

Ancestors of Patricia Anne Miller

Generation No. 1

1. Patricia Anne Miller, born Nov 30, 1950 in Sioux City - St Vincent's, Woodbury Co., IA. She was the daughter of **2. William Miller** and **3. Mildred Mary Draper**. She married **(1) Wayne Elmer Feller** Dec 06, 1969 in Sioux City - St Boniface, Woodbury Co., IA. He was born Mar 14, 1949 in Cherokee, IA. He was the son of Edmund Feller and Julie ???.

Generation No. 2

2. William Miller, born Oct 26, 1920; died Jul 07, 1999 in Smithland, IA. He was the son of **4. Earl Miller** and **5. Hazel Benson**. He married **3. Mildred Mary Draper**.

3. Mildred Mary Draper, born Jun 03, 1922 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA. She was the daughter of **6. Ray Hamilton Draper** and **7. Margaret Elizabeth Neary**.

Notes for William Miller:

William H. "Bill" Miller, 78, of Smithland died Wednesday, July 7, 1999, at his residence.

Private graveside services will be in Bethel Cemetery, Oto, Iowa, at a later date, with Rev. Roy Struble officiating. The body was cremated. There will be no visitation. Arrangements are under the direction of Anderson-Perasso Funeral Home.

Mr. Miller was born Oct 26, 1920. in Oto, the son of Earl and Hazel (Benton) Miller.

He lived in Oto until moving to North Sioux City, where he served as a councilman in the late 1950's. He was employed with E. S. Gaynor Lumber in Sioux City. In 1959, he moved to the Smithland area, where he was employed as a truck driver and carpenter.

Survivors include his wife, Mildred (Draper) Miller; five daughters and their husbands, Terri and Al Lillie of Dickinson, Texas, Billie and Bruce Homer of South Sioux City, Mary and Jim Crichton of Hornick, Iowa, Patty and Wayne Feller of Milford, Iowa, and Connie and Ed Nelson of Hornick; Three sons, Herbert and his wife, Dorothy if Sloan, Iowa, Earl and his wife JoAnn of Mesa, Ariz., and Jody of Bronson, Iowa; 19 grandchildren, 10 great-grandchildren; and two nephews.

He was preceded in death by his parents, four brothers and two grand-daughters.

More About William Miller:

Burial: Oto, IA

More About Mildred Mary Draper:

Occupation: Housewife

Children of William Miller and Mildred Draper are:

- i. Willain Faye Miller, born Jan 09, 1947 in Sioux City - St Vincent's, Woodbury Co., IA; married (1) Raymond Bennett Jun 01, 1968 in Nashua - Little Brown Church, IA; born Feb 08, 1943 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; married (2) Bruce Homer 1996.

More About Raymond Bennett:

Occupation: Farmer

- ii. Herbert John Miller, born Jan 14, 1948 in Sioux City - St Vincent's, Woodbury Co., IA; married Dorothy Ann Tippins Jan 14, 1970 in Elk Point, Union Co., SD; born Aug 23, 1949 in Onawa, IA.
- iii. Mary Ellen Miller, born Aug 09, 1949 in Sioux City - St Joseph's, Woodbury Co., IA; married Jim Crichton May 18, 1968 in Holly Springs, IA; born Jun 09, 1949 in Sioux City - St Joseph's, Woodbury

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- Co., IA.
- 1 iv. Patricia Anne Miller, born Nov 30, 1950 in Sioux City - St Vincent's, Woodbury Co., IA; married Wayne Elmer Feller Dec 06, 1969 in Sioux City - St Boniface, Woodbury Co., IA.
- v. Earl Joseph Miller, born May 12, 1954 in Sioux City - St Vincent Hospital; married Jo Anne Cummings Oct 27, 1979.
- vi. Connie Sue Miller, born Jan 24, 1956 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; married Eddie Nelson Feb 15, 1974 in Hornick IA; born Aug 08, 1956.
- vii. Jody James Miller, born Aug 11, 1959 in Sioux City - St Vincent's, Woodbury Co., IA.

Generation No. 3

4. Earl Miller He married **5. Hazel Benson.**

5. Hazel Benson

Child of Earl Miller and Hazel Benson is:

- 2 i. William Miller, born Oct 26, 1920; died Jul 07, 1999 in Smithland, IA; married Mildred Mary Draper.

6. Ray Hamilton Draper, born Nov 25, 1891 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Feb 1980 in Chicago, IL. He was the son of **12. Frank Marion Draper** and **13. Alveria Caroline Ames**. He married **7. Margaret Elizabeth Neary** Oct 06, 1910 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.

7. Margaret Elizabeth Neary, born Nov 18, 1891; died Aug 14, 1974 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA. She was the daughter of **14. Bartholomew Neary** and **15. Margaret Small**.

More About Ray Hamilton Draper:

Occupation: Interior Decorator

Notes for Margaret Elizabeth Neary:

Margaret worked at telephone central, in Sioux City, and she was a dispatcher for Radio Cab Company.

Margaret was raised by a sister, Mary Fitzpatrick, after her parents died.

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Services for Mrs. Margaret Gray, 82, 1107 River Drive, died Wednesday at a Sioux City hospital after a short illness, will be at 10:30 Saturday in the Cathedral of Epiphany. The Rev. Msgr. L. J. Hoffman will officiate. Burial will be Memorial Park Cemetery under direction of the Larkin Northside Funeral Chapel.

Mrs. Gray, the former Margaret Neary, was born Nov. 18, 1891, in Sioux City. She was married to John J. Gray. Mr. Gray died March 26, 1939. Mrs. gray had been employed by a number of taxi companies as a telephone dispatcher until retiring in 1959. She was a member of the Cathedral of Epiphany.

Survivors include five daughters, Mrs. Rita owens of Mapleton, IA; Mrs James (Jean) Cosmano of Chicago; Mrs. Harry (Josephine) Hanson of Portland, Ore.; Mrs. William (Mildred) Miller of Holly Springs, Iowa; Mrs. Marsh (Frances) Rumsey of Sioux City, 25 grandchildren, 28 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

Pallbearers, grandsons, will be Donald, Vincent and William Cosmano, Robert Draper, Herbert Miller and Jerry Owens.

Honorary Pallbearers, Grandsons, will be Edward Redenius, E. J. Miller, Jody Miller and Rick Cosmano.

The Rosary will be recited at 7:30 o'clock this evening at the Funeral Home.

More About Margaret Elizabeth Neary:

Occupation: Housewife - Taxi Dispatcher - Telephone Operator

Children of Ray Draper and Margaret Neary are:

- i. Francis Raymond Draper, born Dec 04, 1911 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Jan 09, 1912 in

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Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.

More About Francis Raymond Draper:

Buried at: Calvery Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

- ii. Rita Caroline Draper, born Oct 22, 1913 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Jun 07, 2005 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; married (1) Howard W. Androy; born Aug 05, 1912; died Sep 26, 1969 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; married (2) Fred Santi; born Dec 25; married (3) James Pederson; married (4) Gerald Edward Owens Aug 10, 1954 in Elk Point, Union Co. SD; born May 15, 1915 in Thayer, MO; died Apr 06, 1967 in Mapleton, IA.

Notes for Rita Caroline Draper:

Barbara Jo the oldest daughter of Wilma Draper Reynolds was raised by Rita Owens.

More About Howard W. Androy:

Buried at: Graceland Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

Occupation: Movie Projection Operator

- iii. Henrietta Clare Draper, born May 12, 1915 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Dec 12, 2001 in Chicago, Cook Co., IL; married James Joseph Cosmano Aug 14, 1937 in Chicago, Cook Co., IL; born Mar 25, 1906 in Chicago, Cook Co., IL; died Jan 08, 1988 in Chicago, Cook Co., IL.

More About Henrietta Clare Draper:

Burial: Chicago, Cook Co., IL

Occupation: Time Keeper and Head Clerk for City of Chicago

Notes for James Joseph Cosmano:

Services were held Monday at St. Clare of Montefalco Church for 43-year Gage Park resident James J. Cosmano, 81, who died last Thursday at Christ Hospital.

Mr. Cosmano was a retired supervisor-timekeeper with the city's Department of Streets and Sanitation and a member of union local 1001. Other affiliations included membership with the St. Clare Holy Name Society and the parish Ministers of Hospitality.

He was a former member of St Clare Planning Committee and the St. Francis Xavier Knights of Columbus. He was also a former boy scout leader and a former long-time manager and coach with the Gage Park Little League.

Survivors include his wife Jean (nee Draper); Sons, Donald, Vincent, William and Richard; daughter Jeanmarie Longo; 11 grandchildren and many nieces and nephews.

Visitation was at Otto V. Stransky and Son Funeral Home. Interment was at St. Mary Cemetery.

Obituary from Tribune Sun Times:

James J. Cosmano, beloved husband of Jean, nee Draper; Loving father of Donald, Vincent, William (Lesley), Jeanmarie (Frank) Longo and Richard (Lynne); Dear grand father of 11; dearest son of the late Vincenzo and Rose Teresa, nee Sansaloni; fond brother of the late Sam (Mary) and the late Dominick (Emma); uncle of many nieces and nephews. Funeral Monday 8:45 a.m. from Otto V Stransky & Son Funeral Home, 5112 S. Western Ave., to St. Clare de Montafalco Church for 9:30 a.m. Mass, Interment St. Mary. Visitation 2 to 9 p.m. Sunday. Member of Union Local No. 1001. PR8-0700

More About James Joseph Cosmano:

Burial: Chicago, Cook Co., IL

Occupation: Supervising Time Keeper for City of Chicago (for 56 years)

- iv. Frances Margeret Draper, born Jun 29, 1916 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Apr 11, 2001 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; married (2) Samuel Jr Redenius Jun 15, 1939 in Anamosa, IA; born Feb 07, 1910 in Lake City, IA; died Apr 07, 1979 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; married (3) Marsh Aaron Rumsey II Jan 21, 1958 in Elk Point, Union Co., SD; born Aug 07, 1915; died May 25, 1998 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co, IA.

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More About Frances Margeret Draper:
Occupation: Housewife

More About Samuel Jr Redenius:
Buried at: Memorial Park Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA
Occupation: Truck Driver

- v. F. M. Junior Draper, born Jun 28, 1918 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Jul 16, 1918 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.

More About F. M. Junior Draper:
Buried at: Floyd Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

- vi. Josephine Ruth Draper, born Aug 06, 1919 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Apr 03, 1989 in Seaside, OR; married Harry A. Jr Hanson Jan 15, 1955 in Chicago, IL; born Jun 28, 1912 in Butte, MT; died 2000.

Notes for Josephine Ruth Draper:
Josephine Draper Hanson, 69, Former Sioux City resident, died April 3, 1989, in Seaside Ore.

Mrs. Hanson, the former Josephine Draper, was born Aug 6, 1919, In Sioux City, the daughter of Ray and Margaret (Neary) Draper. She attended Sioux City Schools and graduated from East High School in 1937. She later moved to Chicago where she worked for the telephone company. She married Harry Hanson Jan 15, 1955, in Chicago. The couple moved to Portland, Ore., and upon retiring moved to Seaside, Ore.

Survivors include her husband; a son, Paul of Portland; two grandchildren, P.J. and Mary Ellen, both of Portland; four sisters, Mrs. Rita Owens of Danbury, Iowa, Mrs Jean Cosmano of Chicago, Mrs., William (Mildred) Miller of Smithland and Mrs. Marsh (Frances) Rumsey of Sioux City, and many nieces and nephews.

She was preceded in death by her parents; two sisters, Alberta Seek and Wilma Reynolds and two brothers in infancy.

Private memorial services will be at 11:30 a.m. today in Memorial Park Cemetery in Sioux City with Monsignor Roger J. Augustine of Nativity Catholic Church officiating.

More About Josephine Ruth Draper:
Buried at: Memorial Park Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

More About Harry A. Jr Hanson:
Occupation: Machinist

- vii. Alberta Rae Draper, born Jun 05, 1921 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Jun 26, 1950 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co, IA; married John Carl Seek; born Dec 12, 1914 in Welsville, OH; died Dec 22, 1998 in El Cajon, Calif.

More About Alberta Rae Draper:
Buried at: Memorial Park Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

Notes for John Carl Seek:

Obituary:

John C. Seek, 84, of San Diego, Calif., formerly of Sioux City, died Monday, Dec. 21, 1998, at El Cajon, Calif. Hospital.

Services will be at 11 A.M., Monday at Larkin Northside Funeral Home, with the Rev. Robert J. Schimmer of St Joseph Catholic Church officiating. Burial will be in Calvary Cemetery. Visitation will be 5:30 to 7:30 P.M. today at the funeral home.

Mr. Seek was born Dec. 12, 1914, in Wellsville, Ohio, the son of Angelo and Mary (Pagano) Seek.

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He married Alberta Rae Draper. She died June 26, 1950, in Sioux City.

He moved to Sioux City in the late 1940s and to California in the 1960s. He was employed as an electrician with Power Engineering Co, in Sioux City.

He was a former member of St. Joseph Catholic Church and Sioux City Cycle Club.

Survivors include two sons and their wives, John and Vickye of Phoenix, Ariz., and Dennis and Paula of Jamul, Calif.; three grandchildren; two great grandchildren.

He was preceded in death by two brothers, Joe and Louie; and three sisters, Mary Tilton, Amelia Barnes and Angeline Wilson.

More About John Carl Seek:

Buried at: Dec 29, 1998, Sioux City, Woodbury Co, IA - Calvery Cemetery

- 3
- viii. Mildred Mary Draper, born Jun 03, 1922 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; married William Miller.
 - ix. Wilma Elaine Draper, born Dec 29, 1923 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Apr 25, 1970 in Gresham, OR; married (1) Chang So Chinn; married (2) Bill Reynolds in Vancouver, WA; married (3) Paul Urbanos; married (4) Oliver Burton.

More About Wilma Elaine Draper:

Buried at: Memorial Park Cem, Portland, OR

Generation No. 4

12. Frank Marion Draper, born Aug 18, 1848 in Richfield - Near Buffalo, NY; died Sep 04, 1935 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA. He was the son of **24. Nathan Tinker Draper** and **25. Susan Brown**. He married **13. Alveria Caroline Ames** Oct 23, 1872 in Coldwater, MI.

13. Alveria Caroline Ames, born May 19, 1850 in Litchfield, MI; died Jun 08, 1910 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA. She was the daughter of **26. Reuben Clinton Ames** and **27. Julia Ruth Pardee**.

Notes for Frank Marion Draper:

Funeral services for Frank M. Draper, 87, pioneer Sioux City painter and decorator and one time Assistant Chief of the Volunteer Fire Company, will be Friday at 2:30 PM, in Perasso Brothers Funeral Chapel. Rev A. B. Schwertz will officiate and burial will be in Floyd Cemetery.

Six grandsons will act as pallbearers. Mr Draper died Wednesday night in a local hospital. He was born August 18, 1848 in Medina, NY, about 50 miles from Buffalo. He was married October 23, 1872, to Mis Alvira Ames, who preceded him in death, 25 years ago. of 12 children five survive.

Mr Draper came to Sioux City in 1875, and lived here since. He was a member of Volunteer Hose Company 3 from 1883 to 1889, and assistant Fire Chief during that period. Surviving are four sons; Henry C. Draper 2514 Eleventh; Clair R. Draper of Pasadena, Calif; Ray H. Draper of Chicago, Ill; and Charles P. Draper of Cleveland, Ohio; one daughter Genevieve C. Taylor, 905 Douglas, 16 grand children, 9 great grand Children, and two cousins, Brown Plamer of Hubbard, Nebr and George B. Palmer, 27 Prospect.

More About Frank Marion Draper:

Burial: Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA - Floyd Park Cemetery

Buried at: Floyd Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

Occupation: Fireman and Interior Decorator

More About Alveria Caroline Ames:

Buried at: Floyd Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

Occupation: Housewife

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Children of Frank Draper and Alveria Ames are:

- i. Frank Ames Draper, born Aug 10, 1873 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Dec 08, 1890 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.

More About Frank Ames Draper:

Burial: Floyd Park Cemetery

Buried at: Floyd Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

- ii. Henry Clay Draper, born Feb 22, 1875 in Litchfield, Hillsdale Co, MI; died Apr 14, 1959 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; married (1) Laura Brooks; died Jun 28, 1905; married (2) Eudora Hurd 1905; died Apr 07, 1949 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.
- iii. Lena Ruth Draper, born Jul 22, 1878 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Nov 24, 1890 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.

More About Lena Ruth Draper:

Burial: Floyd Park Cemetery

Buried at: Floyd Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

- iv. Earl Howard Draper, born Jun 09, 1880 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Aug 04, 1887 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.

More About Earl Howard Draper:

Burial: Floyd Park Cemetery

Buried at: Floyd Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

- v. Reubin Clair Draper, born Jan 28, 1882 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Oct 15, 1952 in Pasadena, CA; married Olive Hoblit Lamphere 1920 in South Sioux City, Dakota Co., NE; died Aug 1964 in Pasadena, CA.
- vi. Genevieve Charlotte Draper, born Feb 06, 1884 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Apr 03, 1989 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; married Rhodes Jefferson Taylor Jan 04, 1905 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; born May 16, 1873 in Salem, Ind; died May 22, 1938 in Allen, Dixon Co., NE.

Notes for Genevieve Charlotte Draper:

Genevieve C. Taylor, 105, formerly of Sioux City, died Monday, April 3, 1989, in Elms Health Care Center at Ponca, Neb.

Services will be at 1 p.m. Thursday in Trinity Lutheran Church in Sioux City with the Rev. Frederick C. Lubs and Joan A. Mau officiating. Burial will be in Floyd Cemetery. Visitation will be from 4-9 p.m. in Nelson-Berger Northside Chapel.

Mrs. Taylor, the former Genevieve Charlotte Draper, was born Feb. 6, 1884, in Sioux City, daughter of Frank and Alvira (Ames) Draper. She married Rhodes Jefferson Taylor in January 1905, in Sioux City. The couple founded, edited and published several newspapers in the Siouxland area including Whiting and Paullina in Iowa, Parker in Colorado and Alle, Emerson, Winnebago, Tekamah and Homer, all in Nebraska. Mr. Taylor died in May 1938 at Allen, Neb. When she returned to Sioux City she was employed as a bookkeeper and accountant for Younker-Davidson Department Store until her retirement at age 75. She moved to Ponca in September 1986.

Mrs. Taylor was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church and KVB Circle of the church. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Azure Chapter 540 Order of Eastern Star.

Survivors include four sons, Gaylord of Ponca, Neb., Jerry of Chula Vista, Calif., Robert of El Monte, Calif., and Charles of Sioux City; two daughters, Mrs. Marty (Vira) Williams and Mrs. Herman (Harriette) Rehwoldt, both of Canby, Ore.; a brother Charles Draper of Avon Lake, Ohio; 26 grandchildren and more than 100 great-grandchildren.

She was preceded in death by two sons, Earl and Richard and a daughter, Ruth.

A memorial has been established in her name with Trinity Lutheran Church.

Notes for Rhodes Jefferson Taylor:

Jeff was a member of Company E 2nd Regiment of the National Guard, in 1902.

MILLER Family Tree

Rhodes Jefferson "Jeff" Taylor, 65, a veteran Iowa and Nebraska newspaper man, who had been editor of the Allen News the last 4 years, died here Sunday afternoon, of a paralytic stroke suffered January 1.

Funeral services will be conducted in the First Lutheran Church here Tuesday at 2 PM, with Rev Foster Cress officiating. Burial will be in the Floyd Cemetery at Sioux City, IA..

Mr Taylor had been in the newspaper business continuously since he was 14, when he started in the office of the Tekamah, Nebraska "Burtonian". He operated papers at Homer, Emerson, Winnebago, Tekamah and Allen, NE. , Whiting and Paullina, IA., and Parker Colorado.

In 1901 Mr Taylor moved to Sioux City, where he was employed several years as a printer. He worked on the Tribune, The Journal and the Daily News. It was at Sioux City that he married Genevieve Draper, who survives him, January 4, 1905.

For 40 years he had been a member of the Sioux City chapter of the Typographical Union. He was an honorary member of the American Legion of Allen and belonged to the First Lutheran Church at Allen and Independent Order of Odd Fellow, at Emerson.

Mr Taylor was born at Salem, Ind. May 16, 1873. He move to Tekamah with his parents at the age of 10.

Surviving him are his widow, 5 sons, Gay F. of Ponca, Jerry G. and Robert W. of Sioux City, and Earl E. and Charles B. of Allen; 4 daughters, Mrs Vira Hopkins of Whiting, Mrs Harriette Coone of Sioux City, Mis Ruth Marion Taylor, at home, and Mrs Leona Mc Gunn of Yakima, Wash; 2 sisters, Mrs Lillie Severs of Odebolt, IA and Mrs Nellie Polmantier of Omaha, 1 brother, Charles A. Taylor of Emmtsburg, and 12 grandchildren.

More About Rhodes Jefferson Taylor:

Buried at: Floyd Park Cemetery, Woodbury Co, Sioux City, IA

Occupation: Printer

Marriage Notes for Genevieve Draper and Rhodes Taylor:

Were married at home, in Sioux City by Rev Swartz of Calvery Baptist Church.

- vii. Reginald Wallace Reggie Draper, born Mar 02, 1887 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Nov 27, 1890 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.

More About Reginald Wallace Reggie Draper:

Burial: Floyd Park Cemetery

Buried at: Floyd Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

- viii. Ina Alveria Draper, born Oct 13, 1888 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Nov 30, 1890 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.

More About Ina Alveria Draper:

Burial: Floyd Park Cemetery

Buried at: Floyd Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

- ix. Harry Marion Draper, born Jan 24, 1890 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Nov 21, 1890 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.

More About Harry Marion Draper:

Buried at: Floyd Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

- 6 x. Ray Hamilton Draper, born Nov 25, 1891 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Feb 1980 in Chicago, IL; married (1) Olivette ??? in Chicago, IL; married (2) Margaret Elizabeth Neary Oct 06, 1910 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.
- xi. Charlie Pardee Draper, born Feb 26, 1893 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; died Dec 28, 1990 in Avon, OH; married (1) Adelaide ??? in Cleveland, OH; married (2) Mildred Shirlye Aug 23, 1941 in Cleveland, OH; born Sep 15, 1896.

More About Charlie Pardee Draper:

Burial: Dec 31, 1990, Elmhurst Memorial Park

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Occupation: Printer

- 14. Bartholomew Neary**, born 1827; died Dec 12, 1904. He married **15. Margaret Small**.
15. Margaret Small, born 1850; died Nov 29, 1900.

More About Margaret Small:

Buried at: Mt Calvary, Woodbury Co, Sioux City, IA

Children of Bartholomew Neary and Margaret Small are:

- i. John Neary, married Laura Wilson; born 1872; died Feb 01, 1930.

More About Laura Wilson:

Burial: Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA - Floyd Park Cemetery

Occupation: Caretaker at Stone Park

- ii. Anna Neary, died Bet. 1940 - 1949; married (1) John Yeager; married (2) Hugh Mc Kenna.

More About John Yeager:

Occupation: Fire Chief

- iii. Joseph Neary, married Mabel ???.

- iv. Mary Neary, married Thomas Fitzpatrick.

- v. Patrick Neary, born 1870; died Mar 11, 1889 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.

More About Patrick Neary:

Buried at: Calvery Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

- vi. Bartholomew Neary, born 1879; died Bet. 1960 - 1969 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.

More About Bartholomew Neary:

Buried at: Calvery Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

- vii. Thomas Neary, born 1881; died 1883 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.

More About Thomas Neary:

Buried at: Calvery Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

- viii. James Neary, born Feb 06, 1887; died Apr 23, 1936 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.

Notes for James Neary:

Funeral for James Neary, 59, 308 West Sixteenth, who died Thursday in a local hospital, will be Saturday at 9 AM in St Boniface Catholic Church. Rev John Curry will officiate with burial in Calvary Cemetery, directed by Larkins Funeral Home.

The body was taken to the family residence Friday afternoon.

Mr. Neary was born in Sioux City February 6, 1877. Surviving are three brothers, John, Joseph and Bartley all of Sioux City and three sisters Mrs. Anna McKenna of O'Neil, Nebr., and Mrs T. F. Fitzpatrick and Mrs J. J. Gray of Sioux City, IA.

More About James Neary:

Buried at: Calvery Cem, Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA

- 7 ix. Margaret Elizabeth Neary, born Nov 18, 1891; died Aug 14, 1974 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; married (1) Jack J. Gray in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; met (2) Jack Stewart; married (3) Ray Hamilton Draper Oct 06, 1910 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA.

Generation No. 5

- 24. Nathan Tinker Draper**, born in Connecticut; died in Litchfield, Hilldale Co, MI. He married **25. Susan**

Brown in NY.

25. Susan Brown, born Dec 13, 1805 in Richfield, Oswego, NY, USA'; died Nov 24, 1875 in Litchfield, Hilldale Co., MI. She was the daughter of **50. John Brown** and **51. Sally Beardsley**.

Children of Nathan Draper and Susan Brown are:

- i. John B. Draper, born Oct 14, 1827 in Near Buffalo, NY; died Aug 26, 1857; married Caroline; born 1830 in NY.
- ii. Sarah B. Draper, born Jan 25, 1829 in Near Buffalo, NY; died Aug 26, 1857; married Fred Pitwood.
- iii. George W. Draper, born Nov 01, 1830 in Near Buffalo, NY.
- iv. Charles Draper, born Jun 06, 1832 in NY; died Aug 11, 1890 in Chicago, Cook Co., IL; married Mary ???.

More About Charles Draper:
Occupation: Engineer

- v. Louisa S. Draper, born Jan 22, 1834 in NY; married Howard ???.
- vi. Eliza J. Draper, born Oct 13, 1835 in NY; died Aug 26, 1851.
- vii. Sylvia B. Draper, born Nov 23, 1835 in NY; died Sep 24, 1927 in Delaware, OH; married John McCartney.
- viii. William Wallace Draper, born Oct 23, 1840 in NY; died Oct 23, 1857.
- ix. Donaliego Columbus Draper, born May 14, 1842 in NY; died Jul 10, 1862 in Cincinnati, OH - Gov Hospital.

Notes for Donaliego Columbus Draper:
From an August 1, 1862 newspaper article from Camp Boliver, TN.

Dondi C. Draper left Pittsburgh Landing, June 10, for the hospital in Cincinnati, OH, a few days since I received new of this death, in a military hospital in Cincinnati on July 1, 1862 at 5 P.M. of Typhoid fever.

- x. Henry Clay Draper, born Mar 14, 1844 in NY; died in Tacoma, WA.
- xi. Josephine Victory Draper, born Jun 06, 1846 in NY; died Apr 1913 in Jackson, MI; married ??? Collins.
- 12 xii. Frank Marion Draper, born Aug 18, 1848 in Richfield - Near Buffalo, NY; died Sep 04, 1935 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; married Alveria Caroline Ames Oct 23, 1872 in Coldwater, MI.

26. Reuben Clinton Ames, born Nov 06, 1819 in Pottsdam, NY; died Jan 16, 1916 in Massellon, OH. He was the son of **52. Willard Ames** and **53. Amy Ferris**. He married **27. Julia Ruth Pardee** Sep 20, 1843 in Litchfield, MI.

27. Julia Ruth Pardee², born Oct 10, 1826 in Geddes, NY; died Aug 20, 1867 in Todtown - Near Litchfield, MI. She was the daughter of **54. Sheldon Pardee** and **55. Sarah Wisner**.

Children of Reuben Ames and Julia Pardee are:

- i. Catherine Marie Ames, born Apr 24, 1845; married James Hervey Smith Oct 31, 1863 in Litchfield, MI; born 1838; died 1910.

More About James Hervey Smith:
Occupation: Farmer and Merchant

- ii. Mary Ellen Ames, born Jan 27, 1846 in Litchfield, MI; died Nov 22, 1846 in Litchfield, MI.

More About Mary Ellen Ames:
Burial: Todtown, Mich

- iii. Helen Minerva Ames, born May 26, 1848 in Litchfield, MI; died in Detroit, MI; married (1) William M. Jibb in Adrian, MI; born Abt. 1845 in Adrian, MI; died in Detroit, MI; married (2) Jasper Davis Oct 03, 1864 in Litchfield, MI.
- 13 iv. Alveria Caroline Ames, born May 19, 1850 in Litchfield, MI; died Jun 08, 1910 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; married Frank Marion Draper Oct 23, 1872 in Coldwater, MI.
- v. Charlotte Eliza Ames, born Oct 21, 1851 in Litchfield, MI; died Oct 1950 in Santa Paula, CA; married James Orrin Moore Mar 26, 1865 in Litchfield, MI; born Abt. 1850; died Aug 17, 1910 in Los Angeles,

MILLER Family Tree

CA.

Notes for Charlotte Eliza Ames:
Wallace True Moore Died May 8 1910 in Los Angeles, Ca

- vi. Clinton Worth Ames, born Mar 12, 1854 in Litchfield, MI; died Jun 1901 in Near Grand Rapids, MI.
- vii. Linda Cornelia Ames, born Jul 02, 1855 in Detroit, MI; married Charles L. King Jun 06, 1877 in Litchfield, MI; born Jun 01, 1852; died Jun 21, 1943 in Detroit, MI.
- viii. Della Ruth Ames, born Mar 13, 1860 in Litchfield, MI; died Apr 07, 1947 in Kansas City, MO; married Fredrick Haines Sherwood Jun 20, 1885 in Sioux City, Woodbury Co., IA; born May 08, 1858; died Jun 16, 1931.

Generation No. 6

50. John Brown, born Mar 29, 1775 in CT; died Jan 26, 1814. He was the son of **100. Peleg Brown** and **101. Experience Morgan**. He married **51. Sally Beardsley**.

51. Sally Beardsley, born Jan 04, 1783 in Eastown Saratoga, NY; died Dec 1864. She was the daughter of **102. John Beardsley** and **103. Rebekah Scott**.

Children of John Brown and Sally Beardsley are:

- i. Harriet Brown, born Oct 23, 1801 in NY; died Bet. 1800 - 1899.
- ii. Sally Brown, born Jan 17, 1803 in NY; died Bet. 1800 - 1899.
- 25 iii. Susan Brown, born Dec 13, 1805 in Richfield, Oswego, NY, USA; died Nov 24, 1875 in Litchfield, Hilldale Co., MI; married Nathan Tinker Draper in NY.
- iv. John B. Brown, born Jan 18, 1807 in NY; died Bet. 1800 - 1899.
- v. Sophonia Brown, born Mar 28, 1809 in NY; died Bet. 1800 - 1899.
- vi. Salina Brown, born May 11, 1811 in NY; died Bet. 1800 - 1899.
- vii. Morgan H. Brown, born May 04, 1813 in NY; died Bet. 1800 - 1899.
- viii. Betsey Brown, born Feb 24, 1814 in NY; died Bet. 1800 - 1899.
- ix. Syliva D. Brown, born Mar 10, 1817 in NY; died Bet. 1800 - 1899.
- x. Rosamond Brown, born Sep 04, 1822 in NY; died Bet. 1800 - 1899.
- xi. Judson C Brown, born Mar 26, 1824 in NY; died Bet. 1800 - 1899.

52. Willard Ames, born Oct 17, 1787 in Bennington, VT; died Oct 26, 1849 in Hillsdale, MI. He was the son of **104. Elijah Ames** and **105. Elizabeth Johnson**. He married **53. Amy Ferris** Aug 13, 1809 in Pottsdam, NY.

53. Amy Ferris, born Mar 01, 1780 in Nine Partners, NY; died Dec 29, 1879 in Litchfield, MI.

Notes for Willard Ames:

Willard and Amy must have moved to Michigan between 1832 and 1838 as Catharine died in Pottsdam and May Adeline in Jonesville.

James Ferris who drowned, does not mention in his "Will" drawn 2/4/1780 or 1783, a Francis or Amy and they state that he died in 1780 in D.A.R., and in the pension they say she was 90 years old in 1871.

Amy (Ferris) Ames Obituary - December 29, 1877.

Mrs Amy Ames died at the residence of her son R.C. Ames, of this township, on Sunday the 29th OLT., aged 97 years, nine months and 29 days, being probable the oldest resident of Litchfield. She was born at a place then called Nine-Partners, in St Lawrence or Duchess Co., NY. Her maiden name being Amy Ferris; was converted at the age of 16 years and stated by Rev. R. Dunn, of Hillsdale, who reached her funeral discours, to be the oldest person in Christian life ever coming within his knowledge. She was one of the choir at local memorial services held at the death of George Washington, being then 18 years of age, was married the same year to Willard Ames, at Potsdam, St Lawrence County, NY. They removed to Michigan in 1844, and Mr A. died four years later. Mrs Ames was the mother of eight children, four of whom are now living. Of the later are three daughters and one son - the oldest of whom is 68, and the youngest R.C. Ames of this township, 59 years of age. One of her great-great-grand children, a child of J.C. Hager, of Butler, and members of every intervening generation, were present at her funeral. She lived a long and useful life, and has gone to enjoy the reward of the righteous.

MILLER Family Tree

Children of Willard Ames and Amy Ferris are:

- i. Louisa L. Ames, born Jun 24, 1810 in Pottsdam, NY.
- ii. Ashley Willard Ames, born Jan 18, 1812 in Pottsdam, NY; died Jan 1846.
- iii. Royal Benjamin Ames, born Dec 18, 1813 in Pottsdam, NY; died Aug 24, 1868 in Litchfield, MI.
- iv. Linda M. Ames, born May 17, 1816 in Pottsdam, NY.
- v. May Adelia Ames, born Apr 06, 1818 in Pottsdam, NY; died Nov 1838 in Jonesville, MI.
- 26 vi. Reuben Clinton Ames, born Nov 06, 1819 in Pottsdam, NY; died Jan 16, 1916 in Massellon, OH; married Julia Ruth Pardee Sep 20, 1843 in Litchfield, MI.
- vii. Ellen B. Ames, born Feb 11, 1827 in Pottsdam, NY.

54. Sheldon Pardee³, born Apr 21, 1788; died May 06, 1834. He was the son of **108. Ebenezer Pardee** and **109. Anna Minor**. He married **55. Sarah Wisner** 1811.

55. Sarah Wisner, born 1793; died Apr 18, 1854.

Child of Sheldon Pardee and Sally Wisner is:

Child of Sheldon Pardee and Sarah Wisner is:

- 27 i. Julia Ruth Pardee, born Oct 10, 1826 in Geddes, NY; died Aug 20, 1867 in Todtown - Near Litchfield, MI; married Reuben Clinton Ames Sep 20, 1843 in Litchfield, MI.

Generation No. 7

100. Peleg Brown, born Sep 26, 1744 in CT; died Jan 26, 1814 in West Winfield, Herkimer Co., NY. He was the son of **200. Eleazer Brown** and **201. Mary**. He married **101. Experience Morgan**.

101. Experience Morgan, born Jul 22, 1749; died 1845.

Notes for Peleg Brown:

Peleg Brown was born in CT, in 1749, and served as a private in Capt. Joseph Wright's Company of Connecticut Militia during the Revolutionary War. He died in 1814 near West Winfield, Herkimer Co, NY, and is buried on the Tennessee Gas Company there.

Child of Peleg Brown and Experience Morgan is:

- 50 i. John Brown, born Mar 29, 1775 in CT; died Jan 26, 1814; married Sally Beardsley.

102. John Beardsley, born 1732; died Bet. 1700 - 1799. He was the son of **204. John Beardsley** and **205. Keziah Wheeler**. He married **103. Rebekah Scott**.

103. Rebekah Scott

More About John Beardsley:

Occupation: An Episcopal Clergyman

Child of John Beardsley and Rebekah Scott is:

- 51 i. Sally Beardsley, born Jan 04, 1783 in Easttown Saratoga, NY; died Dec 1864; married John Brown.

104. Elijah Ames, born Jan 07, 1747/48 in Bridgewater, MA; died in Bennington, VT. He was the son of **208. Joseph Ames** and **209. Susanna Littlefield**. He married **105. Elizabeth Johnson** May 30, 1769 in Bridgewater, MA.

105. Elizabeth Johnson, born Mar 27, 1749 in Bridgewater, MA; died in Bennington, VT. She was the daughter of **210. Major Isaac J. Johnson** and **211. Mary Willis**.

Notes for Elijah Ames:

Authority Registrar of Officers and members of the Society Colonial Wars 1897 - 98 on page 414. Details of service showing loyalty to the colonies on the part of Elijah Ames of Bridgewater, Mass.. Later during the Rev. War he served as a Private Sergeant and Lieutenant, in Captain Bigelow Lawrence's company of Conn; Herricks Regiment of Vermont Militia Rev. War. Also, payroll dated 6/19/1791 for services in alarm in October of 1780.

Also, on payroll 12/24/1781 for services in alarm at Cambridge and Sara toga. Authority was records in Washington, D.C. sent from Adj General Office 5/14/1789.

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BIOGRAPHY: Elijah Ames served as private in Capt. Bigelow Lawrence's company, Colonel Herrick's regiment of Vermont militia, 1780. He was born in Massachusetts; died in Bennington, Vt. (Mrs. Helen Ames Jibb; DAR ID#73724; Nat'l Soc. of DAR; Vol 74; pg. 264)

Elijah Ames served as sergeant at the Lexington Alarm under Capt. Nathan Mitchel, 2d lieutenant under Captain Keith, and as lieutenant under Colonels Mitchell, Gerrish and Cary in the Massachusetts militia. He was born, 1743, in Bridgewater, Mass.; died in Bennington, Vt. (Mrs. Abbie Smith Beckwith; DAR ID#147234; Nat'l Soc. DAR; Vol. 148; pg. 74)

MARRIAGE: Early Massachusetts Marriages Prior to 1800 Plymouth County Bridgewater page 132 Elijah Ames & Betty Johnson, May 30, 1769

MILITARY_SERVICE: Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution, 17 Vols. Volume 1; page 216

Ames, Elijah, Bridgewater. Sergeant, Capt. Nathan Mitchell's co., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 8 days; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Joseph Keith's (11th) co., 3d Plymouth Co. regt.; list of officers of Mass. militia; commissioned March 23, 1776; also, Lieutenant, Capt. Keith's co., Col. Edward Mitchell's regt.; enlisted Dec. 8, 1776; service on an alarm at Rhode Island; marched to Bristol, R.I.; also, Col. Jacob Gerrish's regt. of guards; enlisted July 10, 1778; discharged Dec. 15, 1778; service, 5 mos. 6 days, in and about Boston; also, Lieut. Samuel Dunbar's co., Eol. Eliphalet Cary's regt.; enlisted July 30, 1780; discharged Aug. 9, 1780; service, 11 days, on an alarm at Rhode Island; marched to Tiverton, R.I.

Children of Elijah Ames and Elizabeth Johnson are:

- i. Stillman Ames

Notes for Stillman Ames:

Stillman's Neice, Mrs Amanda Garrett Watson Hazel, remembered him as a large -and Jovial.

- ii. Elizabeth Ames, born Aug 13, 1774 in Bridgewater, MA; died Jan 08, 1865 in Appleton, MD; married Ebenezer Alden 1794 in Chestern PA; born Aug 08, 1770 in North Middleboro, MA; died Oct 31, 1853 in Appleton, MD.
- 52 iii. Willard Ames, born Oct 17, 1787 in Bennington, VT; died Oct 26, 1849 in Hillsdale, MI; married Amy Ferris Aug 13, 1809 in Pottsdam, NY.

108. Ebenezer Pardee⁴, born 1765; died Dec 22, 1812. He was the son of **216. Ebenezer Pardee, Jr** and **217. Anna Richards**. He married **109. Anna Minor** May 15, 1787.

109. Anna Minor⁵, born Jun 12, 1770; died Feb 12, 1851. She was the daughter of **218. John Minor** and **219. Sarah Dutton**.

Child of Ebenezer Pardee and Anna Minor is:

Child of Ebenezer Pardee and Anna Minor is:

- 54 i. Sheldon Pardee, born Apr 21, 1788; died May 06, 1834; married (1) Sally Wisner; married (2) Sarah Wisner 1811; married (3) Sarah Wisner 1811.

Generation No. 8

200. Eleazer Brown, born May 04, 1698 in Stonington, New London Co., Connecticut; died 1757 in Stonington, New London Co., Connecticut. He was the son of **400. Thomas Brown** and **401. Mary Newhall**. He married **201. Mary**.

201. Mary

MILLER Family Tree

Child of Eleazer Brown and Mary is:

- 100 i. Peleg Brown, born Sep 26, 1744 in CT; died Jan 26, 1814 in West Winfield, Herkimer Co., NY; married Experience Morgan.

204. John Beardsley, born Mar 09, 1701/02 in Stratford, Fairfield, CT, USA⁶; died 1732 in Fairfield Ripton, Fairfield, CT, USA⁶. He was the son of **408. John Harris Beardsley** and **409. Abigail Ville L.** He married **205. Keziah Wheeler** Dec 29, 1725.

205. Keziah Wheeler, born 1704 in Milford, Fairfield, CT, USA⁶; died 1731⁶.

Children of John Beardsley and Keziah Wheeler are:

- i. Paul Beardsley
ii. Augustine Beardsley, born 1727; died Bet. 1700 - 1799.
iii. Obadiah Beardsley, born Oct 06, 1728; died 1807 in Richfield, NY, USA⁶; married Amy Calkins; died 1814 in Richfield, NY, USA⁶.

Notes for Obadiah Beardsley:

Obadiah was taken prisoner by the Indians before the battle of Bennington.

- iv. John Beardsley, born 1730; died Bet. 1700 - 1799.
v. Patience Beardsley, born 1730; died Bet. 1700 - 1799.
102 vi. John Beardsley, born 1732; died Bet. 1700 - 1799; married Rebekah Scott.
vii. Jeluel Beardsley, born 1734; died Bet. 1700 - 1799.
viii. Eunice Beardsley, born 1735; died Bet. 1700 - 1799.
ix. Charles Beardsley, born 1739; died Bet. 1700 - 1799.

208. Joseph Ames, born May 06, 1711 in W. Bridgewater, MA; died May 03, 1790 in Bridgewater, MA. He was the son of **416. Thomas Ames** and **417. Mary Hayward**. He married **209. Susanna Littlefield** Jul 06, 1737 in Bridgewater, MA.

209. Susanna Littlefield, died Jun 01, 1753 in Bridgewater, MA.

Notes for Joseph Ames:

Joseph Ames signed the Mass Association Test. From Axel Ames log of Mayflower and New England History and General Register.

(From Mass Soldier and Sailor Revolutionary War Vol 1 Page 2220). Joseph Ames was the ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence as Private Joseph Ames, and served in the Revolutionary War, in Captain Mitchell's Company, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, service of 8 days.

Children of Joseph Ames and Susanna Littlefield are:

- i. Phebe Ames, born 1737 in Bridgewater, MA.
ii. Ebenezer Ames, born 1739 in Bridgewater, MA.
iii. Nathaniel Ames, born 1741 in Bridgewater, MA.
iv. Susanna Ames, born 1744 in Bridgewater, MA.
104 v. Elijah Ames, born Jan 07, 1747/48 in Bridgewater, MA; died in Bennington, VT; married Elizabeth Johnson May 30, 1769 in Bridgewater, MA.
vi. Sarah Ames, born 1752 in Bridgewater, MA.
vii. William Ames, born 1752 in Bridgewater, MA.
viii. Bethiam Ames, born 1753 in Bridgewater, MA.

210. Major Isaac J. Johnson, born Aug 09, 1721; died May 02, 1807. He was the son of **420. Captain David Johnson** and **421. Abishal Loavitt Lazell**. He married **211. Mary Willis** Jun 21, 1744.

211. Mary Willis, born Jun 20, 1725; died Oct 05, 1808.

Notes for Major Isaac J. Johnson:

Major Isaac Johnson is the ancestor who assisted in the American Independence, acting in capacity of Major. My ancestors Services during the War of Revolution. 1st Major, 3rd Plymouth Co. Reg of Mass. Militia, lists officers

MILLER Family Tree

commissioned 2/7/1776. Also official record of Ballet by House of Representatives, dated 5/1/1776 said Johnson was chosen 1st Major, 3rd Plymouth Co., Ref of Mass. Militia, in place of Simon Cary, who declined to serve. Appointment concurred by Council 5/2/1776 reported commissioned of 5/1/1776.

Also, Major Lieutenant Colonel Jeremiah Ball's Regiment list of Officers of a regiment raised at Bridgewater, Mass, Joe Cushing's Plymouth Company Brigade, and ordered to march to Bristol, RI, as reported by Joe Cushing's to Major General Warren, Dated Hanver, December 26, 1776, said Johnson was second in command.

Children of Isaac Johnson and Mary Willis are:

- i. Huldah Johnson, born May 23, 1745; married (1) Silvanier Ames 1768; married (2) Silvanus Ames 1768 in Prob. Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; born 1744 in of Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; married (3) John Wiltes Wiltes 1784.
- 105 ii. Thomas Johnson, born Jul 06, 1747.
- iii. Elizabeth Johnson, born Mar 27, 1749 in Bridgewater, MA; died in Bennington, VT; married Elijah Ames May 30, 1769 in Bridgewater, MA.
- iv. Mary Johnson, born Nov 04, 1751; married Jonathan Hatward 1769.
- v. Isaac Johnson, born Feb 27, 1754.
- vi. Rebecca Johnson, born Dec 26, 1758; died 1834; married David Ames; born 1760; died 1847.

Notes for David Ames:

David was appointed 1st superintendent of the US Armory at Springfield, Mass, by President Washington. !Mitchell's Hist of Bridgewater, p.102

216. Ebenezer Pardee, Jr, born 1732; died 1776. He was the son of **432. Ebenezer Pardee** and **433. Martha Moulthrop**. He married **217. Anna Richards** 1759.

217. Anna Richards⁷, born 1740; died 1824. She was the daughter of **434. Jedidiah Richards** and **435. Anna Thrall**.

Child of Ebenezer Pardee and Anna Richards is:

Child of Ebenezer Pardee and Anna Richards is:

- 108 i. Ebenezer Pardee, born 1765; died Dec 22, 1812; married (1) Anna Minor May 15, 1787; married (2) Anna Minor May 15, 1787.

218. John Minor, born Mar 13, 1736/37. He was the son of **436. John Minor** and **437. Elizabeth ???**. He married **219. Sarah Dutton**.

219. Sarah Dutton, born Dec 06, 1735. She was the daughter of **438. Benj Dutton** and **439. Mary**.

Child of John Minor and Sarah Dutton is:

- 109 i. Anna Minor, born Jun 12, 1770; died Feb 12, 1851; married (1) Ebenezer Pardee May 15, 1787; married (2) Ebenezer Pardee May 15, 1787.

Generation No. 9

400. Thomas Brown, born 1626; died Aug 28, 1693. He was the son of **800. Nicholas Browne** and **801. Elizabeth Lyde**. He married **401. Mary Newhall**.

401. Mary Newhall, born Jun 1637 in Lynn, Essex Co., Mass; died 1727 in Lynn, Essex Co., Mass.

Child of Thomas Brown and Mary Newhall is:

- 200 i. Eleazer Brown, born May 04, 1698 in Stonington, New London Co., Connecticut; died 1757 in Stonington, New London Co., Connecticut; married Mary.

408. John Harris Beardsley⁸, born Nov 04, 1668 in Brookhaven, Suffolk, NY, USA⁸; died Nov 29, 1735 in Stratford, Fairfield, CT, USA⁸. He married **409. Abigail Ville L**.

409. Abigail Ville L⁸, born 1660 in Brookhaven, Suffolk, NY, USA⁸; died Aug 1753 in Stratford, Fairfield,

CT, USA⁸.

Child of John Beardsley and Abigail L is:

- 204 i. John Beardsley, born Mar 09, 1701/02 in Stratford, Fairfield, CT, USA; died 1732 in Fairfield Ripton, Fairfield, CT, USA; married Keziah Wheeler Dec 29, 1725.

416. Thomas Ames, born Feb 21, 1681/82 in W.Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; died Feb 03, 1736/37 in W. Bridgewater, MA. He was the son of **832. John 5 Ames** and **833. Sarah Willis**. He married **417. Mary Hayward** Feb 27, 1705/06 in W. Bridgewater, MA.

417. Mary Hayward, born Mar 18, 1684/85 in Bridgewater, MA; died in W. Bridgewater, MA. She was the daughter of **834. Joseph John Howard** and **835. Sarah Mitchell**.

Children of Thomas Ames and Mary Hayward are:

- i. Thomas Ames, born 1707; died 1774; married Keziah Howard 1731; born 1712 in of Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; died 1773.
- 208 ii. Joseph Ames, born May 06, 1711 in W. Bridgewater, MA; died May 03, 1790 in Bridgewater, MA; married (1) Susanna Littlefield Jul 06, 1737 in Bridgewater, MA; married (2) Ruth Field Packard 1754; married (3) Abihail Lanthrup Alger Bozworth 1768.
- iii. Thomas Ames, born Feb 06, 1705/06 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; married Keziah Howard Jun 20, 1731 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; born 1712 in of Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; died 1773.
- iv. Solomon Ames, born 1709 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; married Susanna Kieth Dec 27, 1737 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; born Abt. 1712 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma.
- v. Ebenezer Ames, born Apr 15, 1715 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; married Sarah Howard Abt. 1736 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; born Abt. 1717 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma.
- vi. Mary Ames, born 1717 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; married Seth Howard Nov 13, 1735 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; born 1702 in of Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma.

Notes for Seth Howard:

!Hist of Bridgewater,by Mitchell;p 198

- vii. Susanna Ames, born May 04, 1720 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; married Thomas Willis 1741 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; born Abt. 1720 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma.
- viii. Nathan Ames, born Jul 04, 1722 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; married Elizabeth (Betty) Snow 1751 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; born Abt. 1725 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma.
- ix. Sarah Ames, born Dec 31, 1724 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; married Josiah Packard Jan 12, 1742/43 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; born Oct 02, 1723 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; died 1793 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma.
- x. Elizabeth or Betty Ames, born Dec 15, 1727 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma.

420. Captain David Johnson, born 1668; died 1735. He married **421. Abishal Loavitt Lazell**.

421. Abishal Loavitt Lazell, born Abt. 1667.

Notes for Captain David Johnson:

Parents: Isaac Johnson 1st

Child of David Johnson and Abishal Lazell is:

- 210 i. Major Isaac J. Johnson, born Aug 09, 1721; died May 02, 1807; married (1) Mary Willis Jun 21, 1744; married (2) Mary Willis Jun 21, 1744.

432. Ebenezer Pardee⁹, born Abt. Apr 1699 in East Haven Conn; died 1756 in New Fairfield Conn. He was the son of **864. George Pardee** and **865. Mercy Denison**. He married **433. Martha Moulthrop**.

433. Martha Moulthrop¹⁰, born Feb 18, 1703/04 in East Haven Ct, USA; died Mar 1785 in New Fairfield, CT, USA. She was the daughter of **866. Matthew Moulthrop** and **867. Mary Brockett**.

More About Ebenezer Pardee:

Event 1: 1754, Deacon

Child of Ebenezer Pardee and Martha Moulthrop is:

MILLER Family Tree

- 216 i. Ebenezer Pardee, Jr, born 1732; died 1776; married (1) Anna Richards 1759; married (2) Anna Richards 1759; married (3) Anna Richards 1759.

434. Jedidiah Richards, born Jul 08, 1700 in Hartford, CT; died Oct 01, 1784 in Norfolk, CT. He was the son of **868. Thomas Richards** and **869. Mary Parsons**. He married **435. Anna Thrall**.

435. Anna Thrall, born 1706; died 1784.

Notes for Anna Thrall:

Parents: Sgt John and Mindwell (Moses) Thrall

Children of Jedidiah Richards and Anna Thrall are:

- 217 i. Jr Richards Jedediah
ii. Anna Richards, born 1740; died 1824; married (1) Ebenezer Pardee, Jr 1759; married (2) Ebenezer Pardee, Jr 1759; married (3) Ebenezer Pardee, Jr 1759.

436. John Minor, born Feb 27, 1697/98; died Apr 02, 1764. He was the son of **872. John Minor** and **873. Sarah Rose**. He married **437. Elizabeth ???**.

437. Elizabeth ???

Child of John Minor and Elizabeth ??? is:

- 218 i. John Minor, born Mar 13, 1736/37; married Sarah Dutton.

438. Benj Dutton He married **439. Mary**.

439. Mary

Child of Benj Dutton and Mary is:

- 219 i. Sarah Dutton, born Dec 06, 1735; married John Minor.

Generation No. 10

800. Nicholas Browne, born 1601 in Inkberrow Parish, Worcestershire, England; died Apr 05, 1673. He married **801. Elizabeth Lyde**.

801. Elizabeth Lyde, born Abt. 1605 in Malford, Worcestershire, England.

Child of Nicholas Browne and Elizabeth Lyde is:

- 400 i. Thomas Brown, born 1626; died Aug 28, 1693; married Mary Newhall.

832. John 5 Ames, born May 24, 1647 in Braintree, MA; died Mar 01, 1727/28 in MA. He was the son of **1664. William 2 Ames** and **1665. Hannah Lnu Ames**. He married **833. Sarah Willis** 1670 in W. Bridgewater, MA.

833. Sarah Willis, born Mar 01, 1650/51 in Duxbury, MA; died 1710 in Bridgewater, MA. She was the daughter of **1666. Deacon John Willis** and **1667. Elizabet Hodgkis**.

Notes for John 5 Ames:

JOHN AMES (II) "JUNIOR" AND KING PHILLIP'S WAR

We left this John (II) "Junior" (to give him the title he went by in Bridgewater during his uncle's life) as a fatherless boy of seven in Braintree. He may have thought better of farming than of iron working, a trade in which his father had not prospered. I imagine that as soon as he was old enough he walked the long "Bridgewater Path" to his uncle's fields. He helped with hay making and harvesting. Meantime, the senior John (Ib) was getting on in years, and probably yearned for someone of his blood to inherit the lands on which he has spent a lifetime of labor. At any rate, in 1668, when he was twenty-one, John (II) "junior" joined his uncle in Bridgewater permanently. He may have felt an extra attraction toward the town because of a young woman

names Sarah Willis whom he married almost immediately afterwards. She was the daughter of John Willis, the first deacon of the parish and a leading citizen.

An interesting old document has recently come to light which shows the arrangement John (Ib) "senior" made for his nephew's future. It is dated the year before (1667) the latter came to Bridgewater, and grants the younger John II and "his heirs", and any that he might marry, or shall leave his widow if it shall so fall out" thirty acres of upland and a parcel of meadow land of unspecified extent, all near the center of the settlement and most of it bordering on Town River, a valuable bequest. The deed, though witnessed, was not entered on the town books, but the elder John (Ib) bound himself to file it legally whenever the younger John (II) should so demand; from which I infer that it was to be kept secret between them unless they disagreed. There seems to have been no such difference, however, for it was not recorded till after John (Ib) "senior's" death.

So, John Ames (II) "junior" settled down in Bridgewater to farm and (more important to us) raise a family. He had three daughters, and his five sons proved prolific. Up to 1896 Dr Azel Ames had traced seven hundred and fifty four male descendants to him. Those then living were scattered through every state in the Union, and ranged in occupation from heads of great corporations and college presidents to an acrobat in a travelling circus.

This John (II) "junior" was, remember, the first native born male in the family. Both his father and uncle had grown to manhood in England, and must have considered themselves thorough Englishmen and members of an English colony, for the Revolution was still a hundred years in the future. They undoubtedly spoke the strong Somersethshire dialect in which the "s" was pronounced like "z", "f" like "v" and the pronoun "I" often like "chi".

KING PHILIP'S WAR

Before John (II) "junior" had lived six years in Bridgewater, exciting events began to happen thereabouts, for hostilities broke out between the settlers and Indians. Except for some trouble with the Pequots nearly thirty years before, the Colonists had up to now lived on peaceful terms with the red man, especially in Plymouth Colony where Massasoit honorably maintained the treaty of peace and friendship till he died. All Plymouth grants to buy tracts from the Indians stipulated that they were not to be molested, and they were allowed to remain as squatters on outlying land even after they had sold it. They also proved helpful neighbors at first, guiding the white man through the forest trails, trading with them for beaver and other valuable pets, and teaching them how to plant and manure with codfish heads the Indian corn and raise new vegetables like the pumpkin.

These amicable relations lasted while the Colonists were few and vacant land was plentiful; but after the Great Migration, which brought thousands of new settlers into Massachusetts, the situation changed. The Indians never quite realized what was happening when they sold their lands. The English took it for granted that deeds, couched in terms of the English law, entitled them to the same exclusive and final possession as at home; but the Indians had never held land in this sense. When the fish and game in the region became scarce they struck their wigwams and moved. They expected the whites would do likewise, and probably thought they were ceding little more than temporary hunting and fishing rights. But the white men built permanent homes, fenced their lots to prevent cattle from straying, and forbade poaching in their woods and streams.

Moreover, as they came to outnumber the natives, they grew less and less tolerant. In their Puritan hearts they had always secretly regarded the savages as children of Satan, and when they felt secure enough began to treat them accordingly. Indians were forbidden to hunt or fish near any settlement on the Sabbath; and, when they could be rounded up, were forced to listen to hour long sermons in tongue they did not understand. It was illegal to sell them liquor (though the whites were fond enough of it) and a drunken Indian was fined several days work for the benefit of anyone who informed on him, an easy method of getting free labor. And these are only samples of the constantly increasing regulations and penalties imposed on the natives without their own consent.

It must have been a dull red man who could not read the writing on the wall. Unless they struck back while some strength still remained to them, they would soon be crowded from their last hunting grounds and wholly dominated by an alien race. So the Sechem Philip, son and heir of the friendly assassoit, went secretly from one embittered tribe to another and incited them to make the uprising called King Philip's War, which broke out in 1675, when John Ames (II) "junior" was twenty eight, and lasted through the following year.

It consisted of a series of sporadic Indian raids on the smaller New England towns of Massachusetts, where sixteen villages were wholly destroyed. The savages were now formidable foes for they were armed with flintlock muskets bought in trade from the French in Canada while most of the Colonists still had only the old, clumsier match-locks. They would sally suddenly from the cover of the forest, burn outlying farmhouses, drive away livestock, and kill the inhabitants who could not escape to some nearby refuge. The whites retaliated by recruiting small local companies of troops and ambushing the Indians whenever they could find them; but during the first year of the war the savages did the attacking and seemed to have the advantage everywhere.

The outbreak found Bridgewater wholly unprepared and defenseless. It numbered on sixty-four men over twenty years old, and less than three hundred inhabitants all told, counting women and children. The Plymouth authorities "strongly urged them to desert their dwellings and to repair to towns by the seaside"; but they were determined to protect their monies. Powder and shot were issued to every householder, the minister's house was fortified, and a stockade of logs "set seven feet above the ground, six rods long and four rods wide" was built around the meeting house in the center of the settlement.

John Ames (Ib) "senior" and his nephew helped in this defense work, but the elder John (Ib) now sixty-five, was to old for military service. John (II) "junior", however, was one of seventeen townsmen who volunteered for home defense or to join with similar companies recruited in other villages. according to the Plymouth records, this little band from Bridgewater, "well Armed and furnished with horses, was the first upon the march in all the country," for when in June, 1675, they learned that the Indians were attacking Swansea, near Fall River, they hurried to its relief. On the way they met fugitives who reported that the Indians were out in force, had killed six, "the first that fell in the War", and warned the troopers to return to safety. But they kept on, reached Swansea, drove off the savages and rescued the terrified townspeople who had taken refuge in the stockade. The Bridgewater troop probably took part in several such expeditions but we have record only of their doings nearer home.

Bridgewater itself was spared for nearly a year, but then, to quote the local pastor, "God began to pour out on our inhabitants the cup of trembling". As they were gathering for church one April Sunday morning they heard shots, and discovered that the Indians has set fire to an outlying house and bard and robbed several farms, killing some horses and swine and carrying more away. The troopers pursued them without success till their rations gave out and they were forced to turn back.

A month later, Indians, estimated to number about three hundred, mad a much more serious assault. The burned all but one of the outlying houses and then attacked the settlement itself. But the inhabitants rushed from their stockade and fell upon the savages with such ferocity that they soon retreated into the forest, and thanks to a providential thunderstorm, only five of the village dwellings were burned.

Later, scouts reported that Indians were again gathering in the vicinity, and a messenger was dispatched to Plymouth by night to ask for help. Captain Church, the commander of the Colony forces, sent a company which was to join the Bridgewater troopers some miles from the village; but on their way to join the meeting place the Bridgewater men came unexpectedly upon the savages, and, as the record says, "fought with them and took seventeen of them alive with no help from Captain Church. And not one of us fell by the enemy."

The Bridgewater troop next Joins Captain Church's soldiers in a skirmish on the Traunton River, new the souther boundary of the township, where Sachem Philip himself was hiding in a swamp. They might have captured him, as they did several of his followers, but the "cunning fox escaped for that time." Captain Church, however pursued the fugitives and killed or captured nearly three hundred. Not having enough provisions for both his own soldiers and their prisoners, he sent word ahead to Bridgewater that he would stop over night on his way to Plymouth. The townsmen received him "with great honor and rejoicing". The Indian captives were jailed in the stockade and "well treated with victuals and drink, and had a merry night of it and laughed as loud as the soldiers, not having been well treated before for a long time." It was perhaps their last merry night, since in the morning they were marched off to Plymouth to be sold into slavery in the West Indies -- for when the Colonists tried to held the Indians as slaves, they most ungratefully vanished into the woods at the first opportunity.

The Plymouth authorities remitted the money received for the captives taken by the Bridgewater trooper, and the town voted "that the soldiers that took them should have it". As John Ames (II) "Junior" had been particularly

mentioned for valor and credited with several prisoners, I am afraid that some of the money this money came to him, and the family is thus guilty of early participation in the slave trade. Another family tradition is we were responsible for Mormonism in Utah, for John (II) "junior's" sister Hannah was the great-great-great grandmother of Brigham Young, organizer of the Mormon Church.

King Philip's War lingered on for some time in Maine and New Hampshire, but the Massachusetts Indians were so wholly crushed that there was not further danger from them. The Colonists, however, paid heavily for their safety both in property and in lives, for one man in every sixteen of military age was killed. But though no troops had more more actively engaged than those of Bridgewater, not a man of them lost his life.

The General Court of Massachusetts decided that the Lord had afflicted the Colonies with this savage war partly because they had become lax in persecuting the Quakers and partly because some of the Boston men had begun to wear periwigs, and the women to indulge in "cutting, curling and immodest laying out of their hair". Fortunately there are no Indians about nowadays. On the other hand, the Reverend Cotton Mather considered Bridgewater has been specially protected by the Deity because, as he wrote, "it was a most praying and pious town, the first planters of it being a set of people who made religion there main interest. Although often assaulted by formidable numbers of the enemy, they never lost one of their inhabitants, young or old; and once when the Indians began to fire the town the God from Heaven at the same time fought for a storm of lightning, thunder and rain, whereby a considerable part their houses were preserved." The town parson, however, seems to to have regarded his flock as quite so stainless, for in sermon preached at this time mentions "beside other evils I fight name is the iniquitous, scandalous and horrible abuse of rum which threatens ruin to this place.

The Reverend James Keith who thus rebuked the toppers of this "praying town" was Bridgewater's first settled minister. John Ames (Ib) "senior", you will remember, had helped to guarantee his salary and build his house. He took charge of the flock in 1664, at the ripe young age of twenty-one, and continued to preach to them for fifty years. As he was highly esteemed by both Increase and Cotton Mather, the leading clergymen of the time, their sermons well illustrate the religious doctrines to which John Ames (Ib) "senior" and his nephew subscribed as church members; and the church was a dominant influence not only during their lives, but for long afterwards in the lives of their descendants.

Children of John Ames and Sarah Willis are:

- i. John Willis Ames, 6, born Apr 14, 1672 in W. Bridgewater, MA; died Jan 1734/35; married Sarah Washburn Jan 12, 1695/96 in Bridgewater, MA.

Notes for John Willis Ames, 6:

Will of John Washburn:

"Memorandum.

That John Ames Senr of Bridgewater appeared before the Inferior Court of Comon pleas held at Plymouth Sept 14th 1687 and made oath that he was Present with the other witnesses within named heard the within named John Washbourne Deceased Declare this Instrument to which his hand and Seal is put to be his last Will & Testament and that he then was of a disposing mind and understanding to the best of his judgment

Nathaniel Thomas Cler" Parents: John (3) AMES and Sarah WILLIS.

He was married to Sarah (4) WASHBURN on 12 Jan 1696/97 in Bridgewater, MA. (117) John Ames & Sarah washburn were Joyned together In marriage Jenuary: 12th: 1696/7

Notes for Sarah Washburn:

Sarah was a descendant of Francis Cooke.

- ii. William 3 Ames, born Nov 06, 1673 in W. Bridgewater, Plymouth, MA; died Nov 20, 1712 in W. Bridgewater, MA; married (1) Mary D Hayward Dec 13, 1698 in W. Bridgewater, MA; born Apr 20, 1672 in W. Bridgewater, MA; died Nov 05, 1712 in W. Bridgewater, MA; married (2) Mary D Hayward Dec 13, 1698 in W. Bridgewater, Plymouth, MA; born Apr 30, 1672 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, MA; died Nov 05, 1712 in W. Bridgewater, Plymouth, MA.
- iii. Captain Nathaniel Ames, born Oct 09, 1677 in W. Bridgewater, MA; married Susanna Howard 1702; born 1683 in Bridgewater, MA.

MILLER Family Tree

Notes for Captain Nathaniel Ames:

Susanna HOWARD was born about 1683 in Bridgewater, MA. Parents: Ensign John (2) HOWARD Jr. and Susanna (Sarah) LATHAM .

She was married to Nathaniel AMES Captain in 1702. Daughter Susanna, wife of Nathaniel Eames of Bridgewater, is mentioned in John Hayward's (Howard) will on Oct. 3, 1726.

- iv. Elizabeth Ames, born Sep 06, 1680.
- 416 v. Thomas Ames, born Feb 21, 1681/82 in W.Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; died Feb 03, 1736/37 in W. Bridgewater, MA; married Mary Hayward Feb 27, 1705/06 in W. Bridgewater, MA.
- vi. Sarah Ames, born Oct 12, 1685.
- vii. David Ames, born Aug 30, 1688.
- viii. Hannah Ames, born 1691; died Jan 10, 1767; married David Packard Dec 17, 1712.

834. Joseph John Howard, born Jan 01, 1623/24 in Aylesford, Kent, England; died Apr 14, 1705 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, MA. He married **835. Sarah Mitchell** Nov 30, 1665 in Duxbury, Plymouth, MA.

835. Sarah Mitchell, born Abt. 1642 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, MA; died Abt. 1731 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, MA. She was the daughter of **1670. Experience Mitchell** and **1671. Jane Cooke**.

Child of Joseph Howard and Sarah Mitchell is:

- 417 i. Mary Hayward, born Mar 18, 1684/85 in Bridgewater, MA; died in W. Bridgewater, MA; married Thomas Ames Feb 27, 1705/06 in W. Bridgewater, MA.

864. George Pardee¹¹, born Jan 15, 1655/56 in East Haven Conn; died Nov 22, 1723 in East Haven Ct, USA. He was the son of **1728. George Pardee** and **1729. Martha Miles**. He married **865. Mercy Denison** Feb 11, 1685/86 in East Haven Ct, USA.

865. Mercy Denison¹², born Jul 26, 1668 in East Haven Ct, USA; died 1757 in East Haven Ct, USA. She was the daughter of **1730. James Denison** and **1731. Bethia Boykin**.

Child of George Pardee and Mercy Denison is:

- 432 i. Ebenezer Pardee, born Abt. Apr 1699 in East Haven Conn; died 1756 in New Fairfield Conn; married Martha Moulthrop.

866. Matthew Moulthrop¹³, born Abt. 1683; died Bef. 1924. He married **867. Mary Brockett**.

867. Mary Brockett¹⁴, born Abt. 1683; died Bef. 1924.

Child of Matthew Moulthrop and Mary Brockett is:

- 433 i. Martha Moulthrop, born Feb 18, 1703/04 in East Haven Ct, USA; died Mar 1785 in New Fairfield, CT, USA; married Ebenezer Pardee.

868. Thomas Richards, born 1666; died Bet. 1700 - 1799. He was the son of **1736. John Richards** and **1737. Lydia Stocking**. He married **869. Mary Parsons**.

869. Mary Parsons, born 1670; died 1758.

More About Thomas Richards:

Occupation: Deacon

Child of Thomas Richards and Mary Parsons is:

- 434 i. Jedidiah Richards, born Jul 08, 1700 in Hartford, CT; died Oct 01, 1784 in Norfolk, CT; married Anna Thrall.

872. John Minor, born Sep 09, 1659; died Mar 14, 1730/31. He was the son of **1744. John Minor** and **1745. Elizabeth Booth**. He married **873. Sarah Rose**.

873. Sarah Rose, born in Stratford, CT. She was the daughter of **1746. Robert Rose**.

Notes for Sarah Rose:

Parents: Robert and ??? Rose

Child of John Minor and Sarah Rose is:

- 436 i. John Minor, born Feb 27, 1697/98; died Apr 02, 1764; married Elizabeth ???.

Generation No. 11

1664. William 2 Ames, born Oct 06, 1605 in Bruton, Somerset, England; died Jan 11, 1652/53 in Braintree, MA. He was the son of **3328. John 3 Ames** and **3329. Chrispian Browne**. He married **1665. Hannah Lnu Ames** 1639 in Braintree, Mass.

1665. Hannah Lnu Ames, born 1620; died 1714 in Braintree, MA.

Notes for William 2 Ames:

From The Ames Family History;

Throughout this book I expect to designate each chapter by generation of that person in America. Thus Chapter One will deal with Willaim Ames (I), the third son of John Ames the Third of Bruton. This William (1) Ames came to America in 1635. He was born in Bruton, Somerset, England, about 1605; he was christened October 6, 1605. He died in old Braintree, Massachusetts January 11, 1654. He married Hannah about 1639 or 40. It is certainly frustrating to start a genealogy in this way; we do not know the family name of the wife of the first one of our family in this country. It seems that it would be possible for someone to discover in a population of only four or five thousand (two-thirds of which were men) that Hannah who became the wife of William Ames (i). Somewhere a person should be able to discover by a process of elimination just who Hannah was.

We do not know where William Ames (I) lived or what he did for the first three years after landing in America. It is possible that he was familiar with some of the building trades. The Ames house in Bruton was completed about the year 1633, two years before he came to America. He was an Ironworker and probably turned farmer where land was almost free. He is called an Ironworker instead of Blacksmith, for nowadays where when machines have so completely supplanted hand work we think of Blacksmiths mainly as shoers of horses. Indeed, I am told, that they no longer makes the horse shoes they fit, but in William's (I) time the well-trained Smith was a highly expert craftsman. He could smelt his own iron from bog ore and cast such massive pieces as cannons and anchors or forge the delicately wrought grilles and railings that ornament the finer colonial homes. With hammer and anvil only, he made tools for all trades, elaborate locks, latches, hinges and chains. When need arose, he was able, as William's great, great grandson proved, to turn out without machinery, such intricate pieces of mechanism as flintlock musket. Indeed, skilled blacksmiths were so needed in the early settlements that towns sometimes offered them special privileges of free grants of land.

We find William (I) first mentioned in 1638 as living in Old Braintree, Massachusetts. The following year he married a Braintree girl names Hannah (her family name is not recorded) who must have been considerably younger, for she outlived him by almost sixty years. Not trace of the house he build remains; but an old survey shows it stood close to the town stockade and first corn mill on Town Brook in part of Old Braintree which is now Quincy Adams, and near the present Fort Square. This is only a mile and a half Wollaston.

Wiliam (i) may have came to Braintree because an excellent quality of bog iron ore had been discovered in the swamps there; and it was this ore that led to the establishment of the first plant set up in America for smelting and casting iron. It is a family tradition, where there is not reason to doubt, that William (i) was connected with these works, though we do not know in what capacity.

The promoter of the enterprise was John Winthrop, junior, son of the Governor of the Colony -- a young man of an inquiring mind who had a scientific education unusual for his time. He was especially interested in developing the natural resources of New England, and attempted, unsuccessful, to make salt from sea water, and mine graphite with which Indians painted their faces, and which he hoped Spanish ladies might find useful as a black hair-dye.

To import iron was expensive, and Winthrop realized the need of a homemade product. He made a wide search

for deposits of bog-ore, and found them in Braintree (where Williams Ames (I) had Now been living for three years) and at Saugus, near Lynn. He took specimens back to England to be smelted, and records in his diary that good iron was made from that of Braintree, adding, Braintree was, in my thoughts, the fittest place for setting up of an iron-works. The project seemed promising, and Winthrop persuaded a group of English capitalists to subscribe 15,000 pounds for building smelters and preliminary operations; or, as Edward Johnson in his "Wonder Working Providence" more quaintly puts it. "the land affording a very good iron-stone, divers persons of quality in England were stirred by the providential hand of the Lord to adventure their estate upon an iron work which they began at Braintree." Massachusetts was equally interested and the General Court assigned Winthrop and his partners three thousand acres of the common land of Braintree for the "encouragement of an iron work to be set up about Montocot River," and granted them a twenty-year monopoly on condition that they should, within a reasonable time, produce sufficient iron to supply the needs of the Colony.

It was, therefore, with high hopes that Winthrop returned from England in 1643, bringing with him some skilled smelters and a thousand pounds worth of materials and supplies. But ill luck dogged the venture from the start. Because of adverse winds the voyage lasted fourteen weeks, and the workmen, sick with ship fever, arrived only after frost had sealed the bogs from which the crude ore had to be scooped out with long ladles; so operations were not begun till the following spring.

The local historians of Saugus and Braintree are still somewhat acrimoniously contending as to which town had the first smelter; but recently discovered evidence points to the Braintree plant as being at least a month earlier. Winthrop preferred Braintree because of the quality of its ore and because farmers in the region could supply charcoal. On the other hand, owners of some of the bogs he needed proved Shy locks when he tried to buy. So, although he built the first smelter at Braintree, he immediately followed it with a larger plant in Saugus, which could smelt eight to ten tons of ore a week, and soon produced bar, wrought-iron, cast kettles, anchors, etc. The Braintree works were on the Montocot River where Elm and Adams street now intersect. William Ames' (I) house stood a mile away across the fields.

While the furnaces and forges were building the Company issued a glowing prospectus. Colonists were urged to buy stocks and share future profits, and invited to make payment in beaver skins, corn, charcoal or other satisfactory commodities. They were led to expect that the enterprise would soon not only supply iron enough for home consumption, but might add bar-iron to the fish, food stuffs, pelts, cattle and lumber that New England was already beginning to export. The authorities favored the project by temporarily remitting its taxes, the iron workers were relieved from military duty and (most astonishingly) it was decided not to be a profanation of the Sabbath to tend the smelting fires between Saturday sunset and Monday morning.

But the Company did not prosper. Its iron turned out to be brittle, the cost labor was high, and the various managers sent from England proved either incompetent or dishonest. Shareholders, not getting the expected dividends, refused to advance the money subscribed, and, as Hubbard, the first historian of the Colony, writes, "at length instead of drawing out bars of iron the was hammered out nothing but contentions and lawsuits." After dwindling for nine years, the company went bankrupt and its lands, forges and effects were sold.

Apparently Williams Ames (I), who had cast his lot with the iron works, did not prosper either. I hope he had not invested his savings in them. He died the year after they closed. He may have been ill, for he was but Forty-nine, and the Ames were usually long-lived. His estate was valued at only 45 pounds while those of his fellow townsmen were appraised at about twice that sum. His wife filed "a true Inventory of ye Estate of Wm. Aymes (I), Her late husband, to the best of his knowledge, save some apparel of her husband's & other small matters & when more comes to her knowledge she will discover it." His house, house lot and an outhouse (perhaps his workshop) were listed at 35 pounds. He had "two young cattle and three swine." The meager household equipment of chests, chairs, stools, bedding and utensils was called worth only five pounds, all told. There was a Bible (the sole book in the house, some lumber and a ton of unworked iron. With due regard for tendency of all executors, then and since, to undervalue estates, it is evident that William Ames (I) died comparatively poor. He was, however, respected in the community, for seven years before his death he was admitted a "freeman". or voter, of the Colony, which testifies that the other freemen of Braintree had vouched for his character, that he owned taxable property worth at least 20 pounds, and, above all, that he was a professing member of the local church. Only about one man in every four was then admitted a freeman in Massachusetts.

William (I) left a young family. He had five daughters, ranging in age from four to thirteen, and one boy of seven, named John (II). It was from this lad that we descend; and if he had not been born, or had proved another girl, there would be no Ames family in the United States as descendants of William Ames [I].

Burdened With this adolescent brood, William's (I) widow, after a proper interval, prudently re-married. Her second husband, John Niles, a weaver supported the children -- at least he so alleged when, in 1663, he sought title to sell William's (I) abandoned dwelling. Another authority states that Hannah Ames married as a second husband one John Heiden or Hoidon. It could also be that he was a third husband, as she lived 60 years after the death of William Ames (I). Hannah Ames Niles died C.A. 1714.

The children of Williams Ames (I) and his wife Hannah were: (1) Hannah Ames, born May 12, 1641; (2) Rebecca Ames, born October, 1642; (3) Lydia Ames, born June 2, 1645; (4) John (II) Ames, born May 24, 1647; (5) Sarah Ames, born March 1 1650; (6) Deliverance Ames, February 6, 1653. All children were born in Braintree, Massachusetts.

Children of William Ames and Hannah Ames are:

- i. Hannah Ames, born May 12, 1641 in Braintree, MA; died Jul 03, 1690 in Braintree, MA; married (1) John Hayden Feb 06, 1658/59 in Braintree, Mass; born 1634; died May 29, 1718 in Braintree, MA; married (2) Samuel Babcock Mar 03, 1659/60.

Notes for Hannah Ames:

Hannah Ames, the oldest daughter of William Ames and his wife Hannah, was born May 12, 1641. She married John Haydon, Mar 3, 1660. They became the ancestors of Brigham Young, one of the founders and Organizers of the Morman Church.

- ii. Rebecca Ames, born Oct 1642 in Boston, MA; married Brigham Young.
- iii. Lydia Ames, born Jun 02, 1645 in Boston, MA.
- 832 iv. John 5 Ames, born May 24, 1647 in Braintree, MA; died Mar 01, 1727/28 in MA; married Sarah Willis 1670 in W. Bridgewater, MA.
- v. Sarah Ames, born Mar 01, 1649/50 in Braintree, MA; married Thomas Hayward.
- vi. Deliverance Ames, born Feb 06, 1652/53 in Braintree, MA.

1666. Deacon John Willis He married **1667. Elizabet Hodgkis.**

1667. Elizabet Hodgkis

Child of John Willis and Elizabet Hodgkis is:

- 833 i. Sarah Willis, born Mar 01, 1650/51 in Duxbury, MA; died 1710 in Bridgewater, MA; married John 5 Ames 1670 in W. Bridgewater, MA.

1670. Experience Mitchell, born 1609; died 1689. He married **1671. Jane Cooke.**

1671. Jane Cooke, born 1612; died Jun 18, 1666. She was the daughter of **3342. Francis Cooke** and **3343. Hester Mahieu.**

Notes for Experience Mitchell:

From: Ames Family History by Farber Ames.

Experience Mitchell was one of the forefathers (a name usually applied to those who arrived in the first three ships). He came over in the third ship, the "Ann", in 1623. He sold his place in Plymouth to Samuel Eddy in 1631, and moved to Doxbury where he purchased William Peybody's house and farm in 1650. We don't know what he did during the intervening 19 years. He was an original proprietor of Bridgewater, but sold his share and proprietary rights to Thomas Hayward. He came to Bridgewater late in life and with his son Edward. While in Plymouth he lived at Spring Hill, so called. At Duxbury he lived at a place called Blue Fish River, and at Bridgewater he lived at a place called Joppa where his descendants still live. He died in 1689 at the age of 80. His will was dated 1684. He had been at Leyden, Holland, with the Pilgrims, and left a brother Thomas, who lived and died in Holland. He had a share in the first division of lots at Plymouth in 1623, and of the livestock in 1627.

Mitchell married Jane, the oldest daughter of Francis Cooke, for his first wife. The wife of his old age was named Mary, but her family name is not ascertained. He had a sister Constant, who married John Fobes. The names of his children as they appeared on his Will, Deeds, and other written documents, were: Thomas, John, Jacob, Edward, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah and Hannah. Thomas first had the land at Dartmouth, but relinquished it again to his father, in 1669, who on the same day conveyed it to Jacob, his third son. There is no further account of Thomas. Elizabeth married John Washburn in 1646, Mary married James Shaw in 1652, who died in 1679 and left a daughter, Mary. Sarah married John Hayward (parents of Mary Hayward, wife of William Ames (III)). Hannah married Joseph Hayward.

Notes for Jane Cooke:

Jane COOKE was born abt 1604 (probably) in Probably Leyden, Holland. (601)(602) (603) No absolute birth or death records have yet been found for Jane, and as can be seen there are some prior discrepancies on her birth date. The most recent and exhaustive Cooke study suggests a 1604 date, and the rationale for this date assumption. She died after 1631, prior to 1640 in Plymouth, MA. (604)(605) (606) Her latest suggested death date as Experience remarries in this year, though it is noted that she was certainly dead before Bradford prepared his accounting of Mayflower families Parents: Francis COOKE Mayflower and Hester LE MAHIEU.

She was married to Experience (1) MITCHELL after 22 May 1627 in Plymouth Colony, MA.(607) (608) Notes:

Rosser, Mayflower Increasing: "m. aft. 22 May 1627, Plymouth, Experience Mitchell . . ."

This date reflects that she was still single in the May 22, 1627 Division of Land.

Rosser: There is much controversy over the children of the two marriages of Experience Mitchell: "MFIP (Mayflower Families In Progress) , Cook:3 states Elizabeth Mitchell was b. 1628 and Thomas Mitchell c 1631. These two have been accepted by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants as Jane Cooke's. Since Thomas was the only Mitchell child known to have received land from grandfather Francis Cook, doubt is cast on the remaining Mitchell children who were born later than Thomas."

Ralph Wood takes exception, however, in his MF5G:12 volume, 1996, and includes Mary "presumed, quite safely, as a daughter of Jane, based on Mary's approximate date of birth.". Mary is born about 1632, presuming Jane married about 20. There is then a near 10-year span before the rest of Experience's children are born, presumably, by his second wife, Mary,.

Another observation is that if Jane died very early in their marriage, Experience was left with near infant children-- quite a hardship in any event, and especially so in those days. Many such men would hasten to find a new wife and mother for such small children, and female companionship for themselves, however, Experience doesn't remarry until 1640/1. Children were: Elizabeth (3) MITCHELL, Thomas[3] MITCHELL, Mary MITCHELL.

Children of Experience Mitchell and Jane Cooke are:

- i. Thomas Mitchell, born 1627 in Duxbury, Plymouth, MA; died Bef. May 06, 1687; married Mary Moulton Nov 1655; born Abt. 1627.
- ii. John Mitchell, born 1632; died 1719; married (1) Mary Bonney 1675; born Abt. 1632; married (2) Mary Lothrop 1679; born Abt. 1632; married (3) Mary Prior May 24, 1682; born Abt. 1632.
- iii. Jacob Mitchell, born Abt. 1636 in Duxbury, Plymouth, MA; married Susannah Pope Nov 07, 1666; born Abt. 1636.
- iv. Edward Mitchell, born 1638 in Plymouth, MA; married (1) Mary Hayward 1666 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, MA; born Abt. 1646 in Duxbury, Plymouth, MA; married (2) Alice Bradford Aug 26, 1708 in Plymouth, MA; born Jan 28, 1676/77 in Plymouth, MA; died 1746.
- v. Elizabeth Mitchell, born 1629 in Duxbury, Plymouth, MA; married John Washburn; born Nov 20, 1620 in Bengeworth, Worcester, England; died Nov 12, 1686.
- vi. Mary Mitchell, born 1634 in Plymouth, MA; died 1679; married James Shaw Dec 24, 1652; born Abt. 1634 in Essex, England; died 1679.
- 835 vii. Sarah Mitchell, born Abt. 1642 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, MA; died Abt. 1731 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, MA; married (1) John Hayward Abt. 1662 in Bridgewater, Plymouth, MA; married (2) Joseph John Howard Nov 30, 1665 in Duxbury, Plymouth, MA.
- viii. Hannah Mitchell, born 1644 in Plymouth, Ma; died Aft. 1701; married (Dea) Joseph Hayward in of Plymouth, Ma; born Abt. 1645 in of Bridgewater, Plymouth, Ma; died 1718.

MILLER Family Tree

Notes for (Dea) Joseph Hayward:
!Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, p.181,182

More About (Dea) Joseph Hayward:
Ancestral File Number: 8WK2-JW
Baptism (LDS): Jan 03, 1967
Endowment (LDS): Mar 17, 1967
Sealed to parents (LDS): Aug 27, 1968, SLAKE

1728. George Pardee¹⁵, born Feb 19, 1623/24 in Pitminster, Somersetshire, England; died Apr 01, 1700 in New Haven, CT, USA. He was the son of **3456. Anthony Pardee** and **3457. Anstice Cox**. He married **1729. Martha Miles** Oct 20, 1650 in New Haven, CT, USA.

1729. Martha Miles¹⁶, born Abt. 1624; died 1662 in New Haven, CT, USA.

Child of George Pardee and Martha Miles is:

864 i. George Pardee, born Jan 15, 1655/56 in East Haven Conn; died Nov 22, 1723 in East Haven Ct, USA; married Mercy Denison Feb 11, 1685/86 in East Haven Ct, USA.

1730. James Denison¹⁷, born Abt. 1648; died Bef. 1724. He married **1731. Bethia Boykin**.

1731. Bethia Boykin¹⁸, born Abt. 1648; died Bef. 1724.

Child of James Denison and Bethia Boykin is:

865 i. Mercy Denison, born Jul 26, 1668 in East Haven Ct, USA; died 1757 in East Haven Ct, USA; married George Pardee Feb 11, 1685/86 in East Haven Ct, USA.

1736. John Richards, born 1631; died 1712. He was the son of **3472. Thomas Richards**. He married **1737. Lydia Stocking** 1669.

1737. Lydia Stocking

Child of John Richards and Lydia Stocking is:

868 i. Thomas Richards, born 1666; died Bet. 1700 - 1799; married Mary Parsons.

1744. John Minor, born 1632 in Boston, MA; died Sep 17, 1719. He was the son of **3488. Thomas Minor** and **3489. Grace Palmer**. He married **1745. Elizabeth Booth**.

1745. Elizabeth Booth, born 1641; died Oct 1732. She was the daughter of **3490. Richard Booth**.

Notes for Elizabeth Booth:
Parents: Richard and ??? Booth

Child of John Minor and Elizabeth Booth is:

872 i. John Minor, born Sep 09, 1659; died Mar 14, 1730/31; married Sarah Rose.

1746. Robert Rose

Child of Robert Rose is:

873 i. Sarah Rose, born in Stratford, CT; married John Minor.

Generation No. 12

3328. John 3 Ames, born 1560 in Bruton, Somerset, England; died 1629 in Bruton, Somerset, England. He was the son of **6656. John 2 Ames**. He married **3329. Chrispian Browne** Oct 12, 1601.

3329. Chrispian Browne, born 1583 in Barton, England; died May 04, 1625 in Bruton, Somerset, England.

Children of John Ames and Chrispian Browne are:

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- 1664
- i. Henry Ames, born Jul 25, 1603 in Bruton, Somerset, England¹⁹; died Jan 01, 1652/53 in Braintree, MA, USA¹⁹; married Jane Penny.
 - ii. William 2 Ames, born Oct 06, 1605 in Bruton, Somerset, England; died Jan 11, 1652/53 in Braintree, MA; married Hannah Lnu Ames 1639 in Braintree, Mass.
 - iii. Thomas Ames, born 1607 in Bruton, Somerset, England; married Jone Penny.
 - iv. John 4 Ames, born Dec 10, 1610 in Bruton, Somerset, England; died 1698; married Elizabeth Hayward 1645 in Bridgewater, MA.

Notes for John 4 Ames:

JOHN AMES AND THE BRDIGEWATER PURCHASE.

Although William Ames' (I) younger brother, John (Ib) christened December 2, 1610, who came with him from Bruton, England, had no children and so did not carry on the line. We must take account of him because he was a founder of Bridgewater and brought the family there to dwell for five generations on land handed down from him.

It is because of the fact that John Ames (Ib), the brother of William (I), came to Bridgewater and lived there, that much confusion in many of the genealogies. In many instances John (Ib), the younger brother of William (I), is credited with being the father of John Ames (II) who carried the family name. John Ames (II) was the nephew of John Ames (Ib) and the two should not be confused.

To go on with the story of John Ames (Ib) the brother of William (I), we find first that John (Ib) was in Duxbury eight years after he landed from the "Hercules", but it is likely that he came there earlier with his fellow passengers and life-long companion, Thomas Hayward, and Hayward was in Duxbury before 1638. John Ames Married (Ib) married Elizabeth Hayward of Duxbury, October 20, 1645 -- no issue. She was the sister of Thomas Hayward. At any rate, John (Ib) is listed (his names is spelled 'Aimes') in Duxbury's first roster, when he was thirty three as "capable of bearing arms," which meant that he was in good health, equipped either with a pike and sword or musket. The must have been a most ineffective weapon, except perhaps on horseback, for it was merely a ten-foot pole with a spear at the end. Even the clumsy match-lock musket, with its forked stick to rest on, while one took aim, was undependable for on wet or windy days the powder in the pan might either blow away or be too damp to fire.

Duxbury was an offshoot from Plymouth. In 1632 Governor Bradford wrote: "In this year the people of Plymouth began to grow in their outward estates by the flowing of many people into the country, by which means Cattle and Corn rised to a great price. And now their Stock increasing and the Increase endible, there is no longer holding them together. They must go to their great Lots; They can not otherwise keep their Cattle, and having Oxen grown they must have more land for Plowing and Tillage. For this they scatter round the Ba of Plymouth, and the Town wherein they lived till now compactly is soon left very thin." During the first years, however, these scatterers "promised to remove again to Plymouth in the Winter Time, that they may better repair to the worship of God." Among them were Captain Miles Standish and John Alden, with both of whom John Ames was associated as we shall see later.

In his "History of Duxbury" Justin Winsor reports that John Ames (Ib) told a neighbor he had "come out of England for stealing a calf." In spite of Johns (Ib) marked propensity for farm products, I do not believe this. It was either one of his little jokes or the neighbor's malicious invention, for calf stealing like sheep steeling, was then in England so serious a crime that a man might hang for it. Deacon Hayward was much to important and God-fearing a citizen to accept a calf-stealer as brother-in-law, and his sister, Elizabeth, and John Ames (Ib) completed their wooing, begun ten years before on the "Hercules" and they were married by Governor Bradford. Nor did the Duxbury people believe the tale either, for they elected John (Ib) to serve a term as town constable then legally represented the Crown, and was charged with preventing any form of lawlessness. Only men with respected character were ever chosen for this important post.

THE BRIDGEWATER PURCHASE

John Ames (Ib) was undoubtedly a land lover. To the end of his life he was constantly buying or exchanging plots. And we next find him taking part in an extensive transaction known as the "Bridgewater Purchase". He was one of the fifty-four Duxbury men, Miles Standish, John Alden and Thomas Hayward among them, who, in 1645, petitioned the Plymouth Court for permission to acquire additional land. Their plea was granted, though this was merely a legal sanction to buy from the Indians,

MILLER Family Tree

a precaution intended to safeguard the still friendly red men from being fleeced by unscrupulous traders. The tract they chose lay to the westward of Duxbury; and the appointed Miles Standish with two others to negotiate its purchase and to "divide and lay forth the same" in equal shares among the petitioners, or, as they were called, "Original Proprietors."

Four years elapsed before the land was actually bought; but on March 23, 1649, the Indian Chief Massasoit, most powerful of the Massachusetts sachems, set his official mark, a rough draft of his own hand, at the bottom of the deed of sales and had it signed by his personal name Ousamequin, or "Yellow Feather." I hope the buyers bound the bargain, as the Pilgrims had done when he made the treaty of friendship with them in Plymouth, by giving him aqua vitae, of which as Governor Winslow wrote: "he drank a great draught and sweat all the while after," though he lost none of his dignity.

For a payment of "7 coats, a yard and a half coat in a coat; 9 hatchets, 8 hoes, 20 knives, 4 moose skins and 10 yards and a half of cotton, :Massasoit conveyed to the shareholders, "to have and to hold to them and to their heirs forever, a tract of land usually called Satucket, with all its woods, underwoods, meadows, rivers, brooks, rivulets, etc. extended seven miles due east, west, north and south from an Indian fish weir (later overflowed by Robins Pond) in what is now the town of East Bridgewater. The deed was signed on a nearby knoll still called Sachem's Rock. This original tract, somewhat reduced in size had changed the shape by later negotiations, covered one hundred and ninety-six square miles, and John Ames share would have been over 2,000 acres.

The shareholders decided to build their first settlement on Town River near the present center of West Bridgewater, and drew lots for homestead sites of six acres apiece on either side of the stream. The remaining land they later parcelled out, by agreement among themselves, in sections of different sizes and locations, for accessible and well watered tracts and good stands of timber were more valuable than the more distant parts or those covered by swamp or underbrush. Most of the proprietors did not attempt to clear or cultivate their outlying holdings, but sold them to later settlers or bequeathed them to their heirs.

Eighteen of the shareholders removed the next year from Duxbury to Bridgewater and established the first interior settlement in Plymouth Colony. John Ames was one of these pioneers. They built their houses close together in a compact little hamlet for mutual aid, and, if need be, for protection against the Indians; and the men walked or rode to their wood-lots or farms. For six years the village ranked merely as an offshoot from Duxbury, but in 1656 the Plymouth Court ordered that it hereafter be "a township of itself." It had already been known as Bridgewater for some time, and Judge Mitchell, the local historian, supposes the name "was probably adopted from fancy, as none of the first settlers were known to have come from Bridgewater in England." But John Ames (Ib) was from Bruton, only a score of miles from English Bridgewater, then a principal town in his country, and it seems not unlikely that he suggested it.

In this new and remote settlement, John Ames (Ib) lived and farmed for almost fifty years, for he was nearly ninety when he died (C.A. 1698). We find a hint of the early surroundings in the first entry of the town records. After stipulating that anyone absent from future meetings should be fined, it orders that "five wolf traps be built," and those were such sizable affairs that a later highway had to be diverted to avoid one of them.

All we know of John Ames (Ib) later life is from these records. I have already mentioned his dealings in land. Like his brother, he became a "freeman" or voter of the Colony, which implied that he was likewise of good character, a tax payer, and an enrolled member of a church, though during its first years Bridgewater had no settled clergyman, but depended on its deacon or the visits of an itinerant preacher. John (Ib) seems to have been a pillar of the congregation, for he engaged to join in building a house for the first permanent minister and in guaranteeing him a yearly salary of 40 pounds, payable half "in money in Boston" (cash was lacking in the settlement) and half in provisions. Once, when the parishioners proved delinquent, John (Ib) was appointed to collect the stipend "by loving persuasions and all legal means", the mailed fist in the velvet glove, as it were. He must have been a hale old gentleman, for when nearly sixty he served as one of the town troopers who might be called by the Colony for military service in case of need. He died in 1698, and was buried in the first village churchyard, the site of which is now marked only by a memorial stone.

But John Ames (Ib) "seynior", as he was called in his later years, was childless, and, as I have said, only figures in this story because he adopted John II, the son of his brother William (I) as his heir, and brought him to Bridgewater to carry on the fifth generation of the family since the first John Ames (1520-1560) of Bruton.

Hannah Ames, the oldest daughter of William Ames (I) and his wife Hannah, was born May 12, 1641.

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She married John Hayden, March 3, 1660. They become the ancestors of Brigham Young, one of the founders and organizers of the Mormon Church. I hope someone interested in the genealogy of Brigham Young will be able to help me identify Hannah Ames, the mother of Hannah Ames who married John Hayden and became the progenitor of Brigham Young.

The most important unanswered question in this chapter is: Who is Hannah Ames, where was she born, when was she born, and who were her parents?

- v. Mary Ames, born 1613 in Bruton, Somerset, England.

3342. Francis Cooke, born Nov 26, 1584; died Apr 07, 1663 in Dartmouth, MA. He was the son of **6684. Edward Cooke** and **6685. Alice Caunton**. He married **3343. Hester Mahieu** Jun 30, 1603 in Leiden, Holland.

3343. Hester Mahieu, born 1583; died Jun 18, 1666. She was the daughter of **6686. Jaecques Mahieu** and **6687. Jenne**.

Notes for Francis Cooke:

Francis COOKE Mayflower(568) emigrated in 1620 from Plymouth Colony, MA.(569) He died on 7 Apr 1663 in Plymouth, MA.(570) His will is made 7/10/1659. He makes his wife Hester and son John executors. It is witnessed by Howland and Alden. Inventory was taken 1663 by Eph. Tuckham and Wm Crowe. He was born prob after 1582 in Probably England. (571)(572) (573)(574) As a Mayflower ancestor, Francis Cooke is documented rather thoroughly in numerous volumes; thus, we leave it to those studies for in-depth information. The recent volume "Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Vol 12, Francis Cooke, Ralph V. Wood, et al, Picton Press, 1996, is probably the most comprehensive abstract to date on this Mayflower Family. This line is principally interested in the Experience Mitchell, Jane Cooke descendancy through Elizabeth Mitchell and John Washburn.

—A 1620 Mayflower passenger, Francis Cooke married Hester Mayhieu at Leiden 30 June 1603, the records there describing him as a woolcomber, unmarried, from England (MD 8:48). Thus he was in Holland before the arrival of the Clyfton/Robinson Separatists. He was probably born no earlier than 1583, for he must have been under sixty in 1643 when he was on the ATBA for Plymouth, and yet not much after 1583 if he married in 1603. He appears frequently in Plymouth records on grand and trial juries, as a surveyor of the highways, on various ad hoc committees, and in a number of land transactions. (See Bowman's "Francis Cooke and His Descendants," MD 3:95.) He came to Plymouth with son John, and Francis's wife and their daughter Jane and son Jacob arrived on the Anne in 1623. Two more children, Hester and Mary, were born at Plymouth. Jane married Experience Mitchell; Hester married Richard Wright; and Mary married John Thompson. Francis's son Jacob married Damaris Hopkins, daughter of Stephen. Dawes-Gates, 2:239-57 gives a good account of both father Francis Cooke and son Jacob Cooke. Another good account of the Francis Cooke family can be found in Small Descendants, 2:601. Francis died 7 April 1663 (PCR 8:23). Son John Cooke has a separate entry below. See also Walter J. Harrison, "New Light on Francis Cooke and His Wife Hester Mayhieu and Their Son John," MD 27:145. Some confusion about the marriage of Francis Cooke's son Jacob's daughter Mary Cooke, is cleared up by Stratton, "Which John Rickard Married Mary Cooke?," MQ 49:122. BACKGROUND:

Suffice it to say, Francis Cooke, born, probably in England after 1582, arrived on the Mayflower and was among those signing the Mayflower Compact. His early life abroad is virtually unknown to us. He married Hester Mahieu, intention in Leyden, Holland, 30, June 1603. probably about the age of 19 or 20. He was called a "woolcomber." He and his son John were the first to arrive, with Hester and the other children following later.

Francis Cooke died 7 April 1663, having labored in this new land for some 43 years and receiving various additional land grants. His will and inventory enumerates his belongings and his bequests. He and his wife Hester had eight children. By 1666, of these children, John, Jacob, Hester and Mary were living, as was the widow Hester. Hester died after 8 June 1666.

He was married to Hester LE MAHIEU on 30 Jun 1603 in prob Leyden, Holland.(575) (576) Intentions were recorded in Leyden. Children were: Jane COOKE, John COOKE, Child COOKE, Elizabeth COOKE, Jacob COOKE, Hester COOKE, Mary COOKE.

Children of Francis Cooke and Hester Mahieu are:

MILLER Family Tree

- i. John Cooke, born Abt. 1612 in Leiden, South Holland, Holland; died Nov 23, 1695 in Dartmouth, Bristol, Mass; married Sarah Warren May 28, 1634 in Prob., Holland; born Abt. 1614 in of Fordington, Dorset, Eng.; died Aft. Jul 15, 1676 in Plymouth, Ma.

Notes for John Cooke:
Transcribed from the original records,
BY GEORGE ERNEST BOWMAN.

John2 Cooke (Francis1) died at Dartmouth, Mass., 23 November (3 December, new style), 1695, and his will and inventory are found in the Bristol County, Mass., Probate Records, Volume 1, pages 139 and 140. But one original paper remains in the probate files-the bond of the executrix, Sarah Cooke, daughter of Richard Warren. The date of this bond, 15 July, 1696 (25 July, N. S.), is the latest on which I have found any mention of the widow Sarah.

36 Yarmouth, Mass., Vital Records.

The Condition of this present obligation is such that whereas the above Bound Sarah Cooke is made Executrix of the Last will & Testament of John Cook of Dartmouth aforesd Deceasd Bearing Date the Ninth Day of Novemb, 1694 & hath Never Legally proved the same, Iff therefore the sd Executrix shall with all Conveinient Speed bring into the Registrs Office for the County of Bristoll aforesd A true & perfect Inventory of the Estate of the said Decd And shall well & truly Administr upon & Duely Dispose of all & Singular the Goods Chattels, Credits & Estate left by the said Decd according to the Tennor & true meaneing of his sd will. & as the Law directs And also shall Render a true & plaine account of her Administcon and Doings therein to the said office at or before the Sixteenth Day of Aprill 1697 without ffraud or farther Delay then this Obligation to be voyde & of None Effect or Els to stand abide and Remaine in full force strength & Vertue

Signed sealed & Delivered the mark of Sarah S Cook in the presence of Thomas Delano Thomas Taber the mark of + Hannah Savery Jonathan Delano enteth and fourth day of february: He was born prob late 1606 in prob Leyden, Holland.(610) Wood: Babtized in Leyden between 1 January and 31 March 1607. John came with his father on the Mayflower. Parents: Francis COOKE Mayflower and Hester LE MAHIEU.

He was married to Sarah WARREN on 28 Mar 1634.(585) (611) Children were: Sarah COOKE, Elizabeth COOKE, Hester/Esther COOKE, Mary COOKE, Mercy COOKE.!The Cooke family,p.158 The Mayflower Planters; FHL Ancestral File.

- ii. Josiah Cooke, born 1610; died Jun 08, 1666; married Elizabeth Ring.
- iii. Elizabeth Cooke, born Dec 26, 1611; died Bef. May 22, 1627; married William Wood.
- 1671 iv. Jane Cooke, born 1612; died Jun 18, 1666; married Experience Mitchell.
- v. Henry Cooke, born Jun 02, 1615; died Dec 25, 1661; married Judith Birdsall.
- vi. Jacob Cooke, born Abt. 1618; died Jul 07, 1676; married (1) Damaris Hopkins 1646 in Plymouth, Plymouth County, Ma; born Abt. 1619 in of, London London, England; died in Plymouth, Ma; married (2) Elizabeth Shurtleff; married (3) Elizabeth Lettice Nov 18, 1668; born Abt. 1618; married (4) Sarah Warren.

Notes for Jacob Cooke:

Jacob COOKE was born about 1618 in Leyden,Holland. (590)(591) Rosser: by deposition, MD 2:45 He emigrated in 1623 from Plymouth, MA. Came with mother Hester in the Anne. He died Bet 11-18 Dec 1675 in Plymouth, MA. (592) Will of son, John, Rosser MB&D, Vol 1, p. 316 Two additional children are Sarah (possible) born about 1671, and Rebecca (probably) living 11 December 1675. [Wood P. 55] Parents: Francis COOKE Mayflower and Hester LE MAHIEU.

He was married to Damaris HOPKINS Mayflower in 1646.(593) (594) Children were: Elizabeth COOKE, Caleb COOK, Jacob, COOKE, Mary COOKE, Martha COOKE, Francis COOKE, Ruth COOKE.

He was married to Elizabeth SHURTLEFF on 18 Nov 1669.(595) (596)

More About Jacob Cooke:
Ancestral File Number: FQRX-JX
Baptism (LDS): Dec 06, 1930
Burial: Dec 18, 1675, Plymouth, Plymouth, Mass.
Christening: 1618, ,Leiden, South Holland, Netherlands

MILLER Family Tree

Endowment (LDS): Feb 06, 1932
Sealed to parents (LDS): Mar 03, 1943

More About Damaris Hopkins:
Ancestral File Number: 4JF8-82
Baptism (LDS): Mar 23, 1943
Endowment (LDS): Mar 24, 1943

- vii. Hester Cooke, born 1624; married Richard Wright Nov 21, 1644; born Abt. 1625 in Braintree, Norfolk, MA; died Jun 08, 1691.

Notes for Hester Cooke:

Hester COOKE was born between May 1624 and 22 May 1627 in Plymouth or Leyden, Holland. (583) Wood gives various scenarios for her birthplace, but feels it more likely she was born in Plymouth. She died after 9 May 1669 in prob Plymouth, MA.(584) She died between May 9, 1669 when she releases her dower rights in a deed and June 8, 1691, when she is not mentioned in her husband's will. They had a total of six children: Adam, John (died unmarried), Esther, Isaac (died unmarried), Samuel (died unmarried), Mary. Parents: Francis COOKE Mayflower and Hester LE MAHIEU.

She was married to Richard WRIGHT in Nov 1644 in Plymouth, MA. (585)(586) Children were: Adam WRIGHT, John WRIGHT, Esther WRIGHT, Isaac WRIGHT, Samuel WRIGHT, Mary WRIGHT.

- viii. Mary Cooke, born Mar 1623/24 in Plymouth, MA; died Nov 23, 1695; married (1) John Thompson Dec 26, 1645 in Plymouth, MA; born 1616 in Northern Wales, of Plymouth, MA; died Jun 16, 1696 in Middleboro, Plymouth, MA; married (2) John Tomson (Thomson) Dec 26, 1645 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Ma; born 1616 in Northern Wales, of Plymouth, Ma; died Jun 16, 1696 in Middleboro, Plymouth, Ma.

Notes for Mary Cooke:

Mary COOKE died on 21 Mar 1714 in Middle borough, MA.(370) (585) (617) Wood: in her 88th year. She was born c1624-1627. (585)(618) Wood says she is born between March 22, 1626 and March 21 1627. Parents: Francis COOKE Mayflower and Hester LE MAHIEU.

She was married to John THOMPSON on 26 Dec 1645 in Plymouth, MA.(585) (619) MFIP: Lists a total of 12 children born in Plymouth and Barnstable. Children were: Adam THOMPSON, John THOMPSON, John THOMPSON, Mary THOMPSON, Hester/Esther TOMPSON, Elizabeth THOMPSON, Sarah THOMPSON, Lydia THOMPSON, Jacob THOMPSON3 Esq, Thomas THOMPSON, Peter THOMPSON, Mercy THOMPSON.!LDS Ancestral File; BIRTH: DEATH: MARRIAGE: The Mayflower Planters,p.158.!LDS Ancestral File; BIRTH: DEATH: MARRIAGE: The Mayflower Planters,p.158.!LDS Ancestral File; BIRTH: DEATH: MARRIAGE: The Mayflower Planters,p.158.

More About Mary Cooke:

Ancestral File Number: 27ZR-98
Baptism (LDS): Dec 20, 1881
Burial: First Burying Gr, Middleboro, Plymouth, Ma
Endowment (LDS): Feb 23, 1928, SLAKE
Sealed to parents (LDS): Mar 03, 1944

More About John Thompson:

Ancestral File Number: 27ZR-83
Baptism (LDS): Nov 01, 1933
Burial: First Burying Gr, Middleboro, Plymouth, Ma
Endowment (LDS): Feb 19, 1934

3456. Anthony Pardee²⁰, born Bef. Jul 17, 1591 in Uffculm, Devon, England; died Bef. Jan 14, 1695/96 in St Mary's, Taunton, England. He was the son of **6912. John Perdee**. He married **3457. Anstice Cox** May 03, 1614 in St Mary's, Taunton, England.

3457. Anstice Cox²¹, born Bef. Jun 25, 1587 in Pitminster, Somersetshire, England; died Aft. 1695 in St Mary's, Taunton, England. She was the daughter of **6914. John Cox** and **6915. Alice Walsbeer**.

Notes for Anthony Pardee:

Father of George, the immigrant to America

More About Anthony Pardee:

Event 1: Jan 25, 1627/28, Curate by Archbsp of Canterbury (Laud)

Event 2: Mar 09, 1627/28, elevated to priesthood by Bsp of Bristol

Event 3: Oct 13, 1635, suspected of "nonconformity"

Event 4: Mar 1641/42, signed the Protestant Oath Roll

Fact 5: Schoolmaster, Curate, Priest

Occupation: Protestant Oath, March 1642

Child of Anthony Pardee and Anstice Cox is:

- 1728 i. George Pardee, born Feb 19, 1623/24 in Pitminster, Somersetshire, England; died Apr 01, 1700 in New Haven, CT, USA; married Martha Miles Oct 20, 1650 in New Haven, CT, USA.

3472. Thomas Richards, born 1609 in England; died Unknown.

Child of Thomas Richards is:

- 1736 i. John Richards, born 1631; died 1712; married (1) Lydia Stocking 1669; married (2) Lydia Stocking 1669.

3488. Thomas Minor, born Apr 03, 1608 in Chew Magna, England; died Oct 02, 1690. He married **3489. Grace Palmer**.

3489. Grace Palmer, born in Charleston, MA. She was the daughter of **6978. Walter Palmer**.

Notes for Grace Palmer:

Parents: Walter and ??? Palmer

Child of Thomas Minor and Grace Palmer is:

- 1744 i. John Minor, born 1632 in Boston, MA; died Sep 17, 1719; married Elizabeth Booth.

3490. Richard Booth

Child of Richard Booth is:

- 1745 i. Elizabeth Booth, born 1641; died Oct 1732; married John Minor.

Generation No. 13

6656. John 2 Ames, born Abt. 1540 in Burton, Somerset, England; died 1583 in Burton, Somerset, England. He was the son of **13312. John 1 Ames**.

Notes for John 2 Ames:

WILLIAM AND JOHN AMES COME TO NEW ENGLAND

Some six years after John the Third died (1629), two of his sons, William (I) and John (IB) - (we are now in the fourth generation), determined to follow the pilgrims ship across the sea, brought our family to America, in 1635. William (I) was 30 and John 25; and the reason which led these two grown men to break all ties with home and adventure a new life in a land still almost a wilderness, was probably both economic and religious. Charles the First had been on the throne for ten years and under him conditions were most distressful. It was so over populated that John Winthrop wrote, that was one of the reasons for his own immigration; "Here men, the most precious of all creatures are held more vile and base in Europe we tread upon, and it has come to pass that children, especially if they be poor, are counted the greatest burden, which would be the cheapest earthly blessing if things were more right". Small scale agriculture, which makes for contented people, languished. No one who did not already own land could acquire it, the Englishmen had always coveted their own acres. At the present

time (1669) the land around Bruton is divided into 6 large farms. In England today, 55% of the assets of the country is owned by 2% of the people. Foreign wars raised the cost of living and injured the trades, especially that of cloth making and there was great unemployment.

Charles seemed bent on making things not more, but less right, and was at odds with his subject from the first. They had come to question his "Divine Right" of Kings merely according to their whims, and now they held that the monarch should feel some responsibility for the welfare and wishes of his subjects -- a doctrine which Charles, like his predecessor James, regarded as wholly new fangled and absurd. So when parliament refused to vote money to be muddled away on the foreign wars which the English thought they had no concern in, Charles curtly dismissed them, quartered hordes of unpaid and often ruffian soldiers on the common people as unwilling hosts, and forced loans and taxes of his own divining, which were bitterly resisted and indeed our American Revolutionary slogan "No Taxation Without Representation" was but later an echo of these protests. Although Charles soon managed to so embroil himself with his people to make the Civil War, which cost him his head, inevitable. These were miserable times for all except the great landlords or court favorites, and no one of the middle or lower classes could foresee any hope of bettering his condition. On the other hand, letters from the colonies of New England began to promise not only independence. but opportunity there.

Plymouth had now been settled for 15 years and Boston for five. Other little villages were springing up along the seaboard, and after the first difficult times, the Colonist had begun in a small way to prosper. Timber was cleared for their farms, salted fish and furs trapped and traded from the indians were already finding markets in Europe and, best of all, land could be had in unlimited quantities and almost for the asking. Conditions were still crude and life laborious, but a hardy and ambitious man might be his own master and thrive as well. Indeed it is amusing to learn from letters of the earlier settlers that a chief complaint against their new home was neither its climate, hardship, wolves, nor indians but an unsuspected pest, the mosquito.

William (I) and John (IB) Ames were drawn to America by the promise of better prospects, and their religion must have been an equal, if not a more powerful, motive. They were undoubtedly "dissenters" and considered the form and ceremony of the established English Church a Popish inheritance and contrary to the teachings of the Bible. Most of those who left England at this time came to Virginia, Maryland, or the West Indies, for land was more fertile, life easier, and it mattered little what wealth a man held. William (I) and John (IB) chose cold and bare Massachusetts for only those of Puritan Faith were welcome.

Instead of leaving from the convenient Port of Bristol, near Bruton, they journeyed across England to sail with a small band of dissenters from Sandwich, in Kent. Finally, as soon as possible after reaching America, they made public profession of their faith by becoming members of the Calvinist Church, though only one quarter of the other colonists did so. It may be, too, that they were influenced by the writing of a famous relative, William Ames, doctor of Divinity when exiled to Holland whose tracts were smuggled into England, were the most influential religious writing of this time.

If Charles made England an unhappy place to live in for others, he made it double hard for dissenters. The church was linked to the state, and a refusal to accept its ritual was considered not merely a matter of religious opinion by a denial of authority of the crown itself. Charles resolve to "Harry dissenters out of the land".

Therefore, because of economic distress and religious persecution at home and in hopes of more freedom and better opportunities abroad, the great exodus of englishmen, both the pious and those merely adventurous, began about 1633 and continued for nine years until the outbreak of Cromwell's Civil War. Historians call this "the great migration". Several vessels began to ply across the Atlantic in increasing numbers, taking settlers and returning with American products. Colonizing companies found it profitable to encourage immigrants by advancing monies for their passage and equipment and these loans were quickly repaid and the settlers set a brisk demand for English goods.

William (i) and John (IB) Ames sailed in 1635, when this exodus was at its height. How long before they left Bruton to join shipmates with whom they made the voyage we do not know. Their father had ben dead for six years, and it may have taken them some time to divided his property (if he had any) with the sister and brother they left behind. Others of the Ames name, probably descendants of this brother, continued to live in the village for nearly two hundred years and some of those who died between 1759 and 1805 were of sufficient local importance to be buried under memorial tablets in the little Chapel of Wyke Champfleure which stands just outside

the town.

THEIR VOYAGE ON THE 'HERCULES'

We are certain that John Ames (IB) sailed on the ship "Hercules" from the Port of Sandwich in the latter part of March, 1635, for two fellow passengers, Samuel Kinckley and Thomas Hayward, said that he came with them. They did not mention William (I), but this is not remarkable since both had special reason to speak of John (IB). Hayward became his lifelong neighbor, and John (IB) later married Hayward's sister whom he met on the voyage, and their marriage was performed by Hinckley's son, then the Governor of Plymouth. Neither William (I) nor John (IB) is listed among the twenty-four passengers who got permits to sail at Sandwich, but all these residents of Kent County, and there were seventy-eight others on board. It seems so like the brothers journeyed together, if only for companionship and for economy of sharing the necessary outfit, that, as there is no evidence to the contrary, I assume William (I) was also on the "Hercules".

We know pretty well what their voyage must have been like, for there are several accounts of contemporary crossings. They would have learned or as Peter Higginson advised from Boston, had been "strongly instructed what things to bring with you for more comfortable passage at sea and also for your husbandry when you come to land. For once parted from England, you shall meet neither markets nor faires to buy what you want.

Letters from America listed the equipment every pioneer settler should provide. After landing, he would need cooking utensils, wooden, or sometime pewter, dishes, knives and spoons (forks were a new and unnecessary refinement), bed and table linen and warm mats to sleep under. A year's outfit of clothing was recommended with extra clothes and leather to make more. All possible tools were indispensable, especially axes and saws, together with farm implements (Shovels included), wheels to build a cart and wheelbarrow, a lantern and iron to make nails, hinges, etc. Each man should have a "long piece" or musket, with powder and shot for hunting and defense, a sword, as a protection against Indian arrows' a heavily padded surcoat or an armored breastplate. Fish and game were abundant in the new land, and he could later grow Indian corn and vegetables; but the prudent man ought to provide for his immediate needs by taking out a considerable store of oatmeal, flour, dried peas, oil and vinegar and spirits and malt to brew beer.

Notice there is no mention of furniture. Space in the early ships was too valuable to waste on anything that could be made after landing' and, with the exception perhaps of a child's cradle for use on shipboard or a carved chest brought along as a packing box for the family linen, the first comers carpentered their own tables, benches, stools and beds. The heirlooms supposed to have cumbered the "Mayflower" must prove their pedigrees; though, of course, many valuable pieces were imported later.

For the voyage each passenger provided his own bedding, table dishes and frying pans and skillets for cooking private messes. He also had to supply all such condiments as sugar, pepper, oil, vinegar, etc. Wine and spirits were found comforting in seasickness. He was urged to bring fresh vegetables, eggs, and dried fruits to vary the ship's fare as long as possible. Above all, plenty of bottled lemon juice was essential to prevent scurvy from the stale diet.

William (I) and John (IB) Ames must, therefore, have gotten together some such equipment; and standing on the wharf in Sandwich, clad, as advised in their "Oldest and best garments for the sea", have watched their possessions stowed away in the hold of the "Hercules" under the supervision of its captain, John Witherley, master mariner. The cost of such an outfit averaged 30 pounds per person with five pounds more for passage. As money was then worth many times what it is today, this represents the not inconsiderable outlay of some five hundred to one thousand dollars or more.

The "Hercules" was a square rigged little craft of two hundred tons burden (hardly larger than the Mayflower) manned by a crew of twenty five and armed with canon against pirates and privateers, though ships bound for New England at this time carried too little of value to be often molested. Most of the space on the upper deck was filled with pens of farm and breeding animals. The quarters below for the one hundred and five passengers aboard consisted of 2 common cabins, one for men and one for women and children, both so low that a tall man could hardly stand upright in them. Here they slept, some on

Mats on the floor, others in hammocks slung above. Here, on stormy days at least, they are. The only privacy was a curtained alcove or two for women in childbirth, and the like. In spells of rough weather when the hatches were battened down the air and seasickness must have been dreadful. One captain, convinced that seasickness was due to a lack of exercise, ordered his passengers on deck, and made them cling to a rope stretched between the masts and then jump up and down until they had "warmed their blood" -- though with what results he does not say.

The ship furnished rations consisting mainly of salted beef, pork and fish, hard-tack, oatmeal, dried peas, cheese and thin beer. The meat was towed alongside on a line until somewhat freshened and then stewed up with a mited allowance of storage vegetables. Of the findland Banks passengers fished for Cod and sometimes nearer land they caught a mackerel. The, as one wrote, "we fed our bodies sweetly on the fresh fish". The average voyage at this season lasted from six to nine weeks. But in some cases of continued head winds and stormy seas, all vessels took provisions for three months. Some passages were wholesome enough. But on others, many were so weakly by seasickness and the diet that they were feeble for some time after landing, The "Hercules probably first sighted land toward the lower end of Maine, for ship from England took a more northerly course than they do now, and the sea weary passengers crowded against her rail to watch the shore as the little craft skirted down towards Boston. William (I) and John (IB) Ames must have wondered at the immense extent of the forest compared to England, and the rare sign of any human habitation except for an occasional fisherman's hut perched here and there upon the rocks. But they sometimes saw open meadows, green with may, which the indians had cleared for cornfields by girdling the trees and then burning the stumps and underbrush. Many of the clearings were abandoned, for shortly before the coming of the Mayflower a mysterious plague had kill about half of the savage population. This the pilgrims took to be a special dispensation of providence in their favor.

EARLY CONDITIONS IN BRAINTREE AND BRIDGEWATER

For several years after William (I) and John (IB) Ames landed at Boston in 1635, we have no record of where they lived or what they did. They were country bred, and John's bent was obviously toward farming. So, perhaps even the five year old town of Boston, with its busy port and row of shops along the waterfront, may have seemed already to urban to attract them. At any rate, we next find both pioneer settlements, William (I) in Old Braintree, now a part of Quincy, in 1638, and John (IB), two years later in Duxbury.

They arrived at an economically unpropitious time for newcomers. The total white population of Massachusetts Colony was then between four and five thousand, but during the next half dozen years, the "Great Migration" poured more than two thousand immigrants into New England annually, and the established settlers took advantage of the flood to charge exorbitant prices for such necessities as provisions, livestock, and timber for dwellings. On the other hand, skilled labor was at a premium, and single men like the Ameses could have found no lack of occupation. They did not need houses of their own yet -- homes were not built until the wives were gotten to keep them -- and probably lodged with some neighbor who could spare an attic bed in return for services. But in new settlements the houses were often over crowded, and the entire families were sometimes forced to spend their first winter in a kind of dug-out niched into a bank or hillside, or in a hive like wigwam made indian fashion, of saplings stuck into the ground, bent together over the top, and then covered with bark and clay or mats and sail cloths. "These", writes old Edward Johnson, who can two years after the Ames Brothers, :kept off the shore showers, but the long rains and snows penetrated through to their disturbance in the night season; yet in these poor shelters they praise and pray to God till they can provide homes, and the earth, by the Lord's Blessing, brings forth bread to feed them and their wives and little ones'.

But such primitive conditions did not continue long even in the sparsest settlements. There were among the colonist workmen skilled in all trades who brought tools from England. It is doubtful, for example, if log cabins were built even by the first comers. A saw mill driven by water speedily followed the Grist Mill, in every community, and the earliest houses were framed, clapboarded, and had thatched or shingled roofs, though windows were small and filled with oiled paper until glass in diamond shaped panes could be gotten from home. When a house frame had been hewn out. The neighbors were called together for a "rasing" and set it up.

Dwellings were usually near streams or ponds, for wells were only dug after all good waterside sits had been occupied. The house which, when he married, William (I) Ames built in Braintree was on the town brook; his

brother John's (IB) stood near town river, in Bridgewater. They were both undoubtedly of early type -- one large single room on the ground floor with an attic, reached by a ladder or steep staircase, under the pitched roof above. The indoor life of the family was spent in the lower chamber which served as a kitchen, workshop and bedroom, and centered about the great hearth where there was a wood fire, banked with ashes at night, burned the year around. If it went out, it had to be laboriously rekindled with flint and steel, or a child sent, perhaps through snow drifts, to borrow a pan of embers from some neighbor. The great back log was often so heavy that it took several person to drag it into the house, but the comfort of such a generous fire must have been greatly appreciated by the Ames who shivered over the small grates in England where fuel was scarce and dear.

Houses were scantily furnished, and the plain stools, benches, tables, chairs and beds were of home carpentry. The high bedstead of the parents stood in one corner; babies slept in a low trundle bed that could be slid under it. Older children climbed the ladder to mattresses in the attic, and sometimes started gossip by tales of what they spied through knot holes in the floor. As the family increased, ells or lean-tos were built out from the central room.

After fields had been cleared and gardens planted food was plentiful enough though it lacked much variety. For nearly a century the usual morning and evening meals were of indian corn, mush and milk. or hominy flavored with salt pork. Fresh meat was a luxury, for oxen were kept for draft, cows for milk, and sheep for wool. Sea fish were caught in Braintree and Herring ran up town river in Bridgewater. Of game there was a superfluity, "venison", wrote one settler, "is so plentiful that the indians kill them for the skins only, and often hang the carcasses to rot in a tree. Partridges we catch by the hundreds. In the fall of the year wild turkeys are easy to be shot at. The gardens, besides peas and beans, supplied such vegetables as squash, turnips, onions, carrots and a much appreciated novelty, the indian "Pumpion" or Pumpkin, potatoes were not grown at first.

Water was boiled and stews made in kettles hung on cranes over the heath. Meats were roasted on turning spits. Every fireplace had its oven a compartment in one side of the chimney heated by live coals which were then swept out and bread and cakes were baked on the hot bricks.

Table utensils were knives, horn or wooden spoons and, principally the fingers. Forks did not come into general use until the end of the century (Governor Winthrop in Boston had one which he kept in a case, and showed it oftener than he used it), so naturally the family supply of napkins had to be very large. Pewter plates were imported but they were expensive, and in most early household, even those of the Colonial Governors, trenchers -- maple platters, hollowed out like a soup plate and each was used by two persons -- served instead.

Few Englishmen of that day had much liking for plain water, and home brew ale was the favorite drink, or when the first apple trees were old enough to bear, hard cider. Tea was first brought into England the year William (I) and John (IB) left, and sold for what amounts to nearly two hundred dollars a pound, and coffee was not known in Europe until five years later. Pipe smoking and snuff taking were common habits with both men and women, and taught by the indians, they grew their own tobacco.

There were few looms or weaver, and all except the coarsest homespun cloth came from England. for working garments the men often wore jerkins and breeches of home tanned deer skin. Cowhide shoes with wooden heels were made at home, or, if they were bought, even vain girls would walk barefoot to meeting to spare them and put them on only at the church door. Smocks were worn in the field, and leather aprons by the artisans. One Braintree man excused keeping his apron on in meeting by pleading that he felt naked without it.

The type of dress we know from pictures as the Puritan garb changed little for a century, though some ladies of fashion in Boston followed, as far as they were able, the London modes, and were, in consequence, soundly berated a jezebels by the parsons. But clothes were by no mean drab. Women wore vivid blues, greens, purple and even orange and scarlet, and the men wore bright colored stockings and kerchiefs. It was considered immodest for a woman to show her hair in public, and even girl children covered their heads with caps. A special law prohibited any female from wearing sleeves wide enough to allow the glimpse of a bare arm.

The observance of the sabbath was based on Hebraic Precepts. It began at sundown on Saturday, and from then until Monday, no work not absolutely necessary, such as feeding and watering cattle, was allowed. Victuals were eaten cold. No books might be read except the Bible or Sermons. Anything resembling recreation was strictly forbidden, even walking abroad for pleasure was taboo. If a traveller chanced to be overtaken in the forest by

nightfall, he might proceed only to the nearest shelter. Church going, was obligatory. If there was no church in a settlement everyone must journey to the nearest, a hardship, especially in the winter, which made each village hasten to provide a local preacher. Services were held both morning and afternoon. Sermons were often four hours long, and some clergymen were known to pray extemore until the sand ran through the hourglass. Children were expected to sit upright on hard benches and be as still as mice. If they or the elder dozed, a "Tithing man" would wake them with a squirrel's tail tied to a long pole. Churches were warmed, and people took heated bricks or stones with them as foot warmers. Instrumental music was considered papish, but the congregation sang psalms under a "Tuner" who set the pitch and "Gave Out" the first line.

The first roads were merely indian trails with overhanging branches trimmed so that a man on horseback might ride through. Later they were widened for carts and sleighs. In winter they were often impassable for days together, and after a heavy snow fall one Bridgewater settler who lived somewhat remote from the village, lay dead in house for nearly a week before his family could summon the neighbors.

Children were brought up rigorously. Idleness was a sin, and they were set at household tasks or work in the fields as soon as they were strong enough. When guests were present at a meal, youngsters were expected to stand silent in the room until it was over before taking their places at the table. One clergyman thus instructed them in proper table manners; "Never sit until asked, ask for nothing, tarry until it be offered thee, take salt with a clean knife, dip not thy meat in it. Look not earnestly at any that is eating, if any speak to thee stand up to answer. Otherwise, talk not, hum not, snigger not, wiggle not. spit nowhere in the room but in the corner.

For at least thirty years after William (I) and John (IB) Ames landed, there were no schools in the country towns. Mothers, when they were able, might teach their sons to read, using the family Bible as a primer, or a prosperous father might pay a local parson to instruct them in the "Three R's" but the book learning of girls was almost neglected. Even after every village of fifty households was supposed, by law, to provide a school master, there was much to-do at to whether girls should be sent to him, and one irate remonstrant declared in a town meeting that things would come to a pretty pass should females be able to humiliate their men-folk by looking over their shoulders to correct their spelling. Indeed, the whole first generation born in the colonies were, in general, much more poorly educated than their parents who had been taught in England.

A man who practiced a trade, like William (I) Ames of Braintree, had to farm as well to grow his own victuals, and a farmer like John (IB) in Bridgewater, needed to be a jack of all trades, for almost everything eaten, worn, or used by the household, must be produced on the farm. He was his own carpenter, mason, butcher, tanner, and carrier. Whatever he could not raise or make, he paid or by barter with cut timber, livestock, or corn, (its changing value agreed upon from time to time in town meetings) was the recognized medium of exchange, and known as "Country Pay".

Women's work was equally varied and laborious. They spun yarns from wool or flax on a wheel, dyed them and knitted them into garments. They dipped tallow candles, made soap, brewed ale, dried vegetables, salted meat for winter use and helped in the fields at harvest time. They nursed the sick and acted as midwives. All the daily tasks of cooking, housekeeping, clothes making, and baby tending had to be done without running water, electric lights, sewing machines, or canned food. Of course, shops and markets were, in the country, non-existent or remote.

Such were the general conditions in Massachusetts under which William (I) Ames lived in Braintree, and John (IB) Ames in Duxbury and later in Bridgewater and they altered little during the lifetime of the following generation.

Children of John 2 Ames are:

- 3328 i. John 3 Ames, born 1560 in Bruton, Somerset, England; died 1629 in Bruton, Somerset, England; married (1) Cyprian Brown; married (2) Chrispian Browne Oct 12, 1601.
- ii. Launcelot Ames, born Abt. 1562 in Burton, Somerset, England; died 1564.
- iii. William 1 Ames, born Abt. 1564 in Burton, Somerset, England; died Bet. 1600 - 1699; married Agnes Walter.
- iv. Richard Ames, born 1576; died Bet. 1600 - 1699.

Children of John Ames and Margery Chrome are:

6684. Edward Cooke, born 1539 in ,Gidea Hall, Essex, England. He was the son of **13368. [Sir Knight] Anthony Cooke** and **13369. Anne Fitz William**. He married **6685. Alice Caunton** 1581 in Gides Hall, Essex, England.

6685. Alice Caunton, born 1548; died 1617 in Gides Hall, Momford, England. She was the daughter of **13370. Richard Caunton** and **13371. Ms Jennie Caunton**.

More About Edward Cooke:

Ancestral File Number: H0HM-QG

Baptism (LDS): Mar 05, 1949

Endowment (LDS): Mar 16, 1950

Sealed to parents (LDS): DNS

Children of Edward Cooke and Alice Caunton are:

- i. Anthony Cooke, born 1568 in Gides Hall, Essex, England.
- ii. Ann Cooke, born 1573.
- 3342 iii. Francis Cooke, born Nov 26, 1584; died Apr 07, 1663 in Dartmouth, MA; married Hester Mahieu Jun 30, 1603 in Leiden, Holland.

6686. Jaecques Mahieu He married **6687. Jenne**.

6687. Jenne

Children of Jaecques Mahieu and Jenne are:

- i. Marie Mahieu
- ii. Francoise Mahieu
- iii. Jenne Mahieu
- iv. Anthonette Mahieu
- 3343 v. Hester Mahieu, born 1583; died Jun 18, 1666; married Francis Cooke Jun 30, 1603 in Leiden, Holland.

6912. John Perdee²², born Bef. 1590 in Uffculme, Devon, England ?; died in Uffculme, Devon, England ?.

Child of John Perdee is:

- 3456 i. Anthony Pardee, born Bef. Jul 17, 1591 in Uffculm, Devon, England; died Bef. Jan 14, 1695/96 in St Mary's, Taunton, England; married Anstice Cox May 03, 1614 in St Mary's, Taunton, England.

6914. John Cox²³, born Abt. 1545 in Pitminster, England; died Aft. 1567. He married **6915. Alice Walsbeer** Jan 21, 1566/67 in Pitminster, England.

6915. Alice Walsbeer²⁴, born Abt. 1546; died Bef. Oct 15, 1607 in Pitminster, England.

Child of John Cox and Alice Walsbeer is:

- 3457 i. Anstice Cox, born Bef. Jun 25, 1587 in Pitminster, Somersetshire, England; died Aft. 1695 in St Mary's, Taunton, England; married Anthony Pardee May 03, 1614 in St Mary's, Taunton, England.

6978. Walter Palmer

Child of Walter Palmer is:

- 3489 i. Grace Palmer, born in Charleston, MA; married Thomas Minor.

Generation No. 14

13312. John 1 Ames, born Abt. 1520.

Child of John 1 Ames is:

- 6656 i. John 2 Ames, born Abt. 1540 in Burton, Somerset, England; died 1583 in Burton, Somerset, England; married (2) Margery Chrome Sep 25, 1559 in Bruton, Somerset, England.

13368. [Sir Knight] Anthony Cooke, born Abt. 1500 in Essex, England; died Jun 11, 1576. He married **13369. Anne Fitz William** Abt. 1523 in of Essex, Eng..

13369. Anne Fitz William, born 1504.

More About [Sir Knight] Anthony Cooke:

Baptism (LDS): Jul 09, 1928

Endowment (LDS): Oct 11, 1928

More About Anne Fitz William:

Ancestral File Number: 9G53-D8

Children of Anthony Cooke and Anne William are:

- i. [Baronessburghle Mildred Cooke, born Aug 24, 1524 in of Gidea Hall, In London, Romford, England; died Apr 05, 1589 in Burghley House, Strand Midsx.

More About [Baronessburghle Mildred Cooke:

Ancestral File Number: 9G53-FF

Baptism (LDS): Jul 09, 1928

Burial: Apr 21, 1589, At Burghley Hous

Endowment (LDS): Apr 03, 1929

- ii. Katherine Cooke, born Abt. 1530 in ,Gidea Hall, Essex, England; died Bef. 1590.

More About Katherine Cooke:

Ancestral File Number: H0HM-LR

Baptism (LDS): Mar 20, 1928

Endowment (LDS): Apr 27, 1928

Sealed to parents (LDS): DNS

- iii. Cook, born 1531 in ,Gidea Hall, Essex, England; died Oct 03, 1576 in ,Gobrons, Essex, England.

More About Cook:

Ancestral File Number: 8J4H-ZT

Baptism (LDS): Jul 09, 1928

Endowment (LDS): Oct 11, 1928

Sealed to parents (LDS): DNS

- iv. Ann Cooke, born 1533 in ,Gidea Hall, Essex, England.

More About Ann Cooke:

Ancestral File Number: H0HM-MX

Baptism (LDS): Mar 20, 1928

Endowment (LDS): Apr 27, 1928

Sealed to parents (LDS): DNS

- v. Anthony Cooke, born 1535 in ,Gidea Hall, Essex, England.

More About Anthony Cooke:

Ancestral File Number: H0HM-N4

Baptism (LDS): Mar 05, 1949

Endowment (LDS): Mar 16, 1950

Sealed to parents (LDS): DNS

- vi. William Cooke, born 1537 in ,Gidea Hall, Essex, England.

More About William Cooke:

Ancestral File Number: H0HM-P9

Baptism (LDS): Jul 09, 1928

Endowment (LDS): Oct 11, 1928

Sealed to parents (LDS): DNS

MILLER Family Tree

- 6684 vii. Edward Cooke, born 1539 in ,Gidea Hall, Essex, England; married Alice Caunton 1581 in Gides Hall, Essex, England.
viii. Margaret Cooke, born 1541 in ,Gidea Hall, Essex, England.

More About Margaret Cooke:
Ancestral File Number: H0HM-RM
Baptism (LDS): Mar 05, 1949
Endowment (LDS): Mar 30, 1949
Sealed to parents (LDS): DNS

- ix. Elizabeth Cook, born Abt. 1554 in ,Gidea Hall, Essex, England; died Aft. Apr 23, 1606.

Notes for Elizabeth Cook:
!FHL Ancestral File

More About Elizabeth Cook:
Ancestral File Number: 9FV4-H1
Baptism (LDS): Mar 20, 1928
Burial: Jun 02, 1606, -, Bisham, Berkshire, England
Endowment (LDS): May 02, 1928

13370. Richard Caunton²⁵, born 1522 in England²⁵; died 1548 in Gides Hall, Essex, England²⁵. He married **13371. Ms Jennie Caunton**.

13371. Ms Jennie Caunton²⁵, born 1530 in England²⁵; died 1554 in Gides Hall, Essex, England²⁵.

Child of Richard Caunton and Ms Caunton is:

- 6685 i. Alice Caunton, born 1548; died 1617 in Gides Hall, Momford, England; married Edward Cooke 1581 in Gides Hall, Essex, England.

Endnotes

1. dd, Ancestry.com. One World Tree (sm) [database online]. Provo, UT: MyFamily.com, Inc.
2. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 232 individual 171 v.
3. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 167, ind 75 i\page 231 ind 171, He settled in Camillus, NY, engaged in the mercantile business, moving to Syracuse, and, in 1833, to Wadsworth, OH.After his death his family moved to Michigan.
4. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 119 inv 23 iv\page 166 ind 75, served in the 1st company, 7th regiment, Connecticut Militia, Revolutionary War.
5. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 166, spouse of ind 75.
6. dd.
7. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee).
8. dd.
9. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 92, indiv 8, ix.
10. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 99, spouse of individual 8.
11. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 89, indivual iii, decendent of individual 1, also on page 90, #2.
12. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 90, second wife of individual 2.
13. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 99, father of spouse of individual 8.
14. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*,

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- (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 99, mother of spouse of individual 8.
15. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 89, individual number 1.
 16. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 89 individual 1 (spouse).
 17. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 90, father of second wife of individual 2.
 18. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 90, mother of second wife of individual 2.
 19. dd.
 20. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 12, Chapter on Anthony, The first reference to Anthony Pardee is his marriage entered in the parish registry.
 21. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), pg 12, spouse of Anthony Pardee.
 22. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), page 42, recent discoveries, Mr Holworthy of England discovered the records in the parish records of Uffculme, Devon, England, the same four persons baptisms as appear in the Pitminster records.
 23. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), pg 45, marriage records at Pitminster.
 24. Donald Lineas Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy, Donald L Jacobus, New Haven Colony Historical Socitey, 1927*, (financed by a grant from the estate of William Scranton Pardee), pg 45, mariage records of Pitminster.
 25. dd.