



The Ancestry of Mary Jewett of Ipswich and Rowley

Sarah Abigail Mahoney's mother, Mary Jewett, was the descendant of six generations of Puritan families in America. Her immigrant ancestors arrived from Suffolk, Devonshire, Newcastle and other parts of England, mostly between 1630 and 1638, founding the towns of Ipswich and Rowley, Massachusetts, and establishing English law, liberty and culture in the New World.

The Puritan exodus to New England had begun with the sailing of the *Mayflower* in 1620, and peaked during the years 1629-1640. This was the time during which Charles I was governing in England without a parliament, and civil dissatisfaction was running high. The Puritan Protestants wanted a greater reformation of the Church of England than that established by Elizabeth I, to purify it further from the elaborate ceremonies characteristic of Catholicism.

The emigrants were mostly from the middle classes, "men of substance," and so exclusively English that even as late as 1799 more than 98% of New England families were of English extraction. They came primarily to establish religious freedom for themselves (though, of course, not necessarily for others, since they were themselves rather intolerant of other religions).

It is interesting to note that when the Puritans landed in Massachusetts they did not bring with them the King James Bible (which they considered to be a doctored "government" publication). Instead they were using the Geneva or "Breeches" Bible (1599), which included thousands of marginal notes by John Calvin, John Knox and other leaders of the reformation. (This Bible has recently been reprinted by L. L. Brown Publishing Company, P.O. Box 742, Ozark, MO 65721.)

Mary Jewett's ancestry in Ipswich and Rowley consists of 22 families, six of which are not known by surname because the wives' maiden names were not recorded. The 17 known families (Andrews, Bokeson, Chandler, Cummings, Dickinson, French, Hazeltine, Jewett, Keyes, Kimball, Mallinson, Pearson, Perley, Riddlesdale, Scott, Scudamore and Trumble) are discussed below. The Scott family, through which extensive royal ancestry has been found, is treated separately under *Royal Lineages*.

Historical Notes on
ROWLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

From Standard History of Essex County, Massachusetts (1878)
by C. F. Jewett & Company, Boston



The English, under the guidance of the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, commenced a settlement at Rowley as early as 1638. The Act of incorporation is thus briefly expressed: "4th day of 7th month 1639, ordered that Mr. Ezekiel Rogers plantation be called Rowley." On the 13th of May, 1640, it was declared by the General Court "that Rowley bounds is to be eight miles from their meeting house in a straight line; and then a cross line diameter from Ipswich Ryver to Merrimack Ryver when it doth not prejudice any former grant." In October of the same year the Court ordered "that the neck of land on Merrimack, near Corchitawick be added to Rowley."

On the "tenth of the eleventh Anno Dni 1643, Thomas Nelson, Edward Carlton, Humphrey Reynon & Francis Parrot made a survey of the town and a register of the several house lots of from 1 1/2 to 6 acres then laid out to the settlers. They were as follows: On Bradford Street, Thomas Ellethrop, John Dresser, Hugh Chaplin, Peter Cooper, Thomas Sumner, John Burbank, Thomas Palmer, William Wilde, William Jackson, Hugh Smith, Michael Hopkinson, John Boynton, William Boynton, Thomas Dickinson, Joseph Jewett, Maxemilian Jewett, Jane Grant, John Spofford, George Kilborne & Margaret Stanton whose lot contained only one acre. On Wethersfield street, John Remington, James Barker, William Stickney, William Scales, Matthew Boyes, Jane Brocklebank, Thomas Mighill, Margery Shove, Humphrey Reynor, & Ezekiel Rogers who had six acres. On Holmes street John

Miller, John Jarrat, Francis Parrot, Edward Carleton, Henry Sands, Thomas Leaver, John Trumble, John Haseltine, Thomas Tenney, Robert Haseltine, Richard Swan, Thomas Lilforth, Richard Thorlay, Frances Lambert, Robert Hunter, William Acy, Thomas Miller, William Harris, John Harris, Thomas Harris, John Newmarch, William Bellingham, Thomas Nelson, Thomas Barker, Sebastian Briggam, George Abbot, Edward Bridges, Cousins Crosby & Richard Nalam. Sixteen other lots were soon afterwards laid out to the following persons, viz.: John Smith, Mark Prime, William Tenney, Nicholas Jackson, Richard Leighton, John Pearson, Edward Sawyer, James Bailey, Richard Holmes, Thomas Burkley, John Tillison, Samuel Bellingham, Thomas Sawyer, Daniel Harris, William Law & John Hill.

The common lands of the town were assigned to the settlers in proportion to the extent of their respective house-lots. A military company was soon formed of which Sebastian Brigham was appointed captain. It was to be drilled eight days during the year, and the fine for absence was five shillings per day. The people early distinguished themselves for the manufacture of cotton, hemp and flax cloth. "Our supplies from England," says Winthrop, in 1643, "failing much, men began to look about them and fell to a manufacture of cotton, whereof we had store from Barbadoes, and of hemp & flax wherein Rowley, to their great commendation, exceeded all other towns."

Of the early settlers here, Edward Johnson, in his "Wonder-working Providence," says: "They consisted of about three score families. Their people, being very industrious every way, soon built as many houses, and were the first people that set upon making cloth in this western world; for which end they built a fulling-mill, and caused their little ones to be very diligent in spinning cotton-wool, many of them having been clothiers in England." This fulling-mill was built in 1643 by John Pearson, in the parish of Byfield, which then belonged to Rowley.

The first-recorded marriage in town was that of Robert and Anna Haseltine, in 1639; and the first-recorded birth was that of Robert Carleton, in the same year.

In the minds of the people, the church was the leading institution; the minister the chief guide in things temporal as well as spiritual. Hence a plain meeting-house was erected some time during the first year of the settlement; a church was organized Dec. 3, and the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers installed as pastor. He was born in Weathersfield, England, in 1590, and was for some time chaplain to Sir Francis Barrington, after which he was pastor of the church in Rowley, Yorkshire, for about twenty years; when, in 1638, he came, with a large company of his people, to Rowley, Mass. He was an eloquent speaker, and preached the election sermon before the General Court, in 1643, in which he maintained that the same person should not hold the office of governor for two successive years.

It does not appear that the inhabitants of Rowley were ever much annoyed in the settlement by the Indians; they were, however, frequently called upon to march away, and to fight for the defense of other places. On the 1st of September, 1642, several men were ordered from the place to disarm Passaconaway Indians, on the Merrimac River, who were then supposed to be inimical to the English. They were out three days, and received three shillings each for their services. In August, 1653, twenty-seven men from Rowley and Ipswich were ordered out on a scouting expedition, to discover the intentions of the savages assembled at

Piscataqua. They were absent four days. The first grist-mill in town was erected by Thomas Nelson, anterior to 1645, on Mill River. Ten acres of land were granted to him the preceding year, "for encouragement towards building the mill." After the death of Mr. Nelson, 1648, John Pearson made improvements in the mill.

The first physician in town was Dr. Anthony Crosby, who practiced here from 1652 until about 1670. He was followed by Dr. David Bennett, who died here, Feb. 4, 1718-19, at the remarkable age of 103 years.



The First Congregational Church of Rowley, Massachusetts, founded 1639



The earliest mention of a meeting-house bell is in 1653. It was hung in a frame, as it was called, near the meeting-house. During the ministry of Mr. Phillips, Samuel Brocklebank, William Tenney, John Pearson, and Ezekiel Jewett were appointed deacons.

The earliest mention of a school is Feb. 3, 1656-57, when William Boynton was engaged by the town as a teacher for the term of seven years. This church then agreed to loan him £5, for enlarging his house for the accommodation of his school. He usually received £2 10s. yearly for sweeping the meeting-house, and for ringing the bell. He probably taught here for about twenty-four years, when he was followed, in 1682, by Mr. Simon Wainwright; after whom the Rev. Samuel Phillips was employed as a teacher.

The town in early times was much infested with wolves and catamounts [various species of cats such as mountain lions, bobcats, lynx, etc.]. It paid for many years a bounty for killing wild animals. Several pens were built for taking wolves. It is stated in the records, in 1661, that "Lieut. Samuel Brocklebank, Henry Rily, Thomas Wood, John Grant, Richin Rainer & John Mighill, having engaged to make a pen for catching wolves, had the privilege granted, that nobody else shall make any pen anywhere upon the Cow Commons during the space of three years, and they are to have for every wolf taken by their pen, fifty shillings, paid by the town."

In the autumn of 1675, twelve Rowley men were impressed into the service to meet the exigencies of King Philip's War, then raging. Their names are John Hopkinson, John Stickney, Joseph Jewett, Thomas Palmer, John Jackson, Stephen Mighill, John Leighton, Caleb Jackson, William Brown, Samuel Tiller, Joseph Bixby, and Simon Gowin. These men and others, under Capt. Brocklebank, were led in January, 1676, to Narragansett, and thence in March to Marlborough, where, in an assault upon the Indians, one of the company had his hand badly shattered by the breaking of his gun.

Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, with fifty men, was sent from Boston to the relief of Marlborough. Learning upon his arrival that the enemy had gone to Sudbury, he proceeded with his own and Capt. Brocklebank's party towards that town. Discovering a few Indians, and pursuing them about a mile into the woods, the English found themselves suddenly surrounded by some five hundred of the savages, who with hideous yelling opened a destructive fire. Almost every one of the men engaged on our side was slain. A monument was erected on the spot about 1730, by Benjamin Wadsworth, then president of Harvard College, and brother of Capt. Samuel Wadsworth, bearing this inscription: -- "Capt. Samuel Wadsworth of Milton, his Lieut. Sharp of Brooklin, Capt. Brocklebank of Rowley, with about Twenty-six other Soldiers Fighting for the Defence of their country, were slain, By ye Indian enemy April 18th 1676, & lye Buried in this place." The date should have been April 21st instead of April 18th.

In 1675, the westerly section of the town, known as the "Merrimack Lands," or "Rowley Village by Merrimack," which began to be settled by Robert and John Haseltine and William Wild, about 1650, was incorporated as a town under the name of Bradford. A meeting-house had already been constructed, and the Rev. Zacahariah Symmes, though not then ordained, was preaching in the place.

The number of families in the town, in 1680, was 129, and to oversee these families, eleven tithingmen were appointed; viz., John Palmer, Abel Longley, Thomas Tenney, Thomas Wood, Daniel Wicom, John Dresser, Joseph Chaplin, Ivory Kilborn, and John Pearson.

The earliest tax-list preserved bears the date "ye 9th June 1691," and the rates were to be paid "either in money, or in publick bills of credit, or grain, or provisions at the prices speceffied in the warrant."

Of the foot company, Joseph Jewell was captain, John Dresser, lieutenant, and Andrew Stickney, ensign.

Some writer, speaking of Rowley, says: "It is one of the pleasantest towns in Essex County. There is everything about it substantial, prosperous and agreeable. In the summer season, it is hardly possible to go over the green hillocks, and through the quiet intervals, along the roads, dust laid by the late showers, or by the sparkling brooks fringed with luxuriant grass and flowers, and see the quiet and peace reigning everywhere in this old town, -- the contentment and prosperity of its stable farmers, and the thrift and joyousness of its active mechanics, without wishing that we had been born in Rowley; that it had been our lot first to have heard there the lowing of the cattle, and down its hillsides to have tumbled the ripened pumpkins, when autumn yellowed the leaves. Let the world go. To be born in such a place, and in the sereneness of old age to die in such a place, and to sleep at last in the same dust with the good old fathers of olden times, were enough to fill the cup of mortal happiness full."



THE ANCESTRAL FAMILIES OF THE JEWETTS

THE CUMMINGS FAMILY

The Cummings family traces its origin in Europe to John, Count of Comines on the French-Belgian border. His grandson, Robert de Comyn, was a Norman officer under William the Conqueror, who after the battle of 1066 was made Earl of Northumberland in 1068. All of the Comyns (and Cummings) of Scotland are descended from his great-great grandson, Sir Richard Comyn of Fonthill, Wilkeshire, England, High Justiciar of Scotland from 1178 to 1189. He married Hextilda, grand-daughter of Donald Bane, King of Scotland, who was the son of King Duncan I, the one murdered by Macbeth. Among Sir Richard's descendants was John "The Red" Comyn, famous for his resistance to the English King, but who (after an argument with Scottish King Robert Bruce) was stabbed to death in 1306.

John Cummings (ca. 1565-1634))

The American branch of the Cummings family can be traced to immigrany ancestor Isaac Cummings [or Comins]. Isaac was the son of John Cummings [or Commyn] of Easthorpe and Copford, Essex, England, and Amy Greene, daughter of John Greene or Grene of Great Birch, Essex. John and Amy were married ca. 1591. John may well have been the son of Johannes [John] Cowman of Bocking, Essex. John and Amy are known to have had seven children: John-1 (1595), Ursely (1597), Abraham (1599), Isaac (1601), Mary (1605), John-2 (1608), and perhaps also a child whose name is illegible in the parish register (1619/1620). Amy died 3 Nov 1612; John lived on until 1634—his will was proved on April 24 of that year.

Isaac Cummings (1601-1677)

Isaac was born in Mistley, Essex County, England in 1601, and claimed to be a direct lineal descendant of John "The Red" Comyn (born ca. 1060 in Scotland). Isaac is thought to have emigrated to Massachusetts aboard the *Great Hope of Ipswich* in June of 1635. He'd had two children by a wife in England, but they both died young. In Massachusetts he married a woman named Anne (who died in 1677) that same year, and they had four children: John (1630), Isaac (1633), Anne (1634) and Elizabeth (1640). A careful survey conducted in 1903 indicated that by that time his American descendants numbered over 10,000!

Isaac Cummings was in Watertown in 1631, was a Proprietor in Ipswich in 1639, was Constable in Topsfield in 1666, and served as Deacon of the church for many years. His homestead covered 40 acres, with houses, barns, orchards and fences. He died in May of 1677.

Isaac Cummings (1633-1721)

His son, Isaac Cummings (Jr.), was born in 1633 (in Watertown?) and married (1659) Mary Andrews (b. 1638) daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Andrews, and granddaughter of Robert Andrews (b.ca.1600) of Oxford, England. She and her family had emigrated to Massachusetts from Suffolk county, England in 1656, and settled in Rowley. In 1663, Isaac (Jr.) received from his father a farm of 100 acres lying on both sides of Winthrop's Brook. He built a house near the site of what is now called the "Hobbs-Bell" house, and was selected Deacon of the church in 1686. He was an influential man around town, and his name appears frequently in the records.

Isaac Cummings (Jr.) was apparently a member of the local militia; he is called "Sergeant" in the list of people taking the oath of allegiance in 1678. He was made a freeman (voter) in 1673, and in 1675 took part in the Narragansett Expedition.

Isaac (Jr.) and his family were a product of their times, and not always for the best. During the Salem witch trials he testified in court against Elizabeth How, that a mare of his had been strangely affected by her evil influence. His wife, Mary, and son, Isaac, corroborated this testimony. As a result, Elizabeth How was condemned and executed in July of 1692.

Isaac (Jr.) had ten children, the first three of which (all sons) apparently died in childbirth or were stillborn, in 1660, 1661 and 1662. His daughter Mary died in the 1690's, and his son Stebbings, born in 1680, was killed by Indians in 1706. By the time of Isaac Cummings Jr.'s death in 1721 he had accumulated a substantial estate: £30 and a 7-acre farm went to son Isaac (III); son John (2 years younger than Isaac) must have been his favorite, for he received a 60-acre farm with houses and buildings.

...In consideration of what he [John] hath done towards mine and my wives support, while my wife lived, 81 upon consideration that he maintains mee

honorably during my naturall life and pay charges for my funeral, he [shall] have the residue of [my] estate and [I] approve him as executor.

Son Thomas had already received land costing £60, and was also given his father's English dictionary. Daughter Elizabeth Cummmings Perley (our direct ancestor) and daughter Rebecca Cummings Howlet each received £60 cash, and Elizabeth also was given "a feather bed and bedstead and under-bed, and sett of curtains...also three bed-blankets" [see PERLEY FAMILY].

THE DICKINSON FAMILY

The Dickenson family appears to have originated with Walter de Caen, a kinsman and companion of William the conqueror. Tradition has it that Walter married the daughter of the last Saxon Lord of Kenson, and was afterward known as Walter (de Caen) de Kenson. John de Caen or de Kenson in the 1200's carried a coat of arms indicating that his family were official rangers in the royal forests of Yorkshire and had taken part in the last Crusade. (The name was probably anglicized to Dickenson in the 1300's.) The same arms were born by Hugh Dickonsen (who lived around 1422); he was the son of Thomas Dickinson, Major of Hull in 1444, the uncle of John Dickinson (a younger son of Lord Kenson, Alderman of Leeds) the progenitor of the American Dickinsons; he died in 1475. Thomas Dickinson married Margaret Lambert (b. 1404), of royal descent from Lambert's father (d. 1062), great-great-great grandson of King Edward I.

The Dickenson line leading down to the immigrant ancestor Thomas, as far as it is precisely known, is as follows:

William Duyonson (b. England ca.1360)
Richard Dickenson (1337-1441), m. Margaret Cooper, dau. of Thomas Cooper
Thomas Dickinson (1400-1475), m. Margaret Lambert, dau. of Thomas Lambert
Hugh Dickonsen (ca.1422-1509), m. Agnes Swellington
William Dickinson (1452-1546), m. Isabel Langton
John Dickinson (ca.1474-1554), m. Elizabeth Danby, dau. of Robert Danbie
Richard Dickinson (1526-1605), m. Elizabeth Bagnell, dau. of Simon Bagnell
Thomas Dickinson (1543-1572), m. Judith Carey, dau. of William Carey
Robert Dickinson (b.1568), m. Ellen Stacy, dau. of Robert Stacey
Henry Dickinson (1590-1636), m. Sarah Cooper
Thomas Dickinson (1620-1662), m. Jennet _____

Thomas Dickinson (1620-1662)

The immigrant ancestor of the American Dickinsons is Thomas Dickinson, born in 1622 in East Bergholt, Suffolk County, England. He was known to be in Salem in 1638 (16 years old), and married a woman named Jennet in 1639. They moved to Rowley in 1643, where he bought an acre-and-a-half house lot on Bradford Street. He became Constable and

Selectman in 1648 and 1656; he died in 1662, having had six children including Sarah Dickinson (b. 1644), our ancestor, who married Jeremiah Jewett [see JEWETT FAMILY]. Jennet married John Whipple of Ipswich, and was buried in Rowley on 1 Feb 1686.

THE FRENCH FAMILIES

Thomas French (1585-1639)

The French Family in America traces its ancestry to Thomas French, born in 1584 in England, the son of Jacob French (1555-1615) and Susan Warren (b.1555), a daughter of William Warren (1505-1554) of Suffolk. Thomas French married Susannah Riddlesdale (1584-1658) in St. Edmonds Parish, Assington County, England, ca. 1607, and all of their nine children were baptized there. Susannah was the daughter of John Riddlesdale (1557-1629), son of Henry Riddlesdale (1520-1691), son of Jasper Riddlesdale (1492-1552), all of Suffolk.

In 1638 Thomas French (Sr.) and Susannah Riddledale emigrated with the rest of their family to Massachusetts. Daughter Susan (bp. 1616) served in the family of John Winthrop Jr. in Ipswich. Thomas died shortly thereafter, in 1639.

Thomas French (1608-1681)

In 1630/31 Thomas French married Mary Scudamore (ca.1612-1681) in England, and they started their family; Mary gave birth to a daughter Mary in 1631, but the child died in infancy; Ephraim was born in 1633, Mary in 1634, and John [our ancestor] in 1637.

Thomas's father decided to emigrate to America in 1638, taking the whole family with him to New England aboard the *Lion*, a ship of the Winthrop fleet. They settled in Boston, where their descendants continued to live for generations thereafter. In about 1660 Thomas's son, John, married Phoebe Keyes (b. 1639 in Watertown), daughter of John and Sarah Keyes, who had emigrated from England in 1638. They moved to Topsfield, Massachusetts, where John worked as a cloth dresser and farmer, and where all nine of their children were born. Phoebe had a sister, Sarah, who married Samuel Buswell of Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1656.

Mary Scudamore was the daughter of William Scudamore (b.ca.1564 at Holme Lacey, Herefordshire, England) and Frances Lechmere (b.1568), daughter of Roger Lechmere (b.ca.1538). William was the son of John Scudamore (b.ca.1543) and Joan Payne, Daughter of Edward Payner (b.ca.1517) also of Herefordshire. John was the son of John Scudamore (ca.1518-1571) and Sybil Vaughn (b. ca.1518). Sybil was the daughter of Watkin Vaughn (b.ca.1488) and Elizabeth Baskerville (b. before 1495 in Hergest, Herefordshire), daughter of Sybil Devereux (b.before 1474).

John French (1637-1707)

John and Phoebe had nine children from 1664 to 1681. Mary, the eldest, married Stephen Pearson in 1684 and had seven children (see PEARSON FAMILY).

THE HAZELTINE FAMILY**Robert Hazeltine** (ca. 1620-1684)

Robert Hazeltine (Heselton) was born in Biddeford, Devonshire, England, probably around 1620. He was the son of Peter Robert Hazeltine (b.1590) and his wife Anne (1593-1684). He and his mother and younger brother John emigrated to New England in 1638, aboard the *John* of London, as part of a group of 20 families under the leadership of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, former pastor at Rowley in Yorkshire. Rogers, it is interesting to note, had been suspended from practicing in Rowley "for refusing to read the accursed book which allowed sports on God's Holy Sabbath." Consequently he decided to take those members of his flock who were loyal to him and head out for the New World.

Robert married a woman named Anna (last name unknown) on 23 October 1639, the first couple to be married in the new settlement of Rowley, Massachusetts. He became a freeman (i.e. was a member of a Congregational Church, had taken the freeman's oath, and was thereby entitled to vote) in 1640, moving in 1649 to the "Merrimack" section of Rowley (later called Bradford, and was one of the first settlers there. He died there on 27 August 1674, having fathered 10 children, three of which died in infancy; his mother survived him by another ten years.

His daughter, Anna, married Caleb Kimball (see further under KIMBALL FAMILY). (Blodgette and Jewell, 1933).

THE JEWETT FAMILY

The Jewett family has flourished in England since the time following the Norman Conquest (1066), and in America since the first Puritan pioneers arrived in 1638. The name is undoubtedly of Norman origin, going back at least to Sir Henri de Juatt, a knight of the first Crusade of 1096. Rather than implying that the founder of the family was Jewish, it commemorates the *slaying* of Jews in the Holy Land when such deeds were considered meritorious. In fact, the coat-of-arms of the Jues family (perhaps related) once bore the heads of three decapitated Jews.

Edward Jewett (1579-1615)

Edward Jewett, son of William Jewett, was the father of the Jewetts that first came to America, his sons Maximilian and Joseph. They lived in Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England; Edward was a "clothier," by which is meant a merchant manufacturer of woolen

cloth. They were a proud family, carefully preserving and recording the family coat-of-arms even in America where such things had less cultural significance.



Edward had married Mary Taylor, daughter of William Taylor and Sarah Rogers, in 1605, and together they had four children. Sarah, born ca. 1611, died young, and William, born in 1605, may have as well. Thus it was that when Edward died in 1615 at the young age of 35, his two surviving sons had none other but each other and perhaps their mother as family. The brothers continued the family business until 1638 (by which time their mother had probably died as well). But those were dark times for Puritans in England. Persecuted for their beliefs by the infamous Archbishop William Laud (1573-1645), many were fined, pilloried, imprisoned, mutilated and tortured in order to compel conformity with the established church. Many, especially clothiers for some reason, chose to emigrate, and so did the Jewett brothers.

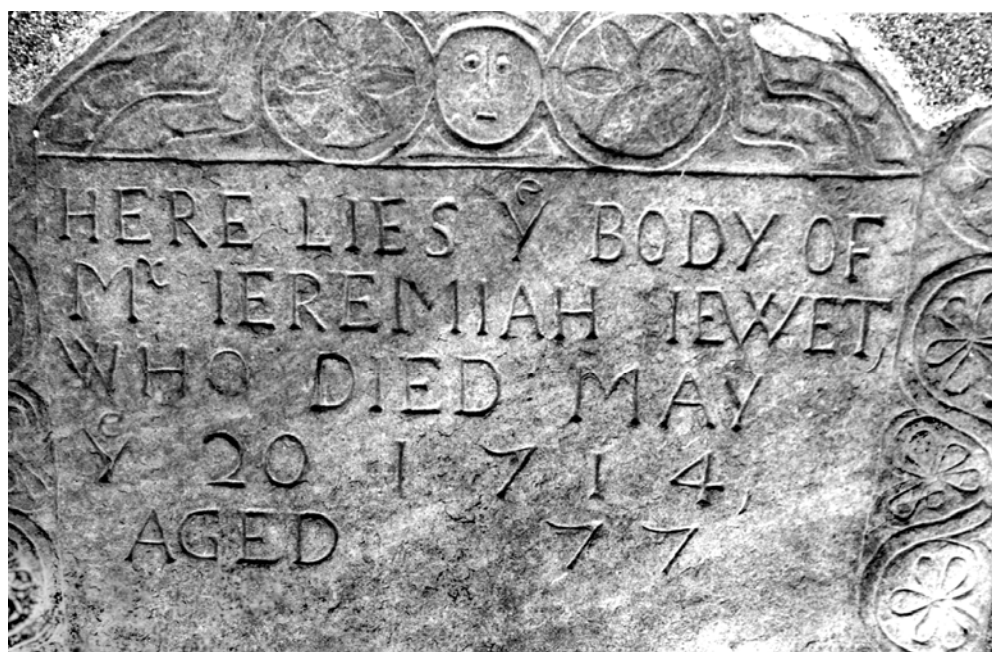
Joseph Jewett (1609-1660)

In 1638, twenty ships bearing about 3,000 Puritan colonists departed England for the New World. Among these vessels was the ship *John of London*, bearing 20 Puritan families "of good estate," including Joseph Jewett, his wife Mary [Mallinson], their son Jeremiah, and Joseph's brother Maximilian. Their group was led by the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers of Rowley, England, who had been having his own troubles with the authorities. After being suspended from preaching because of his refusal to permit sports on Sunday (he would be no friend today

of the National Football League!), he elected to emigrate. (Others of our ancestors, including Robert Hazeltine, were also aboard.) Their ship arrived in Boston Harbor around the first of December, 1638.

In the spring they founded the town of Rowley, named after Rev. Rogers' former parish, and the original home of many of the colonists. Joseph Jewett was made a freeman in 1639, and had a 2-acre house lot on Bradford Street in 1643. Joseph became a large landowner and one of the town's leading citizens, serving for many years as a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts. Joseph became a large landowner and one of the town's leading citizens, serving for many years as a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1650 he purchased from Samuel Bellingham the original 4-acre lot that had been laid out to William Bellingham, including the mansion house thereon, "wherein Mr. Joseph Jewett dwelt at the time of his death."

Joseph's wife, Mary Mallinson, was the daughter of Richard Mallinson (1559-1683) and Sara Waterhouse (1580-1643). Richard was the son of Thomas Mallinson (1555-1624), and Sara was the daughter of Edward Waterhouse (1550-1599), all of Yorkshire, England. Mary Mallinson died in 1652; Joseph Jewett remarried the following year, to Ann, widow of Capt. Bozoan Allen of Boston. They both died in the same year, 1661. His original will, though much worn, is still on file in the Probate Office in Salem.



Gravestone of Jeremiah Jewett (1637-1714), Rowley Cemetery

Jeremiah Jewett (1637-1714)

Jeremiah Jewett, eldest child of Joseph Jewett and Mary Mallinson, was born in Bradford, England and as a baby accompanied his parents and uncle to America in 1638. He

married Sarah Dickinson (daughter of Thomas and Jennet Dickinson of Rowley) in 1661. They settled in Ipswich, "in the first Parish of Rowley, near the Rowley line," on a farm his father gave them "on the northwest side of the Egipt River." He served as a soldier in what was called "King Philip's War," and died in Ipswich in 1714. He and Sarah had nine children, the eldest of which was named Jeremiah, after his father. The gravestone of the elder Jeremiah Jewett still stands in the Rowley cemetery.

Jeremiah Jewett (1662-1731)

Jeremiah Jewett, the son of Jeremiah Jewett (1637-1714) and grandson of Joseph Jewett (1609-1660), was born in Ipswich in 1662. He married Elizabeth Kimball, daughter of Caleb Kimball and Anna Hazeltine, in 1687. Elizabeth died in 1728, after bearing him seven children, including Hannah (b. 1690, married Stephen Pearson; see PEARSON FAMILY) and Aaron (b. 1699, married Abigail Perley), both of whom are in our direct line. After his wife's death Jeremiah married Elizabeth Bugg of Ipswich in 1728, but he died shortly thereafter, in 1731. His will mentions "my only and beloved son," Aaron Jewett; actually he'd had three sons, all named Aaron, but the first two had died in infancy and (as was their custom) the name was reused in the hope that the original soul of the deceased child would be reborn and given another chance at life. This is the only instance in our family tree where a name was used a third time following two successive infant deaths. What a tragedy the loss of the first two sons must have been; it is not surprising that he so cherished the sole surviving (third) son.

Aaron Jewett (1699-1732)

Aaron Jewett, great-grandson of the family's immigrant ancestor, Joseph Jewett, was born in Ipswich and in 1719 married Abigail Perley, daughter of Samuel Perley (III) and Abigail Cummings. He lived for a short time in Scarboro, Maine and was town clerk there. But apparently he took ill and returned to Ipswich, where he died in 1732 at the age of 33, just a year after the death of his father.

Aaron and Abigail had only four children, one of which died young. He left all of his lands in York County, Maine to his eldest son, James Jewett (our ancestor), who was also destined to die young.

James Jewett (1721-1745)

James, eldest son of Aaron Jewett and a great-great-grandson of immigrant ancestor Joseph Jewett, was born in Ipswich, and at the age of 11 inherited all of his father's lands in York county, Maine near Scarboro. He had an illegitimate son with his first cousin, Mary Pearson, daughter of his father's sister, Hannah Jewett, and Stephen Pearson. They had only one child, James (b. 1739) before the elder James enlisted in the Army (or was conscripted).

James Jewett (Sr.) met his death during the siege of Louisburg at Cape Breton, Canada, on May 13, 1745. He and his brother Moses were fighting under the command of Lt. General Pepperell's Royal Artillery. Second-in-command Samuel Waldo reported to the General at 4 o'clock:

In the action one of our gunners was mortally wounded by a language [cannonball], a piece of which, taken out of his back, I send by bearer; another larger piece remains in. His name is James Jewett & is an Ipswich man. The man is now expiring.

The battle was won, however, and brother Moses went on to become a Captain in the troop of horse soldiers from Rowley in the Revolutionary War.

James Jewett (1739-1811)

James Jewett (Jr.), the only child of James Jewett and Mary Pearson, was only 6 years old when his father was killed in battle. His maternal grandfather, Stephen Pearson, was appointed his guardian.

He first married Elizabeth Shepard in 1760; they divorced and in 1789 he married Alice Cothrin (1765-1838), a remarkable woman of great size and strength, when he was 42. She was the daughter of John and Agnes Cochran. His second child, Mary (b. 1785) married Patrick Mahoney and is our direct ancestor (see MAHONEY FAMILY). Following the birth of Hannah in 1787, his wife died. *The History and Genealogy of the Jewetts of America* has this to say about James:

A divorce action was taken against James by Elizabeth, his first wife, in June 1789 with a charge of adultery. In a court document of 1792 Elizabeth is referred to as *non compos mentis* and a guardian is appointed for her. James seems to have put her out of their house and take up with Alice Cotherin, by whom he had three children before he married her.

James fought in the Revolution, serving as a private in Captain Low's Company of Volunteers, 3rd Essex Company from 30 September 1777 to 7 November 1777. He also had 40 days service in a regiment commanded by Major Charles Smith under General Gates in the Northern Department and in guarding [British prisoners captured by] General Burgoyne's army at Prospect Hill.

James bought land on Jeremy Squam Island (Westport) from Nathaniel Mayew on 24 December 1767 and continued to add to this holding, eventually having enough to give each of his sons a large farm. He was a seaman for many years before becoming a merchant.

Alice, who was also called Ellis, Nellie, or Aunt Nellie, was a celebrity around Squam Island where she kept a seamen's inn at Jewett's cove. She was said to have been a "giantess" over 6 feet tall "and of imense weight and rotundity." She was noted for her "amphibious" qualities, being able to "swim like a fish," handle a boat and catch a cod in water and cook it on land. She could raise a barrel of cider to her mouth and refresh herself directly from the bung hole. she was known for her hospitality, pleasant dispositon, and philanthropy, but woe unto the sailor who failed to giver her the respect "which she commanded both by her own deportment and her pugilistic powers.

He bought land in Westport, Maine, on the Sheepscut River, and was referred to as a "gentleman," a title of distinction in those times. In 1797 he purchased property on nearby Jerymy Squam Island for \$100. He was a large landowner, apparently having been successful as a sea captain, and developed a prosperous mercantile business. Some documents refer to him as "Captain James Jewett." He left large tracts of land to each of his five sons upon his death in 1811 at the age of 73. A part of the house he built was still standing in 1908, and was occupied by one of his great grandsons.

THE KEYES FAMILY

Robert Keyes (ca. 1613-1647)

Robert Keyes, our immigrant ancestor, was the son of John Keyes (1585-1640) and Susan Nawe (b.ca.1585) of Bedfordshire, England. John was the son of Peter Keyes (1559-1640) and Beatrice Barnes ((1563-1642), also of Bedfordshire.

Robert Keyes came to America in 1633 or before. He married Sarah (1611-1680) (maiden name unknown) and settled first at Lynn, Massachusetts, then moved to Watertown in 1644 and Sudbury in 1645. The births of five of his seven children were recorded in Watertown, and the other two in Newbury. Little is known of his life; he died on 16 July 1647 in Sudbury. His widow, Sarah, married John Gage of Ipswich in 1658; she died y July 1681. His daughter, Phoebe (our ancestor) married John French (see FRENCH FAMILY).

THE KIMBALL FAMILY

Richard Kimball (1594-1675)

The Kimball family in America traces its origin to the immigrant ancestor Richard Kimball, born at Lawford, England in 1594 and died 22 June 1675 at Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was of the Parish of Rattlesden, County Sussex, at the time he left for the new World, with his wife, Ursula Scott (see under Royal Genealogies), six children (Henry, Richard, Mary, Martha, John, and Thomas) and a servant, John Laverick. They embarked at Ipswich, England

in April 1634 in the ship *Elizabeth*, and arrived in Boston Harbor. They traveled with Henry Kimball (age 44) and his wife Susan (age 35), perhaps a brother of Richard.

Richard Kimball's line in England descends as follows:

Thomas Kembold (ca.1370-ca.1453) of Hitcham, Suffolk
Thomas Kembold (ca.1396-ca.1452)
John Kembold (ca.1428-before 1472)
Henry Kembold (1466-1526)
Henry Kembold (1510-1558), m. Cecilia Sysley
Henry Kembold (1539-1583), m. Margaret Munning
Henry Kimball (1565-1619), m. Johanna
Richard Kimball (1595-1675), m. Ursula Scott

Margaret Munning (1545-1582), wife of the third Henry Kembold in the above list, also had a substantial known ancestry in England, descending as follows:

Gilbert Munning (b.1360) of Poitiers, France
Anthony Munning (1386-1483) of Poitiers, France
Henry Munning (1408-1468), m. Elizabeth Charles, dau. of Thomas Charles, in Suffolk
John Munning (1430-1486), m. Margaret WoodWoorde, dau. of Henry Woodwoorde
Henry Munning (1456-1521), m. Alice Pye
Thomas Munning (ca.1488-1557), m. _____ Barker
Humphrey Munning (1515/17-1596), m. Eunice Ungle
Margaret Munning (1545-1582), m. Henry Kembold

Richard Kimball and Ursula Scott later moved to Watertown (now Cambridge) to make their home. He was proclaimed a freeman in 1635, and was a proprietor in 1636.

Soon thereafter he was invited to move to Ipswich because they needed the services of a skilled wheelwright there. The town granted him a lot at the west end in 1637, 40 acres beyond the North River, and (in 1639) the liberty to pasture two cows free. His services as wheelwright were appreciated by his fellow townsmen, and in 1649 he was permitted "to fell such white oaks as he hath occasion to use about his trade for the town use."

Richard Kimball and Ursula Scott had eleven children, eight born in Rattlesden and three in Massachusetts. Our ancestor, Caleb Kimball, born in 1639 in Ipswich, was the last.

Following the death of Ursula, Richard Kimball married Margaret Dow in 1661, but they had no children together; he died in 1675.

Caleb Kimball (1639-1682)

Caleb Kimball married Anna Hazeltine (b. 1641), daughter of Robert and Ann Hazeltine (see HAZELTINE FAMILY). He was a prosperous farmer and owned at different times many tracts of land. In 1665 he bought his brother Richard's house in Ipswich, with adjacent lands; lands in Salisbury and Bradford were also owned by him. In 1675 he inherited from his father a piece of land known as Ting's Lot, land at Wattell's Neck, and at Wiatt's Marsh. At the time of his death in 1682 he also owned 18 head of cattle, 23 sheep, ten swine and three horses.

Caleb Kimball had ten children, all born in Ipswich. Our direct ancestor is his third child, Elizabeth, who married Jeremiah Jewett in 1687 (see JEWETT FAMILY).

THE PEARSON FAMILY**John Pearson (1610-1693)**

Deacon John Pearson, born in Yorkshire, England on 17 Feb 1610, the son of Micholas Pearson, and was an early settler of Rowley, Massachusetts. Tradition states that he was a native of Yorkshire, and this has been proven to be true by later research. His father was Nicholas Pearson, born before 1584 in Yorkshire. John married Dorcas Pickard (1621-1703), daughter of John Pickard. John Pearson's name appears in the Rowley records in connection with the birth of his first child in 1643. He was made a freeman (voter) in 1647, and was ordained deacon of the Rowley church on 24 October 1686.

The acre and half house lot laid out to him in the 2nd division of house lots, about 1645, was situated on the east meeting house. This was his home until about 1667 when he moved to "The Mills," the chief seat of his business and property. Where the old county road (the Bay Road) leading from Rowley to Newbury crosses Mill River and where the fresh water mingles with the salt is the site of the first mills in Rowley. Here, soon after the settlement of the town, probably as early as 1642, Thomas Nelson built a gristmill and a sawmill and here, by 1643, John Pearson had built a fulling or clothiers mill, the first in New England. He operated these mills, having purchased the gristmill and the sawmill until his death in 1693. The fulling mill continued to be operated by the Pearson family until 1809.

The grist mills, later called Glen Mills, together with a large landed estate, passed from father to son in undisturbed descent to John Pearson who died in 1819. These mills passed to the Dummer family in 1817 and were operated by them until destroyed by fire in 1916, when the business was moved to Newburyport.

Many of the first settlers of Rowley were weavers. Johnson, in his *Wonder-Working Providence* (London, 1654), says of the Rowley people, "These people being industrious in every way, soon built many houses, to the number of about three-score families, and were the first that set upon making cloth in this Western World."

The quantity of cloth made by the Rowley people can never be accurately determined, but as Deacon Pearson's mill for fulling cloth was the only one in Eastern Massachusetts for nearly 50 years, an account of some of the work done there is of interest. Two of his ledgers for the years between 1672 and 1688 have been preserved. The quantity charged between the above dates was 64,087 yards, and probably that paid for at the time of delivery was half as much more, making a total of about 100,000 yards.

Deacon John Pearson was often moderator of town meetings, selectman and assessor, and for nine sessions of the Great and General Court at Boston, he attended as the deputy from Rowley. In the year 1687 he, with others, in resisting the tyranny of Governor Andros, was cited to appear before the Court in Boston, where he was fined and imprisoned for "nearly two weeks."

John Pearson was by trade a carpenter; in all recorded deeds, with one exception, he is so designated, never clothier or cloth-dresser. After the occupation and purchase of the Nelson saw and grist mills he was once styled "miller."

He brought with him to Rowley his wife, Dorcas. Her maiden name is unknown; they lived together 50 years. More than two years before his death he gave the larger part of his property to his children. He conveyed "my now dwelling house to his youngest child Stephen." (Certain facts in the foregoing were contributed by John M. Pearson, Esq. of Schenectady, N.Y.) An inventory of his estate taken on 11 July 1693/4 shows the approximate date of his death.

Stephen Pearson (ca. 1665-1705)

John Pearson's sons Jeremiah and Stephen undertook the administration of his will, as his executors, and gave bond on 6 August 1694.

Stephen Pearson's birth was not recorded, but we may surmise that it was around 1665; he is mentioned as a son in deeds from his father. He married Mary French on 11 November 1684 (born 1 Mar 1664, and died 17 Sept 1730 in Rowley; she was the daughter of John French and Phoebe Keyes--see FRENCH FAMILY). Steven was a cloth dresser, probably working in the family mills, and also a farmer. He and Mary had seven children before he died in 1705/6; Mary lived on until 1730. The estate was divided on 4 April 1712 between his widow, Mary, his only son, Stephen (Jr.), and five daughters.

Stephen Pearson (1687-1772)

Stephen Pearson (Jr.) was born in 1687 and married Hannah Jewett, daughter of Jeremiah Jewett, in 1710/11 (see JEWETT FAMILY). He became a Lieutenant in the militia, and died in 1764; Hannah died in 1773. Both are buried at Rowley. Together they had 11 children including Mary (b. 1720), who married James Jewett, who was born in Ipswich in 1721, and was killed by a cannonball at the battle of Cape Breton in 1745.

THE PERLEY FAMILY

Allan Perley (1608-1675)

The Perley family in America traces its origin to Allan Perley, who was born in Wales in 1608. He arrived in New England 12 July 1630 with the Winthrop Fleet, and established a residence for himself in "Charlestowne Village," now a part of Woburn, Massachusetts. In 1631 he returned to his family home in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England and married his sweetheart, Susanna Bokenson. They emigrated back to America permanently in 1635, aboard the ship *Planter of London*, settling at Ipswich on High Street, a short distance from the homes of Governor Bradstreet and the Waldo family. It was a picturesque spot located on Town Hill, commanding a fine view of Turkey Hill, Timber Hill, and ridge houses along Scott's Lane (today Washington Street).

Allan Perley also owned land in Essex, Rowley, Boxford, and Heartbreak Hill in Ipswich. In 1670 he was granted permission by the town to cut timber for the construction of a barn. He and his wife, Susannah, became members of the church in 1674.

Samuel Perley (ca. 1640 - >1707)

Allan Perley and Susannah Bokeson had seven children; among them was Samuel Perley (b. 1640), who married in 1664 Ruth Trumble (b. 23 Feb 1647, daughter of John Trumble and Elinore Chandler of Rowley). As early as 1683 Samuel and Ruth were known to be located in Ipswich, where he was admitted in that year to the privileges of freeman "without oath of allegiance." He was a member of the Topsfield church in full communion in 1684. In 1700, seat number three in the Ipswich church was officially assigned to him; and in 1707 he was also officially attending the church in Topsfield. Church was a central part of life in early New England, and church permission was required for practically everything. For example, church records show that "Samuel Perley, Sen'r, had liberty to make a fire in our watch-house on Sabbath Dayes at noontime, so long as the town see cause."

Samuel Perley (1667 - 1724)

Samuel and Ruth (Trumble) Perley had six children, including Samuel (Jr.), born 28 May 1667. Samuel Jr. married Abigail Cummings (daughter of Deacon Isaac and Mary Andrews Cummings of Topsfield; she died 22 Jan 1725/6). Rev. Joseph Capen of the Topsfield church presided at the wedding and at the later baptism of his children, though they were born in Rowley. Samuel Perley (Jr.) and his wife moved to Rowley shortly after their marriage in 1694. His homestead was very near the boundary line between Rowley and Boxford. The land there was given to him by his father, and confirmed by deed on 24 June

1714; at last check it was still in the possession of the Perley descendants. He lived so far from the center of town that he held no town offices except such as field driver (1708/9) and road surveyor.

THE TRUMBLE FAMILY

The family name Trumble (originally Turnbull) traces its origin to a peasant named Ruel, who saved the life of the Scottish King Robert Bruce (1274-1329) by diverting the attack of a wild bull in Sterling Park. As a reward he was given the estate of Badyruel, near Peebles, and the name since carried by his descendants.

John Trumble (ca. 1615-1637)

The American branch of the family originated with John Trumble, who traveled from the port city of Newcastle-on-Tyne around 1637 and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was the son of James Trumbull (b.1584) and Elizabeth Straker (b.1588) of Northumberland, England. James was the son of John Trumbull (ca.1550-1603) and Elizabeth Brogden (b.ca.1560); John Trumble was the son of Thomas Trumbull (ca.1520-1563) and Elizabeth (ca.1530-1581). The immigrant John Trumbull brought with him from England his wife, Elinore Chandler, daughter of John Chandler of Northumberland. In 1639 they moved to Rowley permanently, where he was made a freeman in 1640. Their homestead was in the heart of the village, fronting on the common. Elinore died in 1648/49, after having given birth to five children including Ruth Trumble (born 1647), who later married Samuel Perley in 1664.

John Trumble remarried in 1650, to Ann (or Hannah), widow of Michael Hopkinson of Rowley, by whom he had two more children. He died in 1657; his widow then married Richard Swan in 1658 but died that same year. John's family received payment following his death for his "keeping a scoolle." His estate, amounting to £225, was divided among the four children of his second wife by her first husband (Michael Hopkinson), his five children by Elinore Chandler (Ruth received £8), his two by Ann, and £55 to Ann, his widow.

A marble stone was erected in the Rowley cemetery in 1861 by the Rev. David Trumble in memory of his ancestor.

