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noting the need for further research [TAG 55:120]. The GDMNH statement assumes much of what must be proved about these William Clarks, and further claims, without support, that a William Clark married Elizabeth Quick, presumably sister of Apphia Quick who married SAMUEL FREEMAN. For the Ipswich William Clark and the Salem William Clark to be the same man the careful work of McTeer and Warner would have to be totally overthrown. In particular, McTeer and Warner argue that the three children of William Clark of Salem by his first wife (for whom they do not provide a name) were William, Thomas and Sarah, while the GDMNH material would replace two of these with a John and Elizabeth; as yet there is not enough evidence for that drastic revision.

**BARNABAS CLAYDON
RICHARD CLAYDON**

"Richard Claydon, aged thirty-four years, or thereabouts, carpenter, who being desirous to transport himself, his wife, one daughter of [torn] years, his sister of fourteen years old, his brother Barnabas C[laydon,] aged twenty-three years, and his brother-in-law Thomas Hanscombe, aged [torn], for New-England, in the Company's ships" makes arrangements for transportation, pay and service, which he signs on 12 March 1628[9]; this contract is endorsed by Richard Claydon "Cannot go this voyage"; a marginal note states that this family was from Sutton, Bedfordshire [MBCR 1:35].

The Company's second letter to Endicott, 28 May 1629, recommends Richard Claydon and Barnabas Claydon, calling them both wheelwrights [MBCR 1:401; SLR 1:xvi].

COMMENTS: Since Richard specifically states that he could not make the voyage in 1629, and since there is no record of them in New England, this whole grouping very likely never crossed the Atlantic.

GEORGE CLEEVE

ORIGIN: Shrewsbury, Shropshire

MIGRATION: 1630

FIRST RESIDENCE: Spurwink

REMOVES: Falmouth (Portland) 1633

RETURN TRIPS: In England 1636 and about 1643

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OCCUPATION: Vintner (in England) [NEHGR 102:169-77].

EDUCATION: Adequate to write a persuasive letter and make a good show of "outward ostentation" implying that "he was a gentleman of some good descent and that he maintained himself in that chargeable manner of apparell and kept company with men of good fashion and was in manner equal with them in all expenses at their meetings of merriment and recreations" [NEHGR 102:174].

OFFICES: Deputy President of Lygonia, 1647 [MPCR 1:103]. Judge for the Province of Lygonia, 11 March 1668[9] [MPCR 1:100]. Commissioner for Falmouth, 3 July 1660, 1 July 1662, 7 July 1663 [MPCR 2:96, 117, 136]. Court officer, 12 July 1658 [MPCR 2:69]. Grand jury, 25 June 1640 [MPCR 1:43]. Jury, 8 September 1640 [MPCR 1:70-71, 73].

ESTATE: On 27 January 1636[7] Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Knight, of Ashton Phillippes, Somersetshire, granted to George Cleeve of Casco and Richard Tucker of Casco, both gentlemen, for £100, about fifteen hundred acres including "the said neck of land that the said George Cleeve and the said Richard Tucker have planted for diverse years already expired" and Hogg Island [YLR 1:2:4]. Alexander Rigby confirmed this land to them 23 May 1643 [YLR 1:1:94-95].

On 6 April 1646 George Cleeve and Richard Tucker sold one hundred acres in Casco Bay to John Moses [YLR 1:1:109]. On 17 July 1651 George Cleeve of Casco, gentleman, arranged to pay Thomas Elbridge £10 in merchantable pork yearly during the lifetimes of Cleeve and "Joane my now wife" [YLR 1:1:83]. On 20 February 1652[3] Edward Rigby Esqr., president of the Province of Lygonia, granted to George Cleeve of Casco one thousand acres of land near Casco Bay for a yearly rent of 20s. payable at Plymouth, Devonshire [YLR 1:1:75]. On 26 June 1657 George Cleeve sold one hundred acres at Casco Bay, adjoining George Lewis, to John Lewis "eldest son of George Lewis" [YLR 1:1:97]. On 10 August 1657 George Cleeve sold fifty acres in Casco Bay to John Phillips of Casco, millwright [YLR 1:1:122]. On 20 November 1657, George Cleeve sold fifty acres at Casco Bay to George Lewis [YLR 1:1:97]. On 25 March 1658 George Cleeve of Falmouth, gentleman, sold fifty acres at Back Cove to Humphrey Durham [YLR 1:1:104]. On 25 March 1658 George Cleeve of Falmouth, gentleman, sold fifty-five acres at Back Cove to Thomas Skillings [YLR 1:1:104]. On 25 March 1658 George Cleeve of Falmouth, gentleman, sold fifty-five acres at Back Cove to George Ingersoll [YLR 1:1:105]. On 25 March 1658 George Cleeve of Falmouth, gentleman, sold fifty-five acres at Back Cove to Phineas Rider [YLR 1:1:105]. On 3 May 1658 George Cleeve sold fifty acres and privilege of timber for the mills to John Phillips of Casco, millwright [YLR 1:1:121]. On 15 May 1658 George Cleeve of Casco, gentleman, sold to Thomas Kimbell of Charlestown, merchant,

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"my Island in Casco Bay" called Hogg Island together with "all the timber standing and growing and pasture" [YLR 2:46]. On 18 July 1658 George Cleeve sold one thousand acres near Casco Bay, granted 20 February 1652[3] by Edward Rigby, to Richard Tucker [YLR 1:1:75]. On 26 September 1659 George Cleeve and "now wife" Joane sold a tract of land in Falmouth with his dwelling house to John Phillips [YLR 1:1:90]. To this deed and the following, Joane Cleeve made her mark. On 31 May 1660 George Cleeve and wife "Joanna Cleeve" sold four hundred acres of upland and meadow to Hope Allen of Boston, currier [YLR 1:1:120]. On 3 June 1662 George Cleeve and Joanna Cleeve acknowledged the sale to Hope Alline of Boston, currier, of four hundred acres bounded on Casco River [YLR 3:68-69].

BIRTH: Stogursey, Somersetshire, say 1586 (aged 26 at 1612 marriage [NEHGR 140:180]), son of John Cleeve, linen draper [NEHGR 102:171].

DEATH: After 13 November 1666 [MPCR 1:318].

MARRIAGE: (1) London by license 17 October 1612 Alice (____) Abrook, widow of William Abrook, born about 1581 (aged 31 at marriage [NEHGR 140:180]); she died by 1618.

(2) St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 7 September 1618 Joan Price, born about 1584, daughter of John Price [Shrewsbury Burgess Roll cited in NEHGR 102:175]. ("John Price ... caused certain friends of his to make overtures for a marriage between his daughter Joan and this plaintiff [Cleeve], with fair promises of a good portion to be had with her. Whereupon the plaintiff 'did eftsoon become a suitor to have the said Joan in marriage'" To which Price replied that he "took no great notice of Cleve, he being 'a mere stranger'" and denied approaching Cleve for "a marriage with his daughter, 'who is now married to this complainant to the defendant's great grief because it is much to be feared that her now husband the complainant is a man of no estate or ability,'" Price further alleged that Cleeve was planning "to make the best of his fortunes by his said marriage and then to go for Spain and to leave the said wife upon" Price's charge [NEHGR 102:172-74].) Joan was living 3 June 1662 when she acknowledged a deed [YLR 3:68-69].

CHILDREN:

- i ELIZABETH, b. say 1619; m. (1) probably say 1639 Michael Mitton (on 24 February 1650 "George Cleve of Casco" gave to "my son-in-law Michael Mitton ... that tract of land lying in Casco Bay granted unto me by Colonel Alexander Rigby Esq." [YLR 8:245]; not a happy match, as her father wrote on 1 May 1647 that "there are also some adulteries committed and yet unpunished whereof ... that of Mr. Michell Mitton and John Seares com-

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mitted with Mary Martin" [WP 5:152]); m. (2) by 26 July 1666 Peter Harvey (when she administered the estate of Thomas Morris as "Elizabeth Harvey" [MPCR 1:312]).

- ii CLEOMBROTUS, bp. St. Chad's, Shrewsbury 13 March 1620; bur. there 30 November 1621.
- iii ANNE, bp. St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 24 June 1623; bur. there 27 April 1624.

ASSOCIATIONS: THOMAS LEWIS and George Cleeve were partners as vintners and taverners in Shrewsbury [NEHGR 101:16], and undoubtedly hatched their plans for New England settlement in that venue.

COMMENTS: Cleeve's last father-in-law once described his career as "fleeting and shifting from city to city, from country to country and from place to place and prospering in none" [NEHGR 102:174].

For his first residence in New England Cleeve chose Spurwink, believing that Sir Ferdinando Gorges had promised him a grant of land in that area. When John Winter arrived in 1632, he regarded Cleeve as an interloper and had him ejected [Trelawny Papers 32, 101-02]. The dispute between Cleeve and Winter continued for many years.

From his earliest involvement with New England, George Cleeve desired to control parts of Maine. Along the road to his short term as "Deputy President" of Lygonia he caused considerable controversy and pain for the inhabitants and dozens of concerned letters and depositions back and forth with Massachusetts Bay, Richard Vines in Saco, and even Sir Ferdinando Gorges in England.

In a letter dated London 15 March 1636/7, Matthew Craddock wrote to John Winthrop saying:

I may not omit to acquaint you with one passage touching the general namely of one Mr. Cleve and Mr. Tucker who this last year were with me and pretended great good to our plantation and great favor they could have at Court and desired my approbation of somewhat they intended whereto I could say nothing till I saw what it was, whereupon they brought me a writing which having seen I utterly disliked and disavowed for having ought to do therein, but taking it to peruse before I would give my answer caused a copy to be taken which I send you herewith [WP 3:379].

Mr. "Clieve's" good friend Thomas Tayler wrote to Winthrop from Bristol 25 March 1637 regarding the spendthrift ways of his son Humphrey Taylor in New England and entrusting the letter and power of attorney to "my good friend Mr. George Cleive" who "was here present and by his advice made bold with you [Winthrop] also" [WP 3:383]. This is the only letter casting Cleeve in a favorable light.

In a letter dated Ashton Phillipps 23 August 1637, Sir Ferdinando Gorges reveals his discovery of Cleeve's duplicity and his decisions in the matter to Sir Henry Vane, John Winthrop and others:

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May it please you, having received several letters from my servant Vines, and others, of the general dislike conceived against Mr. Cleeves for having to do with any my affairs, by reason (as it is affirmed) of the miscarriage of him, as well towards myself in particular, as the wrongs he offered them by his misreports to me of their miscarriage in their places, whereby he hath intruded himself into my good opinion so far forth, as to be joined with you in matters of so great trust being so unworthy.... In the meanwhile let me tell you, that being at London this last term, and daily in company with the Lords I heard nothing of the commission Cleeves assured me was afoot, contrary to the expectation I had thereof, upon confidence of Mr. Cleeves report to me ... But a little to excuse him therein, for that it might be he was so persuaded upon such promises as Moorton his agent assured him, who since is wholly cashiered from intermeddling with any our affairs hereafter, but this I write to you in particular that you may take private notice thereof, and how much I am offended with myself for being over credulous of another, neither needs it seem strange it should be so, consideration being had to the sincerity of one, and the fraud of others [WP 492-93].

Richard Vines wrote a definitive letter to John Winthrop dated Saco 25 January 1640/1, characterizing George Cleeve for posterity:

Sir, Three or four years since Mr. Cleives being in England procured a writ out of the Star Chamber office, to command Mr. Edward Godfrey, Mr. John Winter, Mr. Purches, and myself to appear at the Council Table, to answer some supposed wrongs. Mr. Godfrey went over to answer for himself, Mr. Winter and myself, and out of the same Court brings a writ to command Cleives to pay unto him £20 for his charges, which he refuses to do. Now Sir Ferdinando Gorges gave me order to see Mr. Godfrey have right in this case. Cleives says we have nothing to do, neither have we any power to levy money here upon any writs that come out of England, for he will answer it from whence it came. I shall humbly intreat your advice herein, what course is to be taken that I may free myself from blame and the malice of Cleives, who is a firebrand of dissension and hath set the whole Province together by the ears [WP 4:308-09].

Edward Winslow seconded the opinion in a letter to Winthrop dated Careswell 7 January 1643/4 in which he says that Mr. Alexander Rigby [who purchased the Plough Patent] had by misfortune happened "to light on two of the errantest known knaves that ever trod on New English shore to be his agents East and West as Cleves and Morton" [WP 4:428]. Richard Vines called Cleeve the author of "seditious proceedings" and of false reports of the death of Sir Ferdinando Gorges "in his flight into

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Wales" and had occasion to write many times to Winthrop regarding Cleeve's threats on his life and liberty [WP 4:430, 5:40]. That Cleeve indulged in many other irregular activities is evident from a constant stream of letters and appeals by Richard Vines and others [WP 4:308-09, 433-34, 438, 5:67, 75-77, 259]. Francis Robinson and others swore that they never signed the petition that George Cleeve took to Parliament against Mr. Richard Vines "until the said George Cleaves did come last out of England" at court 21 October 1645 [MPCR 1:88].

Of the few surviving letters written by George Cleeve, all are inflammatory or slanderous. He called Mr. Jordan "a minister of antichrist, ... who doth not only calumniate and slander the parliament in England with vile reproachful terms, as rebellious, factious, traiterous persons against the king, but also belteth out his blasphemy against the churches of Christ in this land, charging them with schism and faction for fasting and praying" [WP 4:434]. Winthrop answered all with delaying tactics and fair words, not wishing to deal closely with the fractious Cleeve [WP 5:66-67].

In lesser matters, Cleeve was constantly in the courts [MPCR 2, 4, 45, 47-48, 56-58, 62-63, 65, 82-83, 316, 318, 2:72-75, 89, 148-49, 362, 380, YLR 1:86-87]. He was second to sign allegiance to Massachusetts Bay 13 July 1658 [MPCR 2:71] and among those to ask for the protection of the Massachusetts Bay in the petition of October 1662 [MPCR 1:199]. He was presented 4 July 1659 for "denying to vote for Magistrates and for saying if the people would vote for Mis Clarke to be a witch, he would vote" [MPCR 2:82]. Francis Small was presented for saying that "Mr. George Cleeve was a traitor ... and that Cleeve said that the King was an atheist, a papist and a damned wretch in hell" but it was proved that "Mr. Cleeve so spake" [MPCR 2:142].

For a brief time it was thought that George Cleeve had married four times in less than a decade, but it has been determined that there were two men of the name of almost the same age in London, and two of the marriages apparently belong to the man who did not come to New England [NEHGR 140:180-81; GMC26 36]:

(1) St Peter's Cornhill, London 22 September 1614 Alice Shortoll of Saint Saviour's [NEHGR 140:180].

(2) say 1616 Frances Olney, widow of Thomas Olney [Chancery Court suit filed October 1620 cited in NEHGR 102:181].

Richard Tucker did not marry a daughter of George Cleeve [GDMNH 698].

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE: The most extensive treatment of George Cleeve is that by James Phinney Baxter: *George Cleeve of Casco Bay, 1630-1667, With Collateral Documents* [Portland, Maine, 1885]. In 1948 Walter Goodwin Davis published a shorter but more objective evaluation of this

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mans' career: "Romance and George Cleeve" [NEHGR 102:169-77], which includes a long abstract of the legal proceedings between Cleeve and John Price, his father-in-law, the most important document for tying together the career of Cleeve. In 1993 John Brooks Threlfall compiled a brief outline of Cleeve's life and activities, his most important contribution being the argument that there were two George Cleeves in London simultaneously [GMC26 35-60].

RICHARD CLOUGH

ORIGIN: Manchester, Lancashire

MIGRATION: 1630

FIRST RESIDENCE: Massachusetts Bay

REMOVES: Plymouth 1633, Massachusetts Bay 1640, New Amsterdam by 1643, Gravesend 1652

OCCUPATION: Tailor. "Richard Clough, of Plymouth, taylor" was twice bound in £40 as defendant in lawsuits over jobs of tailoring, in which the claim was that Clough had not returned all the material given to him, 2 July 1638 and 4 September 1638 [PCR 1:91, 97].

FREEMAN: "Richard Cluffe" is in a list of Plymouth freemen, between a group of men admitted 1 January 1634/5, and Timothy Hatherly, noted as being admitted 5 January 1635/6 [PCR 1:4]; also in list of 7 March 1636/7 [PCR 1:53].

EDUCATION: Made his signature as witness to several deeds.

OFFICES: "Richard Cluffe" was a member of a coroner's jury in February 1635/6 [PCR 1:39], and again 5 June 1638 [PCR 1:88]; volunteered to serve in Pequot War, 7 June 1637 [PCR 1:61].

ESTATE: "Richard Cloufe" assessed 12s. in the Plymouth tax list of 27 March 1634 [PCR 1:29].

On 6 October 1636 "Rich. Clough" was granted five acres "at the fishing point next Slowly Field" [PCR 1:45]; on 7 November 1636 it was discovered that the place designated for this grant did not quite allow the full five acres [PCR 1:46]. "Desired lands at the South Ponds, by Josias Cooke," 7 May 1638 [PCR 1:83].

On 21 January 1647 [NS] "George Bacxter, Richard Clouf and associates" were issued a patent for a "tract of land named Canarise, on the south side of Long Island ... on condition that they shall, within three years from date, settle twenty families thereon" [New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch, Land Papers, p. 46]; the associates did not meet the terms of the patent.

In the settlement at Plymouth of the estate of Thomas Willett, a list of uncollected debts included, under date of 1649, 22 gilders, 3 stivers, due from Richard Clough [MD 33:38].

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