

Family, Clark - Kelly

[The following is from Dave Clark's Web Sites on the Clark and Strong Lines. His e-mail is dc567810@hotmail.com. His Clark & Strong web sites are at <http://www.geocities.com/dclark8882002/>]

[Dave Clark's site as of April, 2002]

First Generation

1. **William¹ CLARKE Lt.** (#128) was born in Dorsetshire, England 1609. William died 19 Jul 1690 Northampton, Hampshire, MA, at 81 years of age. His body was interred Jul 1690 Bridge St. Cemetery, Northampton, MA.

He married twice. He married Sarah ? in Dorchester, Suffolk, MA, abt. 1635/36. (Sarah ? is #127.) Sarah was born in England about 1611/13. Sarah died 6 Sep 1675 Northampton, Hampshire, MA, at 63 years of age. Her body was interred Sep 1675 Bridge St. Cemetery, Northampton, MA. Little is known about Sarah, not even her surname, or exact date & place of birth. Since her husband, William Clarke, is first noted in the town of Dorchester in 1635, and apparently arrived there from England unmarried, virtually every unmarried Sarah in Dorchester at that time, has been suggested. I have seen Strong, Holton, Bolton, Lambert, Lumbert, Smith and too many more to mention. What I haven't seen is any positive proof for any of these. At present, all that is known of Sarah, is that she & William were admitted as Church members in Dorchester in 1636, resigned from that church to be admitted to the new church in Northampton, in 1666, that all of her children were born in Dorchester, and that she was a good and loving wife to William.

He married Sarah (Cooper) RUSSELL Northampton, Hampshire, MA, 15 Nov 1676. (Sarah (Cooper) RUSSELL is #1083.) Sarah was born in England about 1620. Sarah was the daughter of John RUSSELL. Sarah died 8 May 1688 Northampton, Hampshire, MA, at 67 years of age. Her body was interred May 1688 Bridge St. Cemetery, Northampton, MA. There is some contention about this Sarah's heritage. Different sources say that she was the daughter of either George Slye or John Russell. Either way, this Sarah was the wife of Lt. Thomas Cooper of Springfield. After he was killed there on Oct 5th, 1675 during the Indian raid, Sarah and at least one daughter fled to Northampton. Sarah & Rebecah lived with Lt. Clarke and his family (he was a widower at this time). Lt. Clarke married Sarah on 15 Nov 1676 in Northampton, and his son John married Rebecah on 12 July 1677.

The unpublished manuscript of Edith M. Clark Nyman states that Sarah was the sister of William Russell of New Haven, which now leads me to believe that she would have been the daughter of John Russell. There is some evidence that there were TWO Thomas Cooper's in Springfield at the time of the Indian raid - both married to a Sarah. The one who survived supposedly returned to the eastern part of the state, to Rehobeth, and lived a long life, with many children. His wife was Sarah Slye Cooper, daughter of George Slye. For the present, we have at least three versions of the arrival of William Clarke in the New World:

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Version 1 - he departed Plymouth, England on March 30, 1630 aboard the ship 'Mary and John' arriving in Nantucket (now called Hull) on May 30, 1630. He would have been 21 at that time. This is the version that appears in most family records, and the majority of published genealogies including Savage, Trumbull and others. Since there is no existing record of him in Dorchester until 1635, I believe that this version can be discounted.

Version 2 - William Clarke emigrated in 1630 aboard the ship 'William and Mary' in the company of Rev. Mister Warham of Plymouth, Dorsetshire, England. He settled first in Dorchester, Suffolk, Ma. prior to 1635, where he officiated as Townsman or Selectman from 1646 to 1653, removing to Northampton in 1659.

Version 3 - William Clarke left England on the ship 'Mary and John', which sailed from London on March 24, 1633/34, arriving in New England in June of that year.

This last version seems the most likely, even though it does not agree with "old family tradition". The port of embarkation also differs, although the ship may have made additional stops in other English ports before its final destination.

THE 1633/4 PASSENGER LIST FOR THE "MARY & JOHN" A list and data concerning the passengers of the "Mary and John", a wooden sailing ship that left Southampton, England 24 March 1633/4. This data was made available from the "Mary and John" Clearing House, of Toledo, Ohio. It was printed in about 1986. Another list was published in the "Planters of the Commonwealth", by Charles E. Banks-1930. In it he states: "There has been some confusion between the passengers of the 'Mary and John' of 1630 and those who came in 1633/34 on a ship with the same name. The following list is being presented here to help clear up the situation and to help searchers by listing references on these people. " The 'Mary and John', with Robert Sayers, Master, sailed from Southampton, England, 24 March, 1633/4, but the time was not recorded. Among the passengers: #7. William CLARKE- Dorchester, Northampton, Massachusetts."

So far, I have learned this much - Most early crossings of ships from the west of England to Massachusetts were made under the auspices of the Church - what we now refer to as 'Puritans'. Considering William's long association with the Rev. Mister Richard Mather (and his son, Rev. Eleazer Mather) both in Dorchester and later in Northampton, we know that he too, was a Puritan. Most ships did not maintain passenger lists - the majority of lists that exist today were made up years after the fact to support claims of early settlers that 'I was here first', and are totally unreliable.

The first fully proven record of William Clarke is found in Dorchester Church Records, which show that William Clarke and wife, Sarah, were members of that church on 23 Aug 1636.

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The births of their 10 children were all recorded in Dorchester. (A quick note here: Sarah has never been conclusively identified. "The Parsons Family" by Henry Parsons (1920) identifies her as Sarah Holton. William Holton of Hartford & Northampton came to New England in "The Francis", sailing from Ipswich in 1634. He had a sister, Sarah, who was baptized in Nayland, Suffolk, England, Parish of Holton St. Marys, but nothing more is known about her. Sarah was definitely NOT the daughter, or sister, of Elder John Strong, as has been written so often. Elder John DID have a niece named Sarah, but as far as is known she never left England.)

Town records of Dorchester show that William Clarke obtained about 8 acres of land at Squantum Neck from William Hill, sometime prior to 23 Feb 1638, because he sold an acre and a quarter on that date. On 20 Oct 1639 he sold the remaining 7 acres at 20s per acre. He was elected Selectman in Dorchester in 1645, 1647 and 1650. He was a 'Rater' (assessor) in 1651, 52, 55 and 57. In 1652-3 he was one of four men appointed to lay out land for Augustine Clement and was appointed Fence Viewer in 1653, 56, 58 and 59.

In May of 1653, Clarke was one of 24 petitioners to the Massachusetts General Court who desired to inhabit "NONOTUCK" (Northampton). All except Clarke were from Connecticut. On 3 Oct 1653, the first meeting of the proprietors of Northampton was held at either Springfield or Hartford, and "William Clark" attended and signed as a proprietor. However, he didn't move there because in 1654, he was chosen as a "Boundsman" to lay out a way to the burial grounds and to determine the bounds between Dorchester and Braintree; In 1655, between Dorchester and Dedham; and in 1658 between Dorchester and Braintree and Dorchester and Roxbury. Also in 1658, he was on a committee to lay out land for Gamaleel Beaman, and in 1659, to lay out meadow lots and to survey land for a school. The committee later appointed John Capen to replace Clarke, who had moved to Northampton.

William apparently made several trips to Northampton prior to his actual relocation, at the urging of Eleazer Mather, the son of Rev. Mather, of Dorchester. Eleazer had been hired by the town of Northampton to become their first minister, and had been given 186 1/2 acres of land to use to entice new settlers to the struggling community. Clarke was already listed as a proprietor, having been one of the original petitioners, but had resisted moving there. When he finally agreed to go to Northampton, he was granted the largest homelot (12 acres), plus additional land in the Manhan Meadows. Several other prominent men from Dorchester also went to Northampton at about the same time. Even after leaving Dorchester, Clarke still owned land there. He was assessed in 1671 for not keeping the fences of his old home lot in repair. He had left his house and six acres in care of John Capen. Both Clarke and his wife Sarah, apparently returned to Dorchester at least twice to sell property there, since their names appear on land transfer records in 1662 & 1672. The last transaction may have resulted due to a decision by the town council, taken in a meeting on October 5th, 1670. "The same day it was p'posed to the Towne whether they would have William Clarks house and land

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and all accommodations in Dorchester purchased to ly for the vse of the ministry in dorchester and soe to continue for euer, and whether the towne will Engage to pay in specy as shalbe agreed with the said William Clarke, Further that if any pt or the whole shal be Changed for the bettering of the thing, or more Conueniency of any of it, yet the Chang shall be for the use of the ministry as aforesaid, and the Chang to be approued off by the Major pt of the town before it be Changed. The vote was in the Affermatieue."

At another town meeting, held on September 8th, 1662 - "The same day ensigne Capen and Wm Blake senr were apointed to speake to leift william Clarke and demand a barrell of powder of him or pay for that berrell which he sold out of the townes stock and made returne the 19 day of this Instant to the selectmen." (Clarke was by this time already residing in Northampton, and had been appointed Lieutenant of the train band there. Did he visit Dorchester and make off with a barrel of powder?)

By all accounts, William became a prominent citizen, both in Dorchester, and later in Northampton. I have located these references to him:

In 'Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut' - vol II, c. 1911 starting on page 652 - "Lt. William Clarke, immigrant ancestor, was born in Dorsetshire, England in 1609. Family tradition says he came to New England in the ship 'Mary and John', leaving Plymouth, England on March 30, 1630. The name of Williame Clarke also appears on the list of passengers in the 'Mary and John' which sailed from London March 24th 1633. He settled in Dorchester before 1635, where he became a prominent citizen, selectman, 1646-1653. In 1653 he was one of the petitioners to settle in Northampton, and he removed there in 1659. His wife rode on horseback with two baskets or panniers slung across the horse, carrying a boy in each basket and one on her lap, her husband, fifty years old, preceding on foot. He was granted twelve acres on the West side of what is now Elm Street, bordering on Mill river, and comprising today the North half of the campus of Smith College. He built a log house where he lived until 1681, when it was burned, being set on fire by a negro, Jack, a servant of Samuel Wolcott, who took a brand of fire from the hearth and swung it up and down to "find victuals". The new house built in its place remained standing until 1826. Lieutenant Clarke organized in 1661 a train band of sixty men, which he commanded in King Philips's War. He served as selectman twenty years, and was also a judge of the county court. He died at Northampton, July 18, 1690, and in 1884 a monument was erected to his memory by his descendants. The old gravestone is still preserved. He married (first) Sarah ?, who died May 6, 1675; (second) November 15, 1676, Sarah Cooper, who died May 6, 1688."

In 'History of Northampton Massachusetts From Its Settlement in 1654' by James Russell Trumbull Printed in Northampton in 1898

"He was one of the early settlers of Northampton, arriving 1659. Townsman 20 times; He was the first citizen of Northampton to be elected deputy to the General Court, and 14 times between 1663 and 1682 was elected to that office,

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although not consecutively. He was Associate Justice of county court for 26 years; In 1662, he was authorized by the General Court to solemnize marriages, being the first person in that town to hold that responsible position. Frequently appointed by the Court to deal with Indians. He was chosen Lieutenant of the first military company ever organized here, when that was the office of highest rank to which the company, on account of its small number of men was entitled, and was in active service during King Philip's War and was at the same time a member of the military committee of the county. He supplied the commissary department to some extent during King Philip's Indian War and the Legislature ordered the Treasurer to pay him in 1676 'thirty-eight pounds, eighteen shillings for "Porke and basket" delivered to the countrys use'.

He helped to build the first grist mill and the first saw mill in the town. He was greatly interested in promoting the new settlement of Squakheag (Northfield) and is named as having served as town clerk at the second settlement of that place, although there is no evidence that he ever lived there. Several times he was chosen commissioner, with others, to determine disputed boundaries between Northampton and neighboring towns. His home lot, one of the largest, covered the north half of the Smith College property. Tradition states that here he built a block house upon this lot which was used for refuge during the Indian troubles. His dwelling house was burned in 1681, having been set on fire by a negro, as he averred in search of food. *

In 1671, he was licensed to sell "wine, cider or liquor for a year". He had large grants of land in the meadows and elsewhere and purchased many acres in different parts of the town. All his lands, embracing nearly two hundred acres, with the exception of 7 3/4 acres, he disposed of before his death to his sons, reserving to himself an annuity of 24 pounds. There are no records remaining by which to judge of his private life and character. Only through the public duties he was called upon to perform can any estimate of him as a man and a citizen be reached. He was a hard worker, a pioneer in the best sense of the term. Enduring hardship with cheerfulness, meeting difficulty half way, conquering oftener than conquered, he stands one of the most prominent among the promoters of the plantation. Founder of a numerous family that has had worthy representatives during the entire history of the town, and whose descendants are scattered throughout the land, his name is honored and respected wherever it is found."

* From The History of Northampton by J.R Trumbull p. 376-377 "Burning of William Clarke's House"

The house of Lieut. William Clarke, situated very nearly on the ground now occupied by the main Smith College building, was burned on the night of July 14, 1681. It was built of logs, and Clarke and his wife were living in it at the time. A negro, named Jack, set the house on fire. He confessed the deed and pretended that it was done accidentally, while he was searching for food, swinging a burning brand to light his way. Jack did not belong in town; he was a servant to Samuel Wolcott of Wethersfield; was a vicious character, a forerunner of the great army of tramps now everywhere wearying the patience

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of the public, and had already been before the courts for other misdemeanors. His object undoubtedly, was robbery, and it is not probable that he went about the house searching for food even, with a lighted pine torch in his hands. Very likely after stealing whatever he could lay his hands upon, he set the house on fire to conceal the robbery, or from spite against William Clarke, who was at this time 72 years of age.

Capture and Punishment of the Incendiary. Jack was arrested in Brookfield or Springfield, and was brought before the court in Boston, where he plead not guilty. When his confession was read to him, however, he acknowledged it, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The court believed his confession as to setting the house on fire, but did not credit his statement that it was done carelessly. He was sentenced to be "hanged by the neck till he be dead and then taken down and burnt to ashes in the fire with Maria, the negro". Maria was under sentence of death for burning the houses of Thomas Swan, and of her master, Joshua Lamb, in Roxbury. She was burned alive. Both of these negroes were slaves. Why the body of Jack was burned is not known.

(note 1): Many slaves were burned alive in New York and New Jersey, and in the southern colonies, but few in Massachusetts.

(note 2): Tradition has handed down the following items concerning the burning of Clarke's house: The negro fastened the door on the outside so that no one could escape, and set the fire on the outside. William Clarke injured his hands considerably (pounded them, it is said) in his endeavor to escape, and his wife was somewhat burned. John Clarke, grandson of William, a little more than a year old, was brought out of the house and laid beside the fence. There was powder in one of the chambers, and when it exploded the ridge pole was blown across the road, and one end forced into the ground. The negro had taken offense at something William Clarke had done in his official capacity, and set the fire in a spirit of revenge. He was discovered either at Brookfield, Springfield, or near New Haven, and identified by means of a jack-knife in his possession that belonged to the Clarkes.

(The above notes are from Trumbull, and should be taken in the context of a late 19th century writer.)

One last item that will hopefully clear up some confusion - although Lt. William spelled his last name CLARKE, only one of his children continued to do so after his death. That was his namesake - William Jr., who left Northampton about 1698 for Lebanon, CT. Most of William Jr.'s offspring continued this tradition for several generations before dropping the 'E'. Some, to this day, never have.

References: "The Waterman Family", by E. F. Waterman. 1639-1954. 3 volumes. TAG (The American Genealogist) 12:255. "Descendants of Lt. William Clark of Northampton-1952": Colket Pg 67. Savage 1:404: Pope Pg 104: "History of Northampton from its Founding in 1654" by J.R. Trumbull "Dorchester Town Records"

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The will of William Clarke was probated 30 Sep 1690 at Northampton. He made bequeathments to sons John, Samuel and William. Also to daughters Rebecca and Sarah; to Mary and Sarah, daughters of son Nathaniel.

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[The following info. comes from researcher Gordon Fisher's World Connect Site at Rootsweb. site. His e-mail is gfisher@shentel.net]

In a table titled "The Northampton Oligarchy, 1661-1669" in *Solomon Stoddard* by Ralph J Coffman, Boston (Twayne) 1978, p 192, the occupation of William CLARK (or CLARKE) is given as miller and innkeeper.

From the same, p 52: (P) From Lancashire County, England, came a group of emigrants apparently associated with the Reverend Richard Mather in Dorchester, Massachusetts, before migrating further in New England. Richard Mather, who went down to Oxford in 1618 but never graduated, was therewith John White and John Maverick and William Parsons. Oxford was, perhaps, a center of moderate Puritanism at the time. Richard Mather arrived in the new Dorchester in 1636, just as John Warham was migrating to Windsor, Connecticut. Mather and His Lancashire men were denied permission to form a church by Thomas Shepard, John Cotton, and Governor Winthrop, on the grounds that they could not give adequate evidence of their spiritual condition. (P) The Lancashire men who accompanied Mather to Dorchester displayed a restiveness which may have been in part due to this religious difference of opinion. Thus, William Clark, Jr., son of a tailor of Cockerhsam who was baptized February 20, 1616, emigrated in the *Mary and John* in 1633 to Dorchester. He was not awarded land immediately nor did he become a church member, although he did hold the selectman post illegally for two terms, reflecting Mather's moderate Congregational laxity in enforcing Massachusetts law. He married Sarah in 1636, and by the time their ninth child was born in 1659, Northampton looked to be the last chance he had of becoming accepted as a full citizen in New England, even though it was an outpost. He moved to Northampton in 1659, never to return to Dorchester. As he predicted, he became a leader in the new town."

From same, p 61: " ... William Clark, another pillar [of the Northampton Congregational church], and his wife, both members, witnessed their children John, Samuel, Rebecca and William take the oath. Only Rebecca and John, the two elder children, would become full members."

From same, p 62: "On April 22, 1672, Samuel Bartlett, a farmer, had married James Bridgman's daughter, Mary. Bartlett was a second generation Half-Way [a Congregationalist "covenant"] member whose father Robert was a moderately wealthy farmer who refused to give his son and land outright. Town gossip probaly caused Mary's father, James Bridgman, to defend his daughter by accusing Mary Parsons, the daughter of his rival oligarchic leader, Joseph Parsons, of witchcraft, and he was eagerly joined by other Half-Way members. On September 19, 1674, Mary Parsons voluntarily appeared before the Hampshire County Court to clear herself from Accusations Within a month Mary Bartlett died in childbirth and Bridgman charged "that she died by some unusual means, viz., by means of some evil instrument," namely, by Mary Parson's black magic. Bridgman accused Mary of witchcraft and on January 4, 1675, at the Northampton Inferior Court, an examination of Mary's body for signs of the devil was ordered by the town's leading men, John Pynchon, Henry Clark, William Clark and David Wilton. (P) The examiner was, of course, the

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minister, Solomon Stoddard [q.v.], and he performed his duty without incident, recommending that Mary Parsons be secured to trial by the Court of Assistants in Boston with a bail set at £50. Once the Assistants received Stoddard's evidences they immediately indicted Mary on suspicion of witchcraft -- Stoddard had obviously found possible marks of the devil on her person. However, her trial on May 13, 1675, was speedy: she was found not guilty by a jury of twelve Bostonians. It is noteworthy that this case of witchcraft in Northampton did not elicit any public response from Stoddard. Although he apparently was enlisted in the investigation to discover the marks of Satan, he did not become a vociferous champion of witch-hunting."

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[At Dave Clark's site as of April, 2002]

8. **John² CLARK Deacon** (William¹ CLARKE) (#114) was born in Dorchester, Suffolk, MA 1 May 1651. John died 3 Sep 1704 in Windsor, Hartford, CT, at 53 years of age.

He married twice. He married Rebecah COOPER Northampton, Hampshire, MA, 12 Jul 1677. (Rebecah COOPER is #116.) Rebecah was born in Springfield, Hampden, MA 15 May 1657. Rebecah was the daughter of Thomas COOPER Lt. and Sarah (Cooper) RUSSELL. Rebecah died 8 May 1678 Northampton, Hampshire, MA, at 20 years of age. Rebecca was the daughter of Capt. Thomas Cooper and Sarah Russell. When Capt. Cooper was killed in the Indian attack on Springfield Massachusetts in 1675, his widow Sarah, fled to Northampton, and there married Lt. William Clarke over a year later. John (Deacon) Clark was William's son, and therefore Sarah's stepson. Rebecca died from complications of childbirth, when their only child Sarah, was born on 20 Apr 1678 in Northampton. Rebecca was not yet 21 years old. Deacon John married Mary Strong, daughter of Elder John Strong, the following year.

He married Mary STRONG Northampton, Hampshire, MA, 20 Mar 1679. (Mary STRONG is #117.) Mary was born in Windsor, Hartford, CT 26 Oct 1654. Mary was the daughter of John STRONG Elder and Abigail FORD. Mary died 8 Dec 1738 Northampton, Hampshire, MA, at 84 years of age. The following was provided by Virginia Lagarias, taken from an unpublished manuscript compiled by Edith M. Clark Nyman. References: Warner Ancestry, Antiquities, Historicals and Graduates of Northampton; Hampshire Co. Probate Court - #32:1

It is not known where Deacon John Clark lived and brought up his family, but probably, in the house later known as the Upham House, halfway between Pres. Seelyes' and Mr. Maltby's.

He inherited the southern six acres of Lt. William's homelot, but at that time, he was already the father of 8 children. Sometimes referred to as "Sgt. John Clark", but more usually as "Dea. John", he was a much respected and useful man in both town and church affairs. He was first elected Selectman in 1689 and served in that office in 1692, 93, 96, 98 and from 1700 until his death. He also served on numerous committees and was a Deputy to the General Court from 1699 to 1703.

In 1691, he was the sixth man chosen as Deacon of the First church and served 14 years until his death. As to longevity and rapid increase, he was the father of the most remarkable family probably ever reared in Northampton.

Of his 12 children, only 1 died young. The remaining 6 sons and 5 daughters all married and all outlived their mates. 3 sons lived past 80 years and 3 past 90.

When his widow, Mary, died she left 83 grandchildren. His sons and their spouses, with the exception of Nathaniel, are buried inside the main gate of

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Bridge St. Cemetery, between the main cemetery roadway and the Bates Tomb. The stones, except Noah's are all standing and readable at this time (1977).

Dea. John died at Windsor, Ct. Sept. 3, 1704 from fatigue and cold taken in a SNOWSTORM on his way home from Boston. At that time, a trip to Boston on horseback was about a week's journey. His children were all unmarried at the time so his death was a heavy blow to the family as well as to the church and community.

(My note - (This record has been repeated in every genealogy that I have read about Deacon John. I must really strain my imagination to think of a snowstorm in early September in that part of New England. It HAD to have been a truly freak storm.))

Since there is no record of John Clark ever living in Windsor, he may have stopped there to inspect land inherited by his wife, Mary Strong.

On 12 Oct 1704, his widow and sons, John & Nathaniel, filed an inventory of his estate which included 13 parcels of land valued at £488.10.

This included his house and homestead, and the Joshua Carter lot willed to him by his father and land in Lebanon, Ct. His personal estate valued at £161.9 included 2 oxen, 4 cows, 10 steers, 3 heifers, 3 horses, a mare, colt, sheep and a long list of household goods and furniture.

The estate was owed £24.07.05 and owed debts which totaled £43.19.07. The net estate value was £630.06.05. (Hampshire Co. Probate Court # 32:1)

My notes - Even though Deacon John spelled his name CLARKE, most, if not all, Northampton records do not have the 'e' on them. I don't know if this had become the fashion at that time, or if it was caused by the vagaries of the recorders. In any case, the names of all of Deacon John's children were recorded in the VR's without the 'e', and from that point on, only the children of Deacon John's brother, William, who had removed to Lebanon, CT, retained the 'e'. This continued for many generations in the Connecticut CLARKE lines, and in fact, still continues among several lines there today.

In her manuscript, Ms. Nyman refers to the burial plot in Bridge St. Cemetery, but on my last trip there, I could not locate a stone for Deacon John, although there are several in that location that are so badly worn as to be unreadable.

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[At Dave Clark' site, as of April, 2002]

32. Noah³ CLARK Sr. (John², William¹ CLARKE) (#178) was born Northampton, Hampshire, MA 28 Mar 1694. Noah died 18 May 1776 Northampton, Hampshire, MA, at 82 years of age. His body was interred 1776 Bridge St. Cemetery, Northampton, MA.

He married Eunice DICKINSON in Hatfield, Hampshire, MA, 22 Nov 1716. (Eunice DICKINSON is #108.) Eunice was born in Hatfield, Hampshire, MA 10 Feb 1697. Eunice was the daughter of John DICKINSON and Sarah ?. Eunice died 25 Aug 1770 Northampton, Hampshire, MA, at 73 years of age. Her body was interred 1770 Bridge St. Cemetery, Northampton, MA. The following information was provided by Virginia Lagarias - Re: Noah Clark -

Information taken from Deacon Ebenezer Hunt's Book of Accounts listed for the year 1738, that said "Noah was a carpenter, a joiner and made coffins for Hunt's children and that he brought wood to Hunt and did light work. In 1742, he built Hunt's barn for £50.14.9 and over plus work 1.8.4 and Hunt says it was a very good barn". In 1744 there is an entry that says "Noah Clark was paid in wood."

Noah was chosen constable of Northampton in 1734, Tythingman in 1736 and 1743, and Selectman in 1748.

In December 1757, Mr. Noah Clark and his brother, Ensign Josiah were chosen as a committee to regulate children at the meeting house. Also in 1757, he was asked to repair the meeting house.

In December 1762, "on a motion of Mr. Noah Clark in behalf of his daughter, the wife of Gideon Lyman, that she might sit in the seat she has usually sat in, it was voted by the town in the affirmative." (This was probably after she returned home after her marriage to Gideon Lyman failed).

Noah Clark's estate is filed under Probate #32.39 Hampshire County Court. The will was dated 12 August 1773, proven 6 August 1776 and named his son Silas as executor. He mentioned his books, which were to be divided equally except for "my great Bible" left to Eunice. Noah's stone was missing from Bridge Street Cemetery, but there is an empty space next to Eunice.

Family, Clark - Kelly

[At Dave Clark's site as of April, 2002]

186. **Seth⁴ CLARK Rev.** (Noah³, John², William¹ CLARKE) (#100) was born Northampton, Hampshire, MA 29 Apr 1723. Seth died 18 Sep 1813 in Wilbraham, Hampden, MA, at 90 years of age.

He married twice. He married Mary Eliner EDWARDS Northampton, Hampshire, MA, 8 May 1746. (Mary Eliner EDWARDS is #99.) Mary was born Northampton, Hampshire, MA 23 Nov 1725. Mary was the daughter of Nathaniel EDWARDS Jr. and Mary STRONG. Mary died 1799 in Wilbraham, Hampden, MA, at 73 years of age. Her body was interred 1799 in East Wilbraham Cemetery. He married Sybil ALDREDGE in Wilbraham, Hampden, MA, 8 Mar 1801. (Sybil ALDREDGE is #8181.) Some of the following information was provided by Virginia Lagarias, taken from an unpublished manuscript compiled by Edith M. (Clark) Nyman. Reference: Colonial Clergy - Frederick Weis, Isaac Backus Papers.

Seth Clark was born in Northampton and was converted by Jonathan Edwards when he was 12 years old. A family history states that he was also married by Jonathan Edwards.

Dea. Ebenezer Hunt's Account Book shows that Seth had a shop, and in 1744, he covered E. Hunt's house and was paid for 9 days work.

On 13 June 1757, Seth bought 111 square rods of land in South Hadley which he sold on 4 Oct 1765. (Hampden Co. Deeds 7:8 & 19.)

This was the portion of S. Hadley that became Granby, and the Granby Bicentennial Book states that Seth was the first Clark in town and settled on the north side of what is now Batchelor St., opposite Porter St. As a "hewer of timber", Seth helped to build the first meeting house. At the first Town Meeting in 1768, he was elected a Surveyor of Ways.

In 1767, a group of Baptists met at the house of Zaccariah Eddy in Belchertown. They decided to establish a church in Wilbraham and Seth was chosen to keep the records. These records are now (1979) in the museum of the Hampden Historical Society.

On 12 Mar 1768, the Brotherly Covenant of the Baptist Church in Wilbraham had 160 members, and on 15 Oct 1768, Brother Seth Clark was invited to "take the watch and lead the church".

Seth sold his land and buildings in Granby on 12 Apr 1770. (Hampden Co. Deed 23:604)

Seth Clark was chosen the first Pastor of the Wilbraham Church because of his gift for teaching and he was ordained on 13 Jun 1770. Seth Clark was taxed in Wilbraham in 1771, but that year, Hampshire Co. Court ruled that he was a settled minister and, therefore, exempt from civil taxes - the second dissenting minister to be entitled to the same tax exemptions as Congregational ministers.

Family, Clark - Kelly

In 1779, a church was built northeast of the East Wilbraham Cemetery between the cemetery and Seth Clark's house. Under Seth's leadership, this church became one of the largest Baptist Churches in New England, attaining a membership of 341.

The 1800 census shows Seth living alone in Wilbraham. In 1801, he married Sybil Aldredge of South Brimfield. On 3 Aug 1804, he and Sybil sold 7 acres in Wilbraham west of the Palmer town line. (Hampden Co. Deed 44:216)

Sometime between 1804 and 1808, Seth's church burned down, and the congregation decided to build a new church in a different location that would be more centrally located.

In 1808, Elder Seth and Sybil were received into the Belchertown Baptist Church. In November 1812, this church gave them a letter of dismission to the Baptist Church in South Wilbraham but beside this entry is a note: "Both died members of this church. They made no use of their letter".

My note - I am completely confused about the number of children that Rev. Seth & Mary had who were named 'Mary'. It could be as many as four, between the years of 1748 & 1755. I cannot find any records from Granby (or South Hadley) that give a true indication. Many family histories indicate either 3 or 4 Mary's - take your pick. One last note - I have been unable to learn the location of Seth's burial, or whatever happened to his 2nd wife, Sybil.

[From Dave Clark's site as of April, 2002]

721. **Seth⁵ CLARK Jr.** (Seth⁴, Noah³, John², William¹ CLARKE) (#91) was born in Granby, Hampshire, MA 15 Jul 1753. Seth died 8 Jul 1833 in Richmond Twp, Tioga, PA, at 79 years of age. His body was interred Jul 1833 in Farm Plot At Powers Corners, Pa..

He married Eleanor BURR in Wilbraham, Hampden, MA, 14 Jan 1779. (Eleanor BURR is #90.) Eleanor was born in Monson, Hampden, MA 8 Mar 1761. Eleanor was the daughter of Timothy BURR Dea. and Mary BROOKS. Eleanor died 5 Apr 1838 in Richmond Twp, Tioga, PA, at 77 years of age. Her body was interred 1838 in Farm Plot At Powers Corners, Pa.. Eleanor Burr was supposed to be a cousin of Aaron Burr, Vice President of the United States. I'm not sure of the exact relationship. After reviewing Aaron Burr's background, if Eleanor was indeed a cousin, she must have been a very distant one. I could find no relationship. CLARK CEMETERY at Powers Corners RICHMOND TOWNSHIP, TIOGA COUNTY, PA. The following is extracted from " A Revolutionary Heritage", Compiled by Rhoda ENGLISH Ladd, 1985, page 37.

"SETH CLARK and ELEANOR BURR Seth Clark, Jr., born July 15, 1753 at Hadley, Mass., died July 8, 1833 in Richmond Township, Tioga County, Pennsylvania. He is buried on a farm plot at Powers Corners, Pa. He married Eleanor Burr, born Mar 8, 1761 at Monson, Mass, died April 2, 1838 in Richmond Township."

Family, Clark - Kelly

Seth took his family from Massachusetts to Johnson, Vermont about 1808 and remained there until 1814. Johnson Land Records Book 3, page 246 - Seth Clark, Jr. and Rozel (Roswell) Bailey, both of Johnson, quitclaim to Seth Clark of Johnson all rights in lot #3 in Johnson with the betterments. 14 Sep 1810. Acknowledged the same day at Johnson. (the Rozel or Roswell Bailey mentioned above, married Lucinda Clark, daughter of Seth & Eleanor)

In 1814, Seth moved to Tioga County Pennsylvania, having been preceded by three sons; Elijah, Loren & John and daughter Philena. This group arrived in Tioga Co. in 1806.

Seth Clark Jr., was a Private in Capt Paul Langdon's Co , of the Minutemen at the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. He has a government Marker. The first monument placed for Seth Clark Jr. reads: Seth Clark died July 8, 1833, aged 79 years, 11 mot and 22 d. The marker for his wife reads, Eleanor, wife of Seth Clark, died Apr 5, 1838, age 77 years.

The government marker for Seth Clark gives his service to his country; Seth Clark, Shepard's Mass. Mill Inf Rev War.

The following is extracted from State Library Records, Vol. 3, Page 575 Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution.

Harrisburg, Pa, SETH CLARK, Wilbraham, Private. Capt. Paul Langdons Co. of minute men, who marched in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775 (Battle of Lexington), marched April 20, 1775. Service 9 days. Reported enlisted into the Army April 29, 1775, also list of men returned as serving in main Guard under Major Loamin Baldwin. Dated Cambridge, May 15, 1775, also Capt. Paul Langdon's Co. Col. Timothy Danielson Regt. Muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775. Enlisted April 29, 1775. Service 3 months, 10 days. He also served 3 months as a private in Capt. Caleb Keep's Co., Col. Israel Chapin's Regt. at Claversack, NY, in a regiment raised to reinforce the Continental Army, for three month's.

By the side of Seth are also two other graves, one of Adam Hart, the other of Nancy, his wife. The grave of Adam Hart is also marked with two markers, one erected by the DAR, the other by the family. The marker erected by the DAR reads: Adam Hart died August 1, 1839, aged 73 years and 9 days. Penna. Militia, Rev. War. Nancy Hart's grave is marked as follows: Nancy Hart, wife of Adam. Died Sept. 18, 1843. Aged 77 years, 5 mos., 21 days.

(note - Adam Hart & Nancy had a daughter Catherine, who married the Clark's son, Justus Burr Clark. This small graveyard is located about a mile from Justus Burr's farm.)

Revolutionary War pension papers for Seth Clark - Seth Clark of Tioga Co. in the State of Pennsylvania, who was a private in the company commanded by Captain Langdon of the regiment commanded by Colonel Sheppard, in the Massachusetts line, for the term of ten months, from the winter of 1775 to

Family, Clark - Kelly

the winter of 1776. Inscribed on the roll of Pennsylvania at the rate of 8 dollars per month, to commence on the 15th day of February, 1826. Certificate of pension issued the 1st of September, 1826 and sent to Hon. S. (illegible - looks like McKean). Arrears to 4th of Mar. 1826 - \$ 5.03 Semi-annl all'ce ending September 1826 - \$48.00 Total -----\$53.03 Revolutionary claim Acts March 18, 1818 and May 1, 1820.

Seth and Eleanor Burr were married in Wilbraham by his father, the Rev. Seth Clark Sr., a Baptist minister. They continued to be members of Elder Seth's church as long as they lived in the area.

Seth Clark, Jr., yeoman, of Wilbraham on 8 Jul 1786 bought from Hugh Moor of Palmer, 1/2 acre in Palmer on the Chicopee River on which Seth set up a saw mill and grist mill together with rights to bring water to the mills in a ditch across Moor's land. He was called a merchant on 9 Aug 1786, when he sold half right in the above to Abraham Knowlton of Ashford, Ct.

The same year, Timothy Burr and Seth Clark were taxed on a mill as non-residents of Palmer.

Seth was "of Wilbraham" on 29 Sep 1788, when he and Eleanor sold to Gideon Graves a grist mill and saw mill on the Chicopee River in Palmer. (Hampden Co. Deeds 26:649, 28:23, 73:307.)

On 13 Jul 1790, Timothy Burr sold to Seth Clark, Jr., trader of Wilbraham, 1 & 1/2 acres with the house and potash works where Seth was then living on the post road from Springfield to Boston. Seth and Eleanor sold that property to Jonathan Walden on 17 Mar 1794. (Hampden Co. Deeds 30:92 and 33:17.)

Finally, on 6 Oct 1807, Seth Clark Jr. and wife, Eleanor, of Wilbraham for \$1666 sold to Laban Thurber, Town Clerk, of Wilbraham, 68 acres in Monson, 17 acres in Palmer and 25 acres in the northwest corner of Monson. Both acknowledged signing the deed the same day in Hartford Co. (Hampden Co. Deed 47:43.)

Soon after April, 1808, Seth and Eleanor moved to Vermont, remaining there until 1814, at which time they moved to Tioga County, Pa., where they were living on 20 Dec 1825 when Seth applied for a Revolutionary War pension. In the application, he called himself a 72 year old laborer, his wife Eleanor was 65 years old, and son, William E. aged 17, lived with them and had been under the care of an M.D. for 18 months. Seth was granted a pension of \$8 a month effective 15 Feb 1826.

Family, Clark - Kelly

[At Dave Clark's site as of April, 2002]

1283. **Elijah⁶ CLARK** (Seth⁵, Seth⁴, Noah³, John², William¹ CLARKE) (#60) was born in Wilbraham, Hampden, MA 9 Apr 1783. Elijah died 5 Jan 1864 in Richmond Twp, Tioga, PA, at 80 years of age. His body was interred Jan 1864 in Clark Cemetery at Lamb's Creek, Tioga, PA.

He married twice. He married Lydia MIXTER in Palmer, Hampden, MA, 20 Jan 1803. (Lydia MIXTER is #59.) Lydia was born in Palmer, Hampden, MA 3 Dec 1783. Lydia died 24 May 1833 in Richmond Twp, Tioga, PA, at 49 years of age. Her body was interred 1833 in Clark Cemetery at Lamb's Creek, Tioga, PA. He married Hannah (Whitehead) (Jackson) COMPTON in Richmond Twp, Tioga, PA, 1835. (Hannah (Whitehead) (Jackson) COMPTON is #76.) Hannah was born in Arlington, Bennington, VT abt 1800. Hannah was the daughter of David COMPTON. Hannah died 24 Feb 1881 in Lamb's Creek, Richmond, Tioga, PA, at 80 years of age. Her body was interred 1881 in Clark Cemetery at Lamb's Creek, Tioga, PA. This is somewhat confusing to me. I have seen evidence that Hannah was the daughter of David Compton, of Arlington, Vermont (mother not listed).

She supposedly married a man named Whitehead in 1821. She would have been 21 at that time. This Mr. Whitehead supposedly died a few years later, and Hannah then married another man named Jackson - also in Vermont.

Another correspondent says that she and Mr. Jackson moved from Vermont to Tioga Co. PA about 1830, where Mr. Jackson later died.

I don't know which is true - possibly both. Was Hannah widowed twice before marrying Elijah Clark in 1835, and if so, did she have children from the earlier marriages?

A partial genealogy by Roger D. Clark (deceased), forwarded to me by Fay Tiller Morgan, indicates that Hannah did indeed have several children when she married Elijah Clark. This is clearly indicated on Roger's outline by the word 'Stepchild' next to the names of Martin VanBuren, Oscar, and Seth.

All three had previously been assumed to be children of Elijah, based on a marriage date of 1835. First wife was Lydia Mixter. She died in 1833 and was buried in the Clark Cemetery which was located in Richmond Township, Tioga Co. Pa. He then married Hannah Compton, who was probably a widow (? Jackson), and had 6 more children with Hannah. Elijah, Lydia and Hannah were all buried in the old Clark Cemetery, which was along Rt 15, just North of Mansfield, Pa. The Army Corps of Engineers recorded all of the names in this cemetery prior to moving it to make way for the Tioga Hammond Dam Project. All are now re-interred in the Oakwood Cemetery in Mansfield.

There is a discrepancy in the date of Elijah's arrival in Tioga County; It had previously been listed as 1812, but the obituary of his son, Elijah Pincheon Clark, states that he (E.P.) had been born in Tioga County in 1807, and that at the time of his death (in 1884), he was the oldest resident to

Family, Clark - Kelly

have been born there. So, Elijah & Lydia must have been in Tioga county prior to 1807.

This may help to explain the discrepancy: History of Tioga County, Pennsylvania (W.W. Munsell & Co., NY : 1883),

ELIJAH CLARK, a son of Seth and Eleanor Clark, was born in the town of Wilbraham, Mass., ten miles from Springfield, in the year 1783, and died at his home below Mansfield, January 5th 1864, aged 81 years, having been here 58 years. He was married to Miss Lydia Mixter in 1803, by whom he had six children, viz. Phineas M. (deceased), Elijah Pinchen, William E., Edwin B. (died in the civil war), Lydia (Mrs. Martin Kelley, deceased), and Harriet (Mrs. Daniel Elliott). His wife died in 1833, and in 1835 he was married to Mrs. Hannah Jackson, by whom he also had six children, viz. Van Buren; Seth, Oscar, James, Philena and Fidelia-all deceased excepting James.

Mr. Clark came here in 1806, and purchased 200 acres of land, a portion of which is now owned by Albert Sherwood, whose barn, in part, was built by him in 1810, it being the first frame barn in Mansfield or Richmond; it was removed some twenty years ago from its original to its present site, where it bids fair to last a hundred years to come. He was undoubtedly one of the most valued of our early pioneers, and left behind him a large number of descendants, including some of our foremost citizens.

This is from Tioga County Wills and Administrations with Orphans Court - Early Deeds and Mortgages of Tioga County Page 19 -

Clark, Elijah - Crooked Creek, Lycoming Co. - Oct 15, 1806 Mortgage to: Samuel E. Howell, George Howell, John Howell, Richard Howell and Richard R. Smith, all of Philadelphia. (Note - Lycoming county was divided up into several other counties (including Tioga) at about this time.)

Elijah's name appears on the Tioga Co. list of taxables for 1812 as owning 175 acres, 2 oxen & 2 cows. He was taxed \$1.80 for that year.

He again appears on the 1830 census - his name spelled as 'Eligah'. There were 3 sons & 2 daughters enumerated at that time, the eldest son, Phineas M., having already married and gone.

In 1850, we find Elijah enumerated once again, this time with his name spelled correctly. At that time, he was a 67 year old farmer, born in Mass. with real estate valued at \$5000. His wife Hannah was 49 years old, born in Vermont. Children living with them at that time were: Martin V. - age, 16 Oscar - age 15, Seth - age 14 , Philena - age 11, Fidelia - age 9, James W. - age 4

Family, Clark - Kelly

[At Dave Clark's site as of April 2002]

1733. **Nancy Lydia⁷ CLARK** (Elijah⁶, Seth⁵, Seth⁴, Noah³, John², William¹ CLARKE) (#71) was born in Wilbraham, Hampden, MA abt 1803. Nancy died 1875 in Richmond Twp, Tioga, PA, at 72 years of age. Her body was interred 1875 in Prospect Cemetery - Mansfield, Tioga, PA.

She married Martin KELLEY in Tioga Co. PA, 1828. (Martin KELLEY is #83.) Martin was born in Maryland, Otsego, NY 29 Sep 1805. Martin was the son of Roger KELLEY and Rhoda WRIGHT. Martin died 13 Dec 1893 at 88 years of age. His body was interred 1893 in Prospect Cemetery - Mansfield, Tioga, PA. Recorded in the 1850 Richmond Twp., Tioga Co., Pa. census. Occupation listed as millwright. Household # 160 - his name was misspelled as Kelly - census takers were not known for their accuracy. Excerpt from 'The History of Tioga County' - JOHN, MARTIN AND MARCUS KELLEY.--John and Martin came here in 1827, and Marcus two years later, and located at the place since known as Kelleytown, a short distance below Mansfield. They were sons of Roger Kelley, and belonged to a family of thirteen brothers and sisters, all of whom grew up and were spared to a good old age-the most remarkable family in this respect of which we have any knowledge. John was born in 1797, and died in 1870, aged 73. He married Anna Baker, by whom he had six children, including Jourdan and Ira W. Martin was born in 1805, and married Nancy Clark, daughter of Elijah Clark, by whom he had four children, including Oliver M. Marcus was born in 1807, and married Alzina Gaylord, daughter of Hezekiah Gaylord, by whom he had a number of children.

Family, Clark - Kelly

[The following is Strong info. at Dave Clark's site]

John STRONG ELDER, son of Richard John STRONG Sr. and Eleanor DEANE, was born in Chard, Somerset, England about 1609. John died 14 Apr 1699 Northampton, Hampshire, MA, at 89 years of age. His body was interred 1699 Bridge St. Cemetery, Northampton, MA.

He married twice. He married Margery DEANE in Bridport, Dorset, England, 15 Dec 1630. Margery was born in Chard, Somerset, England abt 1606. Margery died abt 1635 in Dorchester, Suffolk, MA. He married Abigail FORD in Dorchester, Suffolk, MA, 30 Dec 1636. Abigail was born in Bridport, Dorset, England 8 Oct 1619. Abigail was the daughter of Thomas FORD Sr. and Elizabeth CHARDE. Abigail died 16 Jul 1688 Northampton, Hampshire, MA, at 68 years of age. 'Elder' John Strong Sr. was the progenitor of a very large family that remained prominent in the Northampton area for years. Other sons and daughters remained in Windsor and all seem to have had large families. Elder John was a tanner by trade, and passed on a successfully operating tanyard to one of his sons in Windsor, when he removed to the struggling town of Northampton in 1659. John was enticed to go to Northampton by the promise of land grants from the Rev. Eleazer Mather, the new minister of the Northampton Congregational Church, and others in that town. He immediately became a prominent figure in that community, was elected Elder in the church, in 1663, and has been known by that title ever since.

There have been several variations printed about Elder John's arrival in New England. One states that he arrived on the "Mary and John" in 1630, and returned to England shortly thereafter, returning with a wife, Margery Deane, in 1635, on the "Hopewell". They had a son, John Jr., in England, before 1634, and another child who died young in Massachusetts, in 1635. Margery also died that same year, and John immediately remarried, to Abigail Ford, who was the mother of the remainder of his large family.

John had originally settled in Hingham, MA where he took the freeman oath, later going to Taunton, MA., and few years later, to Windsor, CT where he was operating a tannery by 1647. In about 1659, he was granted "46 and a half acres, twenty-six rods and eleven foot more or less" in Manhan meadows of Northampton by the Rev. Mr. Mather. In addition, he was granted a home lot of four acres, located on Main & West Streets. All of this land had been contributed to Mr. Mather by the earlier settlers in an effort to persuade him, and others, to re-locate to Northampton.

Mary STRONG (John1) was born in Windsor, Hartford, CT 26 Oct 1654. Mary died 8 Dec 1738 in Windsor, Hartford, CT, at 84 years of age.

She married John CLARK Deacon Northampton, Hampshire, MA, 20 Mar 1679. John was born in Dorchester, Suffolk, MA 1 May 1651. John was the son of William CLARKE Lt. and Sarah ?. John died 3 Sep 1704 in Windsor, Hartford, CT, at 53 years of age. The following was provided by Virginia Lagarias, taken from an unpublished manuscript compiled by Edith M. Clark Nyman. References: Warner

Family, Clark - Kelly

Ancestry, Antiquities, Historicals and Graduates of Northampton; Hampshire Co. Probate Court - #32:1

It is not known where Deacon John Clark lived and brought up his family, but probably, in the house later known as the Upham House, halfway between Pres. Seelyes' and Mr. Maltby's. He inherited the southern six acres of Lt. William's homelot, but at that time, he was already the father of 8 children.

Sometimes referred to as "Sgt. John Clark", but more usually as "Dea. John", he was a much respected and useful man in both town and church affairs/ He was first elected Selectman in 1689 and served in that office in 1692, 93, 96, 98 and from 1700 until his death. He also served on numerous committees and was a Deputy to the General Court from 1699 to 1703. In 1691, he was the sixth man chosen as Deacon of the First church and served 14 years until his death.

As to longevity and rapid increase, he was the father of the most remarkable family probably ever reared in Northampton. Of his 12 children, only 1 died young. The remaining 6 sons and 5 daughters all married and all outlived their mates. 3 sons lived past 80 years and 3 past 90. When his widow, Mary, died she left 83 grandchildren. His sons and spouses, with the exception of Nathaniel, are buried inside the main gate of Bridge St. Cemetery, between the main cemetery roadway and the Bates Tomb. The stones, except Noah's are all standing and readable at this time (1977).

Dea. John died at Windsor, Ct. Sept. 3, 1704 from fatigue and cold taken in a SNOWSTORM on his way home from Boston. At that time, a trip to Boston on horseback was about a week's journey. His children were all unmarried at the time so his death was a heavy blow to the family as well as to the church and community. (This record has been repeated in every genealogy that I have read about Deacon John. I must really strain my imagination to think of a snowstorm in early September in that part of New England. It HAD to have been a truly freak storm.) Since there is no record of John Clark ever living in Windsor, he may have stopped there to inspect land inherited by his wife, Mary Strong.

On 12 Oct 1704, his widow and sons, John & Nathaniel, filed an inventory of his estate which included 13 parcels of land valued at £488.10. This included his house and homestead, the Joshua Carter lot willed to him by his father and land in Lebanon, Ct. His personal estate valued at £161.9 included 2 oxen, 4 cows, 10 steers, 3 heifers, 3 horses, a mare, colt, sheep and a long list of household goods and furniture. The estate was owed £24.07.05 and owed debts which totaled £43.19.07. The net estate value was £630.06.05. Hampshire Co. Probate Court # 32:1

Samuel STRONG (John1) was born in Windsor, Hartford, CT 5 Aug 1652. Samuel died 29 Oct 1732 at 80 years of age.

Family, Clark - Kelly

He married twice. He married Esther CLAPP in Dorchester, Suffolk, MA, 19 Jun 1684. Esther was born in Dorchester, Suffolk, MA about 1656. Esther was the daughter of Edward CLAPP Deacon and Susannah CLAPP. Esther died 26 Jan 1698 Northampton, Hampshire, MA, at 41 years of age. He married Ruth SHELDON 28 Oct 1698. Ruth was born Northampton, Hampshire, MA 27 Aug 1663. Ruth was the daughter of Isaac SHELDON Sr. and Mary WOODFORD. Twin sister to Thankful. On August 10, 1711 Samuel and his son Samuel Jr. were attacked by a group of three Indians. They had taken a wagon & team to the meadows to bring in a load of hay. The boy was killed in the attack & Samuel wounded. When the incident was later discovered, there was no sign of Samuel or the horses. He returned home some years later and told of being taken to Canada and held there.

Samuel had a twin brother - Joseph, who died young.

Mary STRONG (Samuel², John¹) was born Northampton, Hampshire, MA 19 May 1701. Mary died 6 Dec 1729 Northampton, Hampshire, MA, at 28 years of age.

She married Nathaniel EDWARDS Jr. Northampton, Hampshire, MA, 18 May 1720. Nathaniel was born Northampton, Hampshire, MA 26 Jul 1694. Nathaniel was the son of Nathaniel EDWARDS Sr. and Elizabeth STILES. Nathaniel died 7 Oct 1745 Northampton, Hampshire, MA, at 51 years of age.

Family, Clark - Kelly

[The Following is from Mary Beth Wheeler's Web Site. Her e-mail is mb@thewheelers.com. It is about Alexander Edwards. He is the father of Nathaniel Edwards Sr. Nathaniel Sr's son, Nathaniel, Jr. married Mary Strong. Their daughter Mary Eliner Edwards married Rev. Seth Clark]

[Of Alexander Edwards who married Sarah Baldwin]

Death: 4 SEP 1690 in Northampton, Hampshire Co., Massachusetts 1 2 3 4 Note: According to "Field Genealogy," Vol I, pg. 115, Alexander Edwards came from Wales to New England in 1640 and settled first in Springfield, MA. He removed to Northampton in 1655 and died 4 Sept. 1690. He married the widow of John Searle, an immigrant from England to Springfield, Sarah Baldwin.

Marriage 1 Sarah Baldwin b: BEF. 25 JUN 1621 in Cholesbury, bapt. Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England

[Of Sarah Baldwin Searle Edwards]

According to "Field Genealogy," Sarah (Baldwin) (Searle) Edwards was a daughter of Sylvester Baldwin who died on the ship "Martin" while travelling to New England. His widow settled at New Haven then Milford, CT with her children. However, Savage and the "Register," discussing the will of Benjamin Fenn, indicates that Sarah Baldwin, daughter of Sylvester Baldwin, married, as his first wife, Benjamin Fenn (see elsewhere in this genealogy). Given that John Searle was of Springfield, MA and Alexander Edwards was of Northampton, it seems less likely that this Sarah Baldwin, resident of CT, was daughter of Sylvester.

Perhaps this Sarah was sister of Joseph Baldwin, an early settler of Milford, CT. He and his wife were admitted as members of the church there 23 June 1644 and, in about 1663, Joseph and his wife removed to Hadley.

According to website "Baldwin Family History" by Stephen Chinn and A Supplement to the Baldwin Genealogy by Charles Candee Baldwin provided by Judy Burritt: [burritt@cfw.com]: Sarah, daughter of Richard Baldwin & Isabel Harding b. 25 Jun 1621 in Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire, England; m. (1) John Searle on 19 Mar 1639 in Springfield, MA; d.3 Oct 1690 in Northampton, MA.

Richard, son of Richard Baldwin & Isabel Chase b.15 Jun 1576 in Aston Clinton; m. Isabel Harding on 15 May 1598 in Buckinghamshire, England; d. bef. 16 May 1633 in Aston Clinton.

Richard, son of Richard Edward Baldwin & Ellen Apuke b.1540 in Aston Clinton; m. Isabel Chase abt 1575 in Aston Clinton; d. there on 18 Feb 1632.

Richard Edward Baldwin, son of John Baldwin & Agnes Dormer b.1503 in Aston Clinton; m. Ellen Apuke (Pooke) abt 1527/28 in Aston Clinton; d. there in 1565.

Family, Clark - Kelly

[Continued Dave Clark's Site on the Strong's.]

Mary Eliner EDWARDS (Mary³ STRONG, Samuel², John¹) was born Northampton, Hampshire, MA 23 Nov 1725. Mary died 1799 in Wilbraham, Hampden, MA, at 73 years of age.

She married Seth CLARK Rev. Northampton, Hampshire, MA, 1745. Seth was born Northampton, Hampshire, MA 29 Apr 1723. Seth was the son of Noah CLARK Sr. and Eunice DICKINSON. Seth died Sep 1813 in Wilbraham, Hampden, MA, at 90 years of age. The following information was provided by Virginia Lagarias, taken from an unpublished manuscript compiled by Edith M. (Clark) Nyman. Reference: Colonial Clergy - Frederick Weis, Isaac Backus Papers.

Seth Clark was born in Northampton and was converted by Jonathan Edwards when he was 12 years old. A family history states that he was also married by Jonathan Edwards. Dea. Ebenezer Hunt's Account Book shows that Seth had a shop, and in 1744, he covered E. Hunt's house and was paid for 9 days work.

On 13 June 1757, Seth bought 111 square rods of land in South Hadley which he sold on 4 Oct 1765. Hampden Co. Deeds 7:8 & 19. This was the portion of S. Hadley that became Granby, and the Granby Bicentennial Book states that Seth was the first Clark in town and settled on the north side of what is now Batchelor St. opposite Porter St. As a "hewer of timber", Seth helped to build the first meeting house. At the first Town Meeting in 1768, he was elected a Surveyor of Ways.

In 1767, a group of Baptists met at the house of Zaccariah Eddy in Belchertown. They decided to establish a church in Wilbraham and Seth was chosen to keep the records. These records are now (1979) in the museum of the Hampden Historical Society. On 12 Mar 1768, the Brotherly Covenant of the Baptist Church in Wilbraham had 160 members, and on 15 Oct 1768, Brother Seth Clark was invited to "take the watch and lead the church".

Seth sold his land and buildings in Granby on 12 Apr 1770. Hampden Co. Deed 23:604. Seth Clark was chosen the first Pastor of the Wilbraham Church because of his gift for teaching and he was ordained on 13 Jun 1770. Seth Clark was taxed in Wilbraham in 1771, but that year, Hampshire Co. Court ruled that he was a settled minister and, therefore, exempt from civil taxes - the second dissenting minister to be entitled to the same tax exemptions as Congregational ministers. In 1779, a church was built northeast of the East Wilbraham Cemetery between the cemetery and Seth Clark's house. Under Seth's leadership, this church became one of the largest Baptist Churches in New England, attaining a membership of 341.

The 1800 census shows Seth living alone in Wilbraham. In 1801, he married Sybil Aldradge of South Brimfield. On 3 Aug 1804, he and Sybil sold 7 acres in Wilbraham west of the Palmer town line. Hampden Co. Deed 44:216. In 1808, Elder Seth and Sybil were received into the Belchertown Baptist Church. In November 1812, this church gave them a letter of dismissal to the Baptist

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Church in South Wilbraham but beside this entry is a note: "Both died members of this church. They made no use of their letter".

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[The following is of Alexander Edwards from Dave Clark's site on the Edward's at <http://www.uftree.com/UFT/WebPages/DavidAClark/ALEXANDR/index.htm>]

Alexander EDWARDS was born in Wales about 1610. Alexander died 4 Sep 1690 Northampton, Hampshire, MA, at 80 years of age.

He married Sarah BALDWIN in Springfield, Hampden, MA, 28 Apr 1642. Sarah was born in Cholesbury, England bef 25 Jun 1621. Sarah died 3 Oct 1690 Northampton, Hampshire, MA, at 69 years of age. According to "Field Genealogy," Sarah (Baldwin) (Searle) Edwards was a daughter of Sylvester Baldwin who died on the ship "Martin" while traveling to New England. His widow settled at New Haven then Milford, CT with her children. However, Savage and the "Register," discussing the will of Benjamin Fenn, indicates that Sarah Baldwin, daughter of Sylvester Baldwin, married, as his first wife, Benjamin Fenn. Given that John Searle was of Springfield, MA and Alexander Edwards was of Northampton, it seems less likely that this Sarah Baldwin, resident of CT, was daughter of Sylvester. Perhaps this Sarah was sister of Joseph Baldwin, an early settler of Milford, CT. He and his wife were admitted as members of the church there June 23, 1644 and, in about 1663, Joseph and his wife removed to Hadley. According to website "Baldwin Family History" by Stephen Chinn and A Supplement to the Baldwin Genealogy by Charles Candee Baldwin provided by Judy Burritt: [burritt@cfw.com]: Sarah, daughter of Richard Baldwin & Isabel Harding b. Jun 25, 1621 in Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire, England; m. (1) John Searle on 19 Mar 1639 in Springfield, MA; d. 3 Oct 1690 in Northampton, MA. Richard, son of Richard Baldwin & Isabel Chase b. 15 Jun 1576 in Aston Clinton; m. Isabel Harding on 15 May 1598 in Buckinghamshire, England; d. bef. 16 May 1633 in Aston Clinton. Richard, son of Richard Edward Baldwin & Ellen Apuke b. 1540 in Aston Clinton; m. Isabel Chase abt 1575 in Aston Clinton; d. there on 18 Feb 1632. Richard Edward Baldwin, son of John Baldwin & Agnes Dormer b. 1503 in Aston Clinton; m. Ellen Apuke (Pooke) abt 1527/28 in Aston Clinton; d. there in 1565. According to "Field Genealogy," Vol I, pg. 115, Alexander Edwards came from Wales to New England in 1640 and settled first in Springfield, MA. He removed to Northampton in 1655 and died 4 Sept. 1690. He married the widow of John Searle, an immigrant from England to Springfield, Sarah Baldwin.

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[The following info. on Lt. William Clarke came from the Rootsweb site of Donald (Roy) Clay. His e-mail is dclay24@home.com]

REFN: 996 [Brøderbund WFT Vol. 1, Ed. 1, Tree #1377, Date of Import: Feb 10, 2000]

Lt. William Clark was usually referred to as "Clarke". The first proven record of him is found in Dorchester Church Records which show that William Clarke and his wife, **Sarah**, were members of that Church on Aug. 23, 1636. The births of their ten children, the first on June 21, 1638, were recorded in Dorchester. He was elected a Selectman in Dorchester, then a "Rator" (Assessor), then a Fence Viewer in the years from 1645 to 1658. In May 1653, William Clarke was one of twenty-four petitioners to the Massachusetts General Court who desired to inhabit "Nonotuck" (Northampton). On Oct. 3, 1653, the first meeting for the proprietors for Northampton was held at either Springfield or Hartford and "william Clark" attended and signed as a proprietor. However, he apparently didn't move there at once because of his duties in Dorchester.

In 1659, Northampton was a frontier outpost of about 200 inhabitants with two horse paths going into it- one to Springfield and one to Hadley. Worcester County was still a wilderness so the settlement was surrounded by Indians, except for the group at Springfield to the south. In June of 1659, Rev. Eleazar Mather arrived to be the first minister. Six men emigrated to Northampton at the suggestion of Mr. Mather. William Clarke, John Strong, Aaron Cook, David Wilton, Henry Cunliffe and Henry Woodward brought new life and energy to the feeble town. William and Sarah Clarke sold their land in Dorchester and were granted a 12 acre lot, 55 or 60 acres in three lots and a 15 acre lot in Northampton. A total of 110 acres were granted to him by the town of Northampton. At the organization of a train band, or company of militia, of 60 men, William Clarke was chosen the highest officer, viz: Lieutenant. Hampshire County was established 7 May 1662 and Lt. Clarke was one chosen to confer with Springfield and Hadley to name the new county. For 26 years he acted as an associate Justice of the County Court.

In 1675, Mary Bliss Parsons was tried for witchcraft and Lt. Clarke, among others, sat on the trial bench to decide her case. The same year, Lt. Clarke served actively in King Phillip's War. Western Massachusetts suffered during the Indian Wars until well after 1750 but especially during the period when Lt. Clarke was active. Much sickness prevailed throughout Connecticut in 1689 and the epidemic found its way up the river. Twenty-five are recorded on the death roll of Northampton, including Lt. William Clarke who died of this ailment in July of 1690. He is buried in the Bridge St. Cemetery in Northampton.

In 1884, his descendants from all sections of the country erected a granite monument in his memory.

Lt. William Clarke and his Descendants; Edith M. (Clark) Nyman

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[The following, from the same Source & Site, on Deacon John Clark.]

REFN: 995 [Brøderbund WFT Vol. 1, Ed. 1, Tree #1377, Date of Import: Feb 10, 2000]

Usually referred to as "**Deacon John**", he was a much respected and useful man in both town and church affairs. He was first elected selectman in 1689 and served in that office in 1692, 93, 96, 98, and from 1700 until his death. In 1691, he was the sixth man chosen as Deacon of the First Church and served 14 years until his death.

He was the father of the most remarkable family probably ever raised in Northampton. Of his 12 children, only one died young. The remaining 6 sons and 5 daughters all married and all outlived their mates. Three sons lived past 80 years and 3 past 90. When his widow, **Mary**, died, she left 83 grandchildren.

Dea. John died at Windsor, Ct. Sept. 3, 1704 from fatigue and cold taken in a snowstorm on his way home from Boston. At that time, a trip to Boston on horseback was about a weeks journey. His children were all unmarried at the time so his death was a heavy blow to the family as well as to the church and community.

Lt. William Clarke and his Descendants; Edith M. (Clark) Nyman.

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[From Peter Blood's Rootsweb Site on Lt. William Clarke, who can be e-mailed at nowy@erols.com.]

...The county which would be called Hampshire was formed 7 May 1662. William Clarke and Ens Wilton were chosen to confer with Springfield and Hadley to name the new county. He was thereafter Associate Justice of the county for 26 years. Clarke heard the trial of Mary Bliss Parsons. In 1672, witch hysteria swept through the western outpost of Northampton (20 years prior to the famed hangings in Salem). There was a Mary Bartlett, who died only two years after her marriage. Her husband and father claimed she died of "unnatural means" and witchcraft was suspected. Mary Parsons was widely believed to have been reasonable. She was indicted for witchcraft twice and twice tried but acquitted by the Court of Assistants. 28...

429 Lt. William Clarke Title: Lt. William Clarke of Northampton, Mass. and his Descendants through 6 Generations Author: 429: Edith M. Clark Nyman Publication: Northampton, Mass: Forbes Library, 1986 Page: Page 4

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[The following, of Lt. William Clarke, is from Rootsweb Site of Susan P. Canney at canney@mediaone.net]

He is buried in the Bridge Street Cemetery, Northampton, Ma. He sailed from Plymouth, Eng., March 30 1630 in the Mary & John and arrived at Nantucket May 30, 1630. Settled at Dorchester, Ma. between 1636-1639.

The first fully proven record of **William Clark** is found in Dorchester Church Records which show that William Clarke and wife, Sarah, were members of that church on 23 August 1636. The births of their ten children, the first on 21 June 1638, were recorded in Dorchester. The Town Records of Dorchester show that William Clarke had obtained about 8 acres of land at Squantum neck from William Hill before 23 Feb. 1638 because he sold an acre and a quarter there on that date. On 20 Oct. 1639, he sold the remaining 7 acres at 20s per acre. He was elected a Selectman in Dorchester in 1645, 1647 and 1650. He was also elected a Rator (assessor) and in 1652/3 was one of four men appointed to lay out land for Augustine Clement and was elected a Fence Viewer in 1653, 1656, 1657 and 1658.

In May 1653 William Clarke was one of twenty-four petitioners to the Massachusetts General Court who desire to inhabit "Nonotuck" (Northampton. All except Clarke were from Connecticut. On 3 October 1653, the first meeting of the proprietors for Northampton was held at either Springfield or Hartford and "william Clark" attended and signed as a proprietor. However, he didn't move there because in 1654, he was chosen one of a committee in Dorchester to lay out a way to the burying place and was also named a "boundsman" to determine the bounds between Dorchester and Braintree in 1654; between Dorchester and Dedham in 1655; and in 1658 between Dorchester and Braintree and Dorchester and Roxbury. In 1658 he was on a committee to lay out land for Gamaleel Beaman, and in 1659, to lay out meadow lots and to survey land for a school. However, the committee named to lay out the Beaman lot later included John Capen, appointed to take the place of William Clarke who had moved to Northampton.

By 1659 Northampton was a frontier outpost of about 200 inhabitants with two horse paths going from it - one to Springfield and one to Hadley. Worcester County was still a wilderness so the settlement was surrounded by Indians, except for the group at Springfield to the south. No church organization existed: a plain, thatched structure with one door and two windows served as the house of worship.

Six men emigrated to Northampton at the suggestion of Mr. mather. William Clar,e and John Strong, Aaron Cook, David Wilton, Henry Cunliffe and Henry Woodward contributed much to the small town. They took a leading part in the management of town affairs. The original land records of Northampton show that on the 20th of the 10th month 1659, William Clarke was granted a 12 acre lot lying between the highway and the Mill River. Also, 55 or 60 acres in 3 lots in Manhan Meadows and 15 acres at the end of Venturers Field. Besides these grants, the records show that William Clarke bought from John Pinchon

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30 acres in 2 parcels in the lower end of Manhan Meadows. He continued to purchase land until he owned about 200 acres in Northampton.

At the organization of a train band or company of militia, of 60 men, William Clarke was chosen the highest officer, Lieutenant. This was considered a very important position and secured to him ever after the distinguishing title of Lt. Clarke. On 8 October 1662 he was officially commissioned a Lieutenant by the General Court and also authorized to solemnize marriages in Northampton.

Many books give this story: "His wife rode on horseback with two baskets, called panniers, slung across the horse, carrying one boy in each basket, and a baby in her lap, her husband, fifty years old, proceeding on foot." This is probably a true enough account of the Clarke's move to Northampton since the ages of their children agree and also because Gov. Winthrop in his Journal states that this was the customary mode of travel, with furniture and possessions going by boat.

On 14 July 1681 the Clarke home was burned by Jack, a slave belonging to Samuel Wolcott of Wethersfield. Tradition has handed down the following account of this incident: Jack fastened the door on the outside so that no one could escape and set the fire on the outside. William injured his hands considerably in trying to escape and his wife was somewhat burned. John Clarke, grandson of William, a little more than a year old, was brought out of the house and laid beside the fence. There was powder in one of the chambers and when it exploded the ridge pole was blown across the road and one end forced into the ground. The court decided that Jack had acted maliciously and he was sentenced to hang.

Much sickness prevailed throughout Connecticut in 1689 and the epidemic, as it might be called, found its way up the river., Twenty-five persons are recorded on the death roll of Northampton in 1690, including 11 men who were original settlers of the town and had always been identified with its interests. Lt. William Clarke was one of those who died of this ailment in July of 1690. His original head and foot stone are still extant in the Bridge St. Cemetery, Northampton.

His will dated 7 April 1689, with codicil dated 16 July 1690, was proved at Springfield 30 Sept. 1690 by Medad Pomeroy and Joseph Parsons. By this will he gave to son **John** 10s and the 7 acres he had bought from Joshua Carter provided **John** pay £32 to the Executor, otherwise that lot was to go to the estate. **John**, also, was to pay £20 to the two children of William's son, Nathaniel, deceased, and £5 promised to the school. William gave his son, Samuel, £20 in addition to the land already deeded to him and confirmed to his daughters, Rebecca and Sarah, lands already given to them. His household furniture and silver were to be equally divided among his sons Samuel and William and daughters Rebecca and Sarah. Son William was named Executor. 3 4

3. Author: Boltwood, Lucius M. Title: Genealogies of Hadley Families
Genealogies of Hadley Families Publication: Genealogical Publishing Co.,
Baltimore, MD 1979

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4. Author: Warner, Frederick C. Title: Warner Ancestry

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[The Following is from Susan P. Canney's site at Rootsweb. His e-mail address is canney@mediaone.net. She is talking about Nathaniel Dickinson who married Anna Gull, his son Nathaniel Dickinson who was the father of John Dickinson. John married #1 Sarah ? and #2 Hepsibah Wells. Their daughter Eunice Dickinson married Noah Clark.]

Little is known of Nathaniel's activities in England. He was no doubt educated, signing the Billingsborough bishop's transcript of 1633/4 with a firm hand. He was accordingly appointed town clerk both in Wethersfield and Hadley.

Nathaniel arrived in Wethersfield, CT between 26 June 1636, when his daughter was baptized at Billingsborough, and July 1638, when his son was born at Wethersfield. It is difficult to say what influences led Nathaniel to emigrate. Perhaps he heard the Puritan doctrines from Rev. Simon Bradstreet, vicar of Horbling from 1696 to 1621. Rev. Bradstreet's son Simon went to Massachusetts in 1630 and rose to prominence in the government of the Bay Colony. Twelve miles to the east of Horbling and Billingsborough, Rev. John Cotton expounded his Puritan views from the pulpit at Boston until he fled to New England in 1633. Nathaniel apparently spent little if any time in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and he was not among the Watertown contingent that settled Wethersfield in 1635.

Nathaniel held many positions of trust in the communities of Wethersfield and Hadley. He served on the jury of the Particular Court in 1642. After several years as de facto town clerk of Wethersfield, he was officially appointed to the office in 1645. He held this position until 1659, when he removed to Hadley, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Dickinson served as deputy to the Connecticut General Court from 1646 to 1659. He was elected selectman of Wethersfield in 1646. His homestead consisted of a house, barn, and three acres of land in March 1649. In May 1653 he was a member of the committee to direct a contemplated expedition against the Dutch, and in October 1654 Nathaniel was one of the commissioners appointed to consult with the constables of the various Connecticut towns about "pressing men for the expedition into the Ninigret country." He was also active in church affairs, being a deacon of the Wethersfield church. When dissension arose in the congregations at Wethersfield, Hartford and Windsor, Nathaniel Dickinson and his son John were active in the organization of a new settlement under the leadership of Rev. John Russell. Nathaniel was one of the 59 men who signed the agreement to settle Hadley, Massachusetts, on 18 April 1659. He was selected to survey the original 59 home lots of eight acres each. In Hadley Nathaniel was again chosen town clerk in 1660. He took the freeman's oath on 26 March 1661, and the same year was a member of the committee to erect a meeting house.

Soon after the establishment of Hadley, settlers began taking up land on the west side of the Connecticut River. On 21 January 1660/1 Nathaniel was a member of the committee appointed to lay out home lots on the west bank. Twenty-eight lots were surveyed for the original proprietors, among whom were sons Nathaniel, Samuel, and Obadiah, and stepson William Gull. These four

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were also among the petitioners for a separate township in 1667. The town of Hatfield was established in 1669. In his later years, Nathaniel, Sr., settled briefly in Hatfield but returned to Hadley shortly before his death.

Nathaniel was an original member of the Hampshire Troop, organized in March 1663/4 under Capt. John Pynchon. During King Philip's War, 1675-77, Nathaniel lost three sons - John, Joseph, and Azariah. Another son, Obadiah, was captured by the Indians and taken into Canada but escaped and returned in 1679. Nathaniel served as selectman, assessor, and school trustee at times and was a deacon in the Hadley church.

Nathaniel died in Hadley on 16 June 1676. He wrote his will on 29 May 1676, ten days after his son John was killed in the Turner's Falls battle. The will was proved the following 26 September, and an inventory of his estate, totaling £502.2.6, was taken on 22 December 1676.

"I Nathll Dickenson Senr late of hadfeyld now of Hadley in ye County of Hampshire upon Conecticut do make & ordane this my Last will & testement as followeth.

Impr making a full surrender of myself Soul & Body unto ye handes of God my Creator & Jesus Christ my alone Saviour & Redeemer relying on him for all yt I need & hope for in this world & yet which is to Come & leaving my body to decent Buriall in hope of a Blessed Resurrection I doe Bestow yt Portion of Outward estate which ye Lord in his fatherlie mercy hath Blessed me with in manner following my debts & funerall expences being first payd I doe give unto my son Nehemiah my house & Barn & homelott with all the preveledges & Appurtenances thereto belonging as alsoe one half of my meadow land in Hadley (except what is after accepted [excepted] with the preveledgs and Appurtenances thereto belonging to be to him & his heirs forever besides what was Thomas Websters.

I give to my Daughter in Law Dorcus Widow to my son Azariah four acres & a half of meadow Land Bounded by my son Thomas his Land East, Francis west, John Hubbard North & ye highway South to be to her & her heirs for Ever. Further I give or abte to her all yt was my due for ye Rent of the rent of my Land from her & Also Doe give to her yt money yt was due to me for my oxen, and also three Pounds yt was Due for a barrell (unpayd) of pork, all & every of ye premises I give to ye sd Dorcus as her own to be her & her heirs for Ever.

The rest of my meadow in Hadly I doe give to be equally Divided betweene all my sons (except Nehemiah) and my Daughters Francis Dickenson and Hannah Clary which my exutors shall either equally divide to all my aforesayd Children or else pay to Each their proportion of ye sayd Landes as it shall be Prized on Country Pay within too yeares after my Decease to ym and their heirs for Ever.

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To my son Thomas I give my house & Lot I Bought of Mr Wattson he paying to Mr Wattson ye thirty pounds yt is yet Due for ye same or if like it not on those termes than it shall be Cast in among my Dvidable Estate to my Children.

I give to my son Samll my house & homelott in Hatfeild to be to him & his heirs for Ever together wth ye Preveleges & Appurtenances thereto belonging.

To my son Obadiah I give all ye Rest of my land in Hatfeild wth ye preveleges & Appurtenance thereto belonging to be to him & his heirs for Ever. And my meaning & will is that these my two sons Samuel & Obadiah shall not come in for a share of my Land in Hadley But given them in Hatfeild shall be instead of it.

To my son William Gull I give yt three poundes wch he oweth me for a barll of Pork. All ye Rest of my estate I give to be equally devided amongst all my sons my Daughters Francis Dickinson & Hannah Clary having herein equall shares with there Brethren.

I do make & ordane my two sons Thomas & nehemiah Executors of this my last will & testament hereunto as my Last will & testement have subjoynd my hand & seal this present 29th May 1676.

Nathaniel Dickenson

In the presence of Joseph Kellogg [and] John Russell, Jur

The Desire of ye testatoe is yt ye share given unto Francis Dickenson may of she see meete be given to Samll Gillits Children.

[New England Historical and Genealogical Register Vol. 152]

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[The following is on Nathaniel Dickinson Jr. on Jerri McCoy's Site over at Rootsweb.]

Nathaniel was among the first to be allotted land on the west side of the Connecticut River in the Hadley settlement, and in 1667 was a signer of a petition to make Hatfield a separate town. He was made a freeman in 1690.

[The following is on Nathaniel Dickinson Jr, but who seemed to go by Sr. since he also had a son named Nathaniel, from Susan P. Canney's site.]

Will of Nathaniel Dickinson

In the Name of God Amen the ninteenth day of february One thousand Seven Hundre and Eight in the Seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereigne Lady Anne Queen of England Scotland ffrance Ireland Defender of the Faith I Nathaniel Dickinson Sen of Hatfield in the County of Hampshire within the Majts Province of the Massachusets Bay in New England finding many infirmitie attending my body & not Knowing How Soone this my Naturall life may Expire & End but being at psent of Sound mind & Memory Thanks be to almightie God for it Doe make Constitute Ordaine & declare this my Last will & testament in manner & form following Revoking & annulling by these psents all & Every testment or testments Wills heretofore by me made & Declared Either by word or Writing & this to be taken Only for my Last Will & Testament & None Other And first being penitent & Sorry from the botom of my heart for my Sins past & Humbly desiring forgiveness for the Same, I give & Comitt my Soul unto almighty God my Saviour & Redeemer in whome & by the Miritts of Jesus Christ I trust & believe assured by to have full Remission & forgiveness of all my Sins & be Saved that my Soul with my Body at the Generall Day of Resurrection shall Rise againe with joy embrace the Kingdom of Heaven prepared for the Elect & Chosen & my Body to be buried in a Christianity & Comely manner in Such place where it shall please my Executors hereafter Named to appoing. And Now for the Settling my temporall Estate & Such Goods Chattles & debts as it hath pleased God ___above my Deserts to bestow upon me I doe order Give & Dispose of them in manner & form as followeth that is to say

Item ffirst I will that all those Debts & Dutys as I owe in Right or Conscience to any Manner of person or persons whatsoever shall be well & freely contented & payd or Ordained to be payd within Conveynient tyme after my Decease by my Executors & hereafter Named;

It I give & bequeath to my Late Wives Children she had by her Husband Wright all & any Areas of Rents that in my sd Wives Right were due to me from her ffirst Husbands Estate to be equally divided amongst them all.

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It I give & bequeath to my Loveing Daughter Hanah Kellogg now Living at Colchester together with what I have already Given her at the tyme of Marriage & Since her Marriage so much as to make up to her the full Sum of fiftie pounds to be payd by my Executors within two years after my Decease to be unto her & her heirs for Ever as her full portion to be payd in good current pay or Such Goods Out of my Estate Equivolent

It I Give & bequeath to my Loveing Daughter Mary Now Wife to Nathaniel Smith together what what I have already Given her at the tyme of Marriage & Since her Marriage to make up to her the full Sum of fiftie pounds in good current pay or Such Goods Out of my Estate Equivolent to be payd by my Executors hereafter named within two years after my Decease to be Unto her & her heirs for Ever as her full Portion.

It I give & bequeath to my Loveing Daughter Rebecca Dickenson the full & Just Sum of Sixtie pounds to be payd to her by my Executors hereafter Named within two yrs after My Decease in good current pay or Such goods Out of my Estate as is Equivolent thereunto to be to her & to the children Lawfully begotten of her Body & if it so happen that she dye childless what Estate Remayns of this her portion I Now give her it shall be devided to my other children by proportion of the Legacies I have hereby given them.

It I give & bequeath to my Loveing Nathll Dickenson all that homelot at the Northend of the Town which I bought for him & he hath built upon abutting one ye streete West of the great River East Bounded by Land formerly Thomas Bracys Noreth & by a house Lott of William Scotts South which with my other Lands Vallued in to make up his Equall proportion with my Son John Dickonson & so likewise for all my other Estate in Lands or Moveable Estate it is all to be in Equall proportion betwixt my two Sons aforenamed to be his share of it to him & his heirs for Ever; provided always that the vallrecd of my Son Nathll Dickensons HouseLott aforementioned be only for what I layd but upon sd alotment & the buildings on it & purchase of it.

It I give & bequeath to my Loveing Son John Dickenson the Houselot with the Houseing & Barnes or Other appurtenances belonging or in any kinde appertaining to it that I Now Live on cituate in Hatfield as it abutts on the town streete West & On the great River East Bounded by the houselot of John Whites North & the Houselot of Samll Billings South which with my other Land vallrecd is to make up his Equall proportion with my Son Nathll Dickenson aforesd & to likeside for all my other Estate in Lands or Moveable Estate it is all to be in Equall proportion betwixt my two Sons aforenamed to be his share. his share of it to be to him his heirs & Assignes for Ever

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It My Will is that after my Debts & funerall Expences are payd & all my aforesd Legacies are Discharged & payd by my Executors hereafter named all the Remainder of my Estate Either in Lands or Moveable Goods I give in Equall proportion to my two Sons aforesd Nathl Dickenson & John Dickenson by a due & just valuation & if it so happen that my Estate fall short of the payments aforesd to be borne by my sd Son equally

It I ordaine Constitute & appointe my Loveing Sons Nathaniel Dickenson & John Dickenson to be joynt & Sole Executors of this my Last Will & Testament In Witness of all which I have hereunto Sett my hand and Seal this Day of the Date above mentioned.

Subscribed & Sealed
in ye psence & Witness of Nathll Dickenson
Samll Partridge Said his X Marcke
Henry Wright
William King

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[The following is from Colonial Connecticut Records, Vol. 1, on Nathaniel Dickinson Sr., the first Dickinson to come to America. His great-granddaughter Eunice Dickinson would marry Noah Clark. He was in Wethersfield, Hartford Co., CT for about 14 years before he moved to Hampshire Co., MA. He probably went to Court in Hartford, Hartford Co., CT. Thus, he is on pp. 95, 114, 115, 135, 182, 243, 261, 264, 272 and 273.]

[P. 95] ["A PR TICULER COURT, HELD THE IXth OF No : 1643."]

...In the action of **Nathaniell Dickinson** plt; agt John Robins defent, the Jury find for the deft. Cost of Court vijs,...

[pp.114-115] ["A PR TICULER COURT THE FIRST THURSDAY IN DECEBER. [1644]"]
[Nathaniel Dickinson was also on a Jury during this time.]

...Mr Trott & **Nath: Dickinson** vndertake that Carrington shall appeare wn the Court or the Gour shall call for him..

[P. 135] ["DECEBER THE FIRST, 1645."]

...**Nath: Dickenson** is appoynted to be Recorder for Wethersfield..

[P.182] ["A PERTICULAR COURTE, IN HARTFORD, 24TH APRIL, 1649."]

...John Nott, for resisting **Nathaniell Dickerson** when hee came with a warrant to distreine, was fined - - 50s...

[pp.242-243] ["THE GENERALL COURTE, MAY THE 21, 1653."]

...The Courte hauing received order from the Commissioners that their are to be sixty fiue men to be prepared forthwith*. to be at a day's warning, with prouisions sutable; the Courte rayseth the men out of the severall towns of this Jurisdiction as followeth, who are to be forthwith impressed to be at a days warning or call, as also that sutable pruisions and amunity or shall be forthwith prepared:-----...

[There was a list of towns and the number for each. The number of men who were needed to be called up in a day's warning. For Wethersfield, where Nathaniel Dickinson lived, 8 men were needed.]

[P.243]

...The Courte orders that there shall be a Committee in each Towne in this Jurisdiction, with whom the Constables of each Towne shall take their advice in the pressing of men for this present expedition. The names of the Committee are as followeth; For Windsor, Mr. Woolcott, Mr Chester, Mr. Clarke, Mr Phelps & Daudid Wilton; for Hartford, Mr. Webster, Mr. Westwood & Good: Bacon; for Wethersfeild, Mr. Wells, **Nath: Dickerson**, Sam: Smith...

Family, Clark - Kelly

[pp. 261, 263-264] ["A SESSION OF THE GENERALL COURTE IN HARTFORD, THE 3d OF OCTOBER, 1654."]

[Nathaniel Dickinson is mentioned as a Deputy ("Deputyes") to this Court during this Session.]

[P. 263]

...This Courte orders, that the 5th day of the next weeke bee kept a publique Fast & day of humilliation, throughout all the Plantatyons in this Jurissdiction, to seeke the presence and blessing of the Lord uppon the present expedition to the Narragansetts, according to the conclusion of the Comissioners, wherein future peace & comforts are much concerned..

...The Comittee chosen by this Courte to press men and necessaryes in each Towne, for this expedityon, in each Towne till & bee ended, is as followth:---...

[P. 264]

...For Wethersfeild, Mr. Hollister, Thomas Coleman, & **Natha: Dickerson**, to joyne with the Deputy Govonor:...[Deputy Gov. was Mr. Wells]

[P. 264] ["A SESSION OF THE GENERALL COURTE, AT HARTFORD, SEPTEMBR 14th, 1654."]

[Nathaniel Dickinson was mentioned again as a Deputy in this Session. Also, for what every reason, the months were out of order in the book itself, in that p. 261 mentioned October and p. 264 mentioned the month of September of the year 1654.]

[pp.272-273]["A SESSION OF THE GENERALL COURTE IN HARTFORD, THE 7th OF MARCH, 1654-55."]

[Again, Nathaniel Dickinson is a Deputy in this session.]

[P.273]

...This Courte desires Mr. Wells & **Nath: Dickerson**, for Wethersfield; Mr. Webster and Mr. Cullick for Hartford; Mr. Clarke & Mr. Allyn, for Windsor; Mr. Steele & Steph: Harte, for Farmington; Thomas Allyn and Robert Webster, for Midletowne, to receive, allowe & signe to the Treasurer, such bills & debts from ye Country to any perticular person as shall bee brought in to them in their severall Townes...

Family, Clark - Kelly

[Of Elliott's, Kelley's and Clark's]

Search Terms: TIOGA (223), ELLIOTT (944)

Database: Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Books (152 Vols.)

Combined Matches: 6

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Mrs. Delia Elliott Collins.

DAR ID Number: 48763

Born in Covington, Pa.

Wife of Isaac P. Collins.

Descendant of Jeremiah Rockwell and of Seth Clark. Daughter of Orson Valentine Elliott (1828-1901) and Celia Kelley (b. 1829), his wife, m. 1851. Granddaughter of Oliver Elliott (1805-91) and Mary Rockwell (1804-47), his wife, m. 1826; Martin Kelley and Nancy Clark, his wife. Gr-granddaughter of Silas Rockwell (1779-1818) and Barthena Andrews (1776-1843), his wife, m. 1800; Elijah Clark and Ruth Mixter, his wife. Gr-gr-granddaughter of Jeremiah Rockwell and Anna Stearns (d. 1801), his wife; Seth Clark and Eleanor Burr (1761-1838), his wife. Jeremiah Rockwell (1756-1852) enlisted 1775 in Capt. Asa Barnes' company, Col. Ruggles Woodbridge's regiment. He was a pensioner. He was born in Ridgefield, Conn.; died in Brandon, N. Y. Seth Clark (1753-1833) served as private in Capt. Paul Landon's company, which responded to the Lexington Alarm. In 1826 he was placed on the pension roll of Tioga County, Pa., for service as private in the Massachusetts Continental line. He was born in South Hadley, Mass.; died in Mansfield, Pa.

[Elliott and Clark Info.]

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Mrs. Ada M. Elliott Brown.

DAR ID Number: 55411

Born in Mansfield, Pa.

Wife of Fremont M. Brown.

Descendant of Capt. Joseph Elliott, William Elliott, John Budd,
and Seth Clark.

Daughter of S. B. Elliott and Harriet Clark, his wife. Granddaughter of Larman Hugh Elliott (1794-1822) and Mary Wright (1804-88), his wife, m. 1822; Phineas M. Clark and Polly Budd, his wife. Great-granddaughter of William Elliott and Lucretia Mowery (1752-1803), his 1st wife, m. 1782; John Budd and Mary Russell, his wife; Elijah Clark and Lydia Mixer, his wife. Gr-gr-granddaughter of Joseph Elliott and --, his wife; Seth Clark and Eleanor Burr (1761-1838), his wife.

Family, Clark - Kelly

Joseph Elliott (1727-96) commanded a company, 1778, in Col. Peter Livingston's regiment, Albany County militia. He was born in Scotland; died in Ancram, N. Y., where his tombstone gives his age. [p.190] William Elliott (1752-1847) served as an artificer, 1775. He volunteered, 1777, and in 1832 received a pension for seven months' service as private, New York Line. He was born in Livingston Manor; died in Bradford County, Pa. Also No. 45666.

John Budd (1762-1845) enlisted from Dutchess County, N. Y., 1777, under Capt. Samuel Sackett; served, 1778 and 1779, as private, New York Line. In 1832 he received a pension in Pennsylvania, where he removed in 1816. He was born in Maine; died in Bradford, Pa. Also No. 38210.

Seth Clark (1753-1837) served as private in Capt. Paul Landon's company, which responded to the Lexington Alarm. In 1826 he was placed on the pension roll of Tioga County, Pa., for service as private in the Massachusetts Continental Line. He was born in South Hadley, Mass.; died in Mansfield, Pa. Also No. 40589.

[Info. on Wills made from Dave Clark's Site. It is at <http://www.uftree.com/UFT/WebPages/DaveClark/CLARK/index.htm>.]

[OF Deacon John Clark's Will]

On Oct 12, 1704, his widow and sons, John & Nathaniel, filed an inventory of his estate which included 13 parcels of land valued at £488.10. This included his house and homestead, the Joshua Carter lot willed to him by his father and land in Lebanon, Ct. His personal estate valued at £161.9 included 2 oxen, 4 cows, 10 steers, 3 heifers, 3 horses, a mare, colt, sheep and a long list of household goods and furniture. The estate was owed £24.07.05 and owed debts which totaled £43.19.07. The net estate value was £630.06.05. Hampshire Co. Probate Court # 32:1

[Of Noah Clark's Will]

Noah Clark's estate is filed under Probate #32.39 Hampshire County Court. The will was dated August 12, 1773, proven August 6, 1776 and named his son Silas as executor. He mentioned his books, which were to be divided equally except for "my great Bible" left to Eunice.

[From the Rootsweb site of Susan P. Canney at canney@mediaone.net.]

Will of Noah Clark

In the Name of God Amen I **Noah Clark** of Northampton In the County of Hampshire in his Majestie's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England being Infirm in Body but of Sound Mind and memory thanks be to God and calling to remember _?_ and the uncertainty of this Transitory Life and that all flesh must yield to death, when it shall please God to call, do make this my last will & Testament in manner form following, and first commit my Soul

Family, Clark - Kelly

to Almighty God my Creator, hoping and believing to be saved by the mercy of Christ and to have full remission and forgiveness of my sins and my body I commit to the earth to be buried by my Executor hereafter named in a decent and Christian Manner.

And for Settling my Wordly Estate, which God hath been pleased to bestow upon me, I do give and dispose the same in manner following that is to say I will all my Debts shall well and truly be paid by my executor hereafter in this my to be named in convenient time after my decease

I give to my Son Noah Clark the sume of Nine Pounds Lawful money of this Province to be paid within one year after my decease.

I give to my Son Timothy Clark all my right of Land lying in Southampton called the ? plus land also I give him five Pounds Lawful Money of this Province to be paid in one year after my Decease. To Have & to Hold to him & his Heirs forEver

I give to my son **Seth Clark** the sum of eighteen Pounds Lawful Money of this Province to be paid him by my Son Silas Clark within one year from my decease to Him & his Heirs forEver.

I give to my son Philip Clark by right in a lot of Land lying in the Mountain Division, which I bought of Jonathan Rust originally laid out to Israel Rust to have & to hold to him & his Heirs forEver

I give to my Daughter Eunice Lyman the Sum of Seven Pounds lawful money of this Province to be paid her by my Son Silas also I give her the whole of my Houshold Stuff and my great Bible to be her & her Heirs forEver sd sum to be paid her within one year from my Decease Also to my Daughter Eunice I give the use and improvement of two rooms at the Eastward end of my Dwelling House So long as She shall continue a widow & Shall be desposed personally to improve them. Also I give her the Improvemnt of my Garden adjoining to Samuel Marshalls Home Lott so long as she shall live in and Improve that part of the House above devise to her

I give to my son Silas Clark, my Homestead together with the Dwelling House, Barn & all the other Buildings standing thereon Also I give to my Son Silas all my other lands lying and being in the Town of Northampton, Also to my Son Silas I give & bequeath my Husbandry tools. Such as teem tacking ? and it is my will & meaning that my Son Silas shall pay the Several legacies given & bequeathed in this my will I having given him the more of my lands in consideration thereof. and to enable him to pay them the above legacies I bequeath to Have & To Hold to him & his Heirs forever

With respect to my Books I give them to all my children above named to be equally divided among them except my Great Bible which I have given to my Daughter Eunice

I give my apparel to my Sons above named in Equal Shares

Family, Clark - Kelly

I give to my son **Seth** the half of my shop tools and the other half of them I give to my other four sons to be equally divided among the. If there shall be any Personal Estate forgotten & not desposed of in this my will

I give it to my above name five sons in Equal Shares to them & their Heirs respectively forever my will is that there be no apprizement of my Estate but that my Executor Shall give Bond to the Judge of Probate to pay all Such Legacies and truly and faithfully perform Every article as in this my will is enjoined.

I appoing my Son Silas executor of this my Last Will & testament In witness whereof I the sd Noah Clark the Testator have hereunto Set my Hand & Seal this twelfth day of August Anno Domini 1773(4) in the thirteenth year of his Majesty's Reign

Noah Clark

Signed Sealed prounounced &
Declared by Noah Clark the
Testator as His Last Will and
Testament in Presence of us
who Signed & Witnessed in
the Presence of the Testator &
Each Other
Samll Baker
Aaron Cooke
Elijah Cooke

At a Court of Probate of Wills & holden at Northampton, within & for the County of Hampshire on the first Tuesday of August being the sixth Day of said month Anno Dom 1776 Samuel Mather Esq Judge of said County of foregoing was presented as the Last Will and Testament of Noah Clar deceased Probated 6 June 1776

[From Donald (Roy) Clay Rootsweb Site. His e-mail is at dclay24@home.com.]

REFN: 677 [Brøderbund WFT Vol. 1, Ed. 1, Tree #1377, Date of Import: Feb 10, 2000]

Noah Clark, the fifth son of Deacon John, married **Eunice Dickinson** of Hatfield at the age of 24. They lived at the top of Elm Street in Northampton - a near neighbor of his brother, Lt. Ebenezer.

Noah Clark was chosen constable of Northampton in 1734, Tythingman in 1736 and 1743 and Selectman in 1748. In Dec. 1757, Mr. Noah Clark and his brother, Ens. Josiah, were chosen as a committee to regulate children at the meeting house. In 1759, Noah was asked to repair the meeting house.

Family, Clark - Kelly

Noah Clark's will was dated 12Aug1773, proven 6Aug1776, and provided for all five sons and daughter, Eunice. Noah is the only son of Dea. John whose stone is missing from Bridge St. Cemetery. There is empty space next to wife Eunice.

Daughter Eunice married Gideon Lyman, Jr. on 20Apr1756 but "his habits were not good" so she returned to her father's.

Lt. William Clarke and his Descendants; Edith M. (Clark) Nyman

[Most researchers do not know Lt. William Clarke's parents. But, below, 1 researcher wonders if it is William Clarke and Margaret Hadlock. Thus, would make Lt. William a Jr. and his son William a III. The researcher's e-mail is at DTab@aol.com]

"I have enjoyed your postings on the Clarke line and have finally decided to forward you some of my info. My research is not well documented; most of it is from websites or the Ancestral file, with a few references from Virkus and other authors. I wouldn't count it as very reliable without further research which I am unable to do.

Here are my first few generations:

William Clark (1) (b c1566, d 12 Jul 1632) of Great Bromley, Essex, Eng My information about Wm. (1) comes from various Web sources. He married three times 1) Sarah Strong 2)Margaret Hadlock 3) Parnell Cole He married Margaret(b 1570 d 12 Jun 1632) on 10 Apr 1591 in Great Bromley. Information about Margaret comes from IGI.

They had several children, among them Joane (1596-1675) and William (1610-1681, Margaret, Elizabeth, Miles, Lydia and Hanna. Several of these children immigrated to America. I am descended from each of the first 2 listed.

Joane Clark, b21 May 1596, in Great Bromley, d 6 Sep 1675 in Watertown, MA, m. 23 Aug 1625 in Great Bromley, to Samual Stone (b 9 Feb 1585 in Great Bromley, d 22 Sep 1665 in Cambridge MA and buried in Old Cemetary, Watertown, MA.) I have several generations of ancestors for him; but no documentation. Samuel and Joane immigrated to America and at least one child, Anne, was born in Boxted, Eng, on 2 Feb 1624 and died on 1 May 1680 in Sherborn, MA, where she is buried. She was married to Lewis Jones in Watertown MA. Lewis was born 6 Apr 1615 and died 11 Apr 1684, both events occurring in Watertown. They had a son, Joshiah who had further descendants.

III. William Clark (William 1) was born on 22 Jul 1610 in Haddam, CT (???) and died 22 Jul 1681, in Haddam. He is buried in Bridge St. Cemetery in Northampton. He is referred to as Lt William. (Ancestral File says he was born in Great Bromley, which makes

Family, Clark - Kelly

better sense.) He married Sarah Holton. She was the dtr of Thomas Houlton, b 27 May 1568 In Holton St. Marys in Sussex, Eng;he is the son of another Thomas Houlton b 27 May 1568, son of John b 1510 in Nayland Eng. Most of this information is from the Ancestral File.

Sarah, b 1609 in Eng, died on 6 Spt 1675, in Northampton.She and William (2) had a son William3(William 2, William 1) b 3 Jul 1656 in Windsor CT, d 29 May 1725 in Lebanon CT, and buried in Old Cemetery, Lebanon.

William 3 (William 2, William 1) married on 15 Jul 1680, In Northampton, MA Hannah Strong dtr of John Strong and Abigail Ford. Hannah's dates are 30 May 1659, Windsor CT, to 31 Jan 1693/4, Northampton MA. They had at least one least one son, another William. William 3 married 2) Mary Smith, and had 5 children with her.

I think that some of this information does not accord with yours, especially for the spouses, and I am not sure of most of it, since my documentation is not strong."

Family, Clark - Kelly

[Will by Roger Kelley that was sent by researcher Glenn Kelley. It arrived here on Aug. 12, 2002. It was handwritten in cursive and about 4 pages long. Roger was the father of Martin Kelley who would marry Nancy Clark.]

Be it Remembered that heretofore, to wit, on the twenty fifth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty [1860], John Kelly, the State Executor named in the Codicil to the last Will and Testament of **Roger Kelley**, late of the Town of Maryland, in the County of Otsego, deceased, appeared in open Court before the Surrogate of the County of Otsego, and made application to have the said last Will and Testament and a Codicil thereto which related to both real and personal Estate proved; and on such application, the Surrogate did ascertain, by satisfactory Evidence who were the widow, heirs and next of Kin of the said Testator and their respective residences; and said Surrogate did thereupon issue a citation in due form of law, directed to the said widow, heirs and next of Kin, by their respective names, stating their respective places of residence, requiring them to appear before said Surrogate, at his office in the County of Otsego, on the tenth day of December then next, to attend the probate of said will. And afterwards, to wit, on the said tenth day of December, satisfactory Evidence by affidavit was produced and presented to said Surrogate of the service of the said citation, in the mode preserved by law; and on that day no one appearing to oppose the probate of such will, such proceedings were thereupon had that the Surrogate took the proof of said will and a codicil thereto. Hereinafter set forth, and he adjudged the said will to be a valid will of real and personal Estate, and the proofs thereof to be sufficient, which said last will and testament and a codicil thereto, are as follows, that is to say:

I , Roger Kelley, of the Town of Maryland, County of Otsego and State of New York, considering the uncertainty of this mortal life, and being now of sound mind and memory, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, viz, 1st I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Rhoda the use and benefit of all my Estate both real and personal. To have and to hold the same for her own benefit and maintenance during her natural life, and of the interest thereof shall not be sufficient for her comfortable maintenance, then my Executors are directed to apply so much of the principal as in their judgment may be necessary for comfortable support and maintenance, and as soon after the decease of my said wife as my Executors shall deem best for the interest of all concerned they are hereby directed to dispose of all my Real Estate and also personal, and distribute the same in manner as follows, viz,

To my son John, One hundred and eighty Dollars [\$180]
To my son Daniel One hundred and ninety Dollars [\$190]
To my son Lester One hundred and fifty Dollars [\$150]

Family, Clark - Kelly

To my son **Martin** One hundred and Eighty Dollars [\$180]
To my son Edmond, One hundred and fifty Dollars [\$150]
To my son Marcus, one hundred and sixty Dollars [\$160]
To my son Sylvester, one hundred and twenty Dollars [\$120]
To my son Almond, One hundred and thirty Dollars [\$130]
To my son Thomas One hundred and thirty Dollars [\$130].
To my son Seth Sixty Dollars [\$60]

To my daughters Lavina and Rhoda Ann, each the Sum of Fifty Dollars [\$50]. And my Executors are directed, that in case my Estate upon the settlement thereof, shall fall short of the amount of the foregoing Legacies and bequests, they are to observe the same rates in the distribution thereof: and in case it shall exceed the amount of the aforementioned legacies and bequests, the excess they are to divide equally among the afore said Segutees?. And thereby make, constitute and appoint John E. Seward and John Drake Executors of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all other and former wills by me heretofore made.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the fifth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five [1855].

Roger Kelley
L. L

The foregoing instrument consisting of one sheet, was at the date thereof signed, sealed published and declared by the said Roger Kelley, asauo? for his last Will and Testament in presence of us who at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto.

Jno. Drake, residing in Westford, Otsego Co.
Abner W. Thompson, " Maryland, Otsego Co.

Family, Clark - Kelly

I Roger Kelley of the Town of Maryland, County of Otsego, and State of New York, have made my last Will and Testament in writing, hearing date the fifth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty five [1855], in and by which John E. Sewart and John Drake were made constituted and appointed Executors of my said last Will and Testament. Now therefore I do by this my writing which thereby declare to be ? to my said last Will and Testament, and to be taken as a part thereof, order and declare that my son John Kelley be sole Executor for my last Will and Testament, instead of the said John E. Seward and John Drake as aforesaid, and that this Codicil be annexed to and made a part of my last will and testament as aforesaid to all interests and purposes. In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventh day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight [1858].

Roger Kelley
L.L.

The above Testament was at the date thereof signed sealed, published and declared by the said Roger Kelley as and for a Codicil to his last Will and Testament in presence of us, who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our surnames as witnesses thereto.

John Drake, of Westford, Otsego Co., NY
Abner W. Thompson, Maryland, Otsego.

Family, Clark - Kelly

In the matter of proving
the last Will and Testament
of Roger Kelley Deceased
Otsego County SS.

John Drake, of the town of Westford, and Abner W. Thompson, of the town of Maryland, in the County of Otsego, being duly sworn and examined before Thomas McCIntosh Jr. Surrogate of the County of Otsego, do depose and say, they were well acquainted with Roger Kelley, now deceased, that they were presented as witnesses and did see the said Roger Kelley subscribe his name at the end of the instrument in writing, now produced and shown to these deponents, hearing date the 5th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five [1855] and the 9th day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight [1858], purporting to be the last Will and Testament and a Codicil to the same of the said Roger Kelley deceased. That the said Roger Kelley at the time of making the said subscriptions, declare the said instruments to be his last Will and Testament and a Codicil to the same, and requested these deponents to sign their names as witnesses thereto. Thereupon these deponents accordingly signed their names as witnesses at the End of the said instruments. These deponents further say, that the said Roger Kelley, at the time he so executed the said instruments, was a citizen of the United States, of full age, of sound mind and memory, in all respects competent to devise real estate, and not under restraint.
Sworn to before me this 10th.
day of December 1860

Jno Drake
Thomas McCIntosh Jr.
Abner W. Thompson.
Surrogate.

County of Otsego ss.

It appearing upon the proofs duly taken in respect to the last will and Testament and a Codicil to the same of Roger Kelley, late of the town of Maryland, in the County of Otsego, deceased, that the said will and a codicil to the same were duly executed, and that the said Roger Kelley, at the time he executed the same was in all respects competent to devise Real Estate, and not under restraint the said last will and testament and a Codicil to the same, and the said proofs and examinations are hereby recorded, signed and certified by me, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty. [1860]

Thomas McIntosh Jr.
Surrogate.