

## The Paternal Ancestry of Jessie Leighton Webster

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This article is available at [www.frankhaddleton.com/webster](http://www.frankhaddleton.com/webster)

### I. Introduction

This is my third (and presumably final – “oh, thank god!” people are saying) article about the ancestry of my great-grandmother, Jessie Leighton Webster. The first article, “Jessie Leighton (Webster) Haddleton: My Brick Wall”, and the second article “Finding Jessie’s Birth Mother”, are available at my website, shown above, as is this one. The first article laid out some of the challenges this research project presented, creating a seemingly hopeless situation. The second article laid out my discovery of Jessie’s maternal ancestry. Here I report my discovery of most of Jessie’s discoverable paternal ancestry.

Recently I have been completely and happily absorbed with the project of discovering Jessie’s ancestry. It has been a fascinating adventure through time. Until a couple of years ago, and after some failed attempts at finding any answers, I had assumed that I would never know anything Jessie’s family background. Then I was contacted by a man who lives in England – let’s call him Peter, and he’s about my age -- who had a very interesting story. He had just learned, based upon submitting his DNA to 23andMe, that his father was an American who had had an affair with his mother while stationed with the US military in England in the early 1960s. His mother, who died several years ago, had raised Peter on her own and had never told Peter anything about his biological father. Other members of his mother’s family had known the truth but had also never told him. Only after he brought his DNA results (showing connections to American uncles, aunts, and cousins) to their attention did they confess to knowing the story.

Fortunately, the closest of Peter’s newly discovered relatives in the U.S., including an uncle who is deeply interested in family history, were very happy to learn about their connection with Peter. Peter contacted me because I was one of the DNA connections revealed to him by 23andme. He assumed that we were connected through the Websters based on what I had posted about my limited Webster information. I have kept in touch with Peter since he contacted me, but only now do I know what our actual relationship is.

After hearing from Peter, I looked into other DNA connections suggested by 23andMe and by Ancestry.com. It turned out that there were several people who,

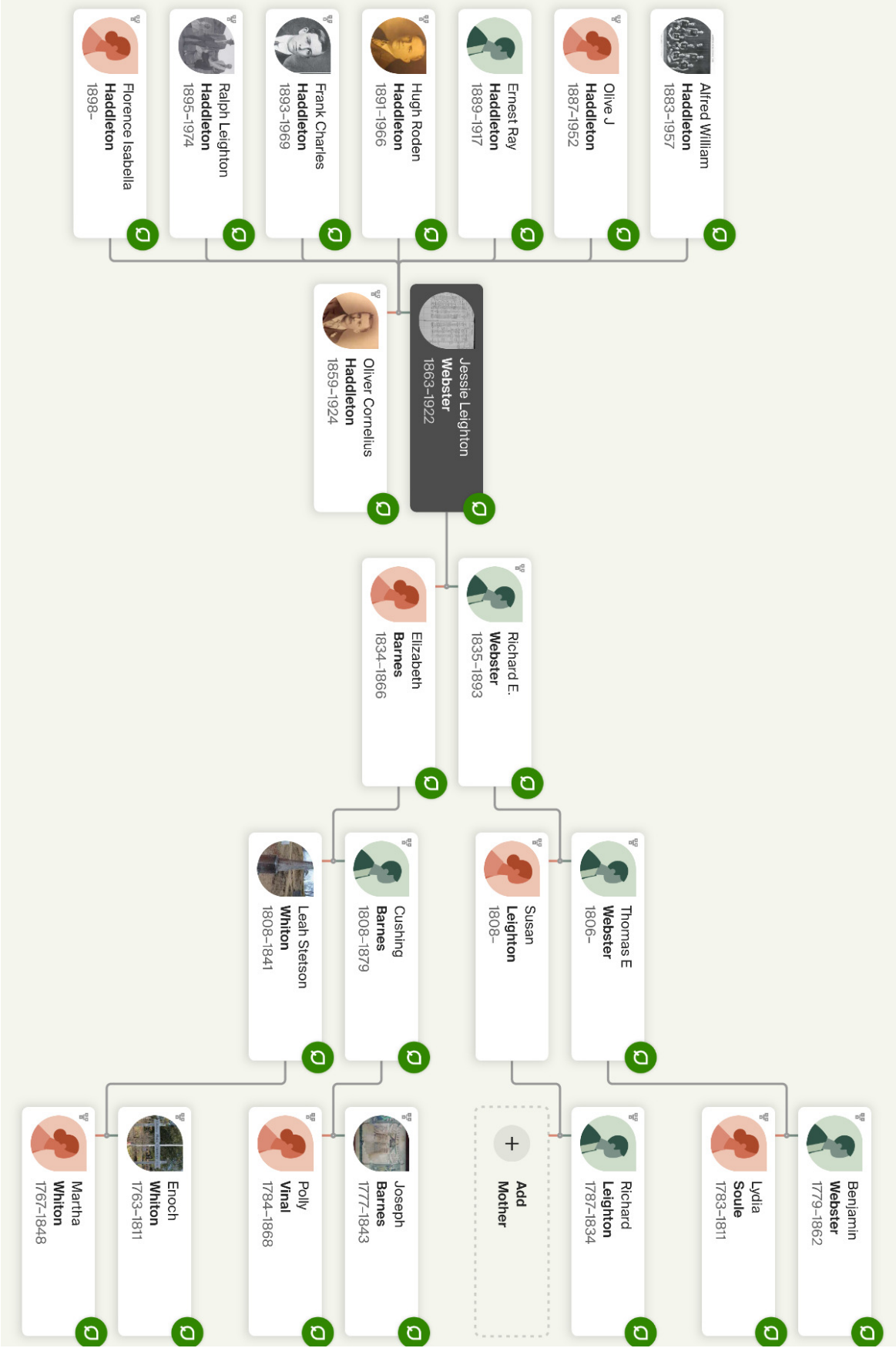
according to the DNA comparisons, should be 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> cousins, and who all shared in their family trees a descent from a Webster family in Maine. In particular, they were all descended from Albert Davis Webster (1858-1925) and his wife, Esther L. Barnes (1859-1946). Albert and Esther are clearly not my ancestors, so I knew that our common ancestors had to be from an earlier generation, and I also knew that they didn't have to have the name Webster. (Interestingly, one of these DNA cousins is a lawyer named David Webster, whom I met many years ago in Massachusetts when he was teaching a course on title examination, and whom I subsequently engaged on a couple of occasions to handle title work for clients. It's a small world after all!)

And then I gave up on this research again. It seemed that there were just too many possible places for the common ancestors to be. I saw no evidence connecting Jessie or her father to any Websters in Maine or to Maine at all.

The picture shifted when I discovered who Jessie's maternal ancestors were, but things didn't get easier, at least not initially. Now I had to seriously consider that the common ancestors could be on Jessie's mother's side -- the Barnes family -- and not on Jessie's father side -- the Websters. And I still had no way to tie Jessie's Websters to this Maine family of Websters. In fact, Jessie's father and her two Webster uncles all apparently reported to census takers at various times that Jessie's grandparents, Thomas and Susan Webster, were born in England (although in one case Benjamin said New York). Apparently they weren't thinking about descendants coming along and trying to piece together the family tree, and so it didn't matter what they told the census takers.

## II. Summary of Conclusions

As presented in the following chart, Jessie's grandfather, Thomas E. Webster, was the son of Benjamin Webster (1779-1862) of Freeport, Maine. Benjamin has several notable ancestors, including Mayflower passenger Richard Warren and Kenelm Winslow, brother of Mayflower passenger Edward Winslow. I am all but certain that the mother of Thomas E. Webster was Benjamin's first wife, Lydia Soule, a descendant of Mary Bradbury, who was convicted of witchcraft in 1692, and also a descendant of Mayflower passengers George Soule, John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. The Leighton lineage I propose for Thomas's wife, Susan, is nothing more than an educated guess, and I still have no ideas about the identity of Susan's mother. Lastly, just for the fun of it, I am attaching material prepared by professional genealogists on the descent of Captain Thomas Bradbury, Mary Bradbury's husband, from Charlemagne.



### III. A Second Uncle for Jessie

After completing my previous article on Jessie’s ancestry, I discovered, almost by accident, that in addition to her uncle, John E. Webster (mentioned in the previous article), Jessie had another uncle on her father’s side, Benjamin E. Webster (1849-1911). It’s clear to me that Richard E. Webster, John E. Webster, and Benjamin E. Webster were all brothers. It is indicated on their marriage records that each of them was born in New York City and each of them had, as parents, Thomas Webster and Susan Webster. They were all born around the same time (1830s and 1840s), and they were all living in Boston at the times of their marriages. Here are the marriage records for John, Richard, and Benjamin, from 1855, 1869, and 1874, respectively. There is a written version of the typed 1855 record which has the same information in it. And remember from the first article that “Robert Webster” in the second record is really “Richard Webster”.

Jan 4	John E Webster	Wh 23	first	Roxbury	Gilder	New York City	Thomas Webster	Susan
	Phebe A Luce	Wh 18	first	Boston		Gasden Ms	Hiram Luce	Ruth

April 9	Robert Webster	"	34	Carpenter	New York City	Thomas	Susan	second
	Isabella Archer	"	29		N. Scotia	James	Margaret	1st
April 11	William L. Welch	"	28	Bookkeeper	Putnam, N.Y.	Alaron	Melina	first
	Mrs. J. W. Welch	"	20		Putnam	Alonzo	Margaret	second

Benjamin E Webster	Boston	25	Gilder	New York City	Thomas E	Susan	first
Jan 20	"	32	"	Scotland	John	Susan	"

Benjamin’s marriage record adds the hopeful fact that Thomas’s middle initial is “E”, just like the middle initial of each of the three brothers. This additional tidbit could be useful in future research, but so far it’s done nothing to help me<sup>1</sup>. However, the existence of the three brothers, named as they are, turned out to be very significant. Read on.

Also, as an aside, note that Benjamin Webster was a gilder, just like his brother, John. And from the 1880 census one learns that Benjamin was a gilder of picture frames. It would be reasonable to guess that John was also a gilder of picture frames. It might also be the case that their father, Thomas, was in that business in New York City and introduced them both to it, but these are only guesses. In any case, whenever I see gilded antique picture frames I will think of Benjamin Webster.

The lives of these Webster brothers were far from easy. All three of them suffered the loss of young children. John lost three of his four very young children in 1864. Richard lost his young son, Frederick, in 1871. And Benjamin lost his only son, Irven, when Irven was only 21 and had just gotten married. It appears that of the three brothers, only Richard left any children who survived him, and that only Richard has any living descendants. (John's son, Irving, seems to have disappeared, and I can't find him.)

#### IV. The Barnes Rabbit Hole

As outlined above, the discovery that Jessie's mother was from a family named "Barnes" did not help me resolve her paternal ancestry, and it actually delayed my arrival at the solution to the Webster mystery. Peter, from England, and the several "DNA cousins" whom I found through Ancestry.com, 23andMe.com, and MyHeritage.com all descended from a Maine couple, Albert Davis Webster (1858-1925) and Esther L. Barnes (1859-1946). Having found that Jessie's mother was a Barnes, this meant that our common ancestor could have been, among other possibilities, a Webster or a Barnes. (There is another Webster "DNA cousin" I did not know about until the other day and whose existence makes all the difference, as discussed ahead.)

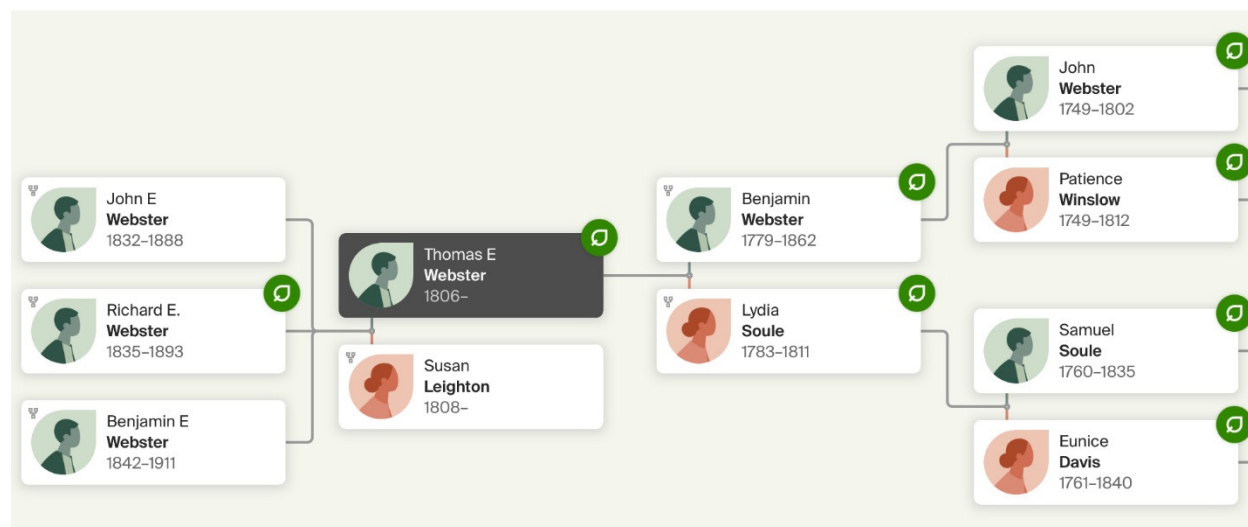
I had a feeling that the Webster name was a red herring and that the real connection would be found in the Barnes family, so I spent some time comparing the Barnes information in the trees of my DNA cousins with the Barnes information in my family tree. There were no common names, and our Barnes family and their Barnes family were living in different places, at least in the 1800s, but I studied the sources, looking for a mistake somewhere. Eventually I concluded that my feeling about the Barnes family holding the connection was just wrong. Of course it's entirely possible that there is a connection a few generations earlier, but that would not account for the degree of relationship indicated by the DNA overlaps with my DNA cousins.

I should add, at this point, that I knew all along that the connection between me and my DNA cousins was somewhere in Jessie's ancestry, as opposed to somewhere

else in my family tree. First, there were no recent enough places (unidentified ancestors or correctly named ancestors) for this connection to happen on my mother's side of my family tree. Second, the only cousins I could identify who were also connected to this set of DNA cousins were on my father's side. One of these cousins is Conrad Lightfoot, who, I am assuming, is one of Liz (Haddleton) Lightfoot's grandchildren. Third, Jessie's ancestry was the only place on my father's side where any Websters could fit in with a close relationship to me (and without being back in England).

#### V. What's in a name?

After finally ruling out the Barnes family as holding the connection to my Webster DNA cousins, I went back to the family tree of these cousins and considered where Thomas Webster could possibly fit in. At this point, having discovered the existence of Jessie's second uncle, the answer jumped out at me. Reproduced below is a piece of the tree that results when Benjamin Webster (1779-1862) is plugged into my tree as the father of Jessie's grandfather, Thomas E. Webster. Information supporting an elegant resolution of the mystery is hiding in plain sight.



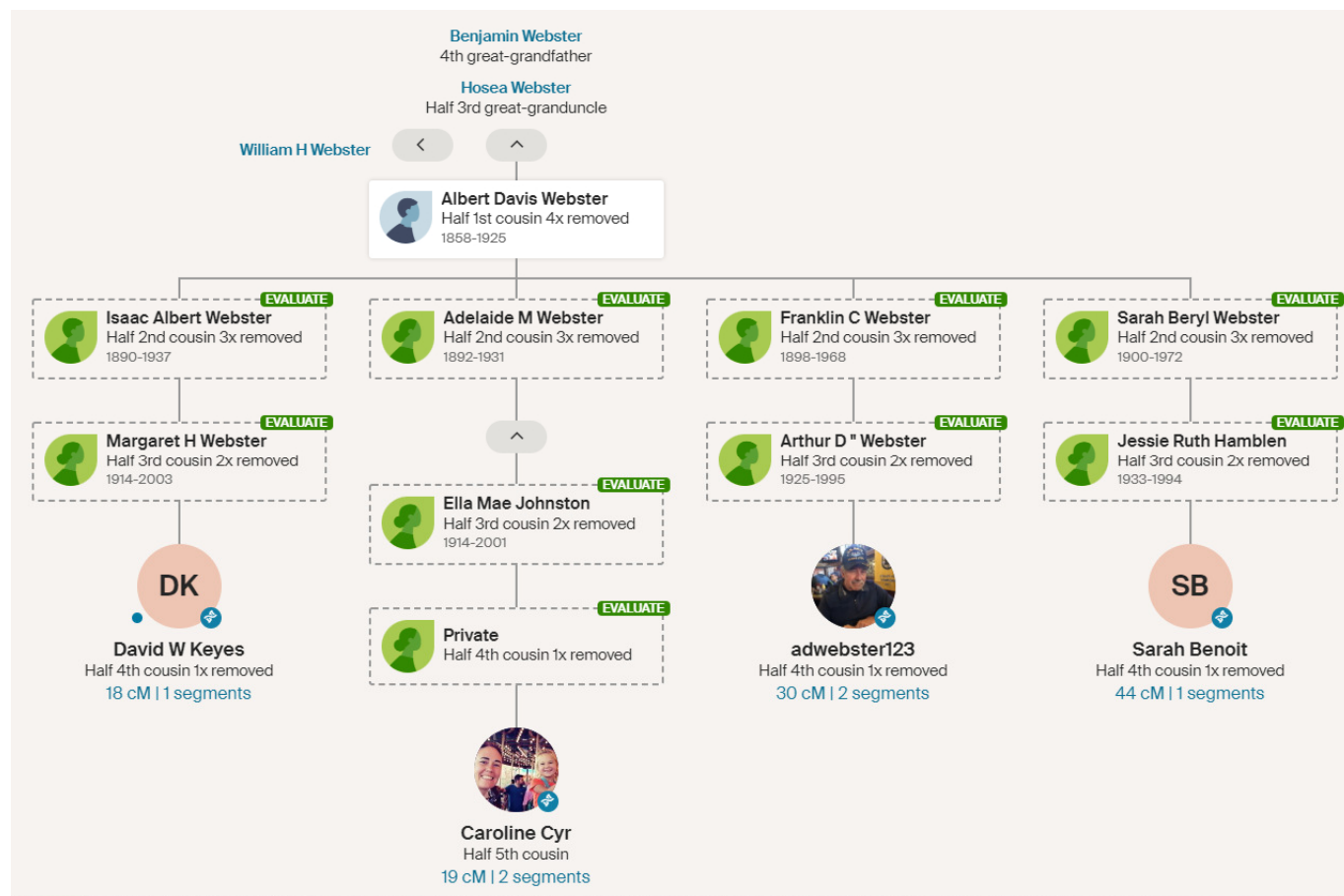
Thomas's grandfather is John, so he names his first son John. Thomas's father is Benjamin, so he names his third son Benjamin. Is that irrefutable proof of the connection? Of course not, but it's pretty significant. When there is little other historical evidence to turn to, genealogists look for this pattern of honoring ancestors by sharing their ancestors' given names with their children. This was significant enough to convince me to actually put Benjamin Webster into my tree (as you see it above), and that's when the DNA evidence came riding in. (I'm not as smart as some people seem to think I am – I should have just inserted Benjamin into my tree at the beginning, but that would have been way too easy.)

Before I present the DNA evidence firmly connecting Thomas E. Webster to his father, Benjamin Webster, I'll mention here that having seen how Thomas and Susan named two of their sons to memorialize ancestors, my guess is that Susan's father, who really should be a Leighton (given all of the use of that name in our family, including Jessie's middle name, and given that I have some Leighton DNA cousins), is Richard Leighton. My guess is that Susan wanted one of her children to carry her father's name, which I'm guessing is Richard. I have added into my tree a Richard Leighton who was born in New Hampshire in 1787 to Jedediah Leighton and Rebecca Swain. My thought is that eventually I might get lucky and learn from Ancestry.com there are DNA matches who have this guy in their family tree.

This Richard Leighton is not identified as having a son named Thomas, but there is one piece of evidence seems to support this Richard Leighton guess, at least to a small extent. The Richard Leighton I have chosen to fill this spot married Lovey Waldron (an unusual name – it reminds me of Lovey Howell of Gilligan's Island) in 1817. Lovey Waldron could not have been Susan's mother, because if Susan was born in 1817 or 1818, she would not have been old enough (applying social conventions, not biology) to have had her first son, John, in 1833. My suggestion is that Richard's marriage to Lovey was his second marriage, not his first. What is potentially significant here is that the marriage record for Richard and Lovey indicates that Richard was then living in Chelsea, Massachusetts. (After the marriage, Richard and Lovey made their home in Maine.) I find this potentially significant because Chelsea is next door to East Boston, where, as seen in my prior article, the Webster brothers lived after spending some part of their early years in New York City. Chelsea is also where Jessie's half-sister, Florence, and Jessie's adoptive mother, Isabel, ended up living after having made their home in East Boston.

Richard's presence in Chelsea prior to marrying Lovey Waldron suggests the possibility that he established connections there, connections having some meaning or value to his daughter, Susan, and then also to Susan's three sons. It's even possible that Susan was born in Chelsea and spent several years of her childhood there, and it's also possible that in the 1850s Susan returned to Chelsea (or to East Boston) along with her sons.

## VI. DNA Evidence Supporting the Webster Connection



After I plugged Benjamin Webster from the trees of my “DNA Cousins” on Ancestry.com who share the Maine Webster ancestry in their family trees (as reported by them), the DNA connection report, above, was generated by Ancestry.com. (Peter, from England, who is also a DNA cousin, is not on Ancestry.com and therefore does not appear here, but he is a Half 5<sup>th</sup> cousin.)

A critical observer might point out that if I had copied into my tree an ancestor profile from the same generation of these DNA Cousins’ trees but from their Barnes family instead of their Webster family, this same report would have shown up showing these same relationships, except the name of the Barnes ancestor would be at the top with all the Barnes descendants – who are actually not related – below him or her). That is true. The computers at Ancestry.com can only process the data they are provided, and nobody is providing the DNA of the deceased ancestors from the 1800s. However, as shown below, another DNA cousin of which I hadn’t previously been



aware also shows up, this time a descendant of Albert Davis Webster's brother, William H. Webster, rather than a descendant of Albert Davis Webster.



The appearance of this additional DNA cousin here shows, I think irrefutably, that the DNA connection between my “Webster DNA cousins” and Jessie Webster (and her descendants) really is through Benjamin Webster and not some other common ancestor whom I haven’t been able to identify (such as a Barnes ancestor whose information might currently be incorrect in my tree or the trees of these DNA cousins – Unlike his brother, Hosea, William H. Webster did not marry a Barnes).

## VII. Which mother for Thomas E. Webster – The Lydia Soule Question

Benjamin Webster, Thomas's father, married Lydia Soule, on June 11, 1803, in Freeport, Maine. Others report that Benjamin and Lydia had three children other than Thomas: John (born March 12, 1805), Julia (born August 9, 1807), and Hannah (born September 26, 1809). (Nobody else reports the birth of Thomas, which doesn't surprise me or seem significant, given how few people are researching this family and given the lack of vital records from this place and time.) The births of these children leave plenty of possible time slots for Thomas to have been born to Benjamin and Lydia, including 1804, 1806, 1808, and 1810 or early 1811. Lydia Soule died on April 26, 1811. (In my tree I have indicated a birth year for Thomas of 1806, but that's just a guess, a placeholder.) Benjamin married his second wife, Mary Waite, later in 1811, and their first child, Rachel Webster, was born on August 1, 1812.

All of this information begs the question: Which of Benjamin's wives was Thomas's mother, Lydia or Mary?

Based on the information now available to me, the best I can do for an answer to this question is to take the birth of Thomas's eldest son, John E. Webster, and work backwards from that to see which mother fits best for Thomas, given the timing. My conclusion is that Thomas was almost certainly the son of Lydia, and not the son of Mary, as explained below.

I don't have a birth record for John E. Webster, so I took into consideration all of the records on which John's age is reported by or for John: the 1865 Massachusetts Census (John is said to be 31 on 5/1/1865), the 1880 Federal Census (John is said to be 47 on 6/18/80), and John's last will (John says he is 54 on 2/28/88).

For each record I considered that John was somewhere between the first day and the last day of being the age indicated – in other words, John's birthday suggested by each document has to be (if the record is correct) either the day of the record (so it his first day of being that age) or one of the prior 364 days (putting John, on the day of the record, closer to the last day of being that age). To put it another way, John can't reach the first day of the indicated age on any day after the day the record was made – he's already that age and has been that age for up to a year.

By deriving the limits for John's date of birth from each of these three documents, I found that there is only a small window of time for John's date of birth that would make the records consistent with each other: John had to have been born between May 2, 1833 and June 18, 1833. (For the purpose of this analysis, I am ignoring John's marriage record. That record reports that John was 23 on January 1, 1855. If that were

true, then John's date of birth would be January 1, 1832 at the very latest – i.e., a birth date after January 1, 1832 would mean that John wasn't yet 23 on January 1, 1855. Such an early date of birth is only possible if all of the other records are incorrect. But if the age reported in the marriage record is correct and the other suggested dates are incorrect, making Thomas even younger at the earlier time of John's birth, my conclusion is supported only more strongly. Is your head spinning yet?)

Assuming that Thomas was not a twin to Rachel Webster, the first child of Benjamin Webster and his second wife, Mary (I think this is a fair assumption because the odds of a natural twinning are less than 1 in 100), then the earliest date on which Thomas could have been born to Mary would be about August 1, 1813, a year after Rachel's birth. Therefore, if Thomas was Mary's son, then the oldest he could have been when his own son, John, was born would be just under 20 years of age. But then subtract 9 months to get back to the date of John's conception (which, one hopes and imagines, did not occur before his marriage to Susan), and Thomas could really have been no older than 19 at the time of his marriage (and the time John was conceived, if that even happened without any delay).

Two considerations make it very unlikely, in my opinion, that Thomas was only 19 (at the oldest) when he married Susan. First, I see nobody earlier or later in the Webster family who married that young, so such an early marriage would be very unusual and probably discouraged. Second, it is reported that John was born in New York City. Thomas, who appears to have been born and raised in Freeport, Maine, would probably have needed a significant amount of time prior to John's birth to develop some new set of skills (i.e., for work that happens in a city, not in a rural part of Maine) to support his family there, and he (and Susan) would have needed time to actually move from Maine to New York City and figure out where to work and where to live. How long would it have taken him to do this? Would he have set out to accomplish these things prior to reaching the age of 19? I doubt it very much.

I conclude based on all of these considerations that Thomas was almost certainly born to Lydia, not to Mary. However, it is not *impossible* that Mary was Thomas's mother. No professional genealogist would say that I have proved my case beyond a doubt. Perhaps one day I will see additional evidence that leads to a conclusion having greater certainty.

In the rest of this article I will introduce some of Jessie's ancestors, some of whom are only Jessie's ancestors if Lydia (Soule) Webster was the grandmother of Jessie's grandfather, Thomas. That little bit of uncertainty should not be forgotten.

## VIII. Witch Ancestor – Mary Bradbury

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## The Witchcraft Trial of Mary Perkins Bradbury



By **MELISSA BERRY**

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The Massachusetts village of Salem lost many innocent lives during the infamous witch-hunting era. The same manufactured delusions brought forth at the witch trials preyed upon a Salisbury, Massachusetts, woman named **Mary Perkins Bradbury**.<sup>\*</sup> Sentenced to die on September 9, 1692, she must have had a higher power on her side, as she was ultimately spared from that perilous place of no return, the gallows.

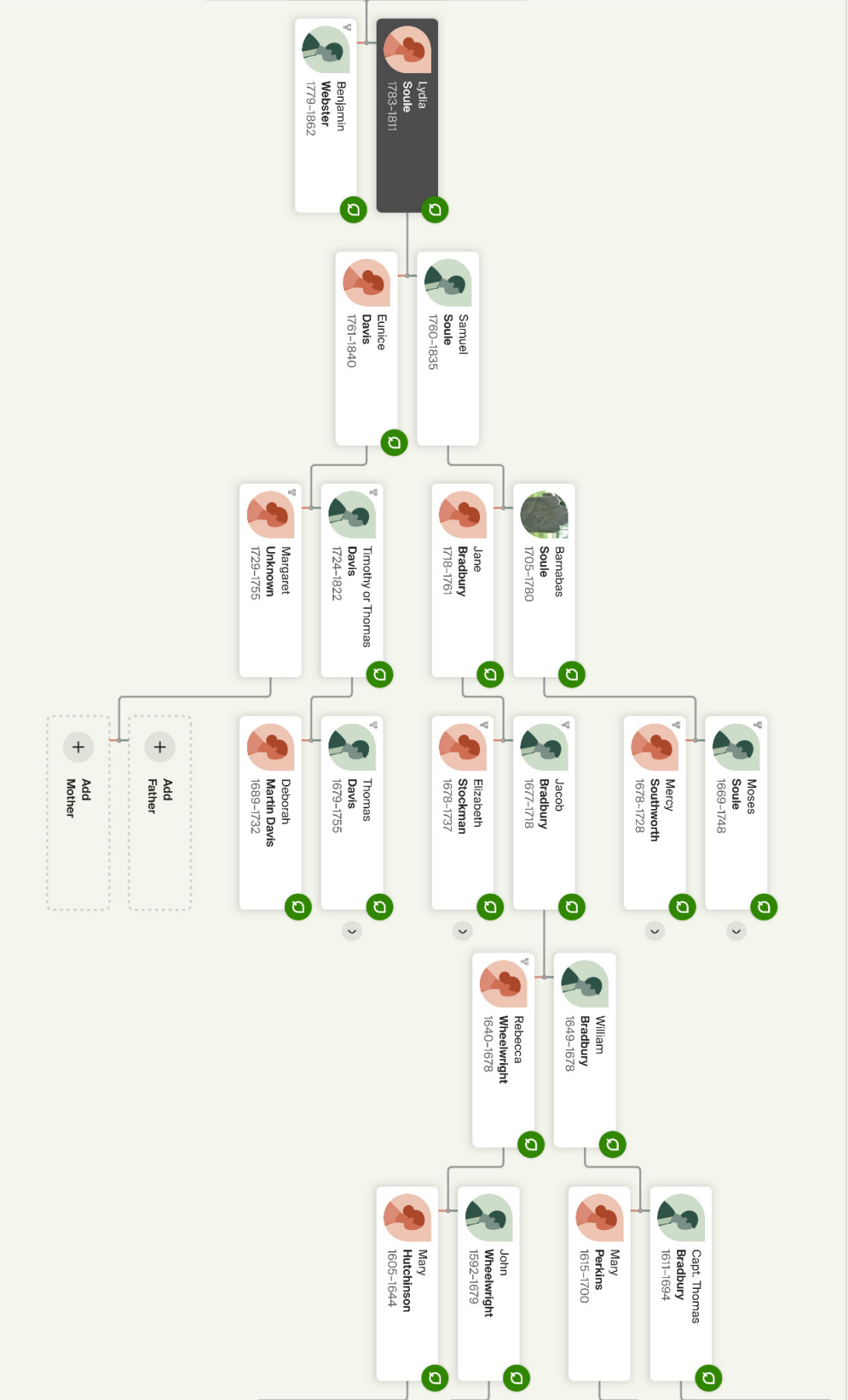
Mary was blamed by her accusers long before the hysteria started. A host of personal grudges made her the supernatural scapegoat of a family feud. There was conflict between her and the **Carr** family; the most

venomous was **Ann Carr Putnam**, a popular instigator of the witch hunts. Carr allies, including the **Endicotts**, were part of the malicious circle adding fuel to the growing fire.

To add insult to injury, some of the indictments brought against Mary were 20 years old. The superstitious squabble between the two families fed on the hysteria brewing in Salem. At the time of her sentencing, the matriarch was 72 and in delicate health.

The tribal wars between the two families were sparked when Mary passed over an offer of marriage from **George Carr** and married **Thomas Bradbury**.

Mary and Thomas were, by all accounts, pillars of the community. Martin Hollick, a reference librarian, genealogist and ninth-great-grandson of Mary (Perkins) Bradbury, has identified Thomas as a "man of prominence in the colony who came from a landed family and his mother, **Elizabeth Whitgift**, niece of **John Whitgift**, the Archbishop of Canterbury under Elizabeth I." Thomas was the land agent for **Sir Fernando**



The chart above shows the descent of Lydia Soule, Jessie's great-grandmother, from Mary (Perkins) Bradbury. The information following is from Wikipedia.

**Mary (née Perkins) Bradbury** (baptized September 3, 1615 – December 20, 1700) was tried, convicted and sentenced to [hang](#) as a [witch](#) in [Salem, Massachusetts](#) in 1692. However, she managed to evade sentence until the trials had been discredited, and died in 1700, aged 85.<sup>[1]</sup>

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## ^ Early life

Mary Perkins was the daughter of John and Judith (née Gater) Perkins, and was baptized in 1615, at [Warwickshire](#), England. Her family immigrated to America in 1631, sailing on the "Lyon" from [Bristol](#). In 1636 she married Thomas Bradbury of [Salisbury, Massachusetts](#), considered one of its most distinguished citizens. He was the land agent for his great-uncle [Ferdinando Gorges](#) and the son of Elizabeth Whitgift, whose uncle [John Whitgift](#) was [Archbishop of Canterbury](#) under [Elizabeth](#) and [James](#) <sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

## ^ Witch trials

*Main article: [Salem witch trials](#)*

In the notorious witch trials of 1692, Mary Bradbury was indicted for (among other charges):

Mary Bradbury	
<b>Born</b>	Mary Perkins bap. September 3, 1615 <a href="#">Hillmorton, Warwickshire, England</a>
<b>Died</b>	December 20, 1700 (aged 85) <a href="#">Salisbury, Province of Massachusetts Bay</a>
<b>Known for</b>	<a href="#">Salem Witch Trials</a> convict; later exonerated while still alive
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Thomas Bradbury
<b>Children</b>	11
<b>Parent(s)</b>	John and Judith (née Gater) Perkins
<b>Relatives</b>	<a href="#">Ray Bradbury</a> , <a href="#">Bradbury Robinson</a> , <a href="#">Ralph Waldo Emerson</a>

Bradbury was indicted for (among other charges):

Emerson

Certaine Detestable arts called Witchcraft & Sorceries Wickedly  
Mallitiously and felloniously hath used practiced and Exercised At and in  
the Township of Andivor in the County of Essex aforesaid in upon & against  
one Timothy Swann of Andivor In the County aforesaid Husbandman – by  
which said Wicked Acts the said Timothy Swann upon the 26th day of July  
Aforesaid and divers other days & times both before and after was and is  
Tortured Afflicted Consumed Pined Wasted and Tormented..

Witnesses testified that she assumed animal forms; her most unusual metamorphosis was said to have been that of a blue boar. Another allegation was that she cast spells upon ships. Over a hundred of her neighbors and townspeople testified on her behalf,<sup>[2]</sup> but to no avail, and she was found guilty of practicing magic and sentenced to be executed on September 9, 1692. Through the ongoing efforts of her friends, her execution was delayed.

After the witch debacle had passed, she was released. By some accounts she was allowed to escape. Others claim she bribed her jailer. Another account claims that her husband bribed the jailer and took her away to Maine in a horse and cart. They returned to Massachusetts after the witch hysteria had died down. Mary Bradbury died of natural causes in her own bed in 1700, aged 85.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Her family friend, and her daughter-in-law's father, Major Robert Pike, was in command of all the forces of [Norfolk County, Massachusetts Bay Colony](#) and those located in present-day [Maine](#). As early as 1650 he was what would now be called a trial justice and in 1672 an associate judge of the courts of Norfolk Co. In political life a member of the [General Court](#) when 32 and of the [Governor's Council](#) from 1682–96, when having reached the age of 50 years he retired to the private life of the farm.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

## ^ Posthumous



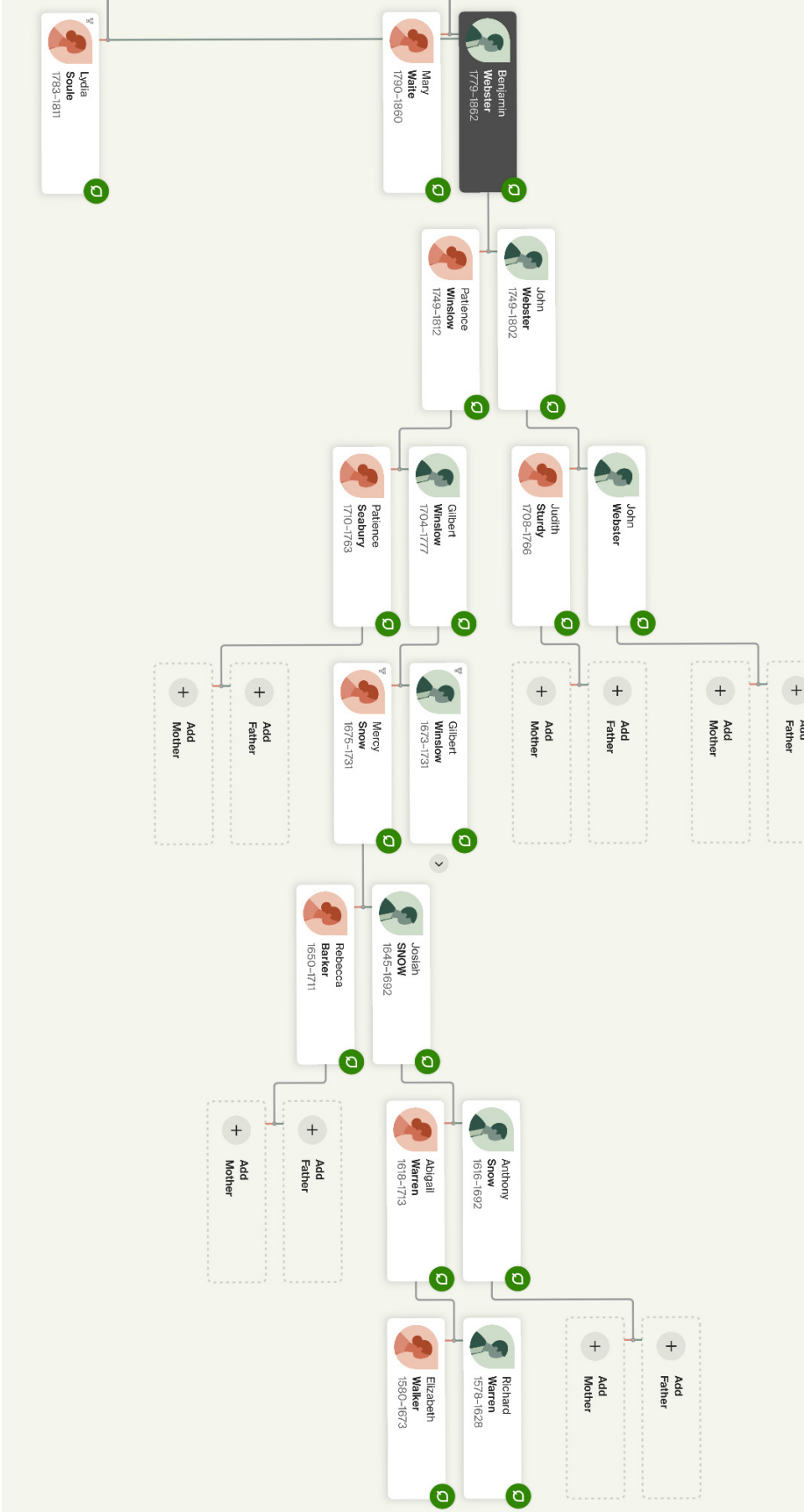
In 1711, the governor and council of Massachusetts authorized payment of £578.12s to the claimants representing twenty-three persons condemned at Salem, and the heirs of Mary Bradbury received £20. A petition to reverse the attainder of twenty-two of the thirty-one citizens convicted and condemned as a result of the trials was passed by the Massachusetts General Court in 1711. In 1957, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts reversed the stigma placed on all those not covered by earlier orders.<sup>[3]</sup>

IX. Richard Warren, Mayflower Passenger

On the next three pages:

- (1) A chart showing the descent from Richard Warren to Benjamin Webster.  
(This descent is not contingent upon Lydia Soule being Thomas Webster's mother.)
- (2) A page from the Mayflower "Silver Book" for Richard Warren confirming the first five generations of descent (to Patience Winslow, Benjamin Webster's mother).
- (3) The Wikipedia article on Richard Warren.





vi BARNABAS b. 1 March 1745

References: NO. YARMOUTH ME VR pp. 110(b. 1st 4 ch.), 111(b. last 2 ch.), 343(deaths). OLD TIMES p. 1103.

712 GILBERT WINSLOW<sup>5</sup> (Mercy Snow<sup>4</sup>, Josiah<sup>3</sup>, Abigail<sup>2</sup> Warren, Richard<sup>1</sup>) b. Marshfield 26 July 1704; d. No. Yarmouth ME 9 Jan. 1777.

He m. ca. 1733 PATIENCE SEABURY, b. Duxbury 10 Aug. 1710; dau. of Samuel and Abigail (Allen) Seabury.

On 30 July 1724 Gilbert Winslow of North Yarmouth purchased Lot No. 33 in No. Yarmouth from Edward King.

Children (WINSLOW) b. No. Yarmouth ME:

- i SEABURY<sup>6</sup> b. 1 Oct. 1734; d. 3 Oct. 173-
- ii BENJAMIN b. 16 Aug. 1737; d. 17 June 1738
- iii BENJAMIN b. 26 April 1739
- iv LYDIA b. 23 Sept. 1740
- v ABIGAIL b. 1 March 1741
- vi SEABURY b. 2 March 1742/3
- vii SAMUEL b. 12 June 1747
- viii PATIENCE b. 29 Aug. 1749
- ix HANNAH b. 5 June 1751; d.y.
- x GILBERT b. 5 June 1753

References: NO. YARMOUTH ME VR pp. 111(b. of ch.), 343(d. of 2 ch.). ADDENDUM TO NO. YARMOUTH ME VR pp. 19, 59 (corrections). VR DUXBURY p. 150(b. Patience). WINSLOW MEMORIAL 1:186 (d. Gilbert, Hannah). OLD TIMES pp. 435, 794(1724 deed), 1103-4.

713 ANTHONY WINSLOW<sup>5</sup> (Mercy Snow<sup>4</sup>, Josiah<sup>3</sup>, Abigail<sup>2</sup> Warren, Richard<sup>1</sup>) b. Marshfield 24 April 1707; d. Bridgewater 17 May 1789 ae 83.

He m. Pembroke 7 Jan. 1729 DEBORAH BARKER, b. Scituate 25 Dec. 1710; d. Bridgewater 26 May 1773 ae 63; dau. of Ebenezer and Deborah (Randall) Barker.

No Plymouth Co. PR for Anthony Winslow.

Children (WINSLOW) b. Marshfield:

- i LUSANNAH<sup>6</sup> b. 2 April 1730
- ii PRISCILLA b. 19 Jan. 1737
- iii DEBORAH b. 7 Dec. 1743

References: VR E. BRIDGEWATER p. 403(deaths). VR PEMBROKE p. 376(m.). VR SCITUATE 1:121(b. Deborah). MARSHFIELD VR pp. 89(b. Lusannah), 94(b. last 2 ch.), 351 (m.).

**Richard Warren** (c. 1578 – c.1628) was one of the passengers on the Pilgrim ship *Mayflower* and the twelfth signer of the *Mayflower Compact*.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

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## ^ Early life

Richard Warren married Elizabeth Walker, at [Great Amwell, Hertfordshire](#), on 14 April 1610. Elizabeth Walker was the daughter of Augustine Walker of Great Amwell. She was baptised at [Baldock](#) in September 1583. This information came to light with the discovery of Augustine Walker's will dated 19 April 1613, in which he named his daughter Elizabeth and her children Mary, Ann and Sarah Warren.<sup>[3]</sup>



*Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor* by [William Halsall](#) (1882)

Based on his marriage in Hertfordshire, speculation is that he also came from that county. His parentage and apparent birthplace are uncertain, but there is a Warren family that may be of that ancestry residing in the vicinity of [Therfield](#).<sup>[4]</sup>

The author and genealogist Charles Edward Banks states that Warren came from London and was called a "merchant" of that city.<sup>[5]</sup> Warren was one of those very few English merchants who signed on to make the *Mayflower* voyage as a member of the Leiden contingent. His reason for this has not been determined, and given his status, it is unusual that little is actually known of him.<sup>[4]</sup>

## ^ The *Mayflower*

At the time of the *Mayflower's* voyage in 1620, Richard and his wife had five daughters: Mary, Ann, Sarah, Elizabeth and Abigail. But Richard came on the *Mayflower* alone, deciding to wait until conditions in the New World were satisfactory before bringing over his family.<sup>[4]</sup>



X. Kenelm Winslow, Early Settler of Marshfield and brother of Edward Winslow

## Kenelm Winslow Homestead

 EDIT | 

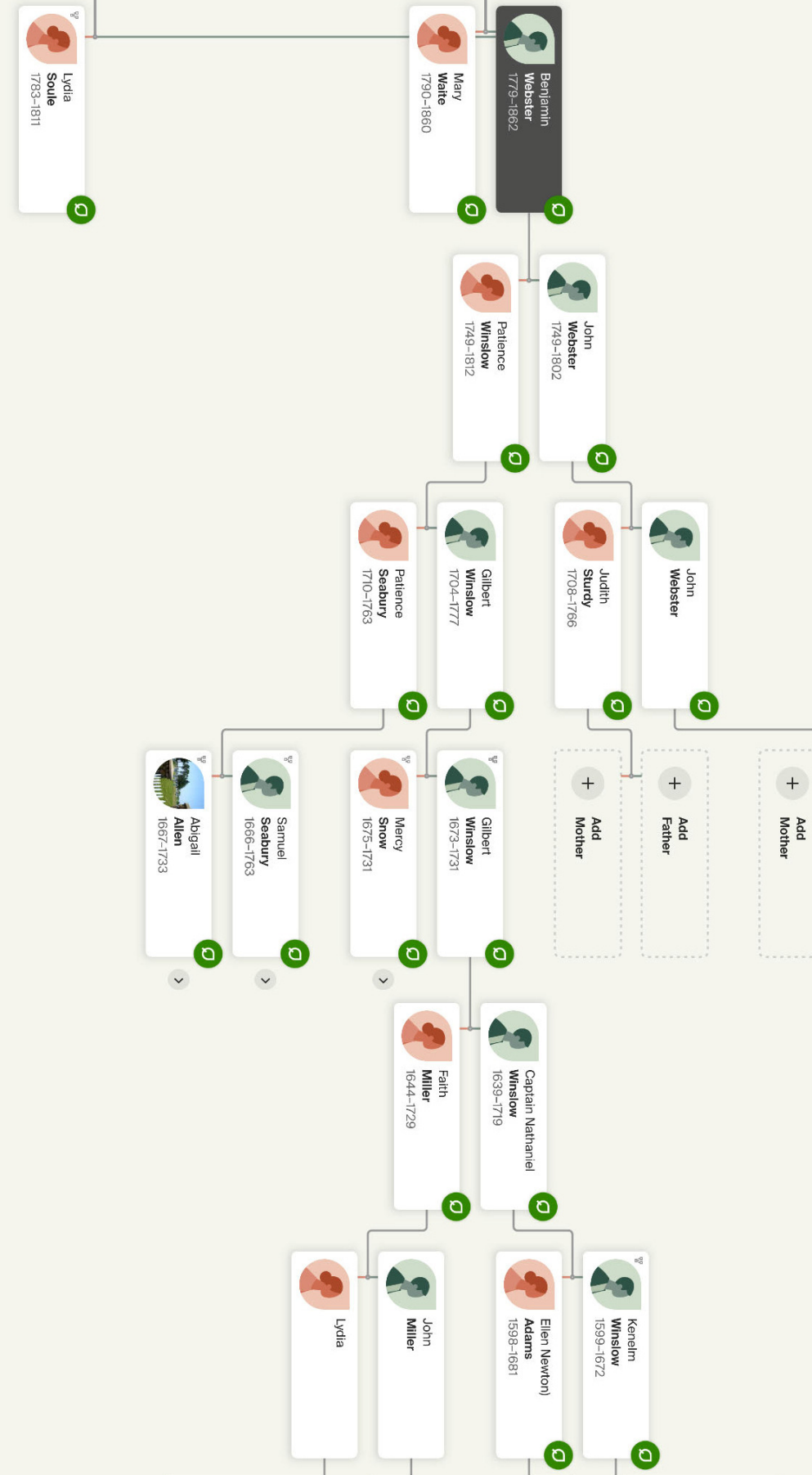
**Kenelm Winslow Homestead** is settled on a gentle eminence by the sea, near the extremity of a neck of land lying between Green Harbor and South Rivers. This tract of the township was considered the Eden of the region. It was beautified with groves of majestic oaks and graceful walnuts, with the underground void of tangled shrubbery. A few of these groves were standing within the memory of man, but all have now fallen beneath the hand of the woodman.



1645 Kenelm Winslow Homestead in Marshfield MA.

It would stay with the family for five generations, until their descendants had to flee the country for being loyalists supporters in the Revolutionary War.

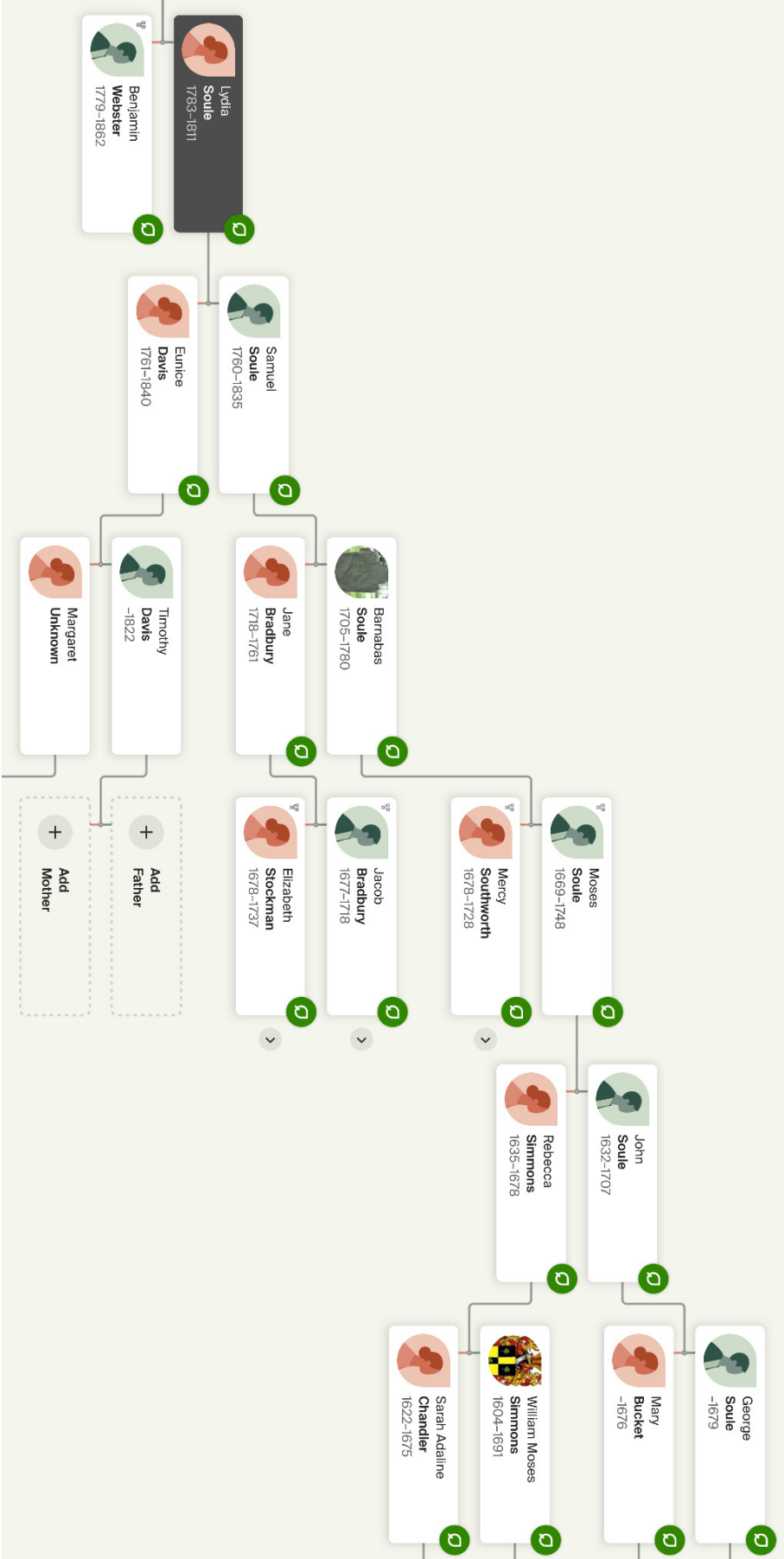
[Kenelm Winslow \(1599-1672\)](#), younger brother of [Plymouth Colony](#) governor and [Mayflower](#) pilgrim [Edward Winslow \(1595-1655\)](#), arrived in the early years of the colony and with his brother helped to settle an area north of [Plymouth, Massachusetts](#), known today as [Marshfield, Massachusetts](#), but first known as Green Harbor.



XI. George Soule, Mayflower Passenger

On the next three pages:

- (1) A chart showing the descent from George Soule to Lydia Soule.
- (2) A page from the a Southworth Genealogy confirming some of the Soule generations – to Samuel Soule, Lydia Soule’s father. (The Mayflower Society’s compiled research on the Soule family is not readily available on the internet.)
- (3) Part of the Wikipedia article on George Soule.



Jan., 1767, Martha Chandler, *da.* of Joseph and Martha (Hunt) Chandler. By his second wife he had Mercy, Peleg, Almira, Rebecca. *Res.* Duxbury, Mass.

Children. — WESTON

- 89 i. JOSEPH<sup>6</sup>, *b.* 1754; *d.* 3 Feb., 1814.  
90 ii. MARY<sup>6</sup>, *b.* 1755; *d.* 26 Sept., 1776.  
91 iii. THOMAS<sup>6</sup>, *b.* 25 July, 1760; *d.* 29 July, 1842.  
92 iv. JANE<sup>6</sup>, *b.* —; *m.*, 29 Dec., 1776, *Simeon Soule.*

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BARNABAS SOULÉ<sup>5</sup> [*Mercy*<sup>4</sup> (Southworth) *Soule*, *Edward*<sup>3</sup>, *Constant*<sup>2</sup>, *Edward*<sup>1</sup>], *b.* in Duxbury, 1705; *d.* in North Yarmouth, Me., 8 April, 1780; was buried in the old burying ground; *m.*, about 1737, JANE BRADBURY, *b.* 1718, *da.* of Jacob<sup>3</sup> and Elizabeth (Stockman) Bradbury.\* He and his wife were received into the First Church of North Yarmouth, Me., 1780, by profession.

Children. — SOULE

- 93 i. MOSES<sup>6</sup>, *b.* 19 Feb., 1738; *m.* *Nancy Hawes.* *Res.* Freeport, Me. Five children.  
94 ii. JOHN<sup>6</sup>, *b.* 12 March, 1742; *m.* three times. Eleven children by his first wife.  
95 iii. CORNELIUS<sup>6</sup>, *b.* 28 June, 1743; *d.* 1810; *m.* *Abial Prince.* *Res.* Freeport, Me. Five children.  
96 iv. SARAH<sup>6</sup>, *b.* 4 Sept., 1745; *m.* 1761, *William Brown.*  
97 v. ELIZABETH<sup>6</sup>, *b.* 28 Oct., 1747; *m.*, 1765, *Enos Chandler.*  
98 vi. MERCY<sup>6</sup>, *b.* 27 Nov., 1749; *m.*, 1769, *Ozias Blanchard.*  
99 vii. SAMUEL<sup>6</sup>, *b.* 16 June, 1752; *d.* 15 May, 1835; *m.* *Eunice Davis.* Four children.  
100 viii. JANE<sup>6</sup>, *b.* 27 Sept., 1755; *m.* 12 Jan., 1775.  
+101 ix. BARNABAS<sup>6</sup>, *b.* 25 March, 1758; *d.* 25 Jan., 1823.

47

THOMAS SOUTHWORTH<sup>5</sup> [*Benjamin*<sup>4</sup>, *Edward*<sup>3</sup>, *Constant*<sup>2</sup>, *Edward*<sup>1</sup>], *b.* about 1718; *d.* 12 Jan., 1805, in Readfield, Me.; *m.*,

\* William<sup>2</sup> Bradbury (married Rebecca Wheelwright), Capt. Thomas<sup>1</sup> Bradbury (married Mary Perkins of Ipswich) was second son of Wymond and Elizabeth Bradbury. He was baptized at Wicken-Bonant, Essex Co., England, 1611. Early in 1634, he was at Agamenticus, now York, Me., as agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. He was an original proprietor of Salisbury, Mass., one of the earliest settlers there. Freeman in 1640. He was schoolmaster, town clerk, justice of the peace, deputy to the General Court, county recorder, associate judge, captain in the militia. After he had been married fifty-five years, his wife was tried as a witch and convicted, but escaped punishment; this was July, 1692. The Bradbury family can be traced through seven generations in England to Robert Bradbury of Ollersett in Derbyshire in the time of Henry VI.



**George Soule** (c. 1601 – between 20 September 1677 and 22 January 1679)<sup>[1]</sup> was a colonist who was one of the [indentured servants](#) on the *Mayflower* and helped establish [Plymouth Colony](#) in 1620.<sup>[1]</sup> He was one of the signers of the [Mayflower Compact](#).

☰ Contents

## ^ Early life and family origin

It is known that George came on the *Mayflower* and was credited to the household of [Edward Winslow](#) as a manservant or apprentice, along with Elias Story and a little girl [Ellen More](#), who both died in the first winter.<sup>[2]</sup><sup>[self-published source]</sup><sup>[3]</sup><sup>[4]</sup>

George Soule was mentioned in [Bradford's](#) recollections of the Winslow group: "Mr. Edward Winslow; Elizabeth, his wife; and \*2\* men servants, called Georg Sowle and Elias Story; also a little girle was put to him, called Ellen, sister of [Richard More](#)".<sup>[5]</sup> He continues: "Mr. Ed. Winslow his wife dyed the first winter; and he is maried with the widow of Mr. White, and hath \*2\* children living by her marigable besides sundry that are dead. One of his servants dyed, as also the little girle, soone after the ships arrival. But this man Georg Soule, is still living and hath \*8\* children".<sup>[6]</sup>



*Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor* by [William Halsall](#) (1882)

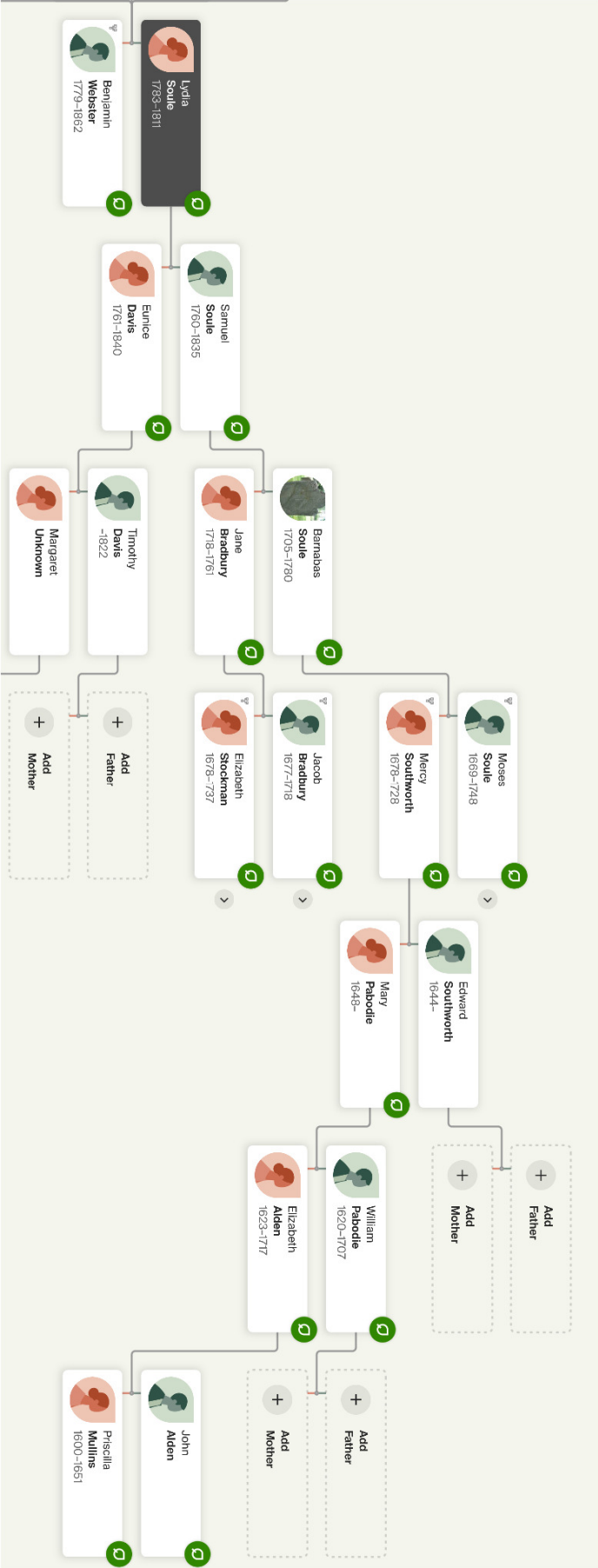
Earlier researchers into Soule's origin believed in the London association of Winslow and Soule.<sup>[7]</sup> Thus, based on this belief, and for five years ending in 2009, noted *Mayflower* researcher and biographer Caleb Johnson managed a fairly intensive search for Soule's English origins; he examined a number of likely 'George Soules' in various parts of England and subsequently concluded that the most promising candidate of all the 'George Soules' he reviewed was that of Tingrith, Bedfordshire, baptized in February 1594/5.<sup>[8]</sup>

More recent work in 2017 has identified the parents of George Soule through a high-quality [Y-DNA match](#) of Soule with families in Scotland and Australia. Following up on research published by Louise Walsh Throop in 2009, the DNA study pointed to Soule's parents as Jan Sol and his wife Mayken Labis, who are identified by their marriage as Protestant refugees in London, England, in 1586 and by the baptisms of their children before 1600 in Haarlem, Holland.<sup>[9]</sup> Their eldest known son Johannes Sol is identified by his baptism in 1591, as well as by his permissions in both Haarlem and Leyden to marry in Leyden. Johannes Sol, a printer in Leyden with one known publication, died suddenly, probably while helping William Brewster in the presswork for the *Perth Assembly*.<sup>[9]</sup> His apprentice, Edward Raban, apparently fled to Scotland in 1619 in order to avoid being apprehended by

XII. John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, Mayflower Passengers

On the next three pages:

- (1) A chart showing the descent from George Soule to Lydia Soule.
- (2) A page from Mayflower's "Silver Book" confirming some of the generations (to Samuel Soule, Lydia Soule's mother).
- (3) Part of the Wikipedia article on John Alden and Priscilla Mullins.



398. **BARNABAS<sup>5</sup> SOULE** (Mercy<sup>4</sup> Southworth, Mary<sup>3</sup> Pabodie, Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Alden, John<sup>1</sup>) was born at Duxbury, 19 December 1705 (VR, 159; MD, 12:164); died at North Yarmouth, Maine, 8 April 1789, age 75 (*Old Times*, 865).

He married probably at Salisbury about 1737 (MF, 3:53), **JANE BRADBURY**, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stockman) Bradbury (*Pabodie Desc*, 92-93); baptized at Salisbury, 31 August 1718 (VR, 25); died at North Yarmouth, 18 April 1761 (*Old Times*, 1109; MFIP Soule, #77).

Barnabas and his wife joined the First Church of North Yarmouth 30 August 1742 (*Old Times*, 865).

In the 23 August 1749 division of his father's estate Barnabas received one share (Plymouth Co PR, #18,845, 11:511; MD, 18:233-41). On 9 May 1750 Barnabas Soul of North Yarmouth, yeoman, sold to John Hunt land in Duxborough that had belonged to his father Moses Soul (Plymouth Co LR, 40:234).

Their son Cornelius was named in the will of his uncle Cornelius Soule of North Yarmouth, gentleman, dated 3 September 1755 and proved 5 January 1756. All his real and personal estate was to be divided between Cornelius and Thomas Scales (York Co PR, IX:135; *Maine Wills*, 772-73).

Children of Barnabas and Jane (Bradbury) **SOULE**, first probably born at Duxbury (not in VR) or at Salisbury (not in VR); first ten recorded at North Yarmouth (VR, 95; *Pabodie Desc*, 93; *Southworth Gen*, 45); baptized at North Yarmouth (*Old Times*, 613, 615-17, 662, 664, 666, 714):

- i. child,<sup>6</sup> d. 15 Aug. 1737 (*Old Times*, 1105).
- ii. **MOSES**, b. 19 Feb. 1738; bp. 5 Sept. 1742.
- iii. **JOHN**, b. 12 March 1740; bp. 5 Sept. 1742.
- iv. **CORNELIUS**, b. 28 June 1743.
- v. **SARAH**, b. 4 Sept. 1745; bp. 6 Oct. 1745.
- vi. **ELIZABETH**, b. 28 Oct. 1747; bp. 1 Nov. 1747.
- vii. **MERCY**, b. 27 Nov. 1749; bp. 18 Feb. 1750.
- viii. **SAMUEL**, b. 16 June 1752; bp. 1 Aug. 1752; d.y.
- ix. **JANE**, b. 27 Sept. 1755; bp. 28 Sept. 1755.
- x. **BARNABAS**, b. 25 March 1758; bp. 7 May 1758.
- xi. **SAMUEL**, bp. 17 Aug. 1761.

10:11 AM Thu Jan 27

97%

**John Alden** (c. 1598 – 1687)<sup>[1]</sup> was a crew member on the historic 1620 voyage of the *Mayflower* which brought the English settlers commonly known as **Pilgrims** to **Plymouth Colony** in present-day **Massachusetts**, US. He was hired in **Southampton**, England, as the ship's **cooper**, responsible for maintaining the ship's barrels. Although he was a member of the ship's crew and not a settler, Alden decided to remain in Plymouth Colony when the *Mayflower* returned to England. He was a signatory to the **Mayflower Compact**.

He married fellow *Mayflower* passenger **Priscilla Mullins**, whose entire family perished in the first winter in Plymouth Colony. The marriage of the young couple became prominent in **Victorian** popular culture after the 1858 publication of **Henry Wadsworth Longfellow**'s fictitious narrative poem *The Courtship of Miles Standish*. The book inspired widespread depictions of John and Priscilla Alden in art and literature during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Alden was one of Plymouth Colony's most active public servants and played a prominent role in colonial affairs. He was annually elected to the Governor's Council nearly every year from 1640 to 1686. He served as Treasurer of Plymouth Colony, Deputy to the **General Court of Plymouth**, a member of the colony's **Council of War**, and a member of the colony's Committee on **Kennebec Trade**, among other posts.<sup>[2]</sup>

He was the last surviving signer of the Mayflower Compact upon his death in 1687. The approximate location of his grave in the **Myles Standish Burial Ground** was marked with a memorial stone in 1930. The site of his first house in

Duxbury is preserved and marked with interpretative signage. The Alden Kindred of America, which began as a society of John and Priscilla's descendants, maintains the

## John Alden



A conjectural image of John and Priscilla Alden by **George Henry Boughton**, 1884

### Assistant Governor of Plymouth Colony

#### Personal details

<b>Born</b>	c. 1598 England
<b>Died</b>	September 12, 1687 <b>Plymouth Colony</b>
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	<b>Priscilla Mullins</b>
<b>Children</b>	10
<b>Occupation</b>	Cooper
<b>Signature</b>	

### XIII. Descent from Charlemagne

There are a few dozen early immigrants to colonial America who have been identified by professional genealogists as having verifiable descents from Charlemagne and other notable figures of the distant past. Captain Anthony Bradbury, Mary Bradbury's husband, is one of them. On the next pages are images from one publication detailing Bradbury's descent from Charlemagne. (I believe that just about everyone with any European ancestry is descended from Charlemagne, but few know how.)

**ANCESTRAL ROOTS OF  
CERTAIN AMERICAN COLONISTS**

**Who Came to America before 1700**

*Lineages from Alfred the Great, Charlemagne,  
Malcolm of Scotland, Robert the Strong,  
and other Historical Individuals*



**CREATED by  
FREDERICK LEWIS WEIS**

**CONTINUED by  
WALTER LEE SHEPPARD, JR.**

**EIGHTH EDITION**

*Edited with Additions and Corrections by*

**WILLIAM R. BEALL**

**and**

**KALEEN E. BEALL**

**Line 190**

1. **CLOVIS THE RIPARIAN**, Frankish King of Cologne, living 420, kinsman of **CLOVIS I** (240A-3).
  2. **CHILDEBERT**, King of Cologne, living 450.
  3. **SIGEBERT THE LAME**, King of Cologne, murdered 509 by his own son at the instigation of Clovis I, King of the Salic Franks, 481-511.
  4. **CLODERIC** the Parricide, King of Cologne, murdered 509, by agents of his kinsman, Clovis I, King of the Salic Franks. The identity of his wife is uncertain.
  5. **MUNDERIC**, of Vitry-en-Perthois, very young in 509, when his father was murdered; revolted against Thierry I, who killed him.
  6. **ST. GONDOLFUS**, Bishop of Tongres, consecrated 599 (brother of Bodegeisel I). He was almost certainly father of Bodegeisel II (Gen. 7), not Bodegeisel I as shown in earlier editions. (Correction by Prof. Kelley, see in *NEHGR* 101: 110-111).
  7. **BODEGEISEL II**, m. Oda, a Suevian.
  8. **ST. ARNULF**, b. abt. 13 Aug. 582, Mayor of the Palace and tutor of Dagobert, Bishop of Metz 612, d. 16 Aug. 640; m. abt. 596, **DODE** (180-8), who became a nun at Treves 612. (They were also the parents of St. Clodulf, Bishop of Metz abt. 650, d. 690).
  9. **DUKE ANSEGEISEL**, b. 602, (Mayor of the Palace to Siegbert, 632, son of Dagobert), d. bet. 648 and 669; m. bef. 639, St. Begga, d. 693, dau. of Pippin I of Landen, Mayor of the Palace in Austrasia, d. 694, and his wife Itta, presumedly dau. of Arnoaldus, Bishop of Metz, son, it is said, of **ANSBERTUS**, the Senator (180-6).
  10. **PEPIN II OF HERISTAL**, b. abt. 645, Mayor of the Palace in Austrasia, d. 714; by concubine, Aupais, he was father of
-



**11. CHARLES MARTEL**, b. 689, Mayor of the Palace in Austrasia, victor over the Saracens at Poitiers, 732, d. 741; m. (1) **ROTROU** (50-11), d. 724, sister of a Wido, identified without proof by the Abbe Chaume as son of St. Lievin, Bishop of Treves.

**12. PEPIN III THE SHORT** (50-12), b. 714, Mayor of the Palace, deposed the last of the Faineant (Merovingian) kings and became himself the first king of the Franks of the second race, 751-768, d. 768; m. **BERTHE** (240A-12), d. 783, dau. of **CHARIBERT** (240A-11), Count of Laon. (Gens. 8-12: Don C. Stone, *Ancient and Medieval Descents*, Chart 50).

**13. CHARLEMAGNE** (50-13), b. 2 Apr. 747, King of France 768-814, crowned Holy Roman Emperor, 25 Dec. 800, one of the great men in history, d. Aix la Chapelle, 28 Jan. 813/4; m. abt. 771, **HILDEGARDE** (182-5), b. abt. 758, d. 30 Apr. 783, dau. of Count Geroud of Swabia. (Gens. 1-13: *NEHGR* 98: 304-306, and corrected in 101: 109-112 charts, etc.; *Boston Evening Transcript*, 23 Jan. 1936 and 20 May 1937, citing J. Depoin: "Grandes Figures Monocales au Temps Merovingiens", in *Revue Mabillon*, XI (1921), 245-258; XII (1922), 13-15, 105-118; *Cambridge Medieval History*; Turton; L'Abbe Chaume, *Les Origins de Duché de Bourgogne*, I: 530-551. Gens. 8-13: D.L. Jacobus in *Boston Evening Transcript*, Note 2257, Part IX; Anselme; Thatcher, table p. 318).

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**Line 148** Revised for 8<sup>th</sup> Edition

**13. CHARLEMAGNE** (50-13); m. **HILDEGARDE** (182-5), of Swabia.

**14. LOUIS I** (140-14), "the Fair," b. 778, d. 20 June 840; Emperor 814-840; m. (2) 819, Judith of Bavaria, b. abt. 805, d. Tours 19 Apr. 843, dau. of Welf. (*ES* I.1/4; *West Winter*, IV.48).

**15. CHARLES II**, "the Bald," b. Frankfort-am-Main, 13 June 823, d. near Mt. Cenis in the Alps, 6 Oct. 877, King of the Franks 840-877, Emperor 25 Dec. 875-877; m. (1) 14 Dec. 842, Ermentrude of Orléans, b. abt. 830, d. 6 Oct. 869, dau. of Odo (Eudes), Count of Orléans, and Engeltrude. (*ES* I.1/4, 6, 116; *CCN*, 236, 642).

**16. LOUIS II**, "the Stammerer," b. 846, d. Compiègne, 10 Apr. 879, King of the Franks 877-879; m. (2) abt. 868, Adelaide, of Paris, d. aft. 9 Nov. 901, dau. of Adelhard, of Paris. (*ES* I.1/6; *CCN*, 624).

**17. CHARLES III**, "the Simple," b. 17 Sept. 879, d. Peronne, 7 Oct. 929, King of the Franks; m. (3) 918, Ogiva of England, d. 951, dau. of **EDWARD I** "the Elder" (1-15). (*ES* II/78).

**18. LOUIS IV**, d'Outre-Mer, b. 10 Sept. 920, d. 10 Sept. 954, King of the Franks 936-954; m. 939/40, **GERBERGA OF SAXONY** (142-18), d. 5 May 984, dau. of **HENRY I, THE FOWLER** (141-18), and wid. of Giselbert, Duke of Lorraine. (*ES* I.1/6; *CCN*, 624. Gens. 13-18: Thatcher 319-320).

**19. CHARLES OF LORRAINE**, b. 953, d. 991, Duke of Lower Lorraine; m. bef. 979 Adelheid, parentage unknown. (Gens. 13-20: Brandenburg; Thatcher, 319-320; Fisher, 238; Moriarty; Winkhaus; Saillot, 192).

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**Line 149** Revised for 8<sup>th</sup> Edition

**19. CHARLES OF LORRAINE** (148-19), Duke of Lower Lorraine; m. bef. 979, Adelheid, parentage unknown. (*ES* I.1/6).

**20. ERMENGARDE OF LORRAINE**, d. aft. 1012; m. 990, Albert I, Count of Namur, d. 998/1011, son of Robert I, Count of Lomme. (*ES* VII/68)

**21. ALBERT II**, Count of Namur, b. abt. 1000, d. 1064; m. Regilinde of Lorraine, d. 1064, dau. of Gozelon I, d. 1044, Duke of Lower Lorraine, gt.-gr.son of **CUNEGONDE** (143-18), wife of Wigeric. (*CP* I: 235; *ES* VII/68, VI/127; Moriarty, *The Plantagenet Ancestry*, for the connecting line).

**22. ALBERT III**, Count of Namur, d. 22 June 1102; m. 1065/6, Ida of Saxony, dau. prob. of Bernard II, Duke in Saxony, b. abt. 995, d. 1057, and Elica (m. abt. 1020), dau. of Henrich, Markgrave of Schweinfurt. (*CP* I: 235; Moriarty, *The Plantagenet Ancestry*).

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**Line 246A** Provided for the 6<sup>th</sup> Edition by John Threlfall. (Editorial note added 7th Edition)

**22. ALBERT III** (149-22), Count of Namur, first mentioned in 1035 next to his father, prob. as a child, next in 1062, d. 22 June 1102; m. abt. 1067 Ida of Saxony, d. 31 July 1102, prob. widow of Frederick of Luxembourg, Duke of Lower Lorraine, d. 28 Aug. 1065, and dau. of Bernard II, Duke of Saxony, b. abt. 995, d. 1059, by his wife Elica (or Eilika), dau. of Henrich, Margrave of Schweinfurt. (Moriarty, *The Plantagenet Ancestry*; Felix Rousseau, *Actes des Comptes de Namur de la Première Race* 946-1195 (Bruxelles 1936); *L'Art de Verifier les Dates des Faits Historiques* (Paris, 1787)).

**23. GODFREY OF NAMUR**, b. 1067 or 1069, d. 19 Aug. 1139, as a lay brother in the abbey of Floreffe; m. abt. 1087, Sibylle, dau. Roger, Count of Chateau-Porcien, which marriage ended in divorce or annulment because of her affair with a neighbor while Godfrey was away waging war. (*Ibid*).

**24. ELIZABETH** (or **ISABELL**) **OF NAMUR**; m. (1) Gervais, Count of Rethel, d. 1124, (3<sup>rd</sup> son of Hugh I, Count of Rethel and Mélisende de Montlhéry), archdeacon of Rheims, resigned on the death of his father and succeeded him as count of Rethel; m. (2) Clarembald de Rosoy. (*Ibid*; *Chronicon Alberici*; TAG 20: 255-6).

**25. MILICENT OF RETHEL**, m. (1) Robert Marmion, b. prob. 1090-1095 in Normandy, killed 1143 or 1144 at Coventry, son of Roger; first appears in the Lindsey Survey of Lincolnshire 1115-1118; m. (2) Richard de Camville. (C.F.R. Palmer, *Hist of the Baronial Family of Marmion* (1875); TAG *ibid*; Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicorum*; G. Saige, *Cartulaire de Fontenay de Marmion* (1895); J.H. Round, *Calendar of Documents Preserved in France*; J.H. Round, *Feudal England*, pp. 155-159).

**26. ROBERT MARMION**, b. bef. 1133, d. abt. 1185. (*Ibid*; CP VIII 505-522; *Societe des Antiquaires de Normandie*, Tome 7; *Gallia Christiana*, Vol. XI; Salter, *Boarstall Cartulary*, pub. by Oxfordshire Hist Soc. (1930); John B. Threlfall, *The Ancestry of Thomas Bradbury and his wife Mary Perkins* (1988). See note at end of line).

**27. WILLIAM MARMION**, b. prob. 1155-1160, d. in or bef. 1220, acquired lordship of Checkenden in Oxfordshire through a series of deeds from his father and brother Geoffrey. (*Ibid*; *Thame Cartulary*, edited by Salter (1948); *Abbreviatio Placitorum*).

**28. GEOFFREY MARMION**, b. abt. 1198, d. betw. Oct. 1246 and 1255; m. Rosamund, d. betw. 25 Apr 1273 and 2 Feb. 1273/4. (*Ibid*; M.T. Pearman, *Notices of Checkenden* (1898)).

**29. WILLIAM MARMION**, b. abt. 1229 at Checkenden, d. abt. 1266; m. Maud (or Matilda). (*Ibid*; *The Goring Charters*, vols. 13 & 14, *Oxfordshire Record Society* (1931)).

**30. JOHN MARMION**, b. abt. 1260 at Checkenden, d. 1330-31; m. abt. 1273 (an arranged child marriage) Margery de Nottingham, dau. of Henry de Nottingham, his guardian. (*Ibid*).

**31. THOMAS MARMION**, b. abt. 1295-90; m. Agnes. (*Ibid*).

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**32. ALICE MARMION**, b. abt. 1320, d. bef. 1367; m. bef. 1353, William Harlyngrugge of Checkenden. (*Ibid*).

**33. CECILY (or CECILIA) HARLYNGRUGGE**, b. prob. 1340-46 at Checkenden, d. 20 May 1428; m. John Rede, d. 20 May 1404, elaborate brass to him in the Checkenden church, brass inscription to her, Rede and Marmion arms, appointed Serjeant-at-law 1396, possibly son of John and Margery Rede of Ascote in the parish of Winkfield, co. Berks. (*Ibid.*; Mill Stephenson, *A List of Monumental Brasses in the British Isles* (1926), p. 401).

**34. JOAN REDE**, m. (2) as his 2<sup>nd</sup> wife, Walter Cotton, b. abt. 1376 at Cambridge, d. 13 May 1445 per Inq.p.m. (14 May per former brass), a mercer of London, bought Landwade estate in Cambridgeshire, rebuilt the Landwade church (his tomb is there, Cotton-Rede/Marmion arms in original stained glass window) son of John and Margaret Cotton, his father Mayor of Cambridge in 1378. (TAG 57: 35-36).

**35. WILLIAM COTTON**, b. 1410-11, killed 22 May 1455 in Battle of St. Albans, the beginning of the War of the Roses, his tomb and brass epitaph at Landwade, a London mercer, Vice Chamberlain to Henry VI; m. Alice Abbott, d. 21 Nov. 1473, dau. of John and Agnes Abbott. (TAG 56: 13-29, 57: 35-56).

**36. CATHERINE COTTON**, eldest dau.; m. Thomas V Heigham, b. 1431 (per Inq.p.m.), liv. 1494, of Heigham Hall in Gazeley, Suffolk. (TAG 57: 35-44; 58: 168-180).

**37. CLEMENT HEIGHAM** of Lavenham, Suffolk, d. 26 Sept. 1500; m. Maud (or Matilda) Cooke, dau. of Lawrence Cooke of Lavenham. (TAG 58: 168-180).

**38. SIR CLEMENT HEIGHAM, KNT.**, of Barrow Hall, Suffolk, d. 9 Mar. 1570/71, knighted by Queen Mary; m. (1) Anne Munnings of Bury St. Edmunds, d. betw. 26 May and 22 Aug. 1540, dau. of Thomas Munnings and Margaret. (TAG 55: 151-155; 58: 168-180).

**39. ELIZABETH HEIGHAM**, m. (1) Henry Edon of Barningham, Suffolk, d. 30 Jan. 1545/6, son of Thomas and Joan Edon of Bury St. Edmunds; m. (2) Robert Kempe of Spain Hall in Finchingfield, Essex. (TAG 55: 5-16).

**40. ANN EDON**, b. abt. 1542, bur. at Wicken Bonhunt, Essex, 8 Feb. 1611/12; m. William Bradbury, Esq., b. abt. 1544, d. 30 Nov. 1622, son of Matthew and Margaret (Rowse) Bradbury. (TAG *ibid.*)

**41. WYMOND BRADBURY**, bapt. Newport Pond, Essex 16 May 1574, d. Whitechapel, London, abt. 1649; m., as 3<sup>rd</sup> husb., Elizabeth Whitgift, b. Clavering, Essex, in March 1574, d. 26 June 1612 ae. 38 yr. 3 mo., buried Croydon, Surrey, dau. of William Whitgift and Margaret Bell; she m. (1) Richard Coles of Leigh, co. Worcester; m. (2) Francis Gill of London. Her uncle, John Whitgift, became Archbishop of Canterbury. (*Bradbury Memorial*, 32-35, 47-48; TAG 18: 220-226. Morant, *Hist. of Essex* II: 587; DNB 16: 361, 37: 374-6, 56: 359-62; CCN, 351; Visit. Pedigrees pub. by Harleian Soc.; Ducarel, *History of Croydon* (1786); NEHGR 23: 262). Note: At Croydon is a portrait of her sister Jane, who m. his brother Matthew, recently correctly so identified.

**42. THOMAS BRADBURY, CAPT.**, Gent., 2<sup>nd</sup> son, bapt. Wicken Bonhunt, 28 Feb. 1610/11, d. Salisbury, Mass., 16 Mar. 1694/5, came to New England 1634 as agent for Sir Ferdinando Gorges (209-39); m. 1635 Mary Perkins, bapt. 3 Sept. 1615 at Hillmorton, co. Warwick, d. 20 Dec, 1700, convicted of witchcraft, but eventually freed, dau. of John Perkins and Judith Gater. A son William Bradbury m. Rebecca Wheelwright, dau. of the Rev. John Wheelwright.

Note: A reviewer of the contributor's book (cited, gen. 26; *The Genealogist*. 9: 80-87) questions the identification of John, gen. 30, as lineal descendant of Robert, gen. 26, based on a quotation from Salter (*cit.*), p. 2. Mr. Threlfall, in response, invites attention to

the fact that Mr. H. E. Salter co-authored the edition of the *Goring Charters* (Oxfordshire Record Soc., vol. 13), pub. 1932, after the publication of the cited *Boarstall Cartulary*, and in the introduction of the *Goring Charters*, p. lviii, provided the same lineage of the Marmions, same descent for John Marmion of Checkenden, as did Mr. Threlfall in his book. Also Mr. Threlfall, in his cited book, gives an abbreviated translation of the deed granted by “bro. Henry, prior of the Cathedral Church of Coventry” of the advowson of the church of Checkenden to John Marmion, lord of Checkenden, citing the gift of said advowson to the Cathedral Church by Robert Marmion “for the atonement and good of the soul of the father of the said Robert” and now returned to John Marmion “by a pure and unanimous desire ... (to) absolve ... the souls of the ancestors of the aforesaid John as well as his own” (page M 32 f). It would appear that this answers the question raised by the reviewer and endorses the lineage as presented.

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<sup>i</sup> There is a Thomas E. Webster living in Wilton, Maine in the 1850 census. I don't believe that this is our Thomas E. Webster. For this to be our Thomas, Susan would have had to have died right around the time of Benjamin's birth in 1849, and Thomas would have had to have remarried almost immediately. And Thomas would have had to have given up whatever he was doing in New York City to become a farmer back in Maine. I don't see it.