Salem Village (Danvers) ; the Pikes, Winches, Boutwells and Eatons came from Reading. Bowen, the Hemenways, Seaver, Pepper, Heath, etc., came from Roxbury. John Town, the first to locate near the Centre Village, came from Essex County, and was allied by marriage to the Salem End families.

Settlers came on rapidly, particularly upon the west side lands, after 1690 ; so that at the date of Mr. Danforth's death, in November, 1699, there were in all about seventy families located in our territory, and a population of near 350 souls. Eleven houses had been built at Rice's End, fifteen on Pratt's Plain and Sherborn Row, ten on Mellen's Neck and southward, twelve at Salem End, seven on Pike Row and the

History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts: with biographical ..., Volume 3 edited by Duane Hamilton Hurd

*Two of John Stone's sons, Daniel and David settled near their father as early as 1667.*

Though it is felt that Daniel in building his mill in Oxford, was able to utilize the services of his sons, it is questioned whether John Stone was able to utilize the services of his sons to build the John Stone mill by 1659.

Though I will jump around with pieces of information, like separate pieces in a puzzle they will have to put the greater picture together.



gospel, that we may not be as sheep having no shepherd.  
So shall we not cease to pray, that peace may be your  
and our portion and the whole Israel's of God.

*November 5, 1678.*

This was given in per the church as an introduction  
to the work of the day, upon the meeting of the council  
in publick.

Attest,

JOHN RICHARDS, *Scribe.*

The names of the council there met are

John Leverett, Esq. <i>Gov.</i>	Deacon Elliott,
Thomas Danforth, Esq.	Deacon Hastings,
Edward Tyng, Esq.	Deacon Bright,
Mr. John Sherman,	Mr. Edward Oakes,
<i>Moderator,</i>	Mr. — Stedman,
Mr. James Allin,	Mr. Daniel Gookin, <i>jun.</i>
Mr. Increase Mather,	Mr. Richard Collicott,
Mr. Samuel Willard,	Mr. Daniel Stone,
Mr. Edward Rawson,	Lieut. Daniel Turell,
Elder Wiswall,	Deacon Cooper,
Elder Rainsford,	John Richards,
Major Thomas Savage,	<i>chosen Scribe.</i>
Deacon Brackett,	

In the above are in 1687 are prominent people of the Charleston Church. Thomas Danforth, of Danforth Farms, then became Framingham with exclusion of an "I" named after his town of birth in England, Increase Mather, father of Cotton Mather, who felt that it was best to have one guilty witch live then execute a thousand innocent, Deacon (John) Elliott (Eliot), apostle to the "Indians", who lived tried to get a Puritan College, in Cambridge, of which which half of John Harvard's estate went to. Rev Thomas Allen, said to be the "brother of" Capt John Allen (marriage of his daughter Rebecca was recorded by Thomas Danforth), of the region, took the other half the estate, and the widow back to England in 1650. Daniel Stone the next younger brother to John Stone who is said to complete a mill in 1659 at Otter Neck/Stone's End (Saxonville, north Framingham of south Sudbury). John Stone had a son named Daniel Stone, his second marriage

was preformed by Cotton Mather, and Daniel had a son Daniel Jr who went on the Expedition to Canada, where the first Daniel Elliot to America, died as a part of the Salem Village militia in 1690, the Casco Bay region.

Daniel Stone of Cambridge in 1650 financed money to bring indentures back from Tothill Fields Prison, Westminster, England.

It is known unless genealogist see it in writing, it is not accepted.

Rev Thomas Allen returned to England on the ship captained by John Allen in 1650, with the widow of John Harvard, and half his estate.

It should be also noted that people feel Harvard because of its institute of education, is correct. It is the “best” Harvard graduates which were the judges which hung witches at the time, and they did not concur with grandfather Daniel Elliot that they were being accused “out of sport”.

Though I make the statement that Rev Thomas Allen returned on this ship to England, because if it is not accepted by Harvard as in the days of the witch trials it was not accepted by Harvard what an “Elliot” said, myself do not expect given the past this statement though based on sound principal to be accepted.

Given the “Harvard” way of thinking, and knowing Daniel was also a spacial analyticalist (made up word) base on sound principals, the writing is done “out of sport” using analytical thoughts an ideologies which from the stand point of an Elliot(t) for over three centuries goes beyond what “Harvard” wants to recognize.

Rev Thomas Allen left on the ship noted to be “The Liberty” back to England, Captain by John Allen, with seaman John Cloyse, father to John, Peter, and Nathaniel with half brother Thomas.

**Some of the Scottish indentures were used to built the gristmill at Otter Neck.** Though some people believe if it not in writing by a historian it can not be true. Or some may say if big brother is building a mill in the wilderness, and Scottish indentures are used to build mills in the wilderness. The Scottish indentures brought over by next younger were not used to build the Framingham mill.

Brothers are close, and the oldest brother John is closer to the next oldest brother which is Daniel. Know this because of being the oldest, and had a lost of the next older brother Bob (Robert). It should be noted that it is the oldest brother which get the land, as it was found to happen somewhat in Norway, and with Uncle Jack (Scottish John is was to be named John, but Jack was chose like in Scottish culture to differentiate), was seemly take over by Craig (in Scotland a rock outcrop). It is felt the reason the name William survived in the Tullykelter region of Ulster because it was pasted to the oldest, and the oldest was named after the father.

It should be noted though people will fight against it. Came to the fact that since I was born male can not get pregnant. It is said that there are Y-Chromosomes, and Y-DNA, this is past down from the fathers. It may be said that there are traits past to the male from the fathers.

It is felt that the multiplicity of traits of the fathers may go beyond the level of understanding of the reader, but if certain parallels play within my father and myself it will be written into the language of the writing, with the understanding if you are not of the fathers you may not understand. The writer does not have the ability because of his own essence to discriminate

The following is to question the relation between Thomas Danforth and Daniel Stone.



	1639.		1643.
Roger Shawe.		John Knight.	
Mrs. Ann Shawe.		John Jackson.	
Robert Daniel.		Mrs. John Jackson.	
Mrs. Elizabeth Daniel.		„ Margaret Jackson.	
„ Reana Daniel.		Daniel Stone.	
Hezekiah Usher.		Mrs. Mary Stone.	
Mrs. Frances Usher.		Thomas Danforth.	
„ Elizabeth Usher.		Mrs. Mary Danforth.	
„ Mary Usher.		Andrew Stephenson.	

THE CORLETT GRANT.—This land tract was laid out May 28, 1661, to Mr. Elijah Corlett, a schoolmaster of Cambridge. It was situated “about a mile distant from the southwest angle of the lands formerly granted to Sudbury; also having a parcel of meadow granted to Mr. Edmond Browne, teacher to the church in Sudbury, on the south, also being about half a mile distant northerly from the river which runneth to Sudbury, also being about a mile and a quarter distant west northwesterly of the now dwelling-house of John Stone.” In 1661, Mr. Thomas Danforth purchased the land of Mr. Corlett, and the same year transferred it to Mr. John Stone.

The history of Sudbury,  
Massachusetts.  
1638-1889  
By Alfred Sereno  
Hudson

*Marriages.*

John Grout & Rebecca Toll, ..... 15 April, 1667  
 Jacob Moore & Elizabeth Loker, ..... 29 May, 1667  
 Thomas Brown & Patience ffoster, ..... 29 Sept. 1667

The New England historical and genealogical register; Volumes 16-17  
 By New England Historic Genealogical Society

Digitized by Google

258

*Sudbury Records.*

[July,

Daniel Stone & Mary Ward, ..... 2 Nov. 1667  
 Javits (Jabez) Brown & Hannah Blanford, ..... 23 Dec. 1667

*Deaths.*

Mr. Thomas Noyes, ..... dyed 7 Dec. 1666  
 Edmund Bouker, ..... " Mar. 1666  
 John, son of John Brigham, ..... " 2 Dec. 1667

Thomas Stevens, Clerk.  
 Entered by Th. Danforth, Recorder.

Edw\* Sheopard  
 Dan. Stone  
 Tho. Danforth  
 Andr. Stephenson  
 Willi. Manning  
 Henry Symons  
 John Tydd  
 John Wright  
 Benia. Butierfeild  
 Edw\*. Winn  
 Nicho. White  
 John Hollister  
 James Prest  
 John Albye  
 Peter Bracket  
 Natha. Herman

John Maynard  
 Philip Tory  
 Rich'd Wooddy  
 Edm\* Shefeild  
 James Joanes  
 Tho. Chamb'lin  
 John Russell  
 Allen Conv'se  
 Lamb't Sutton  
 John Carter  
 James Park'  
*C. R., Vol. II. p. 53.*  
 May, 1645.  
 Herb't Pelham  
 Joseph Hill

Sam. Miles  
 John Daming  
 Ralph Day  
 Micha. Medcalfe  
 Sam. Sendall  
 W\* Hely  
 Hen. firnam  
 Thom. Roberts  
 Rob't Jenison  
 John Warren  
 Edw\* Devotion  
 Hen. Chamb'lin  
 Vincent Ruth  
 Thom. Barnes  
 Joseph Und'wood  
 Hen. Evance

A Volume of records relating to the early history of Boston, Volume 29  
 By Boston (Mass.) Registry Dept

Daniel Stone and Thomas Danforth took communion together, knew each others wife and family, became freeman at the same time.

Thomas Danforth provided the land for the families which is referred to by me as the extended Town family, to settle at Salem End.

**ELLIOT, DANIEL**, father and son of the same name, two of the 30 original settlers. Daniel, senior, had lived at Sudbury or Marlboro', and came here from Framingham. He m. 1686 Hannah Cloyes of Framingham and had seven sons. He took up the mill lot near H. 135 and in 1715, by

## History of the town of Oxford, Massachusetts: with genealogies and ..., Volume 1 By George Fisher Daniels

Digitized by

**ELLIOT.—EMMONS.**

497

the town's permission, resigned this to his sons **EBENEZER** and **JAMES**, and went a short distance up the stream and settled at the Pope farm, H. 132. Before March, 1720, he had removed to Sutton, and that year sold his home lot and half the mill to Richard Moore. Ebenezer and James remained but a short time but gave place to Jonathan Provender (who had bought a fourth part of the mill), they removing to Sutton.

**DANIEL, JR.**, b. 17 Aug., 1687, m. Sarah, sister of Jonathan and dau. of John Provender of Framingham. His home lot was on Town's Plain, east side of the eight-rod way, H. 139, and he was an owner in the mills. He sold his whole estate in 1716 and removed to Sutton.

**JOHN**, third son of Daniel, senior, was employed by Bernon on his farm here before it was sold to Davis, Weld and Mayo.



This is a statement which lead people to believe though somewhat unclear in its interpretation “Elliot, Daniel, father and son of the same name”, is at one time felt to mean migrant Daniel and his father Daniel. Below it reads “John, third son of Daniel, senior”. Though in error of interpretation search and found by another a “Daniel” which is “Daniel, senior” father.

It indicated a “Sudbury/Marlboro” connection. There is a river of many mills between the two communities, which makes on think of mill workers. Daniel, Jr birth records are in the Framingham vitals, they moved to Salem, and had a child in the Salem vitals which died as a baby, then moved to Salem's End to have there other children. North Framingham (Otter Neck, Stone's End, Saxonville) could have easily at the time be considered South Sudbury, and during the Battle of Sudbury, people survived in a mill house because the Natives did not attack it. The Battle of Sudbury did not take place far from the John Stone mill.

Richard Moore, is the Sudbury (Wayland) family. Daniel Stone, is the son of John Stone, named after his brother.

---

\* January 25, 1714, "Voted at a lofel town meten that Danel Elact should build a greust mel for the town use." — *Oxford Records*.

"May 20, 1715, at a town meeting It was also voted to choose two persons to go to Daniel Elliot and discours with him consarning building ye corn mill to see whether he will go on with ye corn mill and accomplish it in a reasonable time. Richard Moore and Benony Twichel were chosen for sd work." The Records of Oxford Massachusetts: Including Chapters of Nipmuck, Huguenot ...  
By Freeland, Chrystia, Mary Dewitt Freeland

Eliot built the mill on Eliot Mill brook near the crossing of the stream and Worcester road, near the Hawes place adjoining the north cemetery.

### THE MOORE FAMILY.

New England family  
history: a magazine  
devoted to the  
history of ..., Volume  
1 By Henry Cole  
Quinby

Many Moores from England, Scotland and Ireland came to New England, and among the earlier of these settlers was John Moore of Sudbury, the father of numerous descendants. These have settled, as a rule, in middle and western Massachusetts, though two branches have left the State, one to go to Maine and one to Connecticut.

1. John Moore bought a house and land of Edmund Rice in 1642, in that part of Sudbury which afterwards became Wayland. He took the oath of fidelity on July 9, 1645. He married in Sudbury, Elizabeth, daughter of Philemon Whale, who outlived him. On August 25, 1668, he made his will, in which he refers to his "age." He died Jan. 6, 1673-4, and his will was probated April 7, 1674 (Middlesex Co. Probate, 10921). He mentions his sons John and others; also his daughters Elizabeth, wife of Henry Rice, Mary, wife of Daniel Stone, and Lydia, wife of James Cutler. His widow Elizabeth was named as Executrix. The inventory of his estate showed a valuation of £804:7:0. She died Dec. 14, 1690.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE PLANTATION. 13

name is found in the record of the inhabitants, with the lands divided to them respectively. In what part of Sudbury he first settled is uncertain. The following extract from the Town Records may indicate the time when he left the bounds of that town, and settled within the limits of Framingham :

1645. " John Moore bought of John Stone, his dwelling house and houselot, with all other lands and meadows belonging to the said John Stone, or that shall hereafter be due unto the said John Stone by virtue of his right in the beginning of the plantation of Sudbury, also the fencings, boards, &c. about the house."



John Moore, } Benj. Moore }	(West side opponents).	Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, Volume 24 By Worcester Historical Society.
Joseph Moore	(East side).	
Jos. Moore, Jr.,	son of Joseph.	
Nathaniel Moore,	son of Jacob.	
John Loker,	brother of Henry Loker.	
Thos. Moore,	son of Joseph Moore, Sr.	

John Moore bought of Edmund Rice in Sept. 1, 1642, his dwelling-place in Sudbury. It was situated on the old north street between Hugh Griffin and Henry Rice.

Philemon Whale once lived near "Rice's Spring" near "Cochituate," near the "5 Paths," Wayland. Philemon's first dwelling was near the head of the mill-pond in Wayland, perhaps by the present Concord road. A culvert or bridge at the head of the mill-pond is still called "Whale's bridge."

Note: "Richard Moore, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Loker) Moore, was born Sept. 12, 1671. He married Mary Collins, daughter of Samuel and Mary Collins of Middletown, Conn. (grand-daughter of Dea. Edward Collins of Cambridge), b. June 16, 1672. Richard died, aged 96, Nov. 19, 1767. Mary died July 12, 1760.

"This Richard Moore was among the leading men of Oxford, Mass., in its early history. He had ample means, and was long the largest landholder in the south part of the town. He was the first justice of the peace in the vicinity and transacted a large part of the conveyancing, probate and other official business during the early years. Was the second licensed innholder in the town, beginning 1715 and continuing many years. Fifteen years selectman, between 1715 and 1741, most of the time chairman. Fifteen years town clerk, between 1715 and 1734. The first "Rep."

Historic homes  
and places and  
genealogical  
and personal  
memoirs ...,  
Volume 3 edited  
by William  
Richard Cutter  
pg866

(II) Jacob Moore, son of John Moore (I), was born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, April 28, 1645; married there May 29, 1667, Elizabeth Loker, daughter of Henry Loker, of Sudbury. In 1678 Henry Loker deeded his entire estate "for love," etc., to his son and daughter, Jacob and Elizabeth Moore (Middlesex Co. Deeds, vol. 10, p. 93) and Jacob deeded the same property, consisting of one hundred and thirty acres, to his eldest son Jacob for the same consideration (Middlesex Deeds, vol. 37, p. 517). A few months later, in 1678, Jacob also gave his son Jacob one half of his homestead (Middlesex Co. Deeds, vol. 37, p. 521). In 1716 Jacob disposed of the rest of his property by dividing it among his other sons—Samuel, Daniel, Jonathan, James, Richard and Nathaniel. (Middlesex Co. Deeds, vol. 18, p. 137, 138, 139, 206 and 237). Children, born in Sud-

### The Records of Oxford Massachusetts: Including Chapters of Nipmuck, Huguenot ... By Freeland, Chrystia, Mary Dewitt Freela

OLDER HOMESTEADS.

331

132. ASA H. POPE. "*Asa Pope*" on map. The home lot of Daniel Elliot, transferred to him by vote, from John Chandler, Jr.; 18 March, 1720, Daniel Elliot to Richard Moore; 21 Oct., 1725, Richard Moore to Benjamin Eddy of Watertown; William, son of Benjamin Eddy, succeeded, and in 1768 built the present house; 23 Aug., 1784, William Eddy to his son Reuben, one-half; 29 Jan., 1811, Reuben Eddy to his son Joel, one-third; 15 April, 1819, Joel Eddy to Jonathan Adams of Providence; 30 Oct., 1823, Jonathan Adams to his dau. Sylvia, w. of West Pope, who occupied till her decease, 1871. Asa H., her son, bought the rights of the other heirs.

MOORE ADDENDA.

The following recorded April 21, 1676:

Note: Among the list of Sudbury's townsmen whose loss on account of "King Philip's War" was recorded, appear the names of

William Moores, son of John (?)	£180.00.00
Jacob Moores, son of John,	£ 50.00.00
Widow Whale,	£ 24.00.00
Henry Loker, father or uncle of Jacob Moore's wife (?),	£100.00.00

**Proceedings of the Worcester  
Society of Antiquity, Volume 24  
By Worcester Historical Society,  
Worcester, Mass**

Digitized by

*Moore Family.*

111

1707 Petition.

A petition opposed to removal of church site, signed by the following, among others, appear the names of

John Moore, } (West side opponents).  
Benj. Moore }

John Moore, who John Stone sold his land to in Sudbury (Wayland), his grandson obtained the Daniel Elliot gristmill of Oxford, Massachusetts.

Since Samuel Barton had a quarter of the mill at one time, it is felt that Richard Moore was close to the Daniel Elliot family.

It is felt after Capt John Cloyse son of seaman, dropped the families of the witch trials off in Watertown/Cambridge, from there they followed the Old Connecticut Path, through Wayland (Sudbury), with help from the Moore family, then onto Stone's End (Saxonville, north Framingham) with help from the Stone family then onto Salem's End, if any family was to assist them at Salem's End it would be the Provender family in which Daniel Elliot oldest