“These first fruits of the Early New England Families Study Project as composed by Alicia Williams are thoroughly researched and engagingly written. As the work of this project proceeds, the accumulated sketches will place before us an intimate picture of the activities of the second and third generations of New Englanders and of the growth and expansion of colonial New England.”

— Robert Charles Anderson
Director, Great Migration Study Project

Addressing the lack of compiled information on individuals who emigrated in 1641 or later, the Early New England Families Study Project provides accurate and concise published summaries of seventeenth-century New England families. Using Clarence Almon Torrey's bibliographic index of early New England marriages and its recent successors as a guide, the project focuses on individuals who immigrated from 1641 through 1700, grouped by year of marriage. Fifty of the first sketches written for the project, which began as an online database on AmericanAncestors.org, covering the following surnames:

Allen • Andrews • Arnold • Bulkeley • Capen • Coney • Denison • Dibble • Dudley • Fenke • Fones • Foster • Gaylord • Hallett • Hawkred • Hilton • Hobart • Hudson • Hull • Jackson • Jenney • Johnson • Kimball • Leverett • Lothrop/Lathrop • Lyman • Makepeace • May • Mellowes • Morton • Newgate • Norman • Oliver • Perkins • Phippen • Rossiter • Saltounstall • Shelley • Stansfield • Stileman • Veren • Warner • Winthrop • Woodbury • Woodward

Alicia Crane Williams is Lead Genealogist of the Early New England Families Study Project. In nearly forty years of work as a professional genealogist, she has compiled and edited a number of multi-family genealogies and surname works and was editor of the journal Mayflower Descendant. She is the genealogist of the Alden Kindred of America and editor of the John Alden family for the General Society of Mayflower Descendants' series, Mayflower Families Through Five Generations.

$32.95

Cover: Harvest Time at the John Howland Homestead, 1650, North Kingston by Ruth Major.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Allen</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Andrews</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Andrews</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedict Arnold</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Bulkeley</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Bulkeley</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Capen</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Denison</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Denison</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Denison</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Dibble</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Dudley</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopestill Foster</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Gaylord</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth (Fones) (Winthrop) (Feake) Hallet</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hilton</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmund Hobart</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Hobart</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Hobart</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hobart</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Hudson</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hudson</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josias/Josiah Hull</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth (Newgate) (Oliver) Jackson</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Jenney</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abigail (Stansfield) (May) Johnson</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humphrey Johnson</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Johnson</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Kimball</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Leverett</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thomas Lothrop/Lathrop .............................................. 219
Richard Lyman .......................................................... 224
Elizabeth (Hawkredd) (Coney) (Mellowes) Makepeace ......... 230
Oliver Mellowes .......................................................... 236
Nathaniel Morton ......................................................... 243
John Norman ............................................................... 252
John Oliver ................................................................. 257
John Perkins ................................................................. 265
Joseph Phippen ........................................................... 270
Bray/Brian Rossiter ....................................................... 278
Richard Saltonstall ....................................................... 284
Robert Shelley ............................................................. 291
Elias Stileman .............................................................. 297
Hillard Veren ............................................................... 304
Daniel Warner ............................................................. 309
John Warner ............................................................... 319
Henry Winthrop .......................................................... 325
John Winthrop the Younger ............................................. 330
Humphrey Woodbury ................................................... 341
George Woodward ....................................................... 349
Index ........................................................................ 355
INTRODUCTION

I first encountered “New England Marriages Prior to 1700,”[1] Clarence Almon Torrey’s massive bibliographic index of published references to married couples in New England, in the mid-1970s when, as a neophyte genealogist, I volunteered to help create a list of the 2,500 books at the New England Historic Genealogical Society cited in short form in the manuscript. This was before the age of personal computers, so we handwrote each short citation on an index card and then spent months matching page citations from the manuscript to the corresponding books in the library. This work was often quite interesting when sorting out multiple titles, such as Clark #1, #2, #3, #4, #5—all the way up to #17! Fortunately, by the time I converted the file cards to text for the bibliography, I had graduated to the newfangled world of the IBM Displaywriter. The experience of familiarizing myself with nearly every book in the library was priceless.

“Torrey’s Marriages” is today acknowledged as one of the most important resources for early New England families. Between 1927 and 1960 Clarence Almon Torrey, a retired librarian, scoured every pertinent book and periodical in the NEHGS library for any citation to a married couple who lived in seventeenth-century New England. Each citation was written on a slip of paper, the slips were alphabetized by name of groom, and the alphabetized citations were rewritten onto whole sheets of paper bound into a dozen volumes of more than 500 pages each, covering a total of 37,000 marriages.

With so many books and articles published in the last two centuries on seventeenth-century New England families, researchers might expect that all of these families must have been authoritatively treated in some publication somewhere, and, with a tool such as “Torrey’s Marriages,” finding accurate and complete information would be easy. Sadly, this is not so. First, Torrey completed his work more than fifty years ago, and since then tens of thousands of new treatments that add to or supersede previous work have been published.[2]

Second, just because a statement appears in print does not mean it is right or complete. Torrey’s goal was to provide a finding aid for published
information on these couples, not necessarily to authenticate that information, although he included succinct comments when he found errors or questioned conclusions.

Third is the problem of access to Torrey’s sources. If a researcher cannot visit the NEHGS library in Boston, some of the more obscure sources—including manuscripts, as well as many of the books published after Torrey’s work was finished—may not be easy to find through local libraries or online.

Finally, locating the sources is only the beginning. Interpretation, consolidation, and enlargement of often conflicting and frequently incomplete treatments is required. Even experienced genealogists can find it difficult to sort through all of the bits and pieces of published material, decipher its accuracy and completeness, locate and combine new material, and then make sense of the whole. Where does the typical researcher start?

The Early New England Families Study Project

The Early New England Families Study Project was created to fill the need for accurate and concise published summaries on seventeenth-century New England families. Using Torrey’s bibliographic index and its recent successors as a guide, our goal is to compile authoritative and documented sketches on families of seventeenth-century New England and publish them in searchable format on AmericanAncestors.org as well as in a series of books.

Following the work of Robert Charles Anderson in the Great Migration Study Project (covering the period 1620–1640), the Early New England Families Study Project addresses the marriages of couples in New England through 1700 with the goal of accurately summarizing the information available to us today, providing sources that contain additional information, and sometimes making suggestions for possible further research. As new research is published, we update the online sketches.

The project starting point—“By 1641”

The Great Migration Study Project will eventually treat all immigrants who came to New England through 1640. See Robert Charles Anderson, The Great Migration Directory, for the list of individuals who have, or will be, treated by the Great Migration Study Project. The Early New England Families Study Project begins by treating second generation children of Great Migration families, and then continues with families who emigrated in 1641 or later. The sketches are generally grouped by year (or estimated year) of marriage, beginning in the first phase of the project with couples
who were married by or in 1641, and proceeding with marriages in 1642, then 1643, and so forth.

Format
The format used for the Early New England Families Study Project is similar to that used in the Great Migration Study Project. Information is grouped by categories, although not all categories will necessarily be used in every sketch.

NAME of Featured Individual

MIGRATIONS/RESIDENCES: Where they came from and where they moved to.

PARENTAGE/FAMILY: What is known about their family, if anything, including cross-references to Great Migration immigrants and other families treated in the Early New England Families Study Project.

BIRTH/BAPTISM: Place and date of birth and/or baptism of Featured Individual.

DEATH/BURIAL: Place and date of death and/or burial of Featured Individual.

MARRIED: Place and date of marriage of Featured Individual.

BRIDE/GROOM: Name of bride or groom.

PARENTAGE/FAMILY: What is known about their family, if anything, including their arrival in New England, if relevant, and cross references to Great Migration immigrants and other families treated in the Early New England Families Study Project.

BIRTH/BAPTISM: Place and date of birth and/or baptism of Bride/Groom.

DEATH/BURIAL: Place and date of death and/or burial of Bride/Groom

(repeat for multiple marriages)

LAND/PROPERTY: Summary of land grants, purchases, sales.

COMMUNITY: Summary of community involvement and offices held.

CHURCH: Summary of church membership and related events.

MILITARY: Summary of military involvement and offices held.

COURT: Summary of civil and criminal court actions, offices held.

OCCUPATION: Description of occupation.
PERSONAL: Personal stories by or about this family.

ESTATE: Probate records, deeds of gift, and other records concerning the settlement of the Featured Individual’s estate.

   i. Name of child, dates/places of birth, marriage, death; name and parentage of spouse, dates/places of birth, marriage, death of spouse. Other marriages of child and/or spouse.

(resource for children of other spouses)

RESOURCES: Pertinent published or archival resources for this family.

COMMENTARY: Editorial comments on problems, suggestions for further research, and/or clarification of confusing issues.

I am honored to be the first Lead Genealogist for the Early New England Families Study Project.

Notes

1 Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, 3 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 2011). Refer to David Curtis Dearborn’s introduction for the history of this manuscript, how it was compiled, how to use it, and the various ways it has been published over the last thirty years.

JOHN ALLEN

MIGRATIONS/RESIDENCES: John was in Weymouth, Massachusetts, by 1643. His father, step-mother and siblings George, 16, William, 8, and Mathew 6, are recorded as having sailed for New England on 20 March 1634/5 in an unnamed ship from Weymouth, Dorsetshire. There is no record of emigration for John (aged about 25) nor of his full brothers Robert (about 21) and Ralph (about 18), sister Rose (about 14), nor half-brothers Henry (about 4) and Samuel (about 2), but the passenger list may be incomplete or the youngest children were left with the older ones to come at another time. Gideon born say 1635, may have been a nursing infant who could not be left behind or was born in New England. John and Ralph went from Weymouth to Rehoboth, and later John settled in Swansea.

PARENTAGE/FAMILY: Son of GEORGE ALLEN (GM2, I:27-35) and his first wife based on the Weymouth land inventory listing “John Allin” who owned land “first granted to George Allin.”

BIRTH/BAPTISM: Born about 1610 (age given in will of 12 March 1689[/90], “in the eighty year of my age”).

DEATH/BURIAL: Died Swansea, 3 May 1690.

MARRIED: Say 1638 (daughter Deborah born say 1639, son John born about 1640 based on age at death).

BRIDE: CHRISTIAN ____.

DEATH/BURIAL: Living when husband wrote his will on 12 March 1689[/90].

LAND/PROPERTY: The inventory of land owners in Weymouth taken about 1643 describes the land of John Allin: “Five acres on the plaine first granted to Thomas Applegate bounded on the East by a lot of Joseph Shawes on the East & South with on the West by Ralph Allins lot the sea on the north two acres at the same bounded with the sea Eyghth acres on the wester necke the land of Henry Kingman on the East Thomas Holbrooke on the west the common on the north first granted to George Allin. Two acres and a quarter twelve Rod of meddow in the Wester neck first given to George Allen bounded on the East with the marsh of Richard Silvester on the west with the marsh of William Frie the sea on the north the land of Henry Kingman on the South.”

In 1643 the inhabitants of “Sea-conk alias Rehoboth” were ranked according to their “person and estate” for division of the land granted by the Plymouth court. John Allen (£156) and Ralph Allen (£270) were
ranked numbers 44 and 45 out of 58 proprietors. In June 1644, John Allen drew Lot #42 in the division of “woodland between the plain and the town.” Lots on the great plain “beginning upon the west side; and he that is first upon the west side shall be last upon the east,” were drawn in June 1645, with John Allin in Lot No. 53. In February 1646/7, John Allin was Lot No. 44 of 46 in the drawing for the new meadow. In the June 1658 drawing for “the meadows that lie on the north side of the town,” John Allin had Lot No. 27, and a drawing in May 1668 for “the meadow lands in the North Purchase,” not numbered, included John Allin, sen., and John Allin, jun. 6

COMMUNITY: John Allin was chosen constable of Rehoboth in 1648 and was a rater in 1652 to raise £20 for the town to buy “a barrel of powder and two muskets, 4 swords, match and lead, bandoleers or porchers.” On 6 April 1653, John Allen of Rehoboth took the oath of fidelity. He served as a Deputy from Rehoboth in 1653. In November 1663 “John Allen, sen.” was on a committee to either buy Joseph Peck’s house and lot and “to set up an addition to it, to make it fit for the ministry,” or to build a new house on the town’s lands. 7

In March 1667 John Allen was among the settlers authorized to establish the town of “New Swansea,” and in February 1669 he was a first signer of those admitted to the town. In 1669 he was on the committee to lay out land in Swansea known as Papasquash Necke to the town “that it may be graunted unto them for the promoting of a way of trade in this collonie….” He served as a deputy from Swansea 1669, 1670, 1677 and was a selectman of that town 1679, 1684, 1686. In July 1682 he was appointed to a committee to run the bounds with the town of Rehoboth. 8

CHURCH: He was likely the John Allen who was a member of John Myles’ Baptist church in Swansea. 9

COURT: At the Plymouth Court in July 1667, the Treasurer of the Colony sued Steven Paine and John Allin of Rehoboth for £100 and damages of £200; the complaint was withdrawn, but the charge paid. In March 1671/2, the Plymouth Court settled a controversy regarding taxes on meadow land that belonged to Rehoboth but was within the bounds of Swansea, and ordered John Allen of Swanzey to pay 30 shillings. In July 1673 John Allin and Hugh Cole of Swanzey complained against “Phillip, allies Metacombr” to the damage of £200 for refusing to acknowledge a deed Phillip gave to Allin and Cole on 7 March 1672, but this was withdrawn. 10

In March 1667/8, John Allin of Rehoboth sued William Blackston to the damage of £20 for “pulling up his fence, and destroying his hog.” The defendant did not appear. In October 1668 John sued Blackstone again for £30 damages for “pulling up and burning his fence, and destroying his hay, and molesting of him, that hee cannot enjoy his land in peace,” but the action was withdrawn. Finally, in July 1669 John sued Blackstone once more “for molesting him in his just rights, by spoyling of his grasse, pulling up of his fence, and destroying of his hay upon his land,…lying on
the westerly syde of the western plaine from the said William Blackstone, which was done in the latter end of November, in the yeare 1667.” The jury found for the plaintiff £6 damages and the cost of the suit.11

**OCCUPATION:** Farmer.

**ESTATE:** The will of John Allen of Swanzey, dated 12 March 1689[/90], proved 27 May 1690, “being in ye eighty yeare of my Age,” gave to eldest son John Allen “all upland & swamp…on Pheebe’s neck in Swanzey lying to ye Southward of ye longline which runneeth on ye north side of ye Dead Swamp except Six Acres on ye [head?] of ye Lotts that was Cap’ Peter Hunts & the Paines…all that meadow lying about that little Neck whereon his house stands & all my right of meadow which was ye proper Alottment of Willm Palmer of Rehoboth being five Acres…on the [Tonng?] of Marsh in Swanzey & also half my Commonage in Swanzey, also…use of ye Timber & wood of that Lott & land that lyeth between ye Chafee’s & house lott of John Medbury…[but if John dies without lawfully begotten issue, then the property would go to] my Grandson John Allen ye son of Daniel Allen….but the lawful wife of John Allen shall have & enjoy ye full benefit & improvem’ of one half of s[d Lands & meadows during her Natural Life.”

“I give & bequeath that my land that lyeth between ye Chafee’s & John Medbury’s house lott unto my Grandchild Samuel Allen son of Daniel Allen…to possess and enjoy after my son John his Decease also… that piece of meadow adjoying to fors[d Land called [illegible] Leonard’s meadow.” To son Isack Allen “All that part of ye Farme that I bought of major Josiah Winslow lying about Mr Blackstones, which is not yet by me sould…all my Tract of Land called ye North side purchase & all that Lott upland & meadow lying at a place called Palmers River near s[d Jonathan [Blisse’s?] house & all that Lott of Salt Marsh lying upon ye [Tonng?] in Swanzey which was ye meadow of Willm Cheesbrooke as also half my Commonage in Rehoboth as also a lott lying in Rehoboth of thirty acres & twelve more to be added thereunto out of my common rights in Rehoboth & by ye Cartway that leads to Broad Cove.” To son Daniel Allen “my now Dwelling house barne & all my other outhouses orchards land meadows improved or not improved with all common rights in both Swanzey and Rehoboth” not otherwise disposed of. “Unto my Grandchild Elizabeth Daughter of Daniel Allen five pounds...unto all & every of my Grandchildren ten shillings a piece…one cow to Grandchild Deborah Cole.” To sons John & Isack Allen “my two Negroe’s Joseph & Matte each of them one as they shall agree & I give & bequeath [Hackarry?] Negroe to my son Daniel.”

Sons John and Daniel were to make annual payments of £6 a year to their mother: John 40 shillings (5 shillings in butter, 15 shillings in meat and 20 shillings in corne); Daniel £4 (10 shillings in butter, 30 shillings in meat and £2 in “Indian Corne & English”).

“To my beloved Wife Christian Allen my bed above in ye Chamber with all ye Furniture thereto belonging & all my Linnen, & all my Silver money
I have in my house with all ye silver money Debts due....” Christian was made executrix with friend John Peck and son John Allen as overseers. All remainder of the estate was to be divided among his four children: John, Isaac, Daniel Allen and Deborah Buckland, with Deborah “to have ye Bed in ye lower Roome.” A memorandum added before signing adds that “Bethiah ye wife of my son John shall have ye house wholly unto her use during her life. Also it is my Will that Deborah Cole shall have...a Bed & Rugg & Boulster.” Witnesses were John Peck and Israel Peck.12


**CHILDREN** of John and Christian (_____ ) Allen:14

i. **DEBORAH** ALLEN, b. say 1639; d. Rehoboth, 27 Nov. 169015; m. Rehoboth, 5 Nov. 1659,16 **JOSEPH BUCKLAND**, son of WILLIAM and MARY (BOSWORTH) BUCKLAND (GM2, 454-56, 356-57), b. prob. England, abt. 23 June 1633 (calc.),17 d. Rehoboth, 26 March 1718, bur. 28 March, aged 84y9m3d.18 He m. (2) 17 Oct. 1693, Deborah (Pratt?) Barrows.19

ii. **JOHN ALLEN**, b. abt. 1640; d. Swansea, 22 Sept. 1723 in 84th yr.20; m. bef. 22 Dec. 1673,21 **BETHIAH PENNIMAN**, dau. of JAMES and LYDIA (ELIOT) PENNIMAN (GMB, III:1426-30), b. prob. Braintree, ca. 164322; d. bet. 9 Nov. 1698 and 1 Jan. 1722/3.23 No issue.


iv. **ISAAC ALLEN**, d. bet. 3 Oct 1692 and 5 Jan. 169327; m. (1) Rehoboth, 30 May 1673,28 **MARY BOWEN**, dau. of Obadiah and Mary (_____ ) Bowen, b. Rehoboth, 18 Jan. 1652/329; m. (2) CATHARINE/KATHERINE BALCOM, dau. of Alexander Balcom and his first wife, b. abt. 166130; d. 1729.31 Catherine m. (2) abt. 1693, Daniel Jenks.32

v. **ELIZABETH ALLEN**, b. abt. 1647; d. 10 Feb. 1689, aged 4233; m. (1) Swansea, 6 Nov. 1668,34 **JOHN DIXEY**, son of William and Anna (_____ ) Dixey, b. 19 Dec. 163935; d. 1673, aged 3436; m. (2) Swansea, bet. 13 and 24 Nov. 1674,37 **JOHN FAYERWEATHER/FAIRWEATHER**, son of THOMAS and MARY
(_____) FAIRWEATHER (GMB, I:650-51), b. Charlestown, 20 Sept. 1634\textsuperscript{38}; d. 14 April 1712.\textsuperscript{39} He m. (1) Sarah Turner; (3) Mary Hewes.\textsuperscript{40}

**COMMENTARY:** John Allen's daughter Elizabeth died before he made his will but she left a number of children who are not named therein although they are mentioned in the will of her brother, John Allen, Jr., as seen above. John Sr.'s will mentions a number of grandchildren with great specificity (children of son Daniel, etc.). The only non-specific bequest reads “unto all & every of my Grandchildren ten shillings a piece…. ” This clause would cover grandchildren who were not named individually. Unless the copy of the will (the original no longer exists) is deficient, this would indicate that John felt Elizabeth’s children would be taken care of by her second husband, John Fayerweather. In a prenuptial deed before his marriage to their mother, he had pledged his warehouse in Boston against payment of £100 each to his step-daughters as legacies from their father's estate.

**ENDNOTES**


5 Weymouth Hist, 1:184.

6 Leonard Bliss, Jr., *The History of Rehoboth, Bristol County, Massachusetts; Comprising a History of the Present Towns of Rehoboth, Seekonk, and Pawtucket, from Their Settlement to the Present Time; Together with Sketches of Attleborough, Cumberland, and a Part of Swansea and Barrington...* [hereinafter Rehoboth Hist by Bliss], 25-28, 31, 34, 38-39, 48-49, 67-68.

7 Rehoboth Hist by Bliss, 40, 43, 59; PCR, 3:24, 26.


9 NEHGR, 139:46, 49.


11 PCR, 7:143, 150, 155

12 Bristol Co PR, 1:19-20; *Genealogical Advertiser*, 3:121.


14 Bristol Co PR, 1:65; NEHGR, 62:231-32 (John's will and probate of son Isaac Allen's estate).


17 Bosworth, 146; NEHGR, 166:123.

18 Bosworth, 146; NEHGR, 166:123.

19 NEHGR, 166:122-23; *The Mayflower Descendant*, vol. 1+ (1899+) [hereinafter MD], 26:37.

20 Swansea VR, 219.
21 *The American Genealogist*, vol. 9+ (1932+) [hereinafter TAG], 71:17 (her mother's will).
23 TAG, 71:17, not named in husband's will.
24 Father's will.
25 *Swansea VR*, 22.
26 *MD*, 3:176-77; *GMB*, I:543.
28 *PCR*, 8:52; *MD*, 19:69.
29 *Rehoboth VR*, 545.
31 Balcomb Family, 28.
33 *NEHGR*, 144:9.
34 *Swansea VR*, 23.
36 *NEHGR*, 144:9; *MD*, 25:120-21.
37 *Swansea VR*, 408; *PCR*, 8:51 ("were married and not recorded"); *NEHGR*, 144:9; *Suffolk Deeds, Volumes 1 through 14* ([Boston]: Rockwell & Churchill, 1880), 13:275-79 (prenup and agreement).
38 *GMB*, I:651; *NEHGR*, 144:8-9.
39 *NEHGR*, 144:8.
40 *NEHGR*, 144:8-10.
“These first fruits of the Early New England Families Study Project as composed by Alicia Williams are thoroughly researched and engagingly written. As the work of this project proceeds, the accumulated sketches will place before us an intimate picture of the activities of the second and third generations of New Englanders and of the growth and expansion of colonial New England.”

— Robert Charles Anderson
Director, Great Migration Study Project

Addressing the lack of compiled information on individuals who emigrated in 1641 or later, the Early New England Families Study Project provides accurate and concise published summaries of seventeenth-century New England families. Using Clarence Almon Torrey’s bibliographic index of early New England marriages and its recent successors as a guide, the project focuses on individuals who immigrated from 1641 through 1700, grouped by year of marriage. Fifty of the first sketches written for the project, which began as an online database on AmericanAncestors.org, covering the following surnames:

Allen • Andrews • Arnold • Bulkeley • Capen • Coney • Denison • Dibble • Dudley Feake • Fones • Foster • Gaylord • Hallett • Hawkred • Hilton • Hobart • Hudson Hull • Jackson • Jenney • Johnson • Kimball • Leverett • Lothrop/Lathrop • Lyman Makepeace • May • Mellowes • Morton • Newgate • Norman • Oliver • Perkins Phippen • Rossiter • Saltonstall • Shelley • Stansfield • Stileman • Veren • Warner Winthrop • Woodbury • Woodward

Alicia Crane Williams is Lead Genealogist of the Early New England Families Study Project. In nearly forty years of work as a professional genealogist, she has compiled and edited a number of multi-family genealogies and surname works and was editor of the journal Mayflower Descendant. She is the genealogist of the Alden Kindred of America and editor of the John Alden family for the General Society of Mayflower Descendants’ series, Mayflower Families Through Five Generations.

$32.95

Cover: Harvest Time at the John Howland Homestead, 1650, North Kingston by Ruth Major.