

WILLIAM WELLS OF SOUTHOLD

AND HIS DESCENDANTS,

A. D. 1638 TO 1878.

BY THE REV.

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CHAPTER II.

WILLIAM WELLS I. OF SOUTHOLD.

IN September, 1640, according to local tradition, and certainly not far from that time, a party of emigrants, mostly well-to-do men of good families in Norfolk and Suffolk, England, began the settlement of the little village of SOUTHOLD, on the long, narrow peninsula which forms the north-eastern extremity of Long Island. The tradition names thirteen heads of families, all save one with wives and children; but though all these were early settlers, some did not reach Southold till long after 1640, and others were certainly not heads of families in that year. The leader of this little colony, which was probably the beginning of English settlement on Long Island, was the Rev. John Youngs, a clergyman of the Church of England, but of Puritan principles, and after leaving England, a Congregationalist in practice. He, and several of his fellow-colonists, had come to New England several years before this, and they undoubtedly formed themselves into a religious society under his direction, in New Haven, before beginning the settlement of Southold.*

* The Rev. John Youngs had been curate in St. Margaret's, Reydon, near the seaport of SOUTHWOLD, Suffolk, and was probably nephew of the Rev. Christopher Youngs, whose Vicarage included both these places. The latter doubtless furnished the name, as well as some of the settlers of the Long Island village, which, however, is generally called "South hold" in early records, and by old inhabitants. In 1643 it was recognized as part of the New Haven colony, under its Indian name of "Yenycot" or "Yennycok." Gardiner's Island had been purchased, but not settled, in 1639, and Southampton was begun later in 1640.

WILLIAM WELLS is generally named first (after the Rev. John Youngs) among these early settlers of Southold. It is probable, but not certain, that he was a member of Mr. Youngs' New Haven congregation, and one of those who first landed at the beautiful beach of Southold Bay, known for two centuries as "Hallock's Point." We find that *one* William Wells sailed from London, June 10, 1635, in the *True Love* of London, "for the Bermudas;" and one Richard Wells in the *Globe*, Aug. 7, the same year, for "Virginia."* Three years later, 1638, Richard, George, and William Wells are found among the early settlers of Lynn, Mass. The first, who was undoubtedly the passenger of the *Globe*, soon went to Salisbury, Mass., became a "deacon" and prominent citizen, and died there s. p., July 17, 1672.† George removed in 1640 to Southampton, L. I., with the earliest settlers of that place, and I find no further trace of him.‡ William is mentioned in the Colonial Records of Massachusetts, Sept. 7, 1641, as being "enjoyed in £10" to answer to a charge of "oppression," and we hear no more of him at Lynn;§ but in the Town Records of *Southampton*, L. I., March 15, 1643, "William Wells, Gent.," is named as present in court when Thomas Halsey was censured for

The tradition as to the early settlers is given very fully in "Griffin's Journal," N. Y., 1856. See also Thompson's *Hist. Long Island*, I. 374, seq.; Moore's *Southold Index*: Savage, *Geneal. Dict.* I. 489, II. 465, IV. 672: Hollister, *Hist. Conn.* I. 113: N. Haven Col. Records.

* *Southold Index*, 6, 45. Savage, I. 123. Hotton's *Passenger Lists*, 120. William Wells is said in the lists to be æt. 17, which would be conclusive proof against his identity with Wm. of Southold, but that errors in figures are not uncommon in these lists, (especially where age is in question,) whether accidental, or to evade the rigid enforcement of emigration laws. The real destination of both the *True Love* and the *Globe* was probably New England, their passengers being found soon after in Massachusetts, New Haven and Rhode Island. See references above.

† Lewis, *Hist. Lynn*, 174. Savage, IV. 477.

‡ Winthrop's *Journal*. Hutchinson's *Mass.*, 88. Thompson's *L. I.*, I. 328. *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, I. 678.

§ *Mass. Col. Rec.*, 1641. Lewis, 192. Savage, IV. 477.

some irreverent speech;* and at Fort Amsterdam (New York), April 29, 1643, William Wells, with three others, Southampton men, signs a note to William Kieft, Director-General of New Netherlands, for advance of freight and supplies, of which note he pays his share, Aug. 28, 1646.† The one unquestionable reference to William of Southold in all these notices, is that in the Southampton Record of 1643;‡ but the others (except perhaps the *True Love* passenger) are so linked in with this as to make it probable that they all belong to the same person. I infer that William of Southold was in New England perhaps as early as 1635; at Lynn in 1638; at New Haven and Southold 1639-40, returning to Lynn the next year, perhaps to forward the great emigration of 1640-1 to Long Island, the strong opposition to which in Massachusetts may possibly have been the real cause of the charge of "oppression" (whatever that may

* Southampton Records, 1643. (C. B. Moore.)

† The note (translated from the Dutch MSS. in the Secretary of State's Office, II. 52, and furnished me by Mr. Henry L. Gladding of Albany,) is as follows:—

"We the undersigned, acknowledge to be well and truly indebted to the Hon^{ble} William Kieft, Director General of New Netherland, in the sum of Five Pounds, ten shillings, English, for freight for which the Director has made himself responsible, and thirteen guilders, ten stivers additional for thirteen skepels and a half of salt received from the aforesaid Director; which aforesaid sum they, the undersigned, promise to pay free of costs and charges, in grain when it will this year be cut and threshed. In testimony this is signed by us, the underwritten, submitting to all courts and judges.

"Done the 29th April, an^o 1643, in Fort Amsterdam, New Netherland.

"William Welles hath this day [paid] his third part amounting to twenty two guilders, sixteen stivers and $\frac{2}{3}$ part of one stiver.

"WILLIAM WELLES
THOMAS SMITH (?)
WILLIAM HAARCKS, hath paid
ROBERT O TERRY
his marke.

"Ad^v 28 August 1646

"To my knowledge

"Cornelis Van Tienhoven, Sec^{ry}."

"To my knowledge

CORNELIS VAN TIENHOVEN, Secretary."

The names of the first two signers are in the original obliterated with ink, (probably on the payment of the note) so that the characteristic autograph of William of Southold cannot be certainly identified. "Smith," which the translator has marked doubtful, may be "Sayre." "Haarcks" is certainly for "Harcher." Sayre and Harcher (or Harker) were both early at Southampton.

‡ No other of his name and date is thus designated in New England or N. Y. (C. B. M.) See also below, p. 22, note on the title "Mr."

mean) for which he was "enjoyed;" at Southampton, with the Lynn settlers of that place, and in New York, 1643-6; and permanently settled at Southold before 1649. It seems also likely that he was a relative of George, and perhaps of Richard Wells; though he cannot have been *brother* to either of them, unless the well-founded Southold tradition of his parentage be disproved. It is to be noted that he was *not* one of the Lynn settlers of Southampton in 1640.

The earliest record I find of him at Southold is the following:

At General Court, New Haven, May 30, 1649. "Mr. Wells being questioned about some land he had received of some Indians on Long Island by way of gift, in which Mr. Odell of Southampton had a part, and himself did draw a deed, wherein the land was passed over from the Indians to them, which is contrary to an order made in this Jurisdiction, against which carriage the Court showed their dislike. But Mr. Wells doth now before the Court fully resign up all his interest in that land to the jurisdiction, and will be ready to give a deed to declare it, when it shall be demanded of him."*

The purchase of "Mattatuck and Aquabouke" from the Indians was accepted this same Court, and the fee simple of Southold, hitherto held by New Haven, was made over to the inhabitants, New Haven retaining jurisdiction until her union with Connecticut in 1662.†

We find him here acting as a lawyer, for which profession he had been educated in England. The Southold tradition to this effect is fully confirmed by his public acts, by the offices held by him, by the legal records and documents in his handwriting (which is quite plainly the peculiar

* N. H. Col. Rec. 1649, quoted by Thompson, L. I., I. 378. The passage does not appear in the printed copy of the Records, and the Editor, referring in a note to Thompson's quotation (which was made long before), says he has been unable to find it in the original.

† N. H. Col. Rec. 1649, p. 463.

*Copia vera examinata & recordata
 3^{to} die Februarij Anno Dni 1654.
 Per me Willm Wells Record
 pro tempore.*

AUTOGRAPHS OF WILLIAM WELLS.

“attorney’s hand” of his day), and by the law books brought by him from England, some of which are still in the possession of his descendants. The most curious of these is a large 8vo. volume in good condition, (the leather covers black with age,) and bearing the following ponderous title:

“A KALENDAR, or Table, comprehending the effect of all the Statutes that have been made & put in print, beginning with Magna Charta, enacted Anno IX. H. III., & proceeding one by one until the end of the Session of Parliament holden Anno 4 R. Jacob. I., declaring by certaine Characters which of the same Statutes or Branches of Statutes be repealed, which be expired, which be altered in the whole or part, which be worne out of use, which were ordained for particular persons or places, and which being general in force and vse are inserted in the severall Titles of this Abridgement. Whereunto is annexed an Abridgement of all the Statutes whereof the whole or any part is generall, in force and vse, with certaine Quaeres, Cautions, and Advertisements of such things that be doubtful, together with the Authoritie and Duetie of Iustices, Sherifes, Coroners, Escheators, Maiors, Bailifes, Customers, Steuards of Leets and Liberties, and what things by severall Statutes in force they must, may, ought, or are compellable to doe. Editum per mandatum Domini Regis. Collected by Fardinando Pvlton of Lincoln’s Inne, Esquire, and by him again augmented sithence the Session of Parliament holden Anno quarto Regis Jacobi. London. Printed for the Company of Stationers. An. Dom. 1608. Cum Privilegio.”*

*In possession of Mr. J. Albert Wells of New York. On the fly-leaf is written, “William Wells his book given to him by his Mother this 27 of ffebruara

Mr. Wells appears to have been, in fact, the one legal authority of Southold until his death; and both his widow and his younger son (the elder dying in the prime of life) seem to have inherited some of his reputation among the people for wisdom in matters of law.

Two notices of him are found in the Colonial Records of 1653.

General Court. "Letter from Mr. Wells of Southold, complaining of sundry high miscarriages of John Youngs;" who is to be called to account, but the Court, learning that he is imprisoned "at the *Duch*," send a letter to the "Duch Governor" ordering (or perhaps requesting) "that he be not released, but delivered to the Court at New Haven."*

Mr. Wells was at this time a Deputy to the General Court from Southold. The John Youngs here mentioned was "Colonel John," son of the clergyman, an active, influential, erratic and turbulent man, often engaged in public business, and as often in trouble, till his death in 1698.

General Court, 1653. "Mr. Wells of Southold sent in a petition to be freed from all publique service in this jurisdiction hereafter, which the Court saw no cause to grant."†

Both the request and its reception are a curious illustration of early New England politics.

The prefix of "Mr.," by which he is invariably designated in the Colonial Records, implies much more than our present customs would suggest. The following from Hollister's Connecticut (I. 424) is quite to the point:

"The prefix of '*Master*' (Mr.) embraced clergymen, and planters of good family and estate who were members of the General Court; those bred up at a university, and those of sufficient education to manage the general affairs of the

168½," evidently the autograph of William II., the "oldest sonne" specially mentioned in the father's will bequeathing all his property to the mother. (G. E. S.)

* N. H. Col. Rec. 1653, p. 51.

† N. H. Col. Rec. 1653, p. 96.

Colony, either in a civil or ecclesiastical way, and who had been sufficiently well born. Comparatively few of the representatives from the several towns, even though they might be returned year after year, were honoured with this title. To be called Master, or to have one's name recorded by the Secretary with that prefix, two hundred years ago, was a more certain index of the rank of the individual, as respects birth, education, and good moral character, than any one of the high-sounding appellations with which many men in our day are content to cajole others. It may be observed, by reference to our colonial records, that there were scores of men of good family and in honourable stations, who still did not possess all the requisite qualities of masters. It was seldom that young men, of whatever rank, were called masters."

He must have been in "publique service" the next year, 1654, as two years afterwards (May 28, 1656) he is allowed £3 5s. for expenses in going to New Haven in 1654 on public business.* He was Deputy to the General Court of New Haven from 1657 to 1661; Constable of Southold in 1657-9, and Recorder (or Town Clerk) in 1660 and afterwards. John Lyon Gardiner thus describes the duties of these offices in the eastern towns of Long Island.†

"Their public officers were few; three magistrates who were called Townsmen [also Deputies, and elsewhere Representatives and Selectmen, the legislative and judicial functions being combined] were chosen annually. Their oath of office points out their duty; it was as follows:

"'You being chosen by the Court for the careful and comfortable carrying on of the affairs of this Town, do here swear by the Name of the Great and Everliving God, that you will faithfully, and without respect of persons, execute all such laws and orders as are or shall be made and established by this Court, according to the trust committed to you during this year for which you are chosen, and until new ones be chosen, if you remain among us, so help you God.'

* N. H. Col. Rec. 1656, p. 173.

† Notes on East Hampton, L. I., 1798. Doc. Hist. N. Y. I. 679. J. L. G. was one of the well-known family of Gardiner's Island.

“A Recorder and Constable were the only other public officers chosen; their oath points out their duty, and is, *mutatis mutandis*, similar to the above. The Constable was always a reputable citizen, and of great authority. He, by law, moderated the General Court. The Recorder, or Secretary, not only recorded all orders of the General Court, but the decisions of the magistrates, and by a vote passed in 1656, the depositions of witnesses in trials at law, for which he was allowed a stated price, as were the Magistrates and Constable. Their trials were sometimes with a jury, but mostly without.”

In 1658–9, Mr. Wells, as one of the Deputies of Southold, repurchased of New Haven the plantation of “Mattatuck and Aquabouke” (Mattituck and Aquebogue) for £7.* In 1659 he “informs the Court of the proposal of a neighbour to sell land to a Quaker, which is forbidden.” This appears to have been in pursuance of his duty as a Magistrate, under the intolerant laws of the Puritan *regime*, and may have some connection also with the following record in 1660:

“We whose names are underwritten, inhabiting on the neck of land commonly called Hashamammock” [agree that any one desiring to remove] “shall put in such neighbour as the other inhabitants living with him shall approve of.
“Copy by Will. Wells, Recorder.” †

In this year, 1660, he is appointed as first Deputy of Southold, with John Youngs, to administer the oath to the others. The Deputies to hold Court once a quarter, if need require.‡ In the same year we find him acting as attorney at New Haven, and arbitrator at Southold.§ In 1661, Mr. Wells being “Assistant Magistrate,” an action of slander was brought against Lieut. John Budd by Deputy John Youngs. It appeared that the slander was against the whole Court, and that Mr. Wells had used means to reclaim

* Becoming responsible for the difference between “wampum” and “good pay.” Thompson, I. 379.

† N. H. Col. Rec. 1659, p. 300, and 1660, p. 350. See Thompson, I. 380.

‡ N. H. Col. Rec. 1660, p. 397. § Southold Index, p. 45.

him by his son. John Budd acknowledged the slander, and Mr. Wells, "not willing to bring further trouble upon him," "conferred with him" till he professed penitence. The Court thereupon order him to "make up with Mr. Wells." *

The union of New Haven and Connecticut under the name of the latter Colony, in 1662, was strongly opposed by Mr. Wells, who declined the appointment of freeman of Connecticut offered him in that year, and was in consequence accused at Hartford, May 14, 1663, of "revolting." † But on the conquest of New York from the Dutch, the Plantations of Long Island being included in the Duke of York's Patent, the jurisdiction hitherto exercised by Connecticut and New Haven over the three towns of Suffolk County was relinquished by the joint act of Gov. Nicolls, Gov. Winthrop and others, Dec. 1, 1664. ‡

Gov. Nicolls gained at the outset the good will both of the Dutch and English in his new and wide jurisdiction. By the former he is described as "A wise and intelligent Governor;" by the latter, as a refined and scholarly man, excelling all his New England neighbours in liberality in matters of conscience and religion. § He certainly displayed both wisdom and liberality in appointing to Government offices representatives of all the various classes of inhabitants in the Province. The Dutch burgomasters and schepens of the City were retained; and of the four persons named by the Governor, and appointed by the Crown, as his Council,—Robert Needham, Thomas Delaval, Thomas Topping, and WILLIAM WELLS,—the two latter were residents of Suffolk County, though Topping had perhaps come recently from

* N. H. Col. Rec. 1661, p. 412, seq.

† Conn. Col. Rec. 1662-3, p. 388, seq. See also Southold Index, p. 45.

‡ Doc. Hist. N. Y., I. 685.

§ Address of City Council, 1664. Lamb, Hist. N. Y. City, I. 219, 227.

Milford, Ct.* This Council, with the Governor as its Head, constituted the Supreme Court of the Province, and was in fact, though not exactly in name, the legislative as well as judicial authority.† How long Mr. Wells continued a member of it I have not learned. In February, 1665, he, with Col. Youngs, represented Southold in a Convention of Deputies assembled by the Governor at Hempstead, to adopt a code of laws for the Province. The Code of Laws, though amended and accepted by the Deputies, (not without some objections to certain points in which it differed materially from the Connecticut Charter and Code,) was drawn up by the Governor, with the help of his Council, and after a careful study of the laws in force in the several New England Colonies. We should be glad to know what share the legal training and experience of Mr. Wells had in the preparation of these statutes, which, under the title of "His Royal Highness's," or "the Duke's Laws," were in force for many years, and are certainly far in advance of their day in some things.‡ On the adjournment of the Hempstead Convention, "Councillor William Wells" was appointed by the Governor "High Sheriff of New York Shire on Long Island," comprising the Eastern half of the Island, or what is now Suffolk County,—an office which he held until 1669.§ This is his latest public service of which I have found any record.

He married first, as early as 1653, and perhaps before 1650, BRIDGET, widow of HENRY TUTHILL of Southold. Her first husband, a grandson of John Tuthill, of Saxlingham Nethergate, Norfolk, and son of Henry and Alice, of Thorston, in the same county, came with her to Hingham,

* Lamb, I. 220. Savage, IV. 255. Brodhead's Hist. N. Y., II. 43.

† Doc. Hist. N. Y., I. 87.

‡ See abstract in Thompson, I. 132-6; Lamb, I. 228; Doc. Hist. N. Y., I. 148.

§ Thompson's L. I., I. 183, 382. Brodhead's N. Y., II. 43, 48, 73, 76, 109. Lamb, I. 229.

Mass., in 1637, and thence removed to Southold as early as 1644.* His brother John was doubtless among the first settlers of 1640. Henry and Bridget Tuthill left two children, John, b. 1635, and Elizabeth. The mother appears to have had no issue by her second marriage with William Wells; and it was probably her decease in or before 1654 which brought John and Elizabeth Tuthill under Mr. Wells' guardianship, May 31, 1654, and explains the following entry on the Records of that year:

“Upon some question propounded to the Court concerning Mr. Wells his children, which were Henry Tuthill's of Southold, it is ordered that what evidence can be procured further concerning the children's portions, should be speedily sent to the Governor at New Haven; and if Mr. Wells should remove from Southold, that so much of his estate be securied as may answer for the portions appointed.”†

Soon after this (probably on coming of age, in 1656) the son, John Tuthill, executed a release to Mr. Wells, for his right and interest in the estate of Henry Tuthill, his late father, deceased, and Bridget Tuthill, his mother, also deceased, which came into the hands of his father-in-law, William Wells, by marriage of his mother; also his right and interest in whatever was given him by his father's brother, John Tuthill.‡ In 1660 a similar release was executed by William Johnson, who had married the daughter, Elizabeth, for her share of her parents' property.§

He married second, probably about 1654, MARY, or “*Marie*,” as she herself wrote it, whose family name is said to be YOUNGS. The date of the marriage I infer from the fact that his oldest daughter, Bethia, must have been born about 1655, and was, in all probability, the child of this sec-

* Southold Index, 41-2. Savage, IV. 350.

† N. H. Col. Rec. 1654, p. 97.

‡ Southold Index, p. 41-2.

§ Id.

ond wife;* and also from the order of the General Court quoted above (1654), which seems likely to have some connection with the second marriage as well as the decease of the first wife. It is much more difficult to ascertain the value of the tradition which calls the second wife Mary "Youngs." Thus far I have found nothing to throw any light on the question of her family.†

William Wells died at Southold, Nov. 13, 1671.‡ On the same day he executed a deed, evidently in place of a will, conveying his entire estate to his wife Mary, for herself and their children, in the following words, which we copy *verbatim* from the Town Records of Southold.§

"November y^e 13: Anno 1671.

"These presents witnes that I William Wells of Southold in the East Riding of York Sheere in Long Island doe for good and serious considerason mee hereonto mouving give

* Bethia Wells m. before 1680, Capt. Jonathan Horton. She is said by the "Salmon Records" to have been *æt.* 80 at her decease in 1733, which would fix her birth in 1653. These "Salmon Records" were a private, yet semi-official register kept for many years, at first by William Salmon, afterwards by other members of the 2d Congregational Society of Southold. Though generally accurate, it often errs in over-estimating ages, especially of old persons, known to the writer only by report. The dates of birth of the other children of William I. and Mary Wells will show the grounds of my probable conclusion as to Bethia's. In regard to her parentage, Mr. Moore says (in a letter of Oct. 29, 1875), "that Bethia was *not* a sister of John Tuthill, I gather from a general study of the whole, without being able to tell you from memory, perhaps but a small part of the data that influenced me."

† She can hardly have been Mary, the sister of the Rev. John Youngs, (who according to Savage (I. 277) is said to have m. Wm. Brown, of Salem, and d. 1636,) or his daughter Mary, who was b. 1631, and more prob. m. Edward Petty, of Southold. The tradition may have arisen from the fact that Wm. Wells' daughter Mary became Youngs by marriage. It comes to me from the family of Capt. Benj. Wells. of Southold, a source entitled to much respect,—but how ancient and well-founded it is I do not know.

‡ *Æt.* 66, if his parentage is correctly given in Ch. I., though his tombstone says 63.

§ Lib. A. 155. (Copy by G. E. S., Oct. 12, 1875.) The orthography is of course that of the "Recorder."

HERE LIES ^S BODY OF WILLIAM

WELLS OF SOUTHOLD GEN^T JUSTICE OF Y^R PEACE & FIRST

Yea here hee lies who speaketh yet though dead

on wings of faith his soule to Heaven is fled

His pious deeds and charity was such

that of his praise no pen can write too much

As was his life so was his blisf Decesse

Hee liud in loue And sweetly dy'd in peace

BY THE ORDER OF THE FREE BURGESSES AND COMMONS OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED
THE 13TH OF APRIL 1611
BY THE SHERIFFE OF NEW YORK SHIRE
AND THE SHERIFFE OF MIDDLESEX

and grant all my Riht title and interest of in and unto all my houses Lands teniments a Lottments and meadows within the bounds of Southold with all my goods and chattels unto my well beloved wife Mary Wells for her comfortable subsistance and education of my children but not to dispose of any part or parcell [there?] of otherways: but for portions to the children as chooseth [her?] having respect to my oldest sonne. As witness my hand and seall the daye and yeare ffirst above written.

“Signed sealed and
delivered in p^{se} of us
Barnabas Windes
Richard Terry

“Entered upon Record
y^e 17 of September
Ano : 1672 by me
Richard Terry, Recorder.”

In the old Burial Ground of Southold, near the edifice (Presbyterian) which occupies the site of the first meeting house, and not more than ten or twelve yards from the west end of the Cemetery, is the tomb of William Wells, a substantial structure of brick and covered with cement, and now (1876) after the lapse of two centuries, in perfect preservation, thanks to the reverent care of his descendant in the sixth generation, the late William H. Wells, of Southold. The top of the tomb is a single slab of dark brown stone, five feet by two and a half, and four or five inches in thickness, completely filled by the curious inscription, a facsimile of which is here given, photographed from the rubbing taken by me Oct. 13, 1875.

William Wells' "Home lot," and probably his residence, was on the ground now occupied by the one hotel of Southold, on the N. W. angle of the Main street with that leading to the railway station. A number of deeds to him and by him are on record, showing that he must have held considerable real estate in Southold and the neighbouring plantations. In the earliest "Rate List" of Southold, 1675,* I find the following property inherited by his wife:

* Doc. Hist. N. Y., II. 453.

“Mrs. Mary Welles.

26 acors land . . .	£26 0 0	27 Shepe . . .	£09 0 0
4 : oxen 6 cows . .	54 0 0	5 horses . . .	60 0 0
5 : 3 yrolds . . .	20 0 0	1 : 3 yr 1 : 2 yr .	
7 : 2 yr 2 yrlings	20 10 0	1 : yrling horse .	16 0 0
		12 Swine . . .	12 0 0

“£217 10 0”

This second wife Mary, left at his decease in charge of five, perhaps six children, married in 1678–80 Thomas Mapes, one of the early settlers of Southold, by whom she had no issue; and died in April, 1709, æt. about 90. She is described by Mr. Moore as “an extraordinary woman,” not only for those qualities of energy, courage and endurance, called forth by the pioneer life of New England and New York, but for learning and business capacity unusual in women of her day and place.

Her second husband, “Goodman Mapes,” though invested with various civil offices, seems to have entrusted the preparation of his legal records and documents chiefly to her knowledge and skill, as they are generally found in her fair handwriting.*

William Wells I. seems to have been fitted by natural force of character, as well as by birth and education, for a leader in the little colony to which the best part of his life was given. The Southold traditions about him are many, but mostly too wild and vague to be worth repeating. That he was a man of deeply religious character seems probable from his whole colonial life as well as from the inscription on his tomb. He was a leading member of the first religious society at Southold, which, though Congregational, had a Pastor in English orders as long as he lived.†

* C. B. Moore, Letters, &c.

† His family Bible, brought from England, and containing many pious maternal counsels, is said to be extant, but I have not been able to trace it. His writing desk, also brought from England, is preserved by J. Albert Wells, of New York, son of the late William H. Wells, of Southold.

His children were seven, *perhaps* eight, all by the second wife. Two daughters died in infancy, and two sons and three, possibly four daughters, survived him.

1. Bethia, ^{2.1}	b.	c. 1655, m. 1672—So, Jonathan Horton.
2. Abigail, ^{2.2}	b.	1657, d. inf. Aug. 19, 1658.
3. Patience, ^{2.3}	b.	Oct. 17, 1658, d. inf. Feb. 18, 1659.
4. William, ^{2.4}	b.	May 5, 1660, m. 1681, Elizabeth Tuthill.
5. Mary, ^{2.5}	b.	1661, m. c. 1678, John Youngs III.
6. Joshua, ^{2.6}	b.	1664, m. 1686, Hannah Tuthill.
7. Mehetabel, ^{2.7}	b.	1666, m. c. 1685, John Tuthill III.

and perhaps

8. Anna, ^{2.8}	b.	c. 1667—8, m. 16 . . John Goldsmith.*
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These children were all born in Southold. The Tuthills whom William, Joshua, and Mehetabel† married were the daughters and son of John Tuthill, son of Henry and Bridget.

* Index of 1698, p. 45, and annotations.

† Written most often *Mehitable*, also *Mehitabel*, and *Mehetabel*. See the name (feminine) in our English Bible, Gen. XXXVI. 39.

NOTES.

A. Page 18. In a curious Order in Council, a copy of which I found (after this Chapter was printed,) among the papers of the late Rev. Dr. BALLARD, of Brunswick, Me., the *True Love* is mentioned among several vessels which were to be "suffered to depart on their intended voyage to New England," their Masters having given bonds in £100 each for strict compliance with the regulations concerning emigrants. These rules prohibit blasphemy or profanity under severe penalties,—enjoin the Daily Service on board ship,—forbid the embarkation of persons who have not taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy,—and direct a return to be made of actual passengers. The Order may be seen in full in N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg. IX. 265. It is dated Feb. 28, 1634 (1633 O. S.), so the *True Love* probably made one or more voyages under it, before that of June, 1635.

B. Page 26. "New York Shire on Long Island" comprised the *whole* of the Island; and for each of the three "Ridings," now the three Counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk, a Deputy Sheriff was appointed. This continued till the erection of the Counties by the Assembly in 1683. See Thompson, I. 161.