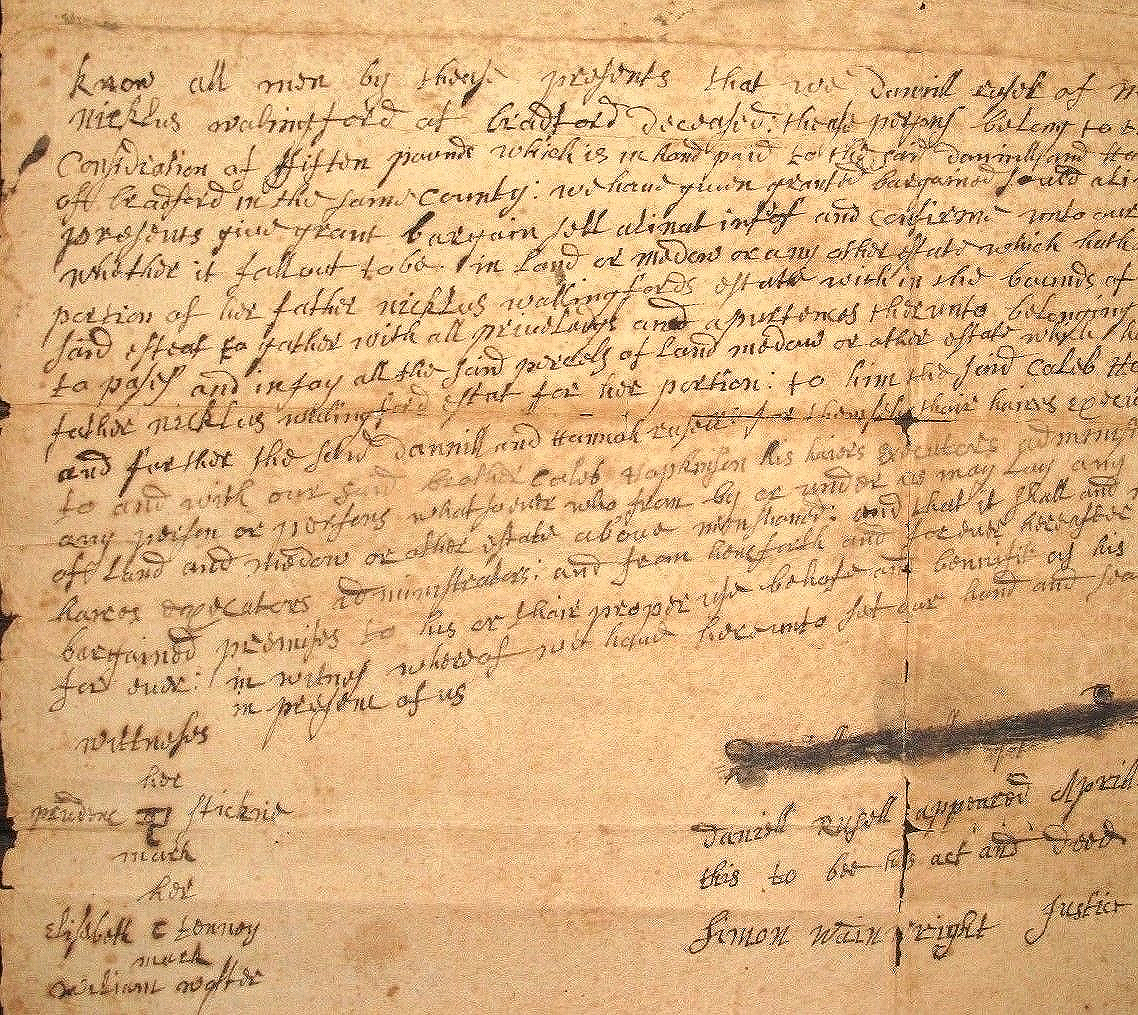
A000-US-MA-Haverhill-Land Deed-Simon Wainwright-March 31st 1690



T**The early Indian raids and conflicts that engaged the late 1690s through 1710s in New England are documented in this manuscript.** This legal document was written by Capt Simon Wainwright (1660-1708) teacher, merchant, Justice of the Peace, militia captain, and assessor of  Haverhill, Massachusetts.

**Wainwright himself was killed in the surprise "Raid on Haverhill" in 1708 by the French and their Indian Abenaki mercenaries in the so-called as Queen Anne's War.** During this military engagement, the frontier town of Haverhill was raided by a war party of a couple hundred French and Abenaki warriors during the surprise attack.  The French were led by Jean-Baptiste Hertel de Rouville, who was the same commanding officer during the 1704 "Raid on Deerfield."

This land deed is dated March 31, 1690, whereby Daniel & Hannah Russell sell Hannah’s share or claim to her father’s estate to Hannah’s brother, Caleb Hopkinson of Bradford, MA.  In 1690 Bradford was a village of 25-30 houses and had been an Essex County town which was now annexed by the city of Haverhill, MA.  Written in Simon Wainwright’s hand and signed by him at the bottom indicating that it must predate 1708 when Wainwright was killed.

**Translation (with errors fixed):**

*“****Know all men by these presents we Daniel Russell of Newbury & Hannah my wife daughter of Nicholas Wallingford at Bradford, deceased: these persons belong to the county of Essex in new England for and in consideration of fifteen pounds which is in hand paid to the said Daniel and Hannah Russell by our brother Caleb Hopkinson of Bradford in the same county: we have given granted bargained sold…******???******and conformed and so by these presents give grant bargain sell…******???******and confirm unto our above said brother Hopkinson all our right whether it fall out to be in land or meadow or any other estate which hath or may fall unto my wife Hannah for her portion of her father Nicholas Wallingford[‘]s estate within the bounds at whatsoever favour it may fall: all this above land estate…******???******with all privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging to hand and to hold…******???******and peaceably to…******???******and…******???******all the said parcels of land meadow or other estate which hath or may fall unto my wife Hannah at her father Nicholas Wallingford estate for her portion: to him the said Caleb Hopkinson his heirs executors administrators and assigns and further the said Daniel and Hannah Russell for whom…******???******their heirs executors administrators and assigns doth covenant and…******???******to and with our said brother Caleb Hopkinson his heirs executors administrators and assigns to…******???******him and them from any person or persons whatsoever who from by or under us who may lay any just claim right or title unto the said…******???******of land and meadow or other estate above mentioned: and that it shall and may be lawful for the said Hopkinson his heirs executors administrators: and from hereforth and forever hereafter to have use occupy possess and enjoy all the said bargained premises to his or their proper use behalf and benefit as his own proper right of inheritance in fee simple for ever: in witness whereof…******???******hand hereunto set our hand and seals: this 31 of march 1690 signed sealed delivered in presence of us****.*

At the conclusion of the document are the signatures of  Daniel and Hannah Russell (with their respective “marks”, ie., they were illiterate and unable to write), in the lower right corner.  The document was also signed at lower left by witnesses to the deed in the same manner of marking the deed;  by Prudence Sticknie, Elisebeth Tenney, and by William Master.

Along the very bottom, center area of the deed, Simon Wainwright has signed and written about 9 years later the following statement in his own hand as a “***justice of ye peace***”, most likely following up on the transfer – *“****Daniel Russell appeared April ye 12 1690 and owned this to be his act and deed before me****”.*

Document measures about 11 x 12 ¾ inches in size and is in fine original condition with uniform toning and expected handling wear.  There are some folds (one vertical and several horizontal) and some light splitting primarily along the center area of the main horizontal fold.  There is also some expected chipping and edgewear around the edges of the document.  Penned in period ink on hand laid Colonial paper with beautiful flourished and early American-English penmanship, the ink remains bold and completely legible.  Pics taken with and without flash, document is not too yellowed.  A rare and important piece of American history.

Good luck!

**PROVENANCE**

**SIMON WAINWRIGHT (1660-1708)** was born in Ipswich (MA) and taught school in the town of Rowley in 1682.  He settled in Haverhill in 1683, built a warehouse and became a merchant / trader. In 1684, Wainwright was permitted to sell "liquors out of doors”.  He became the Captain and leader of the small military force at Haverhill and was chosen, in 1694, as one of the town’s first three assessors.  Wainwright’s own house was one of the blockhouses (houses of refuge) built in the settlement to guard against raids by the French and their Indian allies.  During the conflict known as Queen Anne’s War (1702 – 1713), the SECOND French + Indian War fought in North America – the small frontier community of Haverhill in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay was attacked by French, Algonquin, and Abenaki warriors under the command of Jean-Baptiste Hertel de Rouville.  Sixteen people were killed in the surprise “Raid on Haverhill” on August 29th 1708, including Captain Simon Wainwright, and many more were taken captive (Wainwright’s own daughter Mary among them).   The French war party was immediately pursued by a force of local militia later in the day, and in the skirmish, nine of the enemy were killed and some captives freed.

Simon Wainwright of Haverhill on of (1) Francis *(d.*1692) and Philippa Wainwright, was born November 20, 1660, and died August 29, 1708. He was thrice married: (i) on October 6, 1681, to Sarah Gilbert, who died April 18, 1688; (ii) on October 2, 1688, to Anne Peirce (Pierce), who died June 28, 1693; (iii) on August 7, 1700, to Mary Silver, widow of Thomas Silver. On August 29, 1708, Sewall wrote: "about 4 p.m. An Express brings the News, the doleful News, of the Surprise of Haverhill by 150. French and Indians. . . . Capt. Wainwright is slain;" and on August 31 Sewall noted that the Rev. Benjamin Rolfe (H. C. 1684), "his wife and Child, and Capt. Wainwright were buried in one Grave. Several Ministers were there [Haverhill]."  Simon and Anne (Peirce) Wainwright  had a son (7) John (1690-1721; H. C. 1711).

------

**NICHOLAS WALLINGFORD**, "a poor boy," came in the *Confidence* from Southampton, 1638, to Newbury and was there called "Wallington," which name was continued on the early records of Rowley. The later generations of this family have styled themselves "Wallingford." He married in Newbury, 30 Aug, 1654, Sarah, daughter of Henry and Bridget Travers of Newbury; freeman 11 Oct, 1670. By deed, acknowledged 29 Jan., 1677, he gave one acre of meadow in the Crane Meadow, bounded on Crane Brook, "to have an able & faithful ministry settled amongst the inhabitants of the sd Towne of Bradford" (Essex Deeds, 4 Ips.: 130). Coffin says he was taken captive at sea and never returned. The inventory of his estate was taken 22 Sept, 1681; his widow to use the estate to bring up the young child and the lame child (Essex Deeds, 4 Ips.: 443)."   
  
William H. Teschek's lengthy and careful discussion of his probable origins in Nether Wallop, Southampton, can be read [here](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~teschek/wallingford/i0000001.htm). Among other matters, Teschek suggests that the reference to Nicholas as "a poore boy" in Boston customs house records connected to the *Confidence*'s 1638 arrival "may have been meant to infer a relationship to the Poore family. Based on his uncle Gore's will we know that he had Poore cousins, one of his children married a Poore, and the Poores were resident in Newbury at the same time as the Wallingford family. No Poores were on the ship manifest, and no other children were referred to as 'poore'."  
  
**Another passage from Teschek's write-up** covers what we know about what became of Nicholas:  
  
"Nicholas was a seaman and his last voyage to sea apparently led to his being captured on his way to England and his death in captivity. The first word yet found of his disappearance is in a letter dated 24 October 1680 from Samuel Sewall of Boston to his brother Stephen Sewall of Bishop-Stoke, Hampshire, England. At one point in this letter Samuel writes, 'Mr. Lidget is well & brisk in London: enquire if he can tell any thing of Nic Wallingford.' Samuel Sewall was a rich merchant who later became a judge, but in these early years he had recently come of age in the town of Newbury where his father and grandfather were early settlers. It seems reasonable to imagine that the Wallingford family appealed to Sewall, having known his family and knowing that they had contacts in a wider world who might have word of Nicholas. Sewall later was a judge at the Salem witch trails, and eventually Chief Justice of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. The Mr. Lidget mentioned in the letter may be either Peter or his son Charles, both merchants from Boston and London. More research should be done into these individuals to see if they left any more letters with information on Nicholas. Samuel Sewall left an extensive diary covering most of his life but, unfortunately, the years which might reveal more information about Wallingford's disappearance were lost long ago.  
  
"Certification of his death by Mr. Thomas Kellon, a merchant, was made to the court at Ipswich, Mass. on 27 September 1681, and an inventory of his estate had been made on the 22nd. Nicholas had been captured at sea while on a voyage to England and died in captivity, so likely died long before the news reached home. Evidence for this fact is contained in his probate files in a 1683 petition from his wife where she states that he 'being going for England was taken Captive and there ended his Days'. Some secondary sources state that he was captured by Barbary pirates, but this is likely only oral tradition, although perfectly plausible. The inventory of his estate begins 'An Inventory of ye Estate of Nicholaus Wallingford who Deceased in Argiers.'"

**Nicholas Wallingford** (son of [***Wallingford***](https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/l/a/r/Bradley-J-Larrick/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-1748.html) and [***Sarah G. Poore***](https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/l/a/r/Bradley-J-Larrick/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-1749.html))[***6876***](https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/l/a/r/Bradley-J-Larrick/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-Sources.html#6876) was born 1629 in Newbury, Essex County, MA[***6876***](https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/l/a/r/Bradley-J-Larrick/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-Sources.html#6876), and died May 10, 1682 in At sea off Ivory Coast[***6876***](https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/l/a/r/Bradley-J-Larrick/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-Sources.html#6876).He married [**Sarah Travers**](https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/l/a/r/Bradley-J-Larrick/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-1745.html) on August 30, 1654 in Newbury, Essex County, MA[***6876***](https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/l/a/r/Bradley-J-Larrick/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-Sources.html#6876), daughter of [**Henry Travers**](https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/l/a/r/Bradley-J-Larrick/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-1746.html) and [**Bridget Fitts**](https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/l/a/r/Bradley-J-Larrick/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-1747.html).

Morrow family has birth in Wallop, Nether, Hamps., England.  
BIOGRAPHY: From Wallingfords of New England (http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~teschek/wallingford/):  
Nicholas1 Wallingford was born possibly in Nether Wallop, Southampton, England say 1629.(1) He died in captivity overseas, about 1680 or 1681, in "Argone".  
BIOGRAPHY: He married Sarah Travers, 30 August 1654, in Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts.(2) Sarah was born about 1636, in Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts.(3) Sarah was the daughter of Henry Travers and Bridget Fitts?. Sarah died before 22 August 1709. Administration of her estate was granted to her son John on that date, when she was referred to as "Sarah Wallingford alias Mash", of Bradford, "Relict of Nicholas Wallingford of Bradford."(4) THE TRAVERS FAMILY  
BIOGRAPHY: Sarah's father, whose name is sometimes spelled Travis, came from London, England in the "Mary and John" early in 1634. Some secondary sources have said he was of Irish ancestry, but there is no evidence for this. The passengers of the "Mary and John" went first to Agawam, now Ipswich, Mass., and in 1635 many of them, Henry Travers included, moved to Newbury. He was granted six acres of salt marsh in the Great Marsh, and a house lot of half an acre near the First Landing Place. Also four acres in another part of Newbury.(5) He was on a list of 91 freeholders of Newbury on 7 December 1642.(6)  
BIOGRAPHY: His wife Bridget may have been a sister of Richard Fitts of Ipswich and Newbury, Mass., as in the latter's will dated 2 December 1672 he mentions his sister "Travisse's" daughter. As the term 'sister' could also refer to a sister-in-law, it is also possible that Richard Fitts was a brother-in-law, or even a step-relation of some sort. The widow Bridget married, 30 March 1659, Richard Window of Gloucester, Mass. She may have been married to a Goodwin before marrying Henry Travers.(7) It is also possible that Henry had a wife before Bridget in England before he came to America, although that may never be known.  
BIOGRAPHY: In a Court held at Ipswich, Mass. on 29 September 1646, "John Emery, for his miscarriage with the wife of Henry Traverse, fined 3 li. [pounds] or to be whipped, and pay witness fee to Christopher Bartlet. Bound to good behavior and not to frequent the company of the wife of Henry Traverse. Brigett Traverse fined 10s. for her misdemeanors."(8)  
BIOGRAPHY: Henry Travers was a seaman. In 1648 he went to London and never returned, leaving behind his wife Bridget, daughter Sarah and a son James. Before he left he wrote a will that began "This 26th day of July, 1648, I Henrie Travers of Newbury, having occasion to go to Sea and know not whether I shall live to Com againe, I do by this present declare my last Will and Testament, as followeth..." To his daughter Sara he left a cow and a 3-year old heifer, as well as two brass pots, a little kettel, a frying pan, and a table board.(9)  
BIOGRAPHY: In 1655 the widow Bridget petitioned the court regarding the estate, and said, in part, "That whereas Henry Travers, my husband, went away to England from mee seaven years agone, and left mee two children; my Daughter was of the age of ten years, and my son not full three years of age. He then made his will and gave my daughter a Cow and a Heifer, to be paid to her at twelve years old... ...my daughter being now marryed I have payed to her two heifers." At one point in this petition she states "And since he [her husband] went [to England] I have not heard of him but once, which is five years since(10)." Since Henry left seven years earlier it appears that two years later she somehow got word of him, or heard from him. It sounds like the man decided to stay in England and abandon his family back in America. What became of him after this point is unknown, although on 15 July 1659 an inventory of his estate was made, and he was called "late of Newbury, deceased".(11)  
BIOGRAPHY: At a Court held in Ipswich, Mass. 27 September 1659, the will of Henry Travers was presented, but not proved. "Administration was granted to his widow, Bridgett, now wife of Richard Window. Nicolas Walington, who married his daughter, Sarah Traverse, had already received three pounds, and the court ordered the administratrix to pay them twelve pounds more, and to the son, James Traverse, thirty pounds when he comes of age, and the rest of the estate, which amounted to 92 li. [pounds], to the widow, the land to stand bound for the children's portions."(12)  
BIOGRAPHY: After Bridget Travers married Richard Window in 1659 they moved to Gloucester. Richard's will dated 2 May 1665 and proved 27 June 1665 mentions the Travers children with this section: "And Conserning James travis: thirty pounds which the Honored Court was pleased to aloue him out of his fathers inheritanc which lis in Neckeles waringtans hands which is his portion."(13)  
BIOGRAPHY: Bridget, widowed once more, was deceased by 9 November 1673 when her estate was in probate. Administration was granted to Nicholas Wallingford and James Travis. An inventory was done on 9 October 1673 that came to 11 pounds, 12 shillings, and 3 pence. Mrs. Samuel Worcester and Elizabeth, his wife, testified that "within two or three dayes before the death of the Widdow Window, wee heard her declare that her will, as to her disposall of w[ha]t estate she had, was that her son in Law Nicolas Wallington, who ought her forty shillings, giveing to his son John Wallington an Ewe lamb out of it should have the rest of the said forty shillings; and that her Grandchild Sarah Wallington should have her best coat; and that her son James Traves should have her bed; and that the rest of her estate should be equally divided between her son Nicolas Wallington & James Traves". Sworn November 25, 1673.(14) Elizabeth Worcester comes into the picture again after her husband Samuel died because she became the second wife of Onesiphorus Marsh, whose third wife was Sarah Travers.  
BIOGRAPHY: The English ancestry of Nicholas Wallingford is unknown, but it is somehow tied to the Gore family of the village of Nether Wallop in Southampton (Hampshire) England. The will of William Gore of Nether Wallop in 1656 proves the connection, as can be seen in the following abstract:  
BIOGRAPHY: "William Gore of Nether Wallop in the county of Southampton, gentleman, 22 January 1655, proved 29 March 1656. Wife Elizabeth to be sole Executrix. To the poor of Nether Wallop three pounds to be distributed in one month after my decease. To my wife a portion of my now dwelling house at Garleggs in the parish of Nether Wallop and part of the orchard. To my cousin Richard Hamon. To Amy Singer, daughter of my late sister Margaret, and Jane Singer, another daughter, and Roger Singer, a son. To my cousin Mary Poore the now wife of John Power thirty pounds. To Nicholas & Margaret, son and daughter of my late sister Wallingford, twenty pounds apiece in one year after my decease. To my cousin Nicholas Gore, son of Nicholas Gore late of Farley deceased, ten pounds in one year. To Nicholas Hatchet of Nether Wallop five pounds in one year. My brother in law Mr. Robert Sadler, my cousin John Poore and my cousin Richard Miller of Broughton. To the now five children of Richard Hamon forty pounds apiece and to William Poore and Elizabeth Poore, son & daughter of my late cousin William Poore deceased, forty pounds, and to the now children of my late cousin Thomas Singer deceased, forty pounds. To my godson Richard Sherfield, son of my late brother Roger Sherfield, gentleman, deceased. If my cousin Nicholas Wallingford shall have issue of his body or Margaret Wallingford have issue of her body then, &c. To John Gore, son of my late uncle Richard Gore. To my uncle Hugh Mundy."(15)  
BIOGRAPHY: This abstract leaves us with more questions than it does answers, as few of the relationships mentioned are clear. Some help can be found in the will of another William Gore, apparently this William's father, as seen in this abstract:  
BIOGRAPHY: "William Goore of Nether Wallop in the county of Southampton gentleman, 9 November 1587. To wife Joane, eldest son William, all my land called Garlacks. To my four youngest sons Richard, John, Nicholas and William Goore the younger all my land in Newington, in the county of Wilts, and in Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, and two hundred pounds apiece. To my four daughters Agnes, Elizabeth, Barbara and Margery Goore two hundred pounds apiece. The executors to be my eldest son William Gore and Margaret Reade, the supervisors to be John Pittman of Quarley, Thomas Elie, Clerk vicar of Nether Wallop and Leonard Elie of Wonston."(16) Included with this abstract are a few lines of Latin beginning with the date 10 May 1588, which may refer to the date the will was proved. Amongst the Latin is "Willmi et Margarete Reade als Gore alterius executorum", which may mean "William and Margaret Reade alias Gore alternate as executors", or something to that effect, but it may indicate that Margaret Reade's maiden name was Gore.  
BIOGRAPHY: Included with these abstracts, originally done by Henry F. Waters, is an analytic note by a John Coffin Jones Brown as follows:  
BIOGRAPHY: "In these Goore wills Mr. Waters is evidently probing the connections of the ancestors of our Merrimac Valley settlers. The villages of Wallop, like those of Choulderton, lie upon the edges of the Counties of Wilts and Southampton, and when Dummer, Saltonstall and Rawson, with their English associates, had arranged for developing a stock-raising town in New England, they arranged also to secure from co. Wilts and its vicinity the transfer of a colony of practical men not only accustomed to the care of livestock, but to the trades which interlaced in the products of a stock-raising community. The matter of first importance was to secure ministers with whom the community would feel at home. Rev. Thomas Parker and his relatives the Noyes family, natives of Choulderton, were secured, and with them the Wiltshire men were glad to join." "In the will, proved 28 March 1657 [sic], the names of many of the Poore family are mentioned as cousins of the testator, and so is Nicholas Wallingford, who came in the Confidence from Southampton in 1638, with others--Stephen Kent, John Rolfe, John Saunders, John and William Ilsley, and more recruits to join their relatives who established the town of Newbury. Joseph Poore, of Newbury, married, 6 August, 1680, Mary Wallingford, daughter of Nicholas, born 20 [sic] August 1663. Anthony Sadler was a passenger in the same vessel. In the Visitation of co. Wilts in 1623 are pedigrees of the Sadler family on p. 63. The son and heir of the family given there is Robert Sadler, born in 1608, who may have been the person mentioned as "brother-in-law" in the will given above." "The will proved in 1588 contains an instance, not uncommon at that period, but a terrible annoyance to genealogists, or two sons having the same baptismal name--eldest son William, and four youngest sons, among whom is William the younger. The name of Margaret Read recalls the fact that the Read and Noyes family intermarried in the locality of these testators."  
BIOGRAPHY: From these two wills it seems likely that the mother of Nicholas Wallingford was a Gore, sister to William who died in 1656 and daughter of the William who died in 1587 or 1588. Of course she could also be a relation to his wife, and thus a sister-in-law, but given that William had four sisters, namely Agnes, Elizabeth, Barbara and Margery, it would seem reasonable to believe that he was referring at the time to his own sister. Nevertheless we shouldn't jump to the conclusion that Nicholas's mother was a Gore, and his grandparents were William and Joane Gore of Nether Wallop. Of the four Gore sisters it appears that Margery/Margaret married a man named Singer, but who the other three married isn't specifically stated. William Gore in 1656 mentions several "cousins", including Nicholas Wallingford, so these all may be nieces and nephews. The term 'cousin' was most often used to mean niece or nephew in those days, but was also used to refer to cousins in the modern sense, or even some other kind of blood relation. The surnames of Singer, Wallingford, Poore, Miller and Hamon are all mentioned as 'cousin'. He mentions his brother Roger Sherfield, which may indicate the maiden name of his wife, as well as his uncle Hugh Mundy, which may indicate the maiden name of his mother. Other scenarios are possible here as well.  
BIOGRAPHY: Some Internet sources, including the Mormon's International Genealogical Index, give the name of Nicholas' mother as Sara G. Poore. This seems likely to be someone's confused fabrication. First of all, it is extremely unlikely that a woman would have a middle initial in those days. The Poore connection may come from all the Poores mentioned in the will of William Gore.  
BIOGRAPHY: At the end of the abstract of William Gore (the younger's) will it adds that "If my cousin Nicholas Wallingford shall have issue of his body or Margaret Wallingford have issue of her body then, &c." Apparently this clause, which isn't fully spelled out by Waters, intends to give an inheritance to any children that Nicholas or Margaret may have. This evidently came to pass as we have from the N.H. Probate records the following: "Know all men by these pnts that whereas wee John Wallingford, James Wallingford and Joseph Poore in right of Mary my wife Children of Nicholas Wallingford late of Newbury decd have sold unto William Longfellow of the same Newbury the Sume of Forty pounds a peice given unto either of us a legacy from our late great Uncle William Goore of Hampshire in and by his last will and Testamt bearing date 22nd January 1655 and have by our letter of Attourny of even date with these pnts Impoured the said William Longffellow in our name to demand require and receive the same; which is to be to his own proper use: And wee do hereby each of us respectively for our Selves promise and engage, that if the said letter of Attourny should miscarry, or be found in any respect too short for the obteining and recovery of the sd Legacies, wee will at any time or times hereafter upon demand and at the cost & charges in the law of the sd William Longfellow or his heirs give unto him or them under oE hands and Seales (and the hand and Seale also of Mary Poore if thought needfull) such further and other letter or letters of Attourny containing all power strength and Authority that wee can be capable of giveing unto him or them in the law for recovery of the [promises?]. Witness our hands hereunto Set this Sixteenth day of November, Anno Dom 1686. Signed John Wallingford, James Wallingford, Joseph Poore. Signed and Delivd in the presence of us.-- Joseph Ba[ily?], Isa Addington(17). [Joseph Bailey and Isaac Addington acc. to NH State Papers abstract] NICHOLAS WALLINGTON/WALLINGFORD  
BIOGRAPHY: Nicholas' last name was usually spelled Wallington in the early records, but by the second generation most of the family was using the spelling 'Wallingford'. It was spelled Wallingford in his uncle William Gore's will of 1656.  
BIOGRAPHY: Nicholas Wallingford came from England in the ship Confidence from London in 1638, landing in Boston. Customs House records published in the NEHGR are prefaced with the following note: "The List of the Names of the Passengrs Intended for New England in the good shipp the Confidence of London of CC [200] tonnes, John Jobson, M[aste]r And thus by vertue of the Lord Treasrs warr[an]t of the xjth [11th] of Aprill, 1638. Southampton, 24 Aprill, 1638". Among the passengers were Stephen and Margery Kent, husband and wife aged 17 and 16 respectively, whose origins in England were not stated on the passenger list as were most of the other passengers. [One source states the Stephen was from Salisbury, England and his wife Margery (Norris) was from Wallopp, co. South.(18) ] With them were four young people aged 9 through 20 described as servants, as well as "Nicholas Wallington, a poore boy", whose age was not given.(19) The fact that he was listed among the servants yet not described as one probably means that he was not a servant. In any case from this we can guess that he was probably aged in the range of 5 to 15 years old at the time, give or take. A manuscript Wallingford genealogy by Charles Wallingford(20) states that the ship's log gives his age as 19, and one by Samuel Shackford(21) gives his age as 9, but no age appears in the published records in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register so this is suspect. Pope's "Pioneers of Massachusetts" also gives him a fictitious age of 9. If he was 19 at the time he would have been born about 1619, married at age 35 to a woman about 18 years his junior, had his last child at age 61, and disappeared at sea aged in his early 60s. It seems more likely that he was about nine years old and born closer to 1630 than to 1620.  
BIOGRAPHY: His whereabouts between his arrival in 1638 and his first appearance in the records in 1654 is unknown. He was likely a minor until the late 1640s, and may have been living with another family as a servant or perhaps, given his later occupation as seaman, he may have been at sea as a cabin boy or apprentice seaman. He may very well have stayed with the Kent family with whom he traveled to America. The Kents lived in Newbury.  
BIOGRAPHY: By 1654 Nicholas was living in Newbury, Mass., as he was married there in August. Also that year "Nicholas Wallington" was one of many Newbury residents to sign a petition to the Massachusetts General Court protesting an action against Lt. Robert Pike of Salisbury.(22) In May of 1653 the General Court had passed a law making it illegal for anyone to preach in any town in the colony without the consent of the elders of four neighboring churches or with the approval of the county court. Lt. Robert Pike protested this as an infringement on personal rights of freemen and was censured by the General Court for seditious speech. He was fined, disenfranchised and prohibited from holding public office. This angered many residents of the towns of Newbury, Haverhill, Andover, Salisbury and Hampton and petitions were circulated in all those towns asking for the penalties to be rescinded. Most of the freemen in these towns signed the petition, which angered the General Court further. Rather than grant the petitioners' request they considered the petitions to be highly censurable. The Court did "deeply resent that so many persons of several towns, conditions and relations, should combine together to present such an unjust and unreasonable request." They appointed a commission to meet with the petitioners in each town and "require a reason of their unjust request, and how they came to be induced to sign the said petition." In October 1654 Capt. William Gerrish and Nicholas Noyes reported back regarding the Newbury petitioners. The Court ordered the petitioners whose answers to the commission they deemed unsatisfactory to appear in court and give bonds to answer for their offences. Only eight Newbury men were so ordered, and Nicholas Wallingford was not one of them, so he must have been one of the many who apologized in some way to the commission for signing the petition. Joshua Coffin, in his history of Newbury, remarks: "The whole case is a very instructive one. It exhibits, on the one hand, the watchful jealousy of the people in consequence of any supposed, or real, encroachment on their civil or eccestial rights; and, on the other hand, the determination of the magistrates not to have their authority lightly called in question."(23)  
BIOGRAPHY: On 1 October 1659 Richard Window of Gloucester and his wife Bridget, widow of Henry Travers, conveyed to Nicholas Wallington of Newbury four acres and a house formerly belonging to said Travers. The land was bordered on the east by the street going to Merrimack, on the south by the South Street, on the west by Richard Brown's land, and on the north by the land of Tristram Coffin. On 26 October 1659 Nicholas turned right around and sold the land to John Browne of Newbury.(24) Henry Travers was of course his father-in-law.  
BIOGRAPHY: Nicholas Wallington witnessed the will of John Cutting of Newbury 22 October 1659(25). On 18 June 1662 he owned land in the town of Rowley, as shown by a lease of that date in which Phillip Nelson of Rowley let to Robert Savery and William Bolton of Newbury a farm in Rowley of 300 acres, bounded on the east by the Newbury town line, on the west by land of "Nicolas Walington", on the north by the Merrimack River, and on the south by Crane Meadow.(26)  
BIOGRAPHY: Nicholas Wallington served as surveyor of Highways, fences and chimneys in Bradford in 1667 with John Hardy.(27)  
BIOGRAPHY: In a Court held at Salem, Mass., 25 June 1667: "Copy of deed, dated Oct. 16, 1661, John (his mark) Willcot of Newbury and Mary, his wife, to Nicolas Wallington of Newbury, the half farm he purchased of Philip Nellson of Rowley, etc. Wit: Joseph Muzzey, Trustram Coffin, Robert Lange, John Pike, and Hugh Marsh. Acknowledged Mar. 25 1662, by John Wolcott. Copy made, June 24, 1667, by Robert Lord"(28). At a later Court held in Ipswich on 24 September 1667, Nicholas sued John Wolcott for not making good on this parcel of land. The verdict was for the defendant.(29)  
BIOGRAPHY: In February 1670 Nicholas "Wallinghton" was mentioned in court records as someone who "frequently communed with" members of Mr. Edward Woodman's church despite not being a member(30). He took an oath as a freeman in Newbury on 11 October 1670.(31) In November 1672 he owed 3 pounds to the estate of Abraham Toppan of Newbury.(32) On 24 February 1672 town orders regarding fences, swine, cattle, and horses were signed by five people, including Nicolas Wallingford.(33) No town was stated in this record, but since Bradford came into existence in 1675 it was most likely Newbury. "Nicolas Walington" was a member of a grand jury in Ipswich, 25 September 1677.(34) By a deed acknowledged on 29 January 1677[/8?] he gave one acre of meadow in the Crane Meadow, bounded on Crane Brook, "to have an able & faithful ministry settle amongst the inhabitants of the s[ai]d Towne of Bradford" (Essex Deeds, 4 Ips.: 130)(35)  
BIOGRAPHY: He settled in Newbury, Mass. and, judging by the birth records of his children, was apparently living in Bradford by 1672, which is when that town was first named. He may have lived a short time in Rowley, Mass., about 1662-3, as evidenced by the fact that he owned land there in 1662 and one of his childen's birth's was recorded in the Rowley town records (although also in the Newbury town records at the same time). Of course, Bradford was originally part of Rowley, known as "Merrimack" or "The Merrimac Lands"(36) , so these lands may have been in what later became Bradford.  
BIOGRAPHY: Nicholas was a seaman and his last voyage to sea apparently led to his being captured on his way to England and his death in captivity. The first word yet found of his disappearance is in a letter dated 24 October 1680 from Samuel Sewall of Boston to his brother Stephen Sewall of Bishop-Stoke, Hampshire, England. At one point in this letter Samuel writes, "Mr. Lidget is well & brisk in London: enquire if he can tell any thing of Nic Wallingford"(37). Samuel Sewall was a rich merchant who later became a judge, but in these early years he had recently come of age in the town of Newbury where his father and grandfather were early settlers. It seems reasonable to imagine that the Wallingford family appealed to Sewall, having known his family and knowing that they had contacts in a wider world who might have word of Nicholas. Sewall later was a judge at the Salem witch trails, and eventually Chief Justice of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. The Mr. Lidget mentioned in the letter may be either Peter or his son Charles, both merchants from Boston and London. More research should be done into these individuals to see if they left any more letters with information on Nicholas. Samuel Sewall left an extensive diary covering most of his life but, unfortunately, the years which might reveal more information about Wallingford's disappearance were lost long ago.  
BIOGRAPHY: Certification of his death by Mr. Thomas Kellon, a merchant, was made to the court at Ipswich, Mass. on 27 September 1681, and an inventory of his estate had been made on the 22d.(38) Nicholas had been captured at sea while on a voyage to England and died in captivity, so likely died long before the news reached home. Evidence for this fact is contained in his probate files in a 1683 petition from his wife where she states that he "being going for England was taken Captive and there ended his Days". Some secondary sources state that he was captured by Barbary pirates, but this is likely only oral tradition, although perfectly plausible. The inventory of his estate begins "An Inventory of ye Estate of Nicholaus Wallingford who Deceased in Argone."(39) This would seem to indicate that the name of the place where he died is called "Argone". Three possible locations for this would be "Aragon", a part of Spain, "Argonne", a part of France, and "Arguin", a fortified trading station dominating a section of the West African coast, now in Mauritania. Arguin was under contention between the Dutch and the French about that time and was also being visited by some adventurous English traders.  
BIOGRAPHY: At a court held in Ipswich on 27 September 1681, administration of the estate of Nicholas Wallingford was granted to Sarah Wallingford, relict of said Nicholas, and Caleb Hopkinson, and they were ordered to bring in an inventory to the next March court. This action was performed "upon a certificate received from Mr. Tho. Kellon, merchant, on the death of Nicholas Walingford".(40)

------

**DANIEL AND HANNAH (nee WALLINGFORD) RUSSELL**

**Hannah (b1667) was Nicholas Wallingford's daughter. Not much else can be found on Daniel.**

-------

**CALEB HOPKINSON**

**Caleb Hopkinson (1648-1721)**

Caleb Hopkinson (1648-1721) Early New England Resident

Vital Statistics / Timeline

* Son of [**Michael Hopkinson (1610-1648)**](http://familypedia.wikia.com/wiki/Michael_Hopkinson_(1610-1648)) and **Ann**
* 1648-Dec-19: Birth in Rowley, Essex Co, Massachusetts
* 1679-Nov-25: First Marriage to [**Sarah Wallingford (1661-1682)**](http://familypedia.wikia.com/wiki/Sarah_Wallingford_(1661-1682)?redlink=1&ve%20rel=), daughter of Nicholas and Sarah (Travers) Wallingford. She died 9-Feb-1682.
* 1701-Jun-12: Second Marriage to [**Sarah Spofford (1652-1732)**](http://familypedia.wikia.com/wiki/Sarah_Spofford_(1652-1732)?redlink=1&ve%20rel=) daughter of John Spofford. She died 24-Oct-1732, age 80. She was buried in what is now the Groveland, Massachusetts cemetery.
* 1721-Apr-17: Died and buried in Bradford, MA.

Biography

Caleb HOPKINSON was born on 19 Dec 1648 in Rowley, Essex, Massachusetts, United States. He died on 17 Apr 1721 in Bradford, Essex, Massachusetts, United States. Caleb married 2 Sarah WALLINGFORD on 25 Nov 1679 in Bradford, Essex, Massachusetts, United States.

Sarah WALLINGFORD was born on 20 May 1661 in Newbury, Essex, Massachusetts, United States. She died 1 on 9 Feb 1682 in Bradford, Essex, Massachusetts, United States.

They had the following children. Caleb HOPKINSON [Jr.] was born on 7 Jan 1681. He died on 9 Nov 1730 from of a cart turning over on him.