

GARRETT CHURCH OF WATERTOWN, MASS.

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Comparatively little is known concerning the first two generations of the family of Garrett Church of Watertown, Mass. John A. Church says he was "a man of mark in Boston, 1624" but fails to give any references. He also states that Garrett and Richard Church of Plymouth, Mass., may have been brothers and quotes Deacon Benjamin Church, great grandson of Richard of Plymouth, who stated that: "he, with two of his brethren, came early into New England as refugees from religious oppression of the parent state." John A. Church goes on to say: "Dea. Benjamin makes the singular mistake of saying that the founder of the Plymouth family was named Joseph, and this may be the name of the third brother, who for some reason did not become established in the country."¹

Merton A. Church, of Canton, New York, stated in 1962 that "two brothers and a Cousin came from near Liverpool, Eng., about 1636, Richard and Garrett and Cousin Richard." Unfortunately the source of Merton Church's information is not known.² There is a distinct similarity of given names among the descendants of Garrett and those of Richard of Hartford. John A. Church points out that he found only two instances of intermarriage between the families of Richard of Plymouth and Richard of Hartford and these in later generations. None has been found between the descendants of Garrett and those of either Richard.

Savage and Bond both list the children of Garrett, "by wife Sarah" as follows: JOHN, b. 10 Mar. 1637/8; SAMUEL, b. 12 June 1640; SARAH, b. 10 Mar. 1642/3; MARY, b. 15 May 1644; JONATHAN, b. 13 Dec. 1646; DAVID, b. 1 Sept. 1657. Since Garrett is believed to have been in Watertown by 1636 it is presumed the births were in that town.³ There is a "gap" of a decade between the births of Jonathan and David.

Sarah's maiden name has not been found nor has any indication of the date or place of death of either Garrett or Sarah. It is not known when Garrett came to this country or, positively, from what part of England. From an affidavit it has been determined that he was born about 1611. John A. Church speaks of five early Church families: Garrett of Watertown; Richard of Plymouth; Richard of Hartford; John of Dover and David of Marlborough. In this article an effort will be made to show that the last two named families—and one other—actually belonged to the Watertown family.

John Church "of Dover, N. H.", an account of whom is given in John Scales, *History of Dover, N. H.*, 1923, p. 493-9, married in Salisbury, Essex County, Mass., 29 Nov. 1664, Abigail² Severance (*John*³). He was killed by the Indians in Dover 7 May 1696 having lived there thirty years. According to his age as given in an affidavit he was born in 1640 or 1641. Mr. Scales says that family tradition called him a nephew of Capt. Benjamin Church but the famous Indian

fighter was the third child of Richard¹ and Elizabeth (Warren) Church of Plymouth, Mass., born in 1639. It would therefore have been impossible for John Church of Dover to have been a nephew of Benjamin. If he did belong to the Plymouth family he would have to be a brother of Benjamin; there does not seem to be room for him in the already large family attributed to Richard¹ by John A. Church.⁴

John Church's name has not been found on any of the early ship's passenger lists. If he was an immigrant no indication has been found of his entry into this country. It is possible that his age was misstated in the affidavit, that he was actually two years older, in which case he may have been the eldest child of Garrett Church of Watertown. Three of his children were named Jonathan, Sarah and Mary.

Bond shows the birth of Samuel² Church and his marriage 7 Feb. 1671/2 to Rebecca Shattuck as well as the birth of their daughter, Rebecca, 31 Dec. 1672. Lemuel Shattuck repeats these records and goes on to say that no further information concerning this family had been found and suggests that Rebecca and her heirs had died by 29 March 1687 when neither Rebecca nor the heirs of her brother, John, who was known to have died, signed the release to their step-father, Richard Norcross, concerning the estate of their father William¹ Shattuck.⁵

At the suggestion and with the help of Mr. Maclean W. McLean of Pittsburgh, Penna., the records of Middlesex County, Mass., have been consulted. An abstract of a deed supplied by Mr. McLean reads as follows:

I, Christopher Hall of the town of Grotton in the County of Middlesex . . . convey . . . unto Hezekiah Usher of Boston, in New England, Caleb Church of Watertown, John Graves of Sudbury, Joseph Dane of Concord, John Ball of Watertown, Daniel Meettup of Watertown, Benjamin Graves of Concord, Joseph Grew of Watertown, Jacob Bullard of Watertown and Samuell Church of Grooton in New England, unto all of them, jointly and severally, their heirs and assigns forever . . . all the mine and minerals of one kind or another to be found or that may be found in my tracts or parcells of land in said Grotton lying and being at a place commonly called Cold Spring . . . and I do covenant with the same Hezekiah Usher, Caleb Church and the other above named parties that they have liberty to dig and delve or make use of any part . . . of the above property . . . this 25th day of May 1681. Signed Christopher Hall, Sarah Hall. Entered 28 May 1681.⁶

It has been possible to identify some of the men in this venture. Hezekiah Usher was the son of Hezekiah¹ Usher and a brother of John Usher, Lt. Gov. of New Hampshire. He was born in 1639, died 11 July 1697; married 1686 Bridget (Lisle) Hoar, daughter of John Lisle, Esq., one of Cromwell's lords, and widow of Dr. Leonard Hoar, President of Harvard.

Caleb Church of Watertown was the son of Richard¹ of Plymouth and married Joanna² Sprague (*William*¹) of Hingham, Mass.

John Ball of Watertown was the son of John² Ball (*John*¹), b. 1644; d. 8 May 1722; he married 17 Oct. 1765, Sarah Bullard, daughter of George¹ Bullard and sister of Jacob² Bullard of Watertown another of the adventurers. A son of John³ and Sarah (Bullard) Ball, John⁴, married Bethia Meetup, daughter of Daniel and Bethia (Beers) Meetup of Watertown. Daniel Meetup was also one of the grantees in the deed from Hall.⁷

Jacob Bullard, b. 6 April 1642; died apparently s. p. before 17 Oct. 1733 when Joseph Ball, his nephew, was claimant in his behalf in the Narragansett #6.⁸

Benjamin Graves of Concord married there 21 Oct. 1668 Mary² Hoar (*John*²) niece of Dr. Leonard Hoar, first husband of Hezekiah Usher's wife.⁹

In view of the preponderance of Watertown men in this venture and the fact no other man of this name is known to have been in New England at this time it seems that the Samuel Church of Groton was undoubtedly Samuel² Church (*Garrett*¹).

The *Vital Records of Groton, Mass.*, 1926, vol. 1, p. 54, shows the birth of Jonathan Church, son of Samuel and Elizabeth, 12 Feb. 1686. From this it appears that Samuel's first wife, Rebecca Shattuck had died prior to 1686 thus accounting for her failure to sign the release to Richard Norcross which now, obviously, was signed only by the living heirs of William Shattuck.

Samuel² Davis (*Barnabas*¹) of Charlestown devised to his daughter "Elizabeth Church."¹⁰ Since no son, or grandson, of Richard Church of Plymouth is known to have married a woman named Elizabeth it would appear that Samuel² Church (*Garrett*¹) had married as his second wife Elizabeth³ Davis (*Samuel*² *Barnabas*¹), b. Charlestown in 1658. It is interesting that the three sisters of Elizabeth (Davis) Church married men named Pratt, Green and Cady, names that were common in Groton and Killingly, Conn., where Samuel Church's grandson, Daniel, married Eunice Winter of another Watertown family.

Samuel Church is listed in the garrison at Groton in 1692.¹¹ His name does not again appear on the vital records of the town and further reference to him has not been found in Middlesex County. He is believed to be the Samuel Church, Sr., who died in Voluntown, Conn., 27 Nov. 1724 "about the nintyeth year of his age."

Also listed in the 1692 garrison at Groton is Cornelius Church whom Frank R. Holmes (*Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families*, 1620-1700, 1923, p. xlviii) states was a head of one of the Church families. On 14 June 1670 Cornelius Church married in Chelmsford, Middlesex County, Sarah² Tarbell (*Thomas*¹). The intentions were recorded in Groton June 4th when the name of the bride was erroneously given as Mary.¹²

Groton was a focal point of attack in King Philip's War and the town was deserted by its inhabitants. Wyman (*o. cit.*, vol. 1, p. 215)

says "Mr. C. 'from Groton with wife at J. Baxter's, May 1, 1676' (per Selectmen's records)." They were still in Charlestown 9 Jan. 1680/1 when Sarah was admitted to the church. As has been pointed out the Churches had returned to Groton by 1692. Cornelius died there 12 Dec. 1697.¹³ On July 1698 his widow, Sarah, made her will which was proved 18 July 1715. Again the authors are indebted to Mr. McLean for this abstract:

In ye name of God Amen, ye first day of July 1698, I, Sarah Church of ye town of Groton in ye County of Middlesex in New England, Knowing the brvity of Life and the certainty of Death . . . do under this Last Will and Testament . . . commit my body to the Earth to be buried in a Christian and Decent manner by James Bennit my sister's son and Samuell Cutler who married my sister's daughter and by the advice of my Christian friends. . . . And for the outward Estate yt God hath bin pleased to bless me with . . . I give as followeth . . . Istly to James Bennett, my sister's son, I give and bequeath 2/3rds of my lands in Groton . . . I give to Samuell Cutler Junr. of Salem who married my sister's daughter, one third of my land in Groton. . . .
Witnessed: Rebecca Preston, Ginger Porter, Israel Porter.¹⁴

The court ordered 30 June 1715—Rebecca Preston, appointed and made oath that she saw Sara Church, widow, sign and seal the above and yt Israel Porter and Ginger Porter did signe with herself as witnesses. Approved 18 July 1715. James Bennett of Groton [deposed] 4 July 1715 . . . legatee of ye late Sarah Church, deceased, of Groton, afsaid . . . [that the deceased] dyed at Salem in Co. Essex . . . Samuell Cutler of Salem, Co. Essex, a legatee of the aforesaid Sarah Church hath this day presented (for remembrance), an authorized copy of the sd Will, wherein no executor is named 4 July 1715. His bond was set 18 July 1715.¹⁵

It will be seen that Sarah devised all her estate to her sister's children. This strongly indicates that she had no direct heirs. Since the will was executed shortly after her husband's death it is reasonable to assume that they had no children, at least none who survived Cornelius.

The Tarbell genealogy in *THE REGISTER* (vol. 61, p. 70, Jan. 1907) shows that Sarah was 33 years old in October 1681. No indication of the time or place of Cornelius' birth has been found. Like John of Dover, if he was an immigrant no record of his entry has been discovered. The name Cornelius does not appear in the first five generations of the family of Richard Church of Plymouth. Cornelius and Sarah were married in 1670. Sarah was born about 1648. If Cornelius was about the same age as Sarah it is possible he was a son of Garrett Church born in that "gap" between Jonathan and David. Further evidence that Cornelius had no children is to be found in the statement of Wyman who says that he "and wife" were in Charlestown, 1676. In other, similar cases Mr. Wyman usually names the number of children.

No record other than that of his birth has been found concerning Jonathan² Church (*Garrett*¹). More, however, has been found relating to David², youngest son of Garrett, than any other member of the family. Most of this information relates to his life in Marlborough, Middlesex County, and, later, in Killingly, Windham County, Conn. Until his removal to Marlborough in 1701, when he was 44 years old, all that is known about him is given by Bond: born, 1 Sept. 1657; his wife, Mary, admitted to the church in Watertown 6 Nov. 1687, the same day their son, John, was baptized. Their daughter, Sarah, was baptized there 6 Oct. 1689. David was an Innkeeper in Watertown, 1687, 1688 and is called a "tailor".²⁸ No record of his marriage has been found.

The other David Church, referred to as "of Marlborough", married Mary Wilder in 1710. John A. Church emphasizes the fact that David, son of Garrett, who removed to Killingly about 1708, and David "of Marlborough" were not the same person although they had frequently been confused. Mr. Church, however, does not suggest the possibility that they may have been father and son. Like John Church of Dover and Cornelius Church of Groton no record of the early life of David of Marlborough has been found. In fact the first record found in each case is that of marriage.

John³ Church (*David*², *Garrett*¹) had a son, John⁴, born in Killingly in 1709. It appears from this that John³ Church and David of Marlborough were about the same age. It is possible that they were brothers. David² (*Garrett*¹) was thirty years old when his son John was born. It is quite possible that he had children other than those shown on the Watertown records.

John A. Church points out that the unusual given names of the children of David and Mary (Wilder) Church: Adonijah, Noah and Ephraim, make it seem unlikely that they belonged to one of the established Church families. It is known that Ephraim was a given name frequently used in the Wilder family. John A. Church shows that Noah, son of David of Marlborough was one of the early settlers in New Marlborough, Berkshire County, Mass. A number of descendants of Samuel Church of Stonington also removed to the Berkshires. At least two of his descendants are known to have been listed as heads of families in the 1790 Census in Berkshire County. They were: Caleb³ (*Daniel*², *Samuel*¹) in Lanesboro and Daniel³ (*Daniel*², *Samuel*¹) in Lee. A third Daniel Church will be discussed in the October issue.

In the article *Samuel Church of Stonington, Conn.* (*THE REGISTER*, vol. 118, p. 263, Oct. 1964) it was pointed out that Samuel of Stonington was believed to be a grandson of Garrett of Watertown. The various deeds of Samuel Church found in the Stonington and Voluntown records were all attributed to the younger man; none seemed to belong to his presumed father, Samuel² Church (*Garrett*¹) who is believed to be the Samuel Church, Sr., who died in Voluntown 27 Nov. 1724, "near the ninetyeth year of his age." It is known that the first Church deed (1715) on the Voluntown records was

*Page 327, this volume.

definitely attributable to Samuel of Stonington, but nothing was found to indicate that Samuel, Sr., was involved in any of the other land transactions there.

Lemuel³ Church (*Daniel*²), grandson of Samuel of Stonington, married Bethia Lasell in Windham, Windham County, Conn., and they had children baptized there between 1773 and 1787.¹⁷ While looking through the Windham Land Records certain deeds relating to Samuel Church of Stonington were, very unexpectedly, found. Miss Elizabeth Faries, Head of the History and Genealogy Department, Connecticut State Library, has supplied photostatic copies of these deeds.

In the first, dated 10 Sept. 1705 (Windham Land Records, Bk. D, p. 49) Benjamin Howard of Windham, County of Hartford, sells for £8 current silver a one hundred acre lot (one of four such lots which he, Howard, had bought from Jonah Palmer of Windham) to Samuel Church of Stonington, County of New London. The witnesses to this deed were Daniel Edwards and Joshua Moore. The former is undoubtedly Samuel Church's brother-in-law who, with Jonah Palmer, was among the original proprietors of Windham.^{17a} Daniel Edwards was later one of the earliest settlers in Coventry, across the Willimantic River from Windham, where Joshua Moore was an abutter to Daniel Church, son of Samuel of Stonington, more than a quarter of a century later.

The second deed (*ibid.*, Bk. D, p. 103), dated 31 Jan. 1708, conveys the one hundred acre lot in the foregoing instrument by Samuel Church of Stonington to Isaac Tomson of Westerly, R.I., for the sum of £10 current silver.

Some question seems to have arisen as to the title to this land. On 23 May 1713 (*ibid.*, Bk. D, p. 349) Samuel Church swore in an affidavit that he had received his full share of the quarter part of the four hundred acre lots that Jonah Palmer had sold to Benjamin Howard and that he exonerated Palmer from any further claim "by, through or under him": he further stated that he had sold this land to "Mr. Tomson as may appear by a deed duly executed under my hand and seal on sd Windham Records."

This affidavit was executed little more than six months after "Samuel Church and Mary his wife" were dismissed from the Church in Stonington to the Church in Plainfield. It is, therefore interesting that it says "Whereas I Sam^l Church now resident in Providence in the Colony of Road Island . . ." This seems to strengthen the theory outlined in the article on Samuel Church that he did live in the Town of Providence and that it was a change in the Colony Line between this date and 19 March 1718/9 which "brought" the Churches back into Connecticut for, on that day, he said in a deed "who now lives in the Connecticut Colony." This affidavit is dated only two months before the Town of Providence granted Samuel Church a license to keep a public house.

There are two deeds recorded consecutively (*ibid.*, Bk. E, pp. 257, 258, 259). One was executed 3 Jan., the other 5 Jan. 1720/1 by Israel

Fullsham of Stafford, Hartford County. In the first Fullsham sells "one hundred acres of land lying between Stafford and the Willamantuck River and is the moiety or one half of the [two] hundred acres I the sd Israel Fullsham bought of mathew [Fuller] equally to be divided between me the said Israel Fullsham and David Church" who is named as the grantee in the deed. David Church is called "of Providence In the Colony of Road island." The compensation was £7 10sh. current money.

In the second deed Fullsham sells the other hundred acre lot for £6 10s. current money to Samuel Church, now called of Voluntown, County of New London. This deed is similar to the first except that it says "to be equally divided between the sd Sam^l Church and his brother David Church."

There are only two David Churches known to be living at this time: David, Town Clerk of Killingly and David of Marlborough. John A. Church does not show a David in any of the early generations of the Plymouth family. David² Church (Garrett¹) removed from Marlborough to Killingly about 1708. He was an original Patentee of the Town and its first Town Clerk, an office he is supposed to have held for twenty years. Ellen D. Larned (*History of Windham County, Conn.* 1874, vol. 1, p. 165) points out that there are no town records extant for Killingly during this period. David is known to have been living there in 1738 when he deeded land to his son, John. He died before 17 Dec. 1751 when Mary Church died in Killingly and was referred to as widow of David.

On 8 July 1710 David Church was one of nineteen citizens of Woodstock and Killingly who petitioned the Town of Providence to lay out a road for their use into Providence because "Wee have great Occasion to Come to your Town in an Ordinary way shall have more and more."¹⁸ The David Church who signed this petition was undoubtedly the Town Clerk of Killingly.

The Providence Records contain another reference to David Church: "July ye 4th - 1720 It being munday the Council is A gaine in being—Mr. Henry Harris of this Towne of Providence hath appeared before the Council this day and hath obliged him self to defray all charges that shall or may A Rise or accrew by reason of David Church Tailor: his Remaineing in this Towne and that he ye sd Harris will procure the sd Church Remoued out of sd Towne by the first day of November next and that the sd David Church shall have no more foothold to Claime any Right of Prevedg in sd Towne than he had when he first come in to it. as witness my hand Henry Harris — The Council is adjourned to ye 13th of July Instant being wednsday."¹⁹

Even though this David Church, like David² Church (Garrett¹) in Watertown, is called "tailor" it does not seem likely that the Town Clerk of Killingly would be "warned out" of Providence. There is no indication that David² (Garrett¹) resided anywhere except Killingly after 1708. If the David Church referred to in the Providence Town Records is the same man as the grantee named by

Fullsham in the Windham Land Records then it would appear that Henry Harris had not fulfilled his obligation to have David Church removed from the Town by Nov. 1st since Fullsham speaks of him as "of Providence" the following January.

If the deed from Fullsham was to David² Church (Garrett¹) then his brother, Samuel, would be the Samuel, Sr., in Voluntown who, in January 1721, would be more than 80 years old and to whom none of the deeds on the Voluntown records have been attributed. It seems more probable that the deed in Windham was to Samuel Church of Stonington and that "his brother David Church" was an heretofore unknown son of Samuel² Church (Garrett¹).

There is another record in Providence which may relate to this family: Abigail Church married there in 1706 "Jo Palmer" of Stonington.²⁰ Is he the Jonah Palmer of Windham? If he was a brother-in-law of Samuel of Stonington this would account for Samuel's willingness to complete the affidavit mentioned above.

Presumed Family of Samuel² Church (Garrett¹)

1. REBECCA, b. Watertown, Mass., 31 Dec. 1672; perhaps identical Zerviah Church who mar. Edward Cleveland, Sr., in Canterbury, Conn. 1 Jan. 1722.
2. SAMUEL, d. Voluntown, Conn. between 17 July 1728 and 17 Sept. 1729; mar. in Stonington, Conn. 27 Nov. 1700, MARY² EDWARDS (Thomas²).
3. JONATHAN, b. Groton, Mass. 12 Feb. 1686.
4. SARAH, perhaps the Sarah admitted to the Church in Stonington, 27 July 1712.
5. ABIGAIL,—she who mar. JO PALMER of Stonington in Providence, 1706.
6. ELIZABETH, "daughter of Samuel", who mar. in Plainfield, Conn., 11 Feb. 1713/14, THOMAS² HARRIS (Ebenezer², Thomas², Thomas²); he d. s.p. before 1750.
7. DAVID, grantee in deed from Israel Fullsham in Windham when he is referred to as brother of Samuel Church and perhaps the David Church who was grantee in a deed from James Curtice (both of Stonington) to land in Stonington 4 Feb. 1734. (Stonington Land Records, vol. 4, p. 485). If so then he was probably the David Church whose daughter, Annie, was baptized in the First Church, Stonington, 10 Nov. 1734 (Richard A. Wheeler, *History of the First Congregational Church of Stonington, Conn.*, 1875, p. 222).

REFERENCES

1. John A. Church, *Descendants of Richard Church of Plymouth, Mass.*, 1913, p. 8.
2. Records of Lorraine McElroy Peirce of Mill Valley, Calif. Merton A. Church of Canton, New York (*William D.², Willard E.², Isaac², John², John², David², Garrett²*).
3. James Savage, *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, 1860, vol. 1, p. 385, lists the Church families as follows:
"Cornelius—Groton—m. 4 June 1670, Mary—whose surname is not known —of Charlestown—1680—but went back to Groton and d. 2 Dec. 1697. Francis—New Haven—1642-44 of whom I hear no more. Garrett or Jared Of Watertown 1637—was b. 1611, freeman 1648—by wife Sarah (list of children as given in text). John—Dover—1662—killed 1669—at Salisbury, m. 29 Nov. 1664 Abigail, dau of John Severance had [List of children given is incomplete.] Samuel—Watertown, elder bro. David [Marriage, and birth of dau, Rebecca given]". Henry Bond, *Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Mass.*, 1855, p. 158.
The following information is copied from a notebook of the late Frederic C. Church of Moscow, Idaho:
"Garrett Church has "lett" 21 in the fourth division 20 acres, made July 25, 1636 at Watertown, has been granted two acres Feb. 28, 1636 of the

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- plowlands at Beaverbroke Plains. He is 105 of the 106 freemen. (*Hist. Watertown Lands, Grants & Possessions*, p. 4 & 8).
 Granted 2 A. of the Westpine Meadows June 26, 1637 (no. 89 of 113 freemen).
 Garrett has lot 87 (63 acres) in the division of March 10, 1642.
 His possessions p. 176 of the inventory of 1644 (*Hist. Lg P113*)".
4. Church, *op. cit.*, Chapter 1.
 5. Lemuel Shattuck, *Mémoires of the Descendants of William Shattuck*, 1855, p. 76.
 6. Middlesex County Deeds, vol. 7, p. 375.
 7. The information about Hezekiah Usher and John Ball was supplied by Miss Edith Munro of Swansea, Mass.
 8. George Madison Bodge, *Soldiers in King Philip's War*, 1896, p. 419.
 9. Frederic W. Bailey, *Early Massachusetts Marriages*, 1914, vol. 3, p. 37.
 10. Thomas Bellows Wyman, *The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown . . . 1629-1818*, 1879, vol. 1, p. 278.
 Samuel Davis d. 28 Dec. 1699. The other daughters named in his will, drawn after 1692, were: Mary, m. (1) 1680 Isaac Lewis & (2) after 1691 Thomas Pratt; Patience, m. 1692, John Green, and Sarah who m. ——— "Cade". Thomas Tarbell and Samuel Davis were two of the original proprietors of Groton, each acquiring a 20 acre "reight" equal, upon division, to more than 1000 acres (Caleb Butler, *History of Groton*, [Mass.] 1848, pp. 26, 27). Samuel Davis, John Green and four men named Cady are also in the 1692 garrison in Groton (*ibid.*, p. 91). In 1707 a list of those considering leaving Groton includes the names of Samuel Davis, Daniel and John Cady (*ibid.*, p. 99). Orrin Peer Allen, *Descendants of Nicholas Cady of Watertown, Mass.* 1910, p. 22, shows that Cap't. Joseph⁸ Cady (Nicholas⁸) b. Watertown 28 May, 1666; m. Sarah Davis, dau. of Samuel and Mary (Waters) Davis. Joseph Cady and his family removed to Killingly, Conn. about 1703.
 11. Butler, *op. cit.*, p. 91.
 12. *Vital Records of Chelmsford, Mass.*, 1914, p. 205. The intentions were not recorded in Chelmsford. Bailey, *op. cit.*, vol. 3, pp. 34, 57 shows the marriage in Chelmsford to "Sarah" and in Groton to "Mary" both on June 4. *The Vital Records of Groton, Mass.*, 1926, p. 42, shows the intentions to "Mary" on that date.
 13. *Ibid.*, p. 211.
 14. Middlesex Co. Probate #4452, Liber 14, p. 34D.
 15. *Ibid.*, p. 341.
 16. Bond, *op. cit.*, p. 158.
 17. *THE REGISTER*, vol. 88, p. 360, Oct. 1934.
 18. *The Early Records of Providence, R. I.*, 1903, vol. 17, p. 271.
 19. *Ibid.*, vol. 12. In vol. 12, pp. 32, 88 there are two references to John Church. In each case the reference has to do with applications to keep a Public House. It is believed that this is John⁴ (John⁸, Joseph⁸, Richard² of Plymouth) who, later, removed to Killingly. (Church, *op. cit.*, 51).
 20. *Ibid.*, p. 319.