

GENEALOGICAL
AND
PERSONAL MEMOIRS

Relating to the Families of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts.

PREPARED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER, A. M.

Historian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; Librarian of
Woburn Public Library; Author of "The Cutter Family," "History of Arlington,"
"Bibliography of Woburn," etc., etc.

VOLUME I.

ILLUSTRATED.

NEW YORK

LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

..... 1908

ment of new industries in that town, one of the fruits of which was the coming of the Norwood Press. He was a member of the town committee on appropriations and on many other important committees of the town, including the building committee in charge of the high school building, the Guild School building and the West School building. Socially as well as politically he was the leader. He was a member of Orient Lodge of Free Masons, of which he was treasurer for many years; of Hebron Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Norwood, and Cypress Commandery, Knights Templar, of Hyde Park; and was well known and honored in Masonic circles. He was a liberal supporter of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Shattuck combined keen business judgment and strict integrity with unusual force of character. He was a useful citizen in both private and public life, energetic, optimistic, tactful. The Edmund J. Shattuck public school building of Norwood was named in his honor, he being a member of the building committee.

He married December 11, 1877, Emma L. Morrill, born at Andover, Massachusetts, daughter of George H. and Sarah Bond (Tidd) Morrill. Her father was senior member of the firm of George H. Morrill & Company. (See Morrill family). Children, born at Norwood: 1. Lois Mitchell (twin), born August 30, 1878, graduate of Smith College, 1903; married, October 2, 1906, Harry F. Allen, of Lynn. 2. Louise Morrill, (twin), born August 30, 1878, graduate of Smith College, 1903; married, November 4, 1907, William W. Adams, Jr., of Philadelphia. 3. Maude Alice, born September 1, 1880, graduate of Smith College, 1902. 4. Edmund J., Jr., born August 24, 1887, a student in Dartmouth College, class of 1910. 5. Sarah Bond Morrill, born April 3, 1895.

The history of this family in DUDLEY England extends back to the days of William the Conqueror, and many distinguished and noble families of this name are found in the history of England. But the most careful research has not made clear the exact lineage of Governor Thomas Dudley, next to Winthrop the most famous of the founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. A full account of the various English families is given in the family history. The families bore arms, and Thomas Dudley himself used a seal bearing the Dud-

ley arms—lion rampant, with a star for difference.

(I) Governor Thomas Dudley, immigrant ancestor of the American family, was born about 1676, in the vicinity of Northampton, England. His father, Captain Roger Dudley, a military man, flourished in the time of Robert Dudley, Queen Elizabeth's famous Earl of Leicester, and appears to have been one of his soldiers, sent over by the Queen to aid Henry of Navarre to establish his throne, and to have fallen in the famous battle of Ivry. Captain Dudley is presumed to have been one of the Dudley Castle race. His mother was a kinswoman of Augustine Nicholls, of Faxon, in Northampton, who was born at Ecton in that county in 1559; judge of the court of common pleas and Knight of the Bath, who was educated at the Middle Temple in London and became "Reader" there during the last year of the reign of Elizabeth, and sergeant-at-law at the following Michaelmas term. Nicholls was also keeper of the great seal to Prince Charles. He was of a distinguished family: his grandfather, a gentleman and physician, died 1575, aged ninety-six; his father, Thomas Nicholls, born 1530, died June 29, 1568, was buried at Picheley, Northamptonshire; was apparently reader of the Middle Temple in 1566; his arms belong on one of the windows of the Temple Hall. Thomas Nicholls married Anne, daughter of John Pell of Eltington, son of Thomas. Not even the name of Governor Dudley's mother is known, however, and the degree of kinship to Judge Nicholls is problematical. The wife of Captain Roger Dudley must have died when Thomas was very young. Mrs. Purefoy, a gentlewoman related to him, famous in the region around Northampton for her piety and wisdom as well as for her philanthropic works, took extraordinary care of him, and by her efforts he was trained up in some Latin school, where he learned the rudiments of grammar and literature, which he much improved afterwards by his own industry, to such a degree that he read Latin as well as the best readers of his day. When still a lad he became page in the establishment of the Earl of Northampton. We are told by contemporary writers that he was "a man of high spirit suitable to the family to which his father belonged." Strictly speaking, however, it was afterwards that his employer became an earl. In 1597, when Thomas Dudley was only twenty-one, the government asked for volunteers to go over and help Henry of Navarre

in time of civil war. Dudley was given a captain's commission and raised a company of eighty in Northampton. He was assigned to help Amiens, in Picardy, then besieged by the Spaniards, but before the first great battle was fought, the armies being drawn up at Amiens, peace was declared and the Englishmen came home. Dudley was then clerk for his kinsman Judge Augustine Nicholls. He would doubtless have continued a lawyer or clerk, but for the death of the Judge in August, 1616, when Dudley was thirty years old. Dudley became steward to the Earl of Lincoln. In a few years, by shrewd management, Dudley cleared off a debt of a hundred thousand dollars (twenty thousand pounds) on the Earl's estates. He continued in this respectable position to the great satisfaction of his employer, until he resigned in 1627. He then hired a house in Boston, Lincolnshire, where Rev. John Cotton preached. The Earl of Lincoln soon required Mr. Dudley's services again, and until he came to America he was employed by the Earl. But the unjust and cruel hand of Charles I fell upon the Earl of Lincoln and his family. For distributing information about the laws of the kingdom, the Earl was thrown in prison. Dudley and other Puritan neighbors became interested in New England in 1627. In 1628 they procured a patent from the King for a plantation bounded on one side by Massachusetts Bay, Charles river on the south and Merrimac river on the north, and to include a strip of land three miles wide upon the shore of the bay and each shore of the two rivers, also for government of all who should come within that section of the country. The company sent over John Endicott, one of the undertakers, to take charge of the settlement, then under Roger Conant; in 1629 the company sent over three hundred settlers. In April, 1630, with Winthrop and a large party of four ships, Dudley embarked for the colony to make his home there. He was an undertaker from December 1, 1629; assistant March 18, and deputy governor March 23, 1629-30, at the last court held in England. He came to Salem in the ship "Arabella," sailing April 8, arriving June 12, 1630. Mr. Dudley settled first at Newtowne (now Cambridge). His house was at the corner of Dunster street, but he soon sold his place to Roger Harlakenden, and removed to Ipswich with his son, Rev. Samuel Dudley, Simon Bradstreet, Major Denison and others. He had large grants of land in various towns of the colony. He was one of the four first

signers of the covenant of the first church, organized at Charlestown, where he was then living, in July, 1630, but which removed to Boston a few months later. In May, 1634, he was elected governor to succeed Winthrop, and was re-elected three times afterward—in 1640, 1646 and 1650; and was deputy-governor thirteen years. When not governor he was generally deputy-governor, but sometimes assistant, an office he held five years. Before 1634 the court of assistants chose the governor and deputy, and Mr. Dudley was the first governor chosen by the people at a general election. Governor Dudley vigorously opposed the doctrine preached by Rev. John Cotton that the secular government should be subservient to the priesthood. Mr. Dudley was one of the twelve men appointed by the general court to establish Harvard College in 1636, and when the charter of the college was granted in 1650, Dudley signed it as governor. The parchment is still preserved. At the general court, March, 1644, Dudley was appointed sergeant major-general of the colony. He was in the office four years, the first to hold this position. Governor Dudley's residence in Roxbury was nearly opposite the house of Rev. John Eliot, the Indian Apostle. The Dudley mansion was taken down in 1775, and a fort erected on the site, which is now occupied by the Universalist church. His tomb is in the graveyard nearest the church.

Historians all agree that Governor Dudley was a man of large ability and noble character; perfectly honest, though blunt and severe. He died at Roxbury, July 31, 1653, sincerely mourned by the little American commonwealth he helped so much to build up. Cotton Mather said of him: "He was a man of sincere piety, exact justice, hospitality to strangers and liberality to the poor." His will was dated April 26, 1652, with additions April 13, May 28 and July 8, 1653. It expresses his desire to be buried in the grave of his first wife; bequeathing to all his children by both wives, and to grandchildren Thomas and John Dudley, whom he had brought up. He married first, in England, Dorothy ———, who died at Roxbury, December 27, 1643, aged sixty-one years; second, April 14, 1644, Catherine Hackburn, widow of Samuel Hackburn, and daughter of ——— Dighton. She had two sons and two daughters by her first marriage, and two sons and a daughter by her second. She married third, Rev. John Allen, of Dedham, and died August 29, 1671. Children of Thomas and Dorothy Dudley: 1. Rev. Sam-

uel, born 1610, in England; married Mary Winthrop. 2. Anne, born about 1612, in England; married Governor Simon Bradstreet (see Bradstreet family). 3. Patience, born in England; died February 8, 1689-90, at Ipswich; married Major Daniel Denison, at Cambridge. 4. Sarah, baptized July 23, 1620, at Sempringham, England; died 1659, at Roxbury; married Major Benjamin Keane; second, Thomas Pacy, of Boston. 5. Mercy, born September 27, 1621, in England; died July 1, 1691, at Newbury, Massachusetts; married Rev. John Woodbridge. Children of Thomas and Catherine Dudley: 6. Deborah, born February 27, 1645; died November 1, 1683; married Jonathán Wade, of Medford, Massachusetts. 7. Joseph, born September 23, 1647, at Roxbury; died April 2, 1720; married Rebecca Tyng. 8. Paul, born September 8, 1650; died December 1, 1681; married Mary, daughter of Governor John Leverett.

BRADSTREET

This surname originated from a locality in London, *Bread Street*, where was in ancient times the bread market of the city. As early as 1273, at a time when surnames were but just coming into general use in England, Master Thomas de Bread Street, clerk, received the grant of a quit rent issuing from a tenement in the parish of All Hallows, Bread street. His name also occurs as "De Bredstrate" and "de Bradstrat," till in 1294 we find him rector of Tollesberry, Essex, acting as deputy of the Bishop of London, for collecting from the neighboring church of Heybridge the tenth lately granted King Edward I at Ely. In 1293 Walter de Bredstrete received a tenement in the parish of All Hallows de Bredstrete, under the will of Peter son of John de Long; and William de Bredstrete, bokeler, had a grant in 1243 of land in Wood street, parish of St. Alphege. From the old London family of De Bredstrete came the Suffolk family of Broadstreet or Bradstreet from which Rev. Simon Bradstreet descended. The Bradstreet coat-of-arms used by Governor Bradstreet and his ancestors: Argent, a greyhound passant gules, on a chief sable, three crescents or. Crest: An arm in armour embowed, the hand grasping a scimitar all proper. Motto: *Virtute et non vi*. (By courage, not by strength). The arms of Sir Simon Bradstreet, Bart. of Stracummie, county Kildare, Ireland, a descendant of the same English family to which Governor Bradstreet belonged, were the same. The present seat of

the Bradstreet family in Ireland is Castilla, Clontarf, county Dublin.

(I) Rev. Simon Bradstreet, father of the governor, was "the son of a Suffolk gentleman of fine estate." He was under Dr. Laurence Chaderton, one of the earliest fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. This Dr. Chaderton was prebendary of Lincoln, and one of the translators of the King James Bible. When Emmanuel College was built by Sir Walter Mildway, in 1584, Dr. Chaderton became its first master, and many of the Puritan leaders of that generation were educated there. Elizabeth Chaderton, daughter of the first master, was mother of Isaac Johnson, who married Lady Arabella, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Lincoln, and who with Dudley, Bradstreet and others founded the colony of Massachusetts Bay as a refuge for Puritans. After taking his degrees, Rev. Simon Bradstreet became vicar of Horbling parish, county Lincoln, as early as October 3, 1596, the date of the first transcript of records in his handwriting. He spelled his name "Symon Broadstreet" at that time. The parish records have been lost or destroyed, but from the transcripts of the Bishop of Lincoln a copy has been obtained of the baptism of the vicar's children. The record of his own funeral occurs in the transcript at Lincoln running "from the 25 of March 1620 to the 25 of March, 1621," as follows: "Simon Bradstreete, minister (Friday) Februarie 9" 1621-2." Only two wills of the name of Bradstreet are found in the calendar of Lincoln wills from 1500 to 1650, viz: Simon Bradstreet, of Horbling, 1621; and Margaret, his wife, 1631. Rev. Simon bequeathed to his eldest son Samuel, his second son Simon, and his youngest son John, all minors; to wife Margaret the house at North Rawceby, Lincolnshire, to be sold after her death and the price equally divided among his three sons; to the poor of Horbling and Brigend. Margaret, his widow, bequeathed in a nuncupative will to her son John Bradstreet as residuary legatee, also to Samuel and Simon ten pounds each. It appears that she had borrowed ten pounds of Simon and lent the same sum to Samuel, so she freed Samuel of his obligation but stipulated that Simon should be paid according to his bond, if he demanded payment, which she did not expect him to do. The will was signed by Mr. William Watson, the minister, and Anne Wright, wife of Thomas. Children: 1. Samuel, baptized September 19, 1602. 2. Governor Simon, baptized March 18, 1604; mentioned below. 3. Mercy,