

John Emerson

441

may well have returned to England in 1640, or perhaps they removed to some other colony outside New England. Alternatively, John Emerson may have died in 1640 or soon after, and Barbara may have married a second time to some other New England resident.

ANTHONY EMERY

ORIGIN: Romsey, Hampshire

MIGRATION: 1635 on the *James* from Southampton

FIRST RESIDENCE: Newbury

REMOVES: Dover 1640, Kittery 1649, Portsmouth [RI] 1660

OCCUPATION: Carpenter (in England) [Drake's Founders 56].

Innkeeper. On 7 March 1643/4, "Anthony Em[e]ry, of Dover, his petition is referred to the next court at Dover, & he is allowed liberty to draw out his wine in the meantime" [MBCR 2:62]. On 26 August 1646, before Dover and Piscataqua Court, "Anthony Emry fined 10s. for selling beer at 3d. a quart being twice presented" [NHPP 40:20, 21]. On 7 September 1647, "Anthoney Emerey is forbidden by the Court to keep a house of common entertainment or to use common selling of ale, beer or wine, and if it shall appear that he doth after the 15th day of the present month, he shall pay for every week which he selleth beer, ale or wine twenty shillings a week" [NHPP 40:30]. On 15 October 1650, before York Court, "we present Anthony Emory for selling drink contrary to order in court" [MPCR 1:146], and at the same court "[i]t is ordered that Anthony Emory is for to keep an ordinary or house of entertainment where he now dwelleth, and he is to keep a ferry there, and to have for one, in money 1d., in peage 3ob., in country pay 2d. and to keep meat, drink and lodging for strangers" [MPCR 1:147]. Presented 18 March 1651[2] for "being overgone with drink so that he could not speak a true word" [MPCR 1:176].

Ferryman [MPCR 1:147]. Cordwainer [PoLE 1:178].

FREEMAN: 18 May 1653 (upon submission of Kittery to Massachusetts Bay government) [MBCR 4:1:124]. On 12 November 1659, Massachusetts Bay General Court, "having considered of the several offenses of those persons that entertained Quakers, with the answers given in by them respectively, do order that ... Anthony Emery pay as a fine to the country ten pounds and ten shillings for making a lie in the face of the Court, &

Great Migration 1634-1635, C-F. (Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2008.) Originally published as: *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Volume II, C-F*, by Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2001.

be disfranchised" [MBCR 4:1:407]. On 29 September 1660, "Anthony Emery" was one of three men "received free inhabitants" of Portsmouth [PoTR 96].

EDUCATION: Made his mark to the submission of Kittery men to Massachusetts Bay government, 18 May 1653 [MBCR 4:1:124]. Used his initial "A" to sign a 1660 deed [YLR 3:38]. Wife Frances made her mark [YLR 3:38]. (Charles Thornton Libby thought that Anthony Emery entered "less than a page" of York records, for a General Court of 7 September 1652 [MPCR 1:xv-xvi, frontispiece, 178]. Given his use of a mark on all other occasions, including the submission to Massachusetts Bay less than a year later, Libby's assessment may be questioned.)

OFFICES: Dover and Piscataqua petit jury, 7 September 1647 [NHPP 26-27]. With William Storer, Anthony Emery deposed 1 October 1649, regarding testimony at Dover court in the previous year [EQC 1:180].

York grand jury, 16 October 1649 [MPCR 1:135]. Petit jury, 2 July 1650, 17 October 1650, 25 November 1650, 5 September 1651, 28 June 1655 [MPCR 1:143, 145, 155, 173, 2:33].

Province of York Governor's Council, 7 September 1652 [MPCR 1:178].

Commissioner to end small causes at Kittery, 28 June 1655 [MPCR 2:39]. Kittery constable, 5 July 1658 [MPCR 2:65].

Deputy for Portsmouth to Rhode Island General Assembly, 30 April 1672 [RICR 2:449; PoTR 168].

Rhode Island grand jury, 7 May 1666, 20 October 1669 [RICT 2:45, 79; PoTR 150]. Petit jury, 11 May 1668, 8 May 1671 [RICT 2:64, 3:1, 3-4; PoTR 140, 158].

Portsmouth coroner's jury, 3 June 1661 [PoTR 107]. Constable, 4 June 1666, 6 May 1667 [PoTR 134; RICT 2:57; RICR 2:187]. Committee to "plead the town's right for a highway," 12 October 1675 [PoTR 187].

ESTATE: On 15 November 1648, John White sold to Anthony Emery a house, field, and three marshes, all near Sturgeon Creek [YLR 3:51]. On 15 July 1650, Joseph Austin of Piscataqua sold to Anthony Emery of Piscataqua a little marsh above Sturgeon Creek with a little house and upland and 1,500 foot of boards; payment was two steers called Dragon and Benbow [YLR 2:141].

On 1 March 165[0/1], "Anthonie Emerey of Coleharbore in the Province of Maine" sold to William Pomfrett of Dover "all those two houses in Dover late in the tenure & occupation of me the said Anthonie Emerey together with the garden thereunto belonging and also one lot or parcel of enclosed ground near adjoining to the said two houses, containing by estimation three acres & a half" [NHPP 40:72-73].

Great Migration 1634-1635, C-F. (Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2008.) Originally published as: *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Volume II, C-F*, by Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2001.

On 1 November 1654, a lot of land in Kittery was laid out to Anthony Emery at his dwelling house [YLR 3:39].

On 12 May 1660, "Anthony Emery of Kittery ... and Francis my wife" sold to "my son James Emery ... my house and all my land" in Cold Harbor, Kittery, with one hundred acres of upland on the south side of Sturgeon Creek, and a little marsh, and a piece of meadow and some upland near Mast Creek [YLR 3:38]. On 1 October 1663, Anthony Emery of Kittery for love and affection deeded to "my son James Emery" a piece of marsh or meadow near York Pond with twenty acres of upland adjoining it [YLR 2:150]. On 24 September 1673, Anthony Emery of Portsmouth upon "Road Ysland" released a mortgage on land at Cold Harbor in Kittery where his house stood, paid off by his son James Emery of Kittery, "sold by me to my said son James and made over to me for my security" [YLR 2:150].

On 9 March 1680/1, "Anthony Emry of the town of Portsmouth ..., cordwainer," deeded to "my daughter Rebeckah Sadler now residing in the aforesaid town of Portsmouth ... after my decease all and every part of my housings and land lying in the aforesaid town of Portsmouth ... together with all and singular my other estate both within doors and without doors, real and personal ..., the said housing and land after her decease shall return and belong unto her son my grandchild Anthony Sadler as my heir" [PoLE 1:178]. On 10 May 1700, "James Emry of Dedham in New England, husbandman, the only surviving son of Anthony Emmery late of Porstmouth ... deceased," quitclaimed to "my sister Rebecca Eaton *alias* Sadler ... all and singular the lands, estate, goods and chattels of the said Anthony Emmry late deceased" [PoLE 1:96].

BIRTH: Baptized Romsey, Hampshire, 29 August 1601, son of John Emery [NEHGR 89:376; Phoebe Tilton Anc 185].

DEATH: Between 9 March 1680/1 [PoLE 1:178] and 10 May 1700 [PoLE 1:96] (and probably closer to the earlier date).

MARRIAGE: By 1631 Frances _____ (assuming she was the mother of all his children). She was living on 11 October 1660 [MPCR 2:366]. (It has been claimed, without supporting documentation, that she was Frances Porter, daughter of Nathaniel Porter of Ipswich [Judith Elaine Burns, comp., *The Revised Genealogical Records of the Descendants of John Emery of Newbury, Massachusetts* (Baltimore 1982)]. There was no Nathaniel Porter of Ipswich.)

Great Migration 1634-1635, C-F. (Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2008.) Originally published as: *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Volume II, C-F*, by Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2001.

CHILDREN:

- i JAMES, bp. Romsey, Hampshire, 18 September 1631 [NEHGR 89:376]; m. (1) by about 1657 Elizabeth _____ (eldest known child m. on 20 April 1677 [GDMNH 221]); m. (2) Dedham 28 December 1695 Elizabeth (Newcomb) Pidge, widow of John Pidge [DeVR 17, 27].
- ii REBECCA, b. say 1633; m. (1) Robert Weymouth; m. (2) Thomas Sadler; m. (3) Daniel Eaton of Little Compton [GDMNH 221, 601-2, 742] (see *COMMENTS* below).
- iii Child, living 1643 (Anthony Emery petitioned the General Court before 7 March 1643/4, stating that he had three children to support [Emery Gen 309]); no further record.

ASSOCIATIONS: He was brother of JOHN EMERY {1635, Newbury} [Phoebe Tilton Anc 185].

COMMENTS: On 5 April 1635, Anthony Emery and John Emery "of Romsey, carpenters," were enrolled at Southampton for passage to New England on the *James* of London [Drake's Founders 56].

On 4 December 1638, Anthony Emery was fined by the General Court for "a pound breach" [MBCR 1:248].

On 7 March 1643/4, as noted above, Massachusetts Bay General Court considered a petition from Anthony Emery, probably the following undated document:

The humble petition of Anthony Emry of Dover
Humbly showeth unto your good worships that your poor petitioner was licensed by the town abovesaid to keep an ordinary which should give diet & to sell beer & wine as was accustomed & sithence there was an order that none but one should sell wine upon which there hath been complaint made to your worships as Mr. Smyth saith & he hath in a manner discharged your petitioner which will be to your petitioner's great damage having a wife & 3 children to maintain & not a house fitted for present to live in having had his house & goods lately burnt down to the ground. Humbly beseeching your worships to be pleased to grant to your petitioner that he may sell wine & that Mr. Smyth may be certified thereof, he keeping good order in his house [Emery Gen 309, location of petition not given].

On 8 October 1649, "Anthonie Emerey and Francis his wife" brought a slander and defamation suit against George Web, charging Web had

Great Migration 1634-1635, C-F. (Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2008.) Originally published as: *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Volume II, C-F*, by Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2001.

called Frances a witch; Web was found guilty and ordered to make a public acknowledgement that "he did the plaintiff Francis wrong" [NHPP 40:46].

On 11 March 1651[2], John Heard successfully sued Anthony Emery for slander [MPCR 1:157].

On 18 March 1651[2], the children of George Rogers were disposed of to various families, including a girl given to "Anthony Emrey" [MPCR 1:177]. Anthony Emery was also to give to "Benjamin Rogers ... the cow that Goodman Emrey had from his father" [MPCR 1:177].

On 30 June 1656, Anthony Emery was fined £5 for "his mutinous carriage in questioning the authority of the Court" [MPCR 2:49]. He was again fined £5 on 30 July 1656, for "affronting the court by questioning their authority to sit there and charging them with more than he was able to make appear" [MPCR 2:52].

By 3 July 1660, son James Emery was defending his father in court in the matter of two debts [MPCR 2:89].

On 11 October 1660, Frances Emery, wife of Anthony Emery, sued for £50, being one-third of the value of lands sold by her husband [MPCR 2:366]. Perhaps she did not accompany her husband when he moved to Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

On 18 October 1671, Anthony Emery was indicted for digging a well in the King's highway where a man subsequently drowned; he was acquitted because he explained he had filled in the well [RICT 3:10].

At York Court on 30 March 1680, "Anthony Emery" is entered as a member of the assembly for Kittery, but a footnote says that this is an error for James Emery [MPCR 3:4], which makes great sense, as Anthony Emery had by this date resided in Rhode Island for twenty years.

The marital career of Anthony Emery's daughter Rebecca is tangled and cloudy. We give here the sequence of events involving her husbands. On 29 June 1654, "Goodman Greene, Robert Waymouth, & James Emery" were co-defendants in a civil suit [MPCR 2:25]. On 4 July 1659, "[u]pon suspicion of some misbehavior by Tho[mas] Sadler towards the court of Dover, ... Tho[mas] Sadler & Anthony Emery" jointly bonded themselves to the court [MPCR 2:79]. On the same day, the grand jury presented "Thomas Sadler & Rebeccah Waymouth for riding abroad together on the Sabbath day" [MPCR 2:83]. On 1 July 1662, letters of administration were granted to Major Shapleigh on "Robert Waymouth his estate" [MPCR 2:117]. On 7 July 1663, letters of administration were granted to James Emery on "Robert Waymouth his estate" [MPCR 2:132, 159]. On the same day, James Emery petitioned "about freeing his father Anthony Emery

Great Migration 1634-1635, C-F. (Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2008.) Originally published as: *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Volume II, C-F*, by Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2001.

from a bond of £20 forfeit to the county for Tho[mas] Sadler his non-appearance for whom he was bound" [MPCR 2:133]. On 9 March 1680/1, Anthony Emery deeded land to "my daughter Rebeckah Sadler" [PoLE 1:178]. On 10 May 1700, James Emery deeded land to "my sister Rebecca Eaton *alias* Sadler" [PoLE 1:96].

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE: In 1890 Rev. Rufus Emery published a genealogy of the brothers Anthony and John Emery [*Genealogical Records of Descendants of John and Anthony Emery of Newbury, Mass. 1590-1890* (Salem 1890)] (cited above as Emery Gen). In 1935 Walter Goodwin Davis published the Emery entries from the Romsey parish register [NEHGR 89:376-77].

JOHN EMERY

ORIGIN: Romsey, Hampshire

MIGRATION: 1635 on the *James*

FIRST RESIDENCE: Newbury

OCCUPATION: Carpenter. Innkeeper.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: Admission to Newbury church prior to 2 June 1641 implied by freemanship.

On 5 May 1663, John Emery was accused of entertaining Quakers and with saying "if they came to his house they should be welcome and he would not forbid them" [EQC 3:67]. Henry Jaques, constable of Newbury, came to court in May 1663 and presented John Emery, "for as much as John Emerie Sr. is one of our grand jury men this last year for our town of Newbury and he himself having broken the law as I do understand in entertaining of travellers and quakers into his house and one Mr. Greenland in all which disorder he have boldly insisted whereby reproach and scandal is come upon our town to the dishonor of God and damage and hurt to some of our neighbors" [EQC 3:67-68].

As early as 1669, and continuing into the events of 1671, John Emery was active in his opposition to Rev. Mr. Parker [EQC 4:124, 355-56, 359, 366]. John Emery Sr. appears in a 1671 list of members of Newbury church, one of the documents presented in the course of this controversy [EQC 4:361].

Great Migration 1634-1635, C-F. (Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2008.) Originally published as: *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Volume II, C-F*, by Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2001.

FREEMAN: 2 June 1642 (third in a sequence of four Newbury men) [MBCR 1:378]. Took the oath of allegiance at Newbury, November 1678 (as "John Emery Sr., 80") [EQC 7:156].

EDUCATION: Signed as a witness, 26 March 1662 [EQC 2:363]. On 14 May 1653, John Emery Sr. was one of seventeen Newbury men who dissented from a town vote to levy funds to support a free school [EQC 2:70].

OFFICES: Ipswich petit jury, 26 September 1648, 29 March 1659, 27 March 1660, 26 March 1672, 24 September 1672, 30 September 1673, 28 September 1675, 24 September 1678 [EQC 1:146, 2:138, 195, 5:1, 79, 224, 6:63, 7:82]. Grand jury, 30 September 1651, 30 September 1662, 24 September 1667 [EQC 1:232, 2:433, 3:436].

Newbury constable, 27 March 1655 [EQC 1:387]. Clerk of the market, 25 March 1656 [EQC 1:417].

In a 1678 dispute over the Newbury militia accounts, the following items are entered for "John Emery Sr.": "a new saddle & bridle," 28s.; "sword & belt," 12s.; "2 pounds powder & bullets," 4s.; "curing a soldier," 2s. 6d.; "2 pecks of wheat & a bridle lost," 7s.; "powder & bullets," 2s.; and "saddle & cloth," 23s. [EQC 6:446-47, 451].

ESTATE: On 19 May 1655, "John Emery of Newbury ..., carpenter," with "Mary my wife," sold to "William Boynton of Rowley one freehold or liberty of commonage that was John Webster's of Ipswich" [ILR 2:228]. On 28 February 1672/3, "John Emery Senior of Newbury" exchanged land with Nathaniel Merrill, Emery receiving "a parcel of land containing by estimation three acres ... as it lyeth in the salt marshes in Newbury," and Merrill receiving a parcel of salt marsh [ILR 3:263].

On 10 July 1675, "John Emery Senior of Newbury ..., carpenter," deeded to "my son Jonathan Emery ... the one half of my living or land in Nubury unto me belonging together with one half of my housing and all other privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging"; acknowledged 19 March 1678/9 by "John Emery Senior & Mary his wife" [ILR 4:246].

In a Newbury tax list of 7 October 1676, John Emery was assessed at £6 18s. 6d. [EQC 6:227].

In his will, dated 1 May 1680 and proved 27 November 1683, "John Emery, Sr., of Newbery, ... in this eighty-third year of my age," bequeathed to "my daughter Ebenezer Hoag one acre and half of upland at the west end of my home lot joining to that parcel of land which I formerly gave her"; to "my son Jonathan Emery ... all my lands in Newbery both upland and meadow together with my freehold and rights of common ... the one half whereof I have formerly given him ... upon condition and in

Great Migration 1634-1635, C-F. (Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2008.) Originally published as: *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Volume II, C-F*, by Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2001.

consideration that the said Jonathan shall manage & manure that one-half of the said [land] both upland and meadow for the use and proper behoof of me the said Emry and my wife his mother ... and also the said Jonathan is to pay fifty pounds" to the estate; "Mary my wife shall have £10 to dispose of at her decease to whom she pleases"; to "my grandchild Mary Emerson," £10; residue of estate to be "equally divided between my six children and said Mary Emerson"; "my sons John Emry and Abram Merrell" overseers, or if one of them dies, "Joseph Bayle in his room" [EPR 302:100-1]. (The published transcript of this will has a number of errors as compared to the record book version of the same document [EQC 9:132-33].)

The inventory of the estate of "John Emery Senior of Newberry who deceased the third of November 1683," taken 13 November 1683, totalled £263 11s. (against which were debts of £33 3s. 9d.), of which £170 was real estate: "six acres of plowland with a small orchard," £48; "half a barn and housing," £15; "ten acres three quarters of pasture land," £43; and "eight acres of meadow," £64 [EPR 302:101-2; EQC 9:133].

In her will, dated 1 August 1693 and proved 1 June 1696, "Mary Emery of Newbury ... widow & relict of John Emery late of Newbury deceased" bequeathed to "my son Jonathan Emrye," £10 of what was given her in her husband's last will and forgave him a 30s. debt; to "Isrele's four daughters," 20s.; to "John Webster's son Isrell," 10s.; to "my daughter Sem[o]ns," a gown; to "Mary Fulk[?]," an apron; to "Abigall M[e]rell," a white handkerchief; to "Johanna Myles," a hood; to "my daughter Ebneser the rest of my wearing clothes"; to "my son St[e]ven to pay to Haneh Emerson," 20s.; to "Ab[i]gall M[e]rell," 20s.; residue to "my son Stev[e]n Webster" [EPR Case #8994].

BIRTH: Baptized Romsey, Hampshire, 29 March 1599, son of John Emery [NEHGR 89:376].

DEATH: Newbury 3 November 1683.

MARRIAGE: (1) Whiteparish, Wiltshire, 26 June 1620 Alice Grantham, daughter of Walter and Eleanor (____) Grantham of West Dean, Wiltshire [Sarah Miller Anc 23; Phoebe Tilton Anc 187; TAG 65:211-13]. She is not seen in any New England record and died by 1647, if not earlier.

(2) Newbury 29 October 1647 Mary (Shatswell) Webster [TAG 17:96], sister of JOHN SHATSWELL {1633, Ipswich}, of THEOPHILUS SHATSWELL {1639, Ipswich}, and of Margaret (Shatswell) Curwen, wife of MATTHIAS CURWEN {1634, Ipswich}, and widow of JOHN

Great Migration 1634-1635, C-F. (Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2008.) Originally published as: *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Volume II, C-F*, by Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2001.

WEBSTER {1634, Ipswich} [NEHGS 150:180-89]. She died at Newbury 28 April 1694.

CHILDREN:

With first wife

- i ALICE, b. say 1622 (in his will, proved on 5 February 1622/3, Walter Grantham bequeathed to "Alice Emerye my grandchild six shillings eight pence and if she die to be paid unto her mother at the death of her grandmother" [TAG 65:211, citing PCC 10 Swann]); m. by 1644 John Chater (eldest known child b. Newbury 7 August 1644; in 1657 Barbara Ilsley deposed that a year earlier "John Chater brought a beast to his father Emery" [EQC 2:56]) [Sarah Miller Anc 15-17].
- ii ELEANOR, bp. Romsey, Hampshire, 7 November 1624 [NEHGR 89:376]; m. by 1641 John Bailey (eldest known child b. Salisbury 24 November 1641) [Phoebe Tilton Anc 180-81].
- iii JOHN, bp. Romsey 3 February 1628/9 [NEHGR 89:376] (deposed 26 March 1678 "aged about 50 years" [ILR 4:150]); m. by 1650 Mary ____ ("John Emery, jr., and his wife" were witnesses on 10 October 1650 [EQC 1:220]). (John's wife Mary was not his stepsister Mary Webster, as has been frequently claimed [TAG 17:96-99].)
- iv ANNE, bp. Romsey 18 March 1632/3 [NEHGR 89:376]; m. Newbury 25 November 1648 James Ordway.

With second wife

- v EBENEZER (daughter), b. Newbury 14 September 1648; m. Newbury 21 April 1669 John Hoag.
- vi JONATHAN, b. Newbury 13 May 1652; m. Newbury 29 November 1676 Mary Woodman.

ASSOCIATIONS: John Emery was brother of ANTHONY EMERY {1635, Newbury} [Phoebe Tilton Anc 185].

COMMENTS: On 5 April 1635, "John Emery and Anthony Emery of Romsey, carpenters," were enrolled at Southampton for passage to New England on the *James* of London [Drake's Founders 56].

On 29 September 1646, "John Emery, for his miscarriage with the wife of Henry Travers, fined £3 or to be whipped, and pay witness fee to Christopher Bartlet. Bound to good behavior and not to frequent the company of the wife of Henry Travers" [EQC 1:110].

Great Migration 1634-1635, C-F. (Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2008.) Originally published as: *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Volume II, C-F*, by Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2001.

On 25 March 1651, John Emery deposed regarding steers in controversy between Nathaniel Weare and John Chater [EQC 1:212]. On 28 March 1654, with other leading men in town, John Emery Sr. sued John Merrill for selling the town's lands without order [EQC 1:329].

With the majority of men in Newbury, John Emery supported the petition praising Lieut. Robert Pike of Salisbury [EQC 1:366]. On 19 October 1654, the General Court instituted investigations into the answers of men who refused to repudiate their signatures; John Emery Sr. of Newbury was first on this list [MBCR 3:367, 4:1:215]. When confronted by the commissioners to answer for his signature, "John Emery demanded their commission and a sight of the petition before he would answer. He then said that the commissioners had no power to demand who brought the petition to him, and hearing John Bond answer, he told him that he was a wise man, in a bold manner" [EQC 1:367-8].

On 9 April 1657, John Emery was one of several Newbury men who testified with regard to "their neighbor William Titcomb" that they "had known him for years, and observed him to be honest and christianlike in his conversation, and not a liar" [EQC 2:41].

On 19 October 1658, the "Court, having heard the case relating to the military company petition of Newbury, preferred by John Emory, Senior, who, with his sons, John Emery, Junior, & John Webster & Solomon Keyes, have been so busy & forward to disturb the peace of the place by their actings in several respect, & occasioned much trouble to this Court in reference thereto, judge it meet to order that the said John Emery, Senior, John Emery, Junior, John Webster, & Solomon Keyes be severally admonished to beware of the like sinful practices for time to come, which this Court will not bear; and that they pay the several charges of their neighbors the last Court & this, in coming for relief from such under courses" [MBCR 4:1:362].

Over the years John Emery expended considerable energy on the affairs of his stepchildren. On 14 October 1651, in "answer to the petition of John Emery, of Newbery, power is hereby granted him, according to his desire, to sell a certain island which was left to three of his wife's children, & also a house & six acres of land which was bound to make good twenty pounds to other three of her children, provided he give security to the County Court at Ipswich to pay the children the full price the land shall be sold for, & make the three children's twenty nobles apiece eight pounds apiece, & pay the daughters their portions at eighteen years, & the sons at twenty-one years old" [MBCR 3:254, 4:1:66-67]. On 30 March

Great Migration 1634-1635, C-F. (Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2008.) Originally published as: *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Volume II, C-F*, by Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2001.

1669, "John Emery, bringing in acquittances of the discharge of the portions ordered by the court, was to have his deed delivered, but one being incomplete, he and his son John Emery, jr., bound themselves to bring in an acquittance from the youngest child of John Webster" [EQC 4:121].

On 25 March 1662, "John Emery and wife Mary" sued James Merrick for "detaining and keeping Issraell Webster, son of the said Mary Emery, without consent of John Emery and wife Mary, or any other person who had oversight of him"; the case was withdrawn [EQC 2:357]. On 25 November 1662, "Israell and Nathan Webster, sons of John Webster, deceased, presenting their desires in writing, together with their mother's consent, with John Cheny, sr., Rob[er]t Long and W[illia]m Elsly as witnesses, and said Israell Webster being present in Court and manifesting his desire also, that his father-in-law John Emory and brother-in-law John Emory, jr., might be appointed guardians, the court appointed them guardians, and also ordered that the bond given into Ipswich court for security for the children's portions remain in full force" [EQC 3:15].

On 31 March 1663, Henry Greenland was charged with soliciting Mary the wife of John Rolfe, and found guilty. The extensive testimony in this case revealed that John Emery's step-daughter, Elizabeth Webster, was a maid in the Rolfe household and had witnessed several untoward passages instigated by Greenland. John Emery, on the other hand, had turned a deaf ear on Mrs. Rolfe's pleas for assistance even when Greenland had pulled her down into his sickbed in Emery's presence. Emery and his household paid several fines as a result of their behavior in these events [EQC 3:48-55, 65-66, 70, 75, 88-90].

On 29 March 1670, Benjamin Rolfe sued John Emery for cutting hay on John Musslewhite's land [EQC 4:225-29, 291].

On 8 April 1679, "John Emerie, Sr., aged about eighty-one years, testified that about forty years ago he saw laid out to William Estow then living in Nuberie a four-acre lot, being a house lot, and twelve acres of meadow, ... which land said Estow sold to William White, and White to Tho[mas] Jones of Hampton, and Jones to deponent for William Ilsly, Sr., who has peaceably enjoyed it from 1643 to date" [EQC 7:194]. On 29 March 1680, "Richard Knight, aged seventy-eight years, and John Emery, Sr., aged eighty-two years, deposed that in 1656 after the division between Rowley and Newbury was made, a committee was appointed, of which they were two, to lay out the land.... Deponents were also of the committee at the second division in 1662" [EQC 8:168-73].

Great Migration 1634-1635, C-F. (Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2008.) Originally published as: *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Volume II, C-F*, by Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2001.