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HICKS

ROBERT HICKS — MARGARET
 SAMUEL HICKS — LYDIA DOANE
 SARAH HICKS — JOSEPH CHURCHILL
 JOHN CHURCHILL — DESIRE HOLMES
 SAMUEL CHURCHILL — HANNAH CURTIS
 SAMUEL CHURCHILL — ELIZABETH CURTIS
 LUCY CHURCHILL — HENRY MOORE
 WILLIAM HENRY MOORE — CAROLINE FORD
 NATHANIEL FORD MOORE — RACHEL ARVILLA BECKWITH
 WILLIAM HENRY MOORE — ADA WATERMAN SMALL

VARIOUS claims have been made in respect to the English origin of ROBERT¹ HICKS but the present writers find themselves unable to accept them. The pedigree most frequently published makes the emigrant a son of James Hicks and Phoebe Allyn, a grandson of Baptist Hicks and Mary Everard, a great-grandson of Thomas Hicks and Margaret Atwood, and a great-great-grandson of John Hicks of Tortworth, county Gloucester, said to have died in 1692, and to have been a descendant of Sir Ellis Hicks, knighted on the field of Poitiers. This seems like a detailed and plausible line and it may in part be true. It has been frequently published. There was indeed a John Hicks of Tortworth but he died in 1546 and is only known to have had one son, named Robert. This John Hicks claimed descent from Sir Ellice Hicks and the family carried *fleur-de-lis* on its arms as a mark of its ancestor's valiant conduct in France. Robert Hicks, son of John of Tortworth, married Juliana of Clapham, county Somerset, and removed to London where he became a successful silk mercer. Of his three sons, Michael, Francis and Baptist, two became very well-known. Michael was knighted and Baptist eventually became Baron Hicks of Ilmington and Viscount Campden of Campden. There is no place in this pedigree for Robert¹ Hicks, the emigrant.

It is certain that Robert¹ Hicks was a fellmonger or dealer in hides of Bermondsey Street, Southwark, a borough of London, in

or about the year 1616, and that he had previously lived in Bermondsey, next to Southwark. It may be true, as often stated, that Robert Hicks was born in 1580 and first married in 1596 (when sixteen) Elizabeth, daughter of John Morgan of London. Certainly he had a second wife named MARGARET, and the story may be true that she was Margaret Winslow and that they were married in 1610. Banks found the baptisms of three children in Bermondsey parish: Thomas, baptized on February 19, 1603/4 and buried in April, 1604; John baptized on October 12, 1605; and a daughter Sarah on October 25, 1607. In trying to arrive at the real facts it should not be overlooked that when Robert Hicks drew his will he called Samuel his eldest son, while Margaret Hicks also called him her son. Samuel must have been born about or before 1620.

There exists an interesting affidavit which bears upon the Southwark business of Hicks. On August 29, 1639, Clement Briggs, a fellmonger of Weymouth, Massachusetts, testified that "about two and twenty yeares since, this depont then dwelling wth one Mr Samuel Lathame in Barmundsey Street in Southwarke, a felmonger and one Thomas Harlow then also dwelling wth Mr Robte Heeks in the same street a fellmonger the said Harlow and this depont had often conference together how many pelts eich of their masters pulled a week. And this depont deposeth and sayth That the sayd Robte Heeks did pull three hundred pelts a week, and diuers tymes six or seaven hundred & more a week in the killinge seasons wch was the most part of the yeare (except the tyme of lent) for the space of three or foure yeares, And that the said Robte Heeks sould his sheeps pelts at that tyme for fourty shillings a hundred to Mr Arnold Allard whereas this deponts Mr Samuel Lathame sould his pelts for fifty shillings p. C to ye same man at the same tyme and Mr Heeks pelts were much better ware."

Robert Hicks sailed from London in August, 1621, on the ship *Fortune*, in a company of settlers all from London or near it and all intended for the infant community of Plymouth. Cape Cod was reached the following November 9th and Hicks and his companions were soon at Plymouth although no mention of him is found in the records for two years. He sent for his wife Margaret and she came on the *Anne*, which reached New England about July 10, 1623.

There was a distribution of land among the Plymouth colonists in 1623, the men drawing lots. In the list headed: "The fales of their grounds which came in the *Fortune* according as their Lots were cast 1623," Robert Hicks was down for one acre. There was a further drawing for those who came over in the *Anne* and Hicks drew four more acres for his wife and children. On May 22, 1627, the town divided up its precious cattle, placing the responsibility for their care on the inhabitants arranged in groups of thirteen. Robert Hicks with his wife Margaret and four children—Samuel, Ephraim, Lydia and Phebe—were named in the group which had the following charge: "the greate white backt cow wch was brought ouer with the first in the *Ann*, to wch cow the keepeing of the bull was joyned for the psonts to puide for, heere also two shee goats."

The Hicks family lived the usual uneventful existence, keeping out of trouble and quietly adding to their resources. Robert apparently had some private means and rejoiced as did every colonist in the opportunity to acquire the land which he could not own in England. Hicks not only bought in Plymouth but in Duxbury, and, according to the town historian, in Scituate also.

Hicks appeared in the earliest list of the freemen of Plymouth Colony, taken in 1633, and again in a list of freemen of March 7, 1636/37. He was foreman of the "jewry" on January 2, 1632/33, and in that same month was called on to serve as an arbitrator in two disputes. He was taxed eighteen shillings on January 2, 1632/33. On July 1, 1633, the General Court ordered: "That none digge clay by Mr Heekes his garden at the head of the banck, but att the foote thereof, lest the upp way in time be lost." On the same date he was granted some meadow. He witnessed the will of Samuel Fuller on July 30, 1633, a testament which gave "unto mrs Heeks the full sum of twenty shillings." On October 28, 1633, before the Colony Court: "At this Court the will & test. of Sam. Fuller was proved, upon the oath of the Witnesses, John Wynslow & Robt Heeks." On October 2, 1634, Robert Hicks took the inventory of Stephen Deane of Plymouth. When the inventory of Peter Browne was taken on October 10, 1633, the estate owed "to mr Heeks 5 bushels of Corne," worth one pound, five shillings. The inventory of Joh. Thorp was taken on November 15, 1633, and his estate owed "to mr Robt Heeks £2

17s 6d." Francis Eaton's estate also owed "Mr. Heeks" one pound, fifteen shillings and an additional pound to "Mr. Hicx."

On January 2, 1633/34, Robert Heeks was on the committee to make a rate, and on this rate he was assessed twelve shillings. On March 14, 1635/36, hay land was allotted: "The places heerafter menconed were assigned to the severall psons for their prnt use the yeare 1636, vizt:— To Mr. Heekes & George Watson, (wth Rich. Higgens for one beast,) the rest of the sd Iland Creeke." The tenure was renewed on March 20, 1636/37: "To eich pson as followeth, for their vse this prnte yeare following, vizt, 1637 To Mr Heeks, Georg Watson, & Richard Higgens, for one cowe, where they had hey the last yeare." In March, 1638/39, it was resolved to build a prison, and the site selected was "the wast ground betwixt Mrs Fuller & Mr Hicks."

On July 13, 1639, Robert Hicks of Plymouth, citizen and leather seller of London was sued by an assignee of Thomas Heath, a cooper of London, for a hundred and eighty pounds due on a bill of July 6, 1618, but "The said Robte Hicks shewed a genall acquittance of all debts & demands whatsoeu from the worlds begining vntill the thirteenth day of July Anno Dni 1619." The acquittance was recorded by the Court at the request of Mr. Robert Hicks. On February 11, 1639/40, Mr. Robert Hicks of Plymouth, planter, sold to his "eldest" son Samuel, his house and nineteen acres of land and three cows for a hundred and twenty pounds. On November 2, 1640, Mr. Robert Hicks was granted ten acres in the south meadows towards Agawam, and his son Samuel was granted five acres. On October 20, 1643, Robert Hicks was a witness to John Atwood's will, and took his inventory on February 27, 1633/34.

Robert Hicks made his will on May 28, 1645, and died at Plymouth on March 24, 1647. The inventory of his estate was taken on July 5, 1647, and his personalty amounted to thirty-nine pounds, thirteen shillings. He left to his son Ephraim his house and three fields, but his widow was to have the use of three rooms—"viz the hall and chamber over and seller underneath—" while she remained unmarried, and also the use of the garden. To Ephraim he also left all his lands at Iland creek on the Duxbury side except forty acres of upland which he bequeathed to his grandchild John Bangs. His

widow was to receive the rents from the lands for six years. To John, son of Mr. John Reyner, "our Teacher," he left fifty acres of the purchased lands "acruing and coming unto mee as a purchaser." He left fifty acres each to his sons Samuel, called the eldest, and Ephraim, and fifty acres each to John Watson, John Bangs, and "to the yonger of Mr Charls Chancys sonns which his wife had at one beyrth." Ephraim further received "the bedsted in the hall and the Table with the feather bed and flockbed two bolsters two pillows the green Rug and two blankets and my cloth gowne faced with Conny fur and the great kettle." To the Town of Plymouth was left one cow calfe and twenty shillings each to William Pontus, Phineas Pratt, John Faunce, Nathaniel Morton and Thomas Cushman. His wife Margaret was appointed executrix and was to have all the rest of my "goods Cattells and debts deu unto mee." Joshua Prat was to receive a suit of clothes and a pair of shoes and stockings and Samuel Eddy was to have a pair of stockings. Ephraim was to have four oxen and was to pay Margaret one-third of the profits of the lands and to draw her twenty loads of wood yearly. The will, which was the liberal one of a man of comfortable circumstances, was probated on May 15, 1648. On October 7, 1662, Margaret Hicks as executrix confirmed the fifty acres to Elnathan Chauncey.

"Mistris" Margaret Hicks made a will on July 8, 1665, which was probated on March 6, 1665/66, when letters of administration were granted to George Watson. She left to her son Samuel five pounds and her daughter-in-law Lydia Hicks thirty shillings, while each of Samuel's children received ten shillings "there being seaven of them." These amounts were all to be paid out of the ten pounds Samuel owed her; "the above said legacyes being what I can Doe for him and his, hee having alreddy Received a large portion of that which god hath given mee; not onely in lands but alsoe in goods and Chattles which was not onely my husbands and son Ephraims estate formerly but alsoe given to mee by will att my son Ephraims Death." Margaret and her son Samuel had had considerable difficulty over Ephraim's estate, but Samuel finally received it. The will further left forty shillings to her grandson, John Bangs. The rest of the estate went to the children of her daughter Phebe Watson, deceased, and was at the disposal of her son-in-law George Watson. In the inven-

tory, taken on March 5, 1665/66, showing an estate of fifty-three pounds, twelve shillings, six pence, no real estate was mentioned.

Robert and Margaret (——) Hicks had the following children:

- i. SAMUEL² (*see further*).
- ii. Ephraim².
- iii. Lydia², who married Edward Bangs.
- iv. Phebe², who married George Watson and who died before 1665/66.
- v. Elizabeth².
- vi. Daniel².

SAMUEL² HICKS came on the *Anne* with his mother in 1623 and is first mentioned in that year when his father received four lots in right of his wife and children. In 1627, when the cattle were divided, Samuel next appears with his family.

A record from the Plymouth Church records is curious because apparently there was no other Samuel Hicks to whom it could refer. It is possible that this Samuel Hicks did become a Quaker as this record alleges, since his wife Lydia was fined in 1660 for attending a Quaker meeting. This record of the Plymouth Church, made in 1637, reads: "Not very longe after this one Samuell hickes a member of the Church began to be vnsetled about seuerall of the ordinances of Jesus Christ; and qvestioned seuerall of them about baptising of Infants singing of Psalms and seurall other prticulars; which occasioned the Calling of the Church together . . . haueing lately Receiued a Paper from our brother Samuell hickes Containing severall qveryes to the Number of 14 in which he Reqviereth a prticulare text of Scripture by vs to be produced for our practice . . . this poor vnsettled man fell yett further and further, and att last became a qvaker; and about the Indian warr time hee died." The date of Samuel¹ Hicks' death is not known. It is possible that he died about the time of King Philip's War, yet the identification is doubtful.

On January 7, 1638/39, Samuel Hicks brought before the General Court an argument he had had with Josias Winslow. Samuel had cut some wood on land granted to Josias, and the latter had taken it away from him. In the hearing the "wood was prooued to be reserued for fire wood for the towne, by auncient order, & excepted also in the graunt of the said lands, The Court ordered the said plaintiff to haue

the said wood as pply belonging to him, and the deffent to pay the charges of the Court."

Evidently possessed of some means, Samuel, on February 11, 1639/40, bought a house and twelve acres, seven acres of meadow, and three cows, from his father for a hundred and twenty pounds, and on January 4, 1641/42, he undertook to pay one-sixteenth of the estimated cost of two hundred pounds of building "a Bark of 40 or 50 Tunn." The town granted him five acres of meadow on November 2, 1640, and on March 1, 1641/42, he was made freeman. He first served as juror in 1642, and was repeatedly called on as juror in later years.

As early as 1642 he may have been considering a removal from the town, because in that year the town gave him four acres of upland on condition that he remained there. In 1643 he was taxed half a peck of "The Corne levyed for the Cow Keeps psent use." He was a resident of Plymouth in August, 1643, when he was on a list of those men between the ages of sixteen to sixty who were able to bear arms.

On September 11, 1645, Samuel Hicks married LYDIA² DOANE at Plymouth (*see DOANE*). This is the last record of him in the town at this time, and he apparently soon removed to Nauset or Eastham, as it is now called, also in Plymouth Colony. There he was Constable on June 2, 1646. A more important office was soon entrusted to him when he represented the town at the General Court of the Colony on June 7, 1648. On June 8, 1649, he was mentioned among those who had "serued at this Court and the Aiorments thereof."

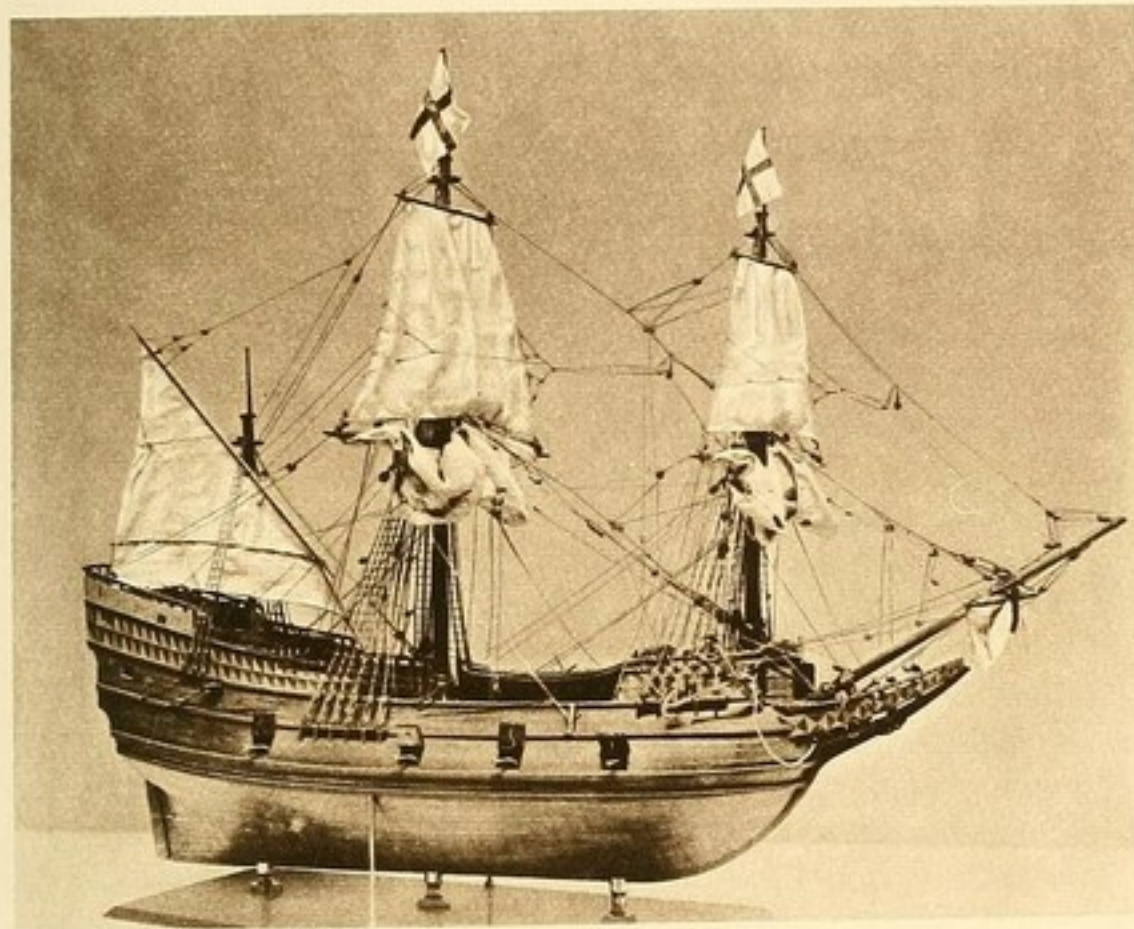
He apparently soon returned to the town of Plymouth, and was certainly there by February, 1651/52, when his daughter Dorcas was born there. He was quite active in real estate transactions, both in buying and in selling, and served many times on the Grand Inquest. In March, 1651, Samuel and his mother "Mistris Margarett hickes" appeared in a list of "The Names of those that have Interest and proprieties in the Townes land at Punckateesett over against Road Iland."

He was probably the man meant by the record of August 2, 1659, of the General Court, when a "paire of wheeles" had been attached by mistake by the Marshal at Sandwich, but "the Court haueing receiued certaine information that the said wheeles did be-

long to Samuel Hicke, and were really his before they were attached, haue relinquished them, and haue ordered the said Samuel Hicke to require them and improve them as his owne."

Samuel's brother Ephraim had died at Plymouth on December 12, 1649, and administration had been granted to his mother, Mrs. Margaret Hicke, on March 6, 1649/50, and the Court ordered that she should have the estate and on March 11th she gave bond as administrator. However, Ephraim had attempted to make a will, and apparently by virtue of this will, Samuel claimed the estate. On March 1, 1650/51, Samuel Hicks "being possessed of the whole estate of my Brother Ephraim hicke Deceased" made an agreement with his mother whereby he should pay to "my aged and much honored mother" fifteen pounds in wheat and rye at five pounds a year, and agreed not to "trouble or mollest my aged mother . . . about the estate above mencioned." On December 3, 1660, the Plymouth Colony Court ordered that because Ephraim Hicke had died a violent death on December 12, 1649, and was not in a condition to make a legal will, his nuncupative will was invalid. The Court at that time "ordered that the said estate should bee improved for the comfort and support of Mistris Margaret Hicke, the mother of the said Ephraim Hicke, in her age and widdowhood." The order had not been recorded at the time, but upon a complaint from Margaret Hicks it was renewed in 1660.

Meantime the rest of the family was taking action against Samuel. Robert¹ Hicks had been one of the thirty-four original owners of a tract of land at Acoughcusse, later Dartmouth in Plymouth Colony, but by some mistake Samuel's name was entered instead, and other heirs of Robert petitioned the Court on May 1, 1660, to rectify the mistake. On March 5, 1660/61, the Court ordered "the said Margaret Hicke shall chose one man, and Samuell Hicke another man, to arbetrare the case betwixt them." On June 7, 1661, it was decided by agreement that the difficulties between Margaret and Samuel about the will of Robert¹ and about the goods of Ephraim² should be settled thus: Samuel was to pay his mother ten pounds, one-half by December 1st, and one-half in October, 1662, "the winescott bedsted and the table in the hall to remaine to the house as now it stands; and Samuell Hicke doth promise, that incase



MODEL OF THE "MAYFLOWER" AT PILGRIM HALL
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hee doth remoue from Plymouth, that hee will not put any into the house that shalbee injuriouse or offenciue to his mother; neither will he molest or trouble any by reason of any psent estate his mother is now possessed of, the house remaining to him att his [Ephraim's] decease."

Even slower in settlement were Samuel's differences about his father's property, for on October 3, 1662, "a tender was made vnto Samuell Hickes by the Court to come to an equall deuision with others enterested in the lands of Mr Robert Hickes att Acushena, Coaksett, and places adjacent; and the said Samuell Hickes hath refused the same." The Court therefore undertook to make the division.

It is difficult to think of such a combative person as a Quaker, yet if it really is the same man, he is so described in the early church records of Plymouth, and on October 2, 1660, his wife Lydia Hicks of Plymouth was fined for attending Quakers' meetings. Curiously enough Samuel was himself serving as a juror at this session of the Court.

Possibly because of the quarrel over his father's and brother's land, or perhaps for some other reason, Samuel Hicks left Plymouth, and removed to Barnstable, Plymouth Colony, where he was admitted as an inhabitant on October 3, 1662. How long he stayed here is not known, but by 1666, he had again removed, and settled at Dartmouth (Acushena). Here on July 5, 1666, "Att this Court, a certaine Indian named Daniell, allies Tumpasscom, was presented before the Court and examined conserning his strikeing of Samuell Hickes, of Acushena soe as the said Samuel Hickes languisheth and is in danger of death; hee, the said Indian, confesseth that hee strucke or punched the said Hickes with an axe, or the helue of it, but saith that the said Hickes first strucke him; the said Indian was returned to prison, there to remaine in close durance vntill the last Tuesday in October, 1666." On October 31, 1666, he had recovered, but to recompence him because he had been "much hindered in his time and occations," the Indian was ordered to pay Hicks four pounds, four shillings, plus forty shillings for loss of time, and also ten shillings to John Haward for coming to Plymouth with him by order of the Constable. Again Hicks had been involved in a violent episode for a Quaker.

On April 2, 1667, Sergeant James Shaw was chosen to exercise the inhabitants of Dartmouth in arms, and to advise with three others, including Samuel Hicks, "incase of any danger psenting for the best defence of the place in such respect." On June 5, 1667, Samuel Hicks was a Selectman of Dartmouth, and on the same date he was appointed a Receiver of Excise at Dartmouth. He was among the free-men of Dartmouth on May 29, 1670, and on June 7, 1670, was again Selectman there.

Samuel Hicks owned property at Dartmouth on October 27, 1685, and on March 2, 1685/86. When the administrator gave a bond for the administration of the estate of George Watson of Plymouth on March 14, 1688, Samuel was a witness. These entries may refer to either Samuel² or Samuel³ Hicks. If the earlier record really refers to this man as dying about the time of King Philip's War, these later records are of course about his son.

It is known from Margaret Hicks' will that Samuel Hicks had seven children in 1666. The births of only two, Dorcas and Margaret, are recorded. However, no other Hicks are known to have been at Plymouth and Dartmouth so early, and it seems to be certain that Sarah was the daughter of Samuel. An intensive search has been made in the original records of the present Plymouth and Bristol Counties in Massachusetts, without the expected evidence being found on this point.

Samuel and Lydia (Doane) Hicks had the following children:

- i. _____³.
- ii. _____³.
- iii. _____³.
- iv. Samuel³, who was born in 1651.
- v. Dorcas³, who was born on February 14, 1651/52, at Plymouth.
- vi. SARAH³ (*see further*).
- vii. Margaret³, who was born on March 9, 1654/55, at Plymouth. Her grandfather Doane left her a bequest in 1678.

SARAH³ HICKS married on June 3, 1672, at Plymouth, JOSEPH² CHURCHILL who was born in or about 1647, at Plymouth (*see CHURCHILL*).

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HILL

JOHN HILL — FRANCES
 SARAH HILL — HENRY ALLEN
 HENRY ALLEN — MERCY TIBBALS
 MERCY ALLEN — SAMUEL BALDWIN
 MERCY BALDWIN — TIMOTHY BRADLEY
 DAVID BRADLEY — LYDIA SMITH FULLER
 MARY BRADLEY — GEORGE BECKWITH
 RACHEL ARVILLA BECKWITH — NATHANIEL FORD MOORE
 WILLIAM HENRY MOORE — ADA WATERMAN SMALL

JOHN¹ HILL was a settler at Guilford in New Haven Colony, it is said as early as 1654, and owned land there. He was a carpenter and said to have come from county Northampton, England. On May 14, 1655, John Hill and Goodwife Hill testified in the Guilford Court. His first wife was FRANCES, whom he had married before 1650. She died in May, 1673, and he married as his second wife on September 23, 1673, at Saybrook, Connecticut, Katherine (Post) Chalker, widow of Alexander Chalker. She had married Chalker on September 22, 1649.

Hill appeared in the list of freemen said by Steiner to have been dated 1659 and by Smith, 1657 or 1658. He was again in the list of freemen of September 24, 1669, taken after the union of New Haven with Connecticut. Hill was brought before the Plantation Court of Guilford several times in 1658 and 1659. This Court was composed of four local burgesses. It was authorized by New Haven Colony in 1644, and continued to sit until 1666, after which cases were turned over to the New Haven County Court for settlement. It has often been stated that John Hill of Guilford was identical with John Hill of Branford, New Haven Colony, but, as was pointed out in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, this is not possible, as the inventory of the estate of John Hill of Branford was taken in 1678, while that of John Hill of Guilford was taken in 1689.

On December 2, 1658, Richard Hubball complained that John Hill said that Hubball "made no more of lyeing, than a dogg did to