

but erroneously states that Rev. James Bland married Lucy, daughter of Sir Francis *Brereton* of Dublin.

Tralee, where Francis Brewster (father of Rev. Nathaniel and probable father of Sir Francis) once lived, is in the northern part of County Kerry, not far from County Limerick, and Limerick was probably his port of departure when he came to New England. Derryquin Castle, the property of the Blands, is situated on the northern shore of Kenmare Bay, not far from Killarney or Tralee.

*Note: Brewster Family Addenda*

Of the children of Daniel<sup>2</sup> Brewster (*Rev. Nathaniel*<sup>1</sup>), *ante*. Vol. 13, p. 160—Eunice<sup>3</sup> (No. 3), b. 15 June 1701, m. (1) 1 Jan. 1721/2, Mr. John Chauncey of Stratford, Conn. [Stratford Land Rec. 2:480], described in the marriage record as "Mis<sup>t</sup> Eunice Bruster of BrookHaven." She m. (2) at Brookhaven, N. Y., 21 July 1729, David Dayton. The Brewster Dayton family of Stratford is probably of this line.

Light is shed on the children of Amy<sup>3</sup> Brewster (No. 4; see also Vol. 14, pp. 106-108) by the will of Daniel Gould of Middlefield, Conn., dated 17 Mar. 1756, proved 5 Apr. 1756, which gave to his sister Elizabeth Gould £50 Old Tenor, and to his brother Ebenezer Gould "all Lands in a Town formerly Call'd Bedford Now known by the Name of Granvill" in the County of Hampshire, Province of Mass. Bay, he to be executor [Middletown Probate Records, 1:209]. Daniel Gould was obviously named for his grandfather, Daniel Brewster, and, since he must have been over 21 when he made his will, must have been son of Rev. Ebenezer Gould by his first wife, Amy Brewster, who did not die until 1739. The brother Ebenezer is the man known to most records as Ebenezer Brewster Gould. Since Daniel did not name any known child of his father by the second marriage, we infer that Daniel, Ebenezer Brewster and Elizabeth were brothers and sister of the full blood, and that Amy (Brewster) Gould was their mother.

## THE LINE OF JOHN CONCKLYNE OF SOUTHOLD AND HUNTINGTON

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

[Continued from Vol. 21, p. 147]

1. JOHN CONCKLYNE probably left Salem, Mass., late in April 1650 with his brother Ananias, Thomas Scudder and others, and was in Southold by that May. We know that he was a land

owner in Southold by Jan. 1653, for on that date his property is mentioned as abutting on that of Robert Akerly. There are several references to Concklyne lands in undated Southold records which various writers have assigned to 1651. The first direct reference to John Concklyne throws interesting light upon his character:

"Southold 8 Oct. 1655 John Conckelyne Jun. aged about 25 years sworne, deposed as follows, vidlet: This deponent saith that Mr. Frost lately dyceased in the morning of the day that he dyed about midnight next following—that he was present and in the audience of the said Mr. Frost when he desired John Conckelyne Senr. this deponents father to send for Thomas Brush, that this deponent and he might beare witness to the said Mr. Frost's making his will and disposicon of what estate he had: at which the deponents mother was much troubled, and Mr. Frost perceavinge of the same said hee should die nen [none] the sooner for making his will—yet that morning was neglected: but in the afternoone of the same day, the said Thomas Brush comeinge into the said Mr. Frosts p'sence accidentally, and this deponent being also then present, took occasion of his own accord to declare words to this effect following as namely— hee then desired this dp. and the said Thomas Brush to bear witness, that what estate hee had hee did wholly give the same to the said John Conckelyne Senr. in case hee dyed without any after will: further saying that the said John Conckelyne Senr. have lovingly received him into his house when he was destitute of shelter and caired kindly and respectfully to him:— and lastly this dept saith that at the time the said Mr. Frost was of sound memory. Signed John Conckelyne Jun.  
Deposed the 8 Oct. 1655 before John Budd and Barnabas Wynes Senr. Const."

Thomas Brush made a similar affidavit, 17 May 1656, saying: "Mr. Frost lying upon his sick bed did by word of mouth give unto John Conckelyne Senr. all his estate wch hee had: and that because the said John Conckelyne did curiously receive him into his house when he was destitute." The inventory of Mr. Frost's estate, taken 13:9:1655, totalled 29:01:00. His nuncupative will was proved in the Magistrates Court at New Haven on 26 May 1656 by the oaths of John Conckelyne, Jr., and Thomas Brush. One Benjamin of Southold, having hired two cows of Mr. Frost, declined to give them up until ordered to do so by the Court.

The Frost incident, the tone of his letter requesting a marriage license for his granddaughter Rebecca Brush, the thoughtful bequests in his will and other incidents indicate that John Conckelyne was a generous, kindly man. He became an import-

ant but not a leading man in both Southold and Huntington. He remained Goodman Conckelyne through life and such public services as are linked with his name lead to the conclusion that men who knew him had great confidence in his sympathetic understanding and integrity.

It is not easy to follow the record of John Concklyne in Southold, as many of the entries fail to specify "senior" or "junior." As Capt. John<sup>2</sup> Concklyne was by far the more aggressive and active man, he should be credited with many references often in the past associated with his father's name. John Concklyne was living in Southold town spot in 1654. He may have gone to Hashamomack (that narrow neck that joins the town spot on the northeast) about 1657 when Capt. John<sup>2</sup> Concklyne married Sarah, widow of William Salmon, proprietor of Hashamomack. Some time prior to 1660, due probably to his son John's claim to the important Horse Neck (Lloyd's Neck) lands, he and his youngest son Timothy Concklyne removed to Huntington, L. I.

On 4 Feb. 1660, Huntington townsmen voted "that Timothy Concklin shalle keep both his own home lots and his fathers and to lay down all comonig (commonage) and medowe belonging to his own hous." Each of these home lots carried a 100-pound right in all divisions of commonage and transactions by Timothy Concklin 40 years later show he maintained title to both the home lots and their accompanying rights.

On 30 Jan. 1660, John Concklyne was one of four to appraise the estate of Edward Tredwell, late of Huntington. His name does not appear again in Huntington records until 1673. We know that he was back in Southold by 19 Nov. 1661 when the town granted John Concklyne, Senr., two lots at Oyster Ponds (Orient), also five acres adjoining his Southold land obtained by exchange with Thomas Osman. On 20 Apr. 1662, John Concklyne, Jr., of Hashamomack, Southold, sold to Richard Clark several parcels of land in Southold which he had received from his father, John Concklyne. On 29 Mar., that year, the two Johns, Senior and Junior, had made a fence agreement with a neighbor in Southold.

The General Assembly at Hartford, Conn., on 9 Oct. 1662 made Goodman Concklin and John Concklin Junr., both of Southold, freemen of Connecticut. John Concklyne and his son Jacob witnessed the will of David Carwithy of Southold, 30 Aug. 1665. John Concklyne, Sr., was unquestionably the John Concklyne who paid 15 shillings for a share among the Monmouth, New Jersey, Associates in 1667, two of the associates having been associated with him in Salem's glassworks. He, however, apparently was never in residence in Monmouth County. The John Concklyne from Southold who served on a New York jury at the trial of

a suit between the towns of Gravesend and Flatbush on 27 Sept. 1666, probably, was Captain John<sup>2</sup> Concklyne, for there are indications that by that date he had a ship in Long Island waters and was serving as a civil representative of Southold in its relations with towns to the westward.

On 8 Oct. 1649, William Salmon sold Henry Whitney, Edward Tredwell and Thomas Benedict, for £30, "three parts of all his upland lying between Toms Creeke so called by the English, and Mr. Goodyeaes land," reserving for himself one quarter of the upland and commonage and the large neck on the bay next to Southold long known as Conklin's Neck. Benedict sold his share to Thomas Rider on 27 Feb. 1659; Tredwell, at an unrecovered date, transferred his share to Lieut. John Budd. Whitney on 24 May 1670 assigned his quarter to John Budd, Jr., exempting that part he already had sold to Thomas Osman. Budd on the same day conveyed that part he had received from Whitney to John Conklin Sr. On 26 Mar. 1671, John Conkelyn conveyed to his son Jacob Concklyn "all that my housings, whom lot, with the yards, orchards and gardens and all the rest of the accommodations thereunto belonging lying and being in Hashamomuck that is to say, All the upland both erable and woodland with the meadow and commonage thereon belonging."

It has not been generally recognized that this transaction made Jacob<sup>2</sup> Conklin an important landowner in Hashamomack. (Unfortunately, Southold Town Records, volume one, index Budd's transfer to John Concklyn as John Concklyne, Jr.) This was the elder Concklyne's last important land transfer. Though he continued to hold certain lands until shortly before his death, there is nothing to indicate that he ever again maintained a household in either Southold or Huntington, and it seems probable that the transfer to his son Jacob took place shortly after the death of his wife Elizabeth. Henceforth, he divided his time between the two towns, probably living for short periods with his various children. He was in Huntington again by 1673 for the tax list of that year has this entry: "John Seudder (paid to old John Conklin)" and, again, on 6 Oct. 1673, after the Dutch had recaptured New York, Huntington named Isaac Platt, John Kancklyne, Richard Williams, Joseph Whitman and Epenetus Platt as a committee to petition the Dutch not to exact an oath of allegiance from the town but to put it on good behavior for one year.

Huntington on 16 Jan. 1676 empowered the constable and overseers together with Goodman Concklin, Isaac Platt and Jonas Wood Senr., to give to Mr. Eliphalet Jones an invitation "to dispense the word of God." The overseers of Southold on 19 Feb. 1681 mentioned land which "Capt. John Youngs hath resigned unto John Concklyne Senr. of Huntington in satisfac-

tion of a grant formerly made to said Conckline for which he sued this towne the last Court of Sessions." The land in question lay at Oyster Ponds.

John Conckline of Southold on 9 June 1683 sold to Richard Browne Jr., for 70 pounds, "my second lot of land lying in the lower Oyster Pond Neck (Greenport)." Description of the property indicates that it belonged to John Concklyne Sr. On 6 July 1683, he granted "unto John Concklyne Junr., my eldest son, all lands, etc., given and granted unto me when I was an inhabitant of Salem in New England." He personally acknowledged the deed of 6 July at Southold that same day, and six days later, on 12 July, "John Concklyne Senr., of Huntington . . . . . have given unto his son Jacob Conckline of Hashamomack all that his lands lying in Oyster Pond Uper Neck." Unfortunately, neither John Concklyne Senior nor Junior ever put on Southold town records descriptions of their holdings. The elder Concklyne's original home lot at Southold town spot lay between the lots of Capt. John Underhill, one of the most strenuous, interesting and human of all the Puritan fathers, and of William Wells. Opposite it stood the home of the Rev. John Youngs, spiritual and political leader of the town. When John Concklyne's undated will was offered to the Court at Southampton, 18, 19 and 20 Mar. 1683/84, it was stated that he had died 23 Feb. 1683/84. The will is short and direct and is reported in the Old Sessions Book of Suffolk County.

"I John Conklin being in my right understanding and perfect memory do bequeath my soul to God and my body to ye earth and my goods as followeth: viz to my son John I doo give ten shillings and to my son Timothy I doo give fifteen pounds, out of that which I was to receive for my land which my son John sold for me at Oyster Ponds. Also I doo further by these presents convey all my meadow lying in ye Oyster Ponds neck unto my son Jacob Conklin, to him and his heirs forever, he paying Mr. Sylvester four pounds and ten shillings. Also I do give to Walter Noakes three pounds and all my wearing cloathes except my best coat. Also I do give unto my grandchild Rebecca Hubert one horse or mare. Also I doo give unto Mr. Eliphalet Jones twenty shillings and I doo make my daughter Elizabeth Wood my whole and sole executor. (Signed) John Conklin."

There is a flavor about much writing connected with John Concklyne that leads to the conclusion that he was the author in speech or written word of many of the papers concerning him. When his granddaughter Rebecca Brush and Jeremiah Hubbard of Huntington applied for a marriage license on 23 Jan. 1682, "John Conkelyne Senyior" wrote in his letter to Mr. West, clerk, "I prey sur send them without feyle and I will sartisfie

you well for it I have no money at present but you shall be sure of it John Conckleyne rebeka brushs grandfather deth his free consent to the mache." On the outside is written "This for Mr. West of New Yorke I pray deliver with care."

On 1 June 1675, John Conckling is reported as "voluntarily is consent to be overseer" of the minor children of Thomas Brush (his grandchildren).

Children of John Conckelyne and Elizabeth Allseabrook:

2. i. REBECCA<sup>2</sup>, b. say 1626, m. abt. 1650/51, THOMAS BRUSH. For data concerning her, see article entitled "Thomas and Richard Brush" in New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July 1935.
- +3. ii. JOHN<sup>2</sup>, b. 1630/31.
4. iii. ISAAC<sup>2</sup>, "Isaac ye sonne of John Conklin buried ye 11 Oct. 1635," Kingswinford Parish recs.
- +5. iv. TIMOTHY<sup>2</sup>, b. before 1640.
- +6. v. JACOB<sup>2</sup>, b. prob. abt. 1640, bp. Salem, Mass. Bay, "18th of 1st month 1649."
7. vi. ELIZABETH<sup>2</sup>, b. prob. by 1645, bp. with brother Jacob; m. LIEUT. JOHN WOOD of Huntington.  
Probably other daughters.

[To be continued]

## JACOCKS FAMILY—CHAMPION

By H. CLIFFORD CAMPION, JR., of Swarthmore, Pa.

In the *American Genealogist*, Vol. XX, No. 1, July, 1943, on Thomas Champion of Hempstead, in footnote on page 44 relative to Jacocks, the Jacocks burial records from the Stratford-on-Avon Parish Register seem to have been omitted, and are as follows:

June 27, 1618, buried,	Simon fili
	ffrancisci Jecockes
July 27, 1632, buried,	infans
	ffrancisci Jecokes
May 6, 1634, buried,	Hugo filius
	ffrancisci Jecokes

This seems to indicate that he may have had other children who were not baptised in this parish.

When the town of Hempstead granted Thomas Champion on January 16, 1672/3 additional lands adjacent to his father, it undoubtedly meant his father-in-law, Francis Jacocks. His wife was called Goody Champion at an early period in these town records. There is no mention of Thomas Champion, Jr. in these records; there was but one Thomas and he was dead before Feb-

## THE LINE OF JOHN CONCKLYNE OF SOUTHOLD AND HUNTINGTON

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

[Continued from Vol. 21, p. 215]

3. CAPT. JOHN<sup>2</sup> CONCKLYNE (*John*<sup>1</sup>), who was an eldest son, was born in 1630/31 in Nottinghamshire. He appears first in Southold records on 8 Oct. 1655, aged 25, when he testified as to the nuncupative will of Mr. Frost. He was a land owner by 14 Mar. 1656, and on 2 Dec. 1657 he married SARAH, widow of William SALMON, proprietor of Hashamomack, and daughter of Barnabas HORTON of Southold, and promptly removed to his wife's estate.

Perhaps no other non-political figure in Colonial New York of that date figures more in the records than Capt. John Concklyne. His contests in the courts to hold Horse Neck, later the Manor of Queens Village and now Lloyd's Neck, for his wife and step-children fill many pages of court and town records. He failed by a hair to maintain title. Had he succeeded, one may hardly doubt that he would have entrenched a manorial family of importance, for he possessed both a highly developed acquisitive sense and the energy and determination that are characteristics of the "go-getters" of every generation. One who studies the records of the battle over Horse Neck may hardly doubt that his title appears far stronger than that of John Richbell who defeated him. Richbell, however, was a New Yorker, Concklyne a New Englander, facts that probably had considerable to do with the way Governor Nicoll dealt the cards.

After losing his suit, Concklyne was forced to confine his ambitions to Southold and Hashamomack where he led an energetic life, one of the most important men of the second generation in the town.

It is regretted that space does not allow a comprehensive account of the suit over Horse Neck, but a brief summary is in order. Matthew Sinderland, mariner, of Boston and Rhode Island, obtained on 18 June 1639 certain tracts of land at Hashamomack and Oyster Bay from James Farrett, merchant, of Boston, agent for the Earl of Sterling who had title to vast acreage on Long Island. No Sinderland deed to Hashamomack, which is the neck of land that joins Southold on the northeast, has ever been produced, but deeds to Hogg Island near Oyster

Bay and to the necks on either side of Oyster Bay are in the colonial records. Sinderland married Katherine, probably sister of Thomas Curtis of Wethersfield, Conn., and settled at Hashamomack about 1640, perhaps the first settler of Southold. He died soon thereafter without issue, leaving his property to his widow Katherine who by 1643 married second, William Salmon, blacksmith, who moved onto her Hashamomack lands. They had four children, viz.: Mary, b. ca. 1643; Sarah, b. ca. 1645; John, b. ca. 1646; and Rebecca, b. ca. 1648. Katherine (Curtis, Sinderland) Salmon died about 1650 and William Salmon married second, Sarah, daughter of Barnabas Horton of Southold by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth and Haunah, both born by 1655. Salmon died intestate before 13 May 1657, "so that all his right, title and interest in all the aforesaid premeses fell to the said Sarah his wife and the issue he had by both (wives)." On 2 Dec. 1657, John Concklyne, Jr., married Sarah (Horton) Salmon and thereby became "possessed of all the aforesaid premises," as well as receiving under his care six step-children, of whom the four eldest were step-children of his wife as well. Concklyne immediately set out to oust squatters and to consolidate the title of his wife and the six children to the various lands which belonged to the Sinderland-Salmon estates. Since no deed to Hashamomack could be found, he obtained on 15 Jan. 1660/61 an Indian deed to the property signed by Lion Gardiner, guardian for the Indian sachem whose people occupied the land. (The original sale's receipt to Salmon, dated 24 Feb. 1645, was filed 24 Feb. 1750.) This deed mentions that Concklyne's wife was the widow of William Salmon and daughter of Barnabas Horton. On 2 Apr. 1662, Concklyne obtained from one William Coollinge an affidavit that Farrett had sold the Oyster Bay lands to Sinderland.

Salmon during his life had leased several parcels near Oyster Bay to various settlers, who, by 1660, had been in occupancy for ten or more years. Concklyne evidently continued this practice. There were, however, other lease-holders who held land under agreements with Govert Loeckerman, merchant of New Amsterdam, who also claimed Oyster Bay lands. On 1 Jan. 1662, following complaint by Mark Meigs that Concklyne had warned him to remove from Hogg Island, the Dutch Director-General and Council ruled that all magistrates should protect Meigs in possession of his land. Concklyne contended that the land lay in the jurisdiction of New England but made no further move to establish title in the Oyster Bay territory. Meanwhile Loeckerman sold his rights to John Riebell of Rye and on 20 Oct. 1664, one Henry Lenenton was required to appear before Gov. Nicoll (the English having taken New Amsterdam) to establish



his claim to possession of certain Horse Neck land. He showed a lease from Coneklyne. On 22 Nov. 1664, Coneklyne was called to New York and the famous case of Richbell vs. Coneklyne was called, with Coneklyne "defending the rights of certain orphans." Gov. Nicoll on 10 Mar. 1664/65 made his decision putting Richbell in possession of the Horse Neck property. On 27 June 1665, the Governor issued a supporting warrant insuring Richbell's title. The townsmen of Huntington refused to vacate, however, and, in the September-October court, Richbell sued the town of Huntington before a jury and lost. The Governor again came to his aid, set the verdict aside and gave title to Richbell. It was not until 1731 that the matter was definitely closed. In that year, Henry Lloyd, Lord of the Manor of Queens Village, took steps to clear his title. By agreement, the proprietors of Huntington signed the famous Queens Village Disclaimer, thereby renouncing all right to the land in question, which, by that time, had been in the possession of the Lloyd family for about 50 years. This prolonged legal battle, reported at length in the town records of Oyster Bay, Huntington, the Lloyd Papers and elsewhere, was the first important land case tried under the Duke's Law and, in its entirety, is perhaps the most completely reported suit in early New York colonial records.

William Salmon's estate was inventoried 13 May 1657, a net of £188:14:10. He owned £106:15:00 in cattle, etc. His Hashamomack land, over 400 acres of highly tillable land, along with his house and buildings and his holdings at Horse Neck were appraised at £68. Immediately following his marriage, Coneklyne started action to obtain control of the Hashamomack brick yards, established by Salmon but now in other hands. He finally won this suit sometime after June 1677. He also became involved in a suit for trespass against cantankerous John Corey of Hashamomack.

Coneklyne entered action in the New Haven Court on 28 May 1660 for 10 pounds damages, alleging that "the defendant kept deivers swine in about the comons of Hashamomack [Hashamomack at that time carried on its own affairs independent of Southold] lands, where he had no right so to doe, whereby his now wife in her widdowhood had sustained great losse in her crop of wheat and pease." The verdict cost Corey £4:10:00. Coneklyne then entered action for slander against Corey for 50 pounds damages and declared that "the defendt on a training day, before a great part of the traine band, did endeavor by his words to take away his repute and esteem amongst his neighbors and lay him below ye heathen and to that end spoke words to this effect or the same words following, vizt: that John Conekling was a neighbor not fitt for an Indian to live by and when the

plaint and defendt were both sicke, and the plaintiefe was not able to craule out of his house, yet then he killed one of the defendts hoggs, and divers other words at other times of a slanderous nature."

Several depositions in support of Concklyne's charges are in the records and the affidavit of Sarah Pearce, aged 39, signed 12 Mar. 1659, brings another angle into the case: "This deponent saith there being some difference between Goodman Corey and her husband, this deponent saith that Goodman Corey told her that she had taken up a false report from John Conckelyne that was [who had] crept into another mans inheritance." Corey was found guilty, fined and apologized to Concklyne. Nevertheless, his comment indicates that the gossips were busy over Concklyne's marriage to the rich young widow. Immediately after the trial, "John Corey (out of his affection to William Salmons children as he sd for the kindnesse he had received from their father) did now tender to part with a piece of land weh was his by guift of William Salmon for weh he will accept of earne, cattell and wampon (at due value) for pay . . . . . if John Concklin accept and William Salmons somme may enjoy it." Corey, on 11 Oct. 1660, gave Concklyne two deeds to Hashamomaek land "to hold until John Salmon reaches 21."

These deeds bring up the relationship of John Concklyne to his step-children. Several writers have intimated that his attitude was not only far from generous, but bordered on the reprehensible. Except for the Corey incident, which may be discounted as Corey was in trouble of this kind on more than one occasion, all the evidence points to fair dealing by Concklyne and the warmest feeling by the children of Salmon toward him. True, Concklyne emerged at the final settlement as owner of the lion's share of the land, but let us not forget that in Salmon's inventory the rich Hashamomaek land and his title to Horse Neck were the least important part of the estate. (He had disposed of approximately two-thirds of Hashamomaek acreage in 1649 for 30 pounds.) It took a far-sighted man to choose land in preference to chattels at that early date.

The petition for letters of administration on Salmon's estate was granted 16 Nov. 1665 and confirmed to John Concklin, Jr., on 16 Mar. 1666, "he having married Sarah, late widow of William Salmon who had then divers young children of whom he hath had great care and been at considerable expense in bringing up." At the court of 5 June 1666, four overseers of Southold set John Salmon's portion at £31:11:04 and each daughter's portion at £15:15:08. It was left to the court to set Concklyne's allowance for bringing up the children. The oldest daughter Mary, having already received her portion on

29 Oct. 1664,\* the son John received £28 and the portion of each of the younger daughters was set at £14 when 21 years old.

Salmon's estate inventoried 188 pounds (two-thirds chattels) in 1657. At the time the court adjusted the partition, the care of the children had rested on Concklyn for nine years, and at the settlement the children enjoyed the complete protection of the local court. Southold records contain an item bearing on the attitude of the Salmon children toward Concklyne:

Southold: 20 Feb. 1663 whereas our father William Sallmon in his life tyme did declare that his brother in law Thomas Curtis of Weathersfield should not have the education of any of his children—his long forbearance of looking after us manifested little love of us. These may signifie to whom it may concern that we whose names are under subscribed have made choise of John Concklyne Junr. to be our guardian, having experienced of his ffatherly love to us and hereby declare all other guardianship by authority of any court to be null. (Signed) John Salmon, Mary X Salmon, Sarah X Salmon. Witnesses: John Concklyne Senr., Richard Curtis, Jacob Concklyne.

John Concklyne's land transactions were numerous, perhaps the most important taking place in 1661 when he received lands at Oyster Ponds (Orient) and two lots at Acquobogue. (300 acres per lot. At one period he owned four Acquobogue lots.) The Acquobogue lands later became the homelands of some of his most prolific lines of descent. On 22 May 1666, he and other proprietors sold Plum Island to John Youngs. The town rate list of 16 Sept. 1675 names Mr. John Concklyne as assessed on 358 pounds 10 shillings, including 8 oxen, 8 horses and a large number of other cattle. In 1683, he was assessed on 321 pounds, and in an undated second division of town lands, he, with eight shares, was the largest proprietor in Southold. His household in 1686 consisted of three males, three females and five slaves. While Col. John Youngs, Capt. Isaac Arnold and a few others are listed with military titles, John Conklin, Thomas Moore and Joshua Hobart are called "Mr." in Southold records. It is highly probable that his selection as captain of militia came shortly before his death as the title appears first on his tombstone, though there are references in the records to "Captain John Conklin" after his death.

Southold records do not contain early lists of town officers.

\* Mary Salmon's release to John Concklyne: "Received of John Concklyne my father in law in full satisfaction of my portione of all the estate reall and personall wch came to his hands by virtue of his marriage with Sarah Salmon late wife of my father William Salmon deceased and also of Katherine his former wife and Matthew Sunderland her former husband and every of them, ffewore cows by me Mary Salmon eldest daughter of my said father William Salmon and Katherine my mother aforesaid." Sarah Salmon gave her release on 24 July 1666, John on 6 June 1667, Rebecca on 3 Apr. 1669. Hannah and Elizabeth Salmon, daughters of Sarah Horton, signed releases 11 May and 12 June 1675, respectively.

Mr. John Coneklyne does appear on several early committees, the most important under date of 22 May 1682 when the town appointed him to present to the new governor an address and list of its grievances. In 1690, Mr. John Coneklyne of Southold and Capt. Pierson of Southampton were representatives from Suffolk County to the Colonial Assembly and it is highly probable that he served in this capacity at other sessions.

Due to friction between Coneklyne and other proprietors an agreement was made, 28 Oct. 1684, relating to Hashamomack lands and rights. Coneklyne signed away his rights in Hashamomack commonage and in return received the famous "four score acres" that became a legend in Southold. The importance of the four score acres has been greatly magnified, they were far from the most important part of his estate.

Sarah (Horton, Salmon) Coneklyne appears last in Southold records 3 Apr. 1663 when she concurred in an exchange of Hashamomack lands between John Coneklyne and Edward Petty. She may have been dead by 16 Nov. 1665 when Coneklyne asked for administration of Salmon's estate. It should be recalled that in late 1664, Coneklyne was defending the rights of "certain orphans" in the case of Riehell vs. Coneklyne. Whether or not a child was a legal orphan in 1664 if its father was dead and its mother living, I know not. On the other hand, the will of Barnabas Horton, dated 10 May 1680, bequeaths five sheep to Joseph Conkling "son of my daughter Sarah Conkling." There is no hint of her death in this writing, quite otherwise. We know that she was dead by 3 Apr. 1686 when her brother Benjamin Horton, aged 59, made affidavit that about 29 years before he had lived with the widow Sarah Salmon "ye wife and relie of William Salmon deceased," and heard her acknowledge the sale of two acres of Tom's Creek land made by her husband to Thomas Osman.

The fact that in his will dated 4 Feb. 1689, John Coneklyne named no wife but mentioned his three youngest daughters all as under 21 years (evidently several years from maturity from the stipulations in the will) gives grounds for the belief that they were the children of a second wife already deceased. Presumably, she was the "Mary Coneklyne" whose large gravestone at Southold, close by that of Capt. Coneklyne, merely states: "deceased 2 Nov. 1688."

There are many reasons to place the births of John, Joseph and Sarah, the three oldest of Coneklyne's children, not later than 1665, while his will is an equally good reason for placing the births of the three youngest children several years later. The census of 1686 credits Coneklyne with three females. His oldest daughter Sarah was already married. If the youngest

daughter was born between 1686 and 1689 and the mother died sometime in the same period, the census tabulation would check with the will. None of the daughters appears in the census of 1698, an indication that any surviving were already married.

John Concklyne's heavy flat-topped tomb at Southold is in an excellent state of preservation. Its inscription reads: "Here Lyeth the Body of Captain John Conkelyne borne in Nottinghamshire in England who departed this life the Sext Day of April att Southold on Long Island in the Sixty fourth year of his age. Anno Dom 1694." The first half of the inscription is in the form of a border carved on the four outer edges of the flat top. Capt. Concklyne's will, signed 4 Feb. 1689, probated 15 May 1694, is a long document reported at length by Pelletreau in his *Early Long Island Wills*. Two important sections are given here:

I give unto my two sons John and Joseph Concklin during their natural lives all my whole accomodations of lands of all sorts wtsoever situate lying and being throughout ye whole bounds of ye town of Southold to be equally divided between them, . . . . and at ye death of them and either of them I do give their respective shares of all my lands above mentioned unto ye next lawful heir of ye body of sd John Concklin and to ye said next lawful heir of ye body of sd Joseph Concklin respectively being male or female during ye natural lives only and so from male or female during ye natural lives only and so from heir to heir of them forever that shall succeed respectively whose several heir or heirs I make and hereby ordain to be my heirs forever to have and to hold during their natural life ye said respective lands without any power of sale mortgage or alienation.

A second section reads:

I give to my daughters as followeth, first to my daughter Sarah Laughton I give two cows. To my other three daughters, Mary, Anna and Elizabeth I give all my household goods to be equally divided among them except to my son Joseph to whom I give one feather bed, one pot and one kettle also to my daughters Mary, Anna and Elizabeth to each of them 12 cows and all ye money yt I have in my possession I order to be equally divided among my sd three daughters last named which money I order and tis my will yt it be forthwth without delay delivered to my brother Jacob Concklin (by my excecutors) whom I betruest with sd money and that he pay each of them a third part at their day of marriage or age of one and twenty which ever shall happen. [Other legacies to be paid them at the same time and in case of death surviving daughters to have "defunct's" share.]

The will also stipulates that his son John should have that part of the home lands in Hashamomack where the house stood with possession of the house and half the barn. Son Joseph was to have half the barn and to reside with John. However, "My will is yt if Joseph shall not like to dwell in John's house on Pipe stave Neck that then John shall build Joseph as good an house as that in any other place of Joseph's land that he shall

appoint." At the time the will was signed, John was married but Joseph was unmarried.

Children of John<sup>2</sup> Concklyne and Sarah (Horton) Salmon:

- + 8. i. JOHN<sup>3</sup>, b. say 1658/59.
- + 9. ii. JOSEPH<sup>3</sup>, b. say 1660/61.
- 10. iii. SARAH<sup>3</sup>, b. say 1662/63, m. 28 July 1680, JOHN LAUGHTON [Layton] of Southampton who was teaching school at Southold. "John Laughton gives in the day of his marriage with Sarah Conckling of Southold to be 28 July 1680." He was the son of Josiah Laughton and the heir of his uncle John Laughton, an important man of Southampton. John Laughton, Jr., was under 21 in 1678 when his uncle deeded land to him in trust with his father. After the death of John Laughton, Sr., they returned to Southampton where John Jr. died before 18 Oct. 1692, when his widow gave a deed. There is considerable concerning them in Southampton records, but I find nothing regarding heirs. Presumably she remarried.
- 11. iv. MARY<sup>3</sup>, b. after 1668 and prob. the dau. of a second wife.
- 12. v. ANNA<sup>3</sup>, b. after 1668 and prob. the dau. of a second wife.
- 13. vi. ELIZABETH<sup>3</sup>, b. after 1668 and prob. the dau. of a second wife. Presumably she was the Elizabeth Concklyn who d. 2 July 1697 or 98 (Salmon rees.).

[To be continued]

## BALZAR LEFFEL (1721-1796) AND HIS FAMILY

By JOHN GOODWIN HERNDON, Ph.D., of Haverford, Pa.

Balthasar Leffel was born 2 February 1721, doubtless in the Palatinate, died 11 July 1796 in Amity township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, and was buried two days later.<sup>1</sup>

He arrived on the ship *Two Brothers*, Thomas Arnot master, from Rotterdam and last from Cowes, and took the usual oaths at the Courthouse in Philadelphia, Tuesday, 28 August 1750, in the presence of Thomas Lawrence, Esq., mayor. His name written by someone other than himself, appears on the list of the male passengers of that vessel, sixteen years of age and older, as Balsazar (O) Löffler.<sup>2</sup>

Since the dominant form of his surname is Leffel, used by himself and his wife in their wills, and by his sons and their descendants, that will be used exclusively in what follows. As his given name was usually recorded as Balzar, that form will

<sup>1</sup> Rev. William Boos, an early pastor of the Schwartzwald Church of Exeter township, Berks County, Pa., kept a record of the baptisms, marriages, and funerals at which he officiated, a copy of which, completely indexed, is now in the library of the Berks County Historical Society, Reading, Pa. In that record there are also many entries of dates of birth and death. Most of the exact dates in this article are copied either from the Boos record or that maintained by the pastors of St. Paul's Reformed and Lutheran Church of Annville subsequently mentioned.

<sup>2</sup> Strassburger and Hinkle: *Pennsylvania German Pioneers*, Volume I, p. 438.

## THE LINE OF JOHN CONCKLYNE OF SOUTHOLD AND HUNTINGTON

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

[Continued from Vol. 21, p. 253]

5. TIMOTHY<sup>2</sup> CONKLIN (*John*<sup>1</sup>) who, probably, was born by 1640 in England or Salem, Mass., became the founder of the prolific Huntington line of the family. He appears first at Huntington, 4 Feb. 1660, when the town agreed "that Timothy Conklin shalle keepe both his own home lots and his father's and to lay down all comonig (commonage) and medowe belonging to his own hous." The Wyllys Papers show that in March 1663/64 he witnessed a deposition made on Long Island by Capt. Robert Seeley. On 24 Dec. 1667, he was voted six acres on the western side of West Neck, Huntington. The printed records of Huntington are in error in crediting this grant to a non-existent Thomas Conklin, as the original entry clearly reads Timothy Concklin. When Huntington, on 16 and 17 Apr. 1672, laid out the famous Ten Farms from the head of Nesaquage River to Crab Meadow, John Samis, Samuel Ketcham, Richard Williams and Timothy Conklin received the first farm at the river's head. A list of Huntington tax payers for 1673 contains his name and a list of 1675 shows him owner of considerable livestock. In 1683, he was assessed on 110 pounds, and in 1688 on 87 pounds. His lands lay mostly on the west side of West Neck close to the juncture with Lloyd's Neck and included grants made 1 Apr. 1679, 1 Apr. 1682, 3 Apr. 1683 and 1 Apr. 1690. Much of his land adjoined the lands of the Brushes and the Samises. In Oct. 1694, he was assessed 15s. 6p., toward the payment for Gov. Fletcher's Patent to Huntington, an assessment based on his ownership of a 200-pound purchase right from the first settlement of the town and a right in all divisions of commonage. The holdings made him an important proprietor. He later distributed these rights by deed to his three sons Timothy, John and Jacob Conklin.

When Henry Lloyd of the Manor of Queens Village (Lloyd's Neck) made a summary of the history of the manor in 1730, he wrote: "Timothy Conklin of Huntington was tenant after James Lloyd's death (1693) placed there by his executors or their attorney." This entry, other entries in the Lloyd Papers, and the town records of Huntington show that Timothy Conklin controlled the agricultural activities of the manor for several years. As late as 1708, '09 and '10, after Henry Lloyd made his home there, Timothy Conklin continued to rent large acreage from

him. In 1698 he owed a rent balance of 18 pounds to the Lloyd estate.

On 11 May 1697, John Ketcham, James Chichester and Timothy Conklin, Sr., acting as partners, bought important lands on the south side of Long Island from the Indians, "a certain neck of land lying on ye south side of this island called by the indians Araca by ye English ye West Neck being westernmost neck of Huntington bounds (Babylon). This "West Neck" on the south side (Huntington South) should not be confused with "West Neck" on Long Island Sound. Later, Timothy Conklin deeded his interest in this purchase to his son Jacob Conklin.

He was assessed 2s. toward the important Baiting Place purchase from the Indians on 4 Oct. 1698, and on 1 May 1711, he subscribed 5 pounds toward the erection of a new meeting house. On 18 Mar. 1715, as a "west ender," he voted against the erection of the meeting house in the east end of the town. This question raised a bitter factional fight in Huntington. He disposed of much of his land to his sons by 1710. These deeds of gift will be reported under articles regarding his children. He received a final grant from the town on 25 Sept. 1713, and on 20 Mar. 1713/14, he signed his final deed as a grantor, giving land to his son John Conklin and reserving a life interest for himself, "and after my decease" a life interest for "my son Cornelius if he shall be surviving."

The account books of Henry Lloyd, which run irregularly from 1711 to 1734, show that Timothy Conklin ran an open account with Mr. Lloyd from 1711 until closed on 9 Mar. 1714. The final purchase was made 2 Dec. 1713. On 13 Apr. 1711, goods were sold to "Timothy Conklin's wife." It would appear that he probably died in the spring of 1714, possibly a year later. It is frequently stated that Timothy Conklin's wife was MARTHA WICKES, daughter of Thomas Wickes. Nothing has been found to indicate whether this is right or wrong. It is likely that the statement got into print on good authority.

Of Timothy Conklin's sons, Timothy remained on the homestead farm in West Neck, John had lands at the base of West Neck close by Cold Spring and in the east end of town (East Northport), Thomas went to Smithtown and Jacob eventually centered his holdings in Half Hollow Hills (Wyandanch), on the present Huntington-Babylon town line.

It is of interest to note that the name almost from the beginning of the family's residence in Huntington was spelled Conklin. The form Coneklyne did not survive long, the final "g" was seldom added, and Coneklin and Conkline were the most common variations.



Children of Timothy<sup>2</sup> Conklin and Martha Wickes(?) (Town Recs.):

14. i. MARTHA<sup>3</sup>, b. 20 Oct. 1668.
- +15. ii. TIMOTHY<sup>3</sup>, b. 16 Dec. 1670.
- +16. iii. JOHN<sup>3</sup>, b. 14 Mar. 1672/73.
- +17. iv. THOMAS<sup>3</sup>, b. 10 Mar. 1674/75.
- +18. v. JACOB<sup>3</sup>, b. 15 Mar. 1676/77.
19. vi. ELIZABETH<sup>3</sup>, b. 15 June 1679. Prob. m. John<sup>3</sup> Ketcham (*John<sup>2</sup>, Edward<sup>1</sup>*).
20. vii. REBECCA<sup>3</sup>, b. 10 Jan. 1680/81.
21. viii. MARY<sup>3</sup>, b. 10 June 1684.
22. ix. CORNELIUS<sup>3</sup>, b. 20 Feb. 1686/87. "Nelus Conklin" signed his mark as a witness to a deed on 16 Dec. 1699 when Jacob Conklin purchased land from David Chichester and his wife Else. Timothy Conklin deeded his son Cornelius land on 30 Nov. 1703. In a deed of 25 Sept. 1713, to his son John Conklin, Timothy Conklin reserved a life interest for himself and for his son Cornelius "if he shall be surviving." It is sometimes stated that he m. and left issue, but he prob. d. soon after his father as the name Cornelius does not again appear in Huntington recs., until 1724, when Cornelius<sup>4</sup> (*John<sup>3</sup>, Timothy<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) reached maturity.

6. JACOB<sup>2</sup> CONCKLYNE (*John<sup>1</sup>*) probably was born in England or Salem about 1640. He and his sister Elizabeth were baptized at Salem, Mass., 30 May 1649. While several writers have assumed that Jacob was born at a date much nearer his baptism, nothing is found to support that theory. His older brother John testified in 1655 that his mother was then living, so there is no ground for the assumption that Jacob was a child of a second wife. Jacob Concklyne first appears in Southold records on 22 Feb. 1663, when he witnessed the appointment of his brother John as guardian of the Salmon children, John's step-children. He, also on 24 July 1666, witnessed the release given by two of those children to John Concklyne as guardian. Jacob Concklyne married about 1668, MARY YOUNGS, a daughter of Capt. Joseph Youngs of Southold and his wife, Margaret Warren. In that year John Winthrop of New London made this entry in his medical journal: "—— Concklyne newly married to Mr. Joseph Youngs daughter. He a son of John Conckline of Southold."\*

Jacob Concklyne's name appears frequently in Southold records. He was assessed on 130 pounds in 1675 and on 101 pounds

\*Capt. Youngs was perhaps the richest man in Southold, a brother of the Rev. John Youngs, spiritual and political leader of the town. He died about 1688. His wife died about 1660. The excellent Youngs genealogy does not mention a daughter among his children but Winthrop's statement obviously is authority. Supporting evidence that Jacob was the son of John Concklyne who married Mary Youngs is found in the fact that Capt. Youngs had sons Joseph, John, Thomas, Gideon and Samuel, while Jacob Concklyne named his children Jacob, Joseph, Samuel, John, Gideon and Mary. When John<sup>1</sup> Concklyne, in 1671, gave to his son Jacob a deed of gift covering his important Hashamoneck lands, the two witnesses were Joseph and John Youngs.

in 1683. In 1686, his household consisted of five males and two females. On 26 Mar. 1671, his father gave him a deed of gift to all his holdings in Hashamomock including an important right to one-fourth the commonage. These lands remained in his family until after the Revolution. Historians have shown a tendency to overlook the fact that Jacob Concklyne was an important Hashamomock landowner, and have been inclined to represent that most of the Southold Conklins came from Capt. John. On 12 July 1683 Jacob received 100 acres in Oyster Ponds from his father. When Jacob Concklyne made his will, he followed Capt. John's example and divided his main property equally between his three oldest sons Jacob, Joseph and Samuel. He did not, however, entail the estate.

Sometime after 1684, his holdings are described as a home lot of two acres bounded on the west by Isaac Corey's land and by Joseph Mapes on the south. An additional two acres next to his home lot and surrounded by commons. Fourteen acres east of the mill pond with land of Thomas Rider on the north and south. An unestimated meadow east of the mill pond bounded on the east by land of Isaac Corey and "his brother John Concklines Necke and the corner of Joseph Mapes lott." He had, also, a right to a fourth part of commonage "of which Joseph Mapes is to have a third part."

The census of 1698 lists his family as consisting of Jacob Concklyne, Mary (his wife), Jacob Jr., Samuel, John, Gideon and Mary Jr. His son Joseph had a separate listing.

The will of Jacob Concklyne, yeoman, was signed 28 Jan. 1706/7, but according to the printed records of Southold (which contain it) was not entered until 26 Apr. 1750. To son Jacob, he gave "all land where my housen now stand at Hashamomack with ye sd housen." Land lay between Joseph Mapes, deceased, and Isaac Corey, deceased. Also, to Jacob "meadow adjoining ye end of sd land by mill pond and 16 acres in ye field" bounded by land north and south of Providence Rider, east by commons, west by mill. Also, to Jacob one-half the wood lot with Joseph Mapes east and John Concklyne, deceased, west, about nine acres. Also, to Jacob one-half of common lands, implements of husbandry and use of two oxen for four years. To son Joseph, "my two lots at Oyster Pond Upper Neck and meadow at Long Beach. To son Samuel, my new lot 24 acres bounded north by Joseph Mapes, east and south by sd John Concklyne and west by commons (Hashamomack land). Also, to Samuel one-half of wood lot and common lands (other half to son Jacob) and all my mill meadows. To daughter Mary, all household stuff and debts due. To son Gideon all carpenter or joiners tools. Remainder of movable estate to be divided between sons John and Gideon and

daughter Mary. Stipulation that sons Jacob, Joseph and Samuel "each of them shall pay to my son John 5 pounds current money" and the same to son Gideon; "but (if) my sd son John doth not live to return home" that then and in such case they each to pay 7 pounds to Gideon. If they or either of my sd sons Jacob, Joseph and Samuel, or their heirs shall neglect or refuse to do at ye time they my sd sons do arrive to ye age of twentyone years or to either of my sd sons John and Gideon in manner as is before mentioned which is the true intent and meaning of this my last will then John and Gideon to have half of the lands willed to the son refusing. Executors, sons Jacob, Joseph and Samuel. Witnesses: John Davis, Providence Rider and Joseph Mapes. No wife is mentioned in the will.

Jacob Concklyne probably died soon after making his will. On 22 Mar. 1711/12, Jacob Concklyne (Jr.) quit-claimed to his brother Joseph the lands in the two first allotments at Oyster Ponds Upper Neck (Orient) and the meadow at Long Beach "formerly in possession of his honoured father Jacob Concklin deceased."

Children of Jacob<sup>2</sup> Concklyne and Mary Youngs:

- +23. i. JACOB<sup>3</sup>, b. ca. 1668.
- +24. ii. JOSEPH<sup>3</sup>, b. ca. 1670.
- +25. iii. MARY<sup>3</sup>, b. ca. 1674.
- +26. iv. SAMUEL<sup>3</sup>, b. ca. 1676, Salmon recs.
- +27. v. JOHN<sup>3</sup>, b. after 1686. He was evidently at sea when his father made his will. There is nothing to indicate that he returned.
- +28. vi. GIDEON<sup>3</sup>, b. after 1686.

8. JOHN<sup>3</sup> CONCKLIN (*John*<sup>2, 1</sup>) who was born at Hashamomack, Southold, L. I., ca. 1658/59, was the oldest son of Capt. John Concklyne and Sarah (Horton) Salmon. Under his father's will, he inherited a life interest in one half of his father's estate. He married ca. 1684, SARAH SCUDDER, born ca. 1663/64, a daughter of Thomas Scudder of Southold and Huntington, L. I., and probably related to him by blood although the relationship is not established. The will of Thomas Scudder of Huntington, dated 7 Nov. 1686, probated 22 Oct. 1691, mentions his daughter Sarah Conckling.

Southold's 1698 census lists John Conckling's household in this order: John Conckline, Sarah (his wife), Sarah Jr., John Jr., Henry, Rachel, Thomas, Mary, and Joseph Conckline. Their youngest daughter, Elizabeth, evidently was unborn. John Concklin apparently spent his life on his Hashamomack land. The will of John Conckling, dated 15 Jan. 1705/6, probated 14 Oct. 1706, left a life interest in one-third his Hashamomack lands and one half his housings to his wife Sarah. After her death these were to go "to my eldest son John Conckling and his heirs:

I give (to him) the other two thirds of all my lands and meadows belonging to the said Hashamomack with my other half part of all my housings." He also left to his wife Sarah life interest in one-third part of his farm at Acquebogue "and after her death to my second son Henry Conkling." Son Henry to receive two-thirds part of the Acquebogue farm, all the money on hand and one-third part of all moveables (except negro man Tone). Wife Sarah received negro girl Simmonne and 10 years service of Tone, after which Tone was to go to son John Conkling. To his third son, Thomas, he left 50 pounds to be paid by brothers John and Henry when Thomas reached age of twenty-three. To fourth son, Joseph, 50 pounds on the same terms. The daughters Sarah, Rachel, Mary and Elizabeth Conkling were to receive 25 pounds when 21 or married, to be paid by their brothers John and Henry. The daughters also received two-thirds of the household goods. Wife Sarah and sons John and Henry, executors.

John Conklin died at Hashamomack 4 Mar. 1705/6, according to the Salmon records.

On 5 Aug. 1714, Samuel Terrill of Manor of St. George, blacksmith, for 230 pounds deeded to Sarah Conklin, widow of John Conklin late of Southold, a neck known as Waracta Neck at the junction of Moriches River and Great South Bay. For many years the section was known as Fireplace. This deed was not entered until 5 June 1760.

Mrs. Sarah Conklyn, relict of Mr. John Conklyn, died 18 Aug. 1753 ae. 89, according to her gravestone at Hashamomack. Her will, signed 19 Jan. 1732, proved 1 Apr. 1755, names son Thomas Conkling to receive one-half of all lands, housings, etc., "which I purchased of Samuel Teril by deed bearing date ye fifth August 1714," and described as in St. Georges Manor on south side of Nassau Island, known as Waracta Neck. If Thomas died without issue, the property was to go to her sons Henry and Joseph Conkling. To son Joseph Conkling, the other half of the St. Georges Manor property. The negroes, stock and implements at St. Georges to be divided between sons Thomas and Joseph. Sons and daughters Henry, Joseph, Sarah, Rachel and Elizabeth to have all stock at Southold. Negro girl Maria to daughter Elizabeth. Two granddaughters, Sarah and Elizabeth L'Hommedieu, children of daughter Mary, each to have 10 pounds when 21 or married. Sons Henry and Joseph, executors.

No mention is made in her will of her oldest son, John Conklin, her husband's heir who inherited the main property under the terms of Capt. John Coneklyne's will. Papers show the son Henry dead at time of probate. The son Joseph Conkling renounced executorship on 17 Mar. 1759 and son Thomas Conkling was named executor on 7 Jan. 1760.

Children of John<sup>3</sup> Conklin and Sarah Seudder:

29. i. SARAH<sup>4</sup>, b. ca. 1685, m. JOHN HAVENS.
- +30. ii. JOHN<sup>4</sup>, b. ca. 1687, g. s. Hashamomack.
- +31. iii. HENRY<sup>4</sup>, b. ca. 1689/90.
32. iv. RACHEL<sup>4</sup>, b. ca. 1692, m. 13 Jan. 1727, EBENEZER SOPER.
- +33. v. THOMAS<sup>4</sup>, b. ca. 1694, g.s.
34. vi. MARY<sup>4</sup>, b. ca. 1696, m. in May 1716, BENJAMIN L'HOMMEDIEU, and d. 1720 leaving two daus., Sarah and Elizabeth.
35. vii. JOSEPH<sup>4</sup>, b. by time 1698 census was taken, unless he was a second Joseph b. ca. 1700, d. 13 Nov. 1780 "in 80th yr.," g.s. South Haven, L. I. He, at one time or another, was Jr. and Sr., but his designation in old age was "Joseph Conkling, miller," and as such he appears in the account books of Jared Landon, Long House John Conklin and others. It is unlikely that he ever married. He was an active man in Eastern Long Island and appears to have had wide milling interests. His will, dated 30 Sept. 1780, proved 17 Nov. 1780, left all property to his "cousin Jeremiah Havens," who was his grand-nephew, being the grandson of Sarah Conklin (No. 29) and John Havens, and the son of Jonathan Havens and Patience Tuttle. On 19 Dec. 1780, a month after the death of Joseph Conklin, Jeremiah Havens m. Mehitable Brown. Their first son, b. in 1781, they named Joseph Conklin Havens.
36. viii. ELIZABETH<sup>4</sup>, b. ca. 1703. "Mrs. Elizabeth Conkline daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Sarah Conkline died 17 Mar. 1756 ac. 52 yrs. 3 mo. 4 dys." g.s. at South Haven, L. I. The ch. rec. states that she d. at Moriches.

9. JOSEPH<sup>3</sup> CONKLIN (*John*<sup>2, 1</sup>) was born ca. 1660/61 at Hashamomack, Southold, L. I., and married ABIGAIL TUTTLE of the same place in Nov. 1690. She was born 17 Oct. 1670, daughter of John Tuttle and Deliverance King. The will of Barnabas Horton, dated 10 May 1680, bequeaths five sheep to Joseph Conkling "son of my daughter Sarah Conkling." Joseph Conkling, though a younger son, inherited half of his father Capt. John Concklyne's estate under the terms of Capt. Concklyne's will. He was known as Joseph Conkling, Sr., being several years older than his cousin Joseph<sup>3</sup> Conklin (*Jacob*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>).

In the Southold census of 1698, his household is entered as Joseph Conkling, Abigail (wife), Joseph Jr. and John Conkling. He died 23 Nov. 1698 (Salmon records state buried 4 Dec. 1698). Administration on his estate was granted at Manor of St. Georges, 16 Dec. 1698: "Whereas Joseph Concklin late of Southold, husbandman, departed this life 23 Nov. 1698 leaving no executor and Abigail ye widow of said deceased and John Tuttle Senr. of Southold aforesaid her father . . . ." asked for administration, it was granted. His widow Abigail married second, John Parker, also known as Dr. John Parker, and died 6 June 1705 ac. 35. She had two children by her second husband, Abigail, b. 28 Feb. 1703, who married, 29 May or Aug. 1723, Joseph Wickham, and died 4 Apr. 1779, and Mary who married

William Albertson. Dr. John Parker married second, Margaret Corey, widow of Abraham Corey and daughter of Jeffrey Christophers.

Children of Joseph<sup>3</sup> Conklin and Abigail Tuttle:

- +37. i. JOSEPH<sup>4</sup>, b. 7 Aug. 1691. Town rec.
- +38. ii. JOHN<sup>4</sup>, b. 16 Oct. 1694, Town rec.
- 39. iii. A child, apparently unnamed, d. in Apr. 1697 (Salmon).

15. TIMOTHY<sup>3</sup> CONKLIN (*Timothy<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) who was born at Huntington, L. I., 16 Dec. 1670, appears in the town records, as an adult, for the first time in 1694 when he was assessed 7s. 9p., toward the cost of the Huntington Patent granted the town by Gov. Fletcher. On 22 Sept. 1698, Timothy Conklin, Senr., deeded to "my sonn Timothy Conklin Junr., one halfe of my ould hous Lott yt was formerly my fathers John Conklings togather with a hundred pound Right of Land and Medow belonging to ye same and at my Decease ye Remaining part of this sd Lott," etc. He also deeded to Timothy Jr., "my five acars peece of land lying in ye mill Ston Broock field," together with dwelling houses, barns etc.

On 4 Oct., 1698 Timothy Conklin, Jr., was assessed 1s. on the Baiting Place Purchase. He subscribed one pound toward the new meeting house, 1 May 1711, and on 18 Mar. 1715, being a "west ender," voted against erecting the new meeting house in the east end of town. He participated in the distribution of money received from his brother Jacob Conklin for land purchased from the town in Huntington South, on 4 Dec. 1713. He served in Capt. Thomas Higbee's Huntington militia company in 1715, signed the Queens Village Disclaimer on 11 June 1731, and appears many times elsewhere in Huntington town and land records.

The account books of Henry Lloyd show him first a purchaser on 12 Apr. 1711. On 22 June 1713, goods were charged to his account "by his son Jacob," and on 16 Dec. 1714 by Thomas Conklin. A Bible purchased by his wife was charged in 1711. The account was still open in 1731.

The account book of Gerret Van Horne, Huntington merchant (1733-1740) shows that Timothy Conklin's wife both purchased goods and made payments on the account of Benjamin Seudder Sr., in 1735. On 20 Oct. 1736 Benjamin Seudder's account became the account of "Granny Seudder" and was paid in full as such on 29 Nov. 1740, after Van Horne's death. The account of Timothy Conklin was balanced in full on 5 Jan. 1735/36 by his son Thomas Conklin. It sometimes ran over 20 pounds. Other children identified by Van Horne's ledger are daughter Mary and sons David and Jeremiah.

The will of Timothy Conklin of Huntington, husbandman, signed 30 Dec. 1734/35, probated 14 Dec. 1743, mentions wife Abigail, son Timothy "living on the main shore," grandson Jacob Concklin, "under age," daughter Mary Wickes, son David Conckline, daughters Elisheba Rogers and Sarah Ketcham, son Thomas Conklin who received "my home lot," son Stephen who received "land at cow Harbour." The will stipulates that if son David dies without issue, his share to be divided among his brothers and "my grandson Jacob Concklin." Executors, friend Philip Ketcham and son Thomas Conklin.

The Scudder collection of Huntington genealogical material (Huntington Historical Society) states that Timothy Conklin's first wife was Sarah daughter of Thomas Scudder. This is most unlikely. Not only was she several years older than Timothy Conklin, but she was already married when Thomas Scudder named his daughter Sarah Conklin in his will in 1686. Huntington town records show that Timothy Conklin's oldest child was not born until 1697. Sarah Scudder married John<sup>3</sup> Conklin (*John<sup>2</sup>, 1*) of Southold. The Scudder collection also states that Timothy Conklin's second wife was Abigail Scudder, daughter of Jonathan, who was born 7 Jan. 1686.

Children of Timothy<sup>3</sup> Conklin and ——— (Town Recs.):

- +40. i. JACOB<sup>4</sup>, b. 20 Mar. 1697.
- +41. ii. TIMOTHY<sup>4</sup>, b. 21 Feb. 1698/99.
- 42. iii. ELISHEBA<sup>4</sup>, b. 14 Aug. 1702, m. 23 Mar. 1724/25, JOSIAH ROGERS of Huntington.
- +43. iv. THOMAS<sup>4</sup>, b. 12 Dec. 1704.
- +44. v. STEPHEN<sup>4</sup>, b. say 1706.
- +45. vi. JEREMIAH<sup>4</sup>, b. 12 Aug. 1708 or 1709.
- 46. vii. SARAH<sup>4</sup>, b. 28 Jan. 1711/12; m. 28 July 1729, JOSEPH KETCHAM.
- +47. viii. DAVID<sup>4</sup>, b. 29 Mar. 1714. "David Conckline and Mary Conckline son and daughter of Timothy Conckline Junr. was born 29 Mar. 1714."
- 48. ix. MARY<sup>4</sup>, b. 29 Mar. 1714, m. 9 Apr. 1734, PHILIP WICKES. Mentioned in Van Horne's account book in 1734 as Mary daughter of Timothy Concklin. She was purchasing much household furniture and ware. On 14 Mar. 1731, she opened an account with Henry Lloyd which was balanced 10 Apr. 1732. Among items purchased, were a necklace and a snuff box.

16. JOHN<sup>3</sup> CONKLIN (*Timothy<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*), who was born at Huntington, L. I., 14 Mar. 1672/73, appears for the first time, as an adult, on 21 Oct. 1691 when he made affidavit that on 25 Sept. 1691 he saw two Indians deliver the Naguntatague Neck purchase to Richard Brush "by turf and twig." On 13 Apr. 1696, Timothy Conklin, Sr., deeded to "my son John Conklin," two parcels of land at Cove Swamp and also land at Millstone Brook. Timothy Conklin gave him a second father to son deed

of a 50-pound right in upland commonage from the first settlement on 20 June 1697. John Conklin witnessed an Indian deed on 2 Dec. 1697, and shortly afterward purchased a 100-pound right in the West Neck from Samuel Titus and wife Mary. On 16 Jan. 1699, John Adams, weaver, and wife Phebe deeded him uplands at Cove Swamp, West Neck. He subscribed 6 pounds toward erection of the new meeting house, 1 May 1711, and, on 4 Dec. 1713, he participated as a proprietor in the town's distribution of the money paid by Jacob Conklin for land in Huntington South.

Though a "west ender," he voted on 18 Mar. 1715 to erect the new meeting house in the eastern end of the town, thus taking issue with his father and brothers in one of the bitterest battles that ever beset the town. He served as town collector in 1727 and his name appears frequently in the town records. He signed the Queens Village Disclaimer in 1731. John and Mary Conklin witnessed the will of Thomas Brush, 17 Sept. 1726. He and other Conklins, Ketchams and Smiths on 29 Apr. 1731 purchased land of David Jones of Oyster Bay "now in possession of Jonathan Scudder." As John Conklin, Senr., he and his wife Mary were members of Huntington church on 5 June 1723 when the Rev. Eliphalet Prime was ordained. The town meeting in the spring of 1745 let the thatch at Horse Neck to him and the Lloyd Papers show that he was active until shortly before his death. His account with Henry Lloyd was active after 2 Apr. 1711. On that day goods were charged as "sold to himself." On 14 Apr. more goods including a Bible were sold to his wife. Though the account carried rarely exceeded 3 pounds. Mr. Lloyd totalled it on 26 Nov. 1717, and found that Conklin had purchased over 97-pounds worth. The account was particularly active in 1732 and among articles purchased the following catch the eye; 7 July, 2 pr. silk gloves, muslin, thread and one token for mourning and seven sermons," sold his wife. In 1722, John Conklin rented the thatch bed at Lloyd's Neck for 10 pounds. This was balanced by Lloyd's order to pay 5 pounds to Timothy Conklin and the same to Abdon Abbot. The final entry charged on Lloyd's books is dated 30 Mar. 1733. Garret Van Horne's books show that John Conklin Sr., had an account with him in Feb. 1739/40, which was balanced in full with Horne's estate on 12 Jan. 1739/40. Alexander Bryan and Jacob Conklin both traded on Conklin's account.

"Mrs. Mary Coneklin wife of Mr. John Coneklin died 27 Aug. 1749 in her 71st Year," according to her gravestone at Huntington. She was probably a daughter of Richard<sup>1</sup> Brush and Joanna Samis. While his gravestone is broken, it shows the year of his death, 1751.



Children of John<sup>3</sup> Conklin and Mary Brush:

49. i. HANNAH<sup>1</sup>, b. say 1702, m. ABDON ABBOTT, prob. by 1724. She was buying merchandise of Henry Lloyd in Jan. and Feb. 1719 which she paid for by spinning. In 1722, Lloyd made a charge against Abbott's open account, "to John Conklin, my order to pay him." Abbott and John Conklin Jr., were associated in Sound trade in 1733 and '34 and were buying of Lloyd. On 27 May 1735 Lloyd charged Abbott with 3 bushels of corn bought "by your father Conklin." Cornelius Conklin bought goods on Abbott's account and Abbott on his. Abbott's account was balanced on 26 June 1741 by John Conklin, Jr. He eventually removed to Southern Jersey.
- +50. ii. JOHN<sup>1</sup>, b. ca. 1704.
51. iii. MARY<sup>1</sup>, b. ca. 1706; m. 14 Apr. 1726, JOSEPH ROGERS.
- +52. iv. CORNELIUS<sup>1</sup>, b. ca. 1708.
- +53. v. BENJAMIN<sup>1</sup>, b. ca. 1710.
54. vi. CHARITY<sup>1</sup>, b. 8 Apr. 1715; m. 12 Sept. 1736, PHILIP TITUS.
55. vii. JEMIMA<sup>1</sup>, m. 10 Dec. 1740, DAVID DINGHAM. Adm'n on est. of Joseph Dingham, mariner, of Suffolk Co., granted 16 May 1767 to Cornelius Conklin, uncle and next of kin.
56. viii. MARTHA<sup>1</sup>, m. 19 Jan. 1740/41, JOHN RUDYARD.

[To be continued]

REPERCUSSIONS

Under this heading it is planned to publish from time to time communications called forth by the desire or necessity of correcting statements or conclusions previously made. It is perhaps not generally understood how much in genealogy is tentative, or to what extent conclusions are based on evidence which is susceptible of more than one interpretation. Some statements are frankly designated as hypothetical. Some are made on the basis of partial evidence, and additional evidence found by another investigator may shed new light on a question and lead to a different conclusion. While the editors prefer to give the bulk of available space to actual records and to proved or well documented compilations, and prefer to avoid long-drawn-out controversies, it is nevertheless felt that a hearing should be given to serious students of genealogy whose views may differ at times from those already set forth in print. No writer is infallible, and at times all must acknowledge an occasional error of fact or of judgment.

HOLMAN CORRECTIONS [Vol. 21, p. 273]

Edward Holman, Sr., was *not* a lieutenant in the Revolution, nor was his son Edward, Jr. The man who is accredited with the rank of lieutenant was Edward Homans who served from Marblehead, Massachusetts and was erroneously listed by Heitman as Edward Holman. See *Mass. S. & S. in the Rev.*, Vol. 8, page 202. Also see Heitman's *Register*, page 299—"Edward Homans, Lieutenant of Glover's Massachusetts Regiment, May to December 1775."

Edward Holman, Jr., served in the Revolution when his father was called on another tour and was probably unable to go. I have

## THE LINE OF JOHN CONCKLYNE OF SOUTHOLD AND HUNTINGTON

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

[Continued from Vol. 22, p. 121]

17. THOMAS<sup>3</sup> CONKLIN (*Timothy*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>) was born at Huntington, L. I., 10 Mar. 1674/75. Like his younger brother, Jacob, he followed the sea as a young man. He evidently made a name for himself, for on 13 July 1698, Fitz-John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, wrote to the Earl of Bellomont, Governor of New York and Massachusetts as follows: "My Lord, upon ye advice your Lordship gave me of one Josiah Rayner, a pirate, being in this collony (whom I never heard of before) I imeditly granted a writ to ye high sheriff for ye seazing and aprehending of him since weh I am informed that before ye Lordships letter came to my hands he ye sd Rayner with one Tho Conclin (reported to be a pirate allsoe) who came from Long Island, from whence ye sd Rayner lately removed into this colony did go through some of ye upper towns in this collony pretending to be bound for Boston: the weh as soone as I had noticed I immediately sent away a post to ye Honorable Lt. Govr Stoughton giving him all ye information I could about it," etc.\* Despite the harsh name used, it should be understood that the strict and unjust navigation laws recently put through by England had turned the more adventurous of the seafaring men of Long Island and other maritime sections into smugglers, while virtually all the important merchants were acting as receivers of smuggled goods, and even financing the activities of many of the more trustworthy mariners. It was only a year later in the summer of 1699 that Kidd returned to Long Island and Boston and the big blowoff came. Pirate or not, the reputation of Thomas Conklin does not seem to have suffered greatly, for on 25 Oct. 1701, he took out a license to marry DEBORAH SMITH, the daughter of Jonathan Smith and Sarah Brewster, and the granddaughter of Richard Smith, Patentee of Smithtown, and of the Rev. Nathaniel Brewster.

On 17 Feb. 1704, Thomas Conklin and wife Deborah deeded Huntington lands to Timothy Conklin Jr. Thereafter they lived in Smithtown. On 22 Sept. 1726, Thomas Conklin entered his earmark in Brookhaven. (Both Smithtown and Southold men frequently entered in that township.) "Thomas Conklin of

\* East Hampton town records (printed) tell us that Josiah Raynor went pirating with Captain Tew. When he came home to Suffolk County, the sheriff seized his chest. He got himself clear by a gift of fifty pounds to Governor Fletcher. It is within the realm of possibility that Thomas Conklin was a shipmate as well as a hiking companion of Raynor.

Smithbrown" appears on Henry Lloyd's account books from 2 Nov. 1711 to 9 Sept. 1717. At one time his account of 10 pounds was paid by several months' work by Conklin's negro, Taunton. John Wickes figured in Conklin's deals with Lloyd. On 3 Feb. 1729/30, Thomas Conklin of Smithtown bought of James Fanning of Southold 120 acres in Smithtown on "west side of the river lying south southward from Long Cove." Conklin did not sign the Queens Village Disclaimer in 1731, an indication that he had disposed of all his Huntington property and was no longer a proprietor. The account books of Gerret Van Horne of Huntington show that Thomas Conklin Sr. ran an account at his store. On 18 July 1734, cash loaned to and rum "bought by your daughter" were charged to him. On 12 Sept. 1734, Van Horne, on page 117 of his ledger, entered the balance of "the widow of Thomas Conklin Sr.," carrying Conklin's balance of 2:2:2 to that page. On 17 Feb. 1735/36, the widow's balance was carried to the account of Charles Davis and entered there "to your wife's account, page 117." Evidently Thomas Conklin died between 18 July and 12 Sept. 1734, and his widow was married to Charles Davis by 17 Feb. 1735/36.

A Smithtown layout dated 30 Mar. 1736 mentions lands on the rights of Jonathan Smith Sr., deceased, 100 acres, and house of Thomas Conklin, deceased, which "said tract was formerly granted by the said Jonathan Smith, deceased, to the said Thomas Conkling, deceased and to his daughter Deborah Conkling deceased." Other layouts dated 28 May, 18 June and 23 June 1736 mention "heirs of Thomas Conklin, deceased," and show that his holdings lay on the west side of Smithtown River near Bread and Cheese Hollow and southward from Long Cove and Sunken Meadow. They abutted on the holdings of Charles Davis, Edmund Smith, Zephaniah Platt and Timothy Tredwell. The layout of 30 Mar. 1736 refers to Deborah (Smith) Conklin as deceased. As Garrett Van Horne transferred the account of Thomas Conklin's widow to that of her new husband Charles Davis on 17 Feb. 1736, she obviously was a second wife of Conklin's. Was she Sylvesta Blydenburgh, a niece of his first wife? There are strong indications that she was. Tradition and garbled genealogical data indicate, first, that Sylvesta married a Conklin, and second, that Thomas Conklin married "Sylvester Blyden, a Dutch woman." There are these facts of record: Augustine Blydenburgh, well to do New York Hollander, and his wife Sylvesta are shown by their wills to have had children Joseph, William, Benjamin, Samuel and Mary, wife of Harmon King. Joseph Blydenburgh on 8 July 1692 married Mary Smith (N. Y. License), daughter of Jonathan Smith, and the oldest sister of Deborah Smith who in 1701 married Thomas Conklin. Joseph Blydenburgh removed to Smithtown before 1700. He married

second, 19 May 1699 (N. Y. License), Catherine DeHart. It is known that he had a daughter Sylvesta by his first wife. She was several years older than Thomas<sup>4</sup> Conklin, son of Thomas<sup>3</sup> Conklin and Deborah Smith, but probably not over 20 years younger than Thomas<sup>3</sup>. Her only brother, Richard Blydenburgh, was born in 1694.

Children of Thomas<sup>3</sup> Conklin and Deborah Smith:

- +57. i. THOMAS<sup>4</sup>, b. say 1702.
- 58. ii. JEMIMA<sup>4</sup>, m. 24 Oct. 1726, JOHN WICKES. She is called "of Smithtown" in the marriage record.
- 59. iii. MARY<sup>4</sup>, m. 20 May 1729 JOSIAH WICKES.
- +60. iv. JONATHAN<sup>4</sup>, b. say 1710.
- 61. v. DEBORAH<sup>4</sup>, m. 14 Jan. 1730/31, JEREMIAH CONKLIN (No. 45).

18. JACOB<sup>3</sup> CONKLIN (*Timothy*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>), was born at Huntington, L. I., 15 Mar. 1676/77, became the richest of the Huntington Conklins of his day. His early manhood is not shrouded in mystery; all authorities agree that he was a pirate and sailed with Capt. William Kidd. They disagree only on the circumstances under which he sailed.

About 1850, some member of his family made a genealogical illumination in which no attempt was made to cover up the fact that Jacob Conklin sailed with Kidd, but only to disassociate him from other Huntington Conklins. This interesting example of Victorian snobbery begins: "Jacob Conklin, the common ancestor of several Long Island families, was born in Wiltshire, England, 1675. About 1696, he was taken from a merchant vessel, upon the high seas, by the notorious Kidd, and forced to serve on board his piratical craft. Coming soon after into the Sound Conklin and others being sent on shore near Huntington, to procure water, he made his escape, and finally took up his residence in that part of the town, since called Half Way Hollow Hills, a place of considerable fertility, and abounding with fine springs of water. Here some of his posterity have continued ever since."

Munsell's History of Suffolk County (1882) in its article on the town of Babylon states: "The oldest house in the town, perhaps in the county, is situated near the Huntington line. It was built by Capt. Jacob Conklin who was impressed on board of Capt. Kidd's ship and served under him on one of his voyages. On Kidd's return from his last voyage and while his vessel, the San Antonio, lay in Cold Spring Harbor, Conklin with others, having been sent on shore for water, hid themselves and did not return to the ship . . . They were for some time secreted among the Indians. Conklin purchased a large tract of land from the natives . . . The house was probably erected about 1710 . . . Capt. Jacob Conklin was born in Wiltshire, England, probably in 1675 and died in his residence in this town in 1754."

This same authority in its article on the town of Huntington states: "About 1710 an influential person named Jacob Conklin looms up in the town's history as a great land owner and an influential citizen. Many traditional stories have come down concerning him but it is difficult at this time to separate fact from fiction. The town records furnish proof that he was the son of Timothy Conklin, who was a son of John Conklin, the ancestor of all the Conklins on Long Island; but some of his descendants on the south side of the island have denied the relationship and make him their first ancestor in America . . . one thing is certain, he was the possessor of large sums of money, a very rare thing for the period, and he made large purchases of land in the town, principally at Half Hollow Hills, where he resided. He bought a large tract from the town for which he paid cash, and the money was divided among the owners of the hundreds; very many purchases were also made by him from private persons, all about the same time."

A footnote on page 317, volume 1, Huntington Town Records states: "How he (Jacob Conklin) acquired the large sums of money which he disbursed during this period in the purchase of lands was a mystery never fully solved."

Huntington-Babylon Town History, published by the Huntington Historical Society, in an interesting discussion of Jacob Conklin, his family and his plantation, includes this general statement: "These early Conklins were unusually prosperous, owning lands both north and south in the town, as well as vessels whose trade enriched their masters and share holders." Two significant facts may be pointed out: Mr. Henry Lloyd of the Manor of Queens Village apparently had no truck with Jacob Conklin as the latter's name does not appear in the Lloyd Papers or in Mr. Lloyd's account books except as a signer of the Queens Village Disclaimer. Jacob Conklin is not referred to as "Captain" in the town records until 1730, an indication that his title was military. In fairness, it should be understood that his real estate transactions were spread over more than thirty years. He may have put himself on the road to prosperity when he sailed with Kidd, but his fortune was built up over a period of many years.

Jacob Conklin was about 20 years old when Kidd sailed from New York in 1696. Kidd left Madagascar on his return voyage in September 1698. He reached Long Island waters after his long adventure, in the spring of 1699 and was in Boston in July of that year. It, perhaps, was lucky for Conklin that he got off the ship when he did. We all know what happened to Kidd at Boston. Whatever cash Conklin got out of the long voyage he evidently carried ashore, for on 24 Aug. 1699, Capt. Peter Breton sold him his home and eight acres in Huntington. On 16 Dec.

1699, David Chichester deeded him land and on 12 Jan. 1699/1700, his cousins Jeremiah and Rebecca Hubbard sold him 10 acres in West Neck. Meanwhile, on 4 Dec. 1699, Timothy Conklin deeded to "Jacob Conklin son of Timothy Conklin" an equal one-third part of "all my right of uplands upon the West Neck at South on the south side of this island, lately purchased of the Indians," along with one-half of a 100-pound right of meadow and commonage. These purchases formed the base for the acquisition of land holdings that reached manorial standards in the next fifteen years, and continued thereafter to grow. It is obvious that Jacob Conklin's activities on the sea did not end with the Kidd adventure, but there is no indication that they were in any way reprehensible.

Jacob Conklin made one Indian purchase on 22 May 1702 when he bought "Halfe Neck South" for 35 pounds. His purchases reached a high point in 1713 when his acquisitions in the southern part of the town brought a distribution of cash among 150 holders of commonage rights.

He married on 14 May 1701, HANNAH PLATT, born 23 Aug. 1679, daughter of Epenetus Platt and Phoebe Wood. She was his only wife. He does not appear among those who subscribed to the fund to build a new meeting house in 1711, but in the 1715 controversy as to where the meeting house should be placed, he, as a west ender, voted against putting it in the east end of town. Nevertheless, a few weeks later, he was one of a committee of four named to adjust the differences of the factions. On 16 May 1722, he drew lands in the Neguntetague division and on 8 Jan. 1724/25, Peter Fauconnier of New York and Benjamin Ashe of Orange County sold him land in Half Hollow Hills. In 1731, he signed the Queens Village Disclaimer.

Jacob Conklin served as a trustee of Huntington from 1724 to 1730, was supervisor in 1728 and 1730. The books of Gerrett Van Horne show that an open account of nearly 14 pounds was entered in 1734. "His son Platt" is credited with a payment on the account on 27 November that year.

Captain Jacob Conklin died 8 Dec. 1754 in his 79th year, according to his gravestone in the family cemetery. His wife, Mrs. Hannah Conklin, died 14 June 1741 in her 65th year. His will, signed 15 Dec. 1752, proved 26 Jan. 1755, is a lengthy document giving definite land bequests to his four sons, Epenetus, Platt, Jesse and Israel. Platt, a bachelor at that date, received the family home and other lands. Daughters Phebe, wife of Jacob Smith, and Hannah, wife of Solomon Smith of Smithtown, received 100 and 200 pounds respectively. Granddaughter Phebe Smith, eldest daughter of Solomon Smith, received 100 pounds, as did each of the four sons. Sons Epenetus and Platt Conklin, executors. A tax list of 1764 that gives the holdings of his four

sons indicates that before the distribution of his estate, Jacob Conklin was probably the richest man in Huntington.

His home stood at the foot of the eastern slope of Half Hollow Hills at a spot long known as Colonial Springs, a mile or more from Wyandanch. The house was destroyed by fire many years ago and today there is little in the desolation that surrounds its site to indicate that once it ranked as a manor, the center of social and agricultural activity. Except for a few large trees and cellar ruins here and there, there is little trace of the beauty that, tradition has it, once existed. Only if one climbs the steep hill at the rear of what was once the lawn and visits the family graveyard on the summit where Conklins and their relatives were buried for more than 100 years may one sense the active past of this now overgrown spot.

Children of Jacob<sup>3</sup> Conklin and Hannah Platt (Huntington and Family rees.):

- 63. i. PHEBE<sup>4</sup>, b. 23 Oct. 1702, m. 25 Feb. 1741/42, JACOB SMITH, widower, of Hempstead. "Mrs. Phebe relict of Mr. Jacob Smith," d. 27 Dec. 1777, in her 75th yr.
- +64. ii. EPHRAIM<sup>4</sup>, b. 25 Oct. 1704.
- 65. iii. HANNAH<sup>4</sup>, b. 3 Oct. 1707, m. 6 Mar. 1728/29, SOLOMON SMITH, son of Daniel Smith, of Smithtown.
- +66. iv. PLATT, b. 14 Sept. 1711.
- 67. v. JACOB (Jacobus) b. 29 Aug. 1714, d. 14 June 1741 in his 27th yr. Apparently, he was unnn. He and his mother died the same day and lie under one stone which reads: "Here Lyes ye bodies of Mrs. Hannah Conklin and Jacob Conklin her son who departed this life 14 June 1741 in ye 65th and 27th years of their age." No hint has been found as to the circumstances under which their deaths took place.
- +68. vi. JESSE<sup>4</sup>, b. 10 May 1716.
- +69. vii. ISRAEL<sup>4</sup>, b. 5 Mar. 1719.

23. JACOB<sup>3</sup> CONKLIN (*Jacob<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*), born about 1668 at Southold, L. I., as an eldest son inherited his father's Hashamomack home and the larger share of his father's holdings. He appears first at Hartford, Conn., 9 Sept. 1693, when Jacob Conklin, aged 25, James Blyn, 30, Jonathan Hall, 17, and Mary Edwards, "age about 17" (she later married Joseph Conklin, No. 24), declared that "about 14 days past we being all on board the sloop *Adventure* together near the town of Haddam, Daniel Brown, lately deceased, being on board the same vessel," Brown made his nuncupative will. Jacob Conklin signed the affidavit and the others swore to it in court at Hartford. Apparently Jacob Conklin was unmarried and a member of his father's household when the 1698 census of Southold was taken.

On 22 March 1711/12, he gave a quitclaim deed to his brother Joseph Conklin covering the lots at Oyster Ponds and the other lands that their father bequeathed to Joseph in his will. On 29

January 1712/13, he, his brother Samuel (No. 26) and their cousins once removed, John and Joseph Conkling (Nos. 30 and 37) participated in the "last two dividends of Hashamomaek lands." He was married sometime after 1698 and before 14 March 1714/15, for on the later date, he and his wife Abigail Conkling deeded to Walter Browne 12 acres of Hashamomaek land, price 25 pounds.

Three death entries in the Salmon Records bear on the date of Jacob Conklin's death:

"2 Aug. 1715 Jacob Concklynnes child"

"20 Aug. 1715 Jacob Conklyne"

"19 Oct. 1716 Jacob Conklyne"

There is cumulative evidence indicating that 20 August 1715 was the actual date of Jacob Conklin's death and that 19 October 1716 was the day on which his brother Joseph Conklin (No. 24) died.

Neither Jacob nor Joseph Conklin appears in the records after 1716. On 14 October 1715, Joseph Conklin entered the quitclaim deed that Jacob Conklin had given him on 22 March 1711/12. That places Jacob Conklin as the man who died 20 August 1715. On 13 May 1716, Walter Brown entered the deed signed by Jacob and Abigail Conklin on 14 March 1714/15. "The widow Abigail Conklin married David Howell ——— 1717," according to Salmon's record. She died 7 April 1725/26—"David Howell's wife Abigail died 7 April 1725/26," according to Salmon.

The Thomas Conklin assigned tentatively as son of Jacob and Abigail Conklin was of Saybrook, Conn., in 1729 and later of Killingworth. The daughter Abigail was of Saybrook when married. If I am correct in assigning these children, their mother Abigail may have been from Saybrook. Efforts to place her have borne no fruit.

Children of Jacob<sup>3</sup> Conklin and Abigail ———.

+70. i. ? THOMAS<sup>4</sup>, b. say 1705.

+71. ii. JOHN<sup>4</sup>, b. say 1708. He may have been the older son.

72. iii. ? ABIGAIL<sup>4</sup>, b. say 1712. She was of Saybrook, Conn., on 9 December 1736 when she m. SAMUEL DENISON of Saybrook, b. 23 October 1711.

73. iv. A child, evidently unnamed, d. 2 August 1715 (Perhaps other daughters).

24. JOSEPH<sup>3</sup> CONKLIN (*Jacob*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1670 at Hashamomaek, Southold, L. I., and was known as Junior until 1698 when his cousin, Joseph Conklin (No. 9) died. For many years he was a sea captain running between Boston and New York and serving the Sound towns. The *Boston News Letter* in 1706 mentioned him several times as captain of the sloop *Tryal*



running to New York. On 9 February 1703, Lieut. Thomas Sanders of the *Jersey*, a King's man-o-war, stated in a letter to the New York City Council that Joseph Conklin of Southold had helped impressed sailors to desert. An order for Conklin's arrest was issued and on 13 April 1703 his name appears among prisoners taken, ordered to New York gaol and admitted to trial. He and one William Bradley were discharged on 17 April 1703.

Joseph Conklin under the terms of his father's will inherited important lands at Oyster Ponds (Orient), Southold. He married MARY EDWARDS by 1697, for their oldest son, Joseph, is named in the Southold census of 1698, although the mother's name is omitted. As Mary Edwards, aged 19, she was a witness to the nuncupative will of Daniel Brown on the sloop *Adventure* off Haddam, Conn., in August 1693. She was born at Wethersfield, Conn., 25 May 1674, daughter of Joseph\* and Sarah Edwards.

Joseph and Mary Conklin witnessed a Southold deed, 9 June 1705. What appears to be the last identifiable record of Joseph Conklin is found in a ledger of Henry Lloyd of the Manor of Queens Village who on 5 May 1716 entered an item that he had purchased 61 sheep and 61 lambs from "David Corey's Coneklin from Southold." (Corey, sheriff of Suffolk County, successful merchant and leading man of Southold, married as a first wife Mary Brush, great-granddaughter of John<sup>1</sup> Conklin, and a first cousin once removed of Joseph Conklin.) On 7 May 1716, Lloyd made a payment for the sheep and on 5 September 1716, he entered "their receipt in full for the sheep, 25:18:6."

We are dependent for early Southold death dates on the Salmon Record. Salmon did not enter the death of Joseph Conklin. He did enter the deaths of two Jacob Conklins. The first, 20 August 1715, the second, 19 October 1716. The earlier date evidently was that of the death of Jacob Conklin, the brother of Joseph. I believe the second date marks Joseph Conklin's death. I have examined the entry in the original record most carefully and unquestionably the name is written "Jacob." To support the theory that Salmon slipped in writing "Jacob" rather than "Joseph," we find this entry in the Diary of Joshua Hempstead of New London: "21 Apr. 1718, I came

\* Joseph<sup>2</sup> Edwards died at Wethersfield, 10 December 1681. Administration granted to his widow, Sarah Edwards, 2 March 1681/82. Children named at that time, Sarah, ten years; Mary, seven; Hannah, five; John, two; Dorothy, four months. By 13 June 1696, Joseph<sup>2</sup> Edwards' estate had been augmented by that of his brother, Corporal John<sup>2</sup> Edwards of Wethersfield, who when mortally wounded in December 1675 (King Philip's War) made a nuncupative will leaving a life interest in his estate to his mother, which on her death, was to go to his brother Joseph<sup>2</sup>. In 1697, distribution was ordered on the estate of John<sup>2</sup> Edwards, of Wethersfield, only son of Joseph<sup>2</sup> Edwards, to his sisters Mary Conklin, Hannah Butler, Sarah Webster and Dorothy Curtis. On 14 June 1710, the widow of Joseph<sup>2</sup> Edwards being deceased, final distribution was ordered to heirs of son John Edwards, to Sarah Webster, Mary Conklin, Hannah Butler and Dorothy Curtis. Joseph<sup>2</sup> Edwards was a son of John<sup>1</sup> and Dorothy Edwards of Wethersfield.

home from Southold. I brought home my daughter Mary\* who hath been over with her Aunt Salmon . . . except in some part of the time she hath been with the widdow Mary Conkling vizt. 26 weeks and 3 days for which I paid her in bills of credit 4:19:00 or 3s. 6p. per week." Since Joseph Conklin completely disappears at this time and there is no other known widow Mary Conklin, the probability is that Salmon slipped. That Joseph Conklin did not remove from Southold is shown by another Salmon entry: "The widow Mary Conklin relict of Joseph died in Aug. 1752." It seems ridiculous to assume that Salmon should not have corrected such an error, for he was closely connected with the Conklins, and yet the circumstances are as stated.

Children of Joseph<sup>3</sup> Conklin and Mary Edwards:†

- 74. i. A child<sup>4</sup>, unnamed, d. 31 Oct. 1698 (Salmon).
- +75. ii. JOSEPH<sup>4</sup>, b. by 1698.
- 76. iii. MARY<sup>4</sup>, b. say 1700, m. 20 July 1720, JONATHAN CORY, date of her death is not recovered, but on 14 May 1745, he m. 2nd, Mrs. Rebecca (Talmadge) Conklin widow of John Conklin (No. 38).
- 77. iv. ? HANNAH<sup>4</sup>, m. Nov. 1732, THOMAS MOORE of Orient.
- 78. v. DOROTHY<sup>4</sup>, m. 20 Dec. 1733, SAMUEL HOPKINS.
- 79. vi. ? RACHEL<sup>4</sup>, m. 13 Jan. 1732, JOHN MOORE of Orient.

26. SAMUEL<sup>3</sup> CONKLIN (*Jacob<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*), born about 1676 at Hashamomack, Southold, L. I., lived and died on the Hashamomack land he inherited from his father. On 20 — 1712, he married SUSANNA WASHBURN, step-daughter of Col. Isaac Arnold of Southold. She was the daughter of John Washburn of Flushing, L. I., and Sarah, daughter of Richard Cornell of Rockaway, Queens County, L. I. The will of John Washburne of Flushing "now living in Parish of St. Botolph, London," signed 23 Feb. 1687, probated 19 June 1688, mentions wife Sarah, son John, under age, two daughters, Susannah and Mary, under age and unmarried, father-in-law Richard Cornell. George Heathcote, mariner, is named agent and overseer of will. By 7 Nov. 1693, Sarah, the widow, had married Col. Isaac Arnold of Southold as is shown by the will of her father, Richard Cornell, signed that day. The Southold census of 1698 shows Susanna and John Washburne as members of the household of Isaac Arnold and his wife Sarah. Col. Arnold, a cousin of the Sylvesters of Shelter Island, was one of Long Island's most important men.

\* Hempstead's wife died in August 1716 when Mary was a week old. In November that year he took Mary to Southold. It is likely that her Aunt Salmon put her in the care of the widow Mary Conklin who had small children of her own.

† Mary Conklin (No. 76) may have been a daughter of Joseph Conklin (John<sup>2</sup>, <sup>1</sup>), in which case Jonathan Cory's second wife would have been the widow of his brother-in-law. Hannah (No. 77) and Rachel (No. 79) may have been daughters of Samuel Conklin (No. 26). Hempstead, who was connected by marriage with the Samuel Conklins, visited both Moore families. It should not be overlooked, however, that Hempstead's daughter had lived with the widow Mary Conklin and he would have known her daughters who later married Moores. Again, Hannah (No. 77) may have been Hannah, the daughter of Gideon (Jacob<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) but this is unlikely.

Samuel Conklin on 22 Mar. 1711/12 witnessed a quitclaim deed given by his brother Jacob to his brother Joseph Conklin. He was one of the four adjusters named on 29 Sept. 1712 to divide the entailed estate of Capt. John Conklin between John Conklin (No. 30) and Joseph Conklin (No. 37). In 1715, he served in Capt. Joseph Booth's Third Company of Southold militia. By his father's will, he shared equally with his older brother Jacob in his father's Hashamomaek property. The "last two dividends of Hashamomaek lands" were distributed 29 Jan. 1712/13. The participants were Jacob Conkelyne, Samuel Conkelyne, Providence Rider, John Conkelyne, David Corey and Joseph Conkelyne. The first two Conkelynes were the two oldest sons of Jacob<sup>2</sup>. The last two were the grandsons of Capt. John<sup>2</sup>. The distribution shows that Samuel Conkelyne was the most important proprietor. On 21 Feb. 1721 an important purchase of St. Georges Manor (Brookhaven) lands was made by Southold men. Among these was Samuel Conklin. In a Hashamomaek distribution dated 21 June 1736, Samuel Conklin and David Corey were the largest beneficiaries.

On 14 Sept. 1754, Samuel Conklin of Hashamomaek quitclaimed to his son Joseph Conklin several parcels of land, probably representing all that remained in his possession. This deed which is reported on page 262, Volume 2 of the Southold town records, is of great genealogical importance. It shows for example that his lands were bounded at that date by those of three John Conklins, "John Conklin," "John Conklin, deceased," and "John Conklin Jr." The transfer also included "one half of all my undivided lands in Hashamomaek commons" and "one half of all my undivided lands purchased of Colonel and Major Smith Called the Mannor Lands."

On 26 Nov. 1759, Samuel Conklin of Hashamomaek, for 455 pounds paid by his son Joseph Conklin "unto my eldest son Samuel Conkling," quitclaimed to Joseph all his rights in the Manor of St. Georges land "which I have already disposed of to my son Joseph Conkling but which hath been in the possession of my eldest son Samuel Conkling and by him sold to the above Joseph Conkling."

The diary of Joshua Hempstead of New London under date 14 Mar. 1730/31 states that "Samuel Conklin is here." William Salmon on 27 Apr. 1730 entered in his notes that Killis, a negro of Samuel Conklin's, had died. Shortly after his son-in-law Joshua Salmon took charge of the Salmon record, he entered the fact that "Father Samuel Conklin" died 9 Feb. 1769 aged 93. Mrs. Susannah Conklin the wife of Mr. Samuel Conklin died 8 Oct. 1753, aged 73, according to her gravestone at Hashamomaek.

Children of Samuel<sup>3</sup> Conklin and Susannah Washburn:

- 80. i. SUSANNAH<sup>4</sup>, b. Dec. 1703, m. 19 Nov. 1723, BENJAMIN BAILEY, son of Stephen Bailey, "She being 20 lacking 18 days."
- +81. ii. SAMUEL<sup>4</sup>, b. say 1705.
- +82. iii. JOSEPH<sup>4</sup>, b. say 1707.
- 83. iv. LUCRETIA<sup>4</sup>, b. say 1710, m. 13 April 1732 JOHN PAINE.
- 84. v. ? SARAH<sup>4</sup>, b. say 1712, m. 11 Janury 1737 NATHANIEL BENJAMIN.
- 85. vi. MARY<sup>4</sup>, b. say 1714, m. 16 June 1737 JOSHUA SALMON.
- 86. vii. An infant<sup>4</sup> son, died February 1715/16, Salmon rec.
- 87. viii. ? ABIGAIL<sup>4</sup>, b. say 1718, m. 20 March 1740 BENJAMIN TUSTEN (Tuxton) of Hashamomack.

28. GIDEON<sup>3</sup> CONKLIN (*Jacob<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*), born say 1688 at Hashamomack, Southold, L. I., is one of the few members of the family whose family is entered in the town records of Southold. The record states that he married HANNAH TARBELL. She was a daughter of William and Mary Tarbell of Bridgehampton and Mecox, L. I. Since his oldest child was born in September 1714, the marriage probably took place about 1713. On 11 Sept. 1713 he witnessed the will of Thomas Youngs of Southold, proved 6 Apr. 1714. He was left landless by the will of his father, but inherited carpenter and joiner's tools, a share of the personal estate, and fifteen pounds. It is likely that he removed to Salem County, N. J., about 1723. Certainly he was there by 10 Apr. 1733, for on that date he appraised the estate of Ebenezer Derwin of that county. Some later references may be to him but more likely belong to his son Gideon.

Children of Gideon<sup>3</sup> Conklin and Hannah Tarbell (Southold Town Recs.):

- 88. i. HANNAH<sup>4</sup>, b. 13 Sept. 1714.
- +89. ii. GIDEON<sup>4</sup>, b. 3 Jan. 1715/16.
- 90. iii. MARY<sup>4</sup>, b. 3 Mar. 1716/17.
- 91. iv. MARTHA<sup>4</sup>, b. 22 Mar. 1718/19.
- 92. v. PHEBE<sup>4</sup>, b. 4 Mar. 1720/21, m. 23 Mar. 1748, at Pitts Grove, Salem Co. N. J., ROBERT TULLY. She is No. 42 on the Pitts Grove Ch. list which begins in 1741.
- +93. vi. JACOB<sup>4</sup>, b. 11 June 1723.
- +94. vii. WILLIAM<sup>4</sup>, b. say 1725. Not entered in Southold recs. Perhaps others born in New Jersey.

[To be continued]