

Two Colonial Conklin Families in America:
Y-DNA Analysis of the 'Long Island Conklins'
and the 'Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins,'
Including the Origins of the 'John Concklin of Flushing and Rye' Theory

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co-researched with Debi (Starr) Leitch,
and with Y-DNA reports by Kathleen (Hadley) Ritchie
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Honor Conklin, librarian and independent researcher, descendant twice of Ananias Conklin.

Debi Starr Leitch, independent researcher, descendant of Nicholas Conklin.

Curt Conklin, retired law librarian, and independent researcher, descendant of Deliverance Conklin.

Kathleen (Hadley) Ritchie, Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Diahann Southard, Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Introduction

In the 1930s Conklin Mann (1885-1966), with the aid of the research of his distant cousin, Katharine Kellogg Adams (1875-1966), began publishing articles in *The American Genealogist* on the colonial Conklin families.¹ The articles would become the building block for all future research on the Conklin surname. Although the articles did not include citations, of the published material done through the 1950s, his was the most accurate and scholarly. The Conklin Mann articles should be an introduction for all researchers on the Conklin surname. The purpose of this paper is not to provide an all-encompassing history of the early Conklin families in America, but to provide new material and a new perspective. Some of the issues addressed and points made may, in fact, be difficult to comprehend without the background that the Mann articles provide.²

It had become evident to the early researchers that there were two main Conklin families predating eighteenth-century colonial America. There were two brothers or cousins, John and Ananias Conklin, glassmakers, from Salem, Massachusetts, and Long Island, New York and a family of eight siblings in Westchester County, New York, that became popularly known as the children of “John Concklin of Flushing and Rye.” The latter term was a reference to a theory proposed by Mann, and evidently provided to him by earlier researchers including Walter Griffin, that the John Concklin who bought land in Rye, New York, in 1665 was the father of the siblings in the second family. Researchers tried to connect the siblings to the “Long Island Conklins” in various ways, but none of them looked promising. In 1934 Mann wrote to a Massachusetts genealogist, “...John of Westchester Co. who is a puzzle to me.”³

This paper will present three Y-DNA studies that show that the “Long Island Conklins” and the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins” do not share a recent common paternal ancestor. It will also provide background material that shows that the John Conklin of the Rye deed was John² Conklin of Southold, and not the father of the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins.” It will also trace the origins of the Griffin theory of “John Concklin of Flushing and Rye” that assumed that he was.⁴

The Conklin surname is relatively rare and the early researchers assumed that there should have been a connection between the two groups. Since John¹ Conklin of Salem, Massachusetts, had a son John² Conklin, the John Concklin of the Rye deed, assumed to be the father of the “orphan” siblings, was thought by some researchers to be the son of Ananias¹ Conklin. Another theory was that this father was the son of Jacob Conklin, who died in Nottinghamshire, England. Some researchers even tried to argue that the father of the siblings was the son of Jacob² Conklin, son of John¹ of Salem. Theories that were carefully qualified in personal correspondence soon became fact as the research spread outward to larger communities of people. What started out as suggestions for the origins of the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins” became legacies that their descendants became emotionally invested in and reluctant to give up.

To do justice to Conklin Mann’s reputation as a researcher we owe it to him to keep coming back to his qualifiers. In the article on the Westchester siblings, Mann wrote, “John Concklin is the accepted founder of a prolific Hudson River Valley family....Many persons have studied this family during the past century without as yet establishing one fact concerning John Concklin previous to his purchase in 1665 of land in Rye while a resident of Flushing, Long Island. Nothing is gained here by warming over speculative

theories elsewhere in print regarding John Concklin's background. My own guess is that he was closely related to John and Ananias Concklin of Salem, Mass., and Eastern Long Island, N.Y."⁵ Katharine K. Adams typed up notes from uncited quotes of Concklin Mann. Copies of these notes were sent to her brother Charles C. Adams by January 21, 1937. Mann is quoted as writing, "It is entirely possible that JOHN CONCKLYNE of Rye was a direct immigrant from the continent and the speed with which his children and grandch. Plunged into Ditch [i.e., Dutch] marriages points that way. Anyway, we now know that John & Ananias had a married brother (?) in England-Jacob-who may well have been the father of John of RYE. Of the many theories that have been advanced on John of Rye's possible descent from John of Southold or Ananias of Easthampton--the only one that in my opinion has the slightest possible chance of being a fact is that he was A SON OF ANANIAS--and that is such a remote chance that personally I do not subscribe to it in any way. My own hunch is that John & Ananias were 2nd generation FLEMISH GLASSMAKERS in England and that JOHN of RYE was a direct emigrant from the continent, probably a cousin or distant relative. But that is only surmise."⁶ In a letter dated October 22, 1940, to his distant cousin, Mrs. James Tomasi of Salem, N.Y., Mann wrote, "Now as to John and Helena. I could write a book on the theories that have been advanced regarding them but I can't prove a thing. Nothing should be assumed if one wishes to make an arbitrary statement and the facts regarding John and Helena have been confused by searchers like the late James C. [i.e., Frank J.] Concklin of Binghamton, N.Y. who tried to prove that John was the son of Ananias of Salem, Southold and East Hampton. In my opinion there isn't one single piece of evidence to show that John was the son of Ananias but there is much circumstantial evidence to indicate that he was not the son of Ananias. Nor do I think there is any evidence to indicate that John Concklin of Flushing, Rye and Eastchester was a son of John¹ Concklin of Southold and Huntington (brother of Ananias) and again there is much to indicate that he was not a son of John. (Chief point being that John¹ left a son, Captain John² of Southold). I have never been able to get further back in the Concklins than Nottinghamshire. The Irish claim them as an ancient Milesian family, but the best Irish Genealogist in N.Y. wasn't able to pick up a trace of them in Ireland (though the potato famine of the 1840's brought half a dozen Irish Concklin families to N.Y.)."⁷

The advancement of Y-DNA testing for genealogical purposes presented itself as a viable solution to the question of kinship between the two families of Concklins. In 2000 Curt Concklin, a law librarian at Brigham Young University and subscriber to Concklin-L at Rootsweb, acted as liaison for the Concklin surname group to initiate a small "special cases project" at Brigham Young University. The purpose was to use Y-DNA testing to determine the relationship, if any, between the two families with the same, rare Concklin surname. The research proved that there was no near common paternal ancestor to connect the "Long Island Concklins" with the "Pre-1700 Westchester Concklins."

This paper originally set out to report on the Y-DNA results of the special cases project. It, however, grew to include new material on the Concklin glassmakers of Long Island and their European origins, on John² Concklin of Southold, New York, and his land holdings, and on the elusive origins of the "orphan" siblings of Westchester County and the theories around them. This paper will provide answers for some age-old questions in Concklin research and propose some new ones. While one to two degrees of separation

can be found between the “Long Island Conklins” and the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins” no direct connection has been found. The Y-DNA studies have pointed to Europe as the probable source for answers on how the two family groups arrived at a common surname.

LONG ISLAND CONKLINS

Conklin Glassmakers in England

The results of the DNA project and documented research indicate that John and Ananias Conklin were brothers or first cousins from a small extended family of glassmakers aligned with the Lorrainer, Norman, and Italian glassmakers in England in the early seventeenth century. In the late sixteenth century, Jean Carre, of Antwerp, was granted a monopoly by the King of England to employ Lorraine and Norman glassmakers to teach the finer formulas of glassmaking to the English. The origin of the Conklins prior to 1609 is in the process of being recovered. It will be mentioned at the end of this paper and will be more fully explored in a later paper. The Conklin naming patterns, largely Biblical, follow those of the continental glassmakers and may point to their various maternal lines. The first documented appearance of the Conklin glassmakers is noted in the histories of glassmaking in England with the baptism of a Jacob Conckclaine in Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire, England, in 1609, the son of John Conckclaine, glassmaker.⁸ Without knowing Jacob's age at death, it cannot at this time be confirmed, but he is assumed to be the Jacob Conklin who worked with John¹ Conklin in Awsworth, Nottinghamshire, England. The latter's burial is recorded in Nottinghamshire in 1640 and his family remained in England.⁹ The author believes Jacob was a brother of John¹ Conklin of Awsworth, Nottinghamshire and Salem, Massachusetts and likely a first cousin of Ananias¹ Conklin of Staffordshire and Salem, Massachusetts.

The results of the DNA project will show that John and Ananias had a close common ancestor, but it can't be determined at this time the relationship between them and their small extended family of glassmakers. The Y-DNA would suggest that they were brothers or first cousins. The naming patterns of the small extended family, implying a maternal influence, may indicate that they were cousins. The next appearance of the small extended family is the baptism of Suzanna Conculyn in the Parish Church of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, in 1613, the daughter of Francis Conculyn.¹⁰ Ananias¹ Conklin appears to have spent the majority of his time in the Amblecote (Stourbridge) area, between St. Mary's Church of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, and the Parish Church of Oldswinford, Worcestershire, according to the baptisms of his children. John¹ Conklin, and Jacob Conklin were in the Awsworth, Nottinghamshire, area where John ran the glasshouse.¹¹ The signatures of John¹ and Ananias¹ first appear in their Nottinghamshire marriage allegations. See Genealogical Summary below (Figure 1).

Conklin Glassmakers in Salem, Massachusetts

John Winthrop, Jr., the son of the governor of Massachusetts, and the future governor of Connecticut, was instrumental in bringing industry to America, including the establishment of the second glasshouse in North America, the first being in Jamestown, Virginia. A letter from his brother-in-law, Dr. Samuel[I] Reade, dated March 5, 1635[/6], reads, "the glasmen will not undertake to goe ouer, til there be claye found out fitt for them in the country. Least they be a burthen to those that transport them, or elce liue miserably; for they haue not wherewithall to defray theire owne charges ouer."¹² The Conklins are not mentioned by name, but it can be safely assumed that it is a reference to

John and Ananias Conklin as Ananias appears in Salem, Massachusetts, within two years. His window of emigration was between the baptism of his son Cornelius on 3 July 1637 in Old Swinford, Worcestershire, and the granting of land in Salem for the glasshouse on 25 June 1638.¹³

It is not known how the Conklins and John Winthrop, Jr. became acquainted with each other but there are three possible scenarios. John Winthrop, Jr., toured Ireland and England from the fall of 1634 until October 6, 1635, when he returned to Boston on the *Abigail*. He met with old colleagues and looked for industries, workmen, and backers. From Scotland he took the Great North Road south to London where he may have passed through Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland. There he may have met Lorrainer glassmakers who had worked with the Conklins in Staffordshire. He would have then proceeded down the east border of Nottinghamshire (Newark-on-Trent) where at this time John Conklin was engaged on the west border at Awsworth, overseeing a glasshouse there. On July 6, 1635, Winthrop married his second wife, Elizabeth Reade, aged 18, in the Church of St. Matthew in London. The following March 5, 1635[/6], Elizabeth's brother, Dr. Samuel Reade, would write to Winthrop about the glassmakers. During the English tour, the proprietors, William Fiennes, Lord Saye and Sele and Robert Greville, Lord Brooke, of the future Saybrook Fort, offered Winthrop the governorship of what would become Connecticut and he was charged with the fort's erection and population. The Warwick Patent, a group of earlier patentees interested in the same area and within the same social circles, included Sir Robert Mansell, the second owner of the glass monopoly in England. John Winthrop, Jr., also, along with his brother-in-law, Dr. Samuel Reade, held a strong interest in medicine and alchemical study, which provided a third means for him to be acquainted with a network that would provide access to glassmakers. Unfortunately, the portion of the Winthrop Papers pertaining to John Winthrop, Jr., is primarily of correspondence received by him and not correspondence he wrote. We do not have the full account of his dealings, nor comments he may have made about glassmaking or about the Conklins in particular. Without question he knew John¹ Conklin personally, as evidenced by Conklin conveying a letter from Emmanuel Downing to Winthrop in 1650.¹⁴

The Salem glasshouse was set up by Lawrence Southwick, Obadiah Holmes, and Ananias Conklin in what is now a working-class residential area on Aborn Street, Peabody, Essex County, Massachusetts. Although the church records in England indicate there was a connection between the Southwick family and the Stourbridge-area glassmakers, neither Lawrence Southwick, Obadiah Holmes, nor their immediate families, are given the title of glassmakers in the English church records.

Obadiah Holmes came from an area of eastern Lancashire near where some of the Lorrainer glassmaker families resided at Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Among them, Paul Tyzack, (i.e., du Thisac), and his brother-in-law, James Legre, removed to the Kingswinford, Stafforshire, and Old Swinford, Worcesterhire, area where the Conklins appear in 1613. There is, however, nothing to suggest a previous association between Holmes and the Conklins. Obadiah Holmes attended, but apparently did not graduate from, Oxford University, and his later writings reflect his more academic interests, especially in religion. The Holmes family were said to have sailed from Preston, Lancashire, England, in 1638 and to have arrived in Boston of that year.¹⁵

The extended family of Southwick is not known, but it is assumed that Isabel Southwick, who married into the Brettel glassmaking family with her marriage in 1610 to Richard Brettel, was a probable relation. It is possible that the Southwicks were connected to the glassmaking industry in the area, which began in 1556, in some ancilliary capacity. In addition, Lawrence and Cassandra (Burnell) Southwick named two of their children Ananias and Mary Southwick. This may indicate a prior connection to Ananias and Mary (Lauder) Conklin who were baptizing their children in the same area. At the very least, it would suggest a connection between Southwick and the Henzey, (i.e., de Hennezel), glassmakers. The patriarch of the Lorrainer de Hennezel immigrants to the Stourbridge area of England was Ananias de Hennezel.

Documentation for the passage of Ananias and John Conklin and Lawrence Southwick has not been found, but by calculating their last events in England and their first events in Salem, one can arrive at a window of opportunity. Using Lynn Betlock's article for the Great Migration Project, "New England's Great Migration," we can narrow the probable time and route even further. It is quite possible that Ananias Conklin and Lawrence Southwick, both emigrating from the same area on the border of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, sailed together with their families. John Conklin may have traveled at the same time, but he is not documented in Salem until 1640. Ananias Conklin is last recorded at the baptism of his son Cornelius on 2 July 1637, Parish Church of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, and Lawrence Southwick at the baptism of son Daniel on 14 May 1637, St. Mary's Church, Kingswinford, Staffordshire. Betlock writes that, "the majority of emigrants lived within a few days travel of a port of departure. Ships left from several points along the English coast, including London, Bristol, Barnstaple, Weymouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Ipswich, Great Yarmouth, and Gravesend. Most emigrant ships left England in March or April, allowing sufficient time for the journey and the ship's return trip to England before cold weather began again. An average ocean crossing lasted from eight to ten weeks...."¹⁶ Both the Conklin and Southwick families might then have left in March or April of 1638, taking the Severn River down to Bristol, Gloucestershire, departing from that port city. Ananias Conklin and William Osborne received land grants on the 25th day of the 4th month [June] 1638 as recorded in the Book of Grants, Obadiah Holmes on the 27th day of the 11th month [January] 1638 [/9] "neere to the glass howse," and Lawrence Southwick (a half acre adjoining his other half acre) on the 17th day of the 2nd month [April] 1639.¹⁷ Lawrence and Cassandra (Burnell) Southwick, along with Obadiah and Katherine (Hyde) Holme and William Osborne, became members of the First Church of Salem on 14th day of the 1st month [March] 1639 and Annanias Concklyne on the 29th day of the 10th month [December] 1639. Susan Concklyne became a member on the 7th day of the 12th month [February] 1640 and Elizabeth Concklin on the 4th day of the 1st month [March] 1649. Elizabeth Concklin's late membership may have been in order to enable her two youngest children to be baptised.¹⁸

Some questions continue to arise among Conklin researchers, past and present, especially having to do with how John and Ananias Conklin, seemingly without resources, were able to acquire land and how they and their children were able to marry well. To the question of how the Conklins, seemingly without resources, had the ability to continue to acquire land, the answer lies in the land distribution system of New England, in which the General Court of Massachusetts granted land to the towns who

then granted it to individuals. When a person had paid for their own passage or worked off an indenture, they were granted (given) ten to fifty acres per family head or family member, or more for a large family, to cultivate. Along with house lots of a half to two acres, they were granted commonage rights. Commons were scattered over the locale for their various purposes – pasture, woods, water access and fishing, salt marshes, etc. A group of people might own a block of land if they had a common interest, such as the glasshouse field of financiers Lawrence Southwick and Obadiah Holmes, glassmakers John and Ananias Conklin, and potter William Osborne (Figure 2). If a person did not qualify for either of these, they could obtain a right to build a cottage on town land. When a person was ready to sell lots, they had to offer them to the town first and then if the town declined, they could offer the land for sale to individuals. The seller kept the profits. It was in the town and community's best interest for people and industry to do well.¹⁹ Community harmony was sought by determining who could live in the town.²⁰ The surveying and recording of the Salem lands, and even later in Southold, was not closely regulated for the first generation, so we cannot be certain exactly when or where land transfers occurred. There were accounts in town records for occasional trespass or exchanges, but none that seemed to involve the Conklins while in Massachusetts.²¹

Another matter was that of freemanship. Ananias Conklin, as well as being a member of the First Church of Salem, was admitted as a freeman on the 18th day of the 3rd month [May] 1642.²² There is no record of John Conklin becoming a member of the First Church nor being admitted as a freeman of Salem, although he later would become a freeman of Connecticut along with his son John, while residing in Southold, New York. There could be many reasons for this, one being that record keeping was incomplete.²³ With the privilege of voting afforded freemen there also came the responsibility of community involvement and membership in the church.²⁴ There is nothing to indicate whether John¹ Conklin made a conscious decision in this matter or not. We can only speculate on his views about the religious dissidents around him and how they might have informed some of the family's later decisions, such as the purchase of a share in the Monmouth patent in New Jersey. It might also indicate that he still considered himself an Anglican, as he had been in England.²⁵

Lawrence Southwick and Obadiah Holmes acted as undertakers of the glassworks, i.e., the financiers of the commercial enterprise.²⁶ A typical glasshouse operation required three men to work a "chair": a blower, a gatherer, and a gaffer.²⁷ In Europe one's position in the industry would be determined not only by skill, but also by one's position within the extended glass families. In order to keep the formulas secret, the families tended to remain a closed community. In America we might assume that these traditions, by necessity, became relaxed. Along with actual glassmakers came related positions filled by "lesser" family members; potters, brickmakers, ironworkers, sawyers, miners, merchants, etc. Even with the relaxation of Old World mores and regulations, it is unlikely that just anyone would have been considered for employment. This configuration of the glass "chair" of three men would support the view that John Conklin arrived on or about the same time as Ananias Conklin and not as late as 1640, when he was first documented in Salem. The other person to be employed in the glasshouse would have been the potter, William Osborne.²⁸ William Osborne married Friedeswide, whose sister Thomasine married Richard Collicott of Dorchester, Massachusetts, a merchant who, with Osborne, traded in Dorsetshire pottery. Friedeswide, as widow,

married John Mulford in New Haven, Connecticut, and would later appear in East Hampton, New York. Some of her Mulford stepchildren would marry the children of Ananias¹ Conklin.²⁹ William Osborne left Salem by 1644 when his first son, Recompence, is mentioned as baptized in the Dorchester church records.³⁰ Frideswide had probably gone there to be near her sister for the birth.³¹ William Osborne should not be confused with a later William Osborne of Salem, possibly a nephew, whose descendants become potters with Southwick descendants in Danvers, Massachusetts.³² The Osborne family's migrations can be found in records for Dorchester and Boston, the ironworks near Lynn and Braintree, Massachusetts, New Haven, Connecticut, and later East Hampton, New York. In various Massachusetts town and court records and in the Winthrop papers regarding the ironworks is mention of the manager, John Gifford, referred to as a cousin of William Osborne.

There has been speculation by early local historians and writers of American glassmaking as to the type of glass that was produced in the Salem glasshouse. Historians have suggested that the glass the Conklins made would have been coarse lamps, heavy bottles, and window glass, based upon glass found in colonial America.³³ A seventeenth-century description of their actual production has not been found, but mentions of actual slag from the glasshouse field indicate it was of a higher, clearer quality than most historians give the Conklins credit for. An attempt was made to locate and analyze the slag deposited in 1921 by William Sutton in the American Decorative Arts Collection at the Peabody Essex Museum, but a search for it has so far been unsuccessful.³⁴

In May 1640, New England was hit by its first economic depression. The economy had depended on the immigration of people during the period referred to as the Great Migration. The economy was based on bartering colonial goods with manufactured goods and money brought into the country. When the immigration slowed in 1639 because of the changing social conditions in England due to the civil war, so did the economy slow in Massachusetts and the people had little money to compensate. The effect was the lowering of wages and the inability to buy products necessary for industry. For roughly the next ten years, New England turned inward to wait it out, building infrastructure, and organizing governance.³⁵ The glasshouse had been neglected by the undertakers since 1642, and in 1643 the Court granted a loan to Ananias Conklin.³⁶ There are a number of possible reasons for the lack of success beyond the depression, especially for a glass manufacturing operation. The glassworks could be compared with the ironwork ventures of John Winthrop, Jr. They both would encounter similar problems; the search for resources, the building of an infrastructure, and finding the balance of incentive versus regulation.³⁷ The future religious persecutions of the undertakers, Obadiah Holmes as a Baptist, and Lawrence Southwick as a Quaker, most likely added to the situation. Although the Southwicks would not receive the full wrath of the Massachusetts Bay Colony upon them until 1657, they were already attracting attention in 1644. Both Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick were deposed regarding the conversations of Eleanor (Moutton) Phelps Trusler, wife of brickmaker Thomas Trusler, who questioned the integrity of Mr. Norris and Mr. John Endicott. Mrs. Southwick said that she had questioned the government since her arrival, but that she knew that men were not the foundation of the church.³⁸ In the Massachusetts Bay Colony records for October 1, 1645, John and Ananias Conklin asked for a release from their agreement with the

former undertakers (Lawrence Southwick and Obadiah Holmes) who had neglected the glassworks for three years, so that they might pursue other arrangements.³⁹

Robert Child, who worked on the ironworks projects with John Winthrop, Jr., was also involved in overseeing the future possibilities of the glassworks. William Osborne, formerly potter of the glasshouse, would become employed as clerk at the ironworks. Child wrote to Winthrop from Boston on March 15, 1646[/7] and May 14, 1647, that he hoped Winthrop would obtain clay from the Dutch, i.e., from western Long Island, so that the glassmen, who were “honest and ingenuous,” could work.⁴⁰ Various sources on Long Island point to the excellent potter’s clay on western Long Island, including at Whitestone and Lloyd’s Point (the Huntington and Oyster Bay area).⁴¹ The early correspondence does not specify exactly what kind of clay was needed for the glasshouse.⁴² A paper on stoneware by Laura Woodside Watkins, entitled “Early New England Pottery,” points to the quality of clay on western Long Island, when she writes, “This rather unhappy story explains why stoneware was not easily produced in New England. In all the six states there was no clay that could be used for the purpose. The nearest suitable clay beds were in New Jersey or western Long Island and the cost of transportation in the eighteenth century made the manufacture prohibitive north of Connecticut.”⁴³ John Winthrop, Jr., himself owned land on Long Island, which he obtained from the estate of Edward Cope, through a sale by Cope’s relation Theophilus Bailey on 28 October 1645. It is not known, however, where this land was located or if clay was a factor in its purchase.⁴⁴

Robert Child had his own conflicts with the Massachusetts Bay establishment and along with Samuel Maverick and others, signed the first Remonstrance calling for more religious freedom and inclusion.⁴⁵ Robert Child would soon be deported, not knowing then that he was never to return. It would be worthwhile to explore the question of John¹ Conklin’s beliefs in regard to the Remonstrance as well as his place, as glassmaker, in the society of alchemists that included John Winthrop, Jr., Samuel Reade, and Robert Child. John¹ Conklin had obtained land in Salem, but there is no record that he joined the First Church of Salem as his wife Elizabeth did. He therefore did not meet one of the requirements for becoming a freeman in Salem. Documentation also shows that he and his son John remained in contact with the Southwick and Holmes families in years to come.

The Conklins were still established in Salem when in May 1649 they, along with Thomas Scudder, acquired more land.⁴⁶ It is not known for certain if the glasshouse was just in operation for about four to six years, from say 1638 until 1642 when it was “neglected” by the undertakers, or until say 1644, when William Osborne departed Salem. The Conklins may have been able to maintain production until they themselves left Salem. John Winthrop, Jr., however, did not readily give up the dream of establishing a permanent glasshouse operation and it would be reasonable to infer that John Conklin was involved in the new venture.

Winthrop's Proposed Connecticut Glasshouse

The Massachusetts Bay Colony recorded in October 1645 the Conklins' petition to be released from their agreement with the present undertakers so that they might be free to form an agreement with others who in a glassmaking venture. In November 1645, John Winthrop, Jr., traveled to Connecticut to look over the land he was planning to remove to which included plans to build a glasshouse.

It was John Winthrop, Jr.'s intention to create an alchemical center at the Connecticut location. He corresponded with alchemists both in America and Europe (especially England and Germany) inviting them to the area. It was his intent to foster diverse industries in the area, including mining, metalurgy, salt peter, potash, medicine, etc., that would build on their mutual needs and financial abilities as well as their interdependence in fostering the study and development of alchemical goals. William Osborne, successful at the Hammersmith ironworks, offered to participate in the new venture as it shifted toward New Haven, Connecticut, in the 1650s. There were factors that impeded the development's plans, including unstable relations with the various Connecticut tribes, Robert Child's problems with the Massachusetts Colony, and the building of each individual industry. Winthrop continued to entertain new locations and plans, some say to a fault. He was criticized for lacking focus and perseverance.⁴⁷

In 1646, John Winthrop, Jr., removed to land he obtained on Fisher's Island, in Long Island Sound, and at Pequot or Nameaug (New London), on the western shore of the Pequot River (now Thames River).⁴⁸ Child and Winthrop were perhaps looking for Long Island clay in 1647 for the new glass venture and not to maintain the Salem glassworks. We see a mention of John¹ Conklin conveying letters between John Winthrop, Jr., and Emanuel Downing in Downing's letter from Salem on April 29, 1650, to his relation John Winthrop, Jr., in Connecticut. We don't know if John¹ Conklin traveled by sea (mariner Joseph Youngs made frequent trips) or by land and canoe as John Winthrop, Jr., did in 1645.⁴⁹ The site for a proposed glasshouse was approved by the town of New London, with the backing of the Massachusetts Bay Company, in September 1650 and would have been established near Winthrop's Connecticut properties, across the Pequot River (Thames River) on the eastern shore called Bachelor's Cove, now Groton.⁵⁰ The glasshouse was never established by John Winthrop, Jr., but he continued to hold on to the dream of glass manufacturing when on February 10, 1670, members of the Royal Society met to view four boxes of natural history specimens that Winthrop had sent from America, including sands for glassmaking.⁵¹ Interestingly, in the nineteenth century three glassworks would be built on the western shore of the Thames River.⁵²

Removal to Southold, New York

Some researchers have sought an explanation for the migration of the Conklins southward, attributing it to John¹ Conklin aligning himself with Reverend John Youngs of Salem, Massachusetts, and the New Haven Colony. (John¹ Conklin did join Youngs' congregation in the establishment of Southold, New York, founded in 1640 or 1641, but as a second wave settler, by 1651). It seems more plausible that he removed south not for religious reasons but to be closer to John Winthrop Jr.'s plans for an alchemical plantation and the proposed Connecticut glasshouse site. These were but a short sail

across the Long Island Sound from Southold.⁵³ Glassmaking was not only an occupation for the Conklins, but also, as with other glassmaking families in the Old World, an identity and closed culture for generations. This was a family used to migrations, but one can only speculate as to the cost of the end of a substantial legacy. The Conklins would have removed to Southold, New York, after the baptism of John's youngest children, Jacob and Elizabeth, in the First Church of Salem on 18 1st month [March] 1649 or, as Mann suggests, by April of 1650.⁵⁴ If Mann's timing is correct, that would make the move approximately within a year of the official approval of the Connecticut glasshouse.

Extended family might be another explanation for John¹ Conklin's participation in the migration of the Salem people to Southold in 1650 or 1651. Believed by some researchers to be on board one of Captain Joseph Young's ships to Salem were Thomas² Moore and Thomas² Scudder. Thomas Moore was married to Joseph Young's sister Martha. Scudder married Mary Ludlam, the daughter of William Ludlam of Matlock, Derbyshire, and Southampton, New York. Mary Ludlam would have been a relation of Elizabeth (Allseabrooke) Conklin if the latter's mother, Wynnifred (Ludlam) Milner Allseabrooke of Nottingham, was related to William Ludlam of Matlock, Derbyshire, and Southampton, New York. Although no direct connections have been found between the "Long Island Conklins" and the "Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins," the Scudder, Moore, and Ketcham families provide several interesting indirect connections which won't be explored here. John Conklin's sons John and Jacob established themselves near Southold in Hashamomack, New York, and John, Sr., and his son Timothy moved west to Huntington, New York. Two future Scudder in-laws to be found in Huntington with John Conklin were Walter Noakes and Rev. Eliphalet Jones, both of whom will be mentioned in John¹ Conklin's will, proved in 1684.

John and Ananias Conklin were in Southold by 1652, as evidenced by the fact that their lands were mentioned in their neighbors' deeds in order to identify the locations of the properties recorded in the Southold town record book, *Liber A*.⁵⁵ Ananias Conklin established residence in Southold for a few years before removing with his family to East Hampton, New York, by July 5, 1653.⁵⁶

The land distribution system in Southold, New York, and Rye, New York, both under the jurisdiction of Connecticut, replicated that of Salem, Massachusetts, under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay. House lots and commonage lands were granted to individuals and profits of sales, with the town's approval of the transaction, were the property of the sellers.⁵⁷ John² Conklin acquired large land holdings with his marriage to Sarah² (Horton) Salmon. She was the widow of William Salmon, who had first married the widow of Matthew Sunderland. John² Conklin thus had the responsibility to manage the estates of Matthew Sunderland and William Salmon for his wife and her children. His tenacity in seeing that the family held on to their right of property is evidenced from Oyster Bay to the North Fork and attracted the ire of neighbor John¹ Cory, Sarah (Horton) Salmon Conklin's relation through her marriage to William Salmon. Conklin Mann did not underestimate the determination of John² Conklin, but he was not aware of the expanse of John's endeavors. We may never know, due to the paucity of documents and lack of correspondence, the full extent of his ambition.⁵⁸

On 4 October 1662, both John¹ Conklin and John² Conklin signed a letter to Mr. Samuel Wyllis, Session of the Court, with thirty other men from Southold, including John¹ Budd, accepting Southold's coming under the jurisdiction of Connecticut (Figure 1). The fact

that Connecticut was under the leadership of Governor John Winthrop, Jr., may well have influenced the Conklins. Connecticut was also seen as more progressive and inclusive than Massachusetts, while still based on the principles of the Bay Colony.⁵⁹ On 9 October 1662, the General Assembly or Court of Election at Hartford, Connecticut, made them freemen of Connecticut.⁶⁰ The rights and responsibilities of freemanship versus “admitted inhabitant” in Connecticut changed over the years. It is not clear to this author where Connecticut stood regarding the requirement for church membership in 1662 and how it might have influenced John¹ Conklin’s decision to become a freeman at this time. Among the twenty-four other men were his son, John² Conklin, and Joseph² Horton, the brother-in-law of John² Conklin and the son-in-law of John¹ Budd.⁶¹

John Winthrop, Jr., was still in touch with the John Conklin family in 1668 when he recorded in his medical journal the marriage of Jacob² Conklin to the daughter of Joseph Youngs.⁶²

Salem “Glasshouse Field”

Some have speculated that the glassworks in Salem continued on to at least 1661 or 1670.⁶³ Cornelius² Conklin, the son of Ananias, did remain in the Salem area but it is unlikely that he would have succeeded where his father did not.⁶⁴ Cornelius was dead by 1669 when his widow, Mary (E)Aborn(e), married her second husband, Robert Starr.⁶⁵

The more likely explanation for the conclusion by later historians that the glasshouse continued operation was a misunderstanding of the references to the Glass House Field in Salem town records. The common lands in Salem were divided into fields.⁶⁶ The General Court ruled in 1660 that future settlers in Salem would not have the same rights to commonage lands that the owners of dwellings prior to 1661 would have.⁶⁷ This may be where the 1661 date came from. The Glass House Field is mentioned in the Salem town records from 1659 on, to at least 1689, as a geographic location when mentioning house and fence inspections, cow driving, and tithe taking, but there is no indication that the glass house was in operation. The bridge frequently referred to ran over the Strongwater Brook, near what was known as the Quaker Cemetery. By then the people “about” the glass house were not references to glassmakers but people who lived in and around the glass house field.⁶⁸

John¹ Conklin, Sr., retained some contact with Salem. Both Whitaker, in his *History of Southold, L.I.*, and Mann make reference to the July 6, 1683, deed in which he granted his son John, Jr., his lands in Salem.⁶⁹ The land was overseen by Josiah² Southwick, the son of Lawrence¹ Southwick, who remained near the glass house. As a part of the law of 1660 regarding commonage, the people of Salem made claims in 1661 and 1702 to the commonage lands.⁷⁰ These claims were recorded in the Salem commoners’ records. On February 2, 1713[4], recorded for Josiah Southwick, which included the right for commonage land for “John Conclins Cottage” in 1661, but not in 1702.⁷¹ We see also that John Conklin, Sr., owed a debt to the 1657 estate of Salem resident Henry Bullock.⁷² Ananias Conklin had sold his lands and John Pickering is recorded in the January 4, 1713[4], entry of claims for the “Ananias Colklin Cottage att Glashouse fields” for 1661 but not for 1702.⁷³ Since the land in Salem was granted without payment, not everyone sold their lands when they relocated. John¹ Conklin might have held on to his portion as an investment or to insure that the Southwicks, still viewed with some suspicion, had use of property that could not be confiscated for religious reasons.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

Family of John Conklin:

JOHN¹ CONKLIN, was born say 1600 (estimating marriage at 25).⁷⁴ He died 23 February 1683/4, Huntington, Suffolk County, New York.⁷⁵ His will was filed in March 1683[/4] and signed with a mark.⁷⁶ He removed to America between 30 October 1636 (Parish Church of Nuthall, burial of son Isaac) and 14 September 1640 (inhabitant of Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts).⁷⁷ He married (24 January 1624, license) St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England) **ELIZABETH ALLSEABROOKE**, thought to be the daughter of John and Wynnefride (Ludlam) Milner Awesbrooke of Nottingham.⁷⁸ Elizabeth is believed to have died prior to 1671 and was not in the 1684 will of her husband.⁷⁹

Children of John Conklin and Elizabeth Allseabrooke:

- i. **ISAAC CONCLEN**, baptized 23 March 1628 in the Parish Church of Nuthall, Nottinghamshire, England; died young (another Isaac baptized 1635).
- ii. **JOHN CONCLEN**, baptized 19 September 1630 in the Parish Church of Nuthall, Nottinghamshire, England; died 6 April 1694, Southold, Suffolk County, New York.⁸¹ He married **SARAH (HORTON) SALMON**, the daughter of Barnabas¹ Horton and widow of William Salmon.⁸² She died after 3 April 1663 and prior to 3 April 1686. John² Conklin is believed to have married second Mary [?], who is buried near him in Southold, having died 2 November 1688.⁸³
- iii. **REBECCA CONCLEN**, baptized 2 June 1633 in the Parish Church of Nuthall, Nottinghamshire, England; died possibly 9 April 1670 but by 1675, Huntington, Suffolk County, New York. She married, say 1650-1, in Southold, Suffolk County, New York, **THOMAS BRUSH**.⁸⁴ He was born say 1630; died by 1675, Huntington, Suffolk County, New York.⁸⁵
- iv. **ISAAC CONCLEN**, baptized 10 January 1635[/6] in the Parish Church of Nuthall, Nottinghamshire, England; buried 30 October 1636 Parish Church of Nuthall, Nottinghamshire, England.⁸⁶ There was another Isaac buried 11 October 1635 in St. Mary's Church, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, England.⁸⁷ This may be the son of another John Conklin or possibly John had a third Isaac, born between 11 October 1635 and 30 October 1636, but there is no entry in the Parish Church of Nuthall, Nottinghamshire, England.
- v. **TIMOTHY CONKLIN**, born before say 1640; died say 1714, Huntington, Suffolk County, New York. He is believed to have married **MARTHA WICKES**, the daughter of Thomas Wickes.⁸⁸

vi. **JACOB CONKLIN**, born say 1640 and baptized “18 1st month [March] 1649,” in Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts.⁸⁹ No parents are given but he appears, along with his sister Elizabeth, in the will of their father, John Conklin. Although he and Elizabeth were baptized on the same day, that does not necessarily indicate that they were twins. He died after 28 January 1706/7 (the signing of his will) and prior to 22 March 1711/12 (son Jacob quit-claimed lands of his father).⁹⁰ He married 1668, **MARY YOUNGS**, the daughter of Captain Joseph² and Margaret (Warren) Youngs.⁹¹

vii. **ELIZABETH CONKLIN**, born say 1645 and baptized “18 1st month [March] 1649,” Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts; died possibly after 1683, as she is mentioned in her father’s undated will as the executor of his estate.⁹² She married **JONAS WOOD, Jr.**, “of Oram,” the son of Jonas Wood, Sr., “of Oram.” Oram, (Yorkshire, England) in town records was meant to distinguish this family from that of Jonas Wood, of Halifax, Yorkshire, England. This referred to places of origin, not place of residence.⁹³

Family of Ananias Conklin:

ANANIAS¹ CONKLIN was born say 1605 (estimating marriage at 25, and the first known Conklin baptism was that of Jacob in 1609 in Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire, England).⁹⁴ He died between 7 April (fence viewer) and 5 October 1657 (the latter being the date of the inventory of his estate in East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York).⁹⁵ He married first (23 February 1630/1 license) at St. Peter’s Church, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, **MARY LAUNDER**.⁹⁶ Ananias Conklin removed to America between 3 July 1637 (Parish Church of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, England, baptism of son Cornelius) and 25 April 1638 (granted land in Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts).⁹⁷ He appears to have married second **SUSAN** [?], who was cited as a member of the First Church of Salem.⁹⁸ She was dismissed from the First Church of Salem and so probably died in Southold or East Hampton, New York, prior to say 1652 when he married his third wife, **DOROTHY** (?) **ROSE**, the widow of Robert Rose of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York.⁹⁹

Children of Ananias Conklin and Mary Launder:

i. **MARY CONCKLYN**, baptized 11 December 1631, St. Mary’s Church, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, England; married say 1654, **GEORGE MILLER**, of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York.¹⁰⁰

ii. **JEROMY CONKLIN** (JEREMIAH CONKLIN), born say 1633 and baptized February 1633[4], Parish Church of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, England.¹⁰¹ He died 14 March 1711-12, East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York; buried with his wife near her parents in the South End Burial Ground, East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York.¹⁰² He married August 1658, **MARY GARDINER**, born 30 August 1638, Saybrook Fort, [Connecticut]; died 15 June 1727, East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York.¹⁰³ She was the daughter of Lion and Marrichgen Dircksdr. (Duyrcant) Gardiner.¹⁰⁴

iii. **CORNELIUS CONCLEN**, baptized 2 July 1637, Parish Church of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, England; died 21 March 1668, Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts; married **MARY (E)ABORN(E)**, of Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts, the daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Smith) Eaborne.¹⁰⁵ They apparently had no children as none appear in the remaining accounts of her life. Some early researchers have misattributed children to him that belonged to his brother Benjamin.¹⁰⁶ Mary (Eaborne) Conklin married second, “30 10th month [December] 1669,” Robert Starr of Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts.¹⁰⁷ Her third husband was William Nick of Marblehead, Essex County, Massachusetts.¹⁰⁸ She married fourth, 1688, Dr. George Jackson, of Marblehead, Essex County, Massachusetts; died 23, February 17[]1, aged 75, Marblehead, Essex County, Massachusetts.¹⁰⁹

Children of Ananias Conklin and [?Mary Launder]:

iv. **BENJAMIN CONCKLYNE**, born say before 1 February 1637/8; died 3 February 1708/9 (East Hampton, New York church record); married **HANNAH MULFORD**, born say 1646-48, the daughter of John Mulford; died 4 February 1712 (Rev. Nathaniel Hunting records).¹¹⁰

Children of Ananias Conklin and [?Susan ()]:

v. **LEWIS CONCKLIN**, baptized 30 April 1643 (First Church of Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts); died young.¹¹¹ Perley in his *History of Salem* said that he died 2 October 1716 at Amagansett and left descendants, but this is Lewis³ Conklin, the son of Jeremiah.¹¹² Lewis² Conklin’s mother is thought to be the Susan Concklyne who is entered on “7:12” [7 February] 1640 [/1] as a member of the First Church of Salem.¹¹³ Appearing after her name, written at a later date, given as the last action of the member, is written “dismist” which may indicate that she removed to Southold, Suffolk County, New York, and possibly to East Hampton, New York. But she does not appear to have lived long, for a few years after that Ananias has a child by his last wife, the widow Dorothy Rose of East Hampton. Neither the given names Benjamin nor Lewis appear to follow a known glassmaker, nor Launder, naming pattern as do those of the previous children and last child of Ananias.

Children of Ananias Conklin and Dorothy (?) Rose:

vi. **HESTER CONKLIN**, born say 1653-4; died in her 64th year, 24 November 1717 (East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York); buried with her husband in the South End Burial Ground, East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York.¹¹⁴ She married **SAMUEL MULFORD**, the son of John Mulford of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York; born say 1645; died 21 August 1725 in his 80th year, East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York.¹¹⁵ He married second Sarah [?]. Hester may have been named for Efher Conclin, widow, who was buried 24 November 1657 (St. Mary’s Church, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, England).¹¹⁶ No wills or other documentation have been found to establish how the handful of known extended Conklin glassmaking families in England fit together.

A Deed in Rye, New York

The family of the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins” cannot be addressed until the matter of the Rye, New York, deed of 1665 is resolved. It is the author’s intention to illustrate that the John Conklin of the Rye deed is John² Conklin of Southold, New York, a member by marriage, of the extended Budd and Horton family groups.

As stated above, the early English communities, in what is now eastern New York State, including Southold, Suffolk County, New York, and Rye, Westchester County, New York, came under the New Haven Colony in Connecticut, an offshoot of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. As with towns in Massachusetts, the formation of New York towns followed the same general criteria in their formation. As Edward T. Price explains, “...land division in New England occurred in two stages corresponding to the two tiers of corporate government: the colony and the town. First the general court of a colony approved the grant of a new township, often after its sponsors had purchased it from local Indians; then the proprietors of that township assigned the land to its inhabitants.”¹¹⁷ Rye, New York, was founded, in part, by men from Greenwich, Connecticut, and Long Island, several of whom first purchased land on nearby Manussing Island (now Manursing Island) in 1660. These included Peter Disbrow, John¹ Coe, Thomas Studwell, and William Jones. In 1663 Disbrow, Coe, Studwell, and John¹ Budd, the latter of Southold, New York, sold the island to Samuel Allen, Richard Lowe, Philip Galpin, Thomas Applebe, William Odell, and John Brundige. In 1662 most of these men, becoming proprietors, bought up land for present-day Rye.¹¹⁸ This paper won’t delve into the complexities of the land sales and transfer rights of Rye. The deed of interest is one that John Budd purchased separately from the Indians, dated January 12, 1661[2].¹¹⁹ The land was between the Stony Creek (now Beaver Meadow or Beaver Swamp Creek) on the east (west of Blind Brook where the Budd mill was) and the eastern branch of the Mamaroneck River on the west. It is not to be confused with Stony or Gravelly Brook or River on the western border between Mamaroneck and Pelham.¹²⁰ The latter was sold to John Richbell, of Oyster Bay, New York, in 1660. Richbell, the same merchant mariner who would, in a few short years, sue John² Conklin for the right to the Oyster Bay land of the Salmon orphans.

Crucial to a town during that time was the concept of harmony and cohesion, which was built into Massachusetts law by the founders. Entry into a community was contingent upon acceptance by the proprietors.¹²¹ In November 1661 and early 1662, John¹ Budd, Sr., bought lands from the Indians in four deeds, in the vicinity of Blind Brook, west of the town of Rye; he did so again on April 29, 1666.¹²² These extensive holdings became a cause of concern for the townspeople of Rye who stipulated that the lands were to be used only by Budd and his family. The concern for control by the town was so great that nine of the proprietors signed a petition to the General Court at Hartford on 2 October 1668 expressing that the land was for “the settling of himself and children” and offering to buy the land from him, with the exception of lands already sold to individuals who did not present a threat to the town.¹²³ The Court found in favor of John¹ Budd. Our concern here is that one of the initial land transactions, the sale of land at Stony Creek by John Budd, Sr., to John Morgaine and John Concklin was used by Bolton and Baird as an example to point out the crisis.¹²⁴ The deed, placed in context of family and community, takes on an entirely different perspective than it would viewed as an isolated deed

involving isolated individuals. There is nothing in the documents that suggest that the Rye people found these two men objectionable, nor the other men that Budd made sales to between 1665 and his death in 1670. The author, on the contrary, believes them to have been related to various families of Rye through marriage. It was solely the act of John Budd selling land without the permission of the Rye townspeople that was the root of the problem, along with their fear of what might happen in the future with continued lack of control over land transfers. The next two sections of the paper will delve into some of John¹ Budd's Rye deeds: who the recipients of them were and who they were passed along to. Placed in this context, it is clear that the John Conklin of the Rye deed is John² Conklin, a relation by marriage to the early families of Budd's Neck by his marriage to Sarah² (Horton) Salmon. Jonathan Selleck, John Thomas, and a Samuel Linds are mentioned by Baird as being other recipients of Budd's Neck area land.

There were two men of similar names--Samuel Lines (Lyons) of New Haven, Connecticut, and Samuel Lyon of Greenwich, Connecticut, and Rye, New York--who may be candidates for Baird's Samuel Linds.¹²⁵ The two men were of different families and, we now know, had different Y-DNA.¹²⁶ Samuel Lines' uncle, Ralph Lines, referred to John¹ Budd as his uncle in New Haven town records.¹²⁷ Samuel Lines received a deed of gift from John¹ Budd which, was recorded in the Fairfield District probate records.¹²⁸ Samuel² Lyon (d. about 1713), the son of Thomas¹ Lyon (ca. 1621-1690) and his second wife, Mary Hoit, of Greenwich, Connecticut, resided on the eastern side of the Byram River. Mary (Hoit) Lyons was the daughter of Simon Hoit of Stamford, Connecticut. Her aunt, Rachel Hoit, married John³ Horton, who, with his brother Joseph³ Horton, acquired the Conklin share of the Morgan/Conklin land. John Winters, the husband of her "grandaunt" Postumey (Brundage) Winters, would later sell a half portion of Samuel Lyon's land bought of John¹ Budd, which appears to be to the east of the Morgan/Conklin land, to Francis Browne, the second husband of Judith² (Budd) Ogden Browne. In the deed Samuel Lyon is referred to as Samuel Linds.¹²⁹ Samuel Lyon's brother John² Lyon is mentioned in John¹ Budd's document, often referred to as his will and dated 15 October 1669, in order to protect Lyon's claim.¹³⁰ Why John Lyon is mentioned with Budd's children is not known for no documentation of a familial relationship has been found that early.¹³¹ A third brother, Joseph² Lyon, would acquire the Budd mill on Blind Brook. Thomas¹ Lyon was first married to Martha³ Joanna Winthrop, the daughter of Henry² and Elizabeth (Fones) Winthrop, and niece of John² Winthrop, Jr., the patron of the Conklin glassmakers.¹³² The relevance, with respect to this paper, is to show that these purchasers were individuals in good standing within their larger communities and related by marriage or by birth. The conclusion by some historians that there was something "transient" or objectionable about them is in error. It cannot be stressed enough that what was objectionable about the transactions was that John¹ Budd did not get permission from the people of Rye, New York, for the land sales. This was the reason for the mention of the deeds in the early histories of Rye, New York. It was the viewing of Budd's Neck in Westchester County, divorced from its connection to John¹ Budd's family connections in Southold, New York, that permitted Walter Griffin to isolate the 1665 deed and isolate John Conklin from his background as a "Long Island Conklin."

The 1670 deed of sale by John¹ Budd to Jonathan Selleck has not been recovered and may be in Connecticut records. A deed of sale on 8 April 1689 by Jonathan Selleck and

on behalf of his brother John to Joseph Theale shows that the land was on Apawamis (Budd's Neck) in the vineyard area bordered on the east by Blind Brook.¹³³ Jonathan Selleck (1641-1713) married Abigail Law on May 11, 1663, and his brother, John Selleck (1643-ca. 1689) married her sister, Sarah Law.¹³⁴ The two men were merchant mariners and about the time of this deed, in 1689, John Selleck and his ship were captured by the French and he was not heard of again. Their wives were daughters of Richard Law (1610-1686), whose name, as Commissioner of the Connecticut court, appeared on the verso of the deed of sale from John¹ Budd to John Morgaine and John Concklin when on April 25, 1678, John Concklin signed the deed over to John³ and Joseph³ Horton. The intertwined lives of Jonathan Selleck, John Winthrop, Jr., and the Lyon family are documented in a long protracted legal disagreement over the estate of Thomas¹ Lyon by his eldest daughter, Mary, married second to John Wilson, against her stepmother, Mary (Hoyt) Lyon, and her half siblings.¹³⁵

John Thomas (ca. 1650-1726) was a Brookhaven (Setauket), New York, man who had some interaction with John¹ Budd through Budd's landholdings in the Brookhaven area. In the Brookhaven town records on 13 February 1671 [2] are recorded some transactions involving the exchange of animals between Thomas Thorp and area men including John¹ Budd and John Thomas, Senior or Junior. One month earlier, on 15 January 1671 [2], John² Conklin, Jr., had an agreement with Thomas Thorp that Thorp would pay Daniel Lane on his return from England. This is pointed out to show the world in which John² Conklin moved and to further support the theory that he was the likely candidate for the Rye deed.¹³⁶ In 1670 John Thomas bought land in Rye of John¹ Budd. In order to ease the fears of the Rye townspeople, about land being sold without their approval, an entry was made in the Brookhaven town record on 22 August 1671 that stated, "The same day John Tomas of Ry is taken as a Inhabatent vpon condition that the saied John Tomas haue bound over the sayed land that he purchassed of John bud vnto the towne in consideration that he will nott sell sett nor giue his acomadtions nor any part of it to any but whoeme the major part of the towne shall asent to and willing to taek in as inhabetents and if the sayed John Thomas shuld sell or giue or lett contrary to the major pat of the towne then he said Tomas forfeits al his land to the towne."¹³⁷ The reference to John Thomas admitted as an inhabitant does not mean that he actually lived there, but is a reference to the level of his status as landowner.¹³⁸ The principal landholdings for John Thomas were in the vicinity of Old Mans (Cedar Beach and Mt. Sinai Harbor) on the northern coast of Long Island in the Township of Brookhaven. His father, also named John Thomas, was an illiterate mariner, who appears to have been in the Gravesend area by 1657 when he appears on the tillage list along with later members of the Monmouth Patent, and Charles Morgan, who was among the first to scout the Patent in New Jersey. John Thomas, Sr., was of Brookhaven when, in March of 1673, his will is introduced in the Court of Sessions at Southampton.¹³⁹ John Thomas, the son, was married, according to deeds, to an Elisabeth in the early 1680s. His second wife was Margaret Floyd (1690-1749), forty years his junior. John Thomas and Margaret Floyd were married by 1708 when John Thomas, as the Episcopal minister of St. George's Episcopal Church at Hempstead, New York, baptizes his son John.¹⁴⁰ The will of Rev. John Thomas, dated 17 March 1724[5], makes reference to his land in Rye, which by then had come under the patent of John Harrison, excepting 200 acres in the north to be sold and given to his wife and daughters. He left money for the building of a house on the farm for his wife and son to live in. He

also made reference to lands at New Brittain, East Jersey, and in West Jersey.¹⁴¹ After his death, his widow married Colonel William Willetts (1695-1775) and resided in Rye, Westchester County, with her three children by Rev. Thomas: John, Margaret, and Gloriana, and their son William Willetts.¹⁴²

The initial land sales of Blind Brook land in Rye by John¹ Budd, Sr., was not the first time he had caused the ire of townspeople. In 1659, while a resident of Southold, New York, Budd had sold land in Hashamomack to John¹ Cory, which served to heighten the problems between Cory and his near neighbor, John² Conklin.¹⁴³ On 16 March 1658 [9], Joseph Horton in a deposition recalled he had heard John Cory tell Conklin at a training day that he “was a neighbor not fitt for an Indean to live by,” which, Horton stated, was also heard by John Budd and John Balyes. Sarah Pearce, four days earlier, had also been deposed and said that Cory had commented on how Conklin had “crept into another mans inheritance.”¹⁴⁴ On October 8, 1649, William Salmon sold to Henry Whitney, Edward Tredwell, and Thomas Benedict three-fourths of Salmon’s Hashomomack lands stating, “We whose names are vnder written inhabiting on y^e necke of land comonly called Hashamommock, considering that our comfort & quiett settlem^t would consist & stand in y^e enjoym^t of good neigbourehood, did make this agreem^t at our first sitting downe, that what man soeuer should desire to remoue, & to endeavor to make sale of his accomodations, should put in such a neighbour as the other Ihabitants liveing with him should approue off.”¹⁴⁵ Some historians argue that the four men came to the land jointly, the point here being that John¹ Budd, Sr., otherwise known as Lt. John Budd, had bought the Tredwell portion and sold it to John¹ Cory. John² Budd, Jr., represented his father in the General Court in Connecticut, May 28, 1660. John² Conklin, represented by Anthony Waters, the step-son-in-law of Ananias¹ Conklin, with Thomas Osman and Thomas Rider, sued John¹ Budd, Sr., for “breach of an ancient order made for ye preservation of good neighbourhood.” Among the complaints were that John Cory had allowed hogs to run free on commonage land, destroying the crops of Sarah (Horton) Salmon, and that Cory, on the training day, had slandered John Conklin.¹⁴⁶ The Southold town records of *Libers A* and *B*, as published in volume I, show the transfer of lands of John¹ Budd, Sr., John Conklin, and Joseph² Horton in the town, in the first division of the commonage land of Aquebogue in 1661, in Oyster Ponds, and in Hashamomack.¹⁴⁷ In the Cory suit alone we find land transfers and depositions showing the interactions of these men within a few years of the 1665 Rye sale at Blind Brook, Rye, New York. We may never fully sort out the activities of John² Conklin and his father, John¹ Conklin, but the son was coming into his own and dealing with members of his more immediate family. There is no indication that there was a third John Conklin among them.

“JOHN CONCKLIN OF FLUSHING AND RYE” or, “OF SOUTHOLD”?

The second and most difficult of the two colonial Conklin lines is the group of seven or eight siblings attributed to John Concklin who had purchased land in Rye, New York, in 1665. The theory popularized by Mann was evidently provided to him by Katharine Adams. One of the earliest mentions of it was in 1910 in an article by Walter Kenneth Griffin (-1912) titled, “The Dutcher Family.” Griffin wrote that the John Concklin who purchased land in Rye, New York, in 1665 with John Morgan might be the father of the group of Conklin siblings who begin to appear in Westchester County, New York, in

1682.¹⁴⁸ Griffin cites Baird's *History of Rye* (1871), but Baird did not make the assertion. He merely noted the Rye deed from Bolton's *History of the County of Westchester* (1848) as one example of a deed protested by the permanent settlers of Rye because it was one of the deeds sold to men who did not intend to settle permanently.¹⁴⁹

Although a case can be made that the Rye deed belonged to John¹ Conklin, there are more reasons to believe that the younger man, John² Conklin, in the prime of his life and a contemporary of other men involved in various land transactions and governmental dealings, was the John Conklin of the Rye deed. He may also have owned the Monmouth/Navesink share, and another transaction to be addressed in a later paper.¹⁵⁰ The latter document, alluded to here, should bolster the reputation of John² Conklin as an entrepreneur and also provide an opportunity for several connections between John² Conklin and the third generation of Long Island Conklins, with the Pre-1700 Westchester Conklin siblings.

The greater area of Rye spanned from the Byram River (Armonck) to the east of Peningo Neck, with Budd's eastern border beginning at Peningo Neck's western border on the Blind Brook (Mockquams). The western border of Budd Neck's (Apawamis) was Stony Creek (Pockcotessewake, later Beaver Meadow Brook and now Beaver Swamp Brook which empties into Guion Creek). The latter brook became the eastern border of the Morgan/Conklin land westward to the eastern branch of the Mamaroneck River (Figure 3). This area, sometimes called the West Neck in early texts, is now the Village of Mamaroneck. The area north of the Westchester Path became a part of Harrison's Purchase in 1695 when the Rye and Budd purchases lost rights to John Harrison. On the western side of the eastern branch of the Mamaroneck River, Rye people were granted land lots and this section became White Plains. To the south of the Morgan/Conklin land were the lands of John² Conklin's Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, rival John¹ Richbell, who bought the three necks that made up Mamaroneck. The 1650 Treaty of Hartford line that separated New England from New Netherlands ran roughly from the Byram River, west of Greenwich, Connecticut, south across Long Island Sound to the western border of Oyster Bay. A Siwanoy Indian path became the Westchester Path, then the Boston Post Road, which still basically exists today as Route 1. Milestones marked the way from City Hall in Manhattan, north to the "wading place" (over Spuyten Duyvel at Kingsbridge) on the north shore of Harlem, then roughly following the border between Lower Yonkers and the Manor of Fordham to New Rochelle and Rye, New York, and Greenwich, Connecticut, on to Boston. The Westchester Path ran along the west side of Stony Creek and a shorter, improved Country Road (1672) was created rather parallel to it to the south and east.¹⁵¹

The Morgan/Conklin land was a part of the Indian deed to John¹ Budd, dated January 12, 1661[2].¹⁵² The 19 July 1665 sale of land from John¹ Budd to John Morgan [Morgaine] and John Conklin [Concklin] poses several questions.¹⁵³ The origins of John Morgan have not been uncovered, but it is possible he may have been a brother or close relation of the Welshman Charles (Carel) Morgan of western Long Island around, and in, the Gravesend and Flushing areas. Charles Morgan happened to name a son John and some of Charles Morgan's descendants would settle in Eastchester, Westchester County, New York. Charles Morgan was also a member of the expedition of Gravesend men, headed by Capt. Theophilus (Christopher) Elsworth, that scouted land in December 1663 for the Monmouth patent.¹⁵⁴

It is not known what the nature of the relationship was between John Morgan and John Conklin, nor the nature of the land transaction, whether tenants in common, joint tenancy, or partnership.¹⁵⁵ John² Conklin could well have met Morgan on western Long Island in various capacities as shown below. John Morgan appears to have settled on the Rye Neck land with at least one daughter, Mary (Morgan) Galpin, as evidenced by references to him in land transactions for this property by his Galpin descendants. It is for certain that his son-in-law and daughter, John and Mary (Morgan) Galpin, did reside in this area.¹⁵⁶ John Galpin made one known sale of a portion of his Morgan share to Charlestown (Boston), Massachusetts, mariner Nicholas Hopping after John Conklin's sale to the Horton brothers.¹⁵⁷ Nicholas Hopping in turn later sold the land to Nathaniel Bailey, who married Ruth³ Galpin and then Leah (DeVeaux) Gendron.¹⁵⁸

Otherwise, the land remained undivided until 1691/2 when the Hortons, representing the John Conklin interest, and Galpins, representing the John Morgan interest, entered the divisions in the deed books.¹⁵⁹ It would appear that John Conklin had been an absentee landlord of farmland, but there are no references as to who lived on the land and worked it. We can only speculate at this time whether the "Pre-1700 Westchester Conklin" siblings were on the land. A John Conklin does not appear on any known lists of residents. If the siblings were on, or near, the land it might hold a clue to their acquiring the Conklin surname and the later placing of Deliverance Conklin in Rye at the time of his marriage in the New York Dutch Reform Church in 1695.

What is irrefutable is that both John¹ Conklin of Southold and Huntington and John² Conklin of Southold and Hashamomack, New York, knew John¹ Budd, for the men had lots on the same short street in Southold, as well as outlying commonage divisions including lands at Aquebogue.¹⁶⁰ The names of John¹ Budd and John² Conklin also both appear in the Southold town record *Liber B* in 1655 regarding John Frost, who had left his estate to John¹ Conklin in appreciation for the kindness Conklin had shown him.¹⁶¹ John² Conklin was married to Sarah (Horton) Salmon who had family in Rye, New York. Her brother, Joseph² Horton, married Jane² Budd, the daughter of John¹ Budd, and Joseph Horton was in Rye by 10 July 1665 when he sold his Southold lands to Capt. John Youngs and his father, Barnabas¹ Horton. Nine days later, on 19 July 1665, the sale of Rye land to John Conklin took place. It is assumed that Joseph² Horton followed his father-in-law, John Budd, who was in Rye by 1664.¹⁶² When "John Concklin" signs over his share of the Budd's Neck (Rye Neck) land between Stony Creek and the east branch of the Mamaroneck River, now the Village of Mamaroneck, in 1676, he is signing it over to the nephews of John² Conklin, John³ and Joseph³ Horton, the sons of Joseph² Horton. The John Morgan share goes to John and Mary (Morgan) Galpin, she being the daughter of John Morgan (Figure 4). That the signer was "I John Concklin of Rye" merely indicates that he was the holder of the Rye land. Further strengthening what should now be obvious, is a look at the Horton descendants as seen through the Rye land records compiled by Theresa H. Bristol for her manuscript "Descendants of Capt. Joseph Horton of Rye, New York."¹⁶³

Investment property far removed from the vicinity of one's residence was not unheard of. A 1669 description of Huntington area property belonging to Thomas Scudder includes, "a certaine psell off Meadow lying on a necke called nagunttatauge by estimacon six acars bee it more or les it beeing in the halfe parpouson off a three hundred pound lotte formerly in the tenor off W. Whitnie thence alinated to John budd off

southould thence too John platt of hunginton.” John Platt had sold that land in 1668. On 15 October 1669, just prior to his death, as stated previously, John¹ Budd signed over control of his estate to his son, John² Budd. On the June 1685 inventory of John² Budd’s estate is included, “cattle att huntington in the hands of Robert Cranfield 4 oxen and fower coves.”¹⁶⁴

Perhaps the most puzzling question posed is the meaning of the assignation “of Flushing.” As noted in a few articles, one being Neil Thompson’s on Francis Eaton, the legal definition of “of” a place indicates legal residence and not necessarily the place where the person lived.¹⁶⁵ We might refer to the use of the word “alias,” when a person could have two or more place-names depending on which location he was at during the time of a recorded event.¹⁶⁶ We can also see in town records that “O[ram]” and “H[alifax]” were used for the two Jonas Woods who lived in the same Long Island towns, in order to distinguish them from each other, both now permanently in America and not Yorkshire, England. Lastly, we might cite an article by Helen Schatvet Ullmann on Richard Mills of Connecticut and New York, which shows the mobility of people at that time and refutes variant handwriting samples and other points as an indication that one man was three.¹⁶⁷ Since the Flushing, New York, records were lost in a fire, we may never know for certain if John¹ Conklin or John² owned land there. There are, however, a few scenarios that place John² Conklin in western Long Island and New York City in that general time period. One possibility is that John¹ Budd, of Southold and Rye, New York, although he owned land in Huntington, may not have had a clear understanding of points west. On 22 February 1650, the Hartford Treaty designated Dutch territory as land west of Oyster Bay and running south along that line to the ocean. The English and the Dutch understanding of the location of the line was a matter of contention. A 1659 letter by Pieter Stuyvesant showed that the Dutch considered the line seven and a half miles (two and a half leagues) further east than the English did. John² Conklin had land, in keeping for his Salmon stepchildren, at Horse Neck, (now Lloyd’s Neck), Oyster Bay, New York.

The year 1664 was an important one for the English colonies with the overthrow of the Dutch rule on Long Island and in New Amsterdam. It also opened up lands for English settlement in New Jersey. John² Conklin may well have been in Flushing during this tumultuous time. Articles of the Colonies, adopted 19 May 1643, required militia participation of males from age sixteen to sixty.¹⁶⁸ We know that he served in the militia in 1660 when he sued John Cory, the uncle of the Salmon stepchildren, for slander after Cory called him unfit for an Indian to live by at a training day.¹⁶⁹ Later in life, John² Conklin was given the title captain in the Southold militia. Colonel Richard Nicolls ordered Capt. John Youngs, on 29 August 1664, to compile muster rolls of those Long Island troops under his command.¹⁷⁰ Unfortunately, it appears that the muster rolls that might place him in the Flushing area with Capt. (later Col.) John³ Youngs, son of Rev. John² Youngs, in 1664, were lost for they weren’t published in the *Annual Report of the State Historian*, 1896.¹⁷¹ We do know that in the early months of 1664, Capt. John Youngs, the cousin of Jacob² Conklin’s wife, Mary, and the infamous Capt. John Scott, who in his youth was indentured to Lawrence Southwick as a cattle herder in Salem, Massachusetts, after the glasshouse failed, were accused of terrorizing the western Long Island towns, including Flushing.¹⁷² In August of 1664 the Dutch surrendered.

On 10 March 1664/5, we see John² Conklin losing the Horse Neck land at Oyster Bay, New York, to John Richbell of Mamaroneck, New York. Conklin was defending the right of inheritance for his Salmon stepchildren.¹⁷³

In 1665 John² Conklin is mentioned in the Court of Assizes records regarding the Oyster Bay suit. He lost the suit to John Richbell of Mamaroneck, but was permitted land on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor at West Neck, near Horse Neck (Lloyd's Neck).¹⁷⁴ In September 1666, John² Conklin of Southold served on a jury of the second Court of Assizes, with Nicholas Stillwell of Gravesend, who would be involved with the Monmouth/Navesink patent. In 1667 John Conklin, father or son, would buy a share in the patent.¹⁷⁵ The jury duty places John² Conklin in circumstances that will prove pivotal to later events. Conklin Mann also proposed that it was John² Conklin who served on the New York jury when he wrote, "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 John² Concklyne, for there are indications that by that date he had a boat in Long Island waters and was serving as a civil representative of Southold in its relations with towns to the westward."¹⁷⁶ This is telling for several reasons. He was associated with activity on western Long Island and New York City and thus might be temporarily assigned "of Flushing" by John¹ Budd, who would have known he lived in Hashamomack, New York. He had a boat in which he could travel back and forth across Long Island Sound. Rye, New York, is almost directly across Long Island Sound from Oyster Bay, where Conklin was involved in his 1664-5, suit and can be seen with the naked eye (Figure 5). A ferry route would later be established between the two points, indicating a previous need and an ease of travel. Frederick C. Hart, Jr., in writing that travel in Long Island Sound brought Connecticut closer to Long Island than land travel within the island, states that at its widest point, near New Haven, it is twenty-one miles across. In an article on Richard Mills, Helen Schatvet Ullmann, who grew up sailing on Long Island Sound, wrote that it would have taken, "with a good northwest breeze," an afternoon sail to go from Newtown, New York, to Stamford, Connecticut.¹⁷⁷ Also serving on the Court of Assizes juries for at least two of the cases that John² Conklin was on in 1666 was Elias Doughty, representing Flushing. The same man who, with Edward Fisher, the Clerk of Flushing, served as witnesses on the 1665 Rye deed.¹⁷⁸

All that said, the simplest explanation is the most likely. We do not have access to the original deed. The copy we do have is the John Brundige transcription of the original recorded in the Westchester County land record books on March 18, 1691, by copyist (recorder) Joseph Lee.¹⁷⁹ It is quite probable that the residential location of John Morgan was transposed with that of John Concklin and Concklin's location was left off the transcription by the transcriber, an error of omission. A location of residence would not have been a legal requirement for a deed, let alone a transcribed deed, merely a means to identify the buyer. The men involved in the transactions would have known the identity of John² Conklin of Southold, New York. John Concklin bought the land from John¹ Budd, a former neighbor and the father-in-law of his brother-in-law, Joseph² Horton, probably as a business venture, and later transferred it to the sons of his brother-in-law, John³ and Joseph³ Horton, they being the grandsons of John¹ Budd. When it is recorded, at the time of the land transfer to the Horton nephews, "of Rye" indicates where Conklin owned the land, not necessarily where he resided. Richard Law, as commissioner to the New Haven Colony, acknowledged the transfer in 1678 and knew John Conklin, if not

personally, at least in a matter of proximity, as both were involved in cases at the Court of Magistrates at New Haven, on May 28, 1660.¹⁸⁰

The last matter to address is that of the use of a mark, signature and possibly seal on a document. Some have argued that both John¹ Conklin and John² Conklin could sign their names and have concluded that the purchaser of the Rye property must have been a third John Conklin. The issue of signature or mark cannot conclusively determine the identity of the individual, especially in those times. Both father and son could sign their names, but the spelling varied from document to document and some included senior/junior, while others did not. The difficulty of obtaining original documents makes the comparison of letter formation extremely difficult. Also, the use of a mark, which John¹ Conklin used on his will, proved in 1684, was not necessarily indicative of illiteracy or infirmity.

There are at least two documents for which the original signature of John¹ Conklin is available. One is the Nottingham, England, marriage allegation, a statement by the groom that there is no legal impediment to the marriage.¹⁸¹ The actual signature reads “John Conkin” and bears a resemblance to the signature given with his son, John² Conklin, and other Southold men, to Mr. Wyllis of Connecticut, dated October 4, 1662, empowering Capt. John Youngs to act as their deputy in the Connecticut Court at Hartford, and noted October 9, 1662 (Figure 1).¹⁸² The signature of John¹ Conklin is the fifth from the bottom of the document and the signature of John² Conklin is second from the bottom. There is a distinct deterioration in the writing of the 1662 signature from the 1625 signature. One might argue that this may show cause for the use of a mark by John¹ in the 1676 sale of the Rye land to the Horton nephews of John² Conklin and the use of the mark on his undated will, proved 1684, were it not for the fact that the published Southold Town records note the use of his signature between these two later dates.

Signatures weren’t required to finalize a transaction.¹⁸³ At times it was the custom to sign with a mark whether or not a person was capable of writing a signature.¹⁸⁴ In some instances, a representative might sign for the person with his consent; the person signing is viewed as an instrument, much like writing utensil.¹⁸⁵ In other instances, a seal was used, which was not necessarily unique to an individual.¹⁸⁶ It has been claimed that John and Ananias Conklin brought a family crest with them. The crest presented as theirs in a book on Amagansett cannot be documented as being used alongside their signatures on any known document.¹⁸⁷ Given what we now know of their continental origins through Y-DNA testing (see below) it is unlikely that they would have used the crest attributed to them.

THE PRE-1700 WESTCHESTER COUNTY CONKLINS

One thesis of this paper was to show the owner of the Rye deed in a new, and proper, setting. There is no reason to believe he was a third John Conklin and a father of these siblings. “John” may well be the name of their father but since we cannot be sure of the birth order of the siblings, we cannot be sure of the naming pattern. We must also address the purported identity of the mother of the Westchester County siblings. The name “Helena” for their mother was proposed by Mann because of the frequency it was used in the naming of the children of the siblings. The authors have spent over eleven years looking at extended family groups and communities from Massachusetts to Virginia. Using terminology borrowed from genetic testing, we removed the names John and Helena and replaced the theoretical names of the parents with the neutral “non-paternity event” (NPE) and “spouse/spouse equivalent” (SSE). It was only then that we could see the two families in a new way. There are so many connections that are within a degree or two of separation that it is difficult to imagine there not being a collateral kinship or economic relationship between the two families of some kind. We hope to address some of these connections in subsequent papers. At no time did we find a direct connection between the first two generations. There are a variety of possible scenarios that could have occurred. It is possible that if there were a collateral familial connection between the two family groups, it may have occurred on the continent of Europe, or again, it may be a coincidence that their surnames evolved from a common root while their Y-DNA did not. This will be explained in more detail below in the section on the Y-DNA tests.

There is also the possibility that the parents of the siblings never came to America and that the proximity of the two family groups in New York State is merely coincidental. There is not one known parent, aunt, uncle, cousin, grandparent, or guardian. There is not one known baptism, indenture, or inheritance that would provide a clue to their origins. They may have come as a group, but that would have made Nicholas the head of a household that included his infant younger brothers. They may have arrived in groups according to age, roughly assigned as they appear for the first time in American records.

The first of the seven, or eight, of these siblings to appear in documents was Nicholas Conklin in Westchester County, New York, when on May 6, 1682, he signs his name, “Nicolas Concklin,” as a witness for a release of debt by Richard Headley to Thomas Veal from a bill given to him by William Row [Roe?] regarding a steer in Westchester County, New York deed book, *Liber A*.¹⁸⁸ According to Mann (citation not given), Nicholas Conklin appeared in Eastchester by 1680 at the age of about twenty. Nicholas appears again when on 10 January 1687/8, he signed his name, “Nicholas Concklin,” as a witness to two deeds of Joseph and Mehitabel (Tibbetts) Hadley of Yonkers to Thomas Williams of West Farms, Westchester County, again in *Liber A*. This is in regard to land, one eight acres near Williams’ property, and the second, one hundred acres on the west side of the Bronx River, near William Richardson’s mill. Both properties were given to Joseph Hadley’s first wife, Mary (Richardson) Hadley, in the will of her father, John Richardson. Thomas Williams was the second husband of Richardson’s widow, Martha (Meade) Richardson. Nicholas Conklin’s brother John would later marry Hadley’s widow, Mehitabel (Tibbetts) (nee Tippetts) Hadley, by 1694.¹⁸⁹ The first documented residence for Nicholas Conklin is in Eastchester, Westchester County, New York, in 1691.¹⁹⁰

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

Family of the Pre-1700 Westchester County Siblings:

The names of the parents and grandparents of these siblings are not known, so we cannot conclusively assign a generational number to them. For the sake of this article, to show generational alignment with the Long Island Conklins, they would be of the same generation as the third generation of Long Island Conklins.

Children of unidentified male and unidentified female:

i. **NICHOLAS CONCKLIN**, born about 1661 by his own testimony.¹⁹¹ He died 1751 (Kakiak, Orange County (now Rockland), New York); married say 1690-1, **SARAH HUNT**, daughter of John² and Alice (Baxter) Hunt of Westchester County, New York; baptized 29 November 1673 (New York Reformed Dutch Church, New York, New York).¹⁹²

ii. **JOHN CONCKLINE**, born say 1663-65 [Mann] or say 1670 [Adams]; died by say 1732; married first **MEHITABLE TIBBETTS**, or **TIPPITTS**, by 7 December 1694 (inventory of first husband's estate), daughter of George and Mehitable (Betts) Tibbetts of Yonkers, New York; died by say 1706. Mehitable married first **JOSEPH HADLEY** of Yonkers, New York, who had married first **MARY RICHARDSON**. John Conklin married second **LYDIA [?VAN WEERT]**.¹⁹³

iii. **CATHARINA (Catharine) CANTLY**, born say 1667 [Mann] or say 1672 [Adams]; married by say 1691-2, **GERRITT VAN WEERT** of Philipsburgh, New York, son of Jochem Wouters Van Weert and Stintje (Christina) Janse.¹⁹⁴

iv. **EDMUND CONCKLIN**, born say 1670. The only known reference to an Edmund Conklin for Conklin Mann was when, in 1699, Edmund Conklin, with three other men, bought John Cruger's stolen ship, *The Prophet Daniel*, in Madagascar from Abraham Samuel. The fact that the name Edmund appears frequently among the descendants of the "Pre-1700 Westchester County Conklins" is reason to support Conklin Mann's inclusion of him here. That he was evidently geographically removed from the family when nephews were being born may point to his importance in the family or the importance of the person he may have been named after.¹⁹⁵

v. **DELIVERANCE CONCKLIN**, born say 1672 [Mann] or 1675 [Adams]; died say 1752; married 2 October 1695 (New York Reformed Dutch Church, New York, New York) **ENGELTJE BOECKHOUT**, daughter of Matthias and Elizabeth (Elsworth) Boeckhout of Yonkers, New York; baptized 11 March 1678 (New York Dutch Reformed Church, New York, New York).¹⁹⁶

vi. **MARITJE (Mary) CANKELE**, born say 1674 [Mann] or say 1682 [Adams] died before say 29 December 1717 (husband's remarriage); married between say 20 August 1700 and 1701 (sponsor for her nephew and baptism of her daughter) **BARENT**

DUTCHER of Philipsburgh, New York.¹⁹⁷ He married second 29 December 1717 (Sleepy Hollow Reformed Dutch Church, now Tarrytown, Westchester County, New York) **DERCKTIE SMET**; who married first **HENDRICK LAMMERTSE**.¹⁹⁸

vii. **SAMUEL CONCLIN**, born say 1676 [Mann] or say 1680 [Adams]; married first 4 May 1701 (marriage confirmation Tappan Reformed Dutch Church, Tappan, New York) **ANNATJE JOACHIMS**, of Haverstraw, New York; daughter of Jochem Wouters Van Weert and Stintje Janse; born Flatbush, New York; died by say 1706; Annatje married first 12 May 1693 (New York Reformed Dutch Church) **JOHANNES MINNE**; married second **JOHANNES JORCKSZ**, widower.¹⁹⁹ Samuel Conklin married second by say 1709 (baptism of son at Tappan Reformed Dutch Church) **IMMETJE HAEY (HEU)**, daughter of Harman and Tryntje (Van Ditmarsen) Haey.²⁰⁰

viii. **JOSEPH CONCKLIN**, born say 1680 [Mann] or say 1684 [Adams]; married say 1704 **REBECCA HYATT** of Philipsburg, New York, the daughter of Thomas Hyatt.²⁰¹

“John Concklin of Flushing and Rye”: The Origins of the Theory

Now to address the origins of the theory that attributed the group of seven or eight siblings to the John Concklin who purchased land in Rye, New York in 1665. The theory, although popularized by Mann, was evidently provided to him by Katharine Adams and was always accompanied by a disclaimer.

One of its earliest known published dates was in 1910 by Walter Kenneth Griffin (-1912) in an article, “The Dutcher Family,” in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*. Griffin wrote that the John Concklin who purchased land in Rye, New York, in 1665 with John Morgan might be the father of the group of Concklin siblings who begin to appear in Westchester County, New York, in ca. 1680-2.²⁰² Griffin cites Baird’s *History of Rye* (1871), but Baird did not make the assertion. Baird merely noted the Rye deed from Bolton’s *History of the County of Westchester* (1848) as an example of a deed protested by the permanent settlers of Rye. It was one of the deeds sold to men who did not intend to settle permanently in the town and was sold without the town’s approval.²⁰³

Walter Griffin also supplied the theory one year earlier in his annotated transcript, *Marriage Records of the Reformed Dutch Churches of Tappan and Clarkstown, Rockland County, N.Y., 1694-1831*, after the entry for Samuel Concklin’s marriage to Annatje Joachims.²⁰⁴ But in 1953, *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* published David S. Cole’s translated transcription of the church records and there is no mention of Samuel Concklin’s parentage.²⁰⁵ Katharine Kellogg Adams of 1837 Greenleaf Ave., Chicago, Illinois, was a member of the Dutcher Family Association by April 1, 1935, and may have adopted the theory through the Association, through Griffin’s Dutcher article or, more likely, through the network of cousin researchers that was taking shape.²⁰⁶ While we cannot, at this time, find anything in Griffin’s hand that states where he came up with the theory, the link to Cole does provide some interesting background on the church records which were, in actuality, records documenting a break in the congregation into factions.²⁰⁷ Griffin did rely on Cole for some of his material. Rev. David Cole was the son of Rev. Isaac Cole, the fourth minister of the Tappan DRC,

whose Kool family had been in the Tappan area since the 1695.²⁰⁸ David Cole translated and transcribed the Sleepy Hollow (Tarrytown) DRC records and the Tappan DRC records.²⁰⁹ It appears that it was from these works that the descendants of the Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins were able to piece together the families of some of the siblings. If Cole or Griffin had known the parentage of the siblings, it would be unlikely that Conklin Mann, Katharine Adams, or others in their cousin network, would have hesitated to state the fact. But quotations from their correspondence below will show that they did not know and that all references lead back to Baird and Bolton and the Rye deed reference to John Budd selling land in Rye without the approval of the townspeople.

Thomas Wickham Prosch (1850-1915) in his *The Conklin-Prosch Family* (1909) also proposed the theory, stating that John of Flushing was supposed to be the eldest son of Ananias¹ Conklin.²¹⁰ Grenville C. MacKenzie, in his typescript “The English Families of Philipse Manor in Westchester County, New York” (1966), appears to have been quoting from Prosch and Mann in that draft.²¹¹ But none of these early researchers can provide documentation, and even Mann, while usually consistent with disclaimers, cannot move beyond the Rye deed.²¹² Theories were then created by researchers to try to connect the Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins to the Long Island Conklins: he was the eldest son of Ananias and disowned after becoming a Quaker; he was the son of Jacob² Conklin and grandson of John¹ Conklin, the glassmaker, or of Jacob, the glassmaker who died in England, or of Philip, who did not exist, or Cornelius² Conklin, the son of Ananias, who died without issue.²¹³ In other words, the descendants of the Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins could not go back further than the siblings Nicholas, John, Catherine, Deliverance, Mary, Samuel, and Joseph. The correspondence of the researchers descended from Deliverance indicates that they weren’t even aware of Edmund until Conklin Mann’s 1951 article and that Mann treated him with some skepticism as he found only one source and no apparent linkage to the others other than their use of the given name when naming their children.

“John Concklin of Flushing and Rye”: The Evolution of the Theory Among the Descendants of Deliverance Conklin

The most prolific line of Conklin researchers in the twentieth century were the descendants of Deliverance Conklin of the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins,” through his son Captain John Conklin (1700-1785). These researchers included Captain John’s son Abraham (1737-1814), Conklin Mann (1885-1966), and Ruth (Conklin) Widzowski (1923-1992); his son Isaac (1739-), Harry T. Briggs (1874-1957); his son Matthew (1746-1795), Katharine K. Adams (1875-1966), Maria Peterson’s husband, Rev. Charles Maar (1864-1950), and Arthur Stewart Conklin (Figure 6).

If anyone had known who the parents of Deliverance and his siblings were, it would have been the family of Captain John Conklin’s eldest child, Susannah Conklin (1724-1793), who married Henry Livingston (1714-1799). Among their children was Henry Livingston (1748-1828), who is thought by many to be the true author of the poem “Twas the Night Before Christmas.” The Livingstons, a prominent New York merchant dynasty, had the wealth and prestige to keep an archive of records and correspondence spanning from Robert Livingston (1664-1728), the founder of the family in America, to the present time. Susannah Conklin was at least twelve years old when her grandfather,

Deliverance Conklin, died after 1736, but there is no extant documentation that the descendants knew anything about the origins of Deliverance and his siblings. In fact, the correspondence between them makes it quite clear that they did *not* know. Nor has anyone, in the vast network of the internet, come forward with original or plausible clues.

The material below gives a sampling of the network of the twentieth-century researchers as they grappled with their unknown heritage. This author's own Long Island Conklin family could recount five generations of Conklins backward from Binghamton, Broome County, New York, to Dutchess County, New York, without resorting to research. We perhaps need to ask what could have been the circumstances for the first generation of "Pre-1700 Westchester Conklin" siblings that they did not convey their early years to their children and grandchildren.

At the risk of over generalizing, one comes away with the impression that while the two Conklin family groups often lived in relative close proximity on the main land, the "Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins" long thought they were a part of the "Long Island Conklin" family and related to Senator Roscoe Conkling. They and historians tried various ways to prove it. The "Long Island Conklins," on the other hand, provided they hadn't moved far westward, maintained their identity of origin and didn't know who the other, or "Dutch," Conklins were. One example of this is a letter in the Katharine Adams Papers by Edmund Smith Conklin (1884-1942), a professor of psychology and descendant of Ananias¹ Conklin. His father, Edmund Sidney Conklin (1846-1898), was born on Long Island, so he apparently wrote from family accounts as well as from research. He is in error placing John¹ Conklin in East Hampton when it should have been Southold, but seems to have a firm grasp of the history otherwise. He wrote on December 19, 1926, to Adams, "Your report of a Dutch branch of the family is alluring. I once heard of some Conklins who claimed to be Irish, altho I was never able to verify the claim, but I have never before heard of Dutch blood in our veins. I am much interested to learn your authority. So far as I have known the Conklins of the Hudson River counties all came originally from Suffolk County on the east side of Long Island. You will find that the once famous Senator Roscoe Conkling of that New York state group was a descendant of the Long Island Conklins. John Conklin is a very common name in our ancestry as well as in other families. The original settlers so far as my knowledge goes were two brothers Annanias and John who came to Massachusetts from Nottingham in 1638. I am descended from Annanias. They were glass makers by trade and opened a factory soon after in Salem. It is still possible to locate the spot which for a long time was known as Glass House Field, and in the Salem museum I have seen some of the glass which they made." This may be a reference to the glass slag that William Sutton donated to the Essex Institute on December 20, 1921.²¹⁴

Charles Maar

There are three envelopes of notes and correspondence of Charles Maar in the genealogy pamphlet collection in the New York State Library in Albany, New York. One is a set of undated notes tracing the lines of John and Ananias Conklin of the "Long Island Conklins" and the siblings of the "Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins," entitled "Conklin Family (Concklin, Conkling, Concklyne, Concline, Conkelyne)." The author, assumed to be Maar, assigns to John Conklin, who married Mehitabel Tibbetts, the Rye

deed of 1665. A few pages later he makes the “John Conklin” who married “Helena” the son of Jacob² Conklin of Southold, with a birth date of about 1651/2.²¹⁵ The correspondence provides glimpses of who was in contact with whom and what sources they were consulting. A July 26, 1923, letter by Arthur S. Conklin of Washington, D.C., to Charles Maar of Albany, New York, shows Arthur S. Conklin in contact with Alfred Conklin of New York City and Thomas Wickham Prosch (1850-1915) of Seattle, Washington. Although Arthur S. Conklin was researching his “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklin” lines, he was of the assumption that his and Charles Maar’s family descended from the Conklin glassmakers in Nottingham. Katharine K. Adams in a February 2, 1929, letter to Maar mentions Mrs. D.W. Wilbur of Poughkeepsie and a copy of a 1905 note that Maar had sent to Wilbur. All the notes and correspondence had to be painstakingly hand-copied or carbon-copied, if typewritten, to be passed on as the material made its way to a wider group of researchers. The use of citations was scant and incomplete, although Maar appears to have been the most methodical, using a small and clear hand. Among one of his slips of cited papers is a note referencing Baird’s *History of Rye* and the footnote on page 40 regarding the John Budd deed to John Morgan and John Concklin. The lack of full citations at times makes it difficult to determine if he consulted original sources or published material, but his research does appear expansive for both colonial Conklin families. The lack of dates on notes prevents one from knowing when he might have come upon material on his own or been referred to it, but it seems evident that his research was as involved as that of Conklin Mann and Katharine Adams.

The notes in envelope two, arranged primarily by source, again place “John Conklin” and “Helena” as the son of Jacob² Conklin, although clearly the children, the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklin” siblings, would have been born about the same time, making “John Conklin” too young to be their father. The only source for “John Conklin” is Baird’s *History of Rye*.²¹⁶ Harry T. Briggs in the 1920s and Richard Weyand of Staten Island, a descendant of Nicholas Conklin, in the 1940s, both indicate that research notes were passed back and forth for the recipients to copy and return. Weyand in a letter to Maar dated January 10, 1941, wrote, “I stem from the same ancestor as Mrs. Maar. That is from John Conklin who married Helena _____ and lived in Westchester County. In my many years of work on the Conklin family, I have never been able to connect this John with either John of Southold or Ananias of Easthampton. It would seem that they were all of the same family but since there is no proof...I have divided my records into three groups...one from each of the above.” Weyand mentions the three of them, Maar, Adams, and Weyand, also working on the lines of Prof. Edwin Grant Conklin, adding yet another researcher into the mix. Regrettably, some of the research published and sent on was full of obvious errors, such as Harry T. Briggs passing on notes from *The Life and Letters of Roscoe Conkling*, in which the author, Alfred R. Conkling, had made John¹ Conklin his own father.²¹⁷ Briggs too subscribed to the theory that “John Conklin” who married “Helena” was the son of Jacob² Conklin and included a chart in an undated letter to Maar. Maar, in his notes, perpetuates the existence of a mythical Thomas Conklin of Huntington, a typographical error in the published text of the Huntington town records but not the index.²¹⁸ The repetition of errors and turns of phrase does, however, enable us, to some extent, to piece together the provenance of data from researcher to researcher. In a typed copy of “Conklin Family (Concklin, Conkling, Concklyne, Concline,

Conkelyne),” the author, noted by Adams to be Maar, has John¹ Conklin of Southold and Huntington as making the 1665 Rye purchase. It is Ananias¹ Conklin who has “a John [who] seems to have gone away and perhaps settled in New York City or Westchester.” It is not clear if the author based the manuscript on his own research or followed the basic format from the notes or published works of Conklin Mann. There are enough differences to indicate that he came to some of his own conclusions. Under Roman numeral III, he has “John Conklin” who married “Helena” as born 1655, and married about 1675. The children are listed; Catharina, Deliverance, Samuel, Marytie, Joseph, Nicholas, and John. He makes no mention of Edmund. On a page entitled “Conklin Family Notes,” he writes “John Conklin: ‘Of Flushing, L.I. and later of East Chester and who, in 1665, bot [sic] land at Rye from Jno. Budd and later removed to Philippsburg.’ (See N.Y. Gen. & Biog. Record-Vol.-p.-regarding.) (Briggs.) (Also Westchester County Records-Vol. B, p. 101). In 1665, John Budd of Rye in the jurisdiction of Connecticut in New England sold John Morgan and John Concklin of Flushing in the County of Yorkshire, L.I. a tract of land in Rye. (History of Rye-Baird, note page 40, quoting from Westchester County Records, B-101.)” On a page entitled “Conklin Family,” he has as a son of Jacob² Conklin of Southold a son John, “born 1651 (?); married in 1675 to Helena.....?; Away from home in 1707 when his father’s will was made. Apparently settled near New York City or in Westchester County as his son Deliverance is found in New York in 1696 and at Tarrytown in 1700. One John Conklin and John Morgan bought a parcel of land at Rye in 1665 from John Budd. (See Westchester County Records, B-101.)” In a holograph note he does the math: “In Jacob’s² will, Gideon and John [underlined twice] are mentioned to receive certain money on becoming of age – ie 21 years. Will dated 1706-7 – assume John 20, 1706 [minus] 20 [equals] 1686. Therefor not the John who married Helena. Who was this John² no one knows or [illegible] can find out.” To reiterate, no one knows or can find out. These pages are followed by some typescript notes that appear to be by Katharine Adams. There is a letter by Adams from Chicago to Charles Maar in Albany, New York, dated April 29, 1929, in which she writes, “I think you must know Mr. Harry Briggs of Poughkeepsie, who has evidently done a good deal of research on this family, fortunately being near the original records. He sent me some data, but gave no authority for these, and these must be had. He has been so busy that I have not asked him to look this up, and you may be similarly situated – in which case I do not want you to take the time for tyis [sic].” Adams continues, “Do you know what authority we have for saying that John (3) was a son of Jacob (2)? In the list of inhabitants 1698 (I think it is-have not that record with me now) is given Jacob and Mary Concklin and following is a list of their children-evidently. Among them is John, and at that time, John and Helena were probably living in or near Rye-if they were still living. I suppose no one has record of their deaths,-and evidently not of their marriage. I have been watching the name ‘Helena’, hoping in data about some other family, I might find the marriage of John and Helena. There was a Helena, daughter of Adam Brouwer and Magdalena Jacobs, who was born October 1660, at Esopus. The name Helena was used in many of the L.I. families, so I suppose it will be difficult to trace her.” It is in this letter that Adams writes, “On the page of your MSS ‘Conklin Family Notes,’ ...” she indicates the manuscript she received was from Maar. Towards the end of the letter Katharine provides an invitation to Charles Maar to look up her brother, Charles C. Adams the director of the New York State Museum there in Albany.²¹⁹

Katharine Kellogg Adams

The *Adams Family Genealogy Papers, 1911-1963*, containing Katharine K. Adams' research notes and manuscript on the Conklins, in the Manuscripts and Special Collections of the New York State Library, does not contain much in the way of original holograph material. It does contain typed excerpts of letters from various researchers. The collection, donated to the New York State Library by her niece, Harriet Dyer Adams (1910-), may be primarily copies sent by Katharine Kellogg Adams in Chicago, Illinois, to her brother, Charles Christopher Adams, in Albany, New York.

During the decades of her research, Katharine Adams sent out queries to genealogical and historical publications, including the *William and Mary Quarterly*, and to newspaper columns in papers such as the *Boston Transcript*, asking for information on the Conklins and related families. One response from a reader of the *Boston Transcript* sent the material Adams had sent in back to her, not realizing she was "K.K.A." If the original correspondence from these queries still survives, it is not known where it is housed. "Early Families of Eastchester, N.Y.," published in the *Boston Transcript* in 1931-32, includes some of her postings. Under Note 2434. (1931), R.E.D. [R. E. Dale, see below] writes, "Through the kindness of the K.K.A. of the *Transcript* I have had access to her notes on the Conklin family. I understand that an article on the early generations of this family is being prepared by a genealogist in New York [Conklin Mann] who has given years of research to the problems connected with the Conklin lines."

A letter dated November 3, 1932, from Lewis D. Cook of the Philadelphia Historical Society, appeared to be primarily interested in the Tappan family connection. But Cook wrote, "Work on the Conklin line had encountered some of the references in the N.Y. Gen. & Biog. Record which you mention, and I have come to the same conclusion as have you, that John of Flushing and Rye was not of the glassmaker family of Conckling in Suffolk Co. I hate to leave him at Rye unidentified as to his ancestry which I suppose was of New England. Nothing which I examined today gave any assistance on this point. The Town Records of Flushing were burned in the destruction of the clerk's house (after the Revolution, I think), but we may find some clue in the land records of Queens Co., or in the Colonial archives at Albany. I will try the Documentary History etc. some time."

In an undated five-page manuscript of notes, received by her brother in 1944, and entitled "The Concklins of Old Sleepy Hollow," she starts off, "The origin of this branch of the Concklin family has not been established, but was probably of the same family as Capt. John of Salem, Mass. and Southold, L.I. and his brother Ananias Concklin, the first glassmakers in America." Adams quotes, at least in part, Conklin Mann, but it is unclear how much. Toward the bottom of the first page she writes, "It is entirely possible that JOHN CONCKLYNE of Rye was a direct emigrant from the continent and the speed with which his children and grandchildren plunged into Dutch marriages points that way." On page two she makes what should prove to be a telling typographical slip: "John Conckling and wife Helena of Flushing in the north riding of Yorkshire, L.I., later of Eastchester, and who in 1665 bought land at Rye, Westchester (NY) co. from John Baird [sic]. (See Baird's Rye, p. 40)." Adams continues to quote Baird, pages 39-40, and the Westchester County deed, vol. B, p. 101. Page three is the most revealing of how the researchers of her generation were able to piece together the first documented generation of siblings. She wrote, "In 1676 John Concklin sold his interest in the Rye

property and settled in the town of Westchester, from which he again moved, in 1684, apparent over among the friendly Hollanders on the North River, probably the Manor of Philipsburg, where among the Sleepy Hollow and other Reformed Dutch Church records we are enabled to work out a family of Concklins, under various spellings of the name, that can safely be accepted as children of this John, who disappeared from Westchester, leaving no other trace of his whereabouts. In confirmation of this conclusion, it may be noted that DELIVERANCE CONCKLIN, the 3rd son on the list that follows, when he was married in 1695, gives his birth place as RHYE.” So, with a mix of conjecture, the good fortune of Dutch Reformed Church records and the Baird citing of the Rye deed of John² Conklin of Southold, a family was constructed and reconstructed. In this manuscript Adams makes no mention of Edmond. Some of this material is clearly from Conklin Mann in a shorter version stamped as received by her brother on January 21, 1937. Here she repeats his thoughts: “Of the many theories that have been advanced on John of Rye’s possible descent from John of Southold or Ananias of Easthampton—the only one that in my opinion has the slightest possible chance of being a fact is that he was A SON OF ANANIAS – and that is such a remote chance that personally I do not subscribe to it in any way. My own hunch is that John & Ananias were 2nd generation FLEMISH GLASSMAKERS in England and that JOHN OF RYE was a direct emigrant from the continent, probably a cousin or distant relative. But that is only surmise.”

A one-page bibliography and a manuscript of notes entitled “Relation of John and Annanias Conklin,” shows that she had read: *The Huyck Family in Holland and America* (1896); Thomas W. Prosch, *The Conkling-Prosch Family* (1909); Frank J. Conkling, *Salem and the Conkling Family* (1912); and Ira B. Conkling, *The Conklings in America* (1913). By 1944, on a page quoting Conklin Mann’s *The American Genealogist* series on the “Long Island Conklins,” she makes the telling reference to Griffin. “John Conklin. ‘Walter Kenneth Griffin, in NYGBR v. 40, 41, p. 50; v. 50-191; John Conckling and wife Helena of Flushing, in the north riding of Yorkshire, L.I., later of Eastchester, and who in 1665 bought land at Rye, Westchester co., from John Baird [sic]. (See Baird’s ‘Rye’ p. 40).”

In a one-page compilation of notes dated August 1956, apparently for an unnamed recipient, perhaps her brother, she writes, “Frank J. Concklin of Binghamton NY did a great deal of research on the family, and many of his records are with this collection. But he thought at that time that John of Rye was a descendant of either John or Ananias – but this is believed to be quite impossible, and that he more probably was a son of Jacob above. But we cannot definitely be sure of anything back of John of Rye. Nor has his wife Helena been identified so far as I know.” Frank J. Conklin, a descendant of Nicholas, resided in Binghamton, New York, and corresponded with Katharine Adams in the 1920s. After his death, his widow sent some of his Conklin genealogical research on to Adams, which Adams typed up. Frank J. Conklin was perhaps the more “creative” of researchers searching for possible origins of the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins.” He was unaware of the baptism of Ananias’s first child, Mary, and placed “John” as the first child with the birth of about 1632. He then created a scenario that would justify the removal of “John Conklin” from the family fold. In a two-page compilation of notes entitled “The Ancestry of Nicholas Concklin. No. 7,” it states: “Ananias removed from Salem to South-hold about 1650, thence about 1653 to East Hampton, where he d. in 1657 intestate. The town council controlled by the church in making laws for the community,

took charge of the estate. (g), The administrators could not recognize any disloyalty to the church, therefore JOHN CONCKLIN, who head the list of children of Ananias, was not named in the settlement, as were other children, probably for the reason that JOHN had disapproved of the puritanical methods used by the church in dealing with the Quaker and Baptist desenters [sic] from the New England congregations. (h); Among these dissenters were LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK & OBADIAH HOLMS. Both had been associates of the CONCKLINS in the glass business (i) and no doubt the persecutions of these men, their families and other residents of Salem, had touched the young heart, now approaching manhood, to the point of leaving his church, perhaps following Lady Moody's company to the Holland Dutch government, where they had settled at Gravesend, I.I. (j).²²⁰ In another such compilation, entitled "Concklin Records – From Mrs. Frank J. Conklin, 9 Mather St., Binghamton, N.Y., From Frank J. Conklin's Collection," it carries on the Quaker theme. "The name of John Concklin is said to have been found among the early Gravesend settlers (1656) (K) as it actually does appear on the list 1663, of New England dissenters, who bought a tract of Indian lands in East New Jersey. (L). The writer, however, finds him a resident of Flushing, L.I., a recognized asylum for persecuted Quakers, in 1665, when he purchased, with JOHN MORGAN, a tract of land in the Twp. Of RYE, Westchester co. N.Y., then under the jurisdiction of Conn. (M)." The citations are: "K. Hist of Monmouth co. N.J. Franklin Ellis. 1885. p. 62, L. Hist of Monmouth Co. N.Y. Edwin Salter, M. Register's Office. White Plains. Lib B." However, to reiterate previous comments on this matter, this is shown to be inaccurate. A holograph manuscript on the number of times a surname is mentioned in Gravesend records records no one with the Conklin surname, contradicting Salter's claim that John Conklin was among them. Franklin Ellis on page 64, not 62, gives John Conklin as a purchaser of a Monmouth share (which took place in 1667) not among the list of early patentees. There is no other documentation that would corroborate that John Conklin, father or son, ever resided in Flushing, nor that there was ever a third John Conklin who would be of age for these early dates. In a compilation of notes entitled "AMERICAN ANCESTRY-1895," and received by Charles Adams from his sister Katharine on August 28, 1930, Frank J. Conklin appears to have gone from thinking "John Conklin" was the son of either John or Ananias Conklin, glassmakers, to believing him the son of Ananias Conklin. So it is evident that the parentage of Nicholas Conklin was not passed on in his family either.

In an eleven-page compilation of notes entitled "JOHN CONCKELEYNE of England, IMMIGRANT to Salem, Mass.," Adams quotes Harry T. Briggs' theory that John¹ Conklin was the purchaser of the Rye land and "settled his grandson John on it." Grandson John being, in this instance, "John Conklin," son of Jacob² Conklin. We know from the Y-DNA testing of descendants of Timothy² Conklin that this is unlikely and that any children of Jacob² of Southold would be about the same age as the "Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins" siblings. On the next page, formatting it so that "John Conklin" appears as the son of Jacob² Conklin of Southold, she again quotes Walter Griffin, "John who m. Helena...(Mr. Walter Griffin in NYG&B Rec. Vol, 40-41, in Dutcher Family genealogy; 'John Conckling and Helena his wife, of Flushing, L.I., later of Eastchester, and in 1665 owned land at Rye'). The pattern, in its repetition, is clear. The researchers do not know the parents of the "Pre-1700 Westchester Conklin" siblings and cite two

sources over and over, Walter Griffin and his “John Conckling of Flushing and Rye” and wife “Helena” in the Dutcher article, and the 1665 Rye deed cited by Baird.

In a letter to her brother Charles Adams, dated November 25, 1929, she rejects Brigg’s theory that “John Conklin” was descended from Jacob² Conklin. She writes, “Mr. Briggs of Poughkeepsie was quite sure that his John was a son of Jacob, who was a son of the 1st John. He said he had eliminated every other possible John, and Jacob’s will mentioned a son John who was away from home. I could not reconcile the dates to make it seem possible that John as Jacob’s son – yet Mr. Briggs said he had worked so carefully on it, thought he might be correct. But I have kept trying – and lately sent an ad to the N.Y. Gen. magazine, to see if any trace of the authentic parentage of John (3) could be found.” She also had doubts about Frank J. Conklin’s theory that “John Conklin” was the son of Ananias¹ “The other day came a letter from Frank J. Conklin....According to his thinking, we do belong to the Ananias line – I much preferred the name John! And it sounds more plausible than the other way and I fancy he is correct, the one thing that would make me doubtful, is the fact that this John had no son Ananias, and every other child of Ananias, or most of them, had a son of that name.”²²¹

Winifred Lovering (Holman) Dodge

Some of Conklin Mann’s correspondence with Winifred Lovering (Holman) Dodge (1899-), a noted genealogist of the twentieth century, is housed in two Holman collections in The New England Historic and Genealogical Society. Like Conklin Mann and Henry B. Hoff, Holman was among the Roll of All Fellows of The American Society of Genealogists. They primarily corresponded about the family of Ananias¹ Conklin and their comments are to be found in the section under the family of Ananias in this paper.²²²

Donald J. Martin

In a small collection of correspondence given to Honor Conklin in 1998 by Donald J. Martin, a descendant of the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklin” sibling John, we see Ruth Laverne (Conklin) Widzowski (1923-1992), a descendant of Deliverance Conklin through his son Captain John Conklin, and grandson Abraham Conklin (1737-1814), writing to Martin in the 1960s to 1980s. In a letter by Widzowski to Martin, dated March 6, 1980, she attempts to trace copies of a manuscript she thought was written by Frank J. Conklin, and based on McKenzie’s *Ten English Families of Philipsburg*. She traces it as it as copied by Mary Church of Auburn, New York, and recopied, with errors, by a man in New York City and to another copy by a Florence Reubens. The small collection also included copies of some correspondence between Conklin Mann to his third cousin once removed, Martha (Mrs. James) Tomasi (ca. 1900-), of Salem, New York, a descendant of Abraham Conklin through his first wife, in the 1940s. One letter dated October 22, 1940, and annotated by Ruth Widzowski, indicates that she may have been the source for Martin to have come by the correspondence. On pages 5-6, pondering the origins of the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins,” Mann writes, “Now as to John and Helena. I could write a book on the theories that have been advanced regarding them but I can’t prove a thing. Nothing should be assumed if one wishes to make an arbitrary statement and the facts regarding John and Helena have been confused by searchers like the late James C. [i.e., Frank J.—author’s note] Conklin of Binghamton, N.Y. who tried to prove that John

was the son of Ananias of Salem, Southold and East Hampton. In my opinion there isn't a single piece of evidence to show that John was the son of Ananias but there is much circumstantial evidence to indicate that he was not the son of Ananias. Nor do I think there is any evidence to indicate that John Conklin of Flushing, Rye and Eastchester was a son of John¹ Conklin of Southold and Huntington (brother of Ananias) and again there is much to indicate that he was not a son of John. (Chief point being that John¹ left a son, Captain John² of Southold)." Mann continues, confusing the name of the glassmaker Jacob with Joseph and referencing Mrs. Holman [Mrs. Winifred Lovering (Holman) Dodge], cites him as a possible father for "John Conklin." He writes, "We do know that these brothers John¹ Conklin and Ananias¹ were of burgher class and for their day reasonably well educated. We also know that the children of both John¹ and Ananias¹ married into the top families of Southold and Easthampton. ie; Horton and Youngs of Southold, Lion Gardner and Mulford of Easthampton. Such marriages were not accidents as they have been in the case of a single instance. But of the marriage of John¹ of Westchester we know nothing. It is assumed that his wife was Helena because nearly all of the children (sons) who are assigned to him named a daughter Helena or some form of the name just as they named a son John....I have never been able to learn where or when John¹ died. Again, it is assumed he ended up in Eastchester because some of his children were there before 1700." In a letter dated February 24, 1946, to Mrs. Tomasi, Mann opens with his attempts to trace the given name Deliverance to other Westchester County and Long Island families. One last letter included is a copy of a 1939 letter by Eva A. Thomas to Martha Tomasi, having a few years previous received information on Tomasi's family from Conklin Mann. The most important directive to take away from this network of correspondence is Conklin Mann's repeated caution as he explores the possible origins of their families. Whether it is this 1940 letter in which he explains that he is basing the names "John" and "Helena" on the naming patterns of the siblings or the publication of the family in *The American Genealogist* in July 1950, in which he references the Rye deed for John but still has no documentation for Helena, he is still warning to use caution.²²³

Conklin Mann

In 2008 this author requested a search for correspondence pertaining to the "Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins" in the unprocessed Conklin Mann Papers by Edward "Ned" Smith, then librarian for the Suffolk County Historical Society. Five items were copied and received, including a 1929 statement by Ivan N. Conklin of Daytona Beach, Florida, to Katharine Adams; a 1931 letter from Frederick L. Conklin of Millerton, New York, to Adams, a 1935 letter by Richard W. Conklin Weyand of Staten Island, New York; a 1937 letter to Conklin Mann from Katharine Adams; and a portion of a version of Adams' ongoing manuscript of research, this one entitled, "John & Helena Concklin of Rye, N.Y. and their descendants." One question by Katharine Adams to Conklin Mann in her letter of January 3, 1937, is worth noting. She asked, "What was the trouble with the men at Rye who found John obnoxious-was it because he or they were Quakers-or something. I thought perhaps religion had the most-or all-to do with it, but never found anything to show what it meant. I thought probably one side or the other in John's case, - family and/or friends-were Quakers." For future researchers, this question has been addressed

above in the concept of community harmony and the need for towns to be able to control who lived among them. This was the reason for the citation in Baird. Ultimately this citation was the basis for the theory of “John Concklin of Flushing and Rye” and the continued misconception that he was the progenitor of the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins.”²²⁴

Julia Palmer

In an envelope of material sent to this author in 2001 by Julia Palmer is a copy of a letter by Katharine Adams dated November 2, 1931, to Mrs. Hamberger. She writes, “I have been unable to find where Mr. Griffin found a John & Helena of Flushing, Eastchester and Rye. Of course we know a John bought land at Rye in 1665, and sold it in 1676. A John Concklin owned land in Monmouth, NJ – joined the colony there, and seems to have been there or some time, about 1665. I noticed this in “Hist. Of N.J. Coast” v. 1 p 69. This book places him as the John from Salem. Mr Frank J. Conklin, who wrote about the family for the Essex Inst. Coll. Sent me some of his papers, and he seemed to feel sure that John of Rye was a son of Ananias. But I have been unable to find anything definitely stating or intimating that Ananias had a son John. Mr R E Dale (now Editor of the Nebraska Geneal. Quar. Or whatever its name is! – thinks John of Rye may have been an immigrant – a third branch. But Walter Griffin is said to have been a careful and reliable worker. If he had only left his references for John & Helena....Frank J. Conklin said he had studied records in NYC and around NY state for over 40 years. He seemed also to be sure that John & Helena were parents of Nicholas, Samuel, Joseph, Deliverance, Marytje, Cathalyntje and John.”

Included in the material were notes from Frank J. Conklin and his widow, typed copies of letters from Mrs. Newton Conklin of Rochester, New York (1923), and Lucy A. (Mrs. S. A.) Crane, of Homer, Michigan (1923). There are two pages of a manuscript by an unidentified author, entitled “CONKLIN, CONCKLIN FAMILY,” that begins, “JOHN CONKLIN (name of wife unknown) came from Holland and settled in Westchester Co., N.Y. (Phillips Manor). They had two daughters and one son: One daughter married Hercules Lent. The second dau. m. Isaac Van Wert, one of the three men who captured Major Andre. The son (of John Conklin) was: JOHN CONKLIN, who married Hannah Storms.” This account leaves out the first documented ancestor, Deliverance. Capt. John Conklin married Annatje Storm. The line continues to John Marcus Conklin of Owasco, New York.

CONKLIN Y-DNA PROJECTS

Note: The Y-DNA reports and their illustrations are protected by copyright.

The Molecular Genealogy Research Project, begun at Brigham Young University, was established to build a database of genetic information on people around the world. In addition to that main project were smaller projects called “Special Cases” in which people with a particular surname could contribute genetic material in order to solve particular research problems.²²⁵ In 2000, Curt Conklin, then a law librarian at Brigham Young University, took the problem of the origins of the Westchester siblings to Scott R. Woodward who agreed to take on the project. Putting a call out to subscribers to Conklin-L (Rootsweb) and to other interested individuals, people were invited to submit samples. There were setbacks, including the death of the head of the Conklin project, Joel E. Myres, who was replaced by Christi Embry, and a move to the Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation. Eventually eight participants were tested and retested under the final supervision of Kathleen (Hadley) Ritchie (Figure 7).

For the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins,” we had one descendant of Nicholas^{3*} (SC12.14) and father and son descendants for Deliverance^{3*} (SC12.12, SC12.1).²²⁶ For John¹ of the “Long Island Conklins” we had two brothers, descendants of Timothy⁴ (SC12.8, SC.12.13), and the descendant of his presumed cousin of unknown degree (SC12.3). The latter was especially interesting as the family tradition and the paper trail led back to Peleg Conklin⁷ and his mother, Rebecca Conklin⁶, and as tradition went, an unidentified Conklin father. The first report indicated that the unknown father was indeed a Conklin, and probably a descendant of John Conklin¹. This finding was later modified to suggest that the “Conklin father” had a distant common Conklin ancestor with the “Long Island Conklins”. We have no indication that other Conklin relations from Europe were on Long Island at that time, but it should be pointed out that the DNA mutation could have occurred between Ananias¹ and his father, John¹ and his father, or a cousin while in England. For Ananias¹ of the “Long Island Conklins,” a descendant of Jeremiah² Conklin (SC12.11), who is also a descendant of Mary² Conklin, and a descendant of Benjamin² (SC12.9), were tested. In addition, the descendant of Jeremiah² Conklin (SC12.11) was also tested by Oxford Ancestors, a program that began at Oxford University under Bryan Sykes, and the results for the Y-line code were the same.

In short, the test results show that the descendants of Nicholas³ and Deliverance³ Conklin share the same DNA markers, but that they do *not* share the same markers as the “Long Island Conklins.” This puts to rest the question of whether or not one of the “glassmaking” Conklins was the progenitor of the “Pre-1700 Westchester County Conklins.”²²⁸

First Report, Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation, September 4, 2003, Kathleen Hadley

“Tests conducted: Samples were screened for 24 Y-chromosomal loci. Genetic analysis was conducted using PCR with the resulting DNA fragments analyzed on an ABI 3100 or 3700 genetic analyzer using established protocols. A summary of genetic results are indicated in Table A. Data generated by ABI Genetic Analyzers were evaluated using 3100 Data Collection v.1.0 (Applied Biosystems 1999-2000) and 3700

Data Collection v1.0 (Applied Biosystems 2000-2001). Internal consistency of allele size standard was verified according to GeneScan 3100 Analysis Software v.3.5.1 (Applied Biosystems 1989-2000) and GeneScan 3700 Analysis Software v.3.7 (Applied Biosystems 1989-2000). Allele calling was performed by Genotyper Software v.3.7 NT (Perkin-Elmer Corp., 1993-2000). All raw data is maintained by the Molecular Genealogy Research Center. Allele sizes, except DYS458 and DYS459, were CEPH calibrated. All loci, except the abovementioned are reported in number of repeats. Results and access to results are maintained by the Molecular Genealogy Research Center.”²²⁹

Table A referred to in this report is Figure 8 in the paper “Haplotype Chart of the Participants of the Conklin Y-DNA Special Project.” It was revised in 2008 from the original of 2000.²³⁰

“Results: As displayed in Table A, Y-chromosomal analysis of the SC12 participants identified two Conklin lines. At each locus the modal type is determined by majority rule between independent lines. The collection of the modal types are called the modal haplotype. The modal haplotype most likely represents the most recent common ancestor’s haplotype. The participants within line 1 share at least 23 of 24 alleles with the Conklin Modal Haplotype 1. Conklin line 1 is represented by Conklin modal 1 and includes individuals SC12.1, SC12.12 and SC12.14. Within line 2 individuals share at least 22 of 24 alleles with the Conklin Modal Haplotype 2. Conklin line 2 is represented by Conklin modal 2 and includes individuals SC12.3, SC12.9, and SC12.11 and SC12.13. The data in Table A suggests the participants **within** the respective lines **share** a recent common paternal ancestor. The data **does not support** the hypothesis that the two separate lines share a recent common paternal ancestor. The data in Table B compares each of the SC48 participants with each other.”²³¹

“Summary of Findings: These findings indicate that SC12.1, SC12.12 and SC12.14 share a recent common paternal ancestor, consistent with the proposed genealogical data supplied by the participants, back to ‘John of F & R’ Conklin. The inferred modal type (Conklin modal 1) is displayed in Table A. The modal type can usually be inferred to be the haplotype of the most recent common ancestor. In the case of Conklin modal type 1, that would be ‘John of F & R’ Conklin. However, in this case, where there are only two separate paternal lines descending from “John of F & R” Conklin. It is impossible to determine whether ‘John of F & R’ Conklin’s haplotype at DYS458 is 17 or 18. Both are equally likely. One of the above paternal lines has a mutation from the type, but according to the MLA calculations (see Table C [not included in the paper]) they still most likely fit in the lineage.

“The findings also indicate SC12.3, SC12.8, SC12.9, SC12.11 and SC12.13 share a common paternal ancestor within the number of generations as proposed by the genealogical data supplied by the participants with a common ancestor in [] Conklin. The inferred modal type (Conklin modal 2) is displayed in Table A and can be assigned the most recent common ancestor, [] Conklin, according to the genealogical records. There are two separate lines descending from [], one through John Conklyne and the other from Ananias Conklin. These lines represented by SC12.3, SC12.8, SC12.13 for the John Conklyne line and 12.9 and 12.11 for the Ananias line. These paternal lines are internally consistent within expectations. The only ambiguity with the Conklin modal type 2 is at the DYS439 locus where the ancestral type could be either 12 or 13. Testing

of an additional line descending from [] Conklin could resolve this ambiguity. Some of the above individuals have mutations from the type but according to the MLA calculations (see Table C) they still fit in the lineage.

The data **does not support** the hypothesis that the two lines represented by Conklin modal type 1 and Conklin modal type 2 share a recent common paternal ancestor.”²³²

Second Report, Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation, August 20, 2008, Diahan Southard

“24 Y chromosome markers were evaluated for eight individuals who represented six different Conklin lines. Two tested individuals are descendants of Ananias¹ through his sons Jeremiah² and Benjamin². These two individuals are a perfect genetic match and therefore it is very likely that the genetic profile of Ananias¹ is the same as these two tested individuals.

“The two tested brothers who are descendants of John¹ through his son Timothy² match at 23 of 24 markers, indicating that the mutation at YGATAA10 likely occurred in the last generation, between the participant and his father. If only these two individuals had been tested, the genetic profile of John¹ at YGATAA10 could not be determined, as the 12 or 13 value at YGATAA10 would be equally likely. However, because the descendants of John¹ share 23 of 24 markers with the descendants of Ananias¹, it can be determined that the common ancestor of John¹ and Ananias¹ most likely had a value of 12, and therefore the genetic profile of John¹ is likely that of SC12.8, who has a 12, instead of SC12.13, who has a 13, at YGATAA10.

“The relationship of John¹ and Ananias¹ cannot be definitely established with this kind of testing, but because the genetic evidence supports a close relationship, it is possible that they are brothers or first cousins as the genealogical evidence suggests. Additionally, the genetic profile of their common ancestor at the marker DYS392 cannot be established as it is unclear whether that mutation occurred on the line of John¹ or on the line of Ananias¹. With the current participants, there are three places where the DYS392 mutation could have taken place: 1. Between the common ancestor and Ananias¹, 2. Between the common ancestor and John¹, or 3. Between John¹ and the participants tested. Testing another descendant of John¹, or a descendant of a brother of John¹ or Ananias¹ would be instrumental in determining the value at DYS392 for these two ancestors, and, as you will see below, essential in helping to determine the origin of the Peleg Conklin line.

“The tested descendant of Peleg Conklin has two mutations from the rest of the group, one at DYS459 and the other at DYS460. Additionally, like the descendants of John¹, he has a 12 at DYS392. Even if the DYS392 value turns out to have occurred between the common ancestor and John¹, thus indicating a possible shared mutation between the ancestor of Peleg and John¹, with two additional mutations it is unlikely, though still possible, that this participant is a descendant of John¹. More testing needs to be conducted on the lines of Peleg as well as John¹ and Ananias¹ in order to better determine the possible relationships.

“Three descendants of brothers Nicholas and Deliverance were tested to represent the Westchester County Conklins. While the profiles of these three individuals matched at

all but DYS458, thus establishing the genetic profile for their as yet unnamed father, there were 11 differences found between these Westchester Co. Conklin and the Conklins of John¹ and Ananias¹. This indicates that these two lineages do not share a common genetic ancestor.”²³³

Testing of the Participant SC12.11

The participant SC12.11, a descendant of Ananias¹ Conklin through his son Jeremiah² Conklin, was also done at Oxford Ancestors with a report dated May 2002. He was tested again for 67 markers at FamilyTreeDNA with results reported July 2009. On August 12, 2010, their database indicated a haplogroup R1b1b2, R-M269. The FamilyTreeDNA test was used for the report below.

Conklin-Kunkel-Gunkel Comparison Report

Additional testing of a descendant of Jeremiah² Conklin (Ananias¹) was done to include 67 markers in order to compare Y-DNA with that of a Gunkel and a Kunkel descendant.

Conklin and Kunkel DNA Comparisons - R1b1, August 17, 2009

| | Conklin John (SC12.8) | Conklin Ananias (SC12.11) | Kunkel | Gunkel |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 19a | 14 (394) | 14 (394) | 14 | 14 |
| 19b | - | - | - | - |
| 385a | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 385b | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 388 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 389I | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 389II | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 390 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 391 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 392 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 393 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 426 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 437 | - | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 438 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 439 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 441 | - | - | - | - |
| 442 | - | 12 | 12 | 17 |
| 443 | - | - | - | 19 |
| 444 | - | 12 | - | 12 |
| 445 | - | - | - | - |
| 446 | - | 13 | - | 13 |
| 447 | - | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 448 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 449 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 452 | - | - | - | - |
| 454 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 455 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 456 | - | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 458 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 20 |
| 459a | 09 | 09 | 09 | 09 |
| 459b | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 460 | 12 | 11 (12) | 11 | 11 |
| 461 | 11 | 11 | - | - |
| 462 | 11 | 11 | - | - |
| 463 | - | - | - | - |
| 464a | - | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 464b | - | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 464c | - | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 464d | - | 18 | 18 | 19 |
| 464e | - | - | - | - |
| 464f | - | - | - | - |
| 635 | - | - | - | - |
| GGAAT1B07 | | | | |
| | 10 | 10 | - | - |
| YCAIIa | | | | |
| | - | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| YCAIIb | | | | |
| | - | 23 | 23 | 23 |

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Y-GATA-A10 | | | | |
| 14 | 14 | - | - | |
| Y-GATA-H4.1 | | | | |
| 21 | 11 (21) | 11 | 11 [diff. labs same results] | |
| | Conklin John | Conklin Ananias | Kunkel | Gunkel |
| 395S1a - | 15 | - | 15 | |
| 395S1b - | 16 | - | 16 | |
| 406S1 - | 10 | - | 10 | |
| 413a - | 23 | - | 23 | |
| 413b - | 23 | - | 23 | |
| 425 - | 12 | - | 12 | |
| 436 - | 12 | - | 12 | |
| 450 - | 07 | - | 07 | |
| 472 - | 08 | - | 08 | |
| 481 - | 22 | - | 22 | |
| 487 - | 13 | - | 13 | |
| 490 - | 12 | - | 12 | |
| 492 - | 13 | - | 13 | |
| 511 - | 10 | - | 10 | |
| 520 - | 20 | - | 20 | |
| 531 - | 11 | - | 11 | |
| 534 - | 15 | - | 15 | |
| 537 - | 10 | - | 10 | |
| 557 - | 16 | - | 16 | |
| 563 - | - | - | 11 | |
| 565 - | 12 | - | 12 | |
| 568 - | 11 | - | 11 | |
| 570 - | 17 | 16 | 17 | |
| 572 - | 11 | - | 11 | |
| 576 - | 15 | 15 | 14 | |
| 578 - | 09 | - | 09 | |
| 590 - | 08 | - | 08 | |
| 594 - | 10 | - | 10 | |
| 607 - | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 617 - | 12 | - | 12 | |
| 640 - | 11 | - | 11 | |
| 641 - | 10 | - | 10 | |
| CDYa - | 38 | - | 38 | |
| CDYb - | 38 | - | 39 | |

Conklin (glassmakers)

Timothy² Conklin descendant (12.8) Sorenson (Ancestry.com) John¹ Conklin b. say 1599
In Nottingham, England, by 1624/5

Jeremiah² Conklin descendant (12.11) Sorenson (Ancestry.com) Ananias¹ Conklin b. say 1606.
In Nottingham, England, by 1631

Jeremiah² Conklin descendant (12.11) FamilyTreeDNA [Tested for more markers]

Kunkel

Kunkel FamilyTreeDNA Gottfried Kunkel b. 1769 d. 1829

Gunkel

Gunkel FamilyTreeDNA Justus Gunkel b. Feb 27, 1837 of Brenner, Germany

[Long Island] Conklin Family Genetics Study: Conklin, Gunkle, Kunkle Connection

Prepared for Honor Conklin, November 16, 2009, by Diahann Southard, Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation, Salt Lake, Utah, copyright 2009.

Conklin DNA Testing

DNA testing has been performed on individuals descending from two distinct Conklin lines. Due to common DNA signatures, it was concluded that a common paternal ancestor was shared between those tested. This indicates that the earliest ancestor for each line, John Conklin born about 1599 and Ananias Conklin born about 1606, both appearing for marriages at St. Peter's Church in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England, in the late 1620s and early 1630s, likely share a common ancestor at about 13 generations before the present.²³⁴

Gunkle and Kunkle DNA Testing

In addition, a representative of the line of Gottfried Kunkle born in 1769, and a representative of the line of Justus Gunkle born in 1837 of Brenner, Germany, were also tested to see if common paternal ancestry could be established.

When comparing 67 markers between a living Conklin and a living Gunkle, 62 markers were shared indicating shared paternal ancestry is 50% likely to have occurred at about 16 generations ago. However, it should be noted that the time to the most recent common ancestor could be shorter due to the fact that two of the mismatching markers, DYS464d and CDYb, are notoriously fast mutating markers. This means that these two markers tend to experience more mutational events in fewer generations, indicating that the estimate of 16 generations for common ancestry could be a bit long.

There were 35 common markers tested between a living Conklin and a living Kunkle and 32 were shared. This gives the Conklin and Kunkle lines an MRCA of 14 generations.

Gunkle/Kunkle Connection

However, the Gunkle/Kunkle connection is less convincing as they only share 30 of 35 markers tested, giving them an MRCA of 22 generations. However, this could be merely a function of the number of markers tested. All of the documented mutations between the Gunkles and the Conklins occurred in the 35 marker set shared by the Kunkle line. Therefore, it is possible that if all 67 markers were tested on the Kunkle line, you may find another 62 of 67 markers match and the Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) would be reduced to 16. If this were the case, it would seem that the Gunkle, Kunkle, and Conklin lines all converge at a similar genealogical point (Figure 9).

Conclusion

Therefore, the genetic data for the Conklin/Gunkle and the Conklin/Kunkle relationships seem consistent with the genealogical data that has placed a common

ancestor more than 12 generations ago. From this genetic evidence it seems prudent to further pursue a genealogical connection between the Conklins and the Kunkles and the Gunkles using both DNA and traditional genealogical resources.

A Brief History of the Kunkel, Conculen, Conckelyne Glassmakers

Lawrence H. Conklin, a descendant of John¹ Conklin of Southold and Huntington, New York, and a longtime subscriber to the Conklin list at Rootsweb would periodically prod this author to pursue the theory that the Long Island Conklins were descended from the Kunkel glassmakers of Spessart, Hessen, Germany. So confident was Lawrence that the theory appeared in a biographical treatment of him written by Wendell E. Wilson, in which Wilson wrote, “Genealogy being one of Larry’s special interests, he has learned that the early Conklins (Concklaines) may have been French Huguenot glassmakers who, having suffered religious persecution in France, emigrated to England with many of their compatriots in the 15th century. Going back even farther, they may in fact have originated in Germany where an extensive glass-making industry had long flourished during the Middle Ages. Perhaps the ancestral fascination with colored, transparent glass and the associated aesthetic are at the root of Larry’s inborn love of minerals.”²³⁵

It took the unsolicited receipt of the Y-DNA markers of a Gunkel to make the claim irrefutable. These results now enable the “Long Island Conklins” to take an enormous leap back in time. While research on the Conklin glassmakers in England, probably Lorraine, France, and Spessart, Hessen, Germany, is ongoing, it will only be briefly touched upon here.

The most prominent of Kunkel glassmakers was Johann Kunckel von Lowenstern (1630-1703), best known for his refinement of ruby glass (rubinglas). His great grandfather was Contz Kunkel, Master Glassmaker of Wendebach, Hesse, Germany. Wends, or the preferred term, Sorbs, were Slavic peoples in Germany, some from Bohemia (Czech Republic). There is speculation among some researchers of the glass industry that the de Hennezels of Lorraine, France, were also in Germany prior to Lorraine and possibly Bohemia before that.

Glass houses have been in the forested Spessart mountain area of Hessen in central Germany as far back as 1349 and a “Dyhart Kunkle” appears in a written record for 1356 in the district of Darmstadt, Giessen County, State of Hessen. The region provided abundant forests, sandstone for sand, and the Main River for transportation of products. There were regulatory codes for guilds in Germany that protected glassmaking secrets, including the *Spessart Ordnung*, or *Spessartordnung*, the Spessart-arrangements of the year 1406, by the Association of Glassmakers of the Aschaffenburg-Frankfort region, which stated that “nobody shall teach glassmaking to whose father has not known glass making,” and the *Hesse Bundesbrief* of 1537: “nobody shall learn unless his father has promised and sworn and belongs to the Bund and has made glass.” The earliest documentation of Kunkel glassmakers were the signings of Bundesbriefs, union letters or federal circulars, for the glassmakers guild of the Spessart area, with Fritz and Eberhard Kunkel signing the *Spessart Ordnung* on 23 July 1406; Jurge (George) and Hentze (John) the *Hesse Bundesbrief* in 1537; and George and Friedrich Kunkel on 24 February 1559. The Kunkel glassmakers also appear in tax lists and church records east of Frankfort, especially at Neuhutten. A list of some Kunkel glassmakers from 1406 to 1625, as they

appeared by date, have been compiled, along with the names of others, in “Chronological List of the People Glasmacher-Sippenbuch” and may be found online.²³⁶

An overview of the German glassmaking industry may be found in an article by R. Ludloff, “Industrial Development in 16th-17th Century Germany,” in which the guild system is explained in more detail. The article may also provide clues to when the Conklins left Germany as it points out the changes in the guild system and technology, and deforestation, which called for a shift from wood to coal, well before the change of fuel in England. It further states, “By 1578, when the permissible daily output was increased for the first time since 1406, the regulations contain a new clause, permitting journeymen to hire themselves out ‘in foreign parts’ should they be unable to find work in Hesse.”²³⁷

The surname variants for Kunkel are numerous, but our concern is with the transitional variants from Kunkel to Conklin, which take the form of Gungelin, Kunkelin, and perhaps most important, Conculen. The latter has been found in Lorraine and among the small extended family of glassmaking relations of the “Long Island Conklins” in Staffordshire, England. While the Conklin surname varied in spelling from document to document, the preference John¹ Conklin seemed to have for Conckelyne in Southold, New York, records and the table gravestone of John² “Conckelyne” in Southold, may indicate an awareness by them of their origins. Kunkel glassmakers of Neuhutten who emigrated later to America went directly to Pennsylvania.

There are a few theories on the meaning of the surname Kunkel, the most prevalent being that it is German for a distaff or spindle (i.e., kunkel). A kunkel is a staff or board used to hold thread in weaving and originates from the Latin, conucula, with its related reference to womankind. Spinning was largely a female activity. The German plural for spindles would be *n* and *en*, i.e., kunkelen. We may never know for sure how a medieval family of glassmakers came to be called by the name of a weaving tool. The writings of Samuel Kurinsky, Anita Engle, and others, point to cloth dyeing and glassmaking by Jews and propose that the early Lorrainer glassmakers followed a migration from Bohemia to Germany and then to Lorraine. The six-pointed star in the coats of arms for some Kunkel and Brettell families might further support this. Distaff is also a reference to glassmaking blowpipes. The cone reference might also possibly be based in the history of alchemy and glassmaking conical distillation vessels.

Pre-1700 Westchester Conklin Sibling Comparisons

Biting at the heels of these Y-DNA projects was Sheri Iamele and a group of her cousins attempting to use Y-DNA to distinguish between the siblings. Their goal was to help Conklins with “brick walls” identify to which sibling they belonged. Toward that end Honor Conklin sponsored a final report with the cooperation of Curt Conklin, who is able to trace back to Deliverance Conklin. Under the direction of Diahann Southard at Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation, a report was compiled by Genetree, entitled “Discovering Your Ancestors through DNA Analysis: Full Service Consultation.”²³⁸ On page ten it says that Curt Conklin’s Y chromosome Haplogroup is also R1b1b2-M269. On page 15 it shows a 97.67 % match with a Hammaker (42/43) who descends from Johann Peter Hamacher, born say 1690, Westerwald, Lower Saxony, Germany. His son Johann Adamus Hammaker and wife removed to Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, sometime after their marriage in 1739.

The report continues, “There is another, genetically unrelated, line of Conklins/Kunkles who were glass makers from Spessart, Hesse, Germany, which is about 250 miles from Westerwald, Lower Saxony. There is no genetic connection between these Conklins/Kunkles and this Hammaker, and no genealogical connection between this Hammaker and you. Therefore, unless further information can be found, it is unlikely that there is shared paternal ancestry.”²³⁹

The Pre-1700 Westchester Conklin men who participated in this report by providing their Y chromosome markers wish to remain anonymous, the comparison chart on page 20 of the report will not be included in this paper. Further activity toward this end will be managed by Sheri Iamele and her cousins, utilizing online genetic databases.

CONCLUSION

This author would like to interject that I don’t wholly agree with the conclusion of the last report. We do not know if the ancestors of the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins” ever used the surname of Hammacher, but the close Y-DNA match indicates a good step backward for further research. The “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins” may well have come from the area of Westerwald, Germany, although their naming patterns, especially the use of the given name Deliverance, might suggest an intermediate migration to England first or an English maternal line.

The “Long Island Conklins” have the same Y-DNA as the Kunkels of Spessart, Hesse, Germany as well as a variant of their name in the form of Conculen. They also have the Kunkel occupation of glassmaker. It is this author’s opinion that the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins” likely acquired the Conklin surname in Germany, the Hammachers of Westerwald (“Western Forest” in Rhineland-Palatinate, Hesse, and North Rhine-Westphalia) being in close proximity to the Kunkel base in Spessart, Hesse. They probably came to America independent of the “Long Island Conklins” (Figure 10). It would seem that the migrating ancestors of the “Long Island Conklins” would be too far removed generationally from the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklin” siblings to have maintained a connection, provided there ever was a collateral relationship between the two families. These new findings also suggest a need to take another serious look at the variant surname spellings of the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins” as they appear in the

church records of the Dutch Reform church and even more so, in the German Lutheran church. In other words, to try to find variants of Canckley in central Germany.

According to Henry Jones, Jr., in his article “What’s a Palatine,” “the first burst of emigration from Germany began in the 1680s and then reached full thrust in 1709/10, with large settlements in Ireland and colonial New York and North Carolina. Later groups went to Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other colonies.” The “first burst” may coincide with the appearance of Nicholas Conklin in Westchester County, New York in 1682.

AFTERWORD

Some will no doubt draw on the fact that descendants of John² Conklin of Southold were not tested. It is the author’s belief, based on over a decade of intensive research, that, although he is most likely the John Concklin of the Rye deed, it is unlikely that his father is anyone other than John¹ Conklin of Huntington, and thus he is not the father of the Westchester Conklins. Repeated requests have been made for a male descendant to be tested, but none have come forward.

ENDNOTES

1. Conklin Mann obituary, New York Genealogical and Biographical *Record* 97, no. 2 (April 1966): 122.
2. Conklin Mann, "Two Daughters of Ananias Concklyne," *The American Genealogist* 11, no. 3 (January 1935): 139-143; "The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America," *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 1 (July 1944): 48-58; 21, no. 2 (October 1944): 133-147; "The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington," *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 210-215; 21, no. 4 (April 1945): 246-253; 22, no. 2 (October 1945): 111-121; 22, no. 4 (April 1946): 226-236; "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 129-143; 26, no. 4 (October 1950): 234-248.
3. See "'John Concklin of Flushing and Rye': The Evolution of the Theory Among the Descendants of Deliverance Conklin."
4. "Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins" is a term coined by the author to distinguish the group of siblings from some descendants of Timothy² Conklin of Huntington, New York, who later moved to Bedford, Westchester County, New York.
5. Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 129.
6. Katharine K. Adams, "Concklin Notes from Conklin Mann," with Katharine Kellogg Adams, "Genealogy Data on Conklins of New York," (S.l.: s.n., [1931?]), typescript, Katharine Kellogg Adams, Adams Family Genealogy Papers, 1911-1963, SC19824, New York State Library, Manuscripts and Special Collections, Albany, New York.
7. Conklin Mann was a correspondent with several Conklin researchers descended from Deliverance Conklin. For more on them, see "'John Concklin of Flushing and Rye': The Evolution of the Theory Among the Descendants of Deliverance Conklin." This letter to Mrs. James Tomasi seems to have made it to the hands of Ruth C. (Mrs. Thaddeus) Widzowski of Syracuse, New York, who passed it on to Donald J. Martin who later sent a copy to this author in September of 1998.
8. David W. Crossley, "Glassmaking in Bagot's Park, Staffordshire, in the Sixteenth Century," *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 1 (1967): 44-83; Staffordshire Record Office, fiche, D1209/1/1, p. 66, "1609 February 25 #2508 Jacobus filius John Conckclaine glassman bapt."
9. Church of England. Parish Church of Nuthall, Nottinghamshire, England, "Bishops Transcripts," (FHL #0503806), "Jacob Conclin was buried the 13th of March 1639[40]."
10. D. R. Guttery, *From Broad-Glass to Cut Crystal: A History of the Stourbridge Glass Industry* (London: Leonard Hill Ltd, 1956), 6-7; Church of England, Parish Church of

Old Swinford, Worcestershire, Parish Registers, 1602-1961, (FHL #0527937),
“Chrystnygs 1613[/4]: Suzanna the daughter of Francs Concklin March xiith [12].”

11. Jason Ellis, *Glassmakers of Stourbridge and Dudley, 1612-2002: A Biographical History of a Once Great Industry* (Harrogate, England: The Author, 2002), 47-63. That Ananias was the younger brother of John is an assumption by Mr. Ellis, and others, based on previous publishings and the chronological order of their marriages. Their exact familial relationship and birth order are not known at this time.

12. *Winthrop Papers*, 6 vols. (Boston: The Massachusetts Historical Society, 1929-1992) 3:233-234; film of originals in Marjorie Gutheim, ed., *Microfilm Edition of the Winthrop Papers* (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1976).

13. Perley Derby, with notes by B.F. Browne, “Copy From Original Book of Grants of Salem,” *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 4, no. 3 (June 1862): 119, “The 25th day of the 4th moneth [June] 1638.... Its ordered that Ananias Conclane and willm Osborne shall have an acre apeice for house lotts.... And Ananias conclane shall have that 10 acres of Land wch was Killams lott he having it exchanged for an other on Cape An side And that willm Osborne shall have 10 acres.”; Perley Derby, with notes by B. F. Browne, “Copy From Original Book of Grants of Salem,” *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 5, no. 4 (August 1863): 167-168, “The 19th day of the 6th [August] moneth 1639.... Granted to Ananias concklyn one acre nere unto his dwelling house.”, “A genall towne meeting the 11th day of the 10 [December] moneth 1639 Granted one acre more to Ananias conclyn & 2 acres a piece to the other tooe viz Lawrence Sowthwick & Obadiah Holmes of them 2 acres to be added to their former lotts.”; Wm. P. Upham, “Town Records of Salem, 1634-1659,” *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, 2nd series, vol. 1., part 1 (Salem: Essex Institute Press, 1868), 70, “The 25th of the 4th moneth [June 1638] It is ordered that Ananas Concklin and William Osbourne shall haue an acre of land apeece for a house lot.... And Ananias Concklin shall haue that 10 acres of land wch was killams Lot he haueing it exchanged for another on Cap An Side. And that william Osborne shall haue 10 acres.; 79-80, “The xxvijth day of the 11th [January] moneth 1638 [/39]....Graunted to Obediah Hullme one acre of land for a howse lott neere to the glass howse & 10 acres more to be layd out by the towne.”; 90, “The 19th day of the 6th [August] moneth 1639. at a generall towne meetinge....Graunted to Ananias Concline one acre of land neere vnto his dwelling howse to be layd out by the towne.”; 93-4, “At a generall towne meetinge held the 11th day of the 10th [December] moneth 1639....Granted to the Glassemes seuerall acres of ground adioyning to their howses, viz. one acre more to Ananias Concline & 2 acres a peece to the other twoe, viz. Laurance Southick & Obediah Holmes, each of them 2 acres to be added to their former howse Lotts.”; 110-111, “At a generall towne meeting, held the 4th day of the 2th moneth [April] 1640.... Extract from the Book of Grants. Granted to Ananias Conclyne a yard conteyning 20 pole of ground to be layd out before his dore.”; Repeated in Wm P. Upham, *Essex Institute, Historical Collections*, vol. 9, 2nd series, vol. 1 (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute Press, 1869); The original entries in Salem (Massachusetts). Town Clerk, Book of Grants, 1634-1720, (FHL #0877442), 32-33, 25 4th mo. [June] 1638, 37-39, 21st of 11 mo. [Jan.] 1638 [/9], 42, 25th 12th mo. [Feb.] 1638 [/9], 43, 17th 2d mo. [Apr.] 1639 [/40], 46, 19th 6 mo. [Aug.] 1639, 48, 11th day 10th mo. [Dec.] 1639, 52, 14th day 7th mo.

[Sep.] 1640, 54, 25th day 1st mo. [Mar.] 1641 [/2], 54, 25th day 1st mo. [Mar.] 1641 [/2], 56, 2d day 3d mo. [May] 1642, 61, 27th of 12 mo. [Feb.] 1642 [/3], 69, 22nd 7th mo. [Sep.] 1645, 80-81, 30th day 3d mo. [May] 1649. The primary sources for documentation on the Conklins during this time are the Salem, Massachusetts, town records and book of [land] grants, the records of the Essex County Quarterly Court held at Salem and at Ipswich, the records of the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony at Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts and the correspondence of the Winthrop family in the Winthrop Papers, housed at the Massachusetts Historical Society. A description of the Essex Quarterly Courts can be found in A. C. Goodell, "A Biographical Notice of the Officers of Probate for Essex County, from the Commencement of the Colony to the Present Time," *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 2, no. 5 (October 1860): 215-216, "Ipswich Court. It will be remembered that the act establishing the Quarterly Courts in 1636 provided for four sessions annually at Ipswich.... This court, like the Salem Court, undoubtedly organized and commenced its labors forth with, though no regular records are preserved till from the year 1646.... It is perhaps proper, here, to say that the original act instituting the Quarterly Courts was modified June 2d, 1641, so that four Quarterly Courts were to be held at Ipswich and Salem by all the magistrates of both those places, who, sitting together, had an enlarged jurisdiction. The March and September terms were held at Ipswich, and the June and December terms at Salem, at first, but the last term was afterwards changed to November, on account of the difficulty of traveling at a later season. The act of 1641 provided that no jurors should be summoned from Salem to Ipswich, nor from Ipswich to Salem. But the clerks of these courts exchanged duties occasionally for mutual accommodation or at the command of the magistrates." A description of probate records for Suffolk and Essex counties is in "The Probate Records of Essex County, Massachusetts," *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 50, no. 3 (July 1914): 217-219, "The charter of 'The Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England,' granted March 4, 1628-9, provided that a 'greate and Generall Court' should be held four times each year. This court, sitting in Boston, exercised the entire judicial powers of the Colony until March 3, 1635-6, when quarterly courts were ordered to be kept in several of the larger towns, and Salem and Ipswich were the towns selected within what is now the county of Essex.... Essex County probate business sometimes was taken to Suffolk County."

14. Robert C. Black, *The Younger John Winthrop* (New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1966), 79-90. There is an abundance of books and articles on the complex interconnections between these early proprietors, too numerous to cite here. There is always the possibility that relevant material might be buried in the collections of the individuals in these vast networks. This material would also be of special interest to the descendants Jeremiah² Conklin, whose father-in-law Lion¹ Gardiner, was the engineer and soldier hired by John Winthrop, Jr., to build and defend Fort Saybrook. Hugh R. Engstrom, Jr., "Sir Arthur Hesilrige and The Saybrook Colony," *Albion: A Quarterly Journal Concerned with British Studies* 5, no. 3 (autumn 1973): 157-168; *Winthrop Papers*, 6 vols. (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1929-1992), 6:38-39.

15. J. T. Holmes, *The American Family of Rev. Obadiah Holmes* (Columbus, Ohio: [The Author], 1915), 12.
16. Lynn Betlock. "New England's Great Migration."
http://www.greatmigration.org/new_englands-great_migration.html
17. William P. Upham, "Town Records of Salem, 1634-1659," *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, 2nd series, vol. 1, part 1, (Salem: Essex Institute Press, 1868), 70, 79-80, 87; Perley Derby, with notes by B. F. Browne, "Copy from Original Book of Grants of Salem," *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 4, no. 3 (June 1862): 119, 184.
18. Richard D. Pierce, ed., *The Records of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629-1736* (Salem, Massachusetts: Essex Institute, 1974), 8-9, 13. The introduction cautions that the church record was copied into a new book in 1660 and that the original record book was lost by 1755. It also states on page xxvi: "But even though the new year did not begin until March 25, the scribe did not always wait until that date to indicate another year." The introduction does not explain if there was a difference between being dismissed (Susan Concklyne "dismist") or removed (Elizabeth Concklin "removed") from the church.
19. William I. Davisson and Dennis J. Dugan, "Land Precedents in Essex County, Massachusetts," *Essex Institute Historical Collections* 106, no. 4 (October 1970): 252-276.
20. Glenn T. Trewartha, "Types of Rural Settlement in Colonial America," *Geographical Review* 36, no. 4 (October 1946): 573, "Often the migrating groups had been church congregations or neighborhoods in England. It seems reasonable that they should establish compact units of settlement knit together by religious and economic bonds. So important to the well-being and prosperity of the New England town was homogeneity in its residents that laws were passed in many towns forbidding the sale of land to outsiders without the consent of the town meeting."
21. David Thomas Konig, "Community Custom and the Common Law: Social Change and the Development of Land Law in Seventeenth-Century Massachusetts," *The American Journal of Legal History* 18, no. 2 (April 1974): 137-177.
22. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, ed., *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England*, 5 vols. in 6 (Boston: William White, 1853-4), 2:291.
23. Stephen Foster, "The Massachusetts Franchise in the Seventeenth Century," *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd series, 24, no. 4 (October 1967): 622, "Massachusetts had no official census before 1765, and tax lists, rolls of owners of property, lists of names of those taking the oath of allegiance, and similar sources include both too few and too many names for anyone interested in discovering the size of a town's adult male population. Tax lists in particular do not usually include the names of adults still living with their parents nor of servants, but they do include legal minors living alone and

paying their own taxes. Lists of property owners contain the names of nonresidents if they held property in the town, and the General Court ordered the oath of allegiance administered to all males over the age of sixteen even though the franchise law of 1664 fixed the minimum voting age at twenty-four. Church records present their own peculiar problems: some individuals living on the edge of one town joined the church in an adjoining town, while still others who had previously lived in one town and become members of its church never transferred their membership to the church of the new town to which they moved.”

24. B. Katherine Brown, “The Controversy over the Franchise in Puritan Massachusetts, 1954 to 1974,” *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd series, 33, no. 2 (April 1976): 230, “...the fact is that many avoided freemanship. The reasons are quite obvious. Towns fined freemen who failed to attend town meetings or refused to serve in town offices when elected. As a result, and even though it cost them the right to vote in provincial elections, some men apparently preferred to remain nonfreemen in order to avoid town responsibilities. This situation sometimes permitted able men to escape public work, while others were fined for refusal to accept election, a fact that provoked the General Court in 1643 to order the churches to deal with ‘members that refuse to take their freedom.’ Neither forced attendance at town meetings nor refusal on the part of church members to become freemen speaks very loudly for an ‘oligarchic’ interpretation. The failure of church members to become freemen continued to be a problem until the General Court finally found a solution in 1647. A movement to enlarge the civil rights of nonchurch members, which began as early as 1644, culminated in 1646 when the Court drew up a law giving nonfreemen ‘equal power’ with freemen in town affairs and also extending the vote in provincial elections to nonfreemen of specified estate. Before this act became law, however, Robert Child and other opponents of the New England way presented the court with a controversial petition demanding more civil and religious rights for members of the Church of England, ‘godly’ men who did not dissent from the late reformation in England and Scotland.”

25. Robert Emmet Wall, Jr., “The Decline of the Massachusetts Franchise: 1647-1666,” *The Journal of American History* 59, no. 2 (September 1972): 303-310.

26. Margaret E. Newell, “Robert Child and the Entrepreneurial Vision: Economy and Ideology in Early New England,” *The New England Quarterly* 68, no. 2 (June 1995): 235.

27. Edwin Tunis, *Colonial Craftsmen and the Beginnings of American Industry* (Cleveland and New York: The World Publishing Company, 1965), 136-141, “A colonial glassmaker’s first problem was pots to melt his glass in. Every glassworks had its own potter which it set up and got into operation before even starting to build the glass furnace itself.... The blower gathered a parison, a ‘glob’ of hot glass, from the pot by dipping the tip of a six-foot blowing iron (tube) into the mass. He then blew his breath into the wood-covered cool end of the tube and inflated the parison into a bubble, small or large, depending on what would be made of it. Blowing glass took a lot more lung power than blowing soap bubbles; hot glass is heavy and viscous. The repeated effort was bad for the

blower's heart, and the hot air, inevitably inhaled, was bad for his lungs. A glass blower knew he risked his health and worked no more than nine months of the year, or even only six, to try to preserve it.... An apprentice gathered a button of hot glass on the end of a punty (pontil), an iron rod some four feet long, and placed the glazed tip against the center of the ball-shaped end of the bottle. It stuck. Then the 'wetter-off' dipped an iron blade into cold water and cut the neck free of the blowing iron. The apprentice turned his punty straight up and, with the glowing hot bottle standing on top of the rod, bore it off to the 'gaffer' who would finish shaping it. The gaffer worked in a backless arm chair, its level arms protected with sheet iron. His many tools hung on pegs driven into the sides of the chair. He rested the punty across the arms with the parison outside the right-hand one; by rolling the punty he could rotate his work at will. The chair stood close to a 'glory hole' in the furnace where the craftsman or an assistant could reheat the glass if it started to harden."

28. Wm. P. Upham, "Town Records of Salem, 1634-1659," *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, 2nd series, vol.1, part 1 (Salem: Essex Institute Press, 1868): 106-107, "the 14th of the 7th [Sept.] moneth 1640.... John Concline receaued an Inhabitant of Salem. Graunted to John Conckline ffiue acres of ground neere the glasse howse. Graunted halfe an acre of land for the said John Concline, neere the glasse howse."; The original entries in Salem (Massachusetts). Town Clerk, Book of Grants, 1634-1720, (FHL #0877442), 52, 14th day 7th mo. [Sept.] 1640.

29. Madeline Osborne Merrill, "The Osborns and their Redware," *The Essex Genealogist* 17, no. 4 (November 1997): 183-188, "Essex County, Massachusetts, can well claim to be the first permanent center of the pottery industry. Potters tend to settle in the same localities, largely because of the need for a good supply of clay, and fine clay deposits were in the Danvers-Salem area. In 1639, the town of Salem granted ten acres of land to Lawrence Southwick, William Osborne, Ananias Conklin and Obediah Holmes for the purpose of producing pottery and glass."; Sherrill Foster, "Two Seventeenth Century Widows in East Hampton," *Suffolk County Historical Society Register* 23, no.1 (summer 1997): 11-17. In East Hampton, New York, four of Frideswide Osborn Mulford's stepchildren married descendants of Ananias Conklin—Samuel Mulford married Hester² Conklin, Hannah Mulford married Benjamin² Conklin, John Mulford married second, Martha Stratton Conklin, widow of Ananias's grandchild, and Mary Mulford married Lt. Jeremiah Miller, another grandchild of Ananias.

30. *Records of the First Church at Dorchester, in New England, 1636-1734* (Boston, Mass.: G.H. Ellis, 1891), 156, "Recompence Osburne was Baptized at D[...] as a member of the church of salem [...] ffather & mother were members: as [...] by a Certificate under mr Endicot [...] Governour as also: wth do [...] decisio was this: willi [...]"

31. Research notes by John I. Coddington and others regarding William Osborne and Richard Collicott in the New England Historic Genealogic Society's Special Collections Department (Mss. 440, Subgroup II, Series A, subseries (Ward)) suggest that Frideswide and Thomasine might have been of the Ward family found in Hingham, Massachusetts,

possibly a half-sister of Samuel¹ Ward of Hingham and Charlestown, Massachusetts. If this could be proved it would provide interesting background for Massachusetts, Long Island, and Westchester County, New York, connections still being researched.

32. John O. Buxton, "William Osborn of Peabody," *The Essex Genealogist* 17, no. 4 (November 1997): 195-201.

33. George S. and Helen McKearin, *American Glass* (New York: Crown Publishers, 1948), 76-77, "According to some writers, blowing was carried on intermittently until 1643; according to others, until 1661. Once again, no records have come to light to tell us just what was blown during this short-lived enterprise, but it seems logical to conclude that the product was window glass or bottles, possibly both, blown from ordinary dark and light green bottle glass. It is quite likely the blowers made some household wares such as crude bowls, pitchers, and drinking vessels for their private use or limited local sale."; Federal Writer's Project of the Works Progress Administration for the State of Massachusetts, *Massachusetts: A Guide to Its Places and People*, American Guide Series (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1937), 422 .

34. James Kimball, "The First Glass Factory.—Where?" *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 16, no. 1 (January 1879): 4-5, "The scoriae or slag which is still plowed up, seem to indicate that the glass was much lighter in color than the common bottle glass of early times. The more common articles for domestic use, including window glass, according to tradition, were here made. Some fine specimens of slag from this early furnace have been turned out within a few months, and has been deposited by Gen. William Sutton (the present owner of the field) in the collections of the Essex Institute." This article includes a photograph from Aborn Street, showing the location of where the glass house once stood, behind stone walls.; Correspondence between the author and David O'Ryan, Collection Specialist, Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Massachusetts, was exchanged in March and July 2010 for the glass slag of General William Sutton, (1800-1882). On March 1, 2010, Dave O'Ryan wrote, "I've looked into the glass slag, and found that it is in the American Decorative Arts collection. An old accession book lists a donation on December 20, 1921 by General William Sutton of 'Slag from the Glass Field, Peabody.'" Correspondence in July indicated that O'Ryan would continue to look for it.

35. Marion H. Gottfried, "The First Depression in Massachusetts," *The New England Quarterly* 9, no. 4 (December 1936): 655-678, "An agricultural economy has two primary needs, a market for its own farm products and a ready supply of manufactured imports. During the first decade of its existence the colony of Massachusetts Bay was developing such an economy under the peculiar stimulus of immigration. By 1640 there had arrived in Massachusetts some 21,200 persons or about four thousand families. The first comers, who had concerned themselves with the building of houses and the clearing of farms, found it profitable to exchange food, livestock, homes and land for the European goods and money that later immigrants brought; a temporary balance was thus achieved between the agricultural market and manufactured imports. So profitable was the exchange that the period was one of speculation on a rapidly rising market."; James

E. McWilliams, "New England's First Depression: Beyond an Export-Led Interpretation," *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 33, no. 1 (summer 2002): 1-20; James E. McWilliams, *Building the Bay Colony: Local Economy and Culture in Early Massachusetts* (Charlottesville and London: University of Virginia Press, 2007), Chapter Four.

36. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, ed., *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England*, 5 vols. in 6 (Boston: Press of William White, 1853-4), 1:344, "It was voted, that if the towne of Salem lend the glasse men 30 [pounds], they should bee allowed it againe out of their next reate, & the glasse men to repay it againe, if the worke succedd, when they are able."; Wm. P. Upham, "Town Records of Salem, 1634-1659," Essex Institute, *Historical Collections*, vol. 9, 2nd series, vol. 1, (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute Press, 1869): 117-118, "At a gen'all towne meeting the 27th of the 12th [February] month 1642 [/3]....Its pmised by the towne that the 8 [pounds] that hath ben' lent by the Court by the request of the towne to Ananias Conclyne & other poore people shalbe repayed the Court at the next Indian Corne Harvest."; Perley Derby, with notes by B. F. Browne, "Copy from Original Book of Grants of Salem," *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 5, no. 5 (October 1863): 219, "At the genall towne meeting the 27th of the 12 moneth [February] 1642 [/3]... Is pmised by the towne that the 8 [pounds] that hath ben' lent by the court by the request of the towne to Ananias Conclyne & other poore people shalbe repayed the court at the next Indian corne harvest."; The original entry in Salem (Massachusetts). Town Clerk, Book of Grants, 1634-1720, (FHL #0877442), 61, "27th of 12 mo. [Feb.] 1642 [/3]." Winifred Holman, it appears, commented on the question of Ananias being "poore" in a manuscript to Conklin Mann, in which she wrote, regarding the inventory of Ananias¹ Conklin's estate, "From the above inventory it is seen that less than twenty years after his arrival Ananias Conklin had obtained a fair estate. Much of his goods were [crossed out and written was] imported from England, and compared with other immigrants he was a well-to-do man. The fact also that his eldest son married the daughter of Lion Gardiner points to his being of the better class of yeomen and his inventory suggests that he brought a fair estate with him. The item in the Salem records referring to a loan made to him and 'other poore people' may have referred to some loss by fire or accident, rather than to downright poverty. Certainly there is nothing else in the records to point to his being 'poore' as compared with the others."; Holman adds in a later version, "'Poore' may mean a condition of suffering and not one of poverty." The New England Historic and Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Winifred Lovering (Holman) Dodge, Papers, [MSS/A/H63, folder 1, nine-page document of various paginations, entitled "The Conklin Line."; folder 2, sixteen-page later version.

37. Margaret E. Newell, "Robert Child and the Entrepreneurial Vision: Economy and Ideology in Early New England," *The New England Quarterly* 68, no. 2 (June 1995): 242, "By 1645-46, a disappointing lack of progress at Saugus, Tantisusq, and Nashaway had begun to undermine the consensus that had united the magistracy, entrepreneurs like Child, and foreign investors around development projects. Difficult frontier conditions and the escalation of wages under the pressure of free land and paucity of skills rendered industrial enterprises in New England much harder to establish and less profitable than

Child or Winthrop had anticipated. Growing demands from both English investors and local customers upset the delicate balance between incentive and regulation which had attracted Child in the first place. The price and export limitations and commodity payments the Court had mandated prevented the ironworks from realizing a cash profit in New England or shipping its products to more lucrative cash markets in Europe. ‘Our Ironworks as yet bring us in noe considerable profit,’ Child noted in perplexity, even though production and sales had steadily increased.”

38. “Salem Quarterly Court Records and Files,” *The Essex Antiquarian* 5, no. 2 (February 1901): 27-28; *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 9 vols. (Salem, Mass.: The Essex Institute, 1911-1975), 1: 68, “Court Held at Salem, 11: 5 [July] 1644”....The wife of Thomas Trusler fined 20 marks for saying that their teacher Mr. Norris taught the people lies, and that Mr. Norrice and Mr. Endecott were the foundation of their church and they were unfaithful. Wit: Lawrence Soothweek and his wife who testified that Goodwife Trusler said that there was no love in the church and that they were biters and devourers, and that Mr. Norrice said the men would change their judgment for a dish of meat, and that Mrs. Southwick said she did question the government ever since she came. In defence, she said that before she came to New England, she knew that men were not the foundation of the church. Mr. Endecott forgave her.” Brickmaking was an ancillary occupation to glassmaking and would have put them, by occupation, in the society of those of the glass house. In addition, Eleanor Trusler’s family was, along with the Southwicks, Quaker.

39. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, ed., *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England*, 5 vols. in 6 (Boston: The Press of William White, 1853-4), 2:137, “[1 October 1645] Upon ye petition of John Cauklin [sic Conklin] & Ananias Coukclayne [sic Anani: Conkcloyne], (who have bene implied [sic been employed] about ye glasse worke, wch ye undrtakrs have for ye three yeares neglected,) yt they might be freed from their engagement to ye formr undrtakers, & left free to ioyn wth such as will carry on ye worke effectually, except ye former undrtakers will forthwith do ye same, the Cort conceive it very expedient (in regard of ye publike interest) to grant this petition, pvided yt if any of ye pties interesed shall (upon timely notice) shew cause at ye next Quarter Cort, at Boston, wrupon ye magistrates shall iudge it equall yt ye cause should have a furthr hearing, yn ye full answere & determination of ye petitions shalbe at liberty, according to their desire.”; a photocopy of the original obtained from the reference librarian, Nicholas Graham, of the Massachusetts Historical Society in a letter dated 21 January 2000 to Honor Conklin. Graham dated the entry regarding the petition as 7 October 1645, but this appears to be the same entry of 1 October 1645. The letter states that the original document is in the Massachusetts State Archives. At the bottom of the document, “Mass. Arch., LIX, 21.” Entries were not found in the Salem town records nor the Essex County Quarterly Court records.

40. *Winthrop Papers*, 6 vols. (Boston: The Massachusetts Historical Society, 1929-1992), 5:140-141, Robert Child to John Winthrop, Jr., “to his much respected friend Mr. John Winthrop Jun. At Pequatt River, Boston March the 15th 1646[/47]....I desire you with all Conveniency to returne me the 40li I lent you; this fine and other businesses may

cause me to want moneys, neither haue I sent for supply from England, hoping to be there by the first shipping: and know not whether I shall returne or not, and shall not willingly engage my selfe in the blacke lead, or any other designe in this patent, only I haue a desir to set the glassemen on work, if we could acquire a little of the Clay of long Iland. We hope if you goe to the Dutch, as your brother tell some you determine to doe, in your small boate of 3 tuns, that you will bring a tun or 2 to your plantacion, and exactly marke the place, that we may readily find it hereafter. I pittie the poore men who are honest and ingenuous.” and p. 160, Robert Child to John Winthrop, Jr. “To his Loving and much Respected friend Mr. John Winthrop at Pequit, Boston May the 14th 1647....I entreated if you went to the Dutch to endeaour to send out the Clay, that the poore glassmen might be employed and that we might see a little more of that sand you did send vs.”; originals in Marjorie F. Gutheim, ed., *Microfilm Edition of the Winthrop Papers* (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1976), Reel 4, Winthrop Papers – Unbound manuscript writings, January 1647–May 1653.

41. Martha Bockee Flint, *Early Long Island: A Colonial Study* (New York: G. P. Putnam’s Sons, 1896), 21-22; Benjamin F. Thompson, *History of Long Island: From its Discovery and Settlement to the Present Time*, 4 vols. (New York: Robert H. Dodd, 1918), 1:47-49, 70-75.

42. Heinrich Ries, “Clays of New York: Their Properties and Uses,” *Bulletin of the New York State Museum* 7, no. 35 (June 1900): 544, “The exhibition of density by kaolin is not to be regarded as even the beginning of fusion, for the clay, after assuming it, retains it unaltered up to a high temperature. Many plastic and hard drying clays act in this respect like the Muhlheim material; they sinter however at a much lower temperature. For the manufacture of glass pots, this is of high importance; for it is not the most refractory clays that are the best, but those which burn dense at a low temperature, and are consequently less attacked by the molten glass.” The article points to the types of clays and their locations on the north shore of Long Island.

43. Laura Woodside Watkins, “Early New England Pottery,” Stourbridge, Mass., Old Sturbridge Village, 1959, Old Sturbridge Village Booklet Series.

44. Richard LeBaron Bowen, *Early Rehoboth: Documented Historical Studies of Families and Events in This Plymouth Colony Township* (Rehoboth, MA: Privately Printed, 1948), 152, “Apparently unmarried, Edward Cope sold his Providence property and moved to Long Island, where he purchased land from Mr. Pharratt [James Farrett], agent for Lord Starling [Sterling], the patentee of the Island. On 28 Oct. 1645, Edward Cope was deceased and his cousin, Theophilus next of kin, whose father, John Bailey of the Isle of Eley, had married Edward Cope’s father’s sister, sold the Long Island property to John Winthrop, Jr. [Winthrop Papers, vol. 5, p. 46-71].”; Isabel MacBeath Calder, “The Earl of Stirling and the Colonization of Long Island,” *Essays in Colonial History Presented to Charles McLean Andrews by His Students* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1931), 85-86, “More successful were Forrett’s dealings with Edward Cope of Providence, to whom he conveyed territory for a plantation on Long Island, the location of which is not known. [Note] 33, Massachusetts Historical Society, *Collections*, 5th

series, vol. 1, 495-496.” A thank you to Edward “Ned” Smith for trying to help in the location of the property.

45. George Lee Haskins, *Law and Authority in Early Massachusetts: A Study in Tradition and Design* (S.I.: Archon Books, 1968), 55, “When Dr. Robert Child and others petitioned the General Court in 1646 to enlarge the circle of church membership and secure for all colonists—Puritan and non-Puritan— ‘civil liberty and freedom,’ their efforts were resisted and successfully obstructed by an overwhelming majority of the Court. In effect, Child was advocating the establishment of a presbyterian system under which both saints and sinners would be eligible for membership in the churches and the religious basis of political rights entirely removed.”; G. L. Kittredge, “Dr. Robert Child the Remonstrant,” *The Publications of The Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Vol. XXI, Transactions 1919* (Boston: The Society, 1920), 91-92, note 7, “Winthrop is mentioned in the list of those present at the opening of the spring session of the General Court on May 6, 1646 (Massachusetts Colony Records, ii. 146). It was at this session (on May 19) that the Remonstrance was presented, but it was not taken up until November (see p. 30, above), when he was in Connecticut (John Winthrop to John Winthrop, Jr., October 26, November 16 and 19, 1646, in Savage’s Winthrop, 2d ed., Appendix, ii. 429-431). He was also in Connecticut in May, 1647 (Winthrop Papers, iii. 157-158, i 222-223), and probably also in June, when the second trial of the Remonstrants took place. However, he attended meetings of the Commissioners of the United Colonies, at Boston, perhaps in July and certainly in August, 1647 (Acts of the Commissioners, i. 96-97, 101), and may therefore have seen Child before the latter sailed for England (see p. 63, above).” For an overview of the Remonstrance and the economics of the Winthrop/Child industries, see Margaret E. Newell, “Robert Child and the Entrepreneurial Vision: Economy and Ideology in Early New England,” *The New England Quarterly* 68, no. 2 (June 1995): 223-256.

46. Wm. P. Upham, “Town Records of Salem, 1634-1659,” Essex Institute, *Historical Collections*, vol. 9, 2nd series, vol. 1 (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute Press, 1869): 158-159, “At the meeting of the 7 men the 30th day of the 3d [May] moneth 1649....Granted vnto John Conclyne, Ananias Conclyne & Thomas Scudder to each of them 4 acres a piece to be laid out in the meadow aforesaid.” Near Mr. Corwins meadow.

47. Walter W. Woodward, *Prospero’s America: John Winthrop, Jr., Alchemy, and the Creation of New England Culture, 1606-1676* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: Published for the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture by the University of North Carolina, 2010). The entire book is informative, placing the then tentative future of the Conklins in a larger context, especially in chapter 5. There is still much research to be done on the alchemical network, which included Samuel Hartlib among several others. This area of research might provide more information on the lives and background of the extended Conklin family as glassmakers in England as well. On page ten in the introduction the author highlights the weakness of the *Winthrop Papers* in including letters *from* John Winthrop, Jr. He also points out the use of devices used to encode the letters (page 83) in order to maintain alchemical secrets and that much communication was done in person. The monograph, and its sources, also suggest possible connections to

individuals who may have known some of the Conklins who remained in England. The citation for William Osborne offering his services is found on page 150, “William Osborne to John Winthrop, Jr., June 27, 1651, *Winthrop Papers*, VI, 11.” To those who argue that the glassmakers were not mentioned by name by Robert Child and John Winthrop’s responses lacking, the fact that William Osborne was still in the picture and that John¹ Conklin was transporting correspondence for John Winthrop, Jr., should put that matter to rest. There was a call by alchemists for various glass products (p. 155-156) and the possibility that the Conklins’ abilities were more sophisticated than previously assumed should be entertained. If they hadn’t brought those skills with them to America, Winthrop had access to the finest minds to educate them. Robert Paine, in his book *The Island* (New York: Harcourt, Brace, and Company, 1958), does Lion Gardiner a disservice, projecting the author’s own thoughts on the future father-in-law based on a certain lack of dowry. Paine wrote that Gardiner disapproved of Jeremiah² Conklin’s marriage to his daughter Mary, for they were “farmers and handymen, without large estates.” As we shall soon see, the Conklins came from a distinguished glassmaking background. It is possible that *Prospero’s America* may also inform us on ventures that John² Conklin undertook in the 1660-70s.

48. Robert C. Black, III, *The Younger John Winthrop* (New York & London: Columbia University Press, 1966), 138-160.

49. *Winthrop Papers*, 6 vols. (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1929-1992), 6:38-39, “Emmanuel Downing to John Winthrop, Jr., Salem 29. 2. [April] [16]50, Sr., I thank you for lettre by John Conklin the bearer hereof who can informe you of our condition here.” The editor noted that the Winthrop letter is missing.; original in Marjorie F. Gutheim, *Microfilm Edition of the Winthrop Papers* (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1976), Reel 4, Winthrop Papers – Unbound Manuscript Writings, January 1647 – May 1653. Published letter also in *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, vol. 6, 4th series (Boston: Printed for the Society, 1863), 6:75-76.

50. *Winthrop Papers*, 6 vols. (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1929-1992), 6:61, [“New London Town Grants to John Winthrop, Jr., [September 1, 1650?] The Towne gives the great White sandy Beach over against Bachelors. Cove to Incurage him to set up a Glass house, and any Beaches of Sand Else where he shall please to make use of them.”; original in Marjorie F. Gutheim, *Microfilm Edition of the Winthrop Papers* (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1976), Reel 4, Winthrop Papers – Unbound Manuscript Writings, January 1647–May 1653; Robert C. Black, III, *The Younger John Winthrop* (New York & London: Columbia University Press, 1966), 152, “Winthrop was never so naïve as to confuse public service with unintelligent self-sacrifice. When leadership yielded rewards, he was disposed to receive them without painful self-evaluation. Already his New Londoners had tendered him one of the most generous assortments of rights and privileges ever seen in New England. He had spoken of glassmaking; therefore, the ‘great white sandy beach over against Bachelor’s cove’ would be his; indeed, he could take ‘sand, earth, or stones’ of any kind from any source within the town. He was extended the ferry monopoly.”

51. Matthew Underwood, "Unpacking Winthrop's Boxes: A physician-projector and the improvement of Connecticut, c. 1670," *Common-Place* 7, no. 4 (July 2007) <http://www.historycooperative.org/journals/cp/vol-07/no-04/lessons> ; Robert M. Benton, "The John Winthrops and Developing Scientific Thought in New England," *Early American Literature* 7, no. 3, Science and Literature Issue (winter 1973): 272-280.

52. "The Connecticut Glassworks, 1783-1873," The Museum of Connecticut Glass, <http://www.glassmuseum.org/glassworks.htm>

53. Charles Benjamin Moore, a nineteenth-century historian, was the source for several subsequent histories on Southold and Southold families. Unfortunately, many errors can be found in his research and conclusions. William Wallace Tooker, in his "Analysis of the Claims of Southold, L.I., for Priority of Settlement over Southampton, L.I., and How They Are Disproved by the Early Records and Contemporary Manuscripts," *Magazine of New England History* 2, no. 1 (January 1892): 1-16, makes an interesting case for the assignment of 1641 as the founding of Southold with the July 29, 1641, Farrett mortgage. For those researching John² Conklin, it is also a resource for information on the Hashamomack and Oyster Bay land holdings of Matthew Sunderland and William Salmon, both men and lands crucial to Conklin's subsequent extended family and activities as stepfather to the children of William and Sarah (Horton) Salmon. In addition, the article disputes the claim that the earliest Southold records were lost, but rather argues they were not formally compiled until Liber A, "It has been claimed by all the Southold historians that the earliest records were lost or destroyed. This is based on the following order of Feb. 5, 1654, O.S., Feb. 15, 1655, N.S.: 'It was then ordered and agreed forasmuch as there is a book to record Lands and the Mapps thereof soe badly decayed that some are past remedie, as also for prevention of such inevitable disturbance as will growe in case the same bee not seasonably recorded that everie man (who hath not alreadie) bringe into the Recorder a p'ticular of all his p'sells of Land, how they ly, East, West, North and South: betweene whome and in what places, within one month after the publication hereof, under penalty of 5s. as also all after purchases and exchanges, within one month after the purchase or exchange made under the penalty.' The late J. Wickham Case mistook the purport of this order entirely, and in a note, mournfully soliloquized over the loss of the 'Book to record lands and the Maps thereof and filled with the record of the transactions of the colony for the first fourteen years of its existence, would now be the richest treasure this town could possess—a mine of facts and figures that would supply a deficiency in our town's history which nothing else could fill.' What a mighty claim for something that never existed! What a misinterpretation of a record! Charles B. Moore misquotes the order by substituting 'no' in the place of 'a,' and adding 'are' after 'Mappes thereof,' making it read: 'forasmuch as there is 'no' book to record Lands and the Mapps thereof are so badly decayed, etc.' 'There is a book to record Lands.' means simply a book then in being, ready for the recorder to enter therein, the lands of the dilatory owner (who has not alreadie) done so. What book? Why the book that begins 'anno domini 1651, as does the printed copy, called Liber A. Every part of this order points to it, and it means none other. 'Maps thereof' were simply diagrams of the lands on separate sheets."

54. Richard D. Pierce, *The Records of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629–1736* (Salem, Massachusetts: Essex Institute, 1974), 22, unless by omission, gives the day as the 11th. Conklin Mann, “The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 215, says it was the 18th day, as does Henry Waeatland, “Baptisms of the First Church in Salem,” *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 6, no. 5-6 (October 1864): 237; Conklin Mann, “The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 210.

55. J. Wickham Case, ed., *Southold Town Records*, 2 vols. (New York: Printed by order of the Towns of Southold and Riverhead, 1882-4).

56. East Hampton, N. Y., *Records of the Town of East-Hampton, Long Island, Suffolk Co., N.Y., with Other Ancient Documents of Historic Value*, 5 vols. (Sag Harbor, [N.Y.]: John H. Hunt, 1887-1905), 1:37-41.

57. Nelson P. Mead, “Land System of the Connecticut Towns,” *Political Science Quarterly* 21, no. 1 (March 1906): 59-76. [p. 59, Massachusetts settlers to Connecticut] “...they settled upon territory to which they had no title, except a squatter’s right of possession. In the absence of any royal charter or grant from the New England Council, the colonists early turned their attention to strengthening their right of possession by purchasing the claims of the naïve proprietors....Even after the granting of the royal charter in 1662, when the title of the colonists to their land no longer rested upon occupation and purchase, there was uniform action in extinguishing the Indian title by purchase and treaty. It was clearly recognized that much confusion would result from indiscriminate purchase of land from the natives by individuals. The Indians were none too careful about selling the same land several times to different purchasers, and many conflicting claims resulted. To avoid such confusion of titles, the colonial authorities attempted to restrict the purchase of land from the Indians to those who had received the consent of the General Court.”; [p. 60] “The parceling out of the land of the colony was accomplished in two ways, first, by grants to individuals, and second by grants to groups of individuals. The individual grants, which were very common during the first fifty years of the colony’s history, were in the nature of pensions, salaries, gratuities, or for the encouragement of some commercial enterprise. These grants were often made by the General Court in the most indefinite way, allowing the grantee to choose the land wherever he please, so long as it did not prejudice any former grant.”; [p. 62] “In short, the land system of Connecticut was similar in all respects to that of the other corporate colonies of New England. In these colonies there appeared no systematic attempt to obtain a revenue from the public domain. Land was granted freely to the settlers, and seldom leased or sold by the colony. Quit rents and alienation fines formed no part of the revenue of the corporate colonies.”; [p. 63] “During the first fifty years of the colony’s history....In most of the towns the grantees included all, or nearly all, the freemen of the town and under these circumstances a town meeting would be the same time a meeting of the proprietors....The attitude of the General Court, moreover, seemed to confirm the view that the towns should have the power to regulate their common lands.”; Herbert L.

Osgood, "Connecticut as a Corporate Colony," *Political Science Quarterly* 14, no. 2 (June 1899): 251-280.

58. Conklin Mann, "The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington," *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 4 (April 1945): 246, "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."

59. Connecticut State Library, Connecticut Archives Series, Towns and Lands, Series I, Volume I, document 12.

60. J. Hammond Trumbull, *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, Prior to the Union with New Haven Colony, May, 1665* (Hartford: Brown & Parsons, 1850), 384, 388; Conklin Mann, "The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington," *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 212.

61. David H. Fowler, "Connecticut's Freemen: The First Forty Years," *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd series, 15, no. 3 (July 1958): 312-333, [p. 313-314] "The eleven Fundamental Orders, adopted as the basis of government in January 1639, had no provision restricting suffrage to church members, and of the colonial official, on the governor was required to be 'alwayes a member of some approved congregation.' The Fundamental Orders and later colonial laws distinguished between freemen and what were called 'admitted inhabitants.' Where Massachusetts law had reserved to freemen the election of deputies to the General Court, Connecticut provided that any man who was an 'admitted inhabitant' of a town could vote for deputies as well as for local officials. In the colony's early days this status of 'admitted inhabitant' was part political, but it also had social, economic, and religious aspects. Connecticut towns, like English parishes, were responsible for the support of impoverished residents once they had been granted permission to live in the community. Thus paupers, present or prospective, were likely to be refused admission or warned out of town. But if a person were admitted as the General Court specified, 'by a generall voate of the major parte of the Towne,' he was presumably considered acceptable financially, morally, and ecclesiastically, as well as politically. In order to attain full political rights, however, a man had to become a freeman. In addition to the privileges of an admitted inhabitant, a freeman had the right to vote—in person or by proxy at the annual court of election at Hartford—for the magistrates (six at first) who sat with the deputies on the General Court, and for the governor."; p. 321, "Until 1662, moreover, any inhabitant could vote for deputies to represent him in the General Court. Afterwards, this privilege was reserved for freemen, and increased interest was shown in attaining that status." For background on Southold,

East Hampton, and Southampton's attempts to retain status under Winthrop's jurisdiction during and after the conflict with New Netherlands, see Richard S. Dunn, "John Winthrop, Jr., Connecticut Expansionist: The Failure of His Designs on Long Island, 1663-1675," *The New England Quarterly* 29, no. 1 (March 1956): 3-26.

62. Charles E. Banks, abstractor, "Genealogical Items from the Medical Journal of John Winthrop," *The American Genealogist* 9, no. 1 (July 1932): 61, "Concklyne. p. 812. 1668 _____ newly married to Mr. Joseph Youngs dau.; he a son of John Conckline of Southold." The New England Historic Genealogical Society website at NewEnglandAncestors.org announced that Robert Charles Anderson was in the process of transcribing the journal. In the article "Winthrop Medical Journal," *Great Migration Newsletter* 9, no. 1 (January-March 2000): 265, 266, 271, 272, it concludes with, "Many years ago Col. Charles E. Banks abstracted a large number of entries from the Winthrop journal, and after his death these were published [TAG 9:54-61, 64, 23: 62-64, 124-28, 231-34, 24: 41-47, 108-51]. These abstracts represent only a fraction of all the entries, and seem to have been selected haphazardly. More importantly, many of them were misread. No reliance should be placed on these abstracts.)"

63. J. Lander Bishop, *History of American Manufacturers from 1608-1860: Exhibiting the Origin and Growth of the Principal Mechanic Arts and Manufacturers, from the Earliest Colonial Period to the Adoption of the Constitution; and Compromising Annals of the Industry of the United State in Machinery, Manufactures and Useful Arts with a Notice of the Important Indentions, Tariffs, and the Result of each Decennial Census* (Philadelphia: Edward Young & Co., 1864-1868), 1:233-34, "The works having been neglected for three years, the Concklins, in 1645, received permission from the Court to form a new company to carry on the business. Glass was, for a considerable time afterword manufactured at that place, which is mentioned in the Records, in 1661, as the Glass House Field."

64. Documentation for the whereabouts and activities of Cornelius Conklin has not been uncovered, but the research of John C. Brandon and Janet Ireland Delorey pose some interesting questions. In their article, "Terms of Endearment: The Puzzling Will of Rebecca Bacon, with the English Origins of Rebecca Potter, Wife of William¹ Bacon, Ann Potter, Wife of Anthony¹ Needham, and Joseph¹ and Eleanor (Plover) Boyce of Salem, Massachusetts," *The American Genealogist* 73, no. 1 (January 1998): 23-32, they quote in the March 23, 1654[/55] will of Rebecca (Potter) Bacon, "I giue to my man Cornelus all his time freely and ayerling [i.e., a yearling?] to b[u]y him a shutt of Clothes." Might this be an eighteen-year-old Cornelius Conklin indentured to the Bacons? The authors do not connect Rebecca Potter to the Southwicks, but Rebecca Potter, the daughter of Thomas and Ann (Fenn) Potter. was baptised in Holy Trinity Parish Church, Coventry, Co. Warwick on April 6, 1610. She was the granddaughter of Humphrey Potter. In their article, "Lawrence¹ and Cassandra (Burnell) Southwick of Salem, Massachusetts: An Exploration of Their English Antecedents, With Notes on the Origins of Ananias¹ Conklin of Salem and Southold, Long Island, and of William¹ Burnell of Boston," *The American Genealogist* 71, no. 4 (October 1996): 193-197, Brandon and Delorey give the parents of Cassandra (Burnell) Southwick as Humphrey

and Margaret Burnell of Bearley, Co. Warwick. Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick name two children in Kingswinford, Ananias and Mary. This could indicate a close relationship of some kind in England between the Southwicks and the Conklins or at least that both Ananias¹ Conklin and Ananias Southwick were both named for the glass family patriarch, Ananias de Hennezel (Henzey), also in the Kingswinford, Staffordshire, and Old Swinford, Worcestershire, area. Back to Salem, Massachusetts, who better for Ananias Conklin to indenture his, perhaps thirteen-year-old, son to than William Bacon, whose overseers were Lawrence Southwick and Joseph Boyce, the father and father-in-law of Daniel² Southwick and a neighbor to the Glass House Field. William Bacon predeceased his wife and left an undated will that mentions two servants. The inventory of his estate was dated September 26, 1653. Rebecca (Potter) Bacon in her will, dated 23 1st month [March] 1655 and proved 29 November, 1655, writes, "I giue to my man Cornelus all his time freely and ayerling [i.e., a yearling?] to b[u]y him a shutt of Clothes." Isaac Bacon, the son of William and Rebecca (Potter) Bacon, becomes a mariner and is last recorded selling land in 1665. Considering that no mention is made of Cornelius Conklin, except through his marriage to Mary (E)Aborn(e), and that she subsequently married two mariners, Cornelius may have followed the same occupation as Isaac Bacon and was based in Marblehead. Cornelius's wife remarries in 1669 which raises the possibility that he and Isaac Bacon may have met their fate on a voyage together. See also under Mary Launder. The wills and inventories of William and Rebecca Bacon are also found in *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 9 vols. (Salem, Mass.: The Essex Institute, 1911-1975), vol. 1.

65. Marcia Wiswall Lindberg, "The Aborn (or Eabourne) Family of Salem and Lynn," *The Essex Genealogist* 16, no. 1 (February 1996): 30-37; 16, no. 2 (May 1996): 32.

66. Joseph B. Felt, *Annals of Salem*, 2 vols. (Salem: W. & S. B. Ives, 1845-1849), 1:184-187, "Among the divisions of our once common territory, which invite a casual notice, were certain Fields. In 1640, there were ten of these partitions. They were occupied for planting and grazing. Each of them had been allotted by our municipal authorities, to individuals in different sections of the town, who had them severally enclosed. By the same authorities, surveyors were designated to have the fences kept in good order, and thus prevent the disturbance of peaceful neighborhoods by intruding animals....Only one more of such divisions will be particularly designated. This is the Glass-house Field. It was so named from the following allotments. In 1639, there were two acres set off for each of the persons, Ananias Concklin, Obadiah Holmes, and Lawrence Southwick, and thus were 'granted to the glassemen seuerall acres of ground adioyning to their howses.' The next year, five acres more, bordering on these lots, were appropriated to John Concklin, of the same occupation. Such apportionments made up the section, which, on our town records of 1661, is called Glass-house Field. Here glass was manufactured for a considerable period. This place was located on the commons connected with the Horse Pasture, and in the neighborhood of what is now termed Aborn Street. It appears on a plan of Great Pasture, as drafted in 1723. It has passed through the hands of various individuals, as private property. Once regarded as a situation of consequence for aiding to promote the manufacturing interests of an infant Commonwealth, it has long descended

to a level with its adjoining territory, and its title only remains to give it more than an ordinary remembrance.”

67. Joseph B. Felt, *Annals of Salem*, 2 vols. (Salem: W. & S.B. Ives, 1845-1849), 1:188. “As a relief to this and other of our oldest towns who were apprehensive, lest they should have a troublesome excess of claimants to their soil, General Court enacted, 1660, that no cottage or dwelling house should be admitted to the privilege of commonage, ‘but such as already are in being or here-after shall be erected by consent of the town.’ This law was confirmed in 1692, so that no dwellings, except those before 1661, could have any such claim, unless they had been or might be allowed it by municipal authority.” The 1661 petition of the proprietors is published as, “Materials for the History of Salem,” *The New England Historical & Genealogical Register* 7, no. 2 (April 1853): 151-152.

68. *Town Records of Salem, Massachusetts, Vol. II, 1659-1680* (Salem, Mass.: The Essex Institute, 1913), 4-5, [14 (1) 1659/60] “Hen Cook & Saml Ebourne apoynted to be Sureiors for the North Neck & all the fields about the glass house & so about mr Tho: Gouldwaight fieled & up to Michele Safflin.”; 111 [18 1. 69/70] “Samuell Gaskell & Hughe Joans are apoynted surueiors of fences about North necke and also from the Causway from thence to the glass house & ten.”; 201, [15th: 1 mo: 1674/5] “Jno Looms & samuell Getkin are Chossen surveyors of fences for ye Glasshouse & all ffences without ye North ffeeld & to see all Inclosed by ye 1th of Aperell: 75.”; 269-70, [19: 5: 1678] [inspections] “Ely Geolyes the Glase house & houses adjacent.”; 310-12, [Nouembr 1679] 19 Jno Loomes for the Glasse house & houses Adjacent.” *Town Records of Salem, Massachusetts, Vol. III, 1680-1691* (Salem, Mass.: The Essex Institute, 1934), 2, [March 18th 1679/80] “Att a meeting of the Selectmen March 18th 1679/80 being present Capt Jno Corwin Capt Wm Browne Lt Gedney mr Philip Cromwell & John Hathorne chosen for Survayrs of fences for the Northfeild mr Ele Gedney & Wm Trask within the bridge mr Rich. Croad & Pet Chever without the bridge for the glasshouse &c Saml Gaskin & Danl Southrick and for the South Field Mr Ph Cromwell Lt. Pickering and Lt. Jere Neale.”; 29, [March 22th 80/1] “Chosen for Surveyors of the fences...ffor the glass house & without ye bridge Saml Eburne Junr & Goodmn Tyler.”; 61, [March 20th 1681/2] “Voated that the Request of those Inhabiting aboute the glasshouse &c concerning the Incloaseing of the Burying place neere Wm Trasks.”; 62, [March 27. 82] “Chosen for Survayers of the fences...William Osburne, John Blevin for the glasshouse & all without the bridge.”; 253-154, [9th March 1685/6] “Chosen for Serveirs of fences ...Josiah Southwik, Saml Ebborne Junor for ye glas hous field & all there about ordrd yt all fences bee made suffitient by ye 10th apriell next.”; 182, [11th Aprill 1687] “Chosen for Serueyors of the fences of Town Within the Bridge John Marcy Thomas Iues Thomas fflint John Simson for the Glass house field & all there about.”; 192-3, [23th Aprill 1688] “[driving cows] mr John Traske, mr Samuell Gaskin for ye Glass house & wthout ye Bridge.”; and 203-4, [March 25th 1689] “Chosen for Surueyors of ffences for...Eleazer Giles, George Lockter for ye Glass house ffield & all there abouts agreed & ordered yt all ffences be made up forth wth.” It is useful to point out here, for future reference, that Thomas Flint, along with John Bowne, were Matlock, Derbyshire, relations and or associates of William Ludlam and thus a possible relation to the wife of John¹ Conklin.; Warren C. Scoville, “Growth of the American Glass Industry,” *The Journal of Political*

Economy, 52, no. 3 (September 1944): 195, note 5, “In 1639 several acres of land were allotted to three glassmakers, and as late as 1669 there is some mention of the ‘glass house people’ (Gaffield, ‘Notes on Glass,’ III, 212-13.”; *Town Records of Salem, Massachusetts. Volume II, 1659-1680* (Salem, Mass.: The Essex Institute, 1913), 2:100-101, General town meeting 9th : 1 mo [March] : [16]68/9) “Its Ordered that the Selectmen shall and are Impowered to agree with Mr Henry Bartholmew and Edward Grouer to purchase land of them neere the Buringe place for an Inlardgemt for to Bury the dead and to take care to agree & setle highways to come to the place, and the towne to pay the Chardge. Its to care for to see Conuenuency for a buringe place about the glasse house people and what Chardge is needful to be alowed the towne to pay for it, and also for the farmrs about Iswch Riur.”

69. Ephraim Whitaker, *History of Southold, L.I.: Its First Century* (Southold: Printed for the Author, 1881), 33, “Before 1655 he removed to Southold and made his home here, apparently in the part of the town called Hashamommuck, though he seems to have retained his lands in Salem; for in 1683 he gave his son John a deed for them.”; Conklin Mann, “The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 214, “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....”; J. Wickham Case, ed., *Southold Town Records*, 2 vols. (New York: Printed by order of the Towns of Southold and Riverhead, 1882-84), 1:372-3, [Liber B. (original p. 51)] “Southold July 6: 1683. To all Christian people Greeting, Know Yee that I, John Conkelin Sen^r for divers good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, have given granted bargained alientated and assigned unto John Concklin Jun^r my eldest son and his heirs for ever all those lands meadows, and grants of Lands and meadows and all other priviledges and appurtenences given and granted to me when I was an Inhabitant of Salem in New England, and now by me alientated and otherwise disposed of unto my s^d son John Conckline, to have and to hold to him and his heys and assignes in as good and ample right and property as they are or ever were mine without any the let or molestation of me the s^d John Conckline Sen^r my heys and assignes. In Witness whereoff I have hereunto set my hand the date above written and sealed with my seale. John Conkelin Witnessed by us present at signing sealing and delivering, Benjamin Yongs, Jacob Conckline. Appeared before me this 6th July 1683 John Conckline Sen^r and acknowledged the above mentioned instrument to be his act and deed. Isaac Arnold Justice of y^e Peace. Ent^d pr. Benj. Yo. 1683.” An aside, it would be very interesting to see the original of this document to know once and for all if the seal, so mentioned, bore the coat of arms as claimed by a later descendant, see Carleton Kelsey, *Amagansett Lore and Legend* ([Amagansett, N.Y.]: Amagansett Village Improvement Society, Inc. on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary, 1996), 117, “The Coat of Arms of the Conklin family. The arms of the Conklin family, brought to America from Nottinghamshire, England, by the brothers, John and Ananias Conklin, about 1636.” Unless an original document with an intact personal seal can be uncovered, this claim seems to be of dubious origin. The coat of arms in question, which includes two crossed oak trees, three cross crosselets, and a salmon with the slogan “Ferox inimicus” or “Fight the enemy” has only been found, so far, without supporting documentation, for the name Mac Concaled (Ireland), in the

volume compiled by Sir Bernard Burke, *The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales : Comprising a Registry of Amorial Bearings from the Earliest to the Present Time* (London: Harrison, 1883), 637. Given more solid evidence, including Y-DNA, for the Long Island Conklins, this coat of arms appears to be unrelated to the true origins of the family. If such a seal should be uncovered, it is more likely that the elements are coincidental and point to an administrative coat of arms, indicating their geographic location on the French-German border.

70. Herbert B. Adams, *Village Communities of Cape Anne and Salem: The Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University, 1883), 70-1, "A moderator and a clerk were appointed as in ordinary town meetings (of which agrarian meetings were probably the prototype), and a committee of nine was chosen to receive claims to the Common Lands of Salem. This committee was instructed to receive such claims as were authorized by the town vote of 1702 and by the Province law of 1660....According to previous instructions, the committee proceeded to record applications in two distinct columns, one for cottages erected before the year 1661, and the other for all freeholders privileged by the town vote of 1702."

71. George Francis Dow, *The Records of the Salem Commoners, 1713-1739* (Salem, Mass.: The Essex Institute, 1903), 31. We see also that John Conklin, Sr., owed a debt to the 1657 estate of Salem resident Henry Bullock.

72. "Salem Court Records and Files," *The Essex Antiquarian* 9, no. 4 (October 1905): 157, [July 1, 1657] "Alice Bullock, widow, appointed administratrix of the estate of her husband Hen: Bullock, deceased....Add balance of accounts, 1 [pound], 3s., 6d. Due from Anthony Nedham, Goodman Herod, John Concklinge and John Scot." As noted later, John Scott was apprenticed to Lawrence Southwick in Salem after the glasshouse closure and would become infamous for his dealings on Long Island and in the dispute between Connecticut and Rhode Island over their common boundary.

73. George Francis Dow, *The Records of the Salem Commoners, 1713-1739* (Salem, Mass.: The Essex Institute, 1903), 16.

74. Conklin Mann, "The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America," *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 1 (July 1944): 51. Mann assumes John to be older than Ananias because his marriage took place first, and because he was first to sign a petition to the Court. When birth dates are unknown, historians estimate that a male married around the age of twenty-five.

75. Conklin Mann, "The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington," *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 214.

76. Thomas W. Cooper, transcriber, *The Records of the Court of Sessions of Suffolk County in the Province of New York, 1670-1688* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc., 1993), 145-6, "At the Aforesd Courte of Sessions held at Southampton upon the 18: 19th 20 days of march 1683/4 for ye County of Suffolk was presented the will and testament of

John Conklin of Huntington Deceased by Epenetus platt: which is as followeth. The Last will and Testement of John Conklin Late of Huntington Deceased february ye 23; 1683/4. I John Conklin bein in my Righ understanding and perfect – memory Doe bequeath my Soule to god and my body to ye earth and my goods as followeth (viz) to my son John I Doe give ten Shillings and to my son timothy I Doe give fifteen pound out of that which I was to Receive for my Land which my son John sold for mee at oyster ponds alsoe I doe farther by these presents Confirme all my meadow Lying In ye oysterpond neck unto my Son Jacob Conkling to him and his heirs for Ever: hee paying to Mr. Silvester four pounds and ten Shilling Also I Doe give unto Walter noaks three pounds and all my wearing Cloaths Except my best Coat also I doe give unto my grand Child Rebekah Hubert one horse or mare Alsoe I doe give unto Mr. Eliphilet Joanes twenty Shillings and I doe make my Daughter Elizbeth Wood my whole and Sole Executrix. Wittnes John Corey Samuell Titus Epenetus platt John ye mark - of Conkling. The witnesses Subscribed were Sworne to ye trueth of ye will Above written In Court of Sessions Aforsd and to all Intents and purposes Doe Admitt of ye Said Elizabeth wood Sole Execturix according to ye minde of ye testator therein Specifi[ed] and Shee to have Letters of Administration Signed by ye Clark to Administer upon the said Estate&c.” Walter Noaks was married to Elizabeth Scudder, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Ludlam) Scudder and granddaughter of William and Clemence Ludlam. Rebecca Hubbard was the daughter of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Brush) Hubbard. Rev. Eliphalet Jones, of Huntington, was the son of Rev. John Jones.

77. Church of England. Parish Church of Nuthall, Nottinghamshire, England, “Bishops Transcripts,” (FHL #0503806); William. P. Upham, “Town Records of Salem, 1634-1659,” *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, 2nd series, vol. 1, part 1 (Salem: Essex Institute Press, 1868), 107, “John Concline receaued an Inhabitant of Salem.”

78. Church of England, St. Peter’s Church, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, *Bishop’s Transcripts*, (FHL #0503804), “1624[/5]....17 John Conklinne and Elizabeth Alseabrooke the 24 of January.”; originals (FHL #0095040), “Marriages Anno domini 1624[/5]....17 John Conklin and Elizabeth Allseabrook the 24 of January.”; His marriage allegation can be found at Marriage Allegations for the County of Nottingham, England. Church of England. Diocese of York (now Diocese of Southwell), (FHL #0592743), 24 Jan. 1624[/5], signed “John Conkin.”; a marriage bond has not been found for him.; W.P.W. Phillimore and James Ward, *Nottingham Parish Registers: Marriages, St. Peter’s Church, 1572 to 1812* (London: Phillimore & Co., 1901), 9, “Henry Milner & Wynnefride Ludlam 17 Jan. 1598 ... John Awsebrook & Wynnefride Milner (vid) 31 Mar. 1600.” Further research into the extended family of Elizabeth (Allseabrooke) Conklin could uncover extended family ties in America for John ²Conklin, and illuminate business ventures such as the purchase of land in Rye, New York, and more obviously the share in the Monmouth Patent. A beginning point for such a search are some wills in the Consistory Court of Lichfield abstracted in J. Henry Lea, “Genealogical Gleanings Among the English Archives,” *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 56, no. 3 (July 1902): 308-318, with mentions of members of the Flint, Bowne, Ludlam and Mylner families, as well as Woolley, Woodis and Saddler. The results could

conceivably also uncover a link to Gilbert Hyde of Repton, Derbyshire, the father of Katherine (Hyde) Holmes, the wife of Obadiah Holmes.

79. Conklin Mann, "The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington," *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 214.

80. Church of England. Parish Church of Nuthall, Nottinghamshire, England, "Bishops Transcripts," (FHL #0503806), "...in the yeare of o[ur] Lord 1627[/8]. Christeninges. Isaac the sonne of John Conclen was baptised March 23."

81. Church of England. Parish Church of Nuthall, Nottinghamshire, England, "Bishops Transcripts," (FHL #0503806), "...parish of Nuthall in ye deaconry of Nottingham anno d[omini] 1630. Christeninges. John the sonne of John Conclen was baptised the 19th of September."; Conklin Mann, "The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington," *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 4 (April 1945): 252.

82. Eight years before Conklin Mann published his account of the Conklin family in *The American Genealogist* [TAG], the marriage date of December 2, 1657, was given in *Lineal Ancestors of Susan (Mulford) Cory, Wife of Captain James Cory* (S.l.: s.n., 1937), 188, 195.

83. Conklin Mann, "The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington," *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 4 (April 1945): 246, 251. To do this family justice, there is much material yet to be compiled, beginning with the mariners Matthew Sunderland and his brother, and William Salmon, in addition to the disputes over the early Oyster Bay and Hashamomack, New York, purchases, the Curtis in-laws, and the John Cory and John Richbell conflicts.

84. Church of England. Parish Church of Nuthall, Nottinghamshire, England, "Bishops Transcripts," (FHL #0503806), "A true copy of ye Register of the Church of Nuthall in ye Deaconry of Nottingham of the Archdeaconry of Nottingham of all such Christeninges, weddings & Burials as were there in anno d[omini] 1633. Christeninges. Rebecca the daughter of John Conclen by Elisabeth his wife was baptised the second of June."; Conklin Mann, "The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington," *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 215.

85. Conklin Mann, "Thomas and Richard Brush of Huntington, Long Island," *Genealogies of Long Island Families, from The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, 2 vols. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1987), 1:174-177.

86. Church of England. Parish Church of Nuthall, Nottinghamshire, England, "Bishops Transcripts," (FHL #0503806), "A true copy of ye Register of the church of Nuthall in the Deaconry of Nottingham within the Archdeaconry of Nottingham. Concerning such Christeninges Weddings and Burialls as were there in the yeare of o[ur] Lord 1635[/6]. Isaac the sonne of John Conclen by Elisabeth his wife was baptised the 10th of January.";

1636. Burials. Isaac the sonne of John Conclen by Elisabeth his wife was buried the 30th of October.”

87. Conklin Mann, “The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 215. The entry according to Mann reads, “Isaac ye sonne of John Conklin buried ye 11 Oct. 1635.” This author did not find the entry in *Registers of the Church of St. Mary, Kingswinford, Staffordshire: Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, 1603-1704* (S.l.: s.n., n.d.), 40, nor in Church of England. St. Mary’s Church, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, England. Registers, 1603-1704, (FHL #1040001).

88. Conklin Mann, “The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 215; Conklin Mann, “The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington,” *The American Genealogist* 22, no. 2 (October 1945): 112.]

89. Richard D. Pierce, *The Records of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629-1736* (Salem, Massachusetts: Essex Institute, 1974), 22, unless by omission, gives the day as the 11th. Conklin Mann, “The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 215, says it was the 18th day as does Henry Waeatland, “Baptisms of the First Church in Salem,” *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 6, no. 5-6 (October 1864): 237.

90. Conklin Mann, “The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington,” *The American Genealogist* 22, no. 2 (October 1945): 114-115.

91. Conklin Mann, “The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington,” *The American Genealogist* 22, no. 2 (October 1945): 113.

92. Richard D. Pierce, *The Records of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629-1736* (Salem, Massachusetts: Essex Institute, 1974), 22, unless by omission, gives the day as the 11th. Conklin Mann, “The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 215, says it was the 18th day as does Henry Waeatland, “Baptisms of the First Church in Salem,” *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 6, no. 5-6 (October 1864), 237; Conklin Mann, “The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 214.

93. Matthew Wood, “Jonas Wood ‘Halifax,’ of Huntington, Long Island,” *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 123, no. 2 (April 1992): 79-82; 123, no. 3 (July 1992): 135-144; 123, no. 4 (October 1992): 223-227; Matthew Wood, “English Origins of the Mitchell, Wood, Lum and Halstead Families,” *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 120, no. 1 (January 1989): 1-9; 120, no. 2 (April 1989): 98-101; 120, no. 3 (July 1989): 142-147; 120, no. 4 (October 1989): 229-237; 121, no. 2 (April 1990): 96-101. Herbert F. Smith, “John Strickland of Long Island and His Sons-in-Law,” *The American Genealogist* 11, no. 4 (April 1935): 197-208.

94. David W. Crossley, "Glassmaking in Bagot's Park, Staffordshire, in the Sixteenth Century," *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 1 (1967): 47; Staffordshire Record Office, Gen. Reg., 1558-1679, D1209/1/1, fiche, somewhat illegible, Church of England. Parish Church of Abbots Bromley, Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire, England, p. 66, "[Anno do[m]ini 1609], ffebruary, #02508 25, dit, Jacobus filius John Conckclaine glasman bapt."

95. Conklin Mann, "Two Daughters of Ananias Concklyne," *The American Genealogist* 11, no. 3 (January 1935): 139; East Hampton, N. Y., *Records of the Town of East-Hampton, Long Island, Suffolk Co., N.Y., with Other Ancient Documents, of Historic Value*, 5 vols. (Sag Harbor, [N. Y.]: John H. Hunt, 1887-1905), 1:109-10, 112.

96. His marriage allegation can be found at Marriage Allegations for the County of Nottingham, England. Church of England. Diocese of York (now Diocese of Southwell). (FHL #0592743), 23 Feb. 1630[/1]. The marriage allegation may be the only existing sample of his signature, "Ananias Conkiny."; Conklin Mann, "The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conckling in America," *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 1 (July 1944): 48, marriage license, "23 Feb. 1630/31, Annanias Conckelyne of Kings Swinford, County of Stafford, glasse maker and Mary Lander, Parish of St. Peter's Nottingham spinster : at St. Peter's (bond by John Concklyne of Nuthall glassmaker)"; Also published in Thomas M. Blagg and F. Arthur Wadsworth, *Abstracts of Nottinghamshire Marriage Licences in The Index Library* (London: British Record Society, 1930), 58:120, "23 Feb 1630/1. Annanias Concklyne, of King's Swinford, co. Stafford, glasse maker, & Mary Lander, p. [parish of] St. Peter's, Nottm., spr. [spinster]; at St. Peter's. [Bond by John Concklyne, of Nuthall, glasse maker]. Church of England. St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England, Bishop's Transcripts, (FHL #0503804), "Marriages, Anno Domini, 1630....20 Ananias Conklin, and Mary Launder, y 23th of February"; originals (FHL #0095040), "Mariages, Anno Domini, 1630[/1].20 Ananias Concklin, and Mary Launder, ye 23th of February." Mary Launder was the sister of Cornelius Launder, whose prominent line can be traced forward in Nottingham for many generations. Their origins have not been documented. The Launder family had not been long to the city of Nottingham prior to her marriage. We first see Cornelius Launder, pewterer, when on November 24, 1629, he was turned down by the Nottingham Common Council when he requested to settle there and become a burgess. The city already had two pewterers, with families and indentured servants to support, but the Launders settled shortly thereafter. *Records of the Borough of Nottingham: Being a Series of Extracts from the Archives of the Corporation of Nottingham, V. V, King Charles I. To King William III, 1625-1702* (London: Bernard Quaritch; Nottingham: Thomas Forman, 1900). It was from this that probably stemmed the claim that the Launders were of the "burgher" class, i.e., middle class and citizens of the town. Cornelius Launder, like Mary, was a member of St. Peter's Church in Nottingham and married on 10 February 1633 [/4] to Anne Fishe of St. Nicholas. His occupation on his marriage entry was noted as "brasier," or one working in brass. Cornelius Launder was buried in St. Peter's Church, May 20, 1640. John T. Godfrey, *Notes on the Churches of Nottinghamshire. Hundred of Bingham* (London: Phillimore & Co., 1907), 169. It is not known if the Lander family that appears in Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts, was

related. While Brandon and Delorey refute a family connection between the Burnell/Southwick family and the Potter/Bacon family (see above under Cornelius² Conklin remaining in Salem), a hunch that there might still be an undiscovered link between them and the Launderers prompted a brief search for Launderers in Warwickshire and uncovered a 1592 inventory for a William Launder, pewterer (Alan Roberts, "The Market Traders of Sixteenth Century Atherstone," <http://www.elizabethi.org/uk/essays/atherstone.html>) and a Thomas Launder, pewterer, of Atherstone, Parish of Manceter, Warwickshire (Warwickshire County Record Office, Manorial Records, Court Rolls and Papers, Feilding family of Newnham Paddox, CR 2017/D130/1-2) in 1609. A William Launder was also admitted in 1597 as a freemen pewterer in the Minute Book of the Perth [Scotland] Incorporation of Hammermen. L. Ingelby Wood, *Scottish Pewter-ware and Pewterers* (Edinburgh: George A. Morton, 1907), 43, 186. The incorporation of the Perth Hammerman occurred in 1546, Howard Herschel Cotterell, *Old Pewter: Its Makers and Marks in England, Scotland and Ireland; An Account of the Old Pewterer & His Craft* (Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1963), 2, 252. It would be interesting to know if the 2 pewter dishes, one pewter pot, and one pewter salt seller or the brass kettle or brass candlestick in the inventory of Ananias Conklin's estate taken on 5 October 1657 might have been made by a Launder. East Hampton, N. Y., *Records of the Town of East-Hampton, Long Island, Suffolk Co., N.Y. with Other Ancient Documents of Historic Value*, 5 vols. (Sag-Harbor, [N.Y.]: John H. Hunt, 1887-1905), 1:112.

97. Church of England. Parish Church of Old Swinford. Old Swinford, Worcestershire, England, originals, (FHL #0527937); Perley Derby, "Copy From Original Book of Grants of Salem," *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 4, no. 3 (June 1862): 119, "the 25th day of the 4th moneth 1638....Its ordered that Ananias Conclane and Willm Osborne shall have an acre apeice for house lotts...."; Conklin Mann, "The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America," *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 1 (July 1944): 50.

98. Richard D. Pierce, ed., *The Records of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629-1736* (Salem, Massachusetts: Essex Institute, 1974), 10, "1640...7:12 ... Susan Concklyne dismist...."; For comments on Susan by Conklin Mann to Winifred Lovering (Holman) Dodge, see The New England Historic and Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts. Winifred Lovering (Holman) Dodge, Papers [MSS/A/H63, folder 1], 15 Dec., 1934, "Susan might well have been a daughter of either or sister of both but the wife theory seems fairly sound."

99. Conklin Mann, "Two Daughters of Ananias Concklyne," *The American Genealogist* 11, no. 3 (January 1935): 139-143; Robert Rose of East Hampton is not to be confused with the Robert Rose family of Connecticut. See Christine Rose, *Descendants of Robert Rose of Wethersfield and Branford, Connecticut: Who Came on the Ship "Francis" in 1634 from Ipswich, England* (San Jose, California: The Author, 1983), 6.

100. Church of England. Church of St. Mary, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, England, (FHL #1040001), Christenings: Anno: Domi[ni]: 1631. Desember Dit [11]. Mary the

daughter of Annyas Concklyn and Mary his wife was bapt.”; Church of England, Church of St. Mary, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, in *Registers of the Church of St. Mary, Kingswinford, Staffordshire: Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, 1603-1704* (1984), 34; Conklin Mann, “The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 1 (July 1944): 53-54.

101. Conklin Mann, “The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 1 (July 1944): 55; Church of England, Parish Church of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, Parish Registers, 1602-1961, (FHL #0527937), “Chrstenings: An[n]o domyny 1633[/34]. Jeromy the son of Ananias Conkline [February, in shadow] [day in shadow].”

102. Conklin Mann, “The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 1 (July 1944): 55; Sarah J. Conklin, “Tombstone Inscriptions, South End Cemetery, East Hampton, Long Island,” (S.l.: Southampton Colony Chapter, ‘DAR Cemetery Records, V. 122,’ 1939, typescript, New York State Library), 464; Conklin Mann, “The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no.1 (July 1944): 55.

103. Conklin Mann, “The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 1 (July 1944): 55.

104. December 6, 1995, correspondence by Rob Alkemade, Deputy Director of the Municipal Archives, Woerden, The Netherlands, to Harold G. Elrod, furnished by Harold Colyer Conklin to Honor Conklin.

105. Church of England, Parish Church of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, Parish Registers, 1602-1961, (FHL #0527937), “Christninges Anno Domini 1637. Cornelius the sonne of Annanias Conclen July the ijth [2]”; Conklin Mann, “The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 1 (July 1944): 53; Ira J. Patch, “Extracts From the First Book of Births, Marriages and Deaths of the City of Salem,” *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 1, no. 5 (November 1859): 200; Marcia Wiswall Lindberg, “The Aborn (or Eabourne) Family of Salem and Lynn,” *The Essex Genealogist* 16, no. 1 (February 1996): 30-7; 16, no. 2 (May 1996): 32.

106. Genealogist Winifred Lovering (Holman) Dodge agreed with this conclusion in her manuscript “The Conklin Line,” The New England Historic and Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Winifred Lovering (Holman) Dodge, Papers, [MSS/A/H63, folder 2], sixteen-page manuscript.

107. Marcia Wiswall Lindberg, “The Aborn (or Eabourne) Family of Salem and Lynn,” *The Essex Genealogist* 16, no. 1 (February 1996): 30-37; 16, no. 2 (May 1996): 32.

108. Sidney Perley, “Marblehead in the Year 1700. No. 4,” *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 47, no. 4 (October 1910): 313, “He devised it to his wife Mary for her life,

and then to his children William and Susannah. His wife Mary survived him, and married, secondly [sic, fourth] Dr. George Jackson of Marblehead....”

109. Conklin Mann, “The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 1 (July 1944): 53; Marcia Wiswall Lindberg, “The Aborn (or Eabourne) Family of Salem and Lynn,” *The Essex Genealogist* 16, no. 1 (February 1996): 30-7; 16, no. 2 (May 1996): 32. The life of Mary (E)Aborne can be compiled by looking at the land and estate records of her husbands in the publications of the Essex Institute.; Perley Derby, “Inscriptions From the Burial-Grounds of Marblehead, Mass.,” *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute* 12, no. 1 (January 1874): 59-60, “Pond St. Burial-ground, on the Hill....Jackson, Mary, wife of Dr. George. Feb. 23, 17[]1, aged 75.”

110. Conklin Mann, “The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 2 (October 1944): 133-135; Sherrill Foster, “Two Seventeenth Century Widows in East Hampton,” *Suffolk County Historical Society Register* 23, no. 1 (summer 1997): 11-17; Judy Tooman, “Deborah Dimon, the First Wife of Stephen Conkling,” *Suffolk County Historical Society Register* 20, no. 4 (spring 1995): 94-98.

111. Richard D. Pierce, ed., *The Records of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629-1736* (Salem, Massachusetts: Essex Institute, 1974), 19, “Lewis, son of Annanias Concklin.”; Conklin Mann, “The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 1 (July 1944): 53.

112. Sidney Perley, *The History of Salem, Massachusetts*, 3 vols. (Salem, Massachusetts: S. Perley, 1924-1928), 2:53, note 20.

113. Richard D. Pierce, ed., *The Records of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629-1736* (Salem, Massachusetts: Essex Institute, 1974), 10, “1640...7:12 [December] ... Susan Concklyne dismist....”

114. Conklin Mann, “Two Daughters of Ananias Concklyne,” *The American Genealogist* 11, no. 3 (January 1935): 139; Conklin Mann, “The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 1 (July 1944): 53; Sarah J. Conklin, “Tombstone Inscriptions, South End Cemetery, East Hampton, Long Island,” (S.L.: Southampton Colony Chapter, ‘DAR Cemetery Records, V. 122,’ 1939, typescript, New York State Library), 464.

115. Conklin Mann, “Two Daughters of Ananias Concklyne,” *The American Genealogist* 11, no. 3 (January 1935): 139; Conklin Mann, “The Family of Conckelyne, Conklin and Conkling in America,” *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 1 (July 1944): 53.

116. Church of England, Church of St. Mary, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, in *Registers of the Church of St. Mary, Kingswinford, Staffordshire: Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, 1603-1704* (1984), 90.

117. Edward T. Price, *Dividing the Land: Early American Beginnings of Our Private Property Mosaic* (Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 1995), 29.
118. Robert Bolton, Jr., *History of the County of Westchester, from Its First Settlement to the Present Time*, 2 vols. (New York: Alexander S. Gould, 1848), 2:1-31.
119. Charles Washington Baird, *Chronicle of a Border Town: History of Rye, Westchester County, New York, 1660-1870; Including Harrison and the White Plains till 1788* (New York: Anson D. F. Randolph and Co., 1871), 14, “11 month, twelfth day, 1661. Know all men whom this may concern, that I Shenorock, Rawmaqua, Rackeatt, Pawwaytahan, Mawmatoe, Howins, have bargained sold and delivered unto John Budd a neck of land, bounded by a neck of land he bought of me and other Ingans on the south, and with Merremack river on the west, and with marked trees to the north, with twenty miles for feeding ground for cattle with all the woods, trees, manrodes, meadows and rivers and have received full satisfaction in coats and three score faddom of wompom of Thomas Close for the said John’s use, and to engage myself to warrant the sale thereof against all men, English, Dutch and Ingans, and for the faithful performance hereof, I have set my hand in the presence of Thomas Close and William Jones, the day and year above written. The mark of Shenerocke, Rawmaqua his mark, Hownis, Pram his mark, Razi his mark, Witnesse Thomas Close, William Jones his marcke.”
120. Richard M. Lederer, Jr., *The Place-Names of Westchester County, New York* (Harrison, N.Y.: Harbor Hill Books, 1978), 137.
121. Edward T. Price, *Dividing the Land: Early American Beginnings of Our Private Property Mosaic* (Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 1995), 30; George Lee Haskins, *Law and Authority in Early Massachusetts: A Study in Tradition and Design*. ([New York?]: Archon Books, 1968), 68-72; Nelson P. Mead, “Land System of the Connecticut Towns,” *Political Science Quarterly* 21, no. 1 (March 1906): 64, “...we find developing in most of the towns three distinct classes of inhabitants; first, the original settlers or ‘proprietors,’ their heirs, assigns and successors; second, admitted inhabitants of the town, who were not proprietors; third, transients, who were neither proprietors nor admitted inhabitants.”; 75, “In 1659 the General Court provided that no person should sell his land until he had first offered it to the town in which the land lay and the town had refused to purchase it.”
122. Robert Bolton, Jr., *History of the County of Westchester, from Its First Settlement to the Present Time*, 2 vols. (New York: Alexander S. Gould, 1848), 2:34-7; “From the Collections: A Special New Acquisition,” *The Westchester Historian* 74, no. 4 (fall 1998): 108-109, [the Indian deed dated “11 month 5th Day 1661” or January 5, 1661[/2]. The deed was witnessed by Thomas Close and William Jones (signed with an “n” mark).
123. Robert Bolton, Jr., *History of the County of Westchester, from Its First Settlement to the Present Time*, 2 vols. (New York: Alexander S. Gould, 1848), 2:37-38. “The humble petition of the inhabitants of the town of Rye, to the right Honorable the Governor and

the rest of the gentlemen of the general court at Hartford. May it please your Honor, with the gentlemen of the general court, to understand that about four years since, that John Budd did present a paper with several names to it, of inhabitants on his neck or island, so called and patented. *It was for the settling of himself and children*; on which we conceived had it been performed it had done noe great injury to the towne; but he noe ways pretended it, as doth agree, but hath and doth dayley let it and settle people upon it, extreemely prejuditiall to the towne, without the towne's approbation, which wee humbly conceive may be our injury if not speedily prevented; Doe humbly request that neck of land may be delivered up to the town, we paying him by Indian purchases with interest, he abating for what land he hath sold, if not prejuditiall to the towne. And them that are prejuditiall, may be removed, and that you would be pleased to depute two or three persones whom you shall think meet, to come and settell amongst us with what speed may be. Soe we rest your humble petitioners. Peter Disbrow, William Woodhull, Robert Bloomer, Richard Coules, John Brondig, Stehpen Sherwood, Timothy Knapp, Thomas Browne, George Lane. [Italics, by this author.]

124. Robert Bolton, Jr., *History of the County of Westchester, from Its First Settlement to the Present Time*, 2 vols. (New York: Alexander S. Gould, 1848), 2:37, "A.D. 1665. John Budd, sen., grants to John Morgan and John Concklin of Flushing, lands situate in Rye upon the southeastern neck, 'bounded west by Mamaroneck river, east by a great rock in a bottom, south with the creek, and north by marked trees.' *Col. Rec. Hartford, vol[.] i [.] p. 333, 4." Charles W. Baird repeats this deed example in his *Chronicle of a Border Town: History of Rye, Westchester County, New York, 1660-1870; Including Harrison and the White Plains till 1788* (New York: Anson D. F. Randolph and Co., 1871), 39-40, regarding the petition, "The origin of this difficulty with Mr. Budd has been related in a previous chapter. About the time when he engaged with Disbrow, Coe, and Studwell in the purchase of Peningo Neck, he bought from the Indians a tract of land on the opposite side of Blind Brook, which was subsequently known as Budd's Neck. This transaction seems to have been not altogether pleasing to his companions. Perhaps they were somewhat disappointed to find that he proposed to hold these lands in his own right. The other purchases had been made by the associates in common; or when effected by one alone, had been transferred to the body of proprietors. Perhaps it was expected that like Disbrow, Mr. Budd would regard himself as an agent simply, and retain only his share of the purchase. No breach, however, occurred for a few years. In 1663, the inhabitants of Hastings made choice of their 'nayghbar John Bud' to go up to Hartford and urge their claim to be taken under the colony's care. In 1664, he was chosen as their deputy to General Court. But a new grievance arose when this neighbor began to dispose of portions of his land without the consent of the town. The planters were exceedingly jealous of their right to admit or reject strangers who came among them. The new settlers on Budd's Neck were in close proximity to the village, and indeed they seem to have considered themselves as within the limits of the town of Rye. Yet they had never been formally admitted to the privileges of freeholders. [Note 1:] Some of these transfers of land, complained of by the people of Rye, are on record. In 1665, 'John Budd of Rye in the jurisdiction of Connecticut in New England,' sells to John Morgan and John Concklin of Flushing in the county of Yorkshire, Long Island, a certain tract of land in Rye. (County Records, vol. B. p. 101) Samuel Linds was another purchaser. In 1670, 'shortly

before his death,' Mr. Budd sold another tract to one Jonathan Selleck: and in the same year another to John Thomas. (Rye Records, vol. B. pp. 9, 34, 150.) These are all transient names. On the other hand most of the lands conveyed by Mr. Budd to his family appear to have been held permanently. John Ogden, Joseph Horton, and Christopher Youngs, his sons-in-law, with John Budd, junior, each had a tract of land on Budd's Neck."

125. Charles W. Baird, *Chronicle of a Border Town: History of Rye, Westchester County, New York, 1660-1870* (New York: Anson D. F. Randolph and Company, 1871), 40, "Samuel Linds was another purchaser."

126. See the Lyon(s) DNA Project, July 15, 2010, <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/lyon/default.aspx?section=yresults> and the Lyon-DNA Mailing List, "Update (25 May 2010): Y-DNA testing has proven that Richard LYON and Henry LYON were closely related. Rather surprisingly, it also appears William LYON of Roxbury is closely related to them, while Thomas LYON of Rye is not."

127. Franklin Bowditch Dexter, ed., *Ancient Town Records: Vol. I, New Haven Town Records, 1649-1662* (New Haven: Printed for the [New Haven Colony Historical] Society, 1917), 255-6, "At a Court held at NewHauen ye 4th of Septemr 1655. John Budd, as appears by a letter from him now read to ye court and by speech he had wth the Secretarie as is now said aboue two yeares since, passeth oer to Ralph Loynes all his second deuission of land on the west side, wch is one hundred and two acers, wch belonged to his owne lott, and eleuen acrs and three quarters that he bought of Richard Hull, the said Ralph promising that what rates were due before his vnkell gaue him this land, wch is aboue two yeeres agoe, he will see it discharged:/" ; Donald Lines Jacobus, "The Lines Family," *The Connecticut Magazine* 9 (1905): 420-665.

128. Connecticut. Probate Court (Fairfield District). Probate Records, Vol. 1-5, 1648-1750, (FHL #0004287), 3:326-327. The original transcriptions on film are too difficult to read in full. They include a December 7, 1668, document to Samuel Lines from John Bud [sic] and witnessed by Joseph Horton. On January 4, 1671, Samuel Lines of New Haven signed it over to his friend John Browne. In Vol. 4:149, there is a document of receipt signed by Joseph and David Lyon of their sum portion from their uncle Samuel Lyon, dated August 1, 1718, and recorded August 2, 1718.

129. Westchester County (N.Y.). County Clerk. *Deed Records, Volumes A-C, 1684-1708*, typescript, (FHL #0562369), Liber A:176-7, "KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT I, JOHN WINTER, liveing in Westchester County in the Province of New Yorke, have by these presents dold with the concent of my wife, POSTHUMY WINTER, a CERTAINE tract of land which was sometimes Water Macaloms cituate in Rye, being in estimation forty acres more or less, bounded on the front on the Country rhoad on the eastward with the land commonly called Bullocks Lott, on the rheare with the path commonly called Stanford Rhoad, above Beaver Swampe westward with the marked treese the abovesaid land being halfe of the lott granted by Mr. John Budd, Senice, unto Samuell Linds the said land to be thirty rodd in bredth and soe to hold

throughout ffrom front to Rheare with the privelidges of Commons belonging thereto I the said Jno. Winter have sould the abovesaid lands with the said bounds and privelidges unto Frances Browne of Rye, in the said Province and County for a valuabel consideration to me secured by bill warranting my selfe to be the true proprietor of the same as haveing lawfull right to sell the same from myself & heires unto the said Browne & his heires, forever, AS WITTNES my hand and seale the 18te of August 1686. Itt is to be understood that the said Winter shall clear the said land from all sailes bargaines, mortgages or incumbrances from the beginning of the world to the said date and for the true performance hereof I bind myselfe heires, executors adminisstrators and assignes signed, sealed and delivered in in the presence of us (Wittness.) The marke of John X Turner. The marke of Martha X Miller. JOHN WINTER. The Marke of HUMY X WINTER. JOHN WINTER hath acknowledged this Bill of Saile to be his acte and deed before me this 27te of January 1686. Joseph Horton, Justice of the Peace.”; in subsequent deeds Francis Browne provides for his wife and her Ogden children.

130. Lily Wright Budd, *John Budd, 1599-1670, and Some of His Descendants: A Historical Journey Through Four CenturiesTo Fifteen Generations*. Parker Colorado: Parker Printing, Inc., 1992), 60, “Know all men by these presence that I, John Budd for divers considerations have given and granted to John Budd my sonn, all my part of the mill on Blind Brook and all the lands that are undisposed of to him and his heirs forever, he or his assignes paying me John Budd or his mother Katheren Budd thirty pownds a year in good pay, that is to say, wheat twenty pownds, paorck one barrell, pease the rest and I doe give John Budd by these presents all my estate in cattell and debts to be freely his that he may dispose of all for the good of myself and wife that we may be freed from trouble and after the decease to discharge of will and to have all of debts cattell and pay all legases and debts and that John Ogden, Juddey, his wife, and Joseph Horton and Joan (Jane) his wife, John Budd, Mary Niccols alias Mary Youngs, John Lyons, these are to enjoy their lotts as firm as if no such writing had never been and the true intent of this writing is that we may have our thirty pownds a yeare truly paid and the bennefitt of cattel where we live and after to be John Budd my sonns to him and his heirs forever to which I have sett my hand and seale this 15 Ocober one thousand six hundred and sixty nine. Witness: Joseph Horton, Richar B Bolards (His X mark). John Budd and a seale.” The document was entered 13 May 1673 by John Allyn. The connection of Richard Bullock of Rye to Edward Bullock of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and, or, to Henry Bullock of Salem, Massachusetts, a neighbor of the Conklins at the glasshouse field, has not been documented.

131. Until Y-DNA testing was done, there was some speculation that two other men early to Fairfield County, Connecticut, Henry and Richard Lyon, might have been brothers of Thomas Lyon. Robert B. Miller, ed., *Lyon Memorial: New York Families Descended from the Immigrant Thomas Lyon, of Rye* (Detroit, Michigan: William Graham Printing Co., 1907), 25-26. There was also some speculation that Ralph Lines, who crossed paths with Henry Lyon in Connecticut, might also have been a Lyon. Ralph Lines referred to John Budd as his uncle. Franklin Bowditch Dexter, ed., *Ancient Town Records, Volume I, New Haven Town Records, 1649-1662* (New Haven: Printed for the [New Haven Colony Historical] Society, 1917), 255-6, “At a Court held at NewHauen ye 4th of Septemr 1655.

John Budd, as appears by a letter from him now read to ye Court and by speech he had with the Secretarie as is now said aboue two yeares since, passeth ouer to Ralph Loynes all his second deuission [division] of land on the west side, wch is one hundred and two acers, wch belonged to his owne lott, and eleuen acrs and three quaters that he bought of Richard Hull, the said Ralph promising that what rates were due before his vnkell gaue him this land, wch is aboue two yeeres agoe, he will see it discharged.”; 516, “At a Court Held at New Hauen Aprill First 1662. Ralph Lines as by a note (subscribed by him, dated March 31. 62, witnessed by Roger Alling doth appeare doth alienate & pass ouer for euer vnto Henry Lines his whole Right and interest in all those lands wch were passed ouer vnto the said Ralph Lines, from John Budd Sept. 4th 1655, vizt: his whole 2d division on the west side, containing 102 Acres, and 11 acres $\frac{3}{4}$ wch ye sd John Budd bought of Richard Hull, wch as Henry Lynes informed is thus Bounded, ye land that was Mr Janes his on the East, Mr Lamberton & Mr Hickcox on ye South, the highway yt goeth from the water side to Mr Malbons Coue on the North.”; There is speculation that the wife Alis [Alice] mentioned in the Ralph¹ Lines will dated 4 December 1687 and codicil dated 1 February 1689 was a sister of John¹ Budd. Donald Lines Jacobus, “The Lines Family,” *The Connecticut Magazine* 9 (1905): 420.

132. Robert B. Miller, ed., *Lyon Memorial: New York Families Descended from the Immigrant Thomas Lyon, of Rye* (Detroit, Michigan: William Graham Printing Co., 1907). The extended family of Robert Feake, the second husband of Elizabeth (Fones) Winthrop, makes some interesting connections. Elizabeth (Fones) Winthrop Feake’s daughter Martha, by Henry Winthrop, marries Thomas¹ Lyon. Her daughters by Robert Feake included Elizabeth, the second wife of John¹ Underhill and Hannah, the wife of John Bowne. John Underhill had lands neighboring John Conklin in Southold. L. Effingham & Anne Lawrence DeForest, “Captain John Underhill, Gentleman, Soldier of Fortune,” *Bulletin of the Underhill Society of America Education and Publishing Fund* (1985): 76, “The next record of the Captain at Southold is on January 12, 1658/9, when a plot of land is recorded: “Captaine John Underhills, whom late fflower acres more or lesse, the land of John Conckelyne east, and Joseph Yong jun west.” Before January 16, 1658/9, he had married Elizabeth Feake, his second wife, and on April 1, 1659, he sold his property at Southold to Thomas Moore....”

133. Westchester County (N.Y.). Deed Book C, typescript, (FHL #0562369), C:220, “KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, JONATHAN SELLECK, for my selfe & my brother John Selleck, have bargained & sould & by these doe bargain & sell, alinat & make over from us our heirs & executors, unto JOSEPH THEALE, his heirs & executors forever, ALL that vineyard, same soe called, scituate in RYE, in the province of New York, lying upon Epannemes Neck, bounded to the east by Blynd Brook & on the south by a little creek, at the southermost part of the meadow that Dormond improved with said farme & by a stake & runn to end of the feild fence, so by the feild fence upwards to the first run of water runeing into sayd feild & so by that runn to the head of it where a burch tree stands marked & from sayd head of sayd runn from sayd burch tree to runn north west to the Westchester Olde Path above Beaver Swamp & bounded north by a burch tree or the stump of it standing upon a little hill to the northward of John Hoits house & from that burch tree to run northwest to the Westchester Olde Rode, without

Beaver Swamp. ALSO I the said Selleck have sould unto the said Theale from us & our heirs & executors to the sayd Theale & his heirs & executors forever, All our right, title, intrest & priviledges of two hundred rod of land deep from the aforesayd Westchester Olde Rode the whole breadth of the aforesayd farme, all which abovesayd farme of land & all housing upon the same with fences thereunto belonging I the aforesayd Jonathan Selleck doe hereby make over from us our heirs executors to the said Joseph Theale, his heirs & executors forever quietly to possess in a full & free manner ingaging hereby to free all the said housing & land from all former bargaines, sales, gifts, mortgages & incumbrance whatever to the date hereof. AND I the sayd Selleck doe hereby acknowledge to have recd. a valuable consideration in hand for the same before the signing & delivery hereof, and I the said Selleck doe here ingage by my selfe or order to give the said Theale a full & free possession of all the above bargained premisses at or before the first day of May next ensuing this date, and its agreed that the land John Hoyt bought out of the above sayd farme & is inclosed is excepted out of the above said sale, and for true performance of all the above bargained premisses I the said Selleck doe hereby bind me & mine firmly by these presents as witness my hand & seale in Stanford this 8th. of Aprill 1689 in the 5th. yeare of the reigne of James the Second, King of England &ct. JONATHAN SELLECK. Signed, sealed & delivred in presence of us JOHN W. BATES. JONH DEANE. This above bill of sale is acknoledged by the grantor in Stanford this 8th. of Aprill 1689, before me, JONATHAN SELLECK, Justice of the Peace. Entred this 11th. Day of May 1702, pr. BENJAMIN COLLIER, Register.”

134. William Edwin Selleck, *Selleck Memorial, with Collateral Connections* (Chicago: Privately Printed, 1916). For the ancestry of the Sellecks, see Clifford L. Stott, “Humphrey Blake (1494?–1558) and His Descendants in New England and South Carolina: Blake, Richards, Selleck, Torrey, and Wolcott,” *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 163 (April 2009), (July 2009), (October 2009), and 164 (January 2010).

135. Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., “May Meeting, 1890. Thomas Lyon, His Family,” *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, 2nd series, vol. 6, [Vol 26 of continuous numbering] (1890-1891): 1-20; Mary² Lyon was first married to Joseph Studwell, the son of one of the four Rye founders, Thomas Studwell. See J. W. Studwell, *Studwell Family of Fairfield County, Connecticut* ([S.l.: s.n.], 1899).

136. Archibald C. Weeks, *Brookhaven Town Records, Volume I—1662–1679* (New York: Tobias A. Wright, 1924), 1:88-9, “15 Jenuery 1671 It was agreed between John Conklen Juner and Thomas Thorp that the sayed Thomp is to pay to mr danell Lane twenty shillens pressent and further twenty aight shillens at his Return from England if he goeth the next spring and if the sayed Thorp coms noe more the said Conklen doth forgiue him and if he goeth noth for England this next spring then the sayed Thorp is to pay it the 29 day of september in whete or pese that is to say next after the daete herof...13 feb 1671 agrement maed between Tho Thorp and John bud as followeth that henery pering haue Reseued Reseued a horse of Thomas Thorp for John bud for all detts that the sayed Thorp owed him as liekwise hener pery Reseued a steere for a bull stag of John bud as a exchang and the sayed John bud is to deliver a calue that is wened to Tho

Thorp akording to the apoyntment of John bud the 1 march 1671-2 henery Rogers haue exchanged a steere beeing browne fower yere ould with Thomas Thorp for a black steere of 2 yere ould that he had of John Thomas and the sayed Tho Thorp is to giue him to boote therty shillens in Ingen corn."

137. Archibald C. Weeks, *Brookhaven Town Records, Volume I—1662–1679* (New York: Tobias A. Wright, 1924), 1:135.

138. An example of non-residential "inhabitants" can be seen in David H. Fowler, "Connecticut's Freemen: The First Forty Years," *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd series, 15, no. 3 (July 1958): 320, "In Fairfield, a list of inhabitants with rights to common lands in 1671 carried the names of ninety-five men. Even if some of these 'inhabitants' were actually nonresident, the freemen of 1669, numbering only forty-four, probably constituted less than half of the adult males, some of whom probably had no rights to common lands."

139. Teunis G. Bergen, *Register in Alphabetical Order, of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N.Y., from Its First Settlement by Europeans to 1700* (New York: S. W. Green's Son, 1881), 344; Thomas W. Cooper, transcriber, *The Records of the Court of Sessions of Suffolk County in the Province of New York, 1670-1688* (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1993), 38-9, The will of John Thomas, [Sr.] of Brookhaven dated 26 June 1672, in which he makes his friend Daniel Lane his executor, appears in the Court of Sessions held in Southampton, 5-7 March 1672 [1/3].

140. George D. A. Combes, "Early Vital Records of Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., from the Minutes of the Meetings of the Town Justices and Vestry, Beginning 1704 and Continuing to 1784," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 54 (January 1923): 42-43, "I, John Thomas, E. Coll. Jesu. Oxon, was Inducted Rector of Hamstead, on Nassaw Island In the Province of New York the 27th of December in the year 1704, and baptized the Persons and Children underwritten since my induction in 1704 to this present 13th of July, 1707....John, the son of John and Margaret Thomas, born Octo. 23d in the year of our Lord 1708 and baptized the 29th of November following."

141. Henry Onderdonk, Jr., *Antiquities of the Parish Church Hempstead, Including Oysterbay and the Churches in Suffolk County* (Hempstead, N.Y.: Lott van de Water, 1880), 6, "Mr. Thomas's will was made March 17, 1724, and proved October 28, 1726. He gives his wife Margaret the management of his farm in Harrison's Purchase, Westchester County. He leaves his son John [born October 23, 1708,] and two daughters, Margaret and Gloriana. His wife, his brother-in-law Edmund Smith, Captain John Tredwell and John Cornell of Rockaway, are the executors. The witnesses are Jeremiah Bedell, Elias Dorlin and William Willis. The last is probably the writer of the will. He had an undated codicil as to the disposition of his negro boy Plato. The witnesses to it were Katharine Cock, John Morris and Ephraim Golding. Mr. Thomas appears to have married Margaret Floyd, of Brookhaven, who was born April 25, 1690. Edmund Smith married her sister Susanna."; a fuller account of his life as minister can be seen in Rev. William H. Moore, *History of St. Georges Church, Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y.* (New

York: E. P. Dutton & Company, 1881); John³ Tredwell was the grandson of Edward¹ Tredwell, a first founder in Southold. His son Stephen⁴ Tredwell, of Harrison (Rye), will marry Margaret, the daughter of Rev. John Thomas. See William Robbins, "Descendants of Edward Tre(a)dwel Through His Son John," *Genealogies of Long Island Families: From The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, 2 vols. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1987), 2:391, 410.

142. John H. Jones, *The Jones Family of Long Island: Descendants of Major Thomas Jones (1665-1726) and Allied Families* (New York: Tobias A. Wright, 1907). Rev. John Thomas and Major Thomas Jones were close friends and their children Margaret Thomas and David Jones may have later married, although other sources dispute this. E. Haviland Hillman makes some corrections to the genealogy in "Jones—Treadwell—Willett—Thomas—Corrections and Additions," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 47 (October 1916): 412-413; Albert James Willett, *The Willett Families of North America, Vol. I* (S.l.: s.n., n.d.); William A. Robbins, *Descendants of Edward Tre(a)dwel Through His Son John* (New York: [The Author], 1911), 51-2, further sorts out the Thomas-Willett family and also shows a Treadwell connection between the Thomas and Lyon families of Harrison (Rye), New York.

143. The problems between John Cory and John² Conklin appear to have begun when William Salmon provided Cory Hashamomack land to live on. John Cory's wife Ann is thought to have been a Salmon or a Curtis. When William Salmon died in the spring of 1657, Cory moved from the land. The land, instead of remaining in Cory's possession, was willed to Salmon's widow, Sarah (Horton) Salmon, whom John² Conklin, co-executor of the estate, soon married. For one version of John² Conklin as a land grabber see *Lineal Ancestors of Captain James Cory and of His Descendants*, vol. 1, part 1 (S.l.: s.n., 1937), 1:18-30.

144. J. Wickham Case, ed., *Southold Town Records*, 2 vols. (New York: Printed by Order of the Towns of Southold and Riverhead, 1882-84), 470, [Liber B:126-131]. Complicating matters were the extended Salmon family relationships. Henry Whitney was the second husband of Sarah (Salmon) Ketcham, the sister of William Salmon who married first Katherine (Curtis) Sunderland and second Sarah (Horton) who married her second husband, John² Conklin, on December 2, 1657. John Cory was married to their sister, Ann Salmon, and Thomas Curtis, of Connecticut, to a third sister Elizabeth Salmon. Some historians have suggested that John Cory resented the extensive holdings that John² Conklin received as guardian of the Salmon orphans and may have lost property and affection due to the marriage. There are numerous articles and monographic excerpts that, if compiled, would shed light on these interactions, including *Lineal Ancestors of Susan (Mulford) Cory, Wife of Captain James Cory: Genealogical Historical and Biographical*, vol. 3, part 1 (S.l.: s.n., 1937), 1:176-199.

145. Charles J. Hoadly, *Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven, from May, 1653, to the Union. Together with the New Haven Code of 1656* (Hartford: Case, Lockwood, and Company, 1858), 350.

146. Charles J. Hoadly, *Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven, from May, 1653, to the Union. Together with the New Haven Code of 1656* (Hartford: Case, Lockwood, and Company, 1858), 347-354.

147. R. M. Balyes, "Riverhead," in Tom Twomey, ed. *Seeking the Past: Writings from 1832-1905 Relating to the History of the Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York* (New York: Newmarket Press, 2004), 37, "The whole section lying west of the east line of the present town of Riverhead was called Aqueboke, or Aqueboug. There seem to have been at least four divisions of land made at different times within this territory, though the records of those divisions have for the most part been lost. The first and second divisions were probably in the eastern part of the present town of Riverhead."; Ephraim Whitaker, *Whitaker's Southold: Being a Substantial Reproduction of the History of Southold, L.I., Its First Century* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1931), 131-133, for description of divisions by number of lots and owners.

148. Walter Kenneth Griffin, "The Dutcher Family," *New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Record* 41, no. 1 (January 1910): 50-52, "Barent m. (1) Mary Conckling (Marretje Kankile, Kanckelie, Cankle, Cankly, etc.), before 1701, dau of John Conckling and Helena; his wife, of Flushing, Yorkshire, L.I. and later of Eastchester, and who in 1665 bought land at Rye, Westchester Co., N.Y., from John Baird [sic Budd] (Baird's Rye, 40)."

149. Charles W. Baird, *Chronicle of a Border Town: History of Rye, Westchester County, New York, 1660-1870, Including Harrison and the White Plains till 1788* (New York: Anson D. F. Randolph and Co., 1871), 40, note 1, "Some of these transfers of land, complained of by the people of Rye, are on record. In 1665, 'John Budd of Rye in the jurisdiction of Connecticut in New England,' sells to John Morgan and John Concklin of Flushing in the county of Yorkshire, Long Island, a certain tract of land in Rye. (County Records, vol. B p. 101). . . . These are all transient names." Walter Griffin also supplied the theory one year earlier in his annotated transcript, David Cole and Walter Kenneth Griffin, *Marriage Records of the Reformed Dutch Churches of Tappan and Clarkstown, Rockland County, N.Y., 1694-1831*, p. 35, "Samuel Conckling was son of John of LI, Rye and Eastchester and Helena his wife. . . ." A photocopy of the transcript is in the Rockland County Historical Society Genealogy Collection, 1842-1988, Rockland County Historical Society, New City, New York. A search by Ned Smith in the papers of Walter Griffin in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society did not uncover his reasoning for this theory. His obituary is in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 43, no. 3 (July 1912): 210.

150. The possible geographic arrangement of the names of shareholders for the 1667 Monmouth/Navesink document on which the name John Concklin appears may be a clue as to whether it is the father or son: Samuel Spicer (age say 27), James Grover (age say 46), William Goulding (n.d.), John Bowne (age say 32), Richard Gibbons (age say 47), Richard Stout (age say 56), John Tilton (age say 55), all associated with Gravesend, on or near the North Fork, Nathaniel Sylvester (age say 47) of Shelter Island, Thomas Moore (age say 52) of Southold, and last, John Concklin (age say 37) (of Hashamomack, if the

son). Edwin Salter and George C. Beekman, *Old Times in Old Monmouth* (Freehold, N.J.: [Monmouth Democrat?, 1887; Facsimile reprint. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1999), 206. Note that there are no Huntington people in that grouping. We don't know when John¹ Conklin was born but the first known Conklin baptism in England was his brother or cousin Jacob, in 1609, so he may have been over the age of 59 in 1667 and closer to the age of 67.

151. Richard Edward Gavitt, "Maps and Milestones," *The Westchester Historian* 48 (fall 1972): 75-81; Richard M. Lederer, Jr., "Post Roads, Turnpike Roads and Milestones," *The Westchester Historian* 65 (summer 1989): part 1, 36-41; 64 (winter 1988): part 2, 14-19; 65 (winter 1989): part 3, 20-24; Maps showing some of the changes in roads in the vicinity of Rye can be found in Arlene D. Hawkins, *Read About Rye, 1660-1960* (Rye, N.Y.: The Rye Historical Society, 1985), 65, 67, 69.

152. "11 month, twelfth day, 1661. Know all men whom this may concern, that I Shenorock, Rawmaqua, Rackeatt, Pawwaytahan, Mawmatoe, Howins, have bargained sold and delivered unto John Budd a neck of land, bounded by a neck of land he bought of me and other Ingans on the south, and with Merremack river on the west, and with marked trees to the north, with twenty miles for feeding ground for cattle with all the woods, trees, manrodes, meadows and rivers and have received full satisfaction in coats and three score fathom of wompom of Thomas Close for the said John's use, and to engage myself to warrant the sale thereof against all men, English, Dutch and Ingans, and for the faithful performance hereof, I have set my hand in the presence of Thomas Close and William Jones, the day and year above written. Witnesse Thomas Close, William Jones, his marcke, The mark of SHENEROCKE, RAWMAQUA, his mark. HOWNIS, PRAM, his mark, RAZI, his mark." Robert Bolton, *The History of the Several Towns, Manors, and Patents of the County of Westchester from Its First Settlement; With Numerous Genealogies of County Families*. 3rd ed., 2 vols. (New York: Jno. J. Cass, 1905), 2:152. Thomas Close and William Jones were of Manussing Island. The deed is cited as "Col. Rec. Hartford, vol. i, pp. 333, 334."

153. Record of Deeds, Westchester County, N.Y., Liber B:101-103, typescript, (FHL #0562369). "... KNOW YEE that I, JOHN BUDD, Senior, of the Towne of Rye, in the Jurisdiction of Connectecut for New England doe bargaine & sell and by these presents have bargained & sould unto JOHN MORGAIN & JOHN CONCKLEN of the Towne of Flushing in the County of Yorkesheir upon Longe Island, their heires, executors, administrators and assignes forever, A certaine tract of land being part of a neck of land cittuate & lying within the bounds of the aforesaid Towne of Rye, with all the benefitts.... Bounded by the west by Momorronock River & East to a Greate Rock in a bottome, and to the south bounded with the Creeke & to the north to the markt trees....IN WITNESSE WHEREOF I the aforesaid John Budd Senior have hereunto sett my hand & seale this nineteenth day of July one thousand six hundred sixty & five [signed John Budd with seal, and witnessed by Elias Doughty and Edward Fisher, clerk." [Also on the document is the signing over of John Conklin's portions to John and Joseph Horton]. "KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I John Concklin of Rye, in the County of Feirfeild my heires, executors, administrators or assignes doe adknwledg & signe over

all my right & title and intrest of this Bill of Sale belonging unto me the said John Conckline unto John Horton & Joseph Horton of Rye in the County of Feirfeild one the other partys. In Wittness I have hereunto sett my hand this 27th of February 1676. [the marke of] John [x] Concklin. [Witnessed by Benjamin Collier and Richard Walter].”

154. Edwin Salter and George C. Beekman, *Old Times in Old Monmouth: Historical Reminiscences of Old Monmouth County, New Jersey, Being a Series of Historical Sketches Relating to Old Monmouth County (Now Monmouth and Ocean)* (Freehold, N.J.: Monmouth Democrat, 1887; Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1999), 227-231, “In the vessel were Charles Morgan, John Bowne, James Holbert [Hubbard], John Totman, (probably Tilton) Samuel Spicer, Thomas Whitlock, Sergeant Gybbings, (doubtless Richard Gibbons.).”

155. Arthur W. Blakemore, *Real Property: Nature of Ownership in Land Use and Enjoyment of Land Acquisition or Transfer of Title*, vol. 9 [of Law of Real Property] (Chicago: Blackstone Institute, 1903), 9:232, 237, 239, “Joint tenancies distinguished from tenancies in common.—In joint tenancy each co-owner is possessed of the whole subject to the others’ interests; tenants in common hold distinct, although undivided, parts.... Tenants in common are such as have a unity of possession but a distinct and serval title to their shares.... Partnership land.—where real estate is purchased by partners for partnership purposes with partnership assets such estate would be held by the owners as tenants in common with all the incidents of partnership assets.”

156. Westchester County (N.Y.). County Clerk. Record of Deeds, C-D, 1698-1718, (FHL #0058994), originals, Book C, 1698-1708: 310. Also in Record of Deeds, (FHL #0562369), typescript, Liber C:310, “...I, JOHN GALPIN, Senior of the Town of Rye, in the County of Westchester in the province of New York, and MARY, my wife...grant unto our son in law James Murre [Murray], and our daughter Susanna Mure, his wife and to their heirs forever, TWO certaine percells of land lying, scituate and being in the Township of RYE, aforesaid, being butted and bounded as is hereafter expresst, that is the Lower most parcell bounded southerly by the Country road, and easterly with the said Galpins land marked with a rock by the country road, and marked trees on the easternmost side and northerly with the said Galpins land with marked trees to a Stony runn and by the said runn to Memoroneck river, and westerly by Memoroneck River, from the said Stony runn downward tills it comes to a rock neare the bank of the said river against the Lower end of a little Island in the sd. river and thence down to the country road four rodds in breadth eastward of the said river and it is in quantity twelve acres; and the said parcell of land we do given upon the account of the land that our father John Morgin gave to us and our children and the other percell of land is bounded southerly, easterly and northerly with marked trees by the said Galpins land and westerly with Memoroneck River, and it is in quantity six acres which we do give as part of our abovesaid daughter Susanna portion with priviledge of feed and timber...this sixth day of January in the yeare of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and three, four [1703/4]. Signed, sealed and delivred. In presence of us JOHN HORTON, JOHN STOAKHAM. [Signed] JOHN GALPIN, The mark of MARY X GALPIN....”; 319, “WHEREAS my deceased husband John Galpin did on his death bed make a deed of gift to my daughters Mary & Ruth

Galpin, for the land whereon he then lived, excepting he had before given to my daughter Susanah & Whereas the right & title of the said land did solely & properly belong to me, yett in consideracon of the tender affection I bear to my two said daughters Mary & Ruth & for there great care they have taken of me in my old age, I do hereby rattifie & confirme the said deed of gift made to them by my diseased husband & do hereby for the consideracon above mentioned give, grant, rattifie & confirme unto my two daughters Mary & Ruth all my right, title & Intrest to all the lands mentioned in the afforesaid deed of gift as given unto them to them their heirs & assignes forever & it shall & may be lawfull for my daughters afforesaid, their heirs & assignes forever to have, hold use, occupie & enjoy the said lands without any lett or mollestation from any person or persons by, from or under me, allways provided that I have the use of the said land duering my naturall life. In testomony whereof, I do hereunto sett my hand & seal in Rye, this 1th. November 1706. Signed, sealed & delivered in presence of us JOSEPH PURDY, JOHN HORTON. MARY X GALPIN. her marke....”; 397, “THIS INDENTURE made the twenty ninth day of August in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred & four WITNESSETH, that I, JOHN GALPIN, of Rye, in the County of Westchester, & province of New York for divers good causes me hereunto moveing do by these presents give, grant, assure, enfeoffe & confirme unto MARY GALPIN, my now wife, ALL & every part & parcell of my estate of land, formerly purchased by John Morgan my wifes father and anciently the lands of John Budd. TOGETHER with all houses, ediffices, buildings, rights, priviledges and advantages thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. TO HAVE & TO HOLD the said houses & lands as aforesaid during her naturall life and after her decease to returne, remaine, be and enure to my two daughters Mary Galpin & Ruth Galpin, equally to be divided between them and so to remaine to them & there heirs forever. AND for my lands lying at WHITE PLAINS, I the said John Galpin give & absolutly confirme unto the said Mary my wife, to be fully & wholly at her disposall to sett, sell or assigne at her own will & pleasure; as also all my goods & chattles....IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, marke & seale the day & yeare above written. Signed, sealed & dilvred in the presence of JOHN HORTON, RICHARD LOUNSBERRY, JO. CLEATOR. [Signed] JOHN GALPIN.....”

157. Westchester County (N.Y.). County Clerk, Book of Deeds, Liber A:253-255, typescript, (FHL #0562369), “TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME KNOW YE that I, JOHN GALPING with the free consent of my wife MARY both both of the Towneship of Rye, in Westchester County in the Province of New Yorke, have bargained, alienated and sold and by these presents doe bargain, alienate and sell unto NICHOLAS HOPPINGS of the Towne and County aforesaid ALL that my house & land with all fruit trees thereon standing bounded northerly by the Country Road and southerly by the Harbour and Easterly by the land of John and Joseph Horton, Junie. and westward by Mamomorrnock River lately in the ocupation of me John Galpin and Mary my wife, and now in the possession of the aforesaid Nicholas Hopping as alsoe five acres of land more in another place bounded on the North and West with land of mee John Galpin and Mary my wife and Southerd with undevided land and Eastward with a highway and an another small parcell of land & salt meadow” The deed, dated 5 March 1677/8, was witnessed by John Pell and Joseph

Horton. It was entered by Joseph Lee, Register, on 7 May 1688. A significant and influential portion of the population of Westchester County were mariners and merchant/mariners. Their familial and occupational ties were intricate and spanned not only states but continents. Family members who remained in England might be based in London or Bristol with other members in the Caribbean. Meanwhile marriages were taking place from Boston, Marblehead, and Salem down to Rhode Island, Long Island, and Westchester. Nicholas Hopping appears to have married twice, first to Susanna Jacklin, the daughter of Edmund Jacklin, a Boston glazier who died in 1681. In 1684 they signed over land on Washington Street to her brother, Samuel Jacklin of Boston, which had belonged to the estate of Edmund Jacklin. "To all Christian People to whome this present Deed of Sale shall come Nicholas Hopping of Rye within the Province or Jurisdiction of New Yorke Marriner and Susanna his wife send greeting: Know Ye that the said Nicholas Hopping and Susanna his wife for and in consideration of the Sume of Fifteen pounds currant mony of New England...by Samuel Jacklin of Boston within the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England aforesd. Glasier well and truly paid....Seventeenth day of July Anno. Domi. One thousand Six hundred Eighty and Four [1684]....", *Suffolk Deeds, Liber XIII* (Boston: Rockwell and Churchill Press, 1903), 13: 163-4.; Philip³ Galpin, the son of John and Mary (Morgan) Galpin carried on the mariner tradition. In Charles William Manwaring, compiler, *A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records, Vol. I, Hartford District, 1635-1700* (Hartford, CT: R.S. Peck & Co., 1904-06; Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1995), 554-555, is an indenture, "Page 130. (Court Side.) Galpin, Philip. An Indenture of Bargain and Sale of House & Lands: Philip Galpin of Bristol, Somersett Co., England, Marriner, son of John Galpin of Rey, in the County of Fairfield, Colony of Connecticut: John Galpin, with free consent of his wife Mary, for a certain sum of money to them paid by Nicholas Hoppings of Rey, in the county of Westchester, Province of New York, Marriner, by indenture bearing date 5 March, 1697-8 [sic 1677-8], did sell to the said Nicholas Hoppings House & Lands bounded North on County Road, S-E. on the Harbour, East on John & Joseph Horton Jr., West on Memoroneck River, late in the possession of John Galpin and Mary his Wife, with other lands, etc. Philip Galpin came into possession of part of above premises by a Deed of Gift from John Morgan of Rey, in the County of Fairfield, Husbandman, 9 October 1670, and Quit-Claims to said Nicholas Hoppings 29 April, 1700. Witness: Mary Jacksone. [signed] Philip X Galpin. Ls. Acnowledged 10 July, 1700, before Timothy Prout. Suffolk."

158. Westchester County (N.Y.). County Clerk. Records of Deeds (FLH #0562370), typescript, Liber F:294, "TO ALL PEOPLE to whom these presents shall come, Greeting, Know Ye, that I, NICOLAS HOPPING, of Charlstown, in ye County of Middlesex, & in his Majtys Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, Marriner, for & in consideration of ye sum of FIVETY TWO POUNDS current money of New York to him in hand before ye ensealing hereof well & truly paid by NATHANIELL BAYLY, of ye Township of Rye, in ye County of Westchester in ye Province of New York, ye receipt whereofThese several pieces of land following, viz: That piece whereon there was formerly a dwelling houses bounded northerly by ye Country Road & southerly by the Harbour & easterly by ye land of John & Joseph Horton, Junr., & on ye west by land formerly of John Galpins & southerly with undivided land & easterly with a highway &

an other small piece of land & salt meadow adjoining bounded on the northern corner with a walnut stadle & from from thence to run southward to a Thorn bush & from thence to run upon the same line to ye salt creek an't doth run from ye walnut stadle to ye said Thorn bush & also the line doth run from ye aforesd. walnut stadle eastward to a great rock by ye creek at the north east corner of ye meadow & ye creek to be the bounds southerly the whole of the premises being in ye Township of Rye, in Westchester County, in ye Province of New York.... IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands & seals, this thirty first day October, 1728....Signed sealed & delivered in presence of Eleazer Phillips, Thos. Hovey. [signed] Nicloes Hoppings, Mabell Hoppings....MIDLSX, CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 21, 1728....."; Mention of the sale is made in Nathaniel Bailey's will, dated June 2, 1740, in which he provides his then wife, Leah (DeVeaux), the use of one-third of "my Hopping lot, below the road." He leaves to his son Nathaniel, "three small lots, that is, one lot I bought of Moses Galpin, 3 acres; One lot I bought of Thomas Miner and Sarah Murray, 6 acres; And one lot I bought of Nicholas Hopping, 5 acres." To his son Levi he leaves, "all that my lot of land lying below the Country road, which I bought of Nicholas Hopping, and is joining to James Horton's land." His executors were his wife and James Horton of Rye. *Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, Vol. III, 1730-1744; With Appendix and Miscellaneous Documents*. In *Collections of the New-York Historical Society for the Year 1894* (New York: The Society, 1895), 27:302-303.

159. Annie W. Fenker, transcriber, "Transcript 'Minutes of the Town Board, 1672-1712,' Vol. I" (Town of Rye, N.Y.: Town Clerk, 1941), in the collection, Mamaroneck (N.Y.: Town). Records of the Towns of Mamaroneck and Rye and the Villages of Larchmont, Mamaroneck, and Port Chester, 1672-1993. New York State Archives. (N-AR) A4515, Reel 12, Town of Rye. Board Minutes, 1672-1838, 1:115, transcript, "John Horto division of Land entred: nouember – 1697[.] Articles of agrement made and Concluded by John horton of Rye and Josaph horton of new york in the ninth yere of his maiestis Raigin and in Seauenteen day of october ano domini 1696 and as followeth that a foresaid John horton of Ry and the aforesaid Josafh horton of new york then and at that same time made a deiueshon of theare Lands formerly called John konklens bounded as followeth roning from a white oake Stadel Eastword to a Lot of Land of the a fore said John hortons to be his part and from the white ocke Stadle westword to the Land of John glpins to be the aforesaid Josaph hortons and amidst Line roning betwene them from said white oake stadle to a walnot Stadle Standing beteen tow rocks and the a fore said Josaph horton to grant a hie way by his orched fence and so to goo a cros to the Land of the a foresaid John hortons and as to the diuishon of Land below the Contry rod from the said white ocke Stadel to ron to the krick from that line westword to be the aforesaid John hortons as fare as the Land of nichles hopings onely the on deuied made to be Left out and that is allredy deuied and from this white ocke Stadle esteword below the rod to the Land Said John hortons to be the a foresaid Josaph hortons parte[.] Witness Josaph Purdy[.] Josaph Grimes[.] John horton[.] [Signed] Josaph horton."

160. Donald M. Bayles, *Southold's Founders and Their Home Lots* (Southold, N.Y.: The Southold Historical Society, January 2000); Ephraim Whitaker, *Whitaker's Southold: Being*

a Substantial Reproduction of the History of Southold, L.I., Its First Century (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1931). The book includes maps of the first lots in Southold.

161. *Southold Town Records*, 2 vols. (New York: Printed by order of the Towns of Southold and Riverhead, 1882-84), 436, [Liber B:92] deposition by John Conkelyne Jun., aged about 25 years, on October 8, 1655 before John Budd and Barnabas Wynes Sen.

162. Edson Salisbury Jones, "Early Hortons of Westchester Co., New York," *New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Record* 36, no. 2 (April 1905): 40; see also Lily Wright Budd, *John Budd, 1599-1670 and Some of His Descendants; A Historical Journey Through Four Centuries....To Fifteen Generations* (Colorado: The Author, 1992).

163. Theresa Hall (Mrs. Robert Dewey) Bristol, "Descendants of Capt. Joseph Horton of Rye, New York: Son of Barnabas Horton of Southold, N.Y.," (New York: 1949, 1, typescript, Mss. A919, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.): 11-23, "11. CAPT. JOHN³ HORTON (Capt. Joseph², Barnabas¹) son of Capt. Joseph² Horton and his wife, Jane² Budd, was born about 1647 and died intestate in 1707 at Southold, L.I., where he had been taken ill while absent from home. He married Rachel Hoit, daughter of John Hoit of Rye, Eastchester, Fairfield and Ipswich [New York Surrogate Records, 3:61.] [Author's note, she was the sister of Mary Hoit who married Thomas¹ Lyon, above.] John³ Horton followed his father who removed from Southold to Rye in 1665. After his father's death, John³ Horton succeeded him as one of the prominent men of the colony.... According to the terms of the will of John's³ grandfather, John¹ Budd, dated Oct. 15, 1669, recorded in 1673, John³ Horton, oldest son of Capt. Joseph² Horton, and his brother Joseph³ Horton, Jun., had previously received from John¹ Budd a tract of 100 acres of land on Budd's Neck in Rye. [Colonial Records of Conn. Liber 1:425 Mss. in Hartford, Conn.] No confirmatory deed to John³ Horton from John² Budd, Jun., executor of John¹ Budd's will, has been found, although the former was of age when his grandfather's will was probated in 1673. Such a confirmatory deed to his brother Joseph³ Horton has been found [Liber B:191], which shows that Joseph's³ land was south of the lot given to John³ Horton. Furthermore, a deed of exchange from Capt. Joseph² Horton and wife Jane² to John² Budd indicates that Joseph³ Horton, Jun., owned the land lying directly north of the West Neck, which Joseph² Horton, Sen. and wife received from the latter's brother John² Budd, Jun. On Feb. 27, 1676, John³ and Joseph³ Horton, Jun., received an assignment of John Conkling's share in land on Budd's Neck, John¹ Budd having deeded the same to John Morgan and John Conkling in 1665. [Liber B:102] In a deed of 1677/8 from John² Galpin, mention is made of the above land of John³ and Joseph³ Horton as their (whose? Horton or Galpin's?) eastern boundary. In 1682 John³ Horton exchanged with his uncle, John² Budd, that piece of 100 acres lying between Westchester Old Path and the Sound which he had received from his grandfather John¹ Budd, for a tract of land lying west of that formerly Conking's [sic] which he owned with his brother, 100 acres extending along the Mamaroneck River into Harrison's Purchase, and from there down to the Stony Brook. [Liber B:39]. As John³ Horton's father disposed of his [saw] mill on Blind Brook in 1683 [Liber B:29] shortly after the date of the above exchange, it is

supposed that John^[3] Horton built the mill upon this land (which?), said mill being mentioned later in the deed of sale from his, (John^[3] Horton's) son John^[4], to James Woods [Liber B:39]. At the time the exchange was made in 1682, his boundary ran from Old Westchester Path down to and across Stony Brook where the mill pond is at present, for in a deed of sale in 1736, the boundary of this land was given as being 'where the road used to cross Stony Brook.' The pond and the mill dam, still to be seen in 1924, and the mill were probably built by Capt. John^[3] Horton about the years 1683-1685. (Locate mill pond more explicitly). This tract of land which John^[3] Horton received in exchange included the privileges of Stony Brook and its banks on both sides four rods wide. The land also embraced a large part of what was then called the "Great Swamp", its western boundary forming a line between this lot of 100 acres and the land later owned by Capt. John^[3] Horton's youngest son, Major James^[4] Horton. [Deed of division between John Galpin and John and Joseph Horton.]...On Feb 22, 1691/2, Capt. John^[3] Horton and his brother Joseph^[3], divided officially with John^[2] Galpin the tract of land they had purchased from John Conklin. [Liber B:103 [sic, 101]] As above stated, this tract was west of the land that Capt. John^[3] Horton had received in exchange with John^[2] Budd, [Liber B:29] his uncle, and extended west from it to the Mamaroneck River, the river in its sweeping curve forming both the northern and western boundaries. It covered a large part of what is now known as 'Rye Neck' and extended into Harrison's Purchase, leaving but a small acreage on Budd's Neck in the possession of John^[2] Budd. In the division of 1691-2, John^[2] Galpin who had already sold a part of his share to Nicholas Hopping, retained all of the land lying west of a line extending from Stony Brook Creek on the south, to the Mamaroneck River on the north and from that line to the Mamaroneck River which curved about it on the west. This dividing line ran for a short distance in an easterly direction at the upper end near the river, around a five acre lot which the said Nicholas Hopping had purchased. John^[3] and Joseph^[3] Horton retained all of the land east of the dividing line on the river, to a little brook running with the same, the western side of the Great Swamp and a line of marked trees, all of which were a bound between this land and that for which John^[3] Horton had already exchanged with John^[2] Budd. In 1696 John^[3] and Joseph^[3] Horton divided their tract of land above mentioned. [Liber B:61] At this time Joseph^[3] was living in New York City. In the division, John^[3] received the part on the east above the country road and adjoining his own land, obtained in exchange from John^[2] Budd. His share below the country road was a tract adjoining that sold by John^[2] Galpin to Nicholas Hopping. Joseph^[3] Horton, Jun., therefore owned land on Budd's Neck below the country road, and lying between John^[3] Horton's land received in exchange, and the land which John^[3] retained in the division. Above the country road Joseph^[3] owned lands between John^[3] Horton's and that parcel that was formerly John^[2] Galpin's. It will thus appear that some of the descendants of the two brothers lived side by side on Budd's Neck, and that the Hortons residing on the Neck were not descendants of John^[3] only, as some authorities have held....On July 26, 1704, Capt. John^[3] Horton reported to the Court that his brother Joseph^[3] was in a distracted condition, and asked to be appointed with others as custodian of his affairs [Liber C:231]....The date of John^[3] Horton's death should therefore be placed between May 20 and Aug. 4, 1707....James^[4] who received all the lands purchased from Conkling and all the salt meadow which his father had purchased from John Budd, excepting that given to his brother Daniel....At the Court held at Eastchester on May 6, 1714, Jonathan^[4] and

Caleb^[4] Horton, sons of Capt. John^[3], deceased, chose their brother John^[4] as their guardian. Upon the same date, complaint was made in the same court by John^[4] Horton of Rye that ‘James^[4] and Phebe^[4] Horton, children of John^[3] Horton, dec’d, hath not due care taken of them as they ought to have.’ The Court ordered Samuel Purdy, Henry^[2] Fowler, Jun., and John^[4] Horton to take care of them until further orders. [Court of Sessions in first half of Liber D:40]....22. vi James^[4] Horton, b. May 28, 1699/1700 at Rye. d. 1780 at Rye.”; p. 25-33, “12. JOSEPH³ HORTON, JUN., (Capt. Joseph², Barnabas¹) son of Joseph^[2] Horton and his wife Jane^[2] Budd, was born about 1649 and died about 1710. He married Sophia (Jans or Claes) Park, widow of Roger Park of New York City.... In 1676 Joseph^[3] Horton, Jun., and his brother Capt. John^[3] Horton, purchased from John Conkling a part of a tract comprising the larger part of what was called the West Neck on Budd’s Neck in Rye. This parcel was called ‘Conkling’s land’ and once ‘Morgan’s purchase’. It was undiv[d]ed and owned in common with John^[2] Galpin, son-in-law of John Morgan. [Liber B:102] In 1677/8, the land of John^[3] and Joseph^[3] Horton, Jun., was mentioned as a boundary in a deed from John^[2] Galpin to Nicholas Hopping. [Liber A:253; F:294]....On Feb. 22, 1691/2, John^[3] Horton and Joseph^[3] Horton placed on record the boundaries between their ‘Conkling land’ and John^[2] Galpin’s land, which the latter had received from John Morgan. [Liber B:61]In a deed of sale from Freegrace Adams and wife to Moses Galpin, dated May 7, 1711, one of the bounds of the property on the east is the land of Joseph^[3] Horton, deceased. [Liber E:19] This Horton tract was the premises retained by Joseph^[3] Horton in the division of the Conkling land between the brothers, John^[3] and Joseph^[3] Horton, in 1696, and was located above the country road. The above statements prove that Joseph^[3] Horton died between April 11, 1709 and Feb. 11, 1711....Children of Joseph^[3] and Sophie (Claes-Park) Horton [includes]: 24. i. Jonathan^[4] Horton, bapt. Sept. 14, 1692 [New York Dutch Reformed Church]”....; p. 44-56, “17. ENSIGN JOHN⁴ HORTON (Capt. John³, Capt. Joseph², Barnabas¹) son of Capt. John^[3] Horton and his wife Rachel Hoit, was born at Rye about 1683 [Rye Town Meetings, p. 30] and died at White Plains about 1741....He married Judith Purdy, daughter of Justice Joseph Purdy with whom his father was closely associated in his business dealings....On May 6, 1714, he was chosen guardian by his brothers Jonathan^[4] and Caleb^[4] Horton, and the same day made a complaint at Court that his brother and sister, James^[4] and Phebe^[4] Horton, children of John^[3] Horton deceased, were not being properly cared for. [Court of Sessions in first half of Liber D:51] He was appointed their guardian, with Samuel Purdy and Henry^[2] Fowler, Jun..... The other tract sold to James Woods was the piece received in exchange by his father from John Budd, and was then (when?) bounded on the west by lands of James^[4] Horton. This western bound was the Conkling land given by the said John^[4] Horton to his youngest brother, James^[4] Horton, by the deed of 1711. As above stated, the land ran back from Stony Brook to the Mamaroneck River and the mill pond dam and grist-mill were included within its bounds, Capt. John^[3] Horton having owned the rights to both sides of Stony Brook....”; p. 58-66, “19. DANIEL⁴ HORTON (Capt. John³, Capt. Joseph², Barnabas¹) son of Capt. John^[3] Horton and his wife Rachel Hoit, was born at Rye, April 23, 1692 [author’s note, Bible record] and died at Yorktown in Cortlandt Manor, Dec. 10, 1777 [author’s note, Bible record]. He married Hester Lane.... It cannot therefore be determined at what date Daniel Horton settled in White Plains. He was undoubtedly living at his deceased father’s home on Budd’s Neck with his family in

1714, when Polecarpus Nelson, constable of Rye, chose him for an assistant, together with his brother John^[4] and his cousin Joseph^[4] Horton, son of his uncle Joseph^[3] Horton, Jun., deceased. [Court of Sessions, first half of Liber D:51] All of these men lived on the West Neck in Budd's Neck Patent, very near Mamaroneck."'; p. 75-79, "22. MAJOR JAMES⁴ HORTON (Capt. John³, Capt. Joseph², Barnabas¹) son of Capt. John^[3] Horton and his wife Rachel Hoit, was born May 28, 1699/1700 [author's note, report of his mother on the administration of his father's estate. Court of Appeals, Albany, New York.] at Rye, and died there in 1780....lived at his father's homestead on Budd's Neck. In the deed of 1711, he received from his brother John^[4] as the latter's youngest brother, the Conkling lands of his father and the homestead, which latter [sic later] his mother was to retain in her possession until his majority or until her death or remarriage. [Liber D:99] In her report upon the estate of her deceased husband, Capt. John^[3] Horton, in July 1712-13, his mother Rachel Horton gave the ages of her two youngest children as being one and four years respectively at the time of their father's death, six years before. [Court of Appeals, Albany.] On June 4, 1714, John^[4] Horton reported to the court that James^[4] and Phebe,^[4] the two youngest children of Capt. John^[3] Horton, deceased, were not being properly cared for which would imply that their mother was deceased. [Court of Sessions, first half of Liber D. [Author's note, D:40]] Their brother John^[4], with Capt. Henry^[2] Fowler (their neighbor at Mamaroneck,) and Samuel Purdy were appointed guardians of the said James^[4] and Phebe^[4] Horton on the same date....In 1731 at the May Court, James^[4] Horton testified with his next neighbor and cousin Jonathan Hart and others, in behalf of his former guardian Capt. Henry^[2] Fowler. [Record of the Court of Common Pleas, Westchester Co.] In 1740, as 'Mr. James Horton' he was named as one of the executors of the will of Nathaniel Bayles [Bailey] of Rye, his next neighbor on the west below the country road....In 1753 and 1754 he was appointed overseer of highways from Budd's Neck, [Rye Town Meetings] and in 1755 witnessed the will of Underhill^[4] Budd [N.Y. Wills, 5:71. N.Y. Hist. Society Coll.] son-in-law of his former guardian Capt. Henry^[2] Fowler of Mamaroneck. [Underhill^[4] Budd and Henry^[3] Fowler, brothers-in-law, one son of Joseph^[3] Budd, deceased, and the other son of Henry^[2] Fowler, deceased, exchanged land in White Plains and Mamaroneck. Westchester Co. Deeds.]....In 1771 there appears to have been a distribution of land among his surviving sons for on March 25 that year, Gill^[5] Budd Horton and Elijah^[5] Horton deed to their brother James^[5] Horton, Esq. of Mamaroneck that tract of land above the country road 'Conkling's land' on Budd's Neck, [Liber D:287, 252] the same having fallen to them share of their father James^[4] Horton in the distribution of the estate of Capt. John^[3] Horton by his oldest son John^[4]. The father Major James^[4] Horton retained a woodlot of six acres in the rear of this tract of land with a roadway by which to reach the rear lot....In 1776 Major James^[4] Horton of Rye Neck deeded to his son Gill^[5] Budd Horton, then of Mamaroneck, all his massuage or now dwelling house and land located on Rye Neck. [Liber Q: 223] This 20 acre plot of land was below the country road and bounded by it upon the north. It ran down to the creek being bounded on the west by land of his son James^[5] Horton, Jun., Esq. and on the east by land of Jonathan Horton. According to the testimony of his son James^[5] in Nova Scotia, Major James^[4] Horton died in 1780 and he is undoubtedly buried beside his wife in the family plot upon the hill overlooking the creek. [Inscriptions copied by Evelyn Briggs Baldwin. MSS library N.Y. Gen. and Biog. Society.]"; p. 82-86, "24. JONATHAN⁴ HORTON (Joseph³, Jun., Capt. Joseph², Barnabas¹) son of Joseph^[3]

Horton and his wife Sophia Claes-Jans, was baptized Sept. 14, 1692 in the Dutch Reformed Church of New York...lived on the land known as Conklings, on that part which fell to his father Joseph, Jun³, in the division of 1692, between his brother Capt. John^[3] and Joseph,^[3] Jun. [Rye deeds.] At court held June 6, 1711, Jonathan^[4] Horton chose Humphrey^[1] Underhill to be his guardian [Rye deeds [author's note, Court of Session,s first half, Liber D:11]]....In 1752 Jonathan^[4] Horton of Rye, purchased from William Peet, Senior, of Rye, ship carpenter, 70 acres of land on Budd's Neck, bounded on the west by the Mamaroneck River. This was part of John^[2] Galpin's land in the division of 1691, between Joseph^[3] Horton, Jun. (father of Jonathan⁴), Capt. John^[3] Horton and John^[2] Galpin. [Liber D:157]. In 1756, [sic 1755] Jonathan^[4] Horton purchased the 35 acre tract which laid between the 70 acre piece on the river and 'Horton's own land that came by his father' according to the devisee William Gilchrist. [Liber D:159] The purchase of these two parcels of land put Jonathan^[4] Horton in possession of all the land above the country road extending from that of his cousin Major James^[4] Horton to the Mamaroneck River, save for a small acreage owned by Isaac Gedney....It will be remembered that in the division of the Conkling land between Capt. John³ Horton and his brother Joseph^[3] Horton, Jun., Joseph^[3] received the tract on the west below the road and the tract on the west above the road.”; p. 166, “75. ELIJAH⁵ HORTON, (Major James⁴, Capt. John³, Capt. Joseph², Barnabas¹) son of Major James^[4] Horton and his wife Sarah _____, was born on Budd's Neck in Rye....In 1771, with his brother Gill^[5] Budd Horton, Elijah^[5] Horton, house joiner, sold and quitclaimed to their brother James^[5] Horton, Jr., Esq., a certain tract of land in 'John Morgan's Purchase' in Rye, a part of the land which their father had inherited from Capt. John^[3] Horton. [Liber D:289] This was the so called 'Conkling land', above the country road which fell to Capt. John^[3] Horton in the division between him and his brother Joseph^[3] Horton, Jr.”; Westchester County (N.Y.). County Clerk. Record of Deeds, (FHL #0562370), typescript, Liber D:99-100, “...I, JOHN HORTON, ye son & heir aparent to my deare deceased father Capt. John Horton, of ye Town of Rye, in ye County of Wtchester. & Province of New York, yeomanalso unto my youngest brother James Horton, I do as above ratifie, elien & confm all yt my aforesd, fathers land which he purchased of Conckling & all ye salt meadow which my aforesd, father purchased of John Budd....IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto putt my hand & seal this second day of May in ye tenth year of her Majts. Reign annoge domini 1711.... Signed, sealed & delivered in ye presence of us JOSEPH BUDD, ISAAC DENHAM, JOHN CLAPP. [Signed] JOHN HORTON....” Deeds are also found in the Rye (N.Y.). Town Board. Minutes of the Town Board, vol. 1, 1672-1712, originals filmed and found in the New York State Archives under Rye (N.Y. : Town) Record Books, originals and transcriptions, 1672-1859, film number 75-42-2. On page 61 is an October 1696 agreement between John Horton of Rye and his brother Joseph Horton of New York regarding “Lands formerly called John Conklins....” Another copy of the original minute book is in the collection, Rye (N.Y. : Town). Records, 1660-1992, film number A4598. A typed transcript entitled, “Transcript ‘Minutes of the Town Board, 1672-1712, Volume I,’ transcribed in 1941 by Annie W. Fenker,” is also available in the New York State Archives collection, Mamaroneck (N.Y. : Town) Records of the Towns of Mamaroneck and Rye and the Villages of Larchmont, Mamaroneck, and Port Chester, 1672-1993, film number A4515, reel 12. Here on p. 115 the document reads, “John horto division of Land entred:

nouember – 1697. Articles of agrement made and Concluded by John horton of Rye and Josaph horton of new york in the ninth yere of his maiestis Raigin and in Seaunteen day of october ano domini 1696 and as followeth that a foresaid John horton of Ry and the aforesaid josafh horton of new york then and at that same time made a deiushon of theare Lands formerly called John konklens bounded as followeth roning from a white oake Stadel Eastword to a Lot of Land of the a fore said John hortons to be his part and from the white ocke Stadle westword to the Land of John gpins to be the aforesaid Josaph hortons and amidst Line roning betwene them from said white oake stadle to a walnut Stadle Standing beteen tow rocks and the a fore said Joseaph horton to grant a hie way by his orched fence and so to goo a cros to the Land of the a foresaid John hortons and as to the diuishon of Land below the Contry rod from the said white ocke Stadel to ron to the krick from that line westword to the aforesaid John hortons as fare as the Land of nichles hopings onely the on deuied made to be Left out and that is allredy deuied and from this white ocke Stadle esteword below the rod to the Land Said John hortons to be the a foresaid Josafh hortons parte. Witness Joseph Purdy, Josaph Grimes. [signed] John horton, Josaph horton.”

164. Rufus B. Langhans, *Huntington/Babylon Land Deeds, 1663-1797*, 6 vols. ([Huntington, N.Y.?): Huntington Town Board, Babylon Town Board, 1985), 1:12-13; George Lewis Platt, *The Platt Lineage: A Genealogical Research and Record* (New York: T. Whittaker, 1891), 309; Nagunttatauge, known by various spellings, is a neck on the south side of Long Island near Babylon.

165. Neil Thompson, “The Origin and Parentage of Francis (1) Eaton of the Mayflower,” *The American Genealogist* 27, no. 3-4 (July/October 1997): 301-309, “The argument that Francis (1) Eaton would have have been called ‘of the city of Bristol’ in 1626 ignores the legal purpose of this statement; such statements did not necessarily indicate that the master was physically living in the place named, but merely that he was a ‘legal resident’; this official status could be obtained in a number of ways, one of which was by birth, which, as we shall see, was true in Francis Eaton’s case. The distinction between legal residence and the place where a person actually lived is made clear in the 1626 apprenticeship record....”

166. Lilian J. Redstone, “Use of an Alias in English Surnames,” *The American Genealogist* 17, no. 2 (October 1940): 68-69.

167. Helen Schatvet Ullmann, “Richard Mills, Seventeenth-Century Schoolmaster in Connecticut and New York,” *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 154 (April 2000): 189-210. A thank you to Ned Smith for reminding me of this.

168. Selah Youngs, Jr., *Youngs Family: A History and Genealogy* (New York: s.n., 1907), 21.

169. Charles J. Hoadly, *Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven, from May, 1653, to the Union* (Hartford: Case, Lockwood and Company, 1858), 352.

170. Peter R. and Florence A. Christoph, ed., *New York Manuscripts, English. Books of General Entries of the Colony of New York, 1664-1673: Orders, Warrants, Letters, Commissions, Passes and Licenses Issued by Governors Richard Nicolls and Francis Lovelace* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980-), 39-40.

171. *Second Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York* (Albany and New York: Wynkoop Hallenbeck, Crawford Co., 1897), Appendix H. For an account of the fire and the collections involved, see University of the State of New York, *Journals of Meetings of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York Held at the Education Department, May 15, 1908-February 22, 1912* (Albany: University of the State of New York, 1912).

172. Wilbur C. Abbott, *Colonel John Scott of Long Island, 1634 (?) - 1696* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1918); E. B. O'Callaghan, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New-York*, 15 vols. (Albany: Weed, Parsons and Company, 1853-87), 2: numerous pagings.

173. *Papers of the Lloyd Family of the Manor of Queens Village, Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, New York, 1654-1826*, 2 vols. (New York: Printed for the [New York Historical] Society, 1927), 1:17.

174. "Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the Formation of the Town and the Church of Southold, L.I.," *Suffolk County Historical Society Register* 9, no. 4 (March 1984): 104.

175. Peter R. and Florence A. Christoph, *New York Historical Manuscripts: English, Records of the Court of Assizes for the Colony of New York, 1665-1682* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1983), 21-46; on the court, see Paul M. Hamlin and Charles E. Baker, *Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of New York, 1691-1704* (New York: The New York Historical Society, 1952), 6-13; E. B. O'Callaghan, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, 15 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: Weed, Parsons and Company, 1853-87), 14:588-589, "Lawsuite between Gravesend and Flatbush, L.I., Septbr 27th 1666. The Inhabitants of Gravesend Plt, The Inhabitants of fflatt.Bush Defts, the names of the Jurors, ...John Conckling of South-Hold,...Elias Doughty of fflushing...." Perhaps more important than the question of whether it was the father or son who purchased the share was the reason behind the purchase. Was the share of fifteen shillings, roughly one hundred dollars in 2010, solely an investment or was it a show of support for the Quakers and Baptists? The Conklins did know some of the people, such as the Southwick and Holmes families, from the glass venture in Salem, Massachusetts, but there were other opportunities as well. "Salem Quarterly Court Records and Files," *The Essex Antiquarian* 4, no. 8 (August 1900): 123-127, mentions for 1642 many of the names of people who had left for Long Island would again show up involved in the Monmouth Patent. They included James Grover, servant to James Hubbard, James Hubbard himself, Michael Milner of Lynn, the wife of John Tilton, Jr., etc. Even more intriguing is the possibility that some of the Derbyshire families of Bowne, Milner and Ludlam may have been relations, or at least

acquaintances, of the family of the maternal grandmother of John² Conklin. See wills in the Consistory Court of Lichfield abstracted in J. Henry Lea, "Genealogical Gleanings Among the English Archives," *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 56 (July 1902): 308-318, with mentions of members of the Flint, Bowne, Ludlam, and Mylner families. In Edwin Salter, *History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, Embracing a Genealogical Record...*, (Bayonne, N.J.: E. Gardner & Son, 1890), xix, he states, "John Conklin who paid for a share of land 1667, was probably the one named 1656, at Gravesend, Long Island." Salter does not give a source for this statement. The town records of Gravesend, N.Y., were not available to this author. However in Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, "Names in Town Records of Gravesend, Kings County, New York," (FHL #0017667), a handwritten account of the number of times surnames appear in the Gravesend town, deed, and court records in the Brooklyn County Clerk's Office, Brooklyn, New York for 1646-1705. It does not include the surname Conklin. It may be that Salter transposed the date of the Monmouth Patent (1665 to 1656) and included John Conklin in the patent in this instance rather than only in the 1667 list of shareholders. By alphabetizing the list that Conklin does appear on, Salter has eliminated the useful geographic component of tracking the names west to east.

176. Conklin Mann, "The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington," *The American Genealogist* 21, no. 3 (January 1945): 212-213.

177. Frederic C. Hart, Jr., "Long Island Sound as a Genealogical Region," *New England Ancestors* 10, no. 1 (winter 2009): 26-29; Helen Schatvet Ullmann, "Richard Mills, Seventeenth-Century Schoolmaster in Connecticut and New York," *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 154 (April 2000): 197.

178. Peter R. Christoph and Florence A. Christoph, *Records of the Court of Assizes for the Colony of New York, 1665-1682* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1983), 21-22, a 27 September 1666 case of Augustine Hermans vs. Town of Westchester concerning Throckmorton's Neck which included on the jury John Concklyn of South Hold and Elias Doughty of Flushing and p. 27-29, a case of the inhabitants of Gravesend vs. the inhabitants of Flatbush regarding a road. John Conklin would serve again in October of 1676, but Elias Doughty was replaced.

179. George Lee Haskins, *Law and Authority in Early Massachusetts: A Study in Tradition and Design* ([New York?]: Archon Books, 1968), 173, "The purpose of the colony's recording system was threefold: to publicize and to maintain government control over land transfers and thus to help preserve the social and economic unity of the towns; to provide evidence of title in the event that the instrument were lost or destroyed; and to guarantee title to the recording grantee against subsequent or fraudulent transfers. The recording system, therefore, was in part an instrument of government policy, but it also fulfilled a need which many of the colonists felt for assuring titles to land."; p. 179-180, "The instruments which the colonists used in their commercial transactions also show a practical familiarity both with English law and with the customs of the Law Merchant. Careful study of those instruments, nearly all of which are contained in two collections compiled by Thomas Lechford and William Aspinwall, reveal striking

similarities to the models contained in contemporary English formbooks...Mortgages, in particular, followed English phraseology in the defeasance clauses. It has not been possible, however, on the basis of the existing instruments, to ascertain which of the English mercantile or conveyancers' handbooks were available in the colony, chiefly because the colonial formulae were seldom stereotyped and were nearly always adjusted to the needs of the particular situation.”; George L. Haskins, “The Beginnings of the Recording System in Massachusetts,” *Boston University Law Review* 21, no. 2 (April 1941): 302, “The beginnings of the American recording system are to be traced accordingly to the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. The four chief characteristics of the present-day system—acknowledgement, registration of the deed in full, effectiveness of the deed without record, and the priority rule—all made their appearance in the legislation of Massachusetts in the fifth decade of the seventeenth century. Subsequent enactments in other colonies do not appear to have affected noticeably the course of the recording system, already in full operation shortly after 1640.”

180. Charles J. Hoadly, *Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven, From May, 1653, to the Union. Together with the New Haven Code of 1656* (Hartford: Case, Lockwood, and Company, 1858), 347-354.

181. Marriage Allegations for the County of Nottingham, England. Church of England. Diocese of York (now Diocese of Southwell) (FHL #0592743), 24 Jan. 1624[/5].

182. J. Hammond Trumbull, *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, Prior to the Union with New Haven Colony, May 1665* (Hartford: Brown and Parsons, 1850), 384-388. A facsimile of the document and signatures may be found at the end of a paper, Wesley L. Baker with Dr. Arthur Channing Downs, Jr., “Study of the 1658 and 1686 Depositions of Thomas Osman and Early History of Hashamomuck in the Town of Southold, Long Island, N.Y.,” 1969, on the internet at longislandgenealogy.com. The original document is at the Connecticut State Library, History and Genealogy Unit, Connecticut Archives Series, Towns and Lands, Series I, Volume I, document 12.

183. Arthur W. Blakemore, *Real Property: Nature of Ownership in Land Use and Enjoyment of Land Acquisition or Transfer of Title*, vol. 9 [of Law of Real Property, series Modern American Law], (Chicago: Blackstone Institute, 1903), 9:407, “Signature.—Before the Statute of Frauds, deeds were not necessarily signed, but this statute added the requirement of signing.”

184. Arthur W. Blakemore, *Real Property: Nature of Ownership in Land Use and Enjoyment of Land Acquisition or Transfer of Title*, vol. 9 [of Law of Real Property, series Modern American Law], (Chicago: Blackstone Institute, 1903), 9:407, “...those who could not write made their mark in the sign of the cross...”; *American Jurisprudence: A Modern Comprehensive Text State of American Law; State and Federal*, 23, *Dedication to Desertion and Nonsupport* (S.l.: West Group, 2002), 136, “A deed which the grantor signs by his hand by a cross or other mark is sufficient. The signature may be made by the grantor’s cross or mark even though he is able to read and

write, and is valid if the deed is in all other respects a valid one. So long as a symbol is authenticated in the attestation clause, the deed is not invalidated if the grantor's name is written over or under his mark, if his name as written is misspelled, or if the words 'his mark' are omitted."

185. Charles S. Cutting, *Descent and Distribution Wills and Administration Guardian and Ward*, vol. 5 [of Law of Real Property, series Modern American Law], (Chicago: Blackstone Institute, 1899), 5:88.

186. Arthur W. Blakemore, *Real Property, Nature of Ownership in Land Use and Enjoyment of Land Acquisition or Transfer of Title*, vol. 9 [of Law of Real Property, series Modern American Law], (Chicago: Blackstone Institute, 1903), 9:407; 409, "Origin of the seal.—The early days of the common law was an age of profound ignorance, so far as knowledge of writing was concerned....Many of the barons could neither read nor write. As a result of this ignorance, seeing and hearing had to be relied upon rather than writing. The barons could not read, but they could recognize an impression made by their seal upon wax. Hence they carried a seal upon a ring, which they attached to all documents, that they might recognize them as their own....It is not necessary that each person should use this own seal, but he may adopt the seal of another. Several people may adopt the same seal as their own."

187. Carleton Kelsey, *Amagansett Lore and Legend* ([Amagansett, N.Y.]: Amagansett Village Improvement Society, Inc., 1996), 117.

188. "Records of the Town of Eastchester: Book One," (Eastchester, N.Y.: Eastchester Historical Society, 1964, typescript): 1:87, witness signature "Nicolas Conklin," 1682.

189. Record of Deed, Westchester County, New York, typed transcript, Liber A:204-9, (FHL #0562369), "Nicholas Concklin," 1687/8; A. Hatfield, Jr., copied from Rev. Theodore A. Leggett, "Early Settlers of West Farms, Westchester County, N.Y.," New York Genealogical and Biographical *Record* 44, no. 4 (October 1913): 315-17; Joseph and Mary (Richardson) Hadley had two children, Joseph and Mary Hadley, who, when orphaned, came under the guardianship of John Lawrence of Newtown, New York. George Hadley, presumed father of Joseph Hadley according to Y-DNA testing, and the Lawrence brothers came to America in 1635 on the Winthrop ships and may have known each other in Ipswich, Massachusetts.

190. David A. Tompkins, *Eastchester Village, Colonial New York, 1666-1698: Maps & Inhabitants* ([Eastchester, N.Y.]: Eastchester Historical Society, 1997), 27, "'Mount Hope' WCLR B-96 Richard Headly to Nicholas Conklin, 28 acres, ETR 1, 96.5."; Westchester County (N.Y.). County Clerk. Record of Deeds, B:96, typescript, (FHL #0562369), "...I, Richard Headly of East Chester in the County of Westchester in the Province of New Yorke & Mary my wife...in consideration of TWENTY POUNDS to us inhand paid or secured to be paid by NICHOLAS CONCKLINE of the same place....ALL that our twenty eight acres of land be it more or less, lying in the limmitts & bounds of Eastchester aforesaid & is a division which was layd out to us by the Towne

in a place known by the name of Mount Hope and is butted and bounded as is hereafter exprest (that is to say) to the south by the highway or Common that is between William Haydens land & it & to the West by the land of William Gray....”

191. Conklin Mann, “John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York,” *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 131, “... was born about 1661 according to his own statement when ‘being aged about 53 years or thereabouts’ he appeared in Westchester Borough Court on 13 April 1714 to make a deposition regarding a layout of Eastchester land.”; Westchester County (N.Y.). County Clerk. Deed records, D-F, 1708-1730, typescript (FHL #0562370), Liber E, 1712-1724:63, “WESTCHESTER APE 13th, 1714. Then appeared before me ye person of Nicholas Conckling being Sworne upon ye Holy Evangelist and being aged about ffifty three years or thereabouts and saith yt. there is a certain tract of land lying scituate & being in ye town of Eastchester wch. was an eight acre division laid out to a three acre priviledge to WALTER WEBLY, wch. three acre priviledge is now in ye tenure and occupation of Captain Joseph Drake of ye sd. towne and whereas ye sd. land of eight acre division as abovesd. is butted & bounded as ffolloweth yt. is to say, BEGINNING northwest att ye corner of Thomas Shutes ffence from thence running to a certain white oak tree east & so north from ye sd. Oake tree running south & so east of a matte. of ffifty seven rods from thence running west and so south to a chestnut tree wch. was standing by ye now knowne path of Thomas Shutes, wch. sd. Chestnutt tree was markt and laid out by Richard Shute and John Drake, Esqe. ye Layers out of ye abovesd. premises and this deponent ffurther saith not. Sworne before me ye day & date above written. John Bayley, Justice of Peace, Count. Westcheste. This is a true copy of ye original entred and compared pr. me. Danll. Clark, Clk.”

192. Conklin Mann, “John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York,” *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 129-143; 26, no. 4 (October 1950): 131-134; Katharine Kellogg Adams, “Genealogy Data on Conklins of New York,” (S.l.: s.n., [?1931]), 3, typescript, Katharine Kellogg Adams, Adams Family Genealogy Papers, 1911-1963, SC19824, Manuscripts and Special Collections, New York State Library, Albany, New York; “Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York.—Baptisms,” *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 8, no. 1 (January 1877): 32, “[1673...No] den 29 dicto. Jan Hondt, Elsje. Sara. Lysbeth. tweel, Thomas Hondt, Aecht Jans, Jocomyntie Goderus.”

193. Conklin Mann, “John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York,” *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 135; Katharine Kellogg Adams, “Genealogy Data on Conklins of New York,” (S.l. : s.n., [?1931]), 12, typescript, Katharine Kellogg Adams, Adams Family Genealogy Papers, 1911-1963, SC19824, Manuscripts and Special Collections, New York State Library, Abany, New York.; Conklin Mann, “John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York,” *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 136.; Conklin Mann, “John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York,” *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 135, “widow of Joseph Hadley and now ye wife of John Conckline of Yonkers.”; Conklin Mann, “John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York,” *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 136.; William Solyman Coons, “The Tibbitts or Tibbetts Family: Descendants of George Tippet of Yonkers, N.Y.,”

New York Genealogical and Biographical *Record* 50, no. 4 (October 1919): 360-361; Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 136.

194. "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York.—Baptisms," , New York Genealogical and Biographical *Record* 13, no. 1 (January 1882): 29, "[1692...May...den 11 dict. Gerrit Joachemszen, Catharina Cantly, Helena, Wolfert Ecken, Annetje Jochems." Catalyntje first appears in records at the baptism of her first daughter. Her name is most commonly given as Catalyntje Concklin among researchers, reflecting the spelling of the Dutch Dominies. In English communities and among some descendants, the siblings are known by English versions of their names, in this case, Catharine Conklin. The tertiary sources that refer to her as Cathleen are in error.; Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 131.; Katharine Kellogg Adams, "Genealogy Data on Conklins of New York," (S.l. : s.n., [?1931]), 46, typescript, in Katharine Kellogg Adams, Adams Family Genealogy Papers, 1911-1963, SC19824, Manuscripts and Special Collections, New York State Library, Albany, New York.

195. Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 137-138.

196. Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 138; Katharine Kellogg Adams, "Genealogy Data on Conklins of New York," (S.l.: s.n., [?1931], 15, typescript, in Katharine Kellogg Adams, Adams Family Genealogy Papers, 1911-1963, SC19824, Manuscripts and Special Collections, New York State Library, Albany, New York; Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 138; "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York—Marriages," New York Genealogical and Biographical *Record* 11, no. 2 (April 1880): 82, "[1695]...den 2 Sept. Delivery Stantely j. m. Van Rhye, en Engeltje Boeckhout, j. d. Van N. Yorck, beyde woonende alhier. Getrouwt den 2 Octob."; Reformed Dutch Church of New York (Manhattan, New York), Church Records, 1618-1774, (FHL #1927968), microfilm of the original record in Trouw-Boeck, oft Register der Personen, ...Stadt New-Yorke.... II deel, "1695...den 2 Sept. delivery Stantely, jm. van Rhye, en Engeltje boeckhout, jd. van N. Yorck, beyde woonende alhier. getrouwt, den 2 Octob." Contrary to some assertions, it is not known where he was born, only that he was a young unmarried man of Rye [New York], at the time of his marriage. Rye covered a larger area than it does now, including parts of Mamaroneck and White Plains.; Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York.—Baptisms," New York Genealogical and Biographical *Record* 8, no. 1 (January 1877): 170, "[1678...Mart.]...den 11 dict. Matthys Janszen, Lysbeth Matthys. Engeltje. Clem, Elsie Elswaert."

197. *First Record Book of the 'Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow' organized in 1697 and now the First Reformed Church of Tarrytown, N.Y.: An Original Translation....*, (S.l.: The Yonkers Historical and Library Association, 1901). Maritje Cankle first appears in records as a sponsor for her nephew Jan, the son of her brother Deliverance.

The spelling of her name reflects the Dutch Dominies variant. In English communities she would be known as Mary Conklin.; Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 131; Katharine Kellogg Adams, "Genealogy Data on Conklins of New York," (S.l. : s.n., [?1931]), 48, typescript, Katharine Kellogg Adams, Adams Family Genealogy Papers, 1911-1963, SC19824, Manuscripts and Special Collections, New York State Library, Albany, New York; Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 131; *First Record Book of the 'Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow' organized in 1697 and now the First Reformed Church of Tarrytown, N.Y.: An Original Translation....*, (S.l.: The Yonkers Historical and Library Association, 1901), 125-126; Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 131.

198. *First Record Book of the 'Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow' Organized in 1697 and Now the First Reformed Church of Tarrytown, N.Y.: An Original Translation....*, (S.l.: The Yonkers Historical and Library Association, 1901), 155, "21.—Dec. 29, 1717—Barent Duyscher, widower of Marytie Canckle, b. at the Sopus, and Dercktie Smet, widow of Hendrick Lammertse, b. on the Stuyvesant Bouwery. Both l. in Phillips Burgh."

199. Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 139; Katharine Kellogg Adams, "Genealogy Data on Conklins of New York," (S.l. : s.n., [?1931]), 47, typescript, Katharine Kellogg Adams, Adams Family Genealogy Papers, 1911-1963, SC19824, Manuscripts and Special Collections, New York State Library, Albany, New York; "Betrothals and Marriages of the Dutch Reformed Church of Tappan, Rockland County, New York," New York Genealogical and Biographical *Record* 84, no. 3 (July 1953): 163, "1701...May 4 Samuel Conclin j.m. and Annatje Joachims, widow of Vroyllen Johannes Jorekze, both living at Haverstroy, married."; Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 140; "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York.—Marriages," New York Genealogical and Biographical *Record* 11, no. 2 (April 1880): 180, "1693...May...den 12 dicto. Johannes Minne, j.m. Uyt Vrieslant, en Anneken Jochems, j. d. Van Midwout, d'Eerste wonende op Haverstroo, en tweede op Fredrick Philipslant."; Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 140.

200. Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 141.

201. Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 142. Mann believed he was the Joseph Concklin who appears as a bellman in New York City on 21 December 1706. He first appears in records in 1701, *First Record Book of the 'Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow' Organized in 1697 and Now the First Reformed Church of Tarrytown, N.Y.: An Original Translation....*, (S.l.: The Yonkers Historical and Library Association, 1901), 27, "1701...52. Barent Duytzer, Marritje his wife. Helena. Joseph Cankele, Catalyntje

Cankle.”; Conklin Mann, “John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York,” *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 142; Katharine Kellogg Adams, “Genealogy Data on Conklins of New York,” (S.l. : s.n., [?1931]), 48, typescript, Katharine Kellogg Adams, Adams Family Genealogy Papers, 1911-1963, SC19824, Manuscripts and Special Collections, New York State Library, Albany, New York; Conklin Mann, “John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York,” *The American Genealogist* 26, no. 3 (July 1950): 142.

202. Walter Kenneth Griffin, “The Dutcher Family,” *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 41, no. 1 (January 1910): 50-52, “Barent m. (1) Mary Conckling (Marretje Kankile, Kanckelie, Cankle, Cankly, etc.), before 1701, dau of John Conckling and Helena; his wife, of Flushing, Yorkshire, L.I. and later of Eastchester, and who in 1665 bought land at Rye, Westchester Co., N.Y., from John Baird [sic Budd] (Baird’s Rye, 40).”

203. Charles W. Baird, *Chronicle of a Border Town: History of Rye, Westchester County, New York, 1660-1870, Including Harrison and the White Plains till 1788* (New York: Anson D. F. Randolph and Co., 1871), 40, note 1, “Some of these transfers of land, complained of by the people of Rye, are on record. In 1665, ‘John Budd of Rye in the jurisdiction of Connecticut in New England,’ sells to John Morgan and John Concklin of Flushing in the county of Yorkshire, Long Island, a certain tract of land in Rye. (County Records, vol. B, p. 101.)... These are all transient names.”; Robert Bolton, Jr., *History of the County of Westchester, from Its First Settlement to the Present Time*, 2 vols. (New York: Alexander S. Gould, 1848), 2:1-31.

204. David Cole and Walter Kenneth Griffin, *Marriage Records of the Reformed Dutch Churches of Tappan and Clarkstown, Rockland County, N.Y., 1694-1831*, transcript (S.l.: s.n., n.d.), 35, “Samuel Conckling was son of John of LI, Rye and Eastchester and Helena his wife....” A photocopy of the transcript is in the Rockland County Historical Society Genealogy Collection, 1842-1988, Rockland County Historical Society, New City, New York. A search by Ned Smith in the papers of Walter Griffin in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society did not uncover his reasoning for this theory. An obituary for him is in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 43, no. 3 (July 1912): 210. A copy of the manuscript was also given to the New York Public Library, in the Budke Collection (BC-50) and is mentioned in their, *Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, Vol. XIII, January to December 1909* (New York; s.n., 1909): 433-434, “Griffin (Walter Kenneth). The marriage records of the Reformed Dutch Churches of Tappan and Clarkstown, Rockland Co., N.Y., 1694-1831. Copied and slightly re-arranged from the translation made by the Rev David Cole, D.D., with notes by Walter Kenneth Griffin, (New York, 1909), 191.”

205. “Betrothals and Marriages of the Dutch Reformed Church of Tappan, Rockland County, New York,” *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 84, no. 3 (July 1953): 162-163, “Translated from the Dutch by Dr. David S. Cole and copied from his original translation in September, 1909. J.m. signifies young or unmarried man, j.d. young daughter or unmarried woman.—Ed....1701, May 4, Samuel Conclin j.m. and

Annatje Joachims, widow of Vroyllen* Johannes Jorekze, both living at Haverstroy, married....*Vroyllen is probably a mis-copying of the Dutch *overlijden*, deceased.”

206. Dutcher Family Association 1, no. 3, (April 1, 1935) online at <http://www.witsend.org/gen/dutcher/dfa13.htm> /

207. Rev. David Cole, *History of the Reformed Church of Tappan, N.Y., Prepared for Its Two Hundredth Anniversary* (New York: Press of Stettiner, Lambert & Co., 1894), 23-24, “In December, 1873, Rev. Geo. M. S. Blauvelt put into my hands an old record of marriages and baptisms which he had received from Mr. James Smith Haring, of Blauveltville (that of the baptisms, 164 in number, I published in 1884 in the Appendix to Beers & Co.’s ‘History of Rockland County’). In committing this valuable treasure to Rev. Mr. Blauvelt, Mr. Haring accompanied it with the following statement in writing: ‘This book of records of the R.D.C. of Tappan was in the possession of the chorister and clerk of the congregation, as appears by the records, from February 25, 1767, until March 31, 1777, which appears to be the last entry made. About that time he deserted his country and went over to the British cause. At the close of the war his property was confiscated and his effects were purchased by my grandfather, and among other things this book was included. There is, in the back part of the book a record of the call of Rev. Frederic Muzelius, dated as far back as November 17, 1727.’ (Signed) Jas. S. Haring Notes to myself.—This book instead of coming down to March 31, 1777, really comes down to June 14, 1778 (see baptisms). Mr. Haring calls the book ‘this book of records of the R.D.C. of Tappan.’ It is, however, a record wholly aside from that of the regular church. All its marriages and baptisms were performed (as statements show in the book itself) by Domines Blaeuw, Rubel, Rysdyk, Kuypers. Boelen, and Muzelius, all of whom were bitterly hostile to Domine Verbryck, the pastor, during these years, of the regular church. The book is really the record book of the doings of a schismatic party, as our coming narrative of Domine Muzelius’ movements will abundantly show.”; and from pp. 44-45, “III. From the Records of the Schismatic Church....The first entry in the book shows that a meeting was held by certain people of Tappan, February 25, 1767. The call themselves ‘chosen trustees.’....The first elders for Tappan were Matthys Conklin, Johannis Bogert, and Cornelius Haring, and the first deacons Stoffel Bell, Jacob Straet, and Abraham Cuyper. All of these, we think, had been members, but we find that none of them had been officers, of the regular church. It may be well to state just here that there is in this book no account of more than one subsequent election for consistorymen during the whole eleven years’ history of the organization. On the 28th of August, 1769, Cornelius Abm. Haring and Cornelius Corns. Smith were elected elders in place of Johannis Bogert and Matthys Conklin, and Jan de Baen was elected deacon in place of Jacob Straet.”

208. David Cole, *Isaac Kool (Cool or Cole) and Catharine Serven, married Oct. 15, 1764, at Tappan, Rockland (then part of Orange) Co., N.Y.: Their Descendants Complete to May 1, 1876. Also Their American Ancestors from the Settlement of New York City* (New York: John F. Trow & Son, 1876).

209. David Cole, *First Record Book of the 'Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow,' Organized in 1697 and Now the First Reformed Church of Tarrytown, N.Y.: An Original Translation of its Brief Historical Matters, and a Copy, Faithful to the Letter, of Every Personal and Local Name, of its Four Registers of Members, Consistories, Baptisms, and Marriages From its Organization to 1791* ([Yonkers, N.Y.]: Yonkers Historical and Library Association, 1901); *Tappan Marriages: Record of Marriages [1699-1824] from the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church at Tappan, Rockland Co., New York* (S.l.: s.n., 1909).

210. Thomas W. Prosch, *The Conklin-Prosch Family: With Some Reference to the Dotter, Roe, Reynolds, Brooks, Mapes, Elder, McCarver and Other Connections* (Seattle: Press of the General Lithograph and Printing Company, 1909), 12, "Ananias was undoubtedly a man of enterprise. He shrank from nothing that other men undertook. He was married in the church of St. Peter's Parish, Nottingham, England, Feb. 23d, 1631, his wife being Mary Launder. They had six children, namely: John, Cornelius, Jeremiah, Benjamin, Lewis and Hester"; 14, "The oldest son of Ananias is supposed to have been the John Conkling who led the family to the further west, he being at Flushing, near Brooklyn, in 1665, and at Rye, in Westchester County, ten years later. Where he deeded his lands to John and Joseph Horton Feb. 27th, 1677." Prosch acknowledged among his sources Henry W. Conklin, Rochester, N.Y., Frank J. Conklin, Jersey City, N.J., Egbert S. Conklin, Brooklyn, N.Y., Mrs. George Thompson Carpenter, Monroe, N.Y., the late Abram S. Dotter, Philadelphia, Penn., and the late William Reynolds Hoyt, Augusta, Ill. Prosch possibly picked up the theory from among these people. His papers, Thomas Wickham Prosch Papers, 1775-1915, are in the University of Washington Libraries and do not address the issue. Correspondence between Honor Conklin and James Stack, Coordinator, Electronic Reference Service, Special Collections Division, University of Washington Libraries, July 25, 2008, 6:49 p.m. Frank J. Conkling makes no mention of the father of Nicholas in his, "The Family of Dupuis, De Puy, Depew, etc.," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Record* 32 (1901): 144, "He named her Geertje in remembrance of his mother. She was baptized at Tappan, October 14, 1702, and on January 1, 1720, married John Concklin, brother of Edmond, who were sons of Nicholas Concklin of Kakiat, Rockland County, who had but recently moved from Eastchester, Westchester County, where he had lived for many years."

211. Grenville C. MacKenzie, "The English Families of Philipse Manor in Westchester County, New York," (Westport, Ct.: The Author, 1966), typescript, "1. John Conklin born in Nottingham, England about 1632, was the eldest son of Ananias Conklin and Mary Launder who were married Feb. 23, 1631. His parents brought him to Salem, Mass., before June 25, 1638. He accompanied them to Southold about 1650 and to East Hampton 1653, and then pushed westward to seek his fortunes in the settlements nearer to New Amsterdam. He was living in Flushing in 1665 when he bought land in Rye from John Budd. He lived in Rye until 1676 when he sold his land there to John and Joseph Horton and moved to Eastchester where he died before 1698. He and wife Helena...."

212. Conklin Mann, "John Concklin of Flushing and Rye, New York," *The American Genealogist* 26 (1950): 129-130, "John Concklin is the accepted founder of a prolific

Hudson River Valley family, the members of which for more than 150 years spelled the name Concklin regardless of how others wrote it. Many persons have studied the family during the past century without as yet establishing one fact concerning John Concklin previous to his purchase in 1665 of land in Rye while a resident of Flushing, Long Island....”

213. Caution, the following are examples of research errors. Frank J. Conklin, “Conklin Family Has Part in Early History: Town of Conklin Named for Judge John Conklin, Who Came Here in 1817 and Settled on 300-Acre Farm Near State Line,” *The Binghamton Press* (Binghamton, N.Y.), September 5, 1925, p. 6, “Judge John Conklin was born in the fourth generation in the line as follows: First, Ananias of Salem (1638-1650); Southold and East Hampton, Long Island (1650-1657). He died in 1657. Second, John of Long Island and Westchester county [(] last half of the 17th century). Third, Nicholas of Westchester and Rockland counties, New York...”; Charles Elliott Fitch, ed., *Encyclopedia of Biography of New York: A Life Record of Men and Women of the Past* (Boston, New York, Chicago: The American Historical Society, 1916), 85, under William Rowe Conklin, “John Conklin came from England in 1638 and settled at Salem, Massachusetts, whence he removed in 1650 to Easthampton, Long Island. Annanias Conklin, who came to Salem and Easthampton at the same time, is supposed to have been his son. John Conklin received a grant of land at Salem, May 30, 1649, and continued to own it until 1683, when he deeded it to his son, John. The elder was residing at that time in Huntington, Long Island. While in Easthampton he lived in the section known as ‘Hashamommuck,’ and was subject to the colony of Connecticut, which made him and his son, John, freemen in 1662. John Conklin, Jr., was born in 1630 in Nottinghamshire, England, and died April 6, 1694, in Southold, New York, as shown by his gravestone. He was the father of Nicholas Conklin, born 1661, in Easthampton, and lived in East Chester, New York.”; Cornelius Burnham Harvey, *Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey* (New York: The New Jersey Genealogical Publishing, 1900), 157, “The Conklin family are scattered over Bergen and Hudson Counties, most, if not all, of them being descended from John Conklyne, of Nottinghamshire, England, and his wife, Elizabeth Allseabrook (married in 1625), who came to America in 1638 and settled at Salem, Mass., where he and his brother, Ananias, established the first glass works in America....His grandson, Nicholas became one of the purchasers of the ‘Kakiate’ patent of many thousand acres in Rockland County, N.Y., and settled at Haverstraw in 1711.”; Harry Tallmadge Briggs and John Greene Briggs, *Genealogical Tree: The Colonial Ancestry of the Family of John Greene Briggs, Son of Job Briggs, and Patience Greene, and Isabell Gibbs De Groff, Daughter of William Stoutenburgh De Groff, and Susan Hopkins* (New York State: The Authors, 1940?), 356, “(432) JOHN (Jan) CONKLIN (3), son of Jacob Conklin and Mary Young—2, married Helena.”; “‘Unproven and controversial, but plausible, origins of the Westchester, NY, Conklin Family,’DNA analyses of Conklin descendants strongly suggest that neither John ‘The Puritan’ nor his brother, Ananias (b. 1594 in Kingswinford and associated with Nuthall, England, Salem, MA, Southold, LI, NY, and East Hampton, NY), is the father or uncle of John ‘of Flushing & Rye.’ Whether they are even of the same family is doubtful. It is possible that Jacob Conklin was not a blood relative or that Jacob was not the biological father of Elizabeth Hickton’s son, John. Whether or not Elizabeth and her 2nd husband,

Thomas Cooke, emigrated to Salem is moot for both apparently died before 1650. The three orphaned children—John, Cornelius, Philip—seem to have come to live with their uncles in Salem, MA: John and Phillip with the family of John Conklin and Cornelius with the family of Ananias Conklin.” Material edited by ‘E.W.’ from research of Pat Wardell, http://www.rockleigh.org/History/Families/Conklin_family.htm/

214. Katharine Kellogg Adams, Adams Family Genealogy Papers, 1911-1963, SC19824, Manuscripts and Special Collections, New York State Library, Albany, New York.

215. Charles Maar. Uncatalogued papers, New York State Library, pamphlet collection, 929.2 Conklin, envelope 1.

216. Charles Maar. Uncatalogued papers, New York State Library, pamphlet collection, 929.2 Conklin, envelope 2.

217. Alfred Ronald Conkling, *The Life and Letters of Roscoe Conkling, Orator, Statesman, Advocate* (New York: C.L. Webster & Company, 1889).

218. Charles R. Street, *Huntington Town Records, Including Babylon, Long Island, N.Y., 1653-1668; with Introduction, Notes and Index* (Huntington, N.Y.: The Towns, 1887), 1: 110, “Also it is agreed the same day that Samuel Titus Thomas Conklyne and Richard floyd shall take in six acres of land apeece on the west side of the west neck to make up that they take in on the north sid of Timothy Conklynes home lot to make up their second devision of land.”; Conklin Mann. “The Line of John Concklyne of Southold and Huntington,” *The American Genealogist* 22, no. 2 (October 1945): 111, “The printed records of Huntington are in error crediting this grant to a non-existent Thomas, as the original entry clearly records Timothy Conklin.”

219. Charles Maar. Uncatalogued papers, New York State Library, pamphlet collection, 929.2 Conklin, envelope 3 and 929.2 Boeckhout. The invitation to Maar to meet her brother closes a research circle for me, Honor Conklin, as I met her niece, Harriet Dyer Adams, upon completing the processing of the papers of Katharine K. Adams, the “Adams Family Genealogy Papers, 1911-1963,” in the New York State Library in the 1990s. It turned out that Harriet Adams lived a few blocks from me and we joked about being related, if not as Conklins, definitely as cousins in other families.

220. The sources Frank J. Conklin cites are: (g) East Hampton, LI, Town Records – published--vol. 1, (h) Hist of the Quakers-Sewell, 1844. Many other publications. (i) ‘Original Book of Grants’ in Essex Inst. Hist. Coll. (j) Hist of L.I. Ross & Pelletreau-1903. p. 67. See also k, l)....(k & l. Hist of Monmouth Co. NJ. Franklin Ellis, 1885. P. 62 Do. By Edwin Salter.

221. Katharine Kellogg Adams, Adams Family Genealogy Papers, 1911-1963, SC19824, Manuscripts and Special Collections, New York State Library, Albany, New York. Adams frequently sent typed material to her brother in Albany, New York, and it is his copy of the manuscript here, entitled and dated by him, “Genealogy Data on Conklins of

New York,” recd Dec. 9, 1931.” Adams’s work is invaluable but scantily cited and contains some errors as it was a work in progress. She sent queries to various genealogical publications and columns of her day and to individuals through the grapevine asking for their family histories. If the original correspondence survives, it is in another location. This collection was donated to the library by her niece, Harriet Dyer Adams, residing then in Albany, New York. Katharine Adams and Conklin Mann, both descendants of Captain John Conklin, son of the first Deliverance, exchanged information and it is not always clear who was the first to provide any given piece of data.

222. Winifred Lovering (Holman) Dodge, Papers [MSS/A/H63] and Miscellaneous Conklin Notes [SG/Con/15], The New England Historic and Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts.

223. Photocopy in the possession of the author, Honor Conklin, Albany, New York.

224. Photocopy in the possession of the author, Honor Conklin, from Conklin Mann, Papers, processed and open for viewing 26 January 2011, Suffolk County Historical Society, Riverhead, New York. Cover letter from Edward H. L. “Ned” Smith, October 17, 2008.

225. Ugo A. Perego, Natalie M. Myres, and Scott R. Woodward, “The Molecular Genealogy Research Project,” *GENTECH 2002* (Boston, Massachusetts, 2002): syllabus, 16-19.

226. Asterisks have been used in the research between Honor Conklin and Debi Starr Leitch as a shorthand to distinguish the “Pre-1700 Westchester Conklins” from the “Long Island Conklins.” We don’t know what generation they were in America, but they coincide with the third generation of Long Island Conklins, and that generational number helped in placing them in historical perspective.

227. Correspondence from Kathleen (Hadley) Ritchie to Honor Conklin, 25 March 2005.

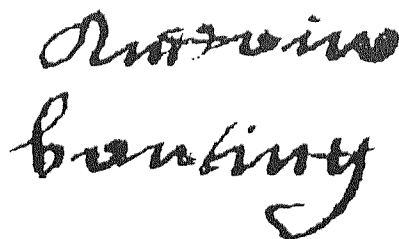
228. “Paternal Ancestry Analysis: Case Number: SC2002-12,” Salt Lake City, Utah: Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation, copyright 2003, p. 3, “The data in Table A suggests the participants WITHIN the respective lines SHARE a recent common paternal ancestor. The data DOES NOT SUPPORT the hypothesis that the two separate lines share a recent common ancestor.”

229. “Paternal Ancestry Analysis: Case Number: SC2002-12,” Salt Lake City, Utah: Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation, copyright 2003, p. 2.

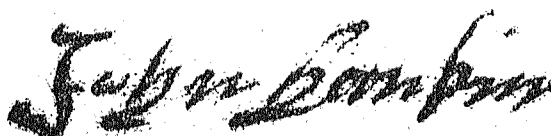
230. Correspondence from Diahan Southard, Molecular Genealogist, Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation, to Honor Conklin, August 20, 2008.

231. "Paternal Ancestry Analysis: Case Number: SC2002-12," Salt Lake City, Utah: Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation, copyright 2003, p. 3, Table B is not included in this paper.
232. "Paternal Ancestry Analysis: Case Number: SC2002-12," Salt Lake City, Utah: Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation, copyright 2003, p. 5.
233. Report from Diahan Southard, Molecular Genealogist, Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation, to Honor Conklin, copyright August 20, 2008.
234. Thirteen generations indicates they would be brothers, or going by naming patterns at about 14 generations, which would indicate first cousins, author's note.
235. Wendell E. Wilson. "Lawrence H. Conklin: A Half-Century of Dealing in Minerals." www.MineralogicalRecord.com /
236. Adelheid Leinwater, "German Enameled Glass, 1500-1700," online pdf; James Erwin Kunkle, *Kunkel Families: From Germany 16th Century to 21st Century*, Volume 1 of 4, 2002, online pdf; Werner Loibl. "Historical conditions and technological conditions of the Spessart Glasmacher order from 1406 [Lunkel and Stenger]," online pdf.
237. R. Ludloff, "Industrial Development in 16th-17th Century Germany," *Past & Present*, no. 12 (November 1957): 58-75.
238. Genetree, "Discovering Your Ancestors Through DNA Analysis: Full Service Consultation," Prepared Especially for Curt Conklin, 22 July, 2010, copyright 2010.
239. Genetree, "Discovering Your Ancestors through DNA Analysis: Full Service Consultation," Prepared especially for Curt Conklin, 22 July, 2010, copyright 2010, p. 16.

Signatures:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ananias Conklin". The letters are dark and fluid, with a prominent 'A' and 'C'.

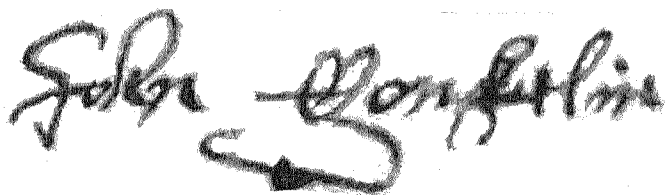
Ananias¹ Conklin from Marriage Allegations for the County of Nottingham, England. Church of England. Diocese of York (now Diocese of Southwell). FHL 0592743.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Conklin". The signature is bold and clear, with a large 'J' and 'C'.

John¹ Conklin from Marriage Allegations for the County of Nottingham, England. Church of England. Diocese of York (now Diocese of Southwell). FHL 0592743.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Conklin". The signature is somewhat faded and less distinct than the others, with a large 'J' and 'C'.

John¹ Conklin (fifth from the bottom) from a letter to Mr. Willis of Connecticut, dated October 4, 1662 empowering Capt. John Youngs to act as their deputy in the Connecticut Court at Hartford, and noted October 9, 1662. The original is at the Connecticut State Library, History and Genealogy Unit, Connecticut Archives Series, Towns and Lands, Series I, volume I, document 12.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Conklin". The signature is bold and clear, with a large 'J' and 'C'.

John² Conklin (second from the bottom) from a letter to Mr. Willis of Connecticut, dated October 4, 1662 empowering Capt. John Youngs to act as their deputy in the Connecticut Court at Hartford, and noted October 9, 1662. The original is at the Connecticut State Library, History and Genealogy Unit, Connecticut Archives Series, Towns and Lands, Series I, volume I, document 12.

Figure 1.

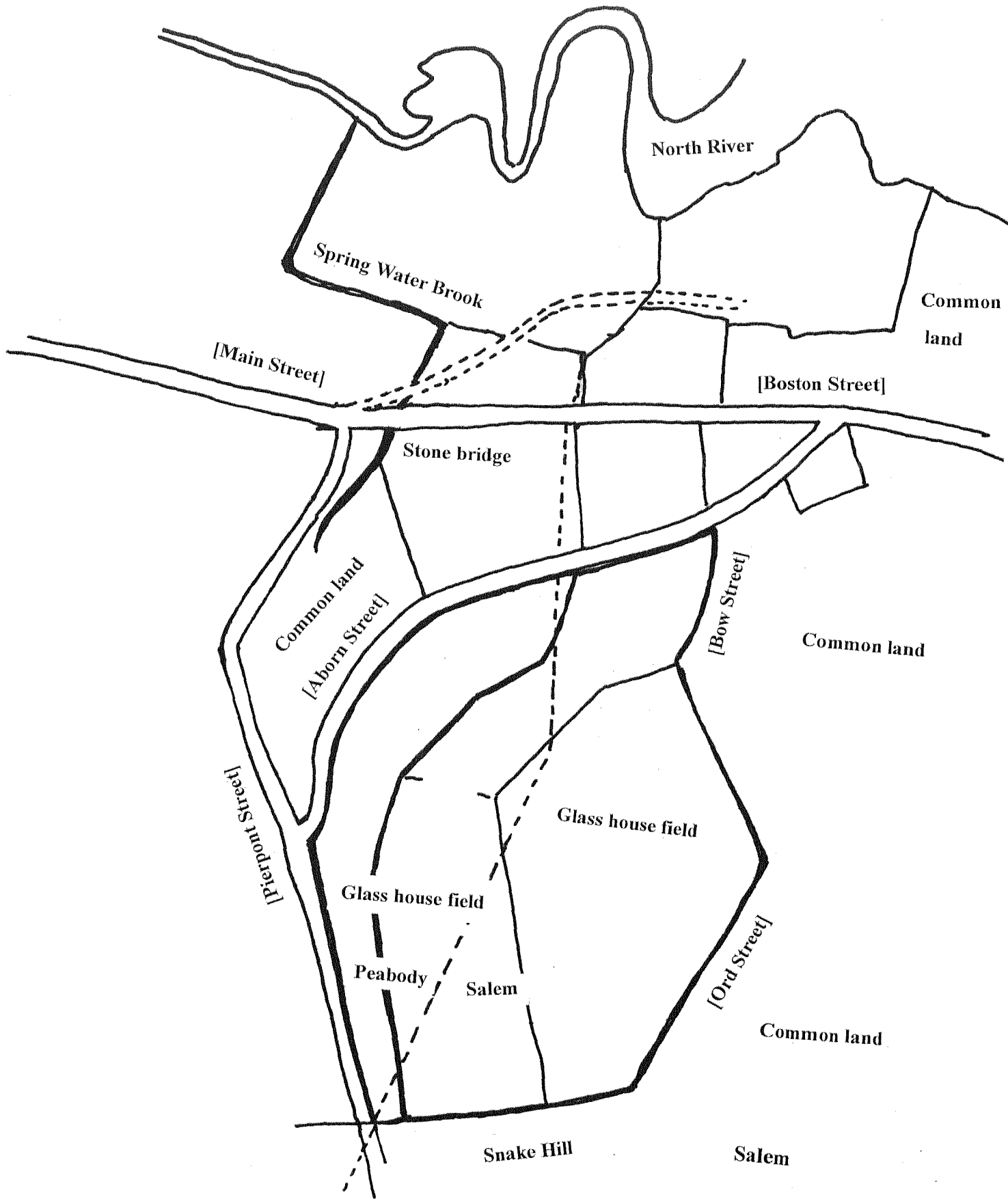


Figure 2.

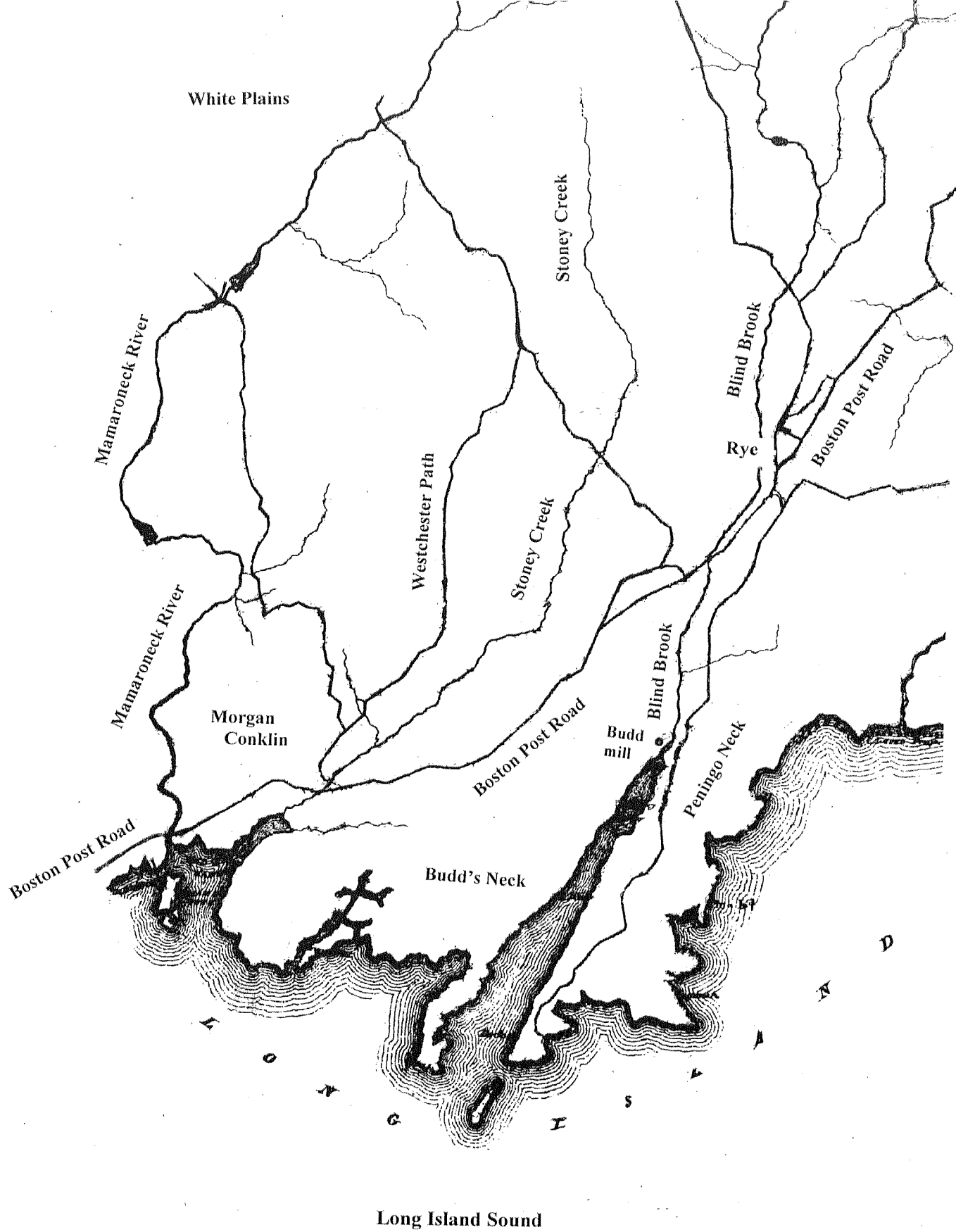
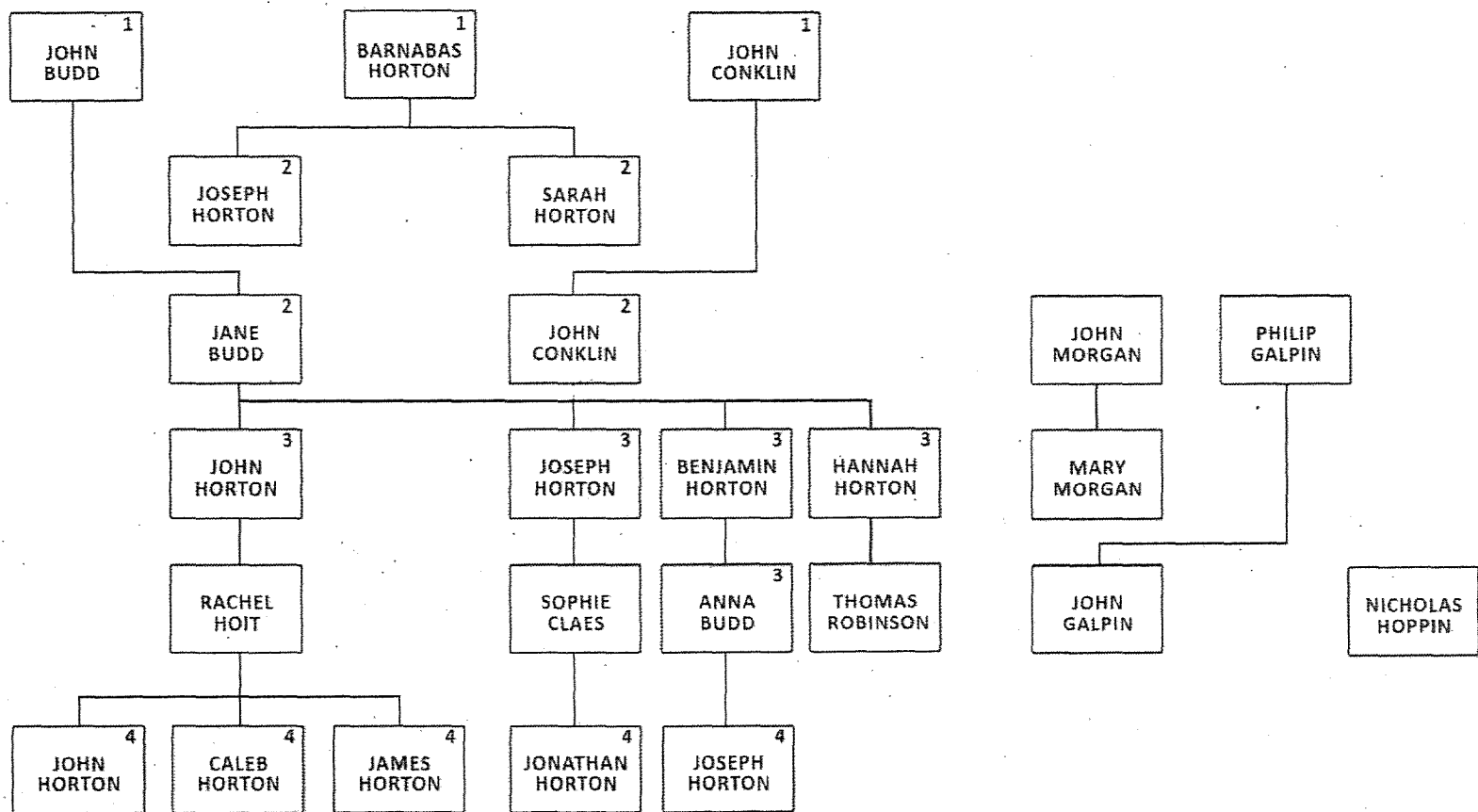


Figure 3.



Pedigree Chart of
Morgan/Conklin land property owners (village of Mamaroneck)

Figure 4.

Graphics: Debi Starr Leitch

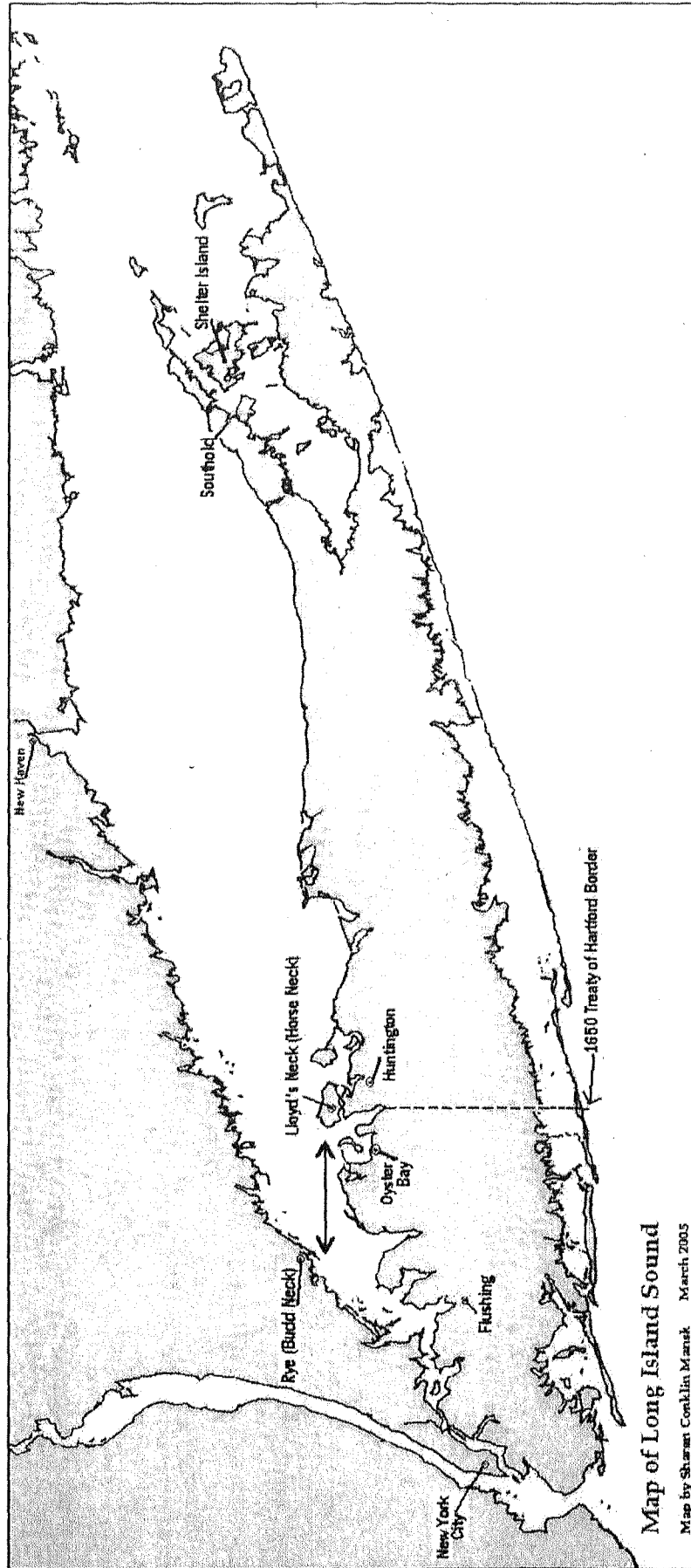


Figure 5.

CONKLIN RESEARCHERS

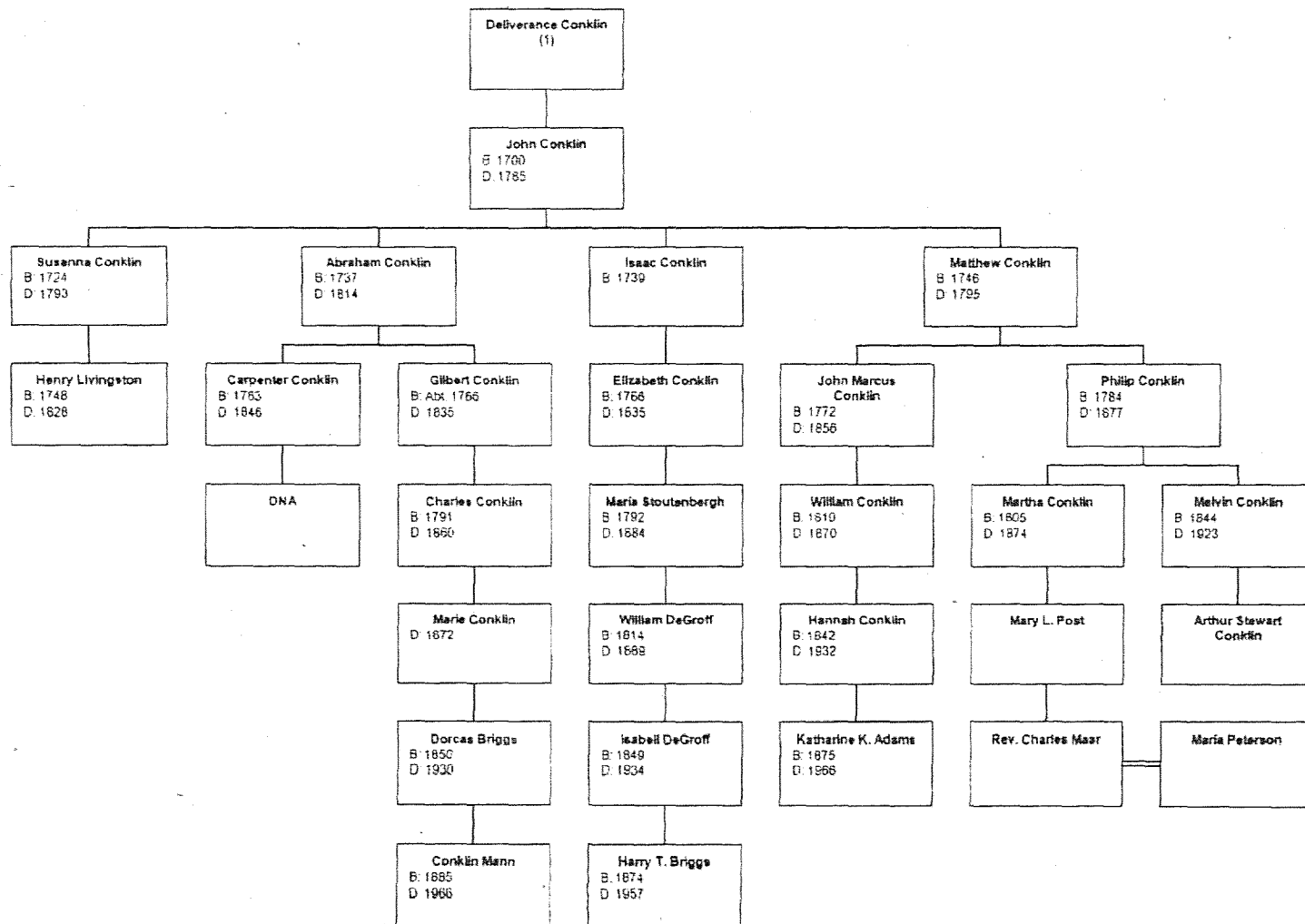
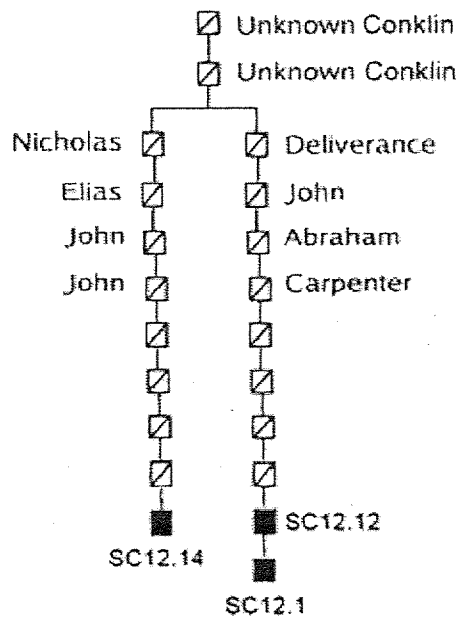


Figure 6.

Conklin Pedigree Chart

Pre-1700 Westchester County Conklins



Long Island Conklins

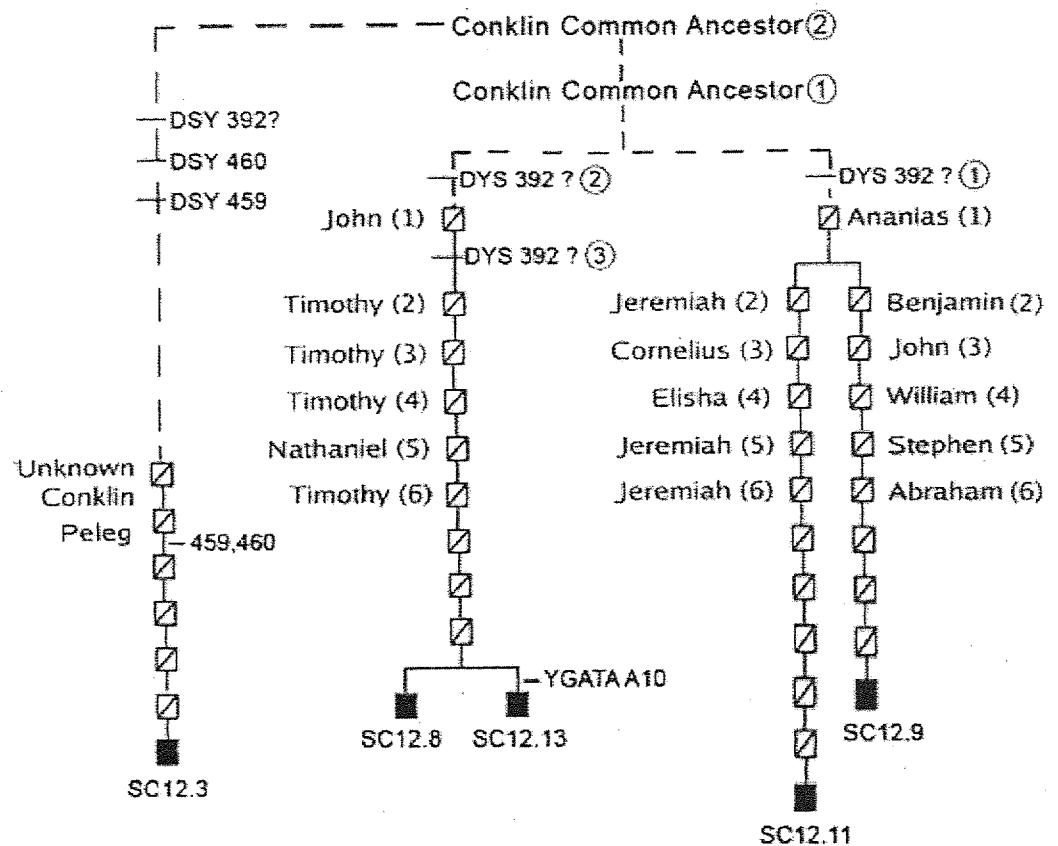


Figure 7.

Conklin Haplotypes

| | Deliver ance | Deliver ance | Nicholas | Pre-1700 Westchester Co. | John (1) | | | Ananias (1) | | Long Island |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|---------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| | SC12.1 | SC12.12 | SC12.14 | Conklin Modal 1 | Unknown | Timothy | Timothy | Ben. | Jeremiah | Conklin Modal 2 |
| DYS385 | 11-15 | 11-15 | 11-15 | 11-15 | 12-14 | 12-14 | 12-14 | 12-14 | 12-14 | 12-14 |
| DYS388 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| DYS389 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| DYS389II | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| DYS390 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| DYS391 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| DYS393 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| DYS394 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| DYS426 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| DYS438 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| DYS448 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| DYS449 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| DYS454 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| DYS455 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| DYS461 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| DYS462 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| GGAAT1B07 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| YGATAA10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| YGATAH4 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| DYS458 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 17/18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| DYS459 | 9-10 | 9-10 | 9-10 | 9-10 | 9-9 | 9-10 | 9-10 | 9-10 | 9-10 | 9-10 |
| DYS460 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| DYS392 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| DYS439 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12/13 |
| # different from Modal | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |

Figure 8.

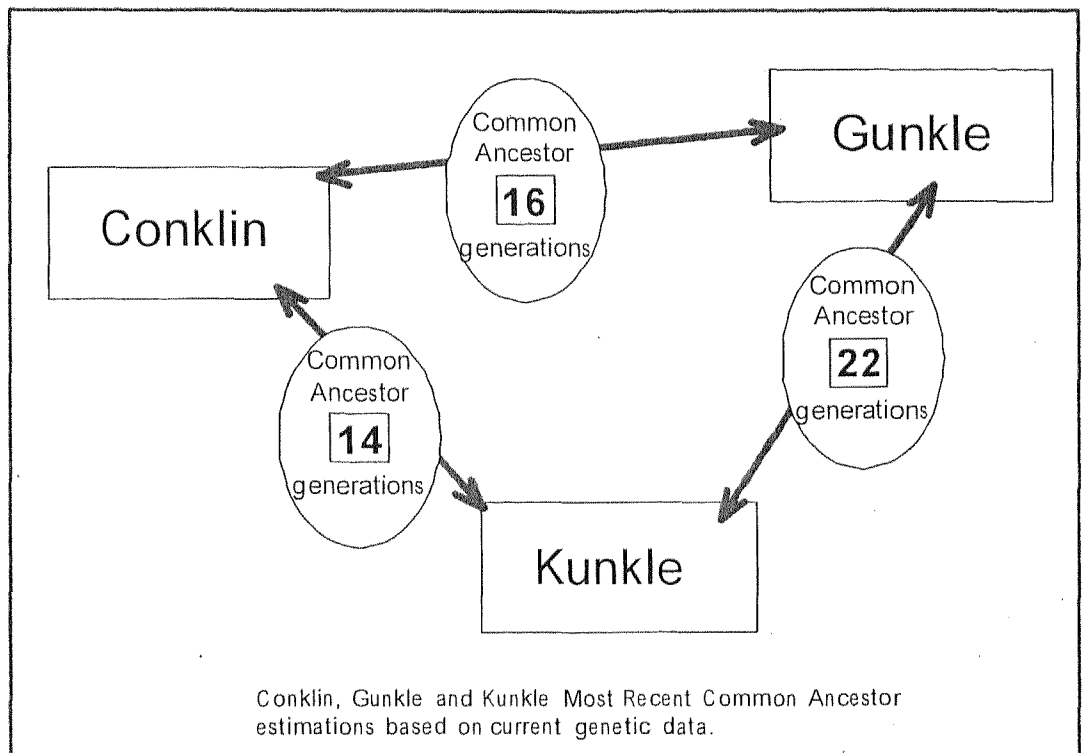


Figure 9.



Figure 10.