



Arms of Davenport. -

Argent; a chevron sable  
between three crosslets  
fitchée of the second.

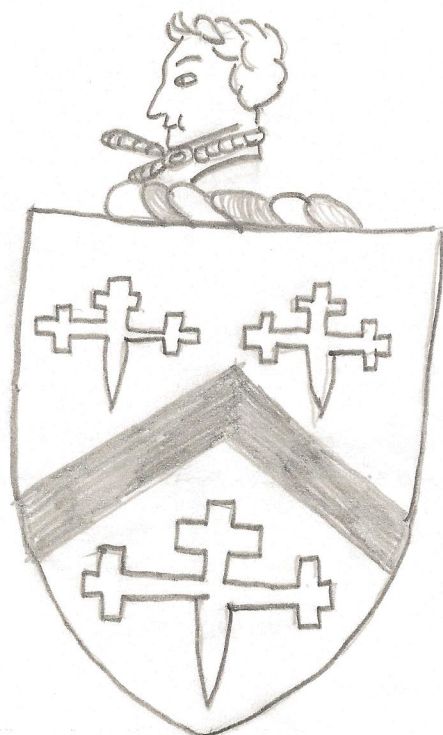
Crest: on a wreath a  
felon's head coupé at  
the neck proper, haltered  
Or.

Office indicated:

Magisterial Sergeancy

The origin of this coat of arms is stated to be, from early English History, that in the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century A. D. the Davenport family had their estate in an English shire bordering Scotland & were authorized by the ruler of that period to hang any Scotoman caught on the English side stealing cattle. The head of the Davenport family of that time being high Sheriff of their shire. Burt's Tanded Gentry mentions that Davenport family as being one of the oldest in England.

DAVENPORT COAT of ARMS



Argent, a chevron sable between  
three cross crossletts fitchee of the second.

Crest, on a wreath a felon's head coupéd at  
the neck proper, haltered Or.

Office indicated: Magisterial Sergeancy

The origin of the coat-of-arms is stated to be from early English History, that in the 3rd or 4th century A.D. the Davenport Family had their estate in an English county or shire bordering Scotland and were authorized by the ruler of that period to hang any Scotsman caught on the English side stealing cattle, the Davenport of that time being high sheriff of his shire. Burt's Landed Gentry mentions this Davenport family as being one of the oldest in England, antedating the conquest, during which period Ormus de Davenport lived contemporarily with William the Conqueror. The name was originally Ormus de Dauneporte (b. 1086) and at the time of the conquest he settled in Chester, England and assumed the local name of Davenport.

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815 EAST 4TH NORTH  
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THE POPES

Thomas Pope, born about 1608, arrived in Plymouth in 1633 or earlier, and volunteered for the Pequot War in 1637. He married Sarah Jenney in 1646, and about 1670 went to Dartmouth, where he settled on the east side of the Acushnet River.

Dartmouth suffered severely in King Philip's War. Increase Mather wrote in describing Indian warfare in King Philip's War:

"Dartmouth did they burn with fire, and barbarously murdered both men and women; stripping the slain whether men or women and leaving them in the open field. Such, also, is their inhumanity that they flay off the skin from their faces and heads of those they got into their hands and go away with the hairy scalp of their enemies."

Thomas Pope's family lost three members in July, 1675, when Dartmouth was raided. His son John and his daughter Susannah, with her husband Ensign Jacob Mitchell, were killed. Their children had been sent to the garrison-house the day before. In June, 1676, three captured Indians were found guilty and executed for the murder of the three victims.

Thomas Pope died in Dartmouth in 1683, and the inventory of his estate shows that he owned an Indian girl slave. After both the Pequot War and King Philip's War, the captured Indians were made slaves and sold, mostly to Barbados and other islands in the West Indies. Some of the women and girls were kept in slavery by the colonists as house servants.

During King Philip's War, ammunition was very scarce and valuable. The Plymouth Colony made a law, effective during the war, that no gun should be fired except at an Indian or a wolf.

Any man going to meeting (as going to church was called), unarmed, was subject to a fine.

Colonel Seth Pope, born 1648, son of Thomas and Sarah (Jenney) Pope, married Deborah Perry, daughter of Ezra Perry of Sandwich, whose wife Elizabeth was daughter of Thomas Burgess, who arrived in Salem in 1630 and was one of the original settlers of Sandwich.

Colonel Seth Pope was a most industrious and enterprising man. The towns in New England were in a way close corporations. The original settlers were generally the proprietors of all the land, some of it often held in common. If a town needed a blacksmith, a tailor, a

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carpenter, or a man of any trade lacking in the community, the desired person would be invited to settle there, and often a grant of land would be made to him. If, however, an uninvited man moved into a town he was generally "warned out." This did not mean that he was driven out, but it was merely a legal notice that if he ever came to want, no aid would be extended to him.

When he was a young man, Colonel Pope was "warned out" of Sandwich. He took it rather seriously, and telling the town fathers he would some day return and buy out the town, he moved across Buzzards Bay, where he became in time a magistrate and large landowner, doing an extensive lumber business, and shipping the product in his own vessels.

In 1679, the Plymouth Colony paid him for expenses and time used in returning to Indians guns which had been taken in King Philip's War. These were guns that had been taken from friendly Indians on Cape Cod as a precaution.

About 1700, he went to Sandwich and bought a grist-mill, a fulling-mill, a weaving shop, and other property, fulfilling to a great extent his prophecy made when "warned out" years before.

In 1677 occurred the only trial for witchcraft held in the Plymouth Colony Court. It was charged that Mary Ingham of Scituate had by the "healp of the divill" caused a girl, Mehitable Woodworth, to fall into violent fits, and "in a way of witchcraft or sorcery" had afflicted the girl with severe pains, etc. This case was tried

before a jury of which Seth Pope was a member, and the verdict was "Not guilty."

In 1661 the court had found a woman guilty of slander in accusing another woman of being a witch, as told under "The Southworths" in Chapter IV. The results of these two, and only, trials concerning witchcraft in the Plymouth Colony Court show clearly that both the magistrates and the people of that colony were of superior mentality and not so superstitious as most people at that time.

Colonel Seth Pope lived in Scoticut Neck, now a part of Fairhaven, where he had a block-house and grist-mill, etc. Pope's Beach was part of his land.

Captain Lemuel Pope, son of Colonel Seth and Deborah (Perry) Pope, was born in Dartmouth in 1696 and inherited much of his father's property in that town, where he was captain of the militia.

He married in 1719 Elizabeth Hunt.

Mercy Pope, born 1730, daughter of Captain Lemuel and Elizabeth (Hunt) Pope, married Captain Caleb Church, as stated under "The Church Family."

#### ASSISTANT GOVERNOR JOHN JENNEY

John Jenney had been a brewer in Norwich, England, and, like many other persecuted persons, he fled to Rotterdam and from there to Leyden, Holland, where in 1614 he married Sarah Carey. They, with their three children, came over in the *Little James*, a small pinnace of only 44 tons, in the summer of 1623. He established a

corn-mill in Plymouth, and was Assistant Governor of Plymouth Colony, 1637-1640.

In 1638, John Jenney, being an assistant governor under Governor Thomas Prence, was one of the magistrates before whom three white men were tried for the murder of an Indian. Four servants in Plymouth ran away from their masters. When near Providence they came on a lone Indian who was returning from a trading trip to Boston. One of the men ran his sword through the Indian, whom they robbed and left for dead. The Indian made his way to his tribe, the Narragansetts, some of whom captured the murderer and two of his companions and took the prisoners to the authorities at Rhode Island. Roger Williams, in the meanwhile, took a physician and visited the wounded man, who died soon after. As it was claimed that the crime was committed in the Plymouth Colony, the prisoners were taken there and tried before a jury.

Roger Williams was a witness at the trial. The verdict was "Guilty," and the three men were hanged in the presence of many Narragansett Indians, proving to them that Roger Williams was right in telling them that the white men would see that justice was done. This act and the fact that the year before their dreaded enemies, the Pequots, had been conquered by a small force of settlers convinced the Indians that the settlers were quite as well disposed to be just in cases where the Indians were wronged as they were to punish the Indians when settlers were barbarously massacred.

Sarah Jenney, daughter of John and Sarah (Carey)

Jenney, married Thomas Pope in 1646, as mentioned under "The Popes."

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Their daughter Susannah Swift, born 1734, married, in 1754, Dr. Samuel Perry, as stated under "The Perry Family."

THE HATHAWAYS

Arthur Hathaway first appears in 1643 at Marshfield, then being old enough and able to bear arms. In 1652, Arthur Hathaway married Sarah Cooke, and before 1660 they moved to Dartmouth and lived in what is now Acushnet, near the Fairhaven line. He took an active part in town affairs, being selectman for years, a magistrate, drillmaster, and large landowner. He lived to be about ninety years of age, dying in 1711, "very weak of body."

Jonathan Hathaway, son of Arthur and Sarah (Cooke) Hathaway, married in 1701 Susannah Pope, a daughter of the Colonel Seth Pope mentioned under "The Popes." They also lived in Dartmouth on the southern part of his father's land, near the present Fairhaven boundary, and their daughter Deborah Hathaway, born, 1711, married in 1730 Deacon Jirah Swift, as stated under "The Swifts."

THE COOKES

Francis Cooke was born about 1583 near Scrooby, where the Pilgrims later held their meetings at the home of William Brewster.

Francis Cooke, however, left England before the

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Pilgrims did, as he was married in Leyden, Holland, in June, 1603, to Hester Mahieu, who like Philippe De la Noye was of French blood, being a Walloon. Apparently Francis Cooke was the first Englishman to move to Leyden, as neither of his marriage witnesses was English. Probably when so many of his old neighbors were in Amsterdam after 1608 and he found they wished to leave that city, he, knowing conditions in Leyden, suggested that place to them.

In Bradford's "The names of those which came over first, in ye year 1620 and were by the blessing of God the first beginners and (in a sort) the foundation of all the Plantations and Colonies in New-England: and their families," there is listed, "Francis Cooke, and his sone John. But his wife & other children came afterwards."

Francis Cooke signed the "Compact," but as John was only about ten years old, his name does not appear. Francis Cooke's wife and his other children arrived in the *Anne* in 1623.

The first experience the Pilgrims had with the Indians at Plymouth was an incident in which the Indians were unseen by the settlers. Myles Standish and Francis Cooke were working in the woods one day, and at noon left their tools and went home. When they returned to the woods, the tools were not there. Later on, Samoset had the Indians return the tools.

Francis Cooke moved from Plymouth village to Rocky Nook, now in Kingston, and died there in 1665.

John Cooke, the lad who came on the *Mayflower* with his father, Francis, became quite prominent as a young

Arthur Hathaway & the Cookes

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man, holding many town offices, and being of a studious mind he was better educated than most of those who grew to manhood during the hardships of life which prevailed in the early period of Plymouth.

He and his father bought land in what is now Tiverton, R. I., and in 1662 he and his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Warren, were sent to Rhode Island to represent Plymouth in an attempt to settle the disputed boundary between the two colonies.

John Cooke married in Plymouth, in 1636, Sarah Warren, oldest daughter of Richard Warren.

As a young man in Plymouth, he was active in military affairs, volunteering in 1637 for the Pequot War. He was also part owner of the first vessel built at Plymouth, and from 1638 was Deputy for Plymouth at the General Court for many years.

The cattle and sheep of the settlers were easy victims of the wolves, and unless kept in an enclosure had to be guarded. In 1642, the General Court had twenty-seven wolf traps constructed and watched. Town bounties were frequently voted, and in 1650 the General Court voted "to pay fifteen shillings to every one who should bring in the head or skin of a wolf, and that any Indian who would kill an old wolf should receive two coats, and for a young wolf an axe or hatchet." John Cooke agreed to furnish the needed coats.

He lived at one time around 1650 on North Street, Plymouth, and to the time of his death continued to own property in Plymouth.

In 1652, he was one of those who purchased Dart-

mouth, but it is not known in what year he settled there. This tract of land, bought from Massasoit and his son Wamsutta by John Winslow and John Cooke for themselves and the other thirty-two associates, included the present towns of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, and the city of New Bedford. This made more than 3200 acres for each shareholder.

John Cooke was living in what is now the northern part of Fairhaven before 1660. He was a Deputy to the General Court many years, and held other offices. He built a garrison house for protection against the Indians, and it was certainly needed in 1675, as told in this chapter under "The Popes." Dartmouth was so laid waste by King Philip's War that the court of Plymouth for a time granted the town exemption from taxes. The court hinted however that the devastation was perhaps a visitation of God "to chastise their contempt of his gospel." Dartmouth, being peopled mostly by Quakers, for many years had no church. John Cooke, who was of the Anabaptist belief, preached often at his own house or at other houses.

John Cooke, before settling permanently at Dartmouth, apparently was located for a time at Tiverton, for in 1668 the Plymouth Colony ordered him to maintain a ferry between Dartmouth (then extending west to the Sakonnet River) and Rhode Island.

His wife's nephew, the noted Colonel Benjamin Church, in July, 1676, shortly before his final campaign against King Philip, wrote of camping at the "ruins of John Cooke's home."

About a mile south of the spot where John Cooke was probably buried there stands at Poverty Point, Fairhaven, a boulder with a bronze tablet:

"SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
JOHN COOKE

WHO WAS BURIED HERE IN 1695

The last surviving male Pilgrim of those who came over on the *Mayflower*. First white settler of this town. The pioneer in its religious, moral and business life. A man of character and integrity, and the trusted agent for this part of the Commonwealth of the Old Colonial Civil Government of Plymouth."

Sarah Cooke, daughter of John and Sarah (Warren) Cooke, married Arthur Hathaway in 1652, as just stated under "The Hathaways."

Her sister, Esther Cooke, married Thomas Taber in 1667, as stated under "John Masters and the Tabers."

Franklin D. Roosevelt is therefore descended by two lines from the last surviving male passenger on the *Mayflower*, as well as by one line from the last surviving female passenger, Mary (Allerton) Cushman.

"THE WARRENS" AGAIN

Richard Warren, already mentioned under the heading, "Richard Warren," in Chapter V, was thus spoken of by Nathaniel Morton:

"Grave Richard Warren, a man of integrity, justice, and uprightness; of piety and serious religion; a useful instrument during the short time he lived; bearing a deep share of the difficulties and troubles of the Plantation."

Nathaniel Warren, son of Richard, whose daughter Mercy married Lieutenant Jonathan Delano, had another daughter, Alice, who married, in 1674, Thomas Gibbs of Sandwich, whose father, Thomas Gibbs, was one of the early settlers of that place.

Abigail Gibbs, daughter of Thomas and Alice (Warren) Gibbs, married, in 1697, Jirah Swift.

Elizabeth Warren, sister of Nathaniel and daughter of Richard Warren, married Richard Church.

Sarah Warren, another daughter of Richard Warren, married John Cooke.

One of Sarah (Warren) Cooke's daughters, Sarah, married Arthur Hathaway, and another daughter, Esther, married Thomas Taber, as just stated under "The Cookes."

This makes five lines by which Franklin D. Roosevelt is descended from Richard Warren.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's great-grandfather, Captain Warren Delano, was, as his given name indicated, a descendant of Richard Warren. Captain Delano's wife, Deborah Church, was a descendant of Richard Warren by four lines. Their son, Warren Delano, born 1809, grandfather of Franklin D. Roosevelt, was well named, being a descendant of Richard Warren by five lines.

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Hunt, as stated under the preceding heading, "The Hunts."

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THE PERRY FAMILY

Among the early settlers of Sandwich, the town on Cape Cod nearest to Plymouth by water or land, appeared a widow Sarah Perry and also Ezra, Edward, Margaret, and Deborah Perry, all four, according to family tradition, children of Sarah Perry.

Ezra Perry, born about 1625, has already been mentioned in this chapter under "The Popes."

Edward Perry, born about 1630, stated in writing in 1689, "I have been in the Province of New England fifty years," which would make 1639 the year the family came over. In 1638 and 1639 there were many arrivals from England, as the Civil War was pending and many wished to escape the despotic reign of Charles I before hostilities commenced.

Edward Perry and many other people in Sandwich became Quakers. About 1653 he married Mary Freeman, daughter of Edmond Freeman, Assistant Governor of Plymouth Colony for many years, and only the simple Quaker ceremony was performed at the Freeman residence. For his refusal to have the ceremony performed by a magistrate, the courts fined him annually a large amount for some years. The Plymouth Colony, although it passed laws against the Quakers, never enforced them so harshly as did the Bay Colony. Even

when the laws against Quakers were in force, Edward Perry held office in the town. After that period he was elected to many important positions of trust. At one time he and three others were in charge of the whale fishery of the town. Whales at that time were quite common in Cape Cod Bay.

Edward Perry, through his Quaker descendants in Rhode Island, was an ancestor of General Nathanael Greene, considered, next to Washington, the most efficient general in the Revolution, also of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie in 1813, and his brother, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, who opened Japan to commerce in 1853.

Edward Perry was fined £50 for publishing a "Warning to New England," and also fined for writing a "Rail-ing letter to the Court of Plymouth." The spirit evidently moved him to broadcast his Quaker ideas, and his fines were the heaviest imposed in Plymouth Colony.

Samuel Perry, born 1666, son of Edward and Mary (Freeman) Perry, married Esther Taber in 1689 and lived in Sandwich. He and his descendants, and also his uncle Ezra Perry and his descendants, were not Quakers. Samuel's Quaker brothers moved to Rhode Island.

Ebenezer Perry, born 1706, son of Samuel and Esther (Taber) Perry, married Abigail Fessenden, and moved to that part of Rochester now Wareham. Abigail Fessenden was evidently a relative, but not the daughter of Reverend Benjamin Fessenden of Sandwich, who came from Cambridge.

Perry & Freeman Hist.

Doctor Samuel Perry, born 1731, son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Fessenden) Perry, married in 1754 Susannah Swift, and lived in Dartmouth.

Their daughter Deborah Perry, born 1754, married Captain Joseph Church, as stated under "The Church Family."

ASSISTANT GOVERNOR EDMOND FREEMAN

Edmond Freeman, born about 1590, left London with his family in May, 1635, in the *Abigail*.

We read that "Many new inhabitants appear in Lynn in 1635; among them worthy of note was Mr. Edmond Freeman who presented to the colony twenty corselets or pieces of plate armor." Similar armor was worn by Captain Myles Standish and other Plymouth men as a protection for the body against arrows.

These new arrivals needed more land than was available at Lynn, and Edmond Freeman went to Plymouth to find a suitable location for them. In April, 1637, Edmond Freeman and nine other residents of Lynn applied to the Plymouth Colony for a grant of land sufficient to support sixty families, which was secured, and, being immediately joined by others from Plymouth and Duxbury, the first town on Cape Cod was settled at Sandwich by Edmond Freeman and his associates.

Edmond Freeman was granted more land than any other of the fifty-eight proprietors, and in 1640 was elected Assistant Governor of Plymouth Colony, holding that position for seven consecutive years. He was a

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Freeman  
+  
Peckham

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brother-in-law of John Beauchamp, a stockholder in the company which loaned money to the Pilgrims when they came in 1620. John Beauchamp and three others in England coöperated in England with the eight "Undertakers" appointed in Plymouth. (See "The Howlands," Chapter IV.) The Plymouth Colony paid its last debts in 1646; an honorable record made in spite of many adverse circumstances. During all this time, Edmond Freeman acted as John Beauchamp's agent.

In 1642, Edmond Freeman was complained of for lending a gun to an Indian. Selling guns, liquor, or even horses to the Indians was at that time forbidden in Plymouth Colony. The neighboring Indians were soon converted to Christianity, and one was allowed a horse to cultivate his land. In 1655, the Indians complained that their cornfields had been damaged by horses, and Edmond Freeman was appointed to adjust the amount.

Edmond Freeman was lenient towards the Quakers when they were being persecuted. In 1659, for his refusal to aid the "Town Marshal" in proceedings against the Quakers he was fined ten shillings, and his son-in-law, Edward Perry, was fined twenty shillings for "abusive speech" to the marshal. In 1676 he was requested to assist in recruiting sixty friendly Cape Indians to reinforce the towns more exposed to King Philip. In 1679, he was appointed a judge.

Edmond Freeman lived west of the village, near the junction of the new State highway and the old highway.

"Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman died February 14, 1675-6,"

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and her husband selected a boulder shaped like a pillion, which was dragged by oxen to her grave. Then Edmond Freeman selected another boulder, resembling a saddle, and requested his sons to mark his resting-place with it when he passed on. These boulders now bear handsome bronze tablets. Usually couples who rode to meeting or on journeys used only one horse, the wife sitting on a pillion back of the saddle. In 1682, Edmond Freeman died aged ninety-two. His two sons married daughters of Governor Prence, granddaughters of Elder William Brewster.

Mary Freeman, youngest daughter of Edmond Freeman, married Edward Perry, as just stated under "The Perrys."

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THE PECKHAMS

John Peckham is said to have been an ordained clergyman in England, at one time chaplain to the Earl of Hertford. His religious views changing, he left the clergy and probably came to Boston with Sir Henry Vane in 1635, and in 1638 was at Newport at the southerly end of Rhode Island. Many of Governor Vane's friends were banished from Boston in 1637 because of their opinions being at variance with those of the Puritan element in control of the government of Massachusetts Bay Colony. John Peckham was an active member of the Baptist colony at Newport, and in 1648 was one of the ten men who formed the church.

He lived in that part of Newport now called Middletown.

Stephen Peckham, son of John, born in Newport, settled in Dartmouth after King Philip's War. He bought land there in 1679 from Colonel Seth Pope. His farm was partly in what is now New Bedford.

Jean Peckham, born 1703, daughter of Stephen, married Thomas Delano, as before stated.



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Bedford. When the British attack on Fairhaven was about to take place in June, 1814, Captain Warren Delano took his three children, Warren, nearly five years old, Frederick, three, and Franklin, almost a year old, in his chaise and drove to a farm at Long Plain, where the children would be safe and left them for the night. Some farmers had so many children brought from Fairhaven and New Bedford that the little ones had to sleep on the stairs that night. The baby, Franklin, lived to be eighty years old, dying in France in December, 1893, and for him his grandnephew, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was named.

Captain Warren Delano, born, 1779, is mentioned in the Introduction.

#### THE WARRENS

Richard Warren signed the "Compact" in the cabin of the *Mayflower* with forty other passengers when that famous vessel reached shelter in Provincetown Harbor. He was not a member of the Leyden congregation, but was from London, as were a few other passengers.

The Pilgrims brought with them, for use after the *Mayflower's* return, a small shallop of about 15 tons, which was stowed between decks. This shallop was taken on to the beach and repaired and caulked, this taking over two weeks as it had been used by some as sleeping quarters.

This little shallop left the *Mayflower* on Wednesday, December 16 (new style), 1620. A northeast storm

had just ended, and a spell of fair weather was expected. The members of this third exploring expedition were twelve of the "Signers," two of whom were mariners, and six of the *Mayflower's* men (Mate Clarke in command, another mate who had been on the New England coast before, the master gunner, and three seamen), eighteen in all. That night they went ashore and camped near Great Meadow Creek, Eastham. Thursday, some explored the land while the shallop went to Wellfleet harbor and returned, and that night they camped again on shore not far from the camp of the night before.

Before dawn Friday morning they heard hideous cries, and arrows fell among them. Both sides stood their ground. One Indian stood behind a tree distant about half musket range. "He stood 3 shot of a musket, till one taking full aim at him, and made ye barke or splinters of ye tree fly about his ears, after which he gave an extraordinary shriek, and away they went all of them." Although some coats, hung up to dry, were shot through and through by arrows, no one was wounded. The arrows were gathered up and later sent to England.

On Friday, they coasted along to the westward, and in the middle of the afternoon a gale sprang up with snow and rain. Their rudder broke in the heavy sea and two men with much difficulty steered the shallop by using each an oar. Then their mast broke in three pieces and the sail went overboard nearly capsizing them. The pilot (Mate Copin) admitted that the shore was not familiar to him, and he and Mate Clarke were about

to run the shallop ashore, with the tide and wind, in "a cove full of breakers." As it is told:

"But a lusty seaman which steered, bad those which rowed, if they were men, about with her, or ells they were all cast away; the which they did with speed. So he bid them be of good cheere and row lustily, for ther was a faire sound before them, and he doubted not but they should find one place or other wher they might ride in saftie. And though it was *very darke*, and rained sore, yet in ye end they gott under ye lee of a small iland."

Some went ashore and "with much adoe got fire, all things being so wett." This was most welcome and fortunate, "for after midnight ye wind shifted to the north-west, and it frose hard."

Saturday was a fair sunny day and, finding they were on an island and therefore could not be surprised by Indians, they rested, oiled their muskets, and dried their clothes. On Sunday they observed the Sabbath.

Monday, December, 21, after cruising around Plymouth Harbor, making soundings, and finding it fit for shipping, they noticed a large rock standing alone on the long expanse of sandy beach. This rock, at high tide, evidently made an ideal landing-place. They "marched into ye land, and found diverse cornfields, and little running brooks, a place (as they supposed) fit for situation; at least it was ye best they could find, and ye season, and their present necessitie, made them glad to accepte of it." The hill would make a good location for a fort for defense against Indians. They returned to the

*Mayflower* across Cape Cod Bay after an absence of a week.

The quotations just made are from Governor Bradford's History. As he was one of those who made that perilous trip (the dangers, and miraculous escapes from death can be realized only by one familiar with that coast in winter), we have his evidence that the outstanding hero was a seaman whose good judgment and coolness can never be fittingly honored.

Richard Warren, as well as John Howland and John Tilley, was one of those in the nameless shallop, saved by an unknown seaman, who first landed on "Plymouth Rock."

Richard Warren's wife and their five daughters joined him in 1623, arriving in the *Anne*.

He died in 1628, having borne "a deep share in the Difficulties and Troubles of the first Settlement of the Plantation of New-Plimouth." His widow never married again, which was then unusual.

In 1653, Mrs. Warren was one of the purchasers of a large tract of land, later the town of Dartmouth on Buzzards Bay. She died in 1673.

"Mistris Elizabeth Warren an aged widdow aged above 90 years," "haveing lived a Godly life Came to her Grave as a shok of Corn fully Ripe."

Nathaniel Warren, son of Richard and Elizabeth Warren, was born in Plymouth in 1624 or 1625. He was a member of the General Court, and in 1645 married Sarah Walker, a granddaughter of Jane Collier. Their daugh-

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 "Vital Record of Rhode Island" by  
 James N. Arnold Vol 4 - Newport Co.  
 (R. I. Vol 4)

TIVERTON—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

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1-10	DAVENPORT Noah, of John and Elizabeth, <i>Taylor</i>	May 2, 1727.
1-10	" Sarah.	Oct. 27, 1729.
1-10	" Jonathan.	Jan. 22, 1732-3.
1-10	" John.	Jan. 18, 1734-5.
1-10	" Ephraim,	July 2, 1736.
1-10	" Phebe,	May 19, 1739.
1-10	" Mary,	May 1, 1741.
1-10	" John, died April 20, 1741.	
1-77	" Elizabeth, of John and Sarah, <i>Weeden</i>	Nov. 16, 1761.
1-77	" John.	Sept. 21, 1763.
1-77	" Taylor,	Aug. 29, 1766.
1-77	" Elizabeth,	Dec. 20, 1768.
1-77	" Jeremiah,	Aug. 19, 1771.
1-123	" Comfort, of Ephraim and Rhoda,	July 14, 1764.
1-123	" Noah,	Aug. 28, 1766.
1-123	" Thankful,	Feb. 9, 1769.
1-123	" Job,	May 9, 1771.
1-123	" Philip,	Aug. 28, 1773.
1-123	" Philip,	d. March 28, 1774.
1-123	" Borden,	April 10, 1775.
1-123	" Ebenezer,	Aug. 4, 1777.
1-127	" Susannah, of Pardon and Comfort,	Jan. 27, 1781.
1-127	" Phillip,	Dec. 1, 1782.
1-127	" Gideon,	Jan. 11, 1785.

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*Tiverton Births & Deaths*

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VITAL RECORD OF RHODE ISLAND.

4-23	DAVENPORT Elizabeth, of William Taylor and Alice,	March 19, 1791.
4-23	" Perrille,	Feb. 11, 1794.
4-23	" Mary	Dec. 31, 1795.
4-23	" John Taylor,	Dec. 31, 1797.
4-23	" Benjamin,	Oct. 4, 1799.
4-23	" Ruth,	March 19, 1801.
4-23	" Anna,	Oct. 4, 1803.
4-23	" Andrew,	Dec. 25, 1805.
4-23	" Phillip,	June 4, 1808.
1-147	" Sarah, of Jeremiah and Anna, <i>Burroughs</i>	Jan. 7, 1798.
1-147	" Mary Ann,	Sept. 6, 1800.
1-147	" Anna, wife of Jeremiah, died Jan. 29, 1804.	

TIVERTON—INTENTIONS AND MARRIAGES.

Vital Rec. (R. I. Vol 4) 1636-1850 - James N. Arnold

5-81	DARLING Charlotte D., and Ferdinand G. White, Jan. 27, 1850.
2-25	DAVENPORT Noah, and Else Brownen; m. by Rev. Othniel Campbell. Dec. 17, 1752.
2-63	" Ephraim, of Eliphal, of Little Compton, and Keziah Mosher, of Dartmouth, dau. of John; m. by Restcome Sanford, Justice, July 1, 1770.
2-107	" Phebe, and Gideon Wilcox, Oct. 11, 1772.
2-94	" Elizabeth, and William Devol, Feb. 27, 1784.
2-118	" Taylor, of John and Sarah, and Alice Crandall, of Nathaniel and Sarah; m. by Rev. Mase Sheperd, Sept. 5, 1790.
2-119	" Jeremiah, of John, and Anna Burroughs, of Peleg; m. by Rev. Peleg Burroughs, Nov. 6, 1796.
2-142	" Jeremiah, of John, and Esther Burroughs, of Peleg; m. by Rev. Benjamin Peckham, Dec. 29, 1806.
2-125	" Elizabeth, and William Tompkins, Jan. 28, 1810.
2-143	" Esther, and Barnaby Lawton, June 6, 1810.
5-67	" Calesta R., and Harrison M. Jackson, Dec. 25, 1848.

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21	DAVENPORT Thomas, of Jonathan and Hannah,	Dec. 10, 1681.
21	" Jonathan,	Nov. 3, 1684.
21	" Jonathan,	d. Oct. 14, 1751.
21	" Hannah,	Dec. 23, 1686.
21	" Simeon,	Dec. 27, 1688.
21	" Simeon,	d. Dec. 8, 1763.
21	" Ebenezer,	Sept. 2, 1691.
21	" Ebenezer,	d. Aug. 4, 1776.
21	" John,	Jan. 12, 1694.
21	" John,	d. April 20, 1741.
21	" Joseph,	March 25, 1696.
21	" Joseph,	d. Sept. 2, 1760.
21	" Benjamin,	Oct. 6, 1698.
21	" Sarah,	Dec. 10, 1700.
60	" Thomas, Dec. 10, 1681.	
60	" Catherine (Woodworth), his wife, 1673, d. June 1, 1729.	
60	" Eliphalet, of Thomas and Catherine,	May 7, 1705.
60	" Mary,	Feb. 8, 1707.
60	" Ephraim,	Dec. 25, 1708.
60	" Deborah,	Dec. 12, 1710.
60	" Hannah,	Oct. 27, 1712.
60	" Oliver,	Feb. 5, 1714.
60	" Mary (Pitman), his 2d wife,	
60	" Gideon, of Thomas and Mary,	June 7, 1738.
60	" Susanna,	Jan. 24, 1740.
2--	" of Jonathan,	1688.
2--	" Ebenezer,	Sept. 2, 1691.
2--	" John,	Jan. 12, 1694.
2--	" Joseph,	March —, 1696.
2--	" Benjamin,	Oct. —, 1698.
2--	" Sarah,	Dec. 10, 1700.
60	" John, Jan. 12, 1694, died April 20, 1741.	
60	" Elizabeth (Taylor), his wife,	
60	" Noah, of John and Elizabeth,	May 7, 1727.
60	" Sarah,	d. March 5, 1818.
60	" Jonathan,	Oct. 27, 1729.
60	" John,	Jan. 22, 1733.
60	" John,	Jan. 18, 1735.
60	" John,	d. Nov. 9, 1809.
60	" Ephraim,	July 2, 1736.
60	" Phebe,	May 19, 1739.
60	" Mary,	May 1, 1741.
61	" Joseph, March 25, 1696, d. Sept. 2, 1760.	
61	" Elizabeth (Wood), Jan. 31, 1708, d. July 13, 1766.	
61	" Hannah, of Joseph and Elizabeth,	Sept. 1, 1732.
61	" Ruth,	Oct. 12, 1734.
61	" William,	Aug. 1, 1736.
61	" Jeremiah,	Oct. 10, 1738.
61	" Jeremiah,	d. Feb. —, 1814.
61	" Samuel,	Jan. 20, 1741.
61	" Mary,	March 26, 1743.
2--	" Laprelet, of Thomas,	May 7, 1705.
2--	" dau.,	Feb. 8, 1706-7.
2--	" Abraham,	Dec. 25, 1708.
2--	" Sarah,	Dec. —, 1710.
2--	" Hannah,	Oct. 11, 1712.
2--	" Oliver,	Jan. —, 1714.
2--	" Gideon,	June —, 1718.
119	" Eliphalet, May 7, 1705.	
119	" Hannah (Phillips), his wife, 1707, d. Jan. 9, 1738.	
119	" (Catherine), of Eliphalet and Hannah	(—, 1729).
119	" (Catherine),	d. —, 1806).
119	" (Deedy),	(1727).
119	" (Deedy,	d. Feb. 18, 1732).
119	" (Deedy, 2d,	—, 1732).

Repeat above

119	DAVENPORT (Thomas, of Eliphalet and Hannan,	—, 1735.)
119	" (Ann (Devol), 2d wife.	
119	" (Hannah, of Epphalet and Ann,	—, 1742).
119	" (Phebe,	—, 1744).
119	" (Eliphalet,	—, 1748).
119	" (Eliphalet,	d. Jan. 31, 1812).
119	" (Jonathan,	—, 1750).
119	" (Judith,	—, 1753).
119	" (Ruth,	—, 1755).
119	" (Caleb,	—, 1757).
119	" Oliver, Feb. 5, 1714.	
119	" Sarah (Macomber), his wife.	
119	" John, of Oliver and Sarah, Nov. 21, 1741.	
119	" Mary (—), his 2d wife.	
119	" Sarah, of Oliver and Mary,	—.
119	" Freelove,	—.
119	" Catherine,	—.
119	" Noah,	—.
119	" Oliver,	—, 1760.
119	" Oliver,	d. June 25, 1818.
120	" Benjamin,	—.
86	" Sylvester, of Mary, July 20, 1728.	
86	" Susannah, Oct. 23, 1730.	
147	" Thomas, May 15, 1735; d. Oct. 28, 1820.	
147	" Deborah (Simmons), his wife, Oct. 13, 1736; d. Jan. 8, 1809.	
147	" Hannah, of Thomas and Deborah,	April 26, 1764.
147	" Hannah,	d. (March 17, 1844).
147	" Deborah,	Feb. —, 1767.
147	" Deborah,	d. March 3, 1771.
147	" Lois,	Aug. —, 1768.
147	" Lois,	d. Feb. 13, 1774.
120	" William, Aug. 1, 1736; d. Dec. 31, 1807.	
120	" Elizabeth (Briggs), his wife, March 30, 1744.	
120	" Deborah, of William and Elizabeth,	May 7, 1763.
120	" Deborah,	d. Feb. 24, 1835.
120	" Sarah,	Nov. 19, 1764.
120	" Susannah,	Feb. 7, 1766.
120	" Susannah,	d. Dec. 31, 1849.
120	" Joseph,	July 4, 1768.
120	" Joseph,	d. April —, 1796.
120	" Cornelius,	Feb. 18, 1772.
120	" Benjamin,	Nov. 10, 1773.
120	" Benjamin,	d. Aug. 10, 1854.
120	" William,	July 14, 1777.
120	" William,	d. July —, 1804.
120	" Elizabeth,	Dec. 15, 1781.
120	" Elizabeth,	d. May 9, 1860.
120	" Richard,	Aug. 18, 1785.
120	" Jeremiah, Oct. 10, 1738; d. —, 1814.	
120	" Sarah (Palmer), his wife, May 24, 1750.	
120	" Lydia, of Jeremiah and Sarah,	Nov. 13, 1774.
120	" Rebecca (Bailey), his 2d wife, Jan. 12, 1755.	
120	" Elizabeth, of Jeremiah and Rebecca,	Jan. 28, 1782.
120	" Mary,	Sept. 11, 1783.
120	" Mary,	d. Dec. 10, 1840.
120	" Clarissa,	Feb. 11, 1785.
120	" William R.,	Aug. 6, 1788.
147	" John, Nov. 21, 1741.	
147	" Sarah (—), his wife,	
147	" Sarah, of John and Sarah,	May 12, 1765.
147	" Hezekiah,	Oct. 23, 1767.
147	" Thomas,	Feb. 3, 1769.
147	" John,	May 7, 1770.
147	" Humphrey,	Jan. 17, 1773.

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147	DAVENPORT Paul Dudley, of John and Sarah,	Sept. 19, 1774.
2-64	" Nancy, of William and Hannah,	Feb. 23, 1802.
2-70	" George, of Betsy, July 20, 1802.	
2-27	" Simeon, of Lydia, Aug. 2, 1803.	
2-80	" William, of Benjamin and Ruth,	Dec. 4, 1816.
2-80	" William,	died at Providence, April 29, 1843.
2-80	" Joseph,	May 26, 1819.
2-80	" Joseph,	a. Oct. 2, 1852.
2-80	" Samuel,	Sept. 19, 1826.
2-78	" Cornelius, of Richard and Rhoda,	Feb. 11, 1818.
2-78	" Susan Elizabeth,	Dec. 16, 1819.
2-78	" Lydia Gardiner,	Nov. 6, 1822.
2-78	" Cyrus Briggs,	July 21, 1829.
2-78	" Ann Eliza,	June 20, 1831.
4-531	" Mary, died Dec. 10, 1842.	
4-532	" William, died April 29, 1843.	
4-535	" Susanna, died aged 83y. 10m. 24d., Dec. 31, 1849.	
4-536	" Ruth, died Aug. 10, 1851.	
4-537	" Noah, died aged 75y., June 30, 1852.	
4-537	" Benjamin, died aged 78y. 9m., Aug. 10, 1852.	

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## LITTLE COMPTON—INTENTIONS AND MARRIAGES.

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D

21	DAVENPORT Jonathan, and Hannah Warren, Dec. 1, 1680.
60, 164	" Thomas, and Catherine Woodworth; m. by Joseph Church, Justice, July 20, 1704.
77, 165	" Hannah, and Nathaniel House, June 13, 1710.
60, 169	" John, and Elizabeth Taylor; m. by Richard Billings, Justice; Int., April 23; m. June 15, 1726.
119, 169	" Eliphalet, and Hannah Phillips; int. May 7, 1728.
171	" Benjamin, of Little Compton, and Sarah Burr, of Rehoboth, Mass.; Int. Nov. 21, 1730.
61, 171	" Joseph, and Elizabeth Wood; m. by John Coddington, Justice; Int., Feb. 13; m. April 1, 1731.
174	" Ephraim, and Mary Phillips; m. by Sylvester Richmond, Justice, Int., Sept. 18; m. Oct. 7, 1734.
60, 165	" Thomas, of Little Compton, and Mary Pitman, of Newport, Int. July 2, 1737.
119	" Eliphalet, and Ann Devol, March 3, 1740.
178	" Eliphalet, and Anna Blowers, of Dartmouth, Mass.; m. by Sylvester Richmond, Justice, Int. Feb. 17; m. March 3, 1741.
178	" Hannah, and William Brightman, Int. March 21; m. April 9, 1741.
119, 178	" Oliver, of Little Compton, and Sarah Macumber, of Dartmouth, Mass.; m. by Richard Billings, Justice, Int. March 21; m. April 9, 1741.
88, 183	" Catherine, and Walter Wilbor, Dec. 28, 1748.

185	DAVENPORT Jonathan, of Newport, and Martha Wilbor, of Little Compton, Jan. 4, 1753.
141, 180	" Susanna, and James Bennett, Dec. 6, 1753.
159, 186	" Ruth, and John Bennett, Sept. 30, 1755.
188	" Gideon, and Phillis Gifford; m. by Rev. Jonathan Ellis, Nov. 23, 1759.
147, 188	" Thomas, and Deborah Simmons; m. by Rev. Jonathan Ellis, Dec. 31, 1761.
120	" William, and Elizabeth Briggs, —, 1762.
147	" John, and Sarah —, —, 1764.
189	" Hannah, and George Wood, April 23, 1767.
156, 190	" Ruth, and Job Snell, June 8, 1769.
120, 193	" Jeremiah, of Joseph and Elizabeth, both dec., and Sarah Palmér, of Simeon and Lydia, dec.; m. by Rev. Jonathan Ellis, Jan. 6, 1771; m. —, 1777.
118, 202	" Mary, and Seth Shaw, Nov. 24, 1776.
204	" Judith, and Elijah Devol, Oct. 12, 1777.
2- —	" Jonathan, of Eliphalet and Ann, dec., and Sarah Thurston, of Thomas and Mary; m. by Rev. Jonathan Ellis, May 16, 1780.
120, 2- —	" Jeremiah, of Joseph and Elizabeth, both dec., and Rebecca Bailey, of John 2d, dec., and Elizabeth; m. by Rev. Jonathan Ellis, May 20, 1781.
2- —	" Hannah, and Daniel Heud, Jan. 1, 1787.
2-39	" William, of William and Elizabeth, both dec., and Sarah Little, of Forbes, Jr., and Sarah; m. by Rev. Mase Shepherd, Feb. 20, 1800.
2-36	" Susannah, and Aaron Davis, Nov. 16, 1800.
2-45	" Betsey, and Benjamin Richmond Davis, Nov. 19, 1809.
2-52	" Lieut. Benjamin, of William and Elizabeth, dec., and Mrs. Ruth Hunt, dau. of William Allen and Lucy; m. by Rev. Mase Shepherd, Jan. 28, 1816.
2-54	" Richard, of William and Elizabeth, both dec., and Rhoda Coe, of Capt. Benjamin and Sarah; m. by Rev. Mase Shepherd, April 27, 1817.
2-58, 98	" Maria W., and Samuel Hunt, Oct. 18, 1819.
2-62	" Mary Ann, and Benjamin Shaw, (also 4-28), Sept. 28, 1823.
2-92	" William R., of Jeremiah, dec., and Angellina Almy, of Sanford; m. by Rev. Emerson Paine, March 12, 1826.
4-450	" Clarissa, and Deacon James Manchester, July 11, 1841.

17	" John, of Thomas and Mary,	April 12, 1697.
17	" Mary,	April 23, 1699.
17	" Mary,	died May —, 1786.
17	" Mercy,	July 23, 1701.
17	" Thomas,	April 23, 1704.
17	" Thomas,	died Sept. —, 1787.
17	" Elizabeth,	May 10, 1756.
17	" Nathaniel,	April 17, 1707.
17	" Prescilla,	March 8, 1709.
17	" Prescilla,	died June 8, 1709.
17	" Azariah,	March 27, 1710.
17	" Ruth,	Feb. 3, 1712.
17	" Bathsheba,	Aug. 16, 1715.
17	" Bathsheba,	died March —, 1790.
17	" Freeloove,	March 1, 1720.
55	" Thomas, April 23, 1704, died Sept. —, 1787.	
55	" Sarah (Searl), his wife, April 2, 1700.	
55	" Tabitha, of Thomas and Sarah,	Oct. 2, 1725.