

Daniel Cooley b. 2 May 1651 d. 9 Feb 1726/27
Elizabeth Wolcott b. 19 Aug 1662 d. Abt. 1707

Written by Daniel Berton Cooley 11th generation New England Cooleys

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The Cooley antecedents of the 11th generation author, Daniel Berton Cooley b. 1939 are: Clifford Coyne¹⁰, Robert Berton⁹, Robert Reed⁸, Andrew⁷, Noah⁶, Benjamin⁵, Benjamin⁴, Benjamin³, Daniel², and Ensign Benjamin¹.

Daniel Cooley born 1651 and Elisabeth Wolcott born 1662

Daniell² Cooley (Benjamin¹) was born 2 May 1651 OS (3rd month of 1651)¹ in Springfield Plantation² then a part of Massachusetts Bay Colony's (MBC) so-called Western Country known as Non-County Area 1.³ He was the 4th child and 3rd son of immigrant Ensign Benjamin¹ Cooley and his wife, Sarah (surname unknown).

Daniel was married twice: First to Elisabeth Wolcott of the preeminent Connecticut Colony families of Wolcott and Pitkin and secondly to Lydia Dumbleton.

He spent his entire life in Springfield and was the only Cooley in the first seven generations of this line who did not pioneer new lands away from Springfield. While Daniel, his father, and his brothers were early settlers of the eastern ridge of the long meddowe, south of Springfield proper, it was technically a "precinct" of Springfield.⁴ Daniel died 9 Feb 1726/27⁵ in Springfield, Hampshire County⁶, PMB (Province of Massachusetts Bay).⁷

Daniel Cooley and Elizabeth Wolcott

Daniel (aged 29) and Elizabeth (aged 18) were married 8 Dec 1680 in Springfield, Hampshire County, MBC).⁸ Elizabeth Wolcott was b. 19 Aug 1662 in Windsor, Connecticut Colony⁹ and d. 31 Jan 1706/07 in Springfield, Hampshire County, PMB aged 45.5 years).¹⁰

Daniel and Elizabeth's Children

Although not approaching the great achievements of the Wolcott family of Windsor, one could say the pairing of Daniel Cooley and Elizabeth Wolcott did produce some quite notable offspring. Eldest child Benjamin³ Cooley was one of the original 80 founders of Brimfield Mass. Daniel Jr. and William dealt in land transactions in Endfield (later Enfield Conn.), the land immediately south of Springfield's long meddowe. Daniel Jr. was married to Jemima Clark whose father Daniel Clark descended in direct line from King Edward I of England and was a founder of Windsor, Conn. Simon Cooley was one of the original 40 founders of Sunderland Mass. John and Thomas remained in Springfield.

- i. **Benjamin³**, b. 28 Oct 1681 in Springfield Mass and d. abt 1745 in probably Greenwich Mass. He m. Margaret Bliss 30 Jan 1701/2; she was b. 22 Nov 1683 in Springfield MBC and d. 16 Jun 1744 in Brimfield MBC.¹¹
- ii. **Daniel Jr.**, b. 23 Mar 1683/4 (17 months after Benjamin³) in Springfield Mass and d. abt 1773. He m(1) Jemima Clark 7 Nov 1710 in Enfield, Conn. (Connecticut Colony); she was b. in probably Simsbury Conn. and d. 29 Oct 1731 in Springfield PMB. He m(2) Rebecca Truman 8 Aug 1745 in Westfield Conn., no issue.¹² Jemima was a sister of Elizabeth Clark who was married to William Cooley.
- iii. **Simon**, b. 6 Mar 1686/7 (35 months after Daniel Jr.) in Springfield Mass and d. 21 Sep 1746 in Sunderland Mass. He m(1) Elizabeth Gunn 4 May 1709 in Springfield, Mass; she was b. 8 Nov 1689 in probably Springfield and d. 14 Feb 1743/4 in Sunderland Mass. He m(2) Jerusha Dickinson 25 Oct 1744 in Sunderland, Mass; she was b. 20 Mar 1693 in Hatfield Mass and d. in same place about 1782.¹³
- iv. **John**, b. 23 Feb 1688/9 (23.6 months after Simon) in Springfield, Mass. and d. there 10 Apr 1761. He m. Mercy Gunn 28 May 1713 in Springfield, Mass; she was b. in probably Springfield, Mass. and d. 27 Dec 1758 in Springfield.¹⁴
- v. **Thomas**, b. 23 Jun 1693 (64 months after John) in Springfield, Mass and d. same place 13 Nov 1719 of the "Kings Boil" (A Biblical reference to a carbuncle or, possibly worse than that, a tumor of the skin; the treatment: a lump of figs) He m. 3 Dec 1715 Rebecca Elmer in probably PMB.¹⁵
- vi. **Elizabeth**, b. 23 Jul 1696 (37 months after Thomas) in Springfield, Mass and d. 8 Apr 1781 in Bolton, Conn; she m. Joshua Field 15 Dec 1719, in Springfield; he was b. 9 Apr 1695 in Hatfield, Mass and d. 11 Jan 1783 in Somers, Conn.¹⁶
- vii. **William**, b. 12 Aug 1698 (25 months after Elizabeth) in Springfield Mass, d. 10 Mar 1775 in Bolton, Conn; he m. Elizabeth Clark 11 Apr 1727 in Enfield, Conn; she was b. abt 1702, d. 12 Feb 1772 in Bolton, Conn. Elizabeth was a sister of Jemima Clark who was married to Daniel Jr. Cooley.¹⁷

Elizabeth Wolcott died 3 Jan 1706/07 aged only 44 years.¹⁸ At that time their children were aged as follows: Benjamin³, 24; Daniel Jr, 22; John 18; Thomas, 13; Elizabeth Jr, 9½; and William, 7. In colonial times, if a man lost his spouse early in the marriage and the children were still young, he felt an pressing need to re-marry so his children could be properly cared for.

On 27 May 1709 "Daniel Cooly Widower doth enter his Intention of marriage with Lydia [Dumbleton] Burt, Widow both persons of the Town of Springfield. & their publishm was Posted may. 28. 1709". Then, same document, "Daniel Cooly & Lydia Burt abouesⁱ were joined in mariage June 17 1709".¹⁹

Daniel and Lydia Dumbleton

Daniel's second wife, Lydia Dumbleton, was born about 1661²⁰ in Springfield, Hampshire County, MBC to John Dumbleton and Mercy Marshfield Jr. She was married first to Jonathan Burt on 8 Dec 1681²¹ (just one year after Daniel and Elizabeth Wolcott were wed). Jonathan Burt was born 12 Sep 1654 in Springfield and died 19 Jun 1794 in Springfield.²² She was married secondly to Daniel Cooley on 17 Jun 1709²³. Daniel and Lydia had no issue. She died about 1739.²⁴

Daniel Active in Springfield

Active participation in the governance of a New England towne or plantation was required of all able-bodied male members aged 18 years and older. Thus, Daniel Cooley, following in the footsteps of his father, played an important role in the growth of Springfield during the late 17th and early 18th centuries. For instance, he served as a selectman in the period 1694-95.

As well as being a selectman, he assumed many other duties amongst which were: fence builder, constable, member of a committee to prevent the secession of that part of Springfield west of the Connecticut River, fence viewer, landowner in the lower part of the long meddowe just north of present Enfield, land owner on the east ridge overlooking the long meddowe, a tithing man, and a haywardⁱⁱ.

In addition to the above, Daniel was landowner in the triangle of land called Pacowseeke (now Pecousic) after the brook of the same name.²⁵ At the time it was the hilly northerly part of the long meddowe bordering his eldest brother Obadiah Cooley's land on the south. Using current geographical designations, it was situated in the westerly part of Forest Park immediately north of Longmeadow (see Fig. 1). Later, Daniel was a co-owner of a corn mill on Pacowseeke Brook where it emptied into the Connecticut River.

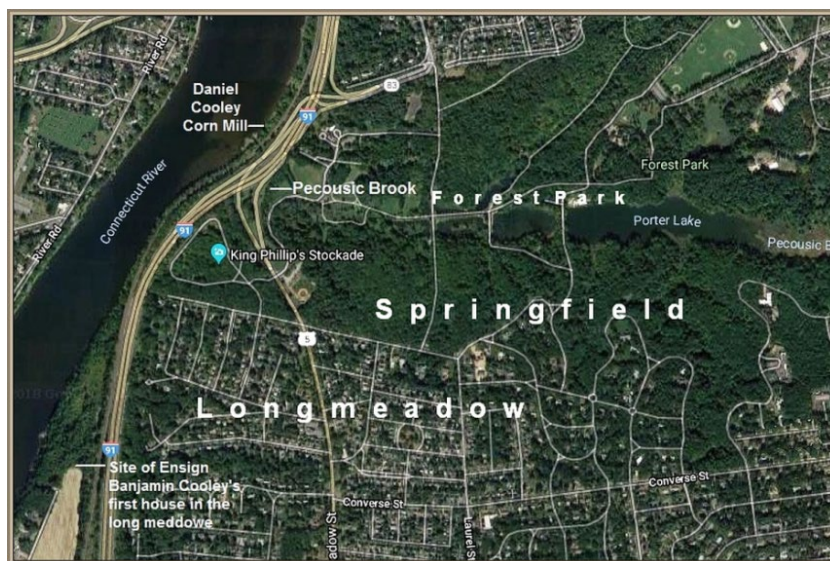


Fig. 1 Location of Pacowseeke (Pecousic) Brook

ⁱ According to A Concise Dictionary of Middle English *aboue* comes from adverb or preposition *A-bouen* meaning above or from Old English the adverb *ābufan*. In this context it probably means "above-named".

ⁱⁱ A hayward was an officer who was appointed to guard hedges, and to keep cattle from breaking or cropping them, and whose further duty it was to impound animals found running at large, a rather similar definition for fence viewer.

Daniel was one of several long meddowe residents to sign a petition in 1702/3 requesting permission to remove to the higher ground because of "dreadful flooding" of the meddowe lowlands along the Connecticut River. (The petition is covered in more detail below).

In the ensuing years Daniel acquired and sold land on the high ridge east of the long meddowe as did his brothers Eliakim, Simon, Thomas, Benjamin Jr, Joseph, and his son, Daniel Jr. Presently, their land holdings would be centered on Longmeadow Blvd or Highway 5 (then called Main Street). Enigmatically, Daniel could own land east on the ridge but he was not able to improve that land without approval of the Magistrate (then John Pynchon son of Agawam/Springfield founder, William Pynchon).

Springfield line	CONNECTICUT RIVER.	MEADOW.	SIDE HILL.	1703. Joseph Cooley, Sen.	NORTH SECTION OF MAIN STREET. 20 RODS WIDE.	1708. Thomas Colton.
				Eliakim Cooley.		Abel Curtis.
				Road Highway.		Highway to Woods.
				Unknown.		1705. Nathaniel Burt, Jr.
				Thomas Cooley.		1704. Obadiah Miller.
				Benjamin Cooley.		1702. Increase Sikes.
				Jonathan Cooley.		Field Highway.
				Joseph Cooley.		1705. Samuel Cooley.
				Daniel Cooley. 1703.		Jonathan Cooley.
				Joseph Cooley. 1714.		1705. Daniel Cooley.
				Thomas Bliss. 1703.		1705. John Cooley.
				Joseph Bliss. 1703.		1708. Geo. Colton.
				Eliakim Cooley.		Benjamin Cooley, sd.
				Emerson Highway.		1707. Basil Steele.
				1703. Samuel Stebbins.		1707. Simon Cooley.
				Samuel Stebbins.		S. Bliss Highway.
				Thomas Bliss, sd.		1707. Joseph Cooley, sd.
				Elv. Highway.		Thomas Cooley.
				Nathaniel Burt.		1707. Nathaniel Bliss, Jr.
				Samuel Bliss, sd.		1707. Dan'l Cooley, Jr.
Samuel Stebbins. 1703.	1703. Jonathan Ely.					
Jonathan Burt. 1703.	1703. Nathaniel Burt.					
George Colton. 1703.	Highway.					
Booth Highway.	Burying-Ground. Highway.					
Thomas Halle.	1703. Benjamin Cooley.					
Samuel Colton.	1703. John Ely.					
Thomas Colton, Jr.	1703. Samuel Bliss, 1st.					
Highway.	1703. Jonathan Burt.					
Samuel Keep.	1707. Nathaniel Bliss.					
John Colton.	1703. John Atchenson.					
Nathaniel Burt.	1703. Thomas Halle.					
	1707. Samuel Colton.					
	MILL Highway.					
	1703. Samuel Bliss, sd.					
	1703. Samuel Bliss, sd.					
	1703. Samuel Keep.					
	Highway (Green Street.)					
	1703. John Colton.					
	1703. Thomas Colton.					
Enfield line						

Chart from the Proceedings at the Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the Town of Longmeadow, October 17th, 1883

Fig 2. Landowners on the ridge east of the long meddowe, early 18th century

Husbandman or Yeoman

The *Cooley Genealogy*, page 445 states "[Daniel's] occupation was that of a husbandman", an old English term that referred to the social status of a person engaged in agriculture.²⁶ However, being labeled a husbandman would have meant Daniel was of lower social status than his father, Ensign Benjamin Cooley, who was a craftsman or possibly a yeoman even though he was addressed as "Goodman".²⁷

Daniel was heavily engaged in land transactions, owning many acres of land in Springfield. It appears from the 17th century English definitionsⁱⁱⁱ of husbandman and yeoman that Daniel indeed belonged to the yeoman class and would not have been of a lower social class than his father.

King Philip's War, 1675-78

The first widespread war between the colonists and Native Americans began in 1675 and lasted 14 months. The war was named for Metacomet, the Wampanoag chief who adopted the name Philip because of the friendly relations between his father Massasoit and the Mayflower Pilgrims.

King Philip's War — also known as the First Indian War, the Great Narragansett War or Metacom's Rebellion — took place in southern New England from 1675 to 1676. It was the Native Americans' last-ditch effort to avoid recognizing English authority and stop English settlement on their native lands. The war is named after the Wampanoag chief Metacom, later known as Philip or King Philip, who led the fourteen-month bloody rebellion.

While the major Cooley player in King Philip's war in the upper Connecticut River area was Daniel's father, Ensign Benjamin Cooley, Daniel was aged 24 and was quite likely called to duty during that disastrous conflict. Yet, the elder Cooley (aged 60 in 1675) is the only Cooley listed in several compilations of Massachusetts militia members in the 1670s. He received his assignment as an ensign in the Hampshire Regiment led by Maj John Pynchon.²⁸

Several New England plantations were burned by the Native Americans but one of the hardest hit was Springfield, the central part of which was burned to the ground, an incident that became known as "The Sack of Springfield"²⁹. Ensign Benjamin Cooley's original house on Main Street--sold to Richard Sikes prior to 1675--was one of the dwellings that was a total loss.

What is less clear is just how the residents of the long meddowe, three or four miles south of Springfield proper, were involved in the actual conflict.³⁰ Ensign Benjamin Cooley had built a new house in the upper part of the long meddowe along Cooley Brook and Daniel, and two or three his brothers, also resided in the meddowe. The eldest son, Obadiah, who did own land in the meddowe, remained in Springfield proper and his house was burned to the ground also.

While the towne was under siege, residents of Springfield proper took refuge in Miles Morgan's garrison house and other garrison houses, it is likely that families of the meddowe were not in as grave danger as were their compatriots further north. Nonetheless, Simsbury, Connecticut Colony, a towne founded by Elizabeth Wolcott's father, Simon Wolcott, and just 26 miles southeast of the long meddowe was also sacked and burned to the ground during the conflict.

All in all, the effects of the war, on both the colonists and the natives, were disastrous. By the end of the war, more than 600 colonists had died, around 1,200 homes had been burned and around 12 out of 90 new settlements were destroyed while an estimated 2,000 Native Americans were killed, another 3,000 had died of sickness and starvation, around 1,000 were captured and sold into slavery, and an estimated 2,000 fled to join the Iroquois in the west or the Abenaki in the north. The wide scale destruction caused such devastating financial losses the English expansion in the region completely stopped for 50 years.

ⁱⁱⁱ In studying many family histories I have found that in New England anyone engaged in agriculture was termed a "husbandman" apparently having been generalized from the English senses of the word to simply mean a farmer without regard to his social status.

Massachusetts Bay Colony Oaths

Oath of 1678

At the Second Session of the General Court held at Boston October 2, 1678:

Whereas it hath pleased his most excellent Majestie our Gracious King by his Letters Apr. 27 1678 to signify his Royal Pleasure that the Authority of this his Colony of Massachusetts in New England do give forth orders that the Oath of Allegiance as it is by Law established within his Kingdome of England be administered to & taken by his subjects within this Colony who are of years to take an oath... Accordingly Major John Pynchon did order the Convening of and administered the Oath of Allegiance to the Inhabitants of the Townes hereafter expressed or enrolled.

Amongst those who took the Oath of 1678 were Cooleys: Obadiah, aged 32; Eliakim, 30; Daniel, 27; Benjamin, 22; and Joseph, 17.

Freeman Oath

The "Oath of a Freeman" was a loyalty pledge required of all new members of the Massachusetts Bay Company beginning in the 1631. Taking the oath, the applicant vowed to defend the Commonwealth and not to conspire to overthrow the government.^{iv} Freeman were admitted by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Initially, a male was not formally considered free when first entering into a colony, or just recently having become a member of one of the local churches; he was considered common. Such persons were never forced to work for another individual, per se, but their movements were carefully observed, and if they veered from the Puritan ideal, they were asked to leave the colony. There was an unstated probationary period, usually one to two years, that the prospective "freeman" needed to go through, and he was allowed his freedom if he did pass this probationary period of time. A Freeman was said to be free of all debt, owing nothing to anyone except God Himself. - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freeman_\(Colonial\)#Oath_of_a_freeman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freeman_(Colonial)#Oath_of_a_freeman)

In *List of Freeman, Massachusetts Bay Colony*³¹ the following Cooleys from Springfield are listed and the date admitted: Eliakim (b 1648), 19 Dec 1690; Daniel [Cooly] (b. 1651), 7 May 1684; Benjamin Jr (b. 1656), 19 Dec 1690; and Joseph (b. 1661), 19 Dec 1690. Obadiah Cooley, eldest son of Ensigh Benjamin¹ died 3 Sep 1690.

Towne Meetings

Daniel Cooley appears in town meeting records starting in 1679. In the paragraphs following, the entries are paraphrased with an accompanying explanation:

28 May 1679: Each man owning property bordering an unidentified brook "below" the meddowe should construct a fence each lying on one plane (in other words, not uphill or downhill). However, a waiver was given to Ephraim Colton and Daniel Cooley because they had been engaged to build a water fence at the lower end of the meddowe from the top of the bank down to the Connecticut River for the security of the field.^v The Springfield Selectmen further stipulated that the water fence be 30 rods "on the brooke", 15 rods apiece.

7 Feb 1687: At a town meeting Daniel Cooley (now a selectman) moved to obtain a grant of five acres to himself and his brother Benjamin Jr. to be added to their existing land on the north side of Pacowseeke. The

^{iv} A requirement for church membership was lifted in 1664 by John Winthrop

^v Currently there are four brooks that cross the long meddowe as follows from north to south: Cooley, Wheel Meadow, Long Meadow, and Raspberry; see Fig 4.

towne so granted the land. (Don't confuse Benjamin Jr., Daniel's brother and Ensign Benjamin's eldest son, with Benjamin³, Daniel's son, the 3rd Cooley in this line).³²

9 May 1692: "At a General Towne Meeting. Danll Cooley was chosen Constable & Sworn".³³ (He was chosen again in 1699-1700). See endnote for an explanation of "constable" in colonial times.³⁴

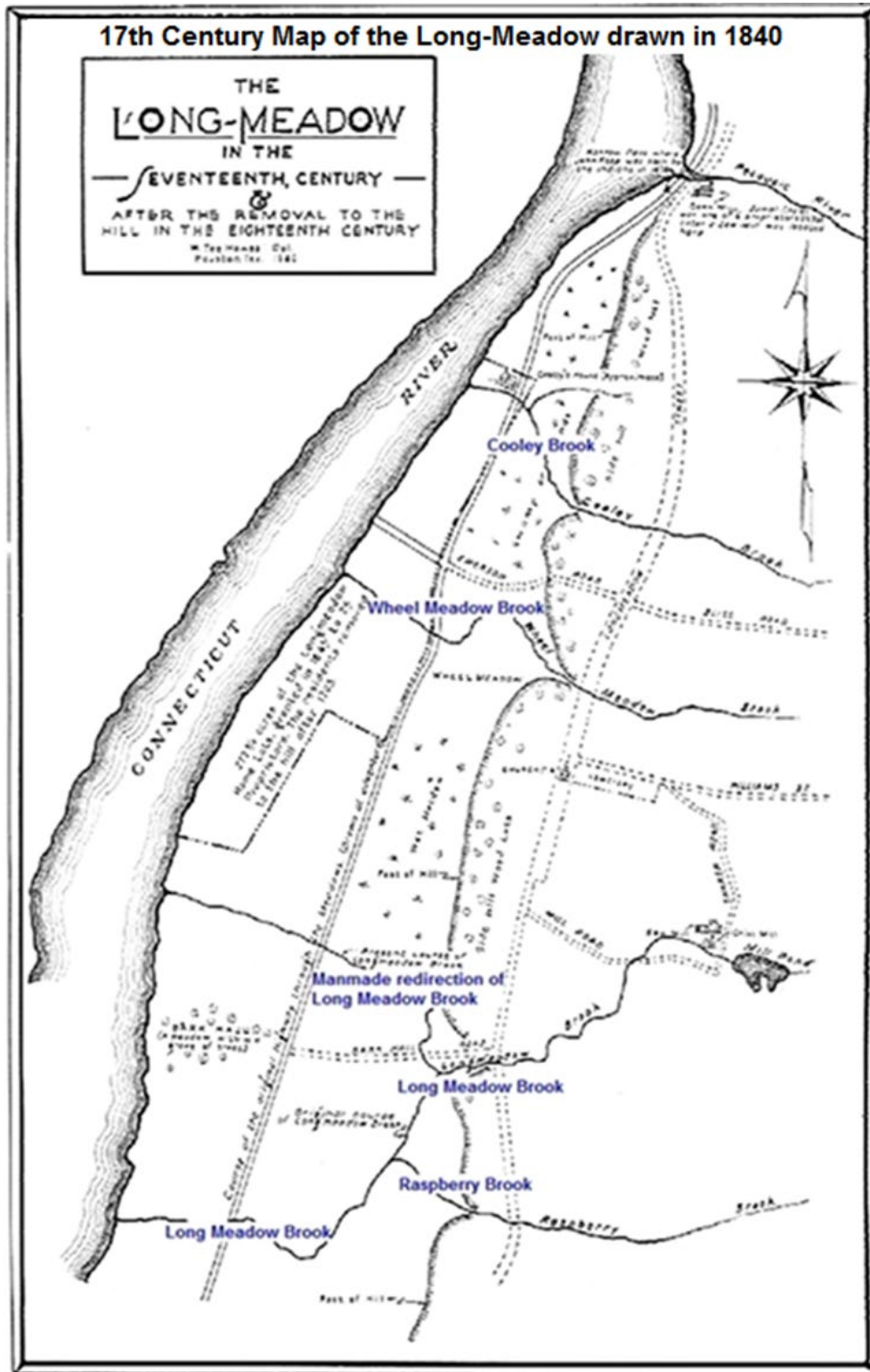


Fig 4. Map of 17th century long meddowe with four major east-west streams identified. Before Long Meadow Brook was re-routed it joined Raspberry Brook which could have been termed a tributary back then. Now it is Raspberry all the way to the river

26 Jul 1695: At a Towne Meeting, Jonathan Burt Sr., Henry Chapin, Daniel Cooley, Abel Wright Sr., Samuel Bliss Jr., and Nathaniel Bliss moved that the towne grant to them the stream at the foot bridge going to the long meddowe and the common land adjoining to set up a corn mill there and they "promise to grind for the sixteenth part of the bushel". The footbridge and corn mill are identified in Fig. 5. Also identified in that map is the original location of Ensign Benjamin¹ Cooley's house at the top of the long meddowe.

From the *Cooley Genealogy*, which refers to the writings of Henry Burt in his *History of Springfield*: "In 1693 application was made for the right to establish a saw mill on Longmeadow brook and the following year for one on Pecousic brook"?

As regards the saw mill on Longmeadow Brook (see Fig. 4), that brook joined the meddowe at Bark Haul Road then proceeded southwesterly until it met Raspberry Brook where the combined brooks proceeded west to the Connecticut River.

However, before 1700, Longmeadow Brook was diverted in a northerly direction at Bark Haul Road then westward in a manmade canal to the River. It is highly likely that the request of 1693 for a saw mill on Longmeadow Brook eventually was built on the newly-diverted brook where it entered the Connecticut River.

The application for a corn mill on the Pecousic requested by Daniel Cooley et al therefore occurred in 1694. These were applications only and it is unclear when actual construction occurred. Also, there is no further mention of the corn mill on Longmeadow Brook so that may not have ever been built.

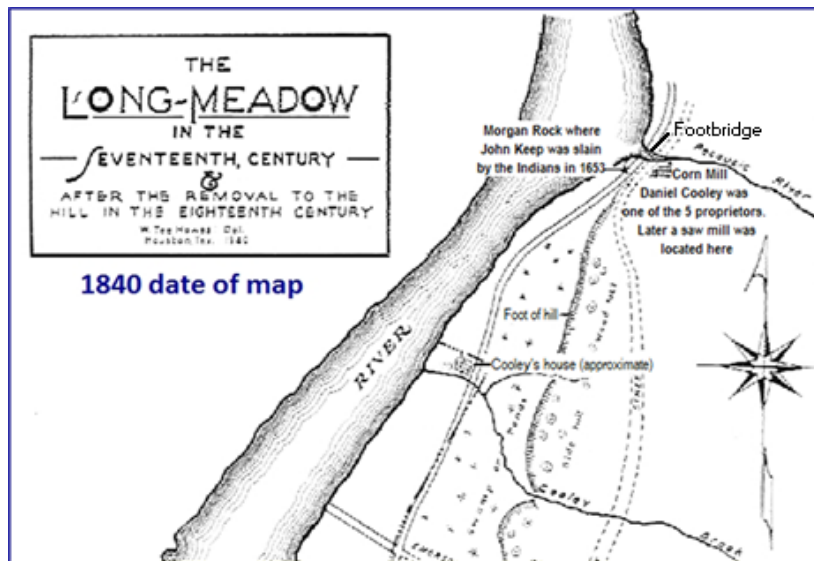


Fig 5. Location of the corn mill owned by a consortium including Daniel Cooley



Fig 6. Typical Grist Mill of the 17th Century³⁵

26 May 1696: At a towne meeting Daniel Cooley and others were chosen as a committee to specify the Towne of Springfield's objections to a petition drawn up by residents on the west side of the Connecticut River that requested a minister to be settled on that side. The objections were to be submitted to the MBC General Court in Boston. A better understanding of this problem may be learned by a brief examination of the history of Springfield west of the River (now known as West Springfield and Agawam).

Western Springfield Plantation

The area opposite present Springfield on the west side of the Connecticut River was settled by Massachusetts Bay Colony explorers John Cable and John Woodcock in 1635. The present Westfield River was named the Agawam River (or Woronoco according to the History of Springfield) after the name of the Native American tribe then occupying the area. This early Agawam River should not be confused with the present Agawam River in southeastern Massachusetts.

Several settlers joined Cable and Woodcock but in the aftermath of a great hurricane in 1635 most of them fled to higher ground on the east side of the river that soon became Springfield proper. Despite the hardship brought on by the weather, the west side of the river was good farmland so some families stayed on.

As Springfield (east) grew and became dominant, Magistrate William Pynchon still considered the settlements on the west side of the river to be a "precinct" of Springfield Plantation (as was the long meddowe). One of the early problems of the west side community was a provision by the Magistrate of a labor "tithe" requiring any able-bodied man (and his work animals) to labor up to six eight-hour days on local (east side) roads. Because the Connecticut River was too wide (about 427 meters or 1400 feet) to be bridged at the time, crossings had to be made by boat. Consequently, the required labor became a hardship for the men on the west side.

Not only were they required to work on the east side for the common cause, they had to maintain their own living by farming their land on the west side. Their harvested crops were taken to market requiring another crossing of the river to a landing place on the east side of the Connecticut River later called "Hay Place" (near present Town Common). The west side people were indeed overwhelmed by the dictatorial hand of William Pynchon.

For the early settlers of Springfield Plantation, attendance at both towne meetings and weekly Congregational church services (often both held in the towne meetinghouse) was mandatory and enforced with fines. West side residents were not exempt from these requirements so the need for numerous crossings of the river became a dreadful burden.

For several decades, west side residents requested accommodation from the Towne such as free ferry service across the river but they were continually turned down. Even arbitrators from Northampton and Hadley refused their requests.

By 1666 (31 years after the hurricane), west side residents had become vociferous about having to work on east side roads while the roads on the west side fell into neglect. After considerable dispute, it was determined that the men of the settlement would tend the roads on their own side of the river. The Towne of Springfield had made its first concession.

As is normal throughout human history, it takes a tragedy to push men into action. In March 1683, Reice Bedortha, his son John, John's wife Lydia, and their newborn child Mercy were crossing the Connecticut River on their way to church when their boat capsized and all were drown. The west side residents renewed their complaints and began to demand their own church meetinghouse. Thus, a petition to squelch the west side upstarts was born in May 1696 (13 years after the tragedy).

A committee, including Daniel Cooley, was requested to come up with persuasive objections to what today could be considered a movement of secessionists. Were the Springfield committee's objections persuasive? They were not! On 29 May 1697, the General Court in Boston approved a separate parish and meeting house for the approximately 200 residents. Additionally, a west side parish was created for Agawam.

Things moved veeery slowly back then. Almost 62 years elapsed between the great hurricane of 1635, when most of the west side residents fled to the east side, and the granting of their autonomy in 1697. Hardship and suffering could, indeed, last a long time in the 17th century.

8 Mar 1697/8: Daniel Cooley and John Burt Jr. were appointed 'fence viewers' for the long meddowe. In their new lands, New England farmers were confronted with boulders and stones left by retreating glaciers during the Ice Age. Using horses, they cleared their fields of the detritus which was then utilized to build stone walls along the edges of their fields, frequently at the property boundary. In Massachusetts Bay Colony the position of Fence Viewer was first established in 1693. The Fence Viewer administered fence laws by inspecting the walls for erosion, encroachment, and illegal modification. Upon the request of any citizen, the Fence Viewer would work to resolve disputes between neighbors, such as those arising from trespass by escaped livestock. In a few cases illegal "spite fences" were erected to annoy neighbors but the Fence Viewer had the power to order such fences changed or removed.³⁶



Fig. 7 Typical stone fence of 17th century New England³⁷

Amazingly, the Fence Viewer position still exists in New England but elsewhere the more modern terminology for such a position is usually "Code Enforcement Officer".³⁸

29 Jan 1699/1700: At a Town meeting Daniel Cooley was granted by the Plantation four or five acres at "Wachcog Brook"³⁹ near Endfield, grant to be executed August 1st 1699. Note that by the turn of the 18th century they were still referring to Springfield as a "plantation".

The petition requesting a grant of land to Daniel Cooley had been read in a towne meeting held 3 Feb 1697/98, almost two years earlier. It certainly took excessive deliberation to allow such an uncomplicated request to be approved; so long, in fact, it cannot be explained by slowness of communication unless the Magistrate had to consult with the General Court in Boston on such matters.⁴⁰

Petition for the establishment of future Brimfield

12 Feb 1700/01 – Several Springfield residents, including Daniel Cooley Sr, petitioned Lt Gov William Stoughton of the General Court to grant a tract east of Springfield so a plantation (future Brimfield) comprising 50 or 60 families could be established. Playing a very important role in founding the new town was Daniel's eldest son, Benjamin (not to be confused with Daniel's brother, Benjamin Jr). The land was so granted but it took several years.⁴¹

Long meddowe residents seek higher ground

Daniel Cooley's family and many others resided in the swampy regions of the long meddowe south of Springfield proper adjacent to the Connecticut River. Periodic flooding of the great river caused great hardship to those residents. Beginning in December 1699 Daniel and his brothers began acquiring land on the high ridge east of the meddowe. While they could purchase that land relatively easily, they had to petition the Towne Magistrate to actually reside make improvements on that land.

Here follow three such purchases:

10 Dec 1699 Daniel petitioned the Towne to grant him ten acres on the hill adjacent east to his present property; the 10 acres were granted 11 May 1700/01.

11 Mar 1700/01 – Daniel Cooley was granted by the Plantation 10 acres of land easterly of his house, a request that was propounded at a former town meeting 10 Dec 1699.

21 Nov 1701 - Benjamin Cooley Jr and Daniel Cooley, his brother, requested the Towne grant them 10 acres of land apiece "on the hill easterly of their house".

Periodic Connecticut River Flooding

Myth has it that a gigantic Connecticut River flood occurred in 1695 finally causing the long meddowe residents to take action and petition the Province of Massachusetts Bay General Court for relief. If this is so, why did eight years pass before they took action?

Linda Abrams of the Longmeadow Historical Society states: "for years the settlers had complained about the damage done to houses and crops by the overflowing Connecticut River. The 1695 flood was only one of many, and not even the worst". In fact, periodic floods brought in rich silt for the replenishment of farmland.⁴²

Mortimer Cooley in the *Cooley Genealogy* said: "Before the extermination of the beaver and the destruction of their dams on the upper waters, there may not have been any such floods that became more common later in 17th century...perhaps the older generations took such episodes in their stride, while the sons rebelled against repeated undoings, which doubtless increased in intensity with the years, as the natural conditions were altered".⁴³

With the younger generation becoming more proactive in this respect, a petition (Petition of 1702) to address their grievances was drafted and sent to the General Court. Impetus for the petition was "by reason of floods our lives be in great danger, our housing much damnified and many of our cattle have been lost".

The Petition of 1702

29 Jan 1702/3 – The petition *Address of the Inhabitants of Long meddowe in Springfield to the Towne* asked that they be allowed "to move out of the general feild, & build on the hil against Long meddow." The ridge above the long meddowe was a rise that roughly marked the eastern edge of the Connecticut River flood plain.

The petition was signed by 13 men including four sons of Ensign Benjamin Cooley: Eliakim, Daniel, Benjamin Jr, and Joseph. At this time Benjamin's 5th son, Obadiah, had died 3 Sep 1690 aged 45.⁴⁴

On 9 Mar 1703 "it was voted to give them liberty to build upon the hill eastward of said Long meadow". Thus the seeds were sown for a new settlement eventually to become the Town of Longmeadow (1783) in which the 1st and 2nd generation Cooleys played a major role.⁴⁵

After permission was granted to build on the east ridge, tunnels were dug to provide a system of protection, hiding, or escape from possible Native American threats. These early tunnels also served as constantly cool areas for food preservation, especially of cold weather crops like apples and squash. (Contrary to rumor, the tunnels were not utilized for the Underground Railroad of the 19th century).⁴⁶

13 Mar 1704/5 - At the Towne meeting Dannll Cooley & Sam Keep [and others] were chosen fence viewers and were also appointed hayward.⁴⁷

12 Mar 1705/6 – At a town meeting Daniel Cooley⁴⁸ [with others] was chosen a Tithingman.⁴⁹

12 Mar 1706/7 - At a general Town Meeting Danll Cooley was granted "eight or ten acres" of land adjoining his land at Pacowseek on its south side "for conveniency of fencing" (Daniel had requested this grant at a town meeting of 25 Dec 1705, about a year and two months earlier).

By 1707 it appears that all had been settled concerning residents of the long meddowe: they had moved to higher ground and improvements were well underway. Yet, here we have Daniel Cooley adding to his land that he obtained in 1687 for a corn mill. He was to fence the area and may well have intended to farm the flatter land north of present Forest Park at some time in the future.

26 Nov 1713 - At a lawful town meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the Towne of Springfield it was voted to raise £40 in Towne pay for Mr. John Sherman for his keeping (teaching) school (presumably in Springfield proper) and £3 10 for Danell Cooly's daughter's keeping school (Elizabeth in Chicopee).

Elizabeth Cooley was the 7th child of Daniel Cooley and Elizabeth Wolcott, born 23 July 1696. From the *Cooley Genealogy*: "She was a school teacher for at least one year, teaching in that section of Springfield that became Chicopee. In *Annals of Chicopee Street*, page 12 it is said "The first mention of a school...is in 1713 when the munificent (very generous) sum of ten shillings is paid by the town to 'Daniel Cooley's daughter for keeping school'. Elizabeth was 17 in 1713, some six years before she was married to Joshua Field).

Henry Burt said in his *The First Century of Springfield*⁵⁰ that schools in Springfield were in operation since 1641 but as it expanded into the northern reaches above Springfield (later Chicopee) children in that area had great difficulty in traveling to and from the schools in Springfield. Implied, then, is a remedy that involved setting up a school in Chicopee in 1713.

2 Nov 1716 – At a towne meeting it was voted to "pay Danil Cooley 20 shillings for his bull". In 1716 Daniel Sr. was aged about 65 and Daniel Jr. about 32 so the bull owner could have been either.

This entry in 1716 is the last of the towne meetings in which Danell Cooley's name was mentioned. However, he was still active in land transactions after this date as can be seen in the table on the next page.

Burial Sites

The burial locations of Daniel Cooley (d. 1726/7), Elizabeth Wolcott (d. 1706/7), and Lydia Dumbleton (d. 1739) are unknown. It is quite likely Elizabeth and Daniel were buried in the "Old Burying Yard" behind the 1645 Old Church meetinghouse at the foot of Elm Street. All the bodies were disinterred in 1848, due to the Springfield-Hartford Railroad coming through, and were moved to Peabody (now Springfield) Cemetery (Fig 8) near present Pine Street.⁵¹



Fig 8 View of the 1848 mass burial site along the north side of Springfield Cemetery (Pine St side)

Other burial site possibility

Since Daniel built a house on the easterly ridge of the long meadow (present Longmeadow) it is possible he and Lydia were buried in the first cemetery there. The first Longmeadow Parish meetinghouse was built in 1714 and the Longmeadow Olde Burying Yard was laid out in 1718 (first burial, Experience Hale 1719). However, while there are many Cooleys in the Longmeadow Cemetery including Daniel's nephew Eliakim Cooley Jr (d. 1758), gravestones for Daniel and Lydia are not found there. In fact, no burials for that generation are found in Longmeadow Cemetery.

Daniel Cooley Deeds

The following table is a condensed version of pages 451 to 455 in the Cooley Genealogy: Deeds of Daniel Cooley from Deeds in Hampden County Registry. Further details can be found on those pages.

Date	CG page* Seller(s)	Buyer(s)	Size	Location	description	North side	East side	South side	West side
22 Apr 1678 and 17 Dec 1679	451 Ely, S & M	Cooley, D & O	4 A	Long meadowe	10 r wide, 67 r from Conn R back side of the long meadowe	W Bliss A Edwards G Colton		J Taylor G Colton	
21 May 1688		Cooley, D & B Jr	5A	Pacowseeke	67 r long Rear of above entry Once George Colton's land	B Parsons B Parsons J Keep		"the brook" "brook" J Keep	
24 Mar 1698/9	451	Cooley, D & E Terry, T	6½ A	Chickuppl	Petition 7 Feb 1687, north of existing land they own Bordering on Henry Chapin's property				
31 Dec 1701 and 25 Feb 1717/18		Cooley, D Terry, T	24 A	Springfield					
20 Feb 1706/7	452	Cooley, D Wright, H	3 A 25 A	Springfield	North side of the Chicopee R				
23 May 1710	452	Cooley, D Cooley B, son	50 A 2 A 10 A 6 A	Springfield Springfield Long meadowe Springfield	Half of what father bought of Josias Chapin Half of what father bought of Josias Chapin Pecousic Brook	J & J Cooley Sikes	Jon Cooley Own land Commons	Conn R Commons	
23 May 1710	452	Cooley, Benj Jr Cooley, D	18 A	Enfield	Several parcels, tenement, houw barn, home, miscellaneous pieces of land				
5 Sep 1711 p453	453	Cooley, D Taylor, T	10 A	Suffield	Obtained by his father for committeship				
11 Aug 1713	453	Cooley, Danil Cooley, Simon	?	Long Meddowe					
11 Aug 1713	453	Cooley, Danil Cooley, John	?	Long Meddowe					
22 Mar 1714/5	453	Cooley, Danil Cooley, John	25	Long Meddowe					
21 Dec 1719	453-4	Cooley, Danil Cooley, Reuben	4½	Long meadowe					
13 Aug 1721	454	Cooley, Canil Cooley, William	?	Long meadowe hill					
5 Aug 1723	454	Cooley, Daniel Cooley, William	?	Long meadowe					

Fig 9. Daniel Cooley Deeds 1678 - 1723

Confusion in the settlement of Daniel Cooley Sr's estate

Daniel Cooley prepared and signed a will on 6 Jun 1726. From *Abstract of the Will of Daniel Cooley* found on pages 454-456 in the *Cooley Genealogy* the following bequests were made:

To sons Benjamin and Simon

Upper lots and grants on the east side of the Great River

To son Daniel

"All and the whole of my right in the outward commons on the west side of said Great River in said town"

"One-third part of the fruit of my orchard for the space of five years"
(orchard location not specified)

To son John

"Half of swamp pasture"

"One half of orchard"

One half of land on Pecowsick Brook

One half of meadow on Watchogg Brook

All of the remainder of Daniel's home lot of which he did not dispose

"All my rights of land in Gilbert Plain"

"One-half of my lot or grant in the Outward commons on the east side"

"One-half of the middle lots in the Outward Commons"

To son William

The other half of the lots given to John; William will have to pay John £80

To son Simon

£10

To grandson Reuben (son of Thomas Cooley, deceased)

10 shillings

To daughter Elizabeth

£80 paid to her out of the movables

Daniel Cooley Sr died 9 Feb 1727. An inventory of his estate was conducted on 17 May 1727 with total estate assets determined to be £828-5-11 of which £64-16-3 was debt owed.

In Probate Court records of 17 May 1727 apparently clarifying an item found in the inventory of the estate but not mentioned in Daniel Cooley Sr's will, a gift of Pecoseek land was given to Benjamin Jr and the court added "likewise to Simon, William, John."⁵²

On 19 May 1727 and again on 6 Jun 1727 sons John, William and Daniel Jr were appointed executors of Daniel Sr's estate. They all provided bonds to the court.

Daniel Jr receives his due

On 25 Apr 1728 Judge of Probate Sam Partridge declared the estate settled but within his Settlement of Estate was a curious surprise as noted in the *Cooley Genealogy*: "Omission of Daniel Cooley II (Jr.) in land distributions".

Even though Daniel Sr's will stated Daniel Jr was to receive Daniel Sr's "right" in the outward commons on the west side of the Connecticut River and to receive one-third of his orchard the Judge noted that "Daniel Cooley Jr...received nothing".

Because of this "omission" the sympathetic judge decreed that "the said Daniel Cooley shall have all the four pieces of land amounting to £22...that being all that is left of the estate...that was given away by deed of gift".

Here follows the exact language of the settlement:

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE

A settlement of the total of the Estate of Daniel Cooley, late of Springfield, Sr., deceased.⁵³

WHEREAS the sum total of all the inventory of the estate amounts to the Sum of £825-5-11, including what is given to each child by deed of gift, and there being six sons, viz., Benjamin, Daniel, Simon, John, Thomas, (heirs of) William, and one daughter Elizabeth Field, and whereas sons of deceased Daniel Cooley did by deed of gift give considerable lands to all his sons save Daniel Jr., and to him he gave nothing, and likewise by deed he, said deceased, did give all his moveable goods unto his said sons John and William they paying a legacy of eighty pounds to their sister Elizabeth Field and all debts the deceased owed, and there being but four pieces of land not disposed of; viz., Gilbert's plain, 4 pounds; Little Watchoage, 4 pounds in the outward commons on the west side of River, 7 pounds; being in the whole £22, and whereas, all the children have received by advancement of the intestate in his life time more than their each one's rateable part out of the said Daniel Conley, saving Daniel Cooley Jr. who has received nothing, I therefore order and decree that the said Daniel Cooley shall have all the four pieces of land amounting to twenty two pounds and that being all that is left of the estate besides what is given away by deed of gift as aforesaid, etc. etc. Apr. 25, 1728—Samll Partridge, Judge of Probate, County Hampshire.

The Wolcott-Pitkin Families of Windsor, Connecticut Colony

Elizabeth Wolcott was born 19 Aug 1662 in Windsor, Connecticut Colony.⁵⁴ She was the daughter of Simon Wolcott and Martha Pitkin and was of the 3rd generation of the prestigious Wolcott family in the New England Colonies. Her youngest brother, Roger Wolcott, was Colonial Governor of the Connecticut Colony from 1751 to 1754. Her nephew, Oliver Wolcott, was also a governor and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.⁵⁵

Her father, Simon Wolcott, was one of the original founders of Simsbury, Connecticut Colony. It has been suggested but is not definite that the new town was named after him.

Her grandfather, Henry Wolcott, and a small group of men from England have the distinction of founding two settlements in New England named Dorchester; one in Massachusetts Bay Colony and one in the Connecticut Colony. However, the settlement in Connecticut didn't last long and was renamed Windsor while the Dorchester in Massachusetts was eventually absorbed into Boston to become a neighborhood of that city.

The English ancestry of this Wolcott line goes back to John Woolcott-I of Tolland, Somersetshire, England. His will there was dated 9 Feb 1571, proved 11 April 1572, and mentioned the children John-II (b. 1582, bap 20 Dec 1584), Alice, and Mary, his wife Agnes, and brothers Henry and Roger Woolcott. The will of John Wolcott-II, yeoman of Tolland dated 10 Nov 1623 mentions several children, among them, his two eldest sons, Christopher and Henry. Henry was the progenitor of the New England Wolcott line.⁵⁶

Henry Wolcott

Henry Wolcott Sr, second son of John Woolcott-II, was baptized in Lydeard St Lawrence, Somersetshire on 6 Dec 1578⁵⁷, d. 30 May 1655.⁵⁸ On 19 Jan 1606 he was married to Elizabeth Saunders, bap 20 Dec 1584, daughter of Thomas Saunders of Lydeard, St Lawrence.

Children

- i. John, bap Oct.1607; d.s.p (died without issue) previous to the date of his father's will in 1655. He was living in England in 1631, apparently never immigrating to New England. Family records make no mention of him.
- ii. Henry Jr, b. 21 Jan 1610/11; d. 12 Jul 1680; m. 18 Nov 1641 Sarah Newberry; had issue.
- iii. Christopher, b. abt 1615; d.s.p. 7 Sept 1662. He immigrated to America with his parents and two older brothers in 1630. The family homestead in Windsor was bequeathed to him by his father. By his nuncupative (oral) will, his estate was divided amongst his brothers and sisters, Henry receiving the largest share.
- iv. George, b. abt 1618; d. 11 Feb 1662; m. Elizabeth Treat; had issue.
- v. Anna, b. abt 1620; d. abt 1701; m. 16 Oct 1646, Matthew Griswold, of Windsor. She came to New England with her sister and youngest brother after the family became settled.
- vi. Mary, b. abt 1622; d. 16 Sep 1689; m. 25 Jun 1646, Job Drake of Windsor. She and her husband died the same day.
- vii. Simon, b 11 Sep 1624; d. 30 May 1687; m(1) 19 Mar 1657 Joanna Cook, m(2) 17 Oct 1661 Martha Pitkin.⁵⁹

The Dorchester settlement in Massachusetts Bay Colony⁶⁰

Henry Wolcott was one of a group from Western England who set sail for the New World on the "Mary & John" reaching a spit called Nantasket⁶¹ (present day Hull) in Massachusetts Bay on 30 May 1630. Accompanying Henry were his wife, Elizabeth Saunders, and three sons Henry Jr, George, and Christopher. Daughter Anna and their two youngest children Mary and Simon (aged 5) were left behind to join the family later.

Other men aboard the ship included William Phelps, Roger Ludlowe, John Mason, John Maverick, Nicholas Upsall, Capt. Roger Fyler, and others who would become prominent in the founding of a new nation.

From Nantasket they crossed Hingham Bay and Quincy Bay to the mainland where they founded Mattapan or Mattaponnock, so-called by the Neponsett tribe, a member of the Massachusetts Confederation of Native Americans.⁶² Mattapan's original location is now called Thomas J. Kane Square at the confluence of several major Boston streets including Columbia Road, Boston St, Massachusetts Ave, and East Cottage St.

The name of the settlement was changed to Dorchester when the First Parish Church of Dorchester was established in late 1630 (the meetinghouse was later moved two kilometers south to Meetinghouse Hill).

Henry Wolcott and the other members were enrolled as freemen of MBC on 19 Oct 1630. During the next five years he lived in Dorchester serving in various capacities in the governance of the town.

Establishment of Connecticut River settlements

Title to the *first settlement* in present Connecticut is in dispute to this day. Was it Wethersfield⁶³, Hartford⁶⁴, or Windsor?⁶⁵ Not only that, but the motivation for the settlements, gleaned from various sources, could have been (1) religious freedom or (2) the rich farmlands or (3) to provide reinforcements needed to fight a war with Pequot Native Americans.

In any case, in 1635 a party of men from Dorchester, sponsored by Sir Richard Saltonstall, came to a place north of present Hartford known as Matianuck to the natives. The party, including Henry Wolcott, was led by the Stiles brothers, Francis, John, and Henry.

They chose to settle at the confluence of the Farmington and the Connecticut Rivers about 80 km above the north shore of Long Island Sound. In a letter to Saltonstall, Governor John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Company acknowledged that the Stiles party was the *second* group to settle Connecticut.

Later in 1635 another party led by Roger Ludlow joined the Stiles group. Ludlow was the primary framer of the *Fundamental Orders of Connecticut* that led to the establishment of Connecticut Colony on 6 Mar 1636.⁶⁶

The Ludlow party included a Reverend John Warham who promptly renamed the settlement "Dorchester". Thus, Henry Wolcott was instrumental in the founding of two Dorchesters in New England.

There weren't two New England Dorchesters for long. In 1637 the General Court of Connecticut Colony changed the name from Dorchester to Windsor after the town of Windsor,⁶⁷ Berkshire on the River Thames, England.

Henry Wolcott was the first constable of Windsor having been appointed by the General Court in 1636. The next year he became a member of the Connecticut Colony House of Delegates and served in that capacity until 1643. In that year he became a member of the House of Magistrates and served until his death in 1655.

The curious case of the Marshfield, Wolcott, Wakeman partnership

It is indeed mystifying that out of four volumes on the history of the Wolcott family of America, not one mention of a shady import deal in which Henry Wolcott was a partner. The outcome was a prolonged court battle that embroiled the town of Windsor for nearly a decade. Nevertheless, Henry came out smelling like a rose. The details are below in the section on Thomas Marshfield.

Henry Wolcott Death

Henry Wolcott died 30 May 1655, aged 77 and his will was proved 4 Oct 1655. His wife Elizabeth Saunders survived him but five weeks; she died 7 Jul 1655 aged 73.

Both Henry and Elizabeth were buried in the cemetery that lies at the rear of the [meetinghouse of the] First Congregation Church on the high northern bank of the Farmington River". This cemetery is now called Palisado Cemetery and is to capacity.

Over their graves "there is an arched monument of brown stone...we add...the simple statement which follows the record of their death and which is of more worth than all other history and eulogy: '*These both dyed in hope and Ly buried under one tomb in Windsor*'.⁶⁸ See Fig 10.

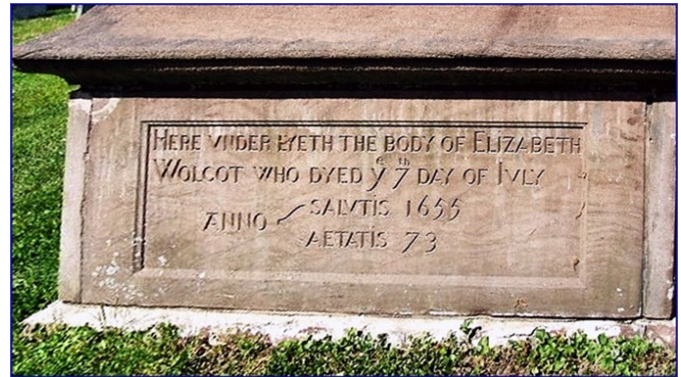
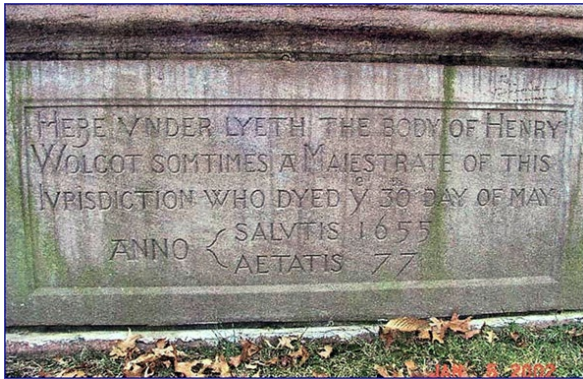


Fig 10 Tombstones Henry Wolcott left Elizabeth Saunders right

Simon Wolcott

Simon Wolcott was born 11 Sep 1625 at the family homestead, Gauldon Manor⁶⁹ in Tolland, Somersetshire, England⁷⁰. He was married firstly to Joanna Cook on 19 Mar 1657 at Windsor, Connecticut Colony. Joanna was born 5 Aug 1638 daughter of Aaron Cook one of the first settlers of Windsor.⁷¹ Her life was cut short when she died 27 Apr 1657 aged 18 years, only 39 days into her marriage. Simon was married secondly to Martha Pitkin on 17 Oct 1661.⁷² More about Martha and the illustrious Pitkins below.



Fig 11 Gaulden Manor, Tolland, Somerset, England

Simon was but five years old when his father, Henry Wolcott, immigrated to New England. He remained in England with his two sisters, Anna and Mary, until his father became established in New England.

Simon, aged about eight years, immigrated to Massachusetts Bay Colony on 24 Jul 1633 sailing from Weymouth England to Boston with his mother and two sisters and Henry, who had gone back to England to fetch the remainder of his family members.

Simon, aged 29, was admitted a freeman in 1654, at Windsor, Connecticut Colony.⁷³ In April 1661 Simon was one of the committee appointed by the General Court to promote settlement of a tract west of Hartford called Massacoe (later Simsbury).⁷⁴

On 12 May 1670, the General Court granted a petition requesting that Massacoe become a town of Hartford County, Connecticut Colony and ordered that the plantation should be called "Simsbury". The boundaries at

that time were Farmington on the south, Windsor on the east, a north-south line on the west about 10 miles from Windsor, and an imprecise northern border, subject to dispute with Massachusetts, which would be resolved later.

The exact origin of the name of the town is not known. The records covering the first ten years after incorporation were accidentally burned in 1680 and 1681. One possibility is that the name of Simsbury comes from the English town of Symondsburry. Holcomb, one of the petitioners, originally came from Symondsburry. Another possibility is that the name was derived from Simon Wolcott. He was known familiarly as "Sim" and he was considered one of the prominent men of the town.⁷⁵

In 1661, the "Lieut. Cook Grant"...was conveyed to Simon Wolcott and "this worthy citizen became thus closely identified with the fortunes of the newly projected settlement. By 1663 the spirit of migration among the Windsor people was fully aroused and the General Court appointed a Committee consisting of Capt. Newbury, Edward Griswold, and John Moore to which Simon Wolcott was later added, to lay out the remaining undivided lands at Massaco. It should be remembered in all these transactions that Massaco was a Windsor plantation". Up to this time most of the Massaco landowners had their legal residences at Windsor, only a few of them working their new lands and possibly building small cabins or homes where they resided during the growing season. By 1671 the plantation had grown large enough that the Connecticut General Court granted Simon Wolcott a license to retail wines and liquors until an "Ordinary" (tavern) could be established (accomplished in 1675).⁷⁶

The first recorded Townsmen of Simsbury were Sergeant John Griffin and Simon Wolcott in 1674. By 1677 three Townsmen were elected annually, a custom which has been maintained ever since.⁷⁷

From *Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts*: "Wolcott, Captain Simon (1625-1687, Simsbury, Conn. Captain of the Simsbury Train Band, 1673, deputy to the General Assembly 1673, and trooper from Windsor under Major March, 1657".⁷⁸

In 1675, rumors of unrest among the indigenous peoples began to surface. The rumors proved accurate; in the summer of 1675 King Philip's War began a war between a number of tribes and the English settlers. The war extended through parts of four colonies, with Simsbury on the western edge of the conflict.

The situation was considered serious enough that the Connecticut General Court ordered the residents of Simsbury to move to safety in Windsor. The order read: "This Court orders, that the people of Simsbury shall have a week's time to secure themselves and their corn there, and at the end of the week from this date, the souldiers, now in garrison at Simsbury, shall be released their attendance there".⁷⁹

Tradition relates that Simon Wolcott and his family filled up a large brass kettle with his pewter cups, basins, and platters and then sunk the kettle with its contents in the deep mud of a swamp, but were never able to find it afterwards.⁸⁰

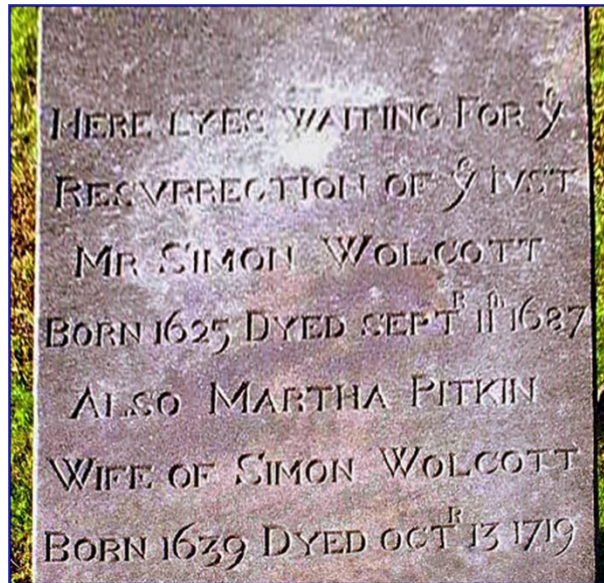
Indeed, on 26 Mar 1676 Native Americans struck Simsbury "destroy[ing] by fire nearly every building in the town as well as everything else left by the English which could be found and which the invaders could not appropriate to their own use. The ruin was complete—nothing but utter desolation remained."⁸¹

The town lay deserted for almost a year before residents began straggling back...many had no reason to return and never did.⁸² In fact, among those not returning was the Simon Wolcott family which had taken up residence in South Windsor where they lived for many years thereafter.

Simon Wolcott's Death

Simon Wolcott died in South Windsor Connecticut 27 Sep 1687. He was buried in Old Windsor Cemetery (now Palisado Cemetery) beside his parents, Henry Wolcott and Elizabeth Saunders. A newer stone, shown below, was carved when Simon's wife, Martha Pitkin, died 32 years later. Examination of the older stone suggests the engraver of the new stone ran out of space: He left out "the body of" to wit:

"Resvrrrection of ye ivst⁸³
the body of
Mr Simon Wolcott".



The Pitkin Family

William Pitkin Sr

On the Wikitree.com website, Wiki Genealogist John Putnam, manager of the web page "William Pitkin (1580 - 1645)"⁸⁴, received a letter written by a James Pitkin,⁸⁵ of Carterton, Oxfordshire, England, that goes into some detail about the senior Pitkin's life in England. Following are excerpts from that letter as presented on the webpage.

William Pitkin Sr was born abt 1580 in Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, England. He was married to Jane Mason abt 1606 in Berkhamsted. Jane was born abt 1587 at St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London, England. She died in childbirth and was buried 8 Apr 1628 in Berkhamsted, probably in St. Peter's Church churchyard. Epitaph: "That worthy woman".

After 1610 William was churchwarden⁸⁶ of St. Peters in Berkhamsted. About 1612 he was a Justice of the Peace, Member of Parliament, and Agent for the Duchy of Cornwall^{vi} in Berkhamsted. A duchy agent was responsible for consolidating small landholdings into larger farms, a process known as *enclosure*.⁸⁷

In 1613 a levy for repairs to the meetinghouse reveals that William's rank was the 6th highest in the Parish based on holding 23 acres arable land, 2.5 acres meadow, and other wealth. He was one of the first

^{vi} A duchy is a medieval country, territory, fief, or domain ruled by a duke or duchess, a high-ranking nobleman hierarchically second to the king or queen in European tradition.

"Gentlemen" of 12 new Capital Burgesses when King James I granted in Berkhamsted a new Charter on 18 Jul 1618.

He was a Bailiff⁸⁸ in 1625. In that year more enclosure was called for by Charles I in order to raise money, even though no more division had been promised by the King's father, James I. Behind the scenes bargaining was made with Berkhamsted for loss of grazing on 400 acres in exchange for 100 acres for the town's poor. The negotiations failed and fences were raised, probably under William Pitkin's order, but were torn down by North Church farmers in 1640. The framers prevailed and it wasn't for another 220 years that Lord Brownlow who owned the Duchy rights enclosed the same 400 acres.

William was addressed as *Master* Pitkin after 1627 indicating he had attained the status of gentleman. In April 1628 he paid 6/8d for the grave of his wife Jane who had died in childbirth (with daughter Jane Jr). He was Chief Burgess in 1628. He signed minutes of Vestry meetings in 1631 where problems about Church dissention and other activities were noted. In 1632 he was assessed on 196 acres, the second largest in the parish. He took office as an Overseer of the Poor in 1633. He died in January 1644/45 and was probably buried in the St. Peter's Church churchyard, Berkhamsted.

William Pitkin Jr

William Pitkin Jr was christened 11 Dec 1608 in Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, England.⁸⁹ He was married to Elizabeth (surname unknown) abt 1637.⁹⁰ There is a lot of misinformation surrounding Elizabeth. In a *Sons of the American Revolution* application by W.W. Boyd submitted in 1907, William Pitkin's wife's name was written as "Elizabeth Stanley". He gave as his source the Pitkin Genealogy but in that book, Elizabeth Stanley (b. 1669) was married to William Jr's grandson William IV (b. 1664) whose parents were William III Pitkin (b. 1635 in England) and Hannah Goodwin (b. 1637 in England). Note that William Pitkin III (Martha Pitkin's brother) is the primary subject of the *Pitkin Genealogy*, that is, the progenitor of the Pitkin family in America.⁹¹

William Jr received his higher education at the University of Oxford, Pembroke College⁹² where he matriculated 6 Feb 1628/9 aged 20. He received his M.A. at the same college 17 Oct 1631.⁹³

He became Headmaster of Berkhamsted Grammar School for Boys⁹⁴ on 8 Aug 1636. See endnote for some interesting comments about Wm Pitkin Jr's headmastership.⁹⁵

In 1642 he was elected Overseer of the Poor.

William went to London in 1643 where he visited a Mr Sturmy concerning the finances of Berkhamsted School. It was an ill-fated trip, however, where William apparently contracted the Plague. As recorded in the Parish Register,⁹⁶ on 24 July 1643 "Wm Pittkin, a minister died at Mr Stumvys in Chancery buried in ye Church" (St Dunstan in the West, City of London, England).⁹⁷

Martha Pitkin

William Pitkin III "came from London, England, in 1659, where he left a sister Martha and a brother Roger". He came to Hartford "with an excellent law education". About two years later, Martha followed, fully intending to return with him to England "not once supposing he intended to remain in the wilderness".⁹⁸ Apparently she caused quite a commotion among the men of Hartford. In today's parlance, A.P. Pitkin, author of the *Pitkin Family of America* wrote about Martha in New England in a sexist and condescending manner:

"She was a lady endowed with more than ordinary talent, improved by an excellent education. The reception she met with in the colony, was most flattering; her comely form and accomplished manner making the colonists anxious to *retain* (my italics) her in their country."

In the words of the Rev. Thomas Kobbins "...this girl put the colony in commotion. If possible she must be *detained* (my italics). The *stock* (my italics) was too valuable to be parted with. It became a matter of general consultation what young man was good enough for Miss Pitkin."

"Tradition says that so many young men wished to marry the accomplished beauty that they cast lots for her hand, but fails to say what part Miss Pitkin was to take in the affair. The facts are, that the sons of Henry Wolcott, one of the first settlers of East Windsor, were well pleased with Miss Pitkin, and to avoid all question of strife or jealousy, it is believed it was decided by lot among themselves which one should sue for her hand. The

lot fell to Simon Wolcott, the youngest son of Henry Wolcott. At all events, he pressed his suit, and was successfully married to Martha Pitkin.⁹⁹

From A.M. Pitkin's accounting, Martha Pitkin could not and did not exercise any will of her own. She intended to return to England with her brother but was detained. Her brother did not intervene. She was selected because she appeared to be of valuable "stock", that is, she had "good genes". Likewise, Simon Wolcott was selected to be her husband because of the superior genes of the Wolcott family. Since the Pitkins were from Hartford and the Wolcotts from Windsor it appears that a valley-wide search was conducted to secure the best coupling possible. Indeed, this could have been the very first attempt in New England at what later became known as *eugenics*.¹⁰⁰

Whether or not the town fathers had some specific good breeding method in mind, the pairing of Simon Wolcott and Martha Pitkin worked brilliantly. Their offspring provided some of the truly illustrious individuals of the New England Colonies.

Roger Wolcott, 6th and youngest son, was admitted to the bar and to the Connecticut General Assembly in 1709. In 1714, he was elected to the Upper House and remained a member for 36 years. In 1721 Roger became a judge of the County Court of Hartford County and later became a Supreme Court judge in the Colony in 1732. In 1741 he was elected Deputy Governor of the Colony under Royal Governor Jonathan Law and simultaneously served as Chief Justice of the Superior Court. In 1750 Roger Wolcott became the next Royal Governor of the Connecticut Colony and was re-elected annually for three years. He wrote a history of the Connecticut Colony, wrote a book of poetry, and contributed to church-related pamphlets.

Roger's descendants and relatives would also become Governors of Connecticut, including his son, Oliver Wolcott, Oliver's son, Oliver Jr., Roger's son-in-law, Matthew Griswold, and Matthew's son, Roger Griswold.

Oliver Wolcott Sr. attended Yale College and graduated in 1747 at the top of his class. In 1774 he was elected a member of the Connecticut Council, a position he held until 1786. In the summer of 1775, the Continental Congress designated him as a Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the northern department. Wolcott first attended the second Continental Congress in January 1776; later that year he was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He served in Congress for seven years except for the year 1779. In 1786, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, a post he held for ten years. He was a member of the Connecticut State Convention that voted for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States in 1787.

From 1789-1791, Oliver Wolcott, Jr. was chosen to be an Auditor of the National Treasury and promoted to Comptroller of the United States Treasury in the spring of 1791. He was appointed by President George Washington to succeed Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury on February 3, 1795. In 1817 he was elected Governor of Connecticut and served for ten years (1817-1827).¹⁰¹

The Dumbleton Family

Information about Lydia's Dumbleton ancestry is sparse. I have compiled the following from several sources using the John Dumbleton Wikitree website as a basis.¹⁰²

John Dumbleton was born abt 1625 in England, son of Jonathan Dumbleton and Mercy _____ who had ten children in toto. From the Savage dictionary: "John Dumbleton, Springfield, 1649, came in the serv of William Whiting of Hartford..."¹⁰³

John Dumbleton and Mercy Marshfield were wed by 1650 in Springfield.¹⁰⁴

He was granted several parcels of land in Springfield which, at that time, lay on both sides of the Great River. It appears Dumbleton was granted land mostly on the west side of the river though he also received a Chickepey grant which was on the east side.¹⁰⁵ The grants were as follows:

22 Jan 1651 4 acres

16 Feb 1652 14 acres next to John Lambe at Chickepey (present Chicopee)

21 Nov 1654 3 acres of wet meadow on the other side of Paucatuck Brooke
(about 5 km west of the Connecticut River)

19 Feb 1661 3 acres of the land between Agawam River and the 3rd division

01 Feb 1665 30 acres of upland and swamp at Paucatuck on the north side of Theo Miller's

11 Jan 1668 6 acres above the common fence on the west side of the River

John served as a selectman for many years from 1655 through 1691 (with some interruptions). In 1654 he was appointed fence viewer for "ye upper end of town from the meeting house upwards" which would indicate his service was required on the east side of the river.

In 1680 he was one of the four men chosen to "manage, plead, and defend the cause...of the County Highway on the other side of the river at the next court held at Northampton". The highway had been proposed in 1667.

"John Dumbleton was sicke & died July 27 1702".¹⁰⁶ From various apocryphal sources online, Mercy, wife of John Dumbleton, died about 1704.

Thomas Marshfield

Lydia Dumbleton's maternal grandfather Thomas Marshfield has been the subject of many books and articles largely due to his being a disreputable merchant who caused an uproar in the Towne of Windsor for the entire decade of the 1640s. To top it all off, he disappeared leaving his family destitute and his wife the subject of witchcraft rumors that eventually drove her out of town.

For this write-up I have taken selected information from an article in the *American Genealogist* by Douglas Richardson.¹⁰⁷

Thomas Marshfield emigrated from Exeter, Devonshire, England to Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630 on the "Mary & John". He was accompanied by his unnamed wife, daughters Sara and Mercy, and son Samuel.¹⁰⁸ It is interesting to note that also on this ship were Roger Ludlow, William Phelps, and Henry Wolcott all co-founders of Windsor Plantation.

Thomas Marshfield, Merchant, a co-founder of Windsor Connecticut Colony,¹⁰⁹ probably settled in that area of the Connecticut River Valley by 1636, about a year after, the Valley's first settlement, Wethersfield, was founded in 1635.

At some point Marshfield, then of Windsor, became a partner with Henry Wolcott and Samuel Wakeman when they chartered two vessels, the *Charles* and the *Hopewell*, out of Bristol England bound for New England. Marshfield borrowed £230 from a passenger, Nathaniel Patten, to finance his part of the voyage. In turn, Patten was guaranteed first class passage. Will Palmer also lent a sum to Thomas Marshfield.¹¹⁰

The *Charles* had a rather more unsavory history than Patten had been led to believe. It had been granted letters of marque^{vii} and fitted out to capture French and Spanish merchantmen. It sailed the trade triangle from Bristol to New England, Newfoundland, and Malaga Spain and she'd brought home many a prize including a Spanish warship of 30 guns.¹¹¹

It is not clear whether Wolcott and Marshfield were also on the chartered voyage but third partner Samuel Wakeman was killed in 1641 by Spaniards in Adelaide Village, New Providence Island, Bahamas.¹¹²

Early in 1642 Nathaniel Patten filed a lawsuit against the partnership alleging the chartered ships did not leave port on time, were overloaded with passengers, and did not carry adequate food supplies. Furthermore Mr. Patten complained he was not reimbursed for all his losses.

On 14 Oct 1642 when charges were brought against Thomas Marshfield in the Particular Court at Hartford it was noted he had "withdrawn and not returned". Thomas had indeed skipped town leaving his family destitute.

Over the ensuing years Nathaniel Patten's lawsuit dragged on and on, being a significant disruption of the community. It wasn't until 1650 that Henry Wolcott was ordered by the court "to take Care of the Estate of Tho Marshfield and to pay over and distribute it to the severall Creditors of the said Marshfield according to the proportion of the debts".¹¹³

Thomas Marshfield's creditors were: Captain William Torrey of the ship *Charles*; Henry Wolcott, Hartford Gentlemen; William Whiting and Thomas Allen, Schoolmaster John Brancker, church elder John Witchfield, William Hubbard, Thomas Ford, the Wyllys Family, and, of course, Nathaniel Patten. It was then learned that Patten had advanced an additional £162 to Marshfield

^{vii} Letters of Marque - a license to fit out an armed vessel and use it in the capture of enemy merchant shipping and to commit acts which would otherwise have constituted piracy.

As for the family of Marshfield, rumors of witchcraft surrounded his wife Mercy Marshfield. She was shunned by Windsor's society with "much rancor and resentment toward her because of her husband's treachery".

By 1649 she had fled to Springfield but all was not well even there. In a "Pynchon Court Record" for 29-30 May 1649, Mary Parsons, herself later convicted and acquitted of witchcraft by the General Court but sentenced to hang for murdering her own child,^{viii} had reported that Mercy "was suspected to be a witch when she lived in Windsor and it was publikely knowen that the devill followed her house in Windsor".¹¹⁴

Mercy fought back by bringing a court action against Mary Parsons for making a false accusation. Mercy was in luck, because Mary Parsons' reputation was even worse than hers. Mary was sentenced to be whipped, and to pay £3 to Goody (Goodwife) Marshfield "for and towards the reparation of her good name".¹¹⁵ Mercy died about Sep 1654 and was buried 30 Sep 1654. Her given name appears in her death record according to the research of Douglas Richardson.¹¹⁶

^{viii} Witch hunts in Massachusetts Bay Colony did not begin in Salem. Springfield had its own witch trials a half century before Salem's 1692 outbreak. It began when a woman named Mary Parsons suffered a mental breakdown. Abandoned by a previous spouse, Mary wed a brick-maker named Hugh Parsons in 1645 and subsequently bore three children. Two of the babies died and these tragedies drove Mary into despair and insanity.

Without solace she channeled her confused sufferings against a woman named Marshfield, who had just come to Springfield, accusing her of witchcraft. Mrs. Marshfield took legal action, requesting that Magistrate William Pynchon hear the case. He found Mary guilty of slander and sentenced her to be whipped and pay 24 bushels of corn to Mrs. Marshfield.

Hugh Parsons, something of an outcast himself, flew into a rage and made threatening comments said to be influenced by an evil being. The young couple now felt humiliated by a community that never had embraced them anyway. A tormented Mary then turned on her husband and accused him of witchcraft. His trial brought about a witch mania. Mary claimed that Hugh caused the death of her child while under satanic influence. Soon townspeople claimed to see everything from flickering illuminations in a marsh to clothing that emitted bright light flashes.

While all this was going on Mary's third child, just five months old, died. Already unstable, Mary now lost her sanity completely and announced that she practiced witchcraft and had killed her baby. Soon the minister's daughters attributed their convulsive fits to a spell cast by Mary. It was Springfield's high point of confusion and terror.

Hugh and Mary Parsons were sent to Boston for trial by the General Court. Hugh was eventually acquitted. After the trial he never returned to Springfield, settling instead in Watertown and remarrying. Mary was acquitted of witchcraft, but found guilty of her child's murder. Sentenced to hang, the unfortunate Mary Parsons, ill and insane, died in prison before her sentence could be carried out. - <http://pvhn2.wordpress.com/1600-2/mary-parsons-of-springfield>

Abbreviations

ABR - Abarim Publications' Biblical Name Vault; <http://www.abarim-publications.com/Meaning>

AGBI - *American Genealogical-Biographical Index*; Godfrey Memorial Library, Middletown Conn

BHC - *Historical Celebration of the Town of Brimfield, Hampden County, Mass, Wednesday, October 11, 1876...*
The Clark W. Bryan Co, Printers, Springfield, Mass; 1879

BLISS – Genealogy of the Bliss Family in America from about the year of 1550 to 1880 compiled by John Homer Bliss, Norwich, Conn; Boston, Mass; 1881

BURT - Henry Martyn Burt and Silas Wright Burt, *Early Days in New England: Life and Times of Henry Burt of Springfield and Some of His Descendants, Genealogical, and Biographical*; 1893

CG – Mortimer Elwyn Cooley, Lyman Edgar Cooley, Ernest Linwood; Compiled by Vivien Bulloch Keatley; *The Cooley Genealogy; The descendants of Ensign Benjamin Cooley, an early settler of Springfield and Longmeadow, Massachusetts; And other members of the Family in America*; The Tuttle Publishing Co, Inc., Rutland Vermont; 1941.

COL - George Norbury MacKenzie, Editor, *Colonial Families of the United States of America in which is given the History, Genealogy and Armorial Bearings of Colonial Families who Settled in the American Colonies from the time of the Settlement of Jamestown, 13th May 1607 to the Battle of Lexington, 19th April 1775*; Seaforth Press, MCMXVII, Baltimore, Maryland USA

CCI - *Connecticut Individual County Chronologies*: <http://publications.newberry.org/ahcbp/documents>

DOG - Ruth Wilder Sherman and Robert Moody Sherman, Editors; Re-edited by Robert S. Wakefield; *Mayflower Families through Five Generations: Descendants of the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth, Mass. December 1620*

EAW - Gen. Joseph C. Jackson - *European and American family of Wolcott: a record and chronicle containing Origin, Lineage and some History*, 1912

ESB - *Early Settlement of Brimfield* <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mahampde/brim.htm#index>

IHB - Ebenezer Weaver Peirce, *Indian History, Biography and Genealogy: Pertaining to the Good Sachem Massasoit of the Wampanoag Tribe, and His Descendants*

LMC - *Chronology of Longmeadow, Massachusetts History*; <http://www.longmeadowhistoricalsociety.org>

JCO - Donald L Jacobus

MM - Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, comp; *Massachusetts, Marriages 1633-1850* [database on-line], Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.

MBC - Massachusetts Bay Colony (Chartered by King Charles II 4 March 1628/9, dissolved by King William III on 7 Oct 1691, took effect on 14 May 1692 whence it became the Province of Massachusetts Bay (PMB)

MCH - Massachusetts Individual County Chronologies <http://publications.newberry.org/ahcbp/documents>

MVR - Jay Mack Holbrook, *Massachusetts Vital Records; Springfield 1640-1894*; Oxford Mass, 1987

MTV - *Massachusetts Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. Provo, UT, USA, 2011. Original data: *Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts* by Jay and Delene Holbrook of Holbrook Research Institute

NEHGR – *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* periodical of NEHGS, first published 1847, it is the country's oldest genealogical journal

NEHGS - The New England Historic Genealogical Society (1845 to present)

PIT - A. P. Pitkin, *Pitkin Family Of America; A Genealogy Of The Descendants Of William Pitkin, The Progenitor Of The Family In This Country, From His Arrival From England In 1659 To 1886; With Additional Historical And Biographical Notes Of The Family, Etc*; Hartford Conn, 1887

PMB or **Mass**- Province of Massachusetts Bay. On 7 Oct 1691 English King William III dissolved Massachusetts Bay Colony. It took effect on 14 May 1692 and was known as a province until after the Revolution. Note that in the early 18th century it still did not have a well-defined western boundary

PRB - *Proprietor's Records of the Town of Brimfield Massachusetts, Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [Ancestry.com database on-line]. Note: Dates all Old Style

QGC - George Woolworth Colton; *A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Quartermaster George Colton 1644-1911*; Wickersham Printing Co., Lancaster, Penna, 1912

SAV – James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of The First Settlers Of New England showing Three Generations of Those Who Came Before May, 1692, on the Basis Of [John] Farmer's Register*; Little, Brown and Co., Boston; 1860

SCW - *Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Publication 8*; printed for the Society, Boston, 1906

SIM - John E. Ellsworth, *Simsbury, Being a Brief Historical Sketch of Ancient and Modern Simsbury 1642-1935*; pub Simsbury Committee for the Tercentenary; Case, Lockwood, and Brainard Co., Hartford, Conn, 1935

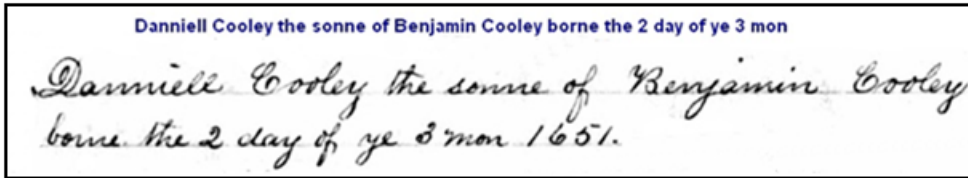
VRS - Clifford L. Stott and Roger D Joslyn, *Vital records of Springfield, Massachusetts to 1850*; 4 volumes, ISBN: 0880821493; pub. NEHGS, Boston, Mass; 2003

WIKI – Wikipedia

WOL - Chandler Wolcott, *The Family of Henry Wolcott, One of the First Settlers of Windsor Connecticut*; Genesee Press, Rochester NY; 1912

Endnotes

¹ MVR p 9. On the Julian (Old Style) calendar the first day of the year was March 25th so when it was recorded that Daniel was born the 2nd day of the 3rd month, it would have been May 2nd 1651 (England and its colonies didn't change to the Gregorian calendar until 1752, 130 years after all other European nations had converted).



² [1b] Springfield was founded in 1636 by William Pynchon as a trading post for beaver skins. It was one of four Connecticut River Basin colonies loosely associated with Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield in the Connecticut Colony until 1643 when it found itself in Non-County Area 1 of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

³ On 10 May 1643, Non-County Area 1 was formed by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony comprising the unsettled, unorganized area that, at the time, extended from the Connecticut River basin an indefinite distance westward into the ill-defined "Western Country". Also on this date four original, Massachusetts counties were created: (1) Middlesex, (2) Essex, (3) Suffolk, and (4) Norfolk (now a part of southwest Maine).

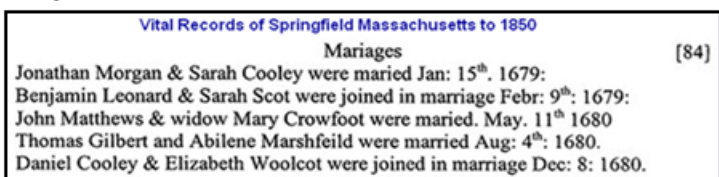
⁴ The long meddowe, adjacent to the Connecticut River, was originally farmland within the southern boundaries of Springfield and was first settled in 1644. It was officially incorporated as "Longmeadow" on October 17, 1783 but remained relatively pastoral until a street railway was built about 1910, after which the population tripled over a fifteen-year period.

⁵ CG. p445

⁶ Hampshire County was created from Non-County Area 1 on 7 May 1662 comprising the townes of Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, and all territory within 30 miles. It effectively covered the entire western part of the province. Hampden County was set off from the northern half of Hampshire Co. on 1 Aug 1812 so it is incorrect to refer to any event occurring before this date as happening in Hampden County. Nevertheless, records from that southern half currently reside in Hampden County

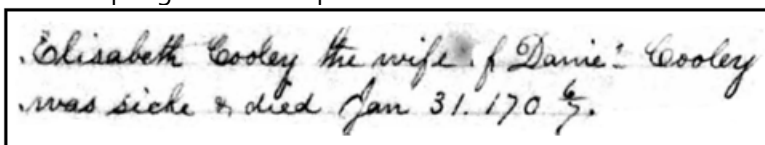
⁷ King Charles granted a charter for Massachusetts Bay Colony on 4 March 1628/9. King James II dissolved the various colonies including MBC on 14 May 1686 and formed the Dominion of New England. It collapsed three years later reinstating the previous MBC, Plymouth Colony and others. King William III issued a charter in 1691 unifying all of the Massachusetts colonies whence it became the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

⁸ VRS



⁹ Connecticut Births and Christenings, 1649-1906, FamilySearch database (<https://familysearch.org>). Elisabeth Wolcott, 12 Aug 1662

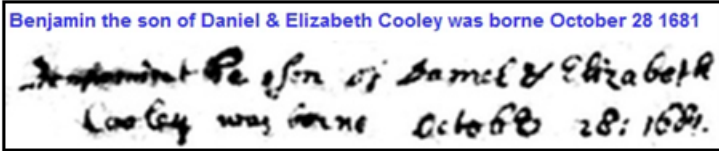
¹⁰ MVR. Springfield deaths p193



¹¹ From the Hebrew name בִּינְיָמִין (Binyamin) which means "son of the south" or "son of the right hand". Benjamin in the Old Testament is the twelfth and youngest son of Jacob and the founder of one of the southern tribes of the Hebrews. He was originally named בֶּן-עֲוִיָּה (Ben-'oniy) meaning "son of my sorrow" by his mother Rachel, who died shortly after

childbirth, but it was later changed by his father. As an English name, Benjamin came into general use after the Protestant Reformation. A famous bearer was Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), an American statesman, inventor, scientist and philosopher.

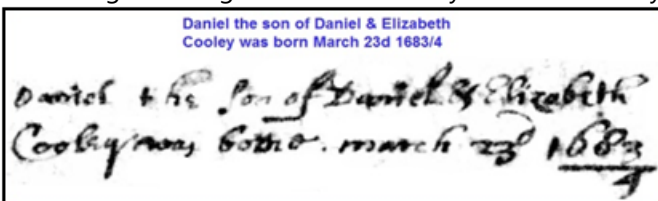
Benjamin the son of Daniel & Elizabeth Cooley was borne October 28 1681



Benjamin the son of Daniel & Elizabeth
Cooley was borne Octobr 28: 1681.

¹² Daniel - From the Hebrew name דַּנְיֵאל (Daniyyel) meaning "God is my judge". Daniel was a Hebrew prophet whose story is told in the Book of Daniel in the Old Testament. He lived during the Jewish captivity in Babylon, where he served in the court of the king, rising to prominence by interpreting the king's dreams. The book also presents Daniel's four visions of the end of the world. Due to the popularity of the biblical character, the name came into use in England during the Middle Ages. Though it became rare by the 15th century, it was revived after the Protestant Reformation.

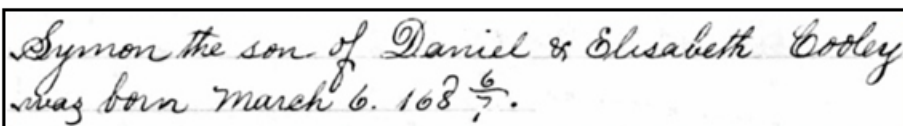
Daniel the son of Daniel & Elizabeth
Cooley was borne March 23d 1683/4



Daniel the son of Daniel & Elizabeth
Cooley was borne March 23 1683

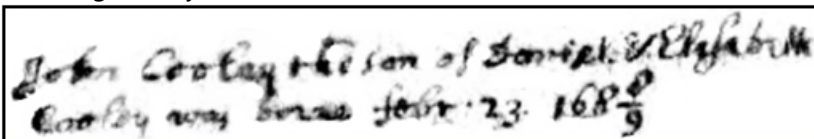
¹³ Simon - From Σίμων, the New Testament Greek form of the Hebrew name שִׁמְעוֹן (Shim'on) which meant "he has heard". This was the name of several biblical characters, including the man who carried the cross for Jesus. However, the most important person of this name in the New Testament was the apostle Simon, also known as Peter. Because of him, this name has been common in the Christian world. In England it was popular during the Middle Ages, though it became rarer after the Protestant Reformation.

Simon the son of Daniel & Elisabeth Cooley
was born March 6. 1686 ⁶/₇.



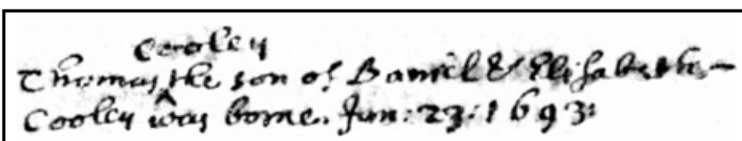
¹⁴ John - English form of Iohannes, the Latin form of the Greek name Ἰωάννης (Ioannes), itself derived from the Hebrew name יְחֻזְכָּנָן (Yochanan) meaning "YAHWEH is gracious". This name owes its popularity to two New Testament characters, both highly revered saints. The first is John the Baptist, a Jewish ascetic who was considered the forerunner of Jesus Christ. The second is the apostle John, who is traditionally regarded as the author of the fourth Gospel and Revelation. This name was initially more common among Eastern Christians in the Byzantine Empire, but it flourished in Western Europe after the First Crusade. In England it became extremely popular: during the later Middle Ages it was given to approximately a fifth of all English boys.

John Cooley the son of Daniel & Elizabeth
Cooley was borne febr 23. 1688 ⁸/₉

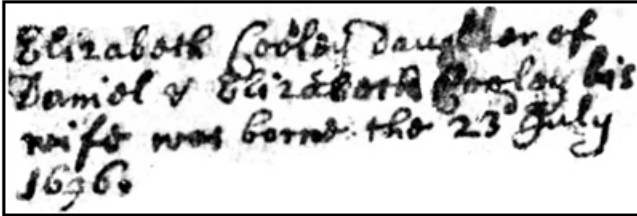


¹⁵ Thomas - Greek form of the Aramaic name תְּאוֹמָא (Ta'oma') which meant "twin". In the New Testament this is the name of the apostle who initially doubts the resurrected Jesus. According to tradition he was martyred in India. Due to his renown, the name came into general use in the Christian world. In England the name was introduced by the Normans and became very popular due to Saint Thomas Becket, a 12th-century archbishop of Canterbury and martyr. Another notable saint by this name was the 13th-century Italian philosopher and theologian Thomas Aquinas, who is regarded as a Doctor of the Church.

Cooley
Thomas the son of Daniel & Elizabeth
Cooley was borne Jun: 23: 1693

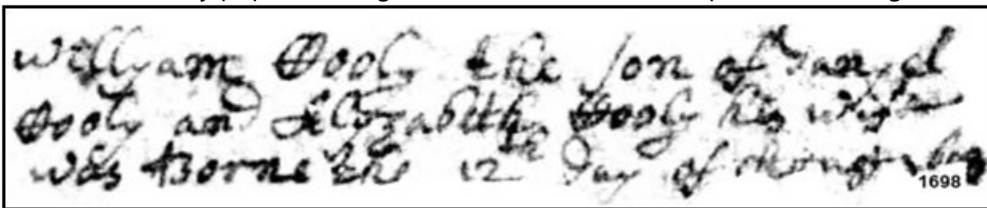


¹⁶ Elizabeth - From Ελισαβετ (Elisabet), the Greek form of the Hebrew name עֲלִישֶׁבָּת ('Elisheva') meaning "my God is an oath" or perhaps "my God is abundance". The Hebrew form appears in the Old Testament where Elisheba is the wife of Aaron, while the Greek form appears in the New Testament where Elizabeth is the mother of John the Baptist. Among Christians, this name was originally more common in Eastern Europe. It was borne in the 12th century by Saint Elizabeth of Hungary, a daughter of King Andrew II who used her wealth to help the poor. In medieval England it was occasionally used in honour of the saint, though the form Isabel (from Occitan and Spanish) was more common. It has been very popular in England since the reign of Queen Elizabeth I in the 16th century.



Elizabeth Cooley daughter of
Daniel & Elizabeth Cooley his
wife was borne the 23 July
1676

¹⁷ William - From the Germanic name Willahelm, which was composed of the elements "wil", will, desire and "helm", helmet, protection. Saint William of Gellone was an 8th-century cousin of Charlemagne who became a monk. The name became extremely popular in England after William the Conqueror was recognized as the first Norman king of England.



William Cooley the son of Daniel
Cooley and Elizabeth Cooley his wife
was borne the 12 day of August
1698

¹⁸ MVR. Springfield Deaths "Elisabeth Cooley the wife of Daniel Cooley was sicke & died Jan 31 1706/7

¹⁹ NEHGS database.

²⁰ AGBI. Vol 36, p344

²¹ MVR. Springfield Marriages p123

²² MVR. Springfield Deaths p193: "Jonathan Burt, son of Jonathan Burt borne the 12 day of ye 7 mon. 1654...Jonathan Burt Junr (sic) the husband of Lydia Burt was sicke & died June 19. 1707".

²³ MVR. Springfield Marriages p136. "Daniel Cooly Widower doth enter his Intention of mariage with Lydia [Dumbleton] Burt Widow both persons of the Town of Springfield. & their publishm was Posted may. 28. 1709". Then, same document, "Daniel Cooly & Lydia Burt aboues were joined in mariage June 17 1709".

²⁴ NEM. p124. Torrey gives a death year only

²⁵ The Pacowseeke, now spelled "Pecousic", was an area identified by a westward flowing stream leading out of the Porter lakes to expulsion into the Connecticut River. The area in which Daniel and Benjamin Jr. owned land is now called Forest Park. The actual Pecousic Brook flows through some very rugged, deeply contoured, non-arable land so it is likely they sought land somewhat north of the brook probably in the tract now called Cozy Corner.

²⁶ In contrast to the yeoman, the husbandman was a small-scale farmer, probably a tenant or small freeholder...He usually farmed five to ten acres, although some had larger farms of forty acres. The husbandman depended on family labour, and so produced little surplus to sell" from *John Austen, 17th Century Yeoman*.

²⁷ Alan Robert, *Appleby Families: Villagers in Early Modern Times; Pt 4 "Husbandmen"*. 17th and 18th century English society was divided into four broad groups: Nobility, gentry, yeomen and/or craftsmen, and labourers or husbandmen. Yeomen owned their own land. They could be as wealthy as gentlemen but they worked alongside their men. Yeomen and craftsmen were often able to read and write.

²⁸ Bodge, George Madison, *Soldiers in King Philips War being a Critical Account of that War*, NEHGS, 1896; page 475.

²⁹ John Pynchon was, unfortunately, an incompetent military commander. Although forewarned on the day before the sack, 4 Oct 1675, Maj. Pynchon led his troops northward to Hadley leaving Springfield defenseless and exposed to attack. The Natives Americans were hidden in King Philip's Stockade and the attack commenced the next day. The town was burned to the ground including all of John Pynchon's mills and other commercial assets. The only saving grace was that Springfield's citizens were ensconced in garrison homes, one of which was John Pynchon's brick house. Another was Miles Morgan's house.

³⁰ MHC *Reconnaissance Survey Town Report LONGMEADOW*; Report Date: 1982

³¹ Andrews, Hon. H.F.; *List of Freeman Massachusetts Bay Colony, from 1630 to 1691*, with the freeman's oath, the first paper printed in New England. Exira Printing Co, 1906.

³² CG p449. Daniel Cooley also motioning at the saide meeting (7 Feb 1687) to have the grant of about five acres to be to him & his brother Benjamin Cooley ab(t) their Land on the North side of Pacowseeke, the Towne doth grant said Danll & Benjamin Cooley according to that Motion.

³³ CG p449

³⁴ The offices of constable and sheriff were imported to the Colonies in the early 17th century. In 1651, the Colony of Virginia had an appointed/elected a sheriff who was accompanied by a volunteer posse. The Colonies also had constables and most were volunteer peace officers appointed by the village leaders. Like their British counterparts, they were responsible for keeping the peace and arresting law breakers who were brought before the justice of the peace. Some of the other duties of the Plymouth Colony constable in 1634 were keeping weights and measures, surveying, and announcing marriages. <https://www.massachusettsconstablesoffice.org/history-of-the-constable>.

³⁵ The picture is of the Jenney Mill, a re-creation of the first mill built in the United States. It launched the beginning of industry and free trade in our country. The mill is operational and runs as it did when it was originally built in 1636. The Mill is located in the heart of the Plymouth historic district, a seven minute walk from the waterfront and a five minute drive to Plimoth Plantation. <http://www.bostoncentral.com/activities>

³⁶ Early New England Public Offices <http://minerd descent.com/2013/06/03/public-office/>

³⁷ Picture taken from Historic New England website: <http://www.historicnewengland.org/preservation/regional-resources>

³⁸ WIKI. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fence_View er

³⁹ USGS Geographic Names Information System (GNIS): Watchaug Brook; ID 609364; Stream; Heads in MA at 42.0410N, 72.2552W and flows SW into CT to the Scantic River 0.8 mi WSW of Somers. Presently the Scantic River empties into the Connecticut River south of East Windsor so it is improbable Springfielders were granted land that far south. Presently, Raspberry Brook (formerly Longmeadow Brook in the 17th century) is closest to present Enfield on the south. It is possible that Raspberry or another brook close to the Enfield line was called Watchaug at the time.

⁴⁰ MVR. "Danyell Cooley is by the grant of the plantation possessed of 4 or 5 acres of meadow at wachcog Brook neare endfield Bounds if it be there to be had granted August 1st 1699, being red in a former Towne meeting February 3-98".

⁴¹ From *Massachusetts Archives*, Vols. 113-256, Appendix p239-41 *Petition of Springfield People*: "To the truly Honorable William Stoughton, Esq, Lieutenant Governor of his Majesties Province of Massachusetts Bay with the Honorable Council & Representatives assembled in General Court to Sit at Boston Within the said Province on the 12th Day of Feby 1700-1. Some young men have left Sprinfield to sute themselves in the neighborn Colony (future Brimfield))...in order to not be

"diminished & weakned" they wish an "Increase & Inlargement" (of Springfield) to a "Tract of land about twelve or fourteen miles Eastward of this Towne, which may make a Plantation or Towneship of fifty or sixty famylys or more...Signed (among others): Daniel Cooley Senr, Joseph Cooley...Ephraim Colton...John Pynchon, Thomas Colton...Samuel Stebbins".

⁴² *Myths and Legends* by Linda Abrams, Curator, Longmeadow Historical Society; May 2011
<http://www.longmeadowhistoricalsociety.org/towncrier/myths-and-truths.html>

⁴³ CG p114

⁴⁴ Ibid p451

⁴⁵ Ibid p114

⁴⁶ *Myths and Legends* by Linda Abrams, Curator, Longmeadow Historical Society; May 2011

⁴⁷ WIKI. Hayward, or "hedge warden", was an officer of an English parish dating from the Middle Ages in charge of fences and enclosures; also, a herdsman in charge of cattle and other animals grazing on common land. The Hayward was chosen by the lord of the manor or elected by the villagers to lead the sowing and harvesting, to impound stray cattle, and to supervise hedging and temporary fencing around hay meadows. The Hayward's symbol of office was a horn which he blew to give warning that cattle were invading the crops.

⁴⁸ Daniel Cooley Jr. was born in 1683 so was aged 22 years at the time of this meeting and able to conduct business on his own. Sometimes father was distinguished from son of the same given name but in this case the distinction was not made so from about 1700 forward Daniel Jr. may have been the Danll mentioned in official business documents of Springfield.

⁴⁹ The office of Tithingman in New England came from England where the position was known as Saxon Tythingman. He carried an English Tipstaffen or Black Rod, a black pole, tipped at one end with brass. The tithingman pre-dated and served as a prototype for the parish constable whose duties eventually broadened considerably.

For the first few years the Tithingman of Massachusetts was the head man of a neighborhood of ten families. By Province laws Tithingmen were required to "have a black staffe of two feet long, tipped at one end with brass about three inches, as a badge of their office". He was patriarchal, fatherly, neighborly, and literally took control of the family life and morals of his group - *Saxon Tithingmen In America* read before the American Antiquarian Society, October 21, 1881 by Herbert B. Adams, PhD.

Eventually the Tithingman became a sort of church watchman and the former duties of the Tithingman were assumed by the position of constable. The Tithingman had the job of ensuring everyone in church paid attention. He carried a long pole with a furry fox or squirrel tail on one end and a wooden knob on the other. The wooden knob was used to rap on the heads of adult men who fell asleep in church or on the heads of children who talked and giggled. If a woman fell asleep the Tithingman would tickle under her nose with the fuzzy end. – Wikipedia

⁵⁰ *The First Century of Springfield* by Henry S Burt, Vol II, p392

⁵¹ Prior to 1719, all burials took place in the Old Burying Ground (also known as the Elm Street Cemetery) west of Old First Church near the Connecticut River bank. All was well with that old cemetery until the Hartford and Springfield railroad came through the area in the 1840's. In 1848 the remains of Springfield's earliest European settlers were transferred to the newly-opened Peabody cemetery on Pine Street just a half mile east. After 200 years of existence, only a few stones were in good enough condition to be removed and were placed in a neat row on the Pine Street side of the cemetery. In the same site remains were buried in a mass grave now indicated by a stone that reads "In this enclosure are the remains and monuments removed from the old burial places at the foot of Elm Street in 1848.

⁵² The court order is confusing because in the list of bequests John and William were to divide "land on Pecoseek Brook" equally yet the court divided up that land even further including Simon and son Benjamin (Jr).

⁵³ Original found in Box 38, Document 25, Hampshire Co. Probate Court

Wolcott-Pitkin

⁵⁴ WOL p42

⁵⁵ <http://www.dsdi1776.com/signers-by-state/oliver-wolcott/>

⁵⁶ CG p447

⁵⁷ WOL p34

⁵⁸ *ibid* p36

⁵⁹ WOL pp31-38 and COL pp499-501

<p>I. John, <i>b.</i> 1607; <i>d.s.p.</i> in England. II. Henry, <i>b.</i> 21st January, 1611; <i>d.</i> 12th July, 1680; <i>m.</i> 18th November, 1641, Sarah NEWBERRY; had issue. III. George, <i>d.</i> 11th February, 1662; <i>m.</i> Elizabeth TREAT; had issue. IV. Christopher, <i>d.s.p.</i>, 7th September, 1662. V. SIMON, <i>b.</i> 11th September, 1624, of whom later. VI. Anna, <i>m.</i> 16th October, 1646, Matthew GRISWOLD. VII. Mary, <i>d.</i> 16th September, 1689; <i>m.</i> 25th June, 1646, Job DRAKE.</p>

⁶⁰ Compiled from five sources: CG, COL, EAW, WIKI, and WOL

⁶¹ WIKI. - Native Americans called the spit Nantasket, meaning "at the strait" or "low-tide place". It is a series of islands connected by sandbars forming Nantasket Peninsula, on which the Plymouth Colony established a trading post in 1621 for trade with the Wampanoags.

⁶² WIKI. - The Neponset people experienced a rapid decline in population in the 17th and 18th centuries due to violence perpetrated by the English settlers and their infectious diseases.

⁶³ In 1634 "Ten Adventurers" from Watertown MBC founded the new plantation which was adjacent south to present Hartford. Wethersfield established its niche in history being "Ye Most Auncient Towne" in Connecticut, as set out by the Code of 1650 of the "Colonial Records of Connecticut".

<http://www.newbritainherald.com/article/printarticle/articleid/335761>

⁶⁴ In 1614, Adriaen Block explored the lands along the Connecticut River. Settlement did not occur until 1633, when a small fort was erected at the site of Hartford, then called New Hope. <https://u-s-history.com/pages/h543.html>

⁶⁵ In 1633, Windsor became Connecticut's first English settlement <https://connecticuthistory.org/connecticuts-oldest-english-settlement>

⁶⁶ WIKI. On May 29, 1638 Roger Ludlow wrote to Massachusetts Bay Company Governor John Winthrop that the Connecticut River Valley settlers wanted to "unite ourselves to walk and lie peaceably and lovingly together." Ludlow and other principals drafted the Fundamental Orders, which were adopted on January 14, 1639 OS (January 24, 1639 NS) and established Connecticut as a self-ruled colony.

⁶⁷ WIKI. Windlesora is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. The name originates from old English Windles-ore or winch by the riverside. By 1110, meetings of the Great Council, which had previously taken place at Windlesora, were noted as taking place at the Castle – referred to as New Windsor, probably to indicate that it was a two-ward castle/borough complex, similar to other early castle designs, such as Denbigh. By the late 12th century the settlement at Windelsora had been renamed Old Windsor which predates what is now called Windsor by around 300 years. In the past Windsor was formally referred to as New Windsor to distinguish the two. Windsor is in un-parished area in the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead in Berkshire, England. It is widely known as the site of Windsor Castle, one of the official residences of the British Royal Family

⁶⁸ Palisado Cemetery, located at 69 Palisado Avenue, Windsor, contains one of Connecticut's oldest surviving gravestones, Ephraim Huit 1644. The southwest quadrant contains several 17th century stones and numerous 18th century stones made mostly of locally quarried sandstone. Windsor's "Burying Place" was first laid out in 1637 behind where the First Church meeting house now stands. Some tombstones have been re-sited and some have not survived. Many people buried here could not afford the expense of a gravestone and had wooden markers that weathered and disappeared quickly. By 1657 the Burying Place was out of room. An adjoining landowner provided more space which was cleared and his livestock grazed on it. <http://www.windsorctcemeteries.org/palisado-cemetery.html>

⁶⁹ WIKI. Gaulden Manor (also Gavelden or Gaveldene) is a "Grade II" listed country house to the southeast of Tolland, Somerset, England. It is a double storied building with interior plasterwork, as well as a garden consisting of herbs, old roses, and a pond. A room referred to as a chapel has a c. 1640 ceiling featuring an angel with trumpet on Judgment Day.

⁷⁰ WIKI. Tolland, Somersetshire is a village and civil parish in Somerset, England, situated 9 miles (14.5 km) north west of Taunton, between the Brendon Hills and Quantock Hills, in the Taunton Deane district. The parish has a population of 81. The parish of Tolland was part of the Taunton Deane Hundred. A hundred is an administrative division that is geographically part of a larger region. In Ireland, a similar subdivision of counties is referred to as a barony. In England a hundred was the division of a shire for military and judicial purposes under the common law, which could have varying extent of common feudal ownership, from complete suzerainty to minor royal or ecclesiastical prerogatives and rights of ownership. (A suzerain is a state exercising a degree of dominion over a dependent state especially in its foreign affairs).

⁷¹ WIKI. In 1643, John Griffin and Michael Humphrey started a tar and turpentine business in Windsor. A few years later, a Massaco Native American named Manahanoose started a fire which destroyed tar belonging to Griffin. The Court ordered the payment of "five hundred fathom of wampum" as compensation. Instead of cash Manahanoose delivered a deed to the land at Massacoe (later Simsbury). The deed was agreed to by Manahanoose as well as other Native Americans, identified as "the proprietors of Massaco". In 1653, the General Court granted 50 acres of meadowland to Lieutenant Aaron Cook, 60 acres to John Bissell and 50 acres to Thomas Ford, all in Massacoe. White settlers were farming the land and harvesting tar and turpentine in the 1650s, but did not build permanent settlements until the following decade. Aaron Cook built one of the early homes in the area now known as Terry's Plain.

⁷² WOL. pp42-44

⁷³ EAW.

⁷⁴ WIKI. At the beginning of the 17th century, the area today known as Simsbury was inhabited by indigenous peoples. The Wappinger were one of these groups, composed of eighteen bands, organized not as formally as a tribe, but more of an association, like the Delaware. These bands lived between the Hudson and Connecticut rivers. The Wappingers were one of the Algonquian peoples, a linguistic grouping which includes hundreds of tribes. One of the Wappinger bands, the Massaco, lived near, but mostly west of what is now called the Farmington River, the area now known as Simsbury and Canton. The river was called the Massaco by the native inhabitants. The term Massaco may refer to the indigenous peoples, the river itself, the village occupied by the indigenous peoples, and the land adjacent to the river.

⁷⁵ WIKI. Simsbury

⁷⁶ SIM. pp20-21

⁷⁷ *Ibid*

⁷⁸ SCW. p395

⁷⁹ SIM. p27

⁸⁰ *Ibid*

⁸¹ Eric B. Schultz and Michael J. Tougias, *King Philip's War: The History and Legacy of America's Forgotten Conflict*

⁸² *Ibid*

⁸³ The word *ivst* where *v=u* and *i=j* is 'just' in modern English. On a gravestone it translates to 'resurrection of the just' which comes from a Biblical passage Acts 24:15: "And have hope toward God, which they themselves also allow, that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust" (King James Version). From the New American Standard Bible it is translated: "...having a hope in God, which these men cherish themselves, that there shall certainly be a resurrection of both the righteous and the wicked".

⁸⁴ <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Pitkin-13>

⁸⁵ James is the Pitkin representative in the *British Society of One Name*.

⁸⁶ A churchwarden is a lay officer who looks after the secular affairs of the church, and who, in England, is the legal representative of the parish. Holders of these positions are ex officio members of the parish council (called a vestry in the Anglican Church). – *dictionary.com*

⁸⁷ WIKI. **Enclosure** (sometimes inclosure) was the legal process in England of enclosing a number of small landholdings to create one larger farm. Once enclosed, use of the land became restricted to the owner, and it ceased to be land for communal use. In England and Wales the term is also used for the process that ended the ancient system of arable farming in open fields. Under enclosure, such land is fenced (enclosed) and deeded or entitled to one or more owners. The process of enclosure began to be a widespread feature of the English agricultural landscape during the 16th century.

⁸⁸ Bailiff was the term used by the Normans for what the Saxons had earlier called a "reeve": the officer responsible for executing the decisions of the manorial and hundred courts. Duties included serving summonses and orders and executing all warrants issued out of the corresponding court. The district within which the bailiff operated was called his bailiwick. In general he was a freeman and an outsider meaning he was not from the bailiwick for which he was responsible.

⁸⁹ *England & Wales Christening Records, 1530-1906*; online publication - Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2008. Original data - Genealogical Society of Utah. British Isles Vital Records Index, 2nd Edition. Salt Lake City, Utah: Intellectual Reserve, copyright 2002. Used by permission.

⁹⁰ There are no viable sources for this marriage or for Elizabeth's surname. The Ancestry database *U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900* is composed of thousands of apocryphal submissions "from various sources", namely submissions to the LDS church in the latter half of the 20th century that had no primary sources nor were they required by the church.

⁹¹ PIT. pp1-4

⁹² WIKI. Pembroke College is one of the constituent colleges of the University of Oxford in England, located in Pembroke Square. The college was founded in 1624 by King James I of England / VI of Scotland, using in part the endowment of merchant Thomas Tesdale, and was named after William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain and then-Chancellor of the University. In the early seventeenth century, the endowment of Thomas Tesdale—a merchant from nearby Abingdon – and Rev. Richard Wightwick, the parish priest of Donnington, Shropshire – enabled the conversion of Broadgates Hall, which had been a University hostel for law students since its construction in the fifteenth century, to form the basis of a fully-fledged college. The letters patent to found the college were signed by King James I in 1624, with the college being named after William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain, Chancellor of the University, and rumoured patron of William Shakespeare.

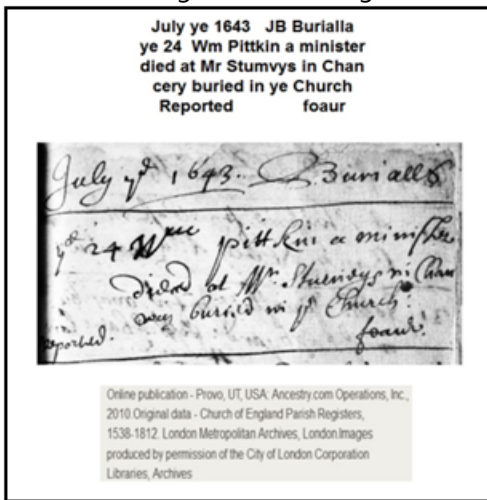
⁹³ *Alumni Oxonienses: The Members of the University of Oxford, 1500-1714*

⁹⁴ Berkhamsted Grammar School, founded in 1541 by John Incent, Dean of St Paul's Cathedral. Incent applied to the King Henry VIII, in pursuit of a licence "to purchase £40 in land by the year" and was successful. By 1544, Berkhamsted School's first building, now known as 'Old Hall' was complete. <https://www.berkhamstedschool.org/about/our-heritage/history>

⁹⁵ WIKI. There were two hereditary Headmasterships in the history of Berkhamsted School, neither of which was successful. The first was that of Henry Hunt, a graduate of Trinity College, Oxford, who died within six months of succeeding his father. Hunt's successor, William Pitkin (Jr), was not quite the academic of former Berkhamsted days, yet he was clearly a prominent member of local society, having served as Member of Parliament for Berkhamsted, and whose descendants included a member of the U.S. Supreme Court and Oliver Wolcott, a signatory of the Declaration of Independence. In England, however, the political environment began to take its toll on Berkhamsted. Berkhamsted, situated along a route

between London and the battlefields of the English Civil War, became the subject of Parliamentary action to preserve the town. Pitkin's death is recorded in the parish register of Fleet Street, London in September 1643; in his history, Williams suggests Pitkin may have visited London in an attempt to obtain protection for the School, instead dying of the Plague.

⁹⁶ Church of England Parish Registers 1538-1812.



⁹⁷ London, England, Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1538-1812

⁹⁸ PIT. p.lxxix

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ WIKI. The idea of a modern project of improving the human population through a statistical understanding of heredity used to encourage good breeding was originally developed by Francis Galton and, initially, was closely linked to Darwinism and his theory of natural selection. Darwin strongly disagreed with this elaboration of his theory but in 1883, one year after Darwin's death, Galton gave his research a name: eugenics. The concept of positive eugenics to produce better human beings has existed at least since Plato suggested selective mating to produce a guardian class. The first formal negative eugenics, that is a legal provision against birth of inferior human beings, was promulgated in Western European culture by the Christian Council of Agde in 506, which forbade marriage between cousins. Eugenics fell out of favor after the NAZI attempt at purifying the race, however, it has once again come back and is now called "human genetic engineering".

¹⁰¹ <http://www.dsdi1776.com/signers-by-state/oliver-wolcott/>

¹⁰² <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Dumbleton-2> managed by John Putnam and Lori Jo DeWitt.

¹⁰³ SAV. Vol. 2, Page 79

¹⁰⁴ NEM. p479

¹⁰⁵ On May 15, 1636, William Pynchon purchased land on both sides of the Connecticut River from the local Pocomtuc Indians that included present-day Springfield, Chicopee, Longmeadow, and West Springfield all in Massachusetts Bay Colony. All of it was known as "Agawam Plantation" and was under the administration of Connecticut Colony. In 1641 it was renamed Springfield after Pynchon's hometown in Essexshire, England. In 1757, the area west of the river became a parish unto itself after west-side residents pleaded hardship having to continually cross the River in the performance of their required duties as members of the town. Agawam and West Springfield split in 1800 and Agawam was incorporated as a town on May 17, 1855.

¹⁰⁶ MVR. Springfield Deaths p191

¹⁰⁷ RICH. Douglas Richardson, "The English Origin of Thomas Marshfield of Dorchester Mass and Windsor Conn; New Light on his Wife and Children" *The American Genealogist* 63:4, October 1988, p. 161

¹⁰⁸ *The Mary & John Clearing House* on <http://www.maryandjohn1630.com/passengerlist-a>. From their "A" list "certain or highly probable"

¹⁰⁹ Sandra McGraw, *The Founders of Windsor: Their Trades or Professions* (2011); her source was *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England 1634-1635* by Robert Charles Anderson

¹¹⁰ *Treason* by Marilee Worrell

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹¹² John Winthrop, *The History of New England from 1630 to 1649*, James Savage, Ed., 2 volumes (Boston 1853)

¹¹³ Richard S. Ross III, *Before Salem: Witch Hunting in the Connecticut River Valley, 1647-1663*

¹¹⁴ Jean M. Roberts, *Weave a Web of Witchcraft*

¹¹⁵ <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Unknown-120952>

¹¹⁶ RICH. *The American Genealogist*, Vol. 67, No. 1, pp. 11-15; Mercy - bur. Sep. 30, 1654, Springfield