

THE FAMILY OF CONCKELYNE, CONKLIN AND CONKLING IN AMERICA

By CONKLIN MANN, Esq., of New York, N. Y.

Among the marriage licenses of Nottingham, England, are these three items:

"23 Feb. 1630/31, Annanias Conckelyne of Kings Swinford, County Stafford glasse maker and Mary Lander, parish St Peter's Nottingham spinster: at St. Peter's (Bond by John Conckelyne of Nuthall glassmaker)."

"12 April 1637, Jacob Concklyne of Awlsworth Parish Nuthall, glasemaker and Elizabeth Hickton of Watnall parish Greasely spinster at St Nicholas."

"25 June 1642, Thomas Cooke of Ilkeston, County Derby, pistor, bachellar and Elizabeth Concklyn of Nuthall, widow."

The register of St Peter's Parish, Nottingham, contains these two marriage records:

"John Concklin and Elizabeth Allseabrook 24 Jan. 1624/25."

"Ananias Concklyne and Mary Launder 23 Feb. 1630/31."

Except for a few entries in the Kingswinford register relating to children from the above marriages, nothing more has been found bearing on the Conklins in England. It must be admitted, however, that no exhaustive search has ever been made. I am convinced that there are no records available in America that will complete the Concklin story. It will be told more fully when various English parish records are again available. The records that should be searched are widely scattered but they have one common genealogical denominator—they are of churches in which the glassmakers from Continental Europe worshiped. Few of the records are in print; perhaps war has destroyed many of them.

After considerable reading bearing on the story of the Italian, Lorraine and Norman glassmakers who came in a steady stream to England for several years following 1560, I venture a few opinions, which at best are mere guesses. My guess is that Conckelyne or Concklyne is an English corruption of a Continental name; that Ananias and John Conckelyne were of the second generation in England; that their forebears came from Italy, Lorraine or Normandy, perhaps by way of Antwerp.

The ending 'elyne' or 'lyne' does not establish the name as Norman, Flemish or Scotch, as has been said. If, for instance, the great Venetian glassmaker Verzelini, could quickly become Verselyne in English parish records, there is no reason why a

Florentine-Norman family such as Concini should not become Conckelyne, Conckelyne or Concklyne. Or if the French "Gandelin" (Gand plus the French double diminutive suffix *el-in*) could be corrupted rapidly to English "Candlin," who cares to argue that the original first consonant of Conklin was not G?

At least one interesting example of John Conckelyne's handwriting is in existence, his application, written when an old man, for his granddaughter Rebecca Brush's marriage license. It is courteously worded in a style completely English and written in characters equally English. It is difficult to believe that an ordinary man who had not obtained his education in England could have written it. The fact that Ananias and John Conckelyne evidently came to Salem, Massachusetts Bay, under contract to make glass indicates that they were skilled glassmakers. That they belonged to the burgher class seems obvious from two important social facts. The Alseabrooks and Launders of Nottingham were leading burgher families of Nottingham. When the day came for the children of Ananias and John Conklin to marry, they did well. The two oldest sons of John Conckelyne married in Southold the town's richest widow and a daughter of the town's richest man, respectively. In East Hampton, Jeremiah Conckelyne, oldest son of Ananias, married Mary, daughter of Lion Gardiner, the most important man of Eastern Long Island. Benjamin, the second son, took for his wife Hannah, daughter of Justice John Mulford, head of a powerful clan. It is inconceivable that the Conckelynes of the second generation could have consistently allied themselves with the Hortons, Youngs, Gardiners and Mulfords unless they were of the same strata.

John and Ananias Conckelyne are now accepted as brothers. There is little room for doubt of the relationship, though I know of no absolute proof. Should Jacob Conckelyne be added? Perhaps. We know that John Conckelyne named a son Jacob although he never named one Ananias—nor, for that matter, did Ananias name one John.

The parentage of John Conklin of Westchester County, New York, who was of Flushing, Long Island, in 1660, remains a mystery. There are several theories concerning it that will be discussed in the article about him, but, at this writing, I do not know his parentage or where he came from.

During the first two hundred years in this country, the name Conckelyne or Conckelyne was spelled in many different ways. Today, it is fairly well standardized as Conklin, with the exception of certain of the East Hampton lines that keep a final 'g,' and a family here or there that makes use of the form Concklin. Soon after 1700, the form Conkling became standard in all lines descended from Ananias Conckelyne. In Southold, the final 'g' was frequently used for a hundred years, also the forms

Concklin, Conklin and Conkline. In Huntington, the name was Conklin but the forms Conklyn, Concklin, Conkline, Conkling and other variations appear. In Westchester, Concklin was almost as standard as was Conkling in East Hampton.

In Rooney's *Genealogical History of Irish Families*, two coats of Conklin arms are reproduced and it is stated that the family was of the Milesian group and had large holdings near Limerick. Diligent search by a highly competent genealogist skilled in Irish research failed to uncover data to support Rooney's statements. We know that there have been Conklins in Ireland for many years—several families came from there to America in the early 1840s. Whether they were in Ireland before or after Ananias and John Concklyne came to America, I do not know.

Ananias Concklyne was the first of the name to reach America. The town of Salem, Massachusetts Bay, on 25:4:1638, ordered that Ananias Concklin* and William Osborn "shall have an acre a peece for a home lot," also, "Ananias Concklin shall have that ten acres of land which was Killams lot, he having it exchanged for another on Cap Ann side."

Salem on 27:11:1638 granted to Obediah Holmes one acre for a house near the glass house and 10 acres more to be laid out. By 17 Apr. 1639, Lawrence Southwick had been granted half an acre and on 11 Dec. 1639, the town granted "to the glassmen severall acres of ground adjoining to their houses, viz: one acre more to Ananias Conckline: and two acres a peece to the other twoe viz Lawrence Southick and Obediah Holmes each of them 2 acres to be added to their former house lotts."

It is unlikely that John Concklyne accompanied Ananias to Salem, for he first appears on 14 Sept. 1640 when the record states: "John Conckline receaved an inhabitant of Salem." Also, "Granted to John Conckline five acres of ground neere the glasse house. Granted half an acre more of land for the said John Conckline neer the Glass howse."

The records of glass making in Salem lead to the conclusion that Holmes, Southwick, Ananias Concklyne and, perhaps, other "undertakers" formed a company in 1638 and later were joined by John Concklyne. Evidently the Concklynes were the master craftsmen while the others advanced the capital. Evidently, too, Holmes, Southwick and the other capital soon lost interest in the venture, which did not thrive, and the Concklynes assumed the entire burden.

The General Court in Boston on 10 Dec. 1641 voted that "if the towne of Salem lend the Glassemen 30 pounds, they shall bee allowed it againe out of their next rate; and the glasse men

*There is much data on the Concklynes in "The First Glass Factory—Where?" by James Kimball, *Historical Collections Essex Institute*, Vol. XVI, Jan. 1879. Also in the *History of Salem* (1920) by Sidney Perley, Vol. II.

to repay it againe if the worke succeed, when they are able." This subsidy is proof of the importance in which the colony held the venture.

The town of Salem on 27 Feb. 1642/43 voted "its promise by the towne that the 8 pounds that hath been lent by the Court by the request of the towne to Ananias Concklyne and other poore people shall be repayed the Court, at the next Indian Corne Harvest." Matters went from bad to worse for the glassmen, however, as is shown by their petition of 1 Oct. 1645 to the Governor and Deputies:

"A Humble petition of John and Ananias Conckloyne sheweth that your Petitioners have been employed Divers yeares about the glasse worke, and the undertakers now this three yeares neglected the same, so that your petitioners are not able to subsist and shal be necessitated either wholly to leave it of (off), or to remove elsewhere, for better Accomodations of themselves: wherefore theere humble request first is unto this Honoured Court, that they might be freed from theire ingagment unto the former undertakers and left free to joyne with such as will carry on the work effectually, except the former undertakers forthwith doe the same, that So the Worke which they Conceive to be a public good use for the country may not fall to the ground."

No further connection of the Concklynes with the glassworks is found and it seems probable that they turned to other fields of activity. Both were of Salem on 30 May 1649 when, along with Thomas Scudder, each received four acres of meadow land. That John Concklyne visited the towns along Long Island Sound in the fall and winter of 1649/50 is indicated by a letter in the Winthrop Papers (Mass. Hist. Collection). Writing from Salem, 29:2:1650, Emanuel Downing sent a letter to his cousin John Winthrop Jr., at Pequotte (New London) Conn., which begins: "Sir: I thank you for the letter by John Conklin the bearer thereof who can informe you of our condition here. We have had a mile winter until the begynning of the 11th month," etc. etc.

Probably Concklyne had visited various Sound towns with a view to resettling and had returned to Salem during the winter carrying a letter from Winthrop to Downing. Presumably, late April 1650 was the time when the Concklynes, Scudders and several other Salem families removed to Southold. An almost complete lack of Southold records before 1652 prevents setting any positive date of arrival.

John Concklyne's marriage took place six years before that of Ananias. His name appears before that of Ananias on their petition to the Court, 1 Oct. 1645. Presumably, he was the older man. Ananias, however, evidently reached Salem before John. For that reason his family will be taken up first.

THE LINE OF ANANIAS CONCKLYNE

1. ANANIAS¹ CONCKLYNE was born probably about 1605. On 23 Feb. 1630/31, he married Mary Launder at St. Peter's in Nottingham. On 11 Dec. 1631, their daughter Mary was baptized at Kingswinford. No other record concerning Ananias Concklyne in England has been found except those already mentioned. We know that he was in Salem not later than June 1638. Presumably, he became a member of the Salem church that year. When Mary (Launder) Concklyne died is not known, but the presence of the name of Susan Concklyne on the earliest church list (predating 1659) is reasonable assurance that he had a second wife while in Salem. Susan Concklyne is marked "dismissed" and it seems likely that she accompanied Ananias to Southold.

Southold town records in Dec. 1652 in descriptions of six parcels of land owned by various men mention Ananias Concklyne's holdings as abutting. No complete description of his lands is in Southold records. He still held Southold lands in Feb. 1654, though he had removed to East Hampton by 5 July 1653, for on the first date Southold lists his holdings as "the meadow at Norweste two ackers and a halfe and sixteene poole (poles) more or less bounded by Thomas Osborne and William Hedges." On the same date, he received a meadow at Occobanock bounded by lands of the same men. When Thomas Scudder sold his Southold lands about "ye tenth month 1656," they were bounded by lands formerly in possession of Ananias Concklyne but then in that of George Miller. Miller, probably, was already married to Concklyne's daughter. Miller sold his holding, which he described as formerly belonging to Ananias Concklyne, in Feb. 1656/57, and removed to East Hampton.

On 3 Apr. 1655, the town of East Hampton ordered that Ananias Concklyne get an acre in the Eastern Plain "in consideration of part of his addition yt he wants in his home lott." He got another acre on the Great Plane between the lands of Richard and John Stratton, on 24 May 1655. The town, in July 1655, ordered that Mr. Lion Gardner, Thomas Chatfield, Ananias Concklin and William Hedges "shall have the meadow att the North side of Hook Pond and at the end of it to the swamp they leaving a sufficient way through it whear it shall be most convenient for the town. The last land entry in his favor at East Hampton, dated 1 Apr. 1656, grants him six acres in the Eastern Plain adjoining Benjamin Price, in consideration for which he gave up six acres of woodlot near the Little Plain.

Ananias Concklyne was elected fence viewer in 1653, 1655 and on 7 Apr. 1657. He was an assistant (selectman) in 1654 and a chimney viewer in 1656, along with Lion Gardiner. He died

at East Hampton between 7 Apr. 1657 and 5 Oct. 1657 when a most complete inventory of his estate was taken. Probably, he was little past fifty when he died. Because the settlement of his estate is most fully reported in the printed records of the town of Southold, the lengthy details are not repeated here. The settlement, however, clearly indicates that after he came to East Hampton he had a third wife, Mrs. Dorothy Rose, the widow of Robert Rose, who was the mother of his youngest child, Hester.*

Children of Ananias¹ Concklyne and Mary Launder:

- + 2. i. MARY²,† "Mary daughter of Annyas Konklyn and Mary his wife baptized 11 Dec. 1631." Kingswinford Parish Register.
- + 3. ii. JEREMIAH², b. ca. 1633, g.s. East Hampton.
- + 4. iii. CORNELIUS², b. say 1635/36, remained at Salem, Mass. George Miller as admr. of est. of Ananias Concklyne in Jan. 1657/58 stipulated he would pay Cornelius his legacy in Feb. 1658/59 "at my now dwelling house" at East Hampton—clearly notice to Cornelius to "come and get it." Cornelius m. MARY ——— and d. childless at Salem, 21 Mar. 1668. His wid. m. (2) as his second wife, Robert Starr of Salem. Before their marriage, 30 Dec. 1669, Starr deeded land to "Mary Concklin my espoused wife." He, b. abt. 1626, m. first, 24 Nov. 1650, Susanna Hollingworth. She d. 17 May 1665 leaving five ch. By Mary Concklyne, Starr had three daus.: i. Mary, b. 9 Oct. 1670/71; ii. Hannah, b. 22 June 1672; iii. Sarah, b. 22 June 1673. Robert Starr was killed by the Indians in the winter of 1677/78. Inv. 25 June 1679, over 154 pounds. Adm. to wid. Mary who mentions her four ch. "very young." Papers show that Starr's first wife was a dau. of Capt. Richard Hollingsworth and names 3 of ch. as Robert, Richard and Susanna. Mary (Concklyne) Starr m. 3rd, 8 Sept. 1680, William Nick of Marblehead, Mass.
- + 5. iv. BENJAMIN², b. say 1637/38.
- 6. v. LEWIS², bap. 30 Apr. 1643, Salem, d. y. He may have been a son of a second wife, Susan ———.

Child of Ananias¹ Concklyne and Dorothy Rose:

- 7. vi. HESTER², b. ca. 1654, m. CAPT. SAMUEL MULFORD, d. 24 Nov. 1717 ac. 63. For data about her, see Vol. XI, p. 139, *The American Genealogist*.

2. MARY² CONCKLYNE (Ananias¹) was baptized at Kingswinford, County Stafford, Eng., 11 Dec. 1631. It is logical to assume that she was the daughter of Ananias Concklyne who

* See *The American Genealogist*, Vol. XI, page 139, article entitled "Two Daughters of Ananias Concklyne."

† Since the publication of the article "Two Daughters of Ananias Concklyne," the Rev. Richard H. Fowler has searched the Kingswinford register at the request of Mrs. Mary Leaning Holman of Lexington, Mass. His findings verified the fact that Ananias Concklyne had a daughter many years older than Hester. Mrs. Holman most kindly has given me permission to publish this fact.

married George Miller about 1653 while her father was still living in Southold. In this assumption, we may be as wrong as were earlier writers who assumed that Hester Concklyne was Miller's wife. Although there are several references to Miller's wife and widow in East Hampton records, none supplies her given name.

When Ananias Concklyne removed to East Hampton, Miller took over his home in Southold. He was in East Hampton by 19 Feb. 1656/57 when, being late of Southold, he sold his Southold holdings to John Tuthill. On 29 Jan. 1657/58, he gave bond as administrator of the estate of his father-in-law, Ananias Concklyne. In Mar. 1657/58, the town of East Hampton voted him an addition to his home lot next to Jeremiah Meeham. His name appears many times in the town and land records. He seems to have specialized in buying and selling stock, particularly horses. An undated allotment states: "Allotment of George Miller 13 acres which was Robert Rose and afterward in possession of Ananias Concklyne and so derived by George Miller son in law of said Ananias." He had purchased land of Thomas Rose, eldest son of Robert, on 19 Dec. 1665.

He evidently got a bit careless about his horses, for on 4 Dec. 1668 a coroner's jury found "the verdict according to the testimony they have is that George Millers provoking of the horse caused him to strike him which ocasioned his death."

Evidently, his widow did not remarry, at least for several years, for there are many references to the widow Miller in the town records. An undated record of the lands of Benjamin Concklyne, her brother, includes this item: "A second home lot of six acres being now his home lot did belong unto William Mulford formerly and being by him made over unto the widow Myller, wife of George Miller deceased and which home lot was freely given and granted by the widow Myller unto Benjamin Conckling her brother but since this gift was as aforesaid the aforesaid Benjamin for some considerations moving him thereto have promised the widow his sister, that he will hereafter give unto one or other of her sons three acres of land elsewhere." George Miller may have been a brother or other relative of three other East Hampton Millers of his generation: Andrew, William and John. Children of George Miller and Mary Concklyne:*

- i. JOHN, b. 1654, d. 4 Dec. 1738 ae. 84 yrs. 8 mos. About 1673, John Miller who had appeared regularly in East Hampton recs. became "Sr." Two John Millers appear on the East Hampton tax lists of 1675 and 1683. On 25 Oct. 1701, John Miller as eldest son of George Miller, deceased, gave a confirming deed to property sold that day by Cornelius Miller to John Conckling.

* Probably there were also daughters.

- ii. JEREMIAH, b. ca. 1656, d. 2 Jan. 1723/24, ae. 67 yrs. An undated land entry in East Hampton reads: ". doth belong to the allotment of George Miller deceased who was father of aforesaid Jeremyah Miller." He m. MARY, dau. of John MULFORD whose will dated 4 Dec. 1683, calls her "daughter Mary wife of Jeremy Miller." After 1696, he is called Lieut. Miller. His wid. d. 9 Oct. 1748 ae. 95. Her will names sons Eleazer, Josiah and Jeremiah. Eleazer, d. 1788 ae. 91; Josiah, d. 1770 ae. 81 and Jeremiah, d. 1756 ae. 66.
- iii. GEORGE, b. say 1658, d. 30 Oct. 1712.
- iv. CORNELIUS, b. say 1660. Proved a son by deed of 25 Oct. 1701.

3. JEREMIAH² CONCKLYNE (*Ananias*¹) was born ca. 1633, probably in Kingswinford, County Stafford or in Nottinghamshire. His ancient brownstone gravestone in East Hampton, L. I., reads, "Here Lyeth the Body of Mr. Jeremiah Conkling who dyed Mar. ye 14th 1711/12 in the 80th Year of His Age." During the later years of their lives, the East Hampton Concklynes of the second generation began to use the form Conkling which has been standard spelling of the name in Ananias' branches ever since. East Hampton Church records state that Jeremiah Conklin Senr. aged about 78 years died about nine in the evening of 14 Mar. 1712. Jeremiah Concklyne first appears in East Hampton records, 16 Nov. 1655, when he testified that he had been at Monckoneck (Gardiner's Island) the past winter, coming away about 17 March. Also, that about three weeks before he heard Anthony Waters say that "Mark Meggs or others might strike Mr. [Lion] Gardener as well as another if he stood to help the Dutchemen."

By 1658, he married Mary Gardiner, born 30 Aug. 1638, at Saybrook, Conn., daughter of Lion Gardiner, First Lord of the Manor of Gardiner's Island. This marriage automatically placed him among the important men of the town, a position he solidified by natural ability. From then on until his death, his name appears frequently in the records as a purchaser or seller of lands, officer or committeeman, witness, etc.

The will of Mary, widow of Lion Gardiner, dated 19 Apr. 1664, probated 6 June 1665, gives to her daughter Mary Conkling "my whole accomodations at East Hampton," and mentions Jeremiah Conckling as her son-in-law. On 7 Mar. 1694, John Gardiner of the Isle of Wight (Gardiner's Island) confirmed to "my Aunt Mary Conckling wife of Jeremiah Concklin quiet possession of all that alotment which did formerly belong to my honoured grandfather Lion Gardiner: lying and being in East Hampton."

Jeremiah Conkling was named among the seven patentees in the Duke of York's Patent to the Proprietors of East Hampton, 13 Mar. 1666. He also was one of the twelve trustees in Gov. Dongan's Patent of 9 Dec. 1686. The town tax list of 1675 assessed him on 193 pounds 10 shillings. In 1683, he stood

eighth on a list of 71 with estimated wealth of 247 pounds. The Indians on 18 Dec. 1669 renewed a whaling agreement formerly made with Lion Gardiner and the Rev. Thomas James, this time with Mr. James and "Jeremyah Conckling now standing up in ye rome of Lion Gardiner." When the town proprietors contracted with the Indians on 1 Dec. 1670 for the important Montauk Purchase,* Jeremiah Conckling was one of four bondsmen for payment by the town.

Justice John Mulford, Jeremiah Conckling and Rev. Thomas James, on 30 May 1672, obtained a grant of large acreage at Meantacut which caused wide discontent among other proprietors. Eventually, they gave up the land for land at Aca-bonaek. When, on 13 June 1674, the town voted to join with Southampton and Southold to petition the King to allow them to continue under the Government of Connecticut and be "privileged with the priveleges of their charter," Jeremiah Conckling and five others were named to sign the petition. In July 1686, ten relatively new inhabitants complained to Gov. Dongan that the town would not lay out land to them though they had paid taxes for four years. After hearings, the Governor ordered that 30 acres be laid out to each. The town's protest, dated 6 Oct. 1686, was deemed a libel by the Governor and on 10 Nov. 1686 warrants were issued for the arrest and removal to New York of eleven men including Jeremiah and Benjamin Conckling. Evidently, they were found guilty and fined, for on 9 Dec. 1686, they petitioned asking that the penalties be remitted. The entire proceedings were quashed when the town agreed to pay 200 pounds for a new patent from Gov. Dongan. The affair appears to have been one of the Governor's well known squeeze plays.

Jeremiah Conckling on 16 Apr. 1697 divided certain land between "my son Cornelius Conckling and my son-in-law Thomas Mulford." On 7 Mar. 1707, "for good affection I do bear unto my sons David Conckling and Luis Conckling," he granted them lands that came to him from Lion Gardiner. Ananias Conckling, Jr., on 7 June 1708 deeded Lewis Conckling, weaver, certain lands at Amagansett. The deed was confirmed by Jeremiah Conckling as follows: "Whereas my son Ananias Conckling hath sold his brother Lewis Conckling and whereas I have given all my lands to my sons by my last will and testament whereby they may seem not to have full power to alienate or dispose them till the testator's death I do therefore allow, own and warrant the above sale."

* The Montauk Purchase was an East Hampton venture in cooperative ownership and operation. The land was used primarily for pasture. Reference in East Hampton records is constant for over a hundred years. In 1748, when holdings had become desperately involved by multiple divisions, a simplification was devised. Each share, at that time, was valued at 40 pounds. See Hedges's *East Hampton*, page 112.

His last deed of record is dated 26 Apr. 1711: "Whereas there is a division of land to be laid out in East Hampton I Jeremiah Conklin yeoman good affection unto David and Lewis Conkling both of East Hampton" grant permission to choose and have these lands surveyed to them. There are several undated descriptions of East Hampton land before 1700. The description of three such parcels is accompanied by this statement: "These three parcels of land above mentioned I Jeremiyah Conkling Senr. do freely give unto my sons Jeremiyah Conkling and Cornelius and my daughter Mary Mulford wife of Thomas Mulford." Jeremiah Conkling was the first administrator of his father's estate in 1657, but was soon succeeded by his brother-in-law, George Miller. He appears many times as a witness or administrator of property and estates. For many years, he was a town overseer, selectman or trustee, the title of the office varying with the years. He was supervisor in 1687 and in 1699 declined to be constable. He became a permanent grand juror in 1684. He and his brother Benjamin set in motion the system of nepotism by rotation in civil offices that the East Hampton Conklings practiced most successfully for well over 100 years. Among his sinecures was that of "sweeping the church" for which he received well over a pound annually for more than 30 years in which he was succeeded by his son Cornelius for an equally long period. Since slaves appeared in the family at an early date, one wonders if either of them ever touched hand to broom for actual performance of the work.

On 8 Oct. 1714, more than two years after her husband's death, his widow made this conveyance: "Whereas my honored mother Mary Gardner of the Isle of Wight did by her last will and testament give and bequeath unto me Mary Conkling the then wife of Jeremiah Conkling, her daughter all the lands and privileges lying within the bounds and limits of Easthampton that did formerly belong unto my honored father Lion Gardiner and whereas my honored and well beloved husband Jeremiah Conkling of East hampton did by his last will and testament bearing date 8 Nov. 1703 give all the aforesaid lands and privileges to his and my sons Jeremiah, Cornelius, David, Lewis and Ananias, for the prevention of any trouble or contention that may arise hereafter about the premeses in the giving " [I] confirm the will and its terms.

Jeremiah Conkling's will is not found in available records and it seems probable, since the foregoing conveyance is proof that it was probated, that it was entered in the lost "Second Sessions Book" of Suffolk County.

It appears that Jeremiah Conkling and his wife spent nearly all their married life in the house in East Hampton village that

had been the home of Lion Gardiner. The gravestone in East Hampton of Mary wife of Jeremiah Conkling reads: "Here Lyeth Mrs. Mary Conkling wife of Mr. Jeremiah Conkling who died 15 June 1727 aged [illeg.] years." The church record states that she died "aged abt. 89 years, abt. 3 in morning."

Children of Jeremiah² Concklyne and Mary Gardiner:

8. i. MARY³, b. ca. 1658, d. 14 June 1743 ae. 84, g.s. East Hampton. About 1683 she m. THOMAS MULFORD, b. abt. 1656, d. 2 Nov. 1732 ae. 76. His will dated, 14 Feb. 1726/27, pro. 14 Feb. 1732/33, mentions wife Mary, sons Thomas, William, Ezekiel, Lewis and Jeremiah. Also, daus. Rachel Debett (Dibble) and Abiah Hedges. Also, son Ezekiel's 3 children, son Lewis' 2 children. Also, grandson Lewis Mulford and grandau. Jane, dau. of Lewis Mulford, under 18. On 21 May 1670, Japhet, an Indian, testified as to the drowning of John Talmadge: "Two children more can testify to the same effect, Jeremy Miller and Mary Conklin." Thomas Mulford was the son of William Mulford, an original proprietor of East Hampton, and his wife Sarah.
- + 9. ii. JEREMIAH³, b. ca. 1661 (g.s.).
- + 10. iii. CORNELIUS³, b. ca. 1665 (g.s.).
- + 11. iv. DAVID³, b. ca. 1667 (ch. rec.).
- + 12. v. LEWIS³, b. ca. 1673 (g.s.).
- + 13. vi. ANANIAS³, b. say 1675.

[To be continued]

ROBERT WALKER OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

By JOHN INSLEY CODDINGTON, of Olivet, Michigan

In the *New England Historical & Genealogical Register*, vol. 7 (1853), p. 46, there appears the following deposition by Robert Walker of Boston:

Robert Walker of Boston, Linnen webster, aged about 72 years, testifieth vpon oath:—That he, this deponent, about 56 years since, liveing with his father in the Town of Manchester in Lancashire within the Realme of England, did then know one Mr Henry Sewall, who lived at the same Towne and in ye same streete with this deponent's father, being his ouerthwart neighbour, and that afterwards the said Mr Henry Sewall remoued with his family to New England, and there dwelt in the Towne of newberye, this deponent being well acquainted with him after his comeing to new England & frequently visited by him: when his occasions drew him to Boston. And further this deponent [saith] that Mr Henry Sewall now liveing at newberye in new England (whom he hath knowne from his youth) is the only reputed sonn of the aforesaid named Mr Henry Sewall, sometimes of newberye, deceased: And that the deponent neuer knew or heard that he had any other sonn but him: Taken vpon oath 10: aprill: 1679 before Symond Bradstreet Govr. Daniell Gookin sent Assist. *Vera copia* Attests Hilliard Verin Cler.

ject, or that emphasis has been placed on the significance of the choice of John Todd and Samuel Hunt as Mary Grant's bondsmen, which seems to be a particularly important point.

Therefore, as all factors such as names, locations, dates, land and probate records appear to dovetail and so favor the Hunt theory, and as nothing convincingly contradictory has yet been found, is it not logical, until such time as evidence to the contrary is presented, to accept this view?

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1. Early Settlers of Rowley (1933), Blodgett-Jewett, pp. 125, 384, 411.
2. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 63: 286 and 54: 216 (Richard Hunt's will).
3. Hunt Genealogy (1862/3), Hunt-Wyman, pp. 74, 89, etc.
4. Essex County (Mass.) Court Records (1675), Vols. 23 and 27.
5. Brief History of the Descendants of Thomas Wood and His Wife, Ann (1884), Amasa Wood.
6. Commemorative Biographical Record of Tolland and Windham Counties, Conn. (pub. by Beers) pp. 986-988.
7. New England Families (1915), Cutter, Third Series, 4: 1794.
8. Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony (1905), Waters, 1: 83, 93, etc.
9. Cutter's Middlesex County, Mass., 2: 525; 4: 1717.
10. Wood Family (Sackville, N. B., Canada) (1904), J. A. Kibbe.
11. Publications of the Rowley Historical Society (1928), Amos E. Jewett, 2: 7-35.

THE FAMILY OF CONCKELYNE, CONKLIN AND CONKLING IN AMERICA

By CONKLIN MANN, Esq., of New York, N. Y.

[Continued from Vol. 21, p. 58]

5. BENJAMIN² CONCKELYNE (*Ananias*¹) probably was born before 1 Feb. 1637/38 as his brother-in-law, George Miller, administrator of his father's estate, agreed to pay him his portion on 1 Feb. 1658/59. He was old enough on 26 Dec. 1657 to testify at East Hampton in a civil suit over hogs. He was of East Hampton in several land conveyances in 1666, and in March and June 1667, but on 22 and 26 Oct. 1667, he was of Elizabethtown, N. J. On the latter dates, he sold part of his East Hampton holdings including ten acres of woodlot, "that I had purchased of my loving brother Jeremiah Concklin," to James Scellinger. Hatfield's *Elizabeth, N. J.* states that "Benjamin Concklin came with his East Hampton neighbors but, for some unexplained cause, soon after returned to his former home." In a running list of the 65 inhabitants of Elizabethtown and its jurisdiction beginning 19 Feb. 1665, the name Benjamin Conckling appears. He was back in East Hampton by June 1671.

Benjamin Conckling began to acquire land in East Hampton at an early age (even before his sojourn in New Jersey), and became one of the most important of the town's proprietors.

His deals in land and livestock are frequent in the records. He also appears five times in Southold town records in 1687 as a buyer of land there, but, as he was never in residence and the transactions appear to have no genealogical significance, they are omitted.

He married at East Hampton about 1668 Hannah Mulford, daughter of Justice John Mulford, an original proprietor and an early justice of the town. John Mulford's will, dated 4 Dec. 1683, mentions daughter Hannah wife of Benjamin Conkling "who has five children." Her brother Capt. Samuel Mulford married Hester, sister of Benjamin Conkling, and her younger sister Mary married Jeremiah Miller, a nephew of Benjamin Conkling.

John Mulford, Sr., on 13 Mar. 1674/75, conveyed important lands to "Benjamin Conkling my son-in-law and to Hannah his wife, my daughter." On 23 May 1678, Benjamin Conkling repurchased much of the land he had previously sold to James Skellinger. He was assessed on 103 pounds in 1675 and on over 148 pounds in 1683. John Stratton, Sr., brought action on 19 Apr. 1676 against Stephen Hand and Benjamin Conklinge "concerning a voyage toward New Yorke with ye coullers and comysions of the Dutch." This action may have been a bit of political backfire due to Conkling's course following a demand by the Dutch in 1673, when, upon recapturing New York, they summoned the magistrates and other town officers to New Amsterdam to swear allegiance to the States General and the Prince of Orange.

Under date of 23 June 1679, the East Hampton records state: "The Militia of This Towne being at present without coulours Benjamin Conkling made this tender yt he would purchase a pair of coulours for the use and service of this place such as may bee good and suitable fir yt end yt at his owne cost and charge if hee might bee freed for his life time from trainings and from wachings and wardings uppon ornarie times onely yt if such times of danger and trouble should befall us yt wee must stand uppon our defence for our safety soe as to keep corts of guard for or [our] waches in ye night season and ward by day and for feare of some apparent danger yt yn hee did not look to bee freed when all men in Generall was to stand upon the defense uppon which account as is here spoken his motion is accepted and he freed by consent of ye said towne." After his voyage toward New York "with the colors," his desire to avoid the drudgery of muster day evidently complicated the situation of the politically minded Mr. Conkling, but, it must be admitted that he solved the matter in a most adroit way.

A whaling adventure with the Indians, dated 5 Mar. 1680/81, like all documents of that type gave Conckling the long end of the bargain. The town's troubles with Gov. Dongan have been discussed in the article on Jeremiah Conkling (No. 3). Benjamin Conkling played a part, was under arrest and apparently fined. On 11 June 1686, he was one of six named by the town "to act in behalfe of the purchasers and proprietors in ye Legall Defence of their Just rights in their Lands or for ye confirmation of their right and to stand by them in what they shall determine uppon with respect to ye Premises or ye Major part." He was serving as town Commissioner on 11 Nov. 1686 when a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Benjamin Conkling's first town office was that of fence viewer in 1674. He was constable in 1678, 81, 82 and 88; assessor in 1687 and 91. Commissioner for the trial of small cases in 1686. In 1693, he became one of his Majesty's Justices for Suffolk County and remained a magistrate for several years.

East Hampton church records state that Benjamin Conckling died 3 Feb. 1708/9 "abt. noon." No gravestone or will has been found. He was a man of considerable property and it may be that the settlement of his estate was entered in the famous "Second Sessions Book" of Suffolk County lost many years ago. Mrs. Hannah Conklin, his widow, died 4 Feb. 1712 "abt two in ye morning I suppose between 60 and 70 years old," according to the Rev. Nathaniel Hunting's records. Presumably she was born between 1646 and 1648.

Children of Benjamin² Concklyne and Hannah Mulford:

- +14. i. JOHN³, b. ca. 1669.
- +15. ii. ANANIAS³, b. ca. 1672.
- +16. iii. BENJAMIN³, b. ca. 1678.
- 17. iv. MERCY³, b. ca. 1681, m. 10 May 1705, ISAAC MULFORD.
- +18. v. ELIAKIM³, b. ca. 1683.
- 19. vi. JANE³, m. (1) 15 May 1699 WALTER BROWNE of Oyster Ponds, Southold. Adm. on est. of Walter Browne of Southold granted to wid. Jane Brown, 1 May 1711. She m. (2) 15 July 1712, Daniel Edwards of East Hampton.
- 20. vii. HANNAH³, bp. "4 June 1704 age abt 13 yrs." m. 27 Nov. 1711, TIMOTHY WOOD of Huntington, L. I. (E. H. ch. recs.) Perhaps other daughters.

9. JEREMIAH³ CONKLING (*Jeremiah*², *Ananias*¹) was born about 1661 at East Hampton, L. I., and first appears in the town records when he witnessed an agreement for his uncle Benjamin Conkling on 5 Mar. 1680/81. At a date unrecovered but probably by 1690, he married JANE LUDLAM, daughter of Henry Ludlam and Jane Shaw of Southampton. While they apparently died childless, much genealogical confusion has surrounded

them due to inability to identify Mrs. Jane Conkling's maiden name despite the many clues that her will offered, and the jumbling of two younger Jeremiah Conklings with Jeremiah.³ It is suggested that an article entitled "William Ludlam of Southampton," in the *AMERICAN GENEALOGIST* for July 1943 be read in connection with this account of Jeremiah³ Conkling which omits considerable data contained in the Ludlam article.

Because of his natural ability and the fact that he was his father's heir, Jeremiah Conkling was an important man in East Hampton throughout his life. He was known as Junior until 1712. As early as 1694, he was a trustee of the town and his name appears in the records with regularity. The Rev. Mr. Hunting's record states that he died 7 Aug. 1734 about 9 A. M. aged about 73. His gravestone verifies his age but places his death 9 August. His will (and that of his wife) has caused many an eyebrow to lift and if read literally with present day use of terms in mind appears to indicate that several of the beneficiaries were illegitimate.* Actually, because East Hampton sheltered others of the same surnames and given names as the beneficiaries, the testator (and later his wife) was merely attempting to be exact in his descriptions of who was who. His will, dated 11 Jan. 1732/33, probated 26 Aug. 1734, leaves a life interest in certain property to his wife Jane. It mentions Elisha Conckling, eldest son of beloved brother Cornelius Conckling; Jane Conckling, the daughter of Samuel Conckling, deceased; "she to have 20-pounds when 18 or married." As residuary legatee the will names "my adopted son Jeremiah Conckling (who is the natural son of the above said Elisha Conckling)." After the widow's death, certain property was to go to "above mentioned Jeremiah Conckling (as I have called my adopted son)." Elisha Conckling was to have care of his son and of his estate as guardian until he was twenty.

The will of Mrs. Jane Conkling, signed 11 Apr. 1738, probated 29 May 1741, does not mention Jeremiah Conckling her husband's heir but leaves two cows to Jeremiah† Conckling "the

* See *ante*, vol. 26, p. 8, regarding the use and meaning of the term "natural."—Editor.

† Because of the confusion that exists concerning the early Jeremiah Conklings of East Hampton they are listed here as follows:

Jeremiah³ Concklyne (Ananias¹).

Jeremiah³ Conckling (Jeremiah², Ananias¹).

Jeremiah⁴ Conckling (David³, Jeremiah², Ananias¹), b. ca. 1694, m. 29 June 1717, Jane Parsons. Lived at Amagansett. He was drowned in a whale boat accident 24 Feb. 1719. His widow married Giles Gardiner, 3 Oct. 1723.

Jeremiah⁴ Conckling (Cornelius³, Jeremiah², Ananias¹), bp. 14 Dec. 1707, d. 13 Feb. 1708/9.

Jeremiah⁵ Conckling (Jeremiah⁴, David³, Jeremiah², Ananias¹), b. ca. 1718, bp. 12 Mar. 1726/27. He was known as "Jeremiah of Amagansett." He m. 21 Dec. 1741, Mary Dayton. He d. 21 July 1746 "age 28." A son Jeremiah⁶ d. in infancy.

Jeremiah⁵ Conckling (Elisha⁴, Cornelius³, Jeremiah², Ananias¹), b. ca. 1721/22, bp. 11 Mar. 1721/22. Called Jr. as a young man, and later captain. He m. 4 Nov. 1742, Abigail Herriman. His son Jeremiah⁶, bp. in Mar. 1748/49, removed to Smithfield, Dutchess County, where he himself went about 1781. He d. 15 Feb. 1784.

natural son of Jane Gardiner, the wife of Giles Gardiner." (This man was known as Jeremiah Conckling of Amagansett.) As residuary legatee, the will names Jane Conckling, "the daughter of Samuel Conckling, deceased, and Clemens Huntting, surviving." Bequests are left to "my three sisters Sarah Leek, Deborah Parsons and Hannah Conckling." John Huntting and his wife Clemens, executors.

Mrs. Jane (Ludlam) Conckling died 26 Apr. 1741 age 76 yrs. 6 mo., according to her gravestone at East Hampton.

10. CAPT. CORNELIUS³ CONKLING (*Jeremiah*², *Ananias*¹) was born about 1665 in East Hampton, L. I., and first appears in that town's records in a financial report dated 7 Apr. 1690. In 1692, he became constable of East Hampton and for the following 56 years was continuously in office. He succeeded to his father's position of leadership in the clan Conckling and was a man of first importance throughout his life. The Conckling rotation in office which began in 1653 continued steadily throughout his life and the records show that no other family in East Hampton rivaled the Concklings' sustained local political influence for a hundred years.

By 1692, Cornelius Conckling was warning the town meetings. On 2 Apr. 1695, the town records refer to him as Ensign Conckling, a commission he apparently held until about 1708 when he became captain of the militia, apparently never having held the rank of lieutenant. He still was captain of No. 1 company in 1715.

His land transactions began 6 Apr. 1693 when he and Thomas Mulford, his brother-in-law, bought large holdings of William Miller. His name appears frequently thereafter as purchaser or seller. He and Jeremiah and Elias Mulford witnessed the will of Robert Dayton, 11 Feb. 1710/11. He was named to serve on a committee of six to settle the boundary line with a similar committee from Southampton, 18 June 1695. He was acting as a surveyor of lands at this time and later. On 18 Mar. 1695/96, he took over the earmark of Josiah Edwards declaring "it used many years before." In a list of rights in the Fattening Pasture in 1707 he is credited with 21:6:8, the largest amount among the holdings. He served on a committee to get the meeting house repaired, 28 May 1706, and on 18 June that year was busy ordering "the tanner and his wife to depart from the town." In May 1712, Cornelius Conckling became town clerk of East

There are still two other Jeremiah Concklings of this period. Jeremiah (*Timothy*^{3,2}, *John*¹) of Huntington, L. I., and Jeremiah Conklin of Branford, Conn., who is called "formerly of Greenwich, Great Britain" in the notice of his marriage on 1 Mar. 1725/26 with Hannah Elwell of Branford. This man appears in Conn., as early as 1716.

Hampton and served continuously as such for 36 years. The Conklings are the most completely recorded family in the town records of that day. By Dec. 1713, he had succeeded to his father's church-sweeping sinecure.

He again entered his earmark on 17 Apr. 1725, and on 13 Jan. 1725/26, he entered his brand, a "C" on the left shoulder. On the same day, Cornelius Conkling, Jr., entered his brand, a "C" on the right shoulder. Cornelius Conkling was one of the commissioners for East Hampton named to lay out highways under the General Assembly's act of 1724. He figured prominently in various distributions of common lands in the 1730's. He served as town trustee for 18 terms between 1692 and 1730. He was supervisor in 1705, assessor in 1711, and treasurer in 1714.

The records of the Rev. Nathaniel Huntting state: "The wife of Capt. Conkline died about sunrise 13 Aug. 1712." Her gravestone in South yard, East Hampton reads, "MRS. MARY CONKLING wife of Capt. Cornelius Conkling died 13 Aug. 1712 in Her 44th Year." Despite the prominence of Capt. Conkling's name in the town records, nothing has been found to indicate her surname. It has been stated that she was a Mary Mulford. A Mulford wife would be a logical probability. My own guess, however, is that she was a Southampton woman, perhaps a Howell. That opinion is based on Cornelius Conkling's close personal and civic contact with Southampton, the fact that at least three of his daughters married into Southampton families, and the name Elisha which he gave his eldest son several years after it appeared in the Howell family.

Mr. Huntting states in his record: "Oct. ye last 1748 Capt. Conklin aged about 70 died." The gravestone in South yard reads: "Capt. Cornelius Conkling died 30 Oct. 1748 in His 84th Year." Mr. Huntting made some astoundingly bad guesses on ages but that he should have so under-estimated the age of a man with whom he had close contact seems inconceivable. Possibly, his writing has been misread.

On 30 Dec. 1748, the executors of Capt. Cornelius Conkling drew lot No. 39 in a distribution of land at Northwest and Napeague. Evidently, his will was probated but no sign of it has been found. Perhaps, it was entered in the famous Lost Sessions Book of Suffolk County.

Children of Cornelius³ Conkling and Mary (Mulford?, Howell?):

- +21. i. ELISHA⁴, b. Jan. 1690.
- +22. ii. CORNELIUS⁴, b. say 1692.

23. iii. ESTHER⁴, b. say 1694, m. 10 Jan. 1711/12, DAVID PIERSON of Bridgehampton.
24. iv. PHIBBE⁴, b. ca. 1696, m. 15 Aug. 1715, ELIPHALET STRATTON, son of Cornelius Stratton.
25. v. MARTHA⁴, b. say 1697, bp. 25 Aug. 1700, m. 22 Dec. 1713, EPHRAIM HALSEY of Southampton. They removed to Morristown, N. J. She d. in 1771 age 73. He was b. ca. 1693/94 and d. 21 Aug. 1764. They had nine children.
26. vi. DEBORAH⁴, b. say 1700, bp. 25 Aug. 1700, m. 24 Dec. 1719, STEPHEN HERRICK of Southampton.
27. vii. RACHEL⁴, bp. 2 Jan. 1703/4, m. 15 Mar. 1721/22, JOHN STANNARD of Saybrook, Conn.
28. viii. JEREMIAH⁴, bp. 14 Dec. 1707. Rev. Mr. Hunting records "13 Feb. 1708/9 a son of Capt. Conkling abt. a year and 2 or 3 months old died about 4 in ye morning."
29. ix. MARY⁴, bp. 12 Mar. 1710, m. 19 Aug. 1736, OBADIAH WELLES of Southold, called dau. of Capt. Conkling in rec.

11. DAVID³ CONKLING (*Jeremiah², Ananias¹*), who was born at East Hampton, L. I., ca. 1667, declared his earmark, 4 Nov. 1691. Land owned by him is first mentioned in a deed of Abraham Schellenger's on 23 Mar. 1695/96. He contributed 3s. to William Schellenger's expenses for getting a minister, 6 Apr. 1697. On 24 Mar. 1704/5, he purchased land at Napeague of John Hoppin. He owned an 8-pound right in Montauk in 1706/7. On 7 May 1707 and 26 Apr. 1711, he received land from his father, Jeremiah Conkling. He was a soldier in Capt. Matthias Burnett's company in 1715. A Montauk proprietors' list of 1727 mentions him as having made payments in 1702 and 1703. On 28 Jan. 1712, he witnessed the will of Jacob Schellenger. He sold Amagansett land to Elias Mulford on 10 Mar. 1732/33, and drew 85½ acres in the commonage distribution of 16 Apr. 1736. His name appears several times in the town land records, his chief holdings being at Amagansett. He was one of the few East Hampton Conklings who seems never to have held a town office.

"The wife of David Conkling died abt. 1PM 30 th Mar. 1714," wrote the Rev. Mr. Hunting. She was a church member. David Conkling died 4 Dec. 1738 "abt. noon aged abt. 71 yrs." The will of David Conkling, yeoman of East Hampton, signed "20 Dec. 10th Year of Reign of George II," probated 8 Sept. 1738, gives to "grandson Jeremiah Conkling the house his father formerly dwelt in," and other important property and lands Also, to Jeremiah, "my loom and reeds when he comes to age of 21." If Jeremiah died, then "I give all these to my son David." Son David to receive all Montauk lands. Daughter Jane mentioned. "The remainder of movable estate divided among all my daughters that survive me." Son David, executor. Nothing has been found to indicate the name of his wife.

Children of David³ Conkling and ———:

- +30. i. JEREMIAH⁴, b. ca. 1694.
- +31. ii. DAVID⁴, b. ca. 1696.
- 32. iii. LUCY⁴, b. ca. 1698. Rev. Mr. Huntting wrote: "12 Sept. 1716 Lucy Conkling died at New York under ye doctor's hands age abt. 20 yrs." Of her, Joshua Hempstead of New London wrote: "7 Sept. 1716, Tim Mulford sayled for N. York. Lucy Conklin is with him, gone to a Doctor. She is pinning away almost to nothing." And later: "She died near N.Y. with ye doctor Griswold. Had 2 fits at night and one next day at noon."
- 33. iv. SARAH⁴, bp. 21 Apr. 1700, m. 17 June 1725, ISAAC BARNES, Jr., who was bp. 29 Apr. 1705, son of Capt. Isaac Barnes and Anna Rogers. She d. 22 Oct. 1736, and he m. (2) Hannah, dau. of Ananias and Hannah (Ludlam) Conkling.
- 34. v. PATIENCE⁴, bp. 3 Nov. 1700, m. 9 Oct. 1729, JOHN PARSONS, Jr.
- +35. vi. SAMUEL⁴, bp. 3 May or Mar. 1702.
- 36. vii. SIMON⁴, bp. 18 Mar. 1704/5. Mr. Huntting states: "30 May 1713 Simon son of David Conkling killed with thunder at the home of Jeremiah Conkling."
- 37. viii. KEZIAH⁴, bp. 30 Mar. 1707. Mr. Huntting wrote: "A daughter of David Conkling aged about 20 years d. 22 Nov. 1726."
- 38. ix. RACHEL⁴, bp. 10 July 1709, m. 12 Jan. 1735/36, DANIEL EDWARDS.
- 39. x. TEMPERANCE⁴, bp. 3 Aug. 1712, m. 31 Oct. 1734, Timothy Miller. She d. 23 Nov. 1740.
- 40. xi. JANE⁴, b. 22 Feb. 1713/14, bp. 28 Mar. 1714, m. 4 Nov. 1736, HENRY SHERRILL. He was born at East Hampton in 1717, a son of Recompense Sherrill and Margaret Parsons. She d. 23 Apr. 1798 at Richmond, Mass.

12. LEWIS³ CONKLING (*Jeremiah², Ananias¹*), who was born ca. 1673 at East Hampton, L. I., appears first as a witness to a deed, 16 Oct. 1693. He entered his earmark on 12 Apr. 1695 and again on 14 Nov. 1706. About 1700, he married MARY STRATTON, daughter of John² Stratton of East Hampton, as is shown by three deeds in Suffolk County land records. On 6 Mar. 1722, Joshua Hildreth and wife Ann deeded to John Hedges, Luis Conkling and Thomas Chatfield their interest in land given us by "our father John Stratton of East Hampton," reserving an interest in Montauk. On the same day, Isaac Jessup and wife Sarah made a similar deed to Hedges, Conkling and Chatfield. On 14 May 1744, John Stratton, Jr., gave a quit-claim deed to Lewis Conkling and others, in support of the 1722 deeds. The copy is very much faded but one essential paragraph is clear: "estate that my grandfather John Stratton" gave to his "five daughters namely Ruth Hedges, Sarah Jessup, Mary Conkling, Hannah Chatfield and Ann Hildreth."

Lewis Conklin's name appears many times in the town's land and civil records. Lewis Conkling, weaver, purchased a home lot and four acres of James Barbour, 24 July 1703 and on 26

July 1703, he paid William Edwards, Jr., 53 pounds for 10 acres at Amagansett. He owned a 10-pound right in Montauk in 1706/7. He and his brother David purchased land of Nathaniel Bishop on 10 Sept. 1706 and on the next day they bought Amagansett land of John Shaw. On 7 June 1708, Jeremiah Conkling confirmed a deed in which "my son Ananias Conkling Jr., hath sold his brother Lewis Conkling his last division of land at Amagansett." Lewis Conkling and his cousin John Conkling (No. 14), both being weavers, traded land on 7 June 1710, Lewis giving up 10 acres at Amagansett for 10 acres on the Amagansett—East Hampton highway. He witnessed the will of Jacob Schellinger on 28 Jan. 1712, and along with Ananias Conkling and Thomas Edwards was named an executor of Josiah Edwards' will, 9 Feb. 1712/13.

On 2 May 1710, he and his brother Cornelius, Jeremiah Miller and Isaac Mulford purchased a quarter of a share in Montauk for 48 pounds. He received a grant in rights of commonage from his father, 26 Apr. 1711. Lewis Conkling, yeoman, and wife Mary sold Thomas Edwards 16 acres, 16 Mar. 1722. He is on the 1727 list of Montauk proprietors, and drew 101 acres of commonage in distribution of 16 Apr. 1736. He traded certain holdings in East Hampton town spot on 13 May 1736 and on 6 Feb. 1739/40 he received 45 acres of commonage.

Lewis Conkling served in Capt. Matthias Burnett's company of East Hampton militia in 1715. He was a town trustee in 1705, '11, '19, '29 and '33; assessor in 1709 and '14. He died "2 Oct. 1746 abt 5 oclock A.M. aged abt. 70 yrs.," according to the Rev. Mr. Hunting's record. His gravestone at Amagansett states that he died 2 Oct. 1746 in his 74th year. Mary, wife of Lewis Conkling, owned the covenant, 21 Apr. 1700. Her gravestone at Amagansett states that she died 15 Nov. 1752 in her 76th year. The Rev. Mr. Buell, who succeeded Mr. Hunting at East Hampton, erred in entering on the church record (printed record) the statement that "Widow Conkling widow of Sineus died Nov. 1752." Her son Sineus lived for over fifty years after her death. Perhaps, the copyist misread "Lewis" as "Sineus." The will of Marah (Mary) Conckling of East Hampton, "widow and relie of Lewis Conckling late of the same place," dated 15 Aug. 1747, proved 11 Jan. 1754, mentions beloved son Sineus Conckling; four grandchildren William, Zebady, Abraham and Elizabet Pierson (to each 5 pounds when of lawful age); two grandchildren Christopher and Sineus Dibble (to each 10 pounds when of lawful age); three grandchildren Daniel, Lewis and John Miller (20 pounds among them when of lawful age). Residue divided into six parts and daughters now living, i.e., Easter, Zerviah and Abigail to have

each a sixth part and each set of grandchildren a sixth part. Son Sineus and friend Burnet Miller, executors.

Mary (Stratton) Conkling was a daughter of John² Stratton (*John*¹) and Mary James, daughter of Rev. Thomas James, minister at East Hampton for forty-six years. Her father was living in 1722 when the Hildreths and Jessups conveyed to Hedges, Conkling and Chatfield. "A Book of Strattons" errs in crediting Mary (Stratton) Conkling and her four sisters as children of John Stratton, 4th, who gave the deed of 1744. Actually, they were his aunts.

Children of Lewis³ Conklin and Mary Stratton:

41. i. ELIZABETH⁴, bp. 21 Apr. 1700, m. 7 Jan. 1720, ABRAHAM PIERSON. D. by 1747.
42. ii. LEWIS⁴, bp. 18 Jan. 1701/02, m. 22 Oct. 1724, ELIZABETH MUFORD. In 1730, as Lewis Conkling, Jr., he was paid 2:18:16 for boarding Joseph Miller for 11 weeks. He apparently was dead without issue when his mother made her will. "Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Lewis Conkling died 30 Oct. 1765 in Her 61st Year," g.s. East Hampton.
43. iii. ESTHER⁴, bp. 3 Sept. 1704, m. 3 Feb. 1725/26, DAVID BAKER.
44. iv. MARY⁴, bp. 11 Apr. 1708, m. 12 Nov. 1734, THOMAS DIBBLE, Jr. Called dau. of Lewis Conkling in ch. rec.
45. v. MERCY⁴, bp. 7 May 1710, m. 14 Dec. 1732, JOHN MILLER, Jr.
46. vi. ISAAC⁴, bp. 25 Jan. 1712/13. Rev. Mr. Hunting's rec.: "4 July 1744, Isaac Conkling son of Lewis Conkling who had been crazed in his understanding several years died abt. 32 yrs. old."
47. vii. ZERVIAH⁴, bp. 8 Jan. 1715/16, m. 5 Jan. 1737/38, SAMUEL MUFORD, Jr.
- +48. viii. SINEUS⁴, bp. 19 Oct. 1718.
49. ix. ABIGAIL⁴, bp. 16 Apr. 1721, m. 5 Oct. 1740, NATHANIEL BAKER of Elizabethtown, N. J., "son of Daniel Baker of East Hampton, deceased." Called dau. of Lewis Conkling in ch. rec.

13. ANANIAS³ CONKLING (*Jeremiah*², *Ananias*¹) was born about 1674 at East Hampton, L. I. Throughout life, he was called Junior, since he was a few months younger than his cousin, Ananias³ Conkling (*Benjamin*², *Ananias*¹). He first appears in East Hampton records in 1706/7, when credited with an 8-pound right in Montauk. His parentage is proved by a deed to his brother Lewis Conkling, weaver, signed 7 June 1708. This transfer covered Amagansett lands and was confirmed by their father, Jeremiah Conkling. Ananias Conkling served as a private in Capt. Cornelius Conkling's company of East Hampton men in 1715. He was named in 1727 among Montauk proprietors. He served as a trustee of East Hampton in 1710, '18, '23, '26, '28 and '30, and as assessor in 1708 and 1722.

On 3 Apr. 1701, Ananias Conkling married MARTHA STRATTON, daughter of Joseph Stratton, whose will, dated 8 Oct. 1722,

mentions daughter Martha wife of Ananias Conkling and grandchildren Joseph, Margaret and Mary, "children of my son-in-law Ananias Conkling." He probably was the Ananias Conkling named executor in the will of Jacob Schellenger, 28 Jan. 1712. "Ananias Conkling Jr. son of Jeremiah Conkling Sr.," owned the covenant on 11 Jan. 1701/2. His wife is recorded as joining the church that same day.

"Ananias Conkling Jr. son of Jeremiah Conkling deceased died 8 Sept. 1730," the Rev. Mr. Huntting entered in the church records. He died intestate and letters were granted to his son Joseph Conkling on 22 Oct. 1730. His widow, Martha, married second, on 19 Sept. 1733, as his second wife, Deacon John² Mulford (*John*¹).

Children of Ananias³ Conkling and Martha Stratton:

50. i. MARGARET⁴, bp. 11 Jan. 1701/2, m. 19 May 1720, JOHN COOPER of Bridgehampton, L. I.
51. ii. JANE⁴, bp. 30 Jan. 1703/4. "A child of Ananias Conkling son of Jeremiah Conkling died 4 Oct. 1704." The ch. reference probably is to her.
52. iii. MARY⁴, bp. 7 Oct. 1705, m. 23 Nov. 1721, JEREMIAH HALSEY, Jr., of Bridgehampton.
53. iv. HANNAH⁴, bp. 14 Sept. 1707. "Hannah daughter of Ananias Conklin died 12 Sept. 1720 aged abt. 20 years," ch. rec. of Mr. Huntting. Her g.s. gives her age as 13 yrs.
- +54. v. JOSEPH⁴, bp. 13 Nov. 1709.
55. vi. ZERVIAH⁴, bp. 11 Dec. 1711. "A daughter of Ananias Conkling Jr. died about 2 P.M. 24 Mar. 1712." Presumably Mr. Huntting referred to her.
56. vii. A son⁴, unnamed. "27 Nov. 1712 a son of Ananias Conkling Jr. died a little before midnight about a week old."
57. viii. MARTHA⁴, bp. 27 Dec. 1713, d. 26 July 1715. Ch. rec.
58. ix. ANANIAS⁴, bp. 15 July 1716, d. 1 Oct. 1716. Ch. rec.
59. x. A child⁴. "A child of Ananias Conkling Jr. died soon after it was born 23 May 1717." Ch. rec.
60. xi. A daughter⁴, unnamed. "A daughter of Ananias Conkling Jr. died 4 Sept. 1718 aged abt. 6 weeks." Ch. rec.

14. JOHN³ CONKLING (*Benjamin*², *Ananias*¹), born by 1669 at East Hampton, L. I., or Elizabethtown, N. J., appears first in East Hampton records in a financial report 7 Apr. 1695. He entered his earmark, 8 Apr. 1695. On 17 Apr. 1695, he and Rev. Thomas James exchanged land, "John Conkling with the consent of his father Mr. Benjamin Conkling." On 6 Apr. 1697, he is credited with 3s. on account of money gathered to defray charges "when William Skellinger was sent for a minister." It was then that East Hampton selected the Rev. Nathaniel Huntting who not only became a most beloved minister, but today is thanked by genealogical researchers for his painstaking care in keeping his records.

John Conkling entered his brand mark 15 Dec. 1697, a diamond on the right thigh or horn. He changed this brand to the left thigh or horn on 20 June 1698. On 25 Oct. 1701, he purchased "a one-third part of a tenth part and also a one-third part of a two-thirds part of a share throughout Montauk," of Cornelius Miller. He sold these rights on 21 Dec. 1702, and on 4 June 1702 bought land at Amagansett. He had a 10-pound right in Montauk in the list of 1706/7. He and his cousin Lewis Conkling (No. 12) exchanged lands 7 Apr. 1710, both being weavers. On 23 April 1710, he sold seven acres near the brick kills to John Edwards, cordwainer. Nathan Miller of East Hampton on 1 Feb. 1719/20 sold nine acres "unto John Conkling my father-in-law." John Conkling is named in the 1727 list of Montauk proprietors. In a distribution of common lands on 16 Apr. 1736, he drew 40 acres, and received 12 acres more on 6 Feb. 1739/40. He served as trustee of East Hampton in 1707 and 1723, as assessor in 1710 and 1720, fence viewer in 1715, constable in 1716 and 1725, and overseer of highways in 1722.

"The wife of John Conkling Sr. died abt. noon 12 Sept. 1735 aged abt 70 years," wrote the Rev. Mr. Hunting in the church record. She had joined the church in 1724. According to Mr. Hunting, "John Conkling died abt. sundown 28 Apr. 1746 aged near 77." The will of John Conkling of East Hampton, signed 23 Jan. 1739, probated 23 Aug. 1746, mentions sons John, Elias and Jonathan. Among the properties mentioned were one-twelfth of a Montauk share to each son, a home lot and a share of the horse mill to son Jonathan and "the Joshua lot" to Elias. Nothing has been found to indicate the surname or even the given name of John Conkling's wife.

Children of John³ Conkling and ———:

- +61. i. JOHN⁴, b. say 1690.
- +62. ii. WILLIAM⁴, bp. 4 June 1704 at age of 12 (A Chronicle of Every Day People by Gardiner).
- 63. iii. MARY⁴, b. say 1694, m. 13 Mar. 1710/11, NATHAN MILLER.
- 64. iv. RACHEL⁴, bp. as an adult 11 Jan. 1718/19, m. 21 Sept. 1721, DANIEL JONES.
- 65. v. AMY⁴, bp. as an adult 11 Jan. 1718/19, m. (1) 29 Dec. 1720, JOHN STRATTON, 3rd, whose sister Mary m. Lewis Conkling (No. 12). John Stratton d. 29 Sept. 1721 and in 1725 his widow m. (2) Matthew Dayton. John Stratton named his bro.-in-law John Conkling sole ex., of his will which he signed in 1721.
- 66. vi. TIMOTHY⁴, bp. as an adult 30 May 1725. He, evidently, d. s.p.
- 67. vii. ABIGAIL⁴, bp. as an adult 26 Nov. 1727. She joined the ch. on same day. She m. 22 Nov. 1733, GIDEON HEDGES. Called dau. of John Conkling Sr., in mar. rec.
- +68. viii. ELIAS⁴, bp. as an adult, 26 Nov. 1727.
- +69. ix. JONATHAN⁴, bp. as an adult, 4 Aug. 1734.
- 70. x. A son⁴, unnamed. "11 May 1712 a son of John Conklines died abt. 11 at night aged abt. 9 mo.," Rev. Mr. Hunting.

15. ANANIAS³ CONKLING (*Benjamin*², *Ananias*¹), who was born at East Hampton, L. I., ca. 1672/73, entered his earmark in that town, 12 Apr. 1695. He was assessed 9p. on 10 Apr. 1703 toward a town payment to the Indians. He had a 10-pound right in Montauk in 1706/7 and appears on the 1727 list of Montauk proprietors. He drew 25 acres in the distribution of commonage of 16 Apr. 1736. By 12 Oct. 1701, he was a land owner in East Hampton, and on 16 Oct. 1701 he sold land to Ephraim Edwards. He served in Capt. Matthias Burnett's company of East Hampton militia in 1715. Usually, in the early records he is called Senior to distinguish him from his cousin Ananias Conkling (No. 13) who was slightly younger. He was assessor in 1714 and 1722 and a town trustee in 1711, '16 and '17.

About 1696, he married HANNAH LUDLAM, daughter of Henry² Ludlam (*William*¹) and Jane Shaw. Both were early members of the church and on 1 June 1701, he owned the covenant. He lived in the Amagansett section of East Hampton. Rev. Mr. Hunting recorded his death: "Ananias Conkling Sr. died about 1 A.M. aged 67 yrs. 6 mo. 1 Mar. 1739/40." His gravestone at Amagansett verifies date and age.

The will of Ananias Conkling of East Hampton, yeoman, signed 11 Apr. 1739, probated 26 Aug. 1740, mentions wife Hannah who was to have use of one-third of lands, the dwelling house and a negro woman; son Henry Conkling, that part of dwelling house where he now dwells, lands, etc.; daughter Bethiah Hicks; daughter Hannah Barnes; sons Ananias and Lemuel, six shillings each; sons Nathan, Benjamin, Daniel and Josiah, to each 18 pounds. Residue divided among sons last mentioned.

Children of Ananias³ Conkling and Hannah Ludlam:

71. i. A child⁴, unnamed, d. 27 Mar. 1696/97.
72. ii. BETHIAH⁴, bp. 1 Jan. 1700/1, m. 27 May 1731, as his 2nd wife, JOSEPH HICKS. She d. 11 Feb. 1777.
- +73. iii. HENRY⁴, bp. 22 Feb. 1701/2.
74. iv. MARY⁴, bp. 2 Jan. 1703/4, "died 15 Nov. 1706 age abt 2 yrs."
- +75. v. NATHAN⁴, bp. 27 Jan. 1705/6.
- +76. vi. ANANIAS⁴, bp. 15 Aug. 1708.
77. vii. SAMUEL⁴, bp. 27 Jan. 1710/11. "A son of Ananias Conkling Senr. died 27 Apr. 1712 about a year and a quarter old." Ch. rec.
- +78. viii. LEMUEL⁴, bp. 5 Apr. 1713.
- +79. ix. BENJAMIN⁴, b. 25 Oct. 1715, a twin, bp. 11 Dec. 1715.
80. x. HANNAH⁴, b. 25 Oct. 1715, a twin, bp. 11 Dec. 1715, m. 7 Mar. 1736/37, as his second wife, Capt. ISAAC BARNES, Jr. She d. 27 Aug. 1749. Called dau. of Ananias Conkling in mar. rec.
- +81. xi. DANIEL⁴, bp. 16 Feb. 1717/18.
- +82. xii. JOSIAH⁴, bp. 23 July 1721.

16. BENJAMIN³ CONKLING (*Benjamin², Ananias¹*), who was born at East Hampton, L. I., ca. 1678, entered his earmark in that town as Benjamin Conkling, Jr., 7 Jan. 1700. He owned a 10-pound right in Montauk in 1706/7. On 18 Oct. 1709, John Conkling, eldest son of Benjamin Conkling, deceased, confirmed to his brother Benjamin Conkling a deed of gift made to the latter by their father. He is in the records as witnessing three wills by East Hampton men: that of Jacob Schellinx (Schellinger) on 28 Jan. 1712, that of John Edwards on 31 Aug. 1728, and that of Robert Parsons on 20 Dec. 1742. Benjamin Conkling served in Capt. Matthias Burnett's company of East Hampton men in 1715, which indicates that he either lived at Amagansett or near that village. He was a Montauk proprietor in the 1727 list. He drew 30 acres at Aconbonuck and Ayleswife Brook in a distribution of commonage, 16 Apr. 1736.

Benjamin Conkling served as an East Hampton trustee in 1712, '14, '24 and '29, and as assessor in 1723. The record of the Rev. Mr. Buell, who succeeded the Rev. Mr. Huntting at East Hampton, states: "13 Sept. 1748 ye wife of Benjamin Conkling aged abt 70" died. And later, "Benjamin Conkling died 20 Apr. 1752 aged about 70." He probably was about four years older. No indication of the surname or given name of Benjamin Conkling's wife has been found.

Children of Benjamin³ Conkling and ———:

- 83. i. A daughter⁴, unnamed in the records. "A daughter of Benjamin Conkling's aged abt 8 years died in the night at bed time 2 Aug. 1711." Ch. rec.
- +84. ii. BENJAMIN⁴, b. ca. 1702.
- 85. iii. HANNAH⁴, bp. as an adult, 26 Nov. 1727, owned the covenant the same day. She m. 9 Oct. 1729, JONATHAN HEDGES. She d. 12 Jan. 1792 ae. 82.
- 86. iv. FRANCES⁴, bp. as an adult, 26 Nov. 1727, owned the covenant the same day. She was b. ca. 1713 and on 11 Apr. 1732, m. Major JOHN MURDOCK.
- 87. v. MEHITABLE⁴, bp. as an adult, 4 Aug. 1734, owned the covenant the same day. She m. 20 Mar. 1740, EBENEZER HEDGES. Perhaps other daughters.

18. ELIAKIM³ CONKLING (*Benjamin², Ananias¹*), born say 1683 at East Hampton, L. I., entered his earmark there, 10 May 1703. Among undated land entries in the town record appears: "The record of land laid out to Eliakim Conkling by virtue of the allotment that descended to him by his father Benjamin Conkling, deceased." On 29 Dec. 1711, he deeded two lots in Southold (evidently from father's estate) to Joseph Davison of Brookhaven. Eliakim Conkling served in Capt. John Cooper's company of Col. Henry Smith's Suffolk County regiment in 1715. On 19 Mar. 1722/23, he witnessed the will of Ebenezer

Leek of East Hampton. On 26 Apr. 1725, Eliakim Conkling, yeoman, sold Isaac Mulford for 48 pounds one-tenth part of a share in Montauk. He received 44 acres on 16 Apr. 1736 in the distribution of commonage for Aconbonick Neck and Ayleswife Brook Neck. In a distribution of 6 Feb. 1739/40 he received five acres. He was an East Hampton trustee in 1715 and constable in 1711, '33, '34 and '35. He appears in the town books in 1739 for the last time as a resident of East Hampton.

The will of Aaron Pithian of East Hampton dated 12 Jan. 1749/50 mentions land which the testator purchased of Eliakim Conkling as lying between the land of Burnett Miller and Benjamin Conkling. On 8 July 1749, Joshua Hempstead, the diarist, of New London, Conn., who was in New Jersey on a trip wrote: "I got to my kinsman's Nathaniel Salmon about 4 and put up. He lives at a place called Springfield (N. J.) and keeps tavern and one Eliakim Conkling keeps tavern close by on the other side of the road."

On 22 July 1708, Eliakim Conkling married DEBORAH STRATTON, daughter of Richard² Stratton of East Hampton, and his wife Sarah Sturges of Fairfield, Conn. Nothing more concerning Eliakim Conkling has been found after Hempstead's statement.

Children of Eliakim³ Conkling and Deborah Stratton:

88. i. A son⁴. "A son of Eliakim Conkling aged about 4 or 5 years died 21 June 1712," East Hampton Ch. recs.
89. ii. DEBORAH⁴, bp. as an adult 11 July 1736, and owned the covenant. On the same day was bp., "a child (Elizabeth ?) of Deborah Conklings daughter of Eliak Conkling."
90. iii. SARAH⁴, bp. as an adult and owned the covenant, 1 Aug. 1736.
- +91. iv. ELIAKIM⁴, b. abt. 1713. Ch. rec.

[To be continued]

THE FOUNDERS OF THE BRAS(S), BRASSER, BRESSER, BRIES AND BRAZIER FAMILIES IN AMERICA

By WILLIAM J. HOFFMAN, M. Mech. Eng., F.G.B.S.

[Continued from Vol. 20, p. 223]

BRIES

LONG ISLAND, PISCATAWAY

1. HENDRICK VOLCKERTSZ, from Jever in Oldenburg. Born in 1634, for in 1664 he made an affidavit to the raid of Capt. Scott on the Dutch towns of Long Island and was then "aged 30 years" (*Col. Mss.*, Vol. II: 482).

He mar. NYDR in 1655 (int. Feb. 26) GEERTJE CLAES from New Amsterdam, daughter of Claes Cornelissen "meutelaer"