

*The Eaton Families Association*  
*presents*  
**The "New" Etonian<sup>1</sup>**

Douglas Macmillan  
President/Family Genealogist  
Executive Committee Member  
[president@eatongenealogy.com](mailto:president@eatongenealogy.com)

John Laforge Taylor  
First Vice President/  
Public Relations Officer/Secretary  
Executive Committee Member  
[vicepresident@eatongenealogy.com](mailto:vicepresident@eatongenealogy.com)

Jaanice Day  
VP/Treasurer  
Executive Committee Member  
[treasurer@eatongenealogy.com](mailto:treasurer@eatongenealogy.com)

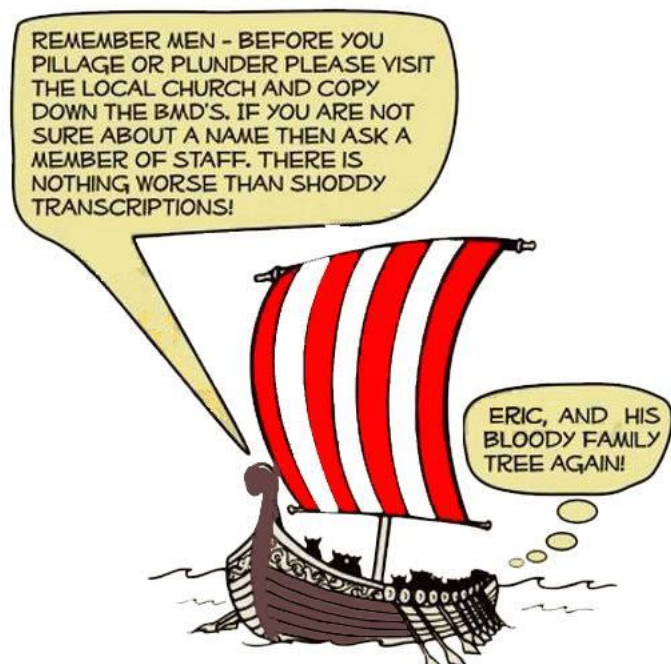
Barbara Fitzsenry  
VP/Web Editor  
Executive Committee Member  
[webmaster@eatongenealogy.com](mailto:webmaster@eatongenealogy.com)  
[info@eatongenealogy.com](mailto:info@eatongenealogy.com)

Yandell Gardner  
Membership Chair  
Executive Committee Member  
[membership@eatongenealogy.com](mailto:membership@eatongenealogy.com)

Volume 13, Issue 12

June 2015

***Laughter: The Best Medicine***



**Inside This Issue:**

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>Letter from President</b>                                    | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Family Highlight</b>   | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Bio, History, etc.: <i>In Defense of Nathaniel Eaton</i></b> | <b>13</b> |
| <b>Queries/Comments</b>   | <b>25</b> |
| <b>EFA News &amp; Views</b>                                     | <b>28</b> |
| <b>Research Tips/Requests/Info</b>                              | <b>28</b> |
| <b>This and That</b>  | <b>32</b> |
| <b>Oldies but Goodies: Wills of Cheshire</b>                    | <b>34</b> |
| <b>A Contemporary Eaton</b>                                     | <b>37</b> |

***EFA Presidential Letter for 2015***

***New York State Family History Conference, Sept 16-17-18, 2015***

Three members have signed up to attend this year's conference in Syracuse, NY. Dick Eaton and his wife will attend for the second time and John Taylor and myself and Janet will attend for the first time. Many vendors will be there and we hope to attend several of the planned seminars as well.

If you would like more conference information, here is the link. <http://www.nysfhc.org/>

<sup>1</sup> Unless specifically noted to the contrary or indicated by its original source, all material appearing in "The 'New' Etonian" and on our website is authored, published and copyrighted by The Eaton Families Association. For further information, **see** complete [Terms of Use](#) and copyright information in [Legal Documents](#) on our website

In this month's issue we are including a register report of the *Descendants of Nathaniel Eaton*. Nathaniel was the brother of Theophilus Eaton of New Haven and Samuel Eaton. All three brothers arrived in America in 1637; Theophilus stayed, and Samuel went back to England a few years later. Nathaniel settled in Cambridge, MA, led a very strange life and eventually went back to England where he died in debtors' prison.

David Danielson Eaton is the only member of the EFA who is a descendant of this Nathaniel. He has done a lot of research, and it is thanks to him that we were able to work on this line. David also holds the distinction of being the only Nathaniel of Cambridge descendant in the Eaton DNA Group. We are actively looking for more DNA samples of this line so that we can solidify its DNA model, which, of course, includes the brothers' descendants as well.

There is another Nathaniel Eaton who married Mercy Trott, lived in Boston and died in 1750. We have discovered that the Boston Nathaniel is not related to Nathaniel of Cambridge. The descendants of the Boston family moved on to Lancaster, MA, and we have named that family Nathaniel Eaton Family of Lancaster. Again, here is a chance to get another DNA sample to determine if the Lancaster Eatons belong to a group we know well. If anyone knows this line conclusively, please let me know.

On another DNA note, EFA member Matt Eaton, a Francis (Mayflower) descendant, has been hard at work attempting to find DNA samples from other descendants of his ancestor, Benjamin Eaton, born in 1742 in Middleborough, MA. You may recall that the Mayflower Society had never recognized any descendants of this Benjamin, an ancestor of Matt's through Benjamin's son Joseph.

Matt's own DNA proved he is a descendant and the Society has finally accepted it. Matt has now been able to prove ancestry of two more sons of Benjamin, namely Squire and Fuller. This was done with DNA samples of two other Eatons, one of whom he recruited on his own and the other by contacting a new member and getting the process going. Congratulations and thank you Matt. Nice work.

Have a great June!

**Douglas E. MacMillan, President**

---

### ***Member Showcase/Family Highlight:***

Many thanks to Doug MacMillan for his hard work and generous contribution of the following register re the family of Nathaniel Eaton, and David Danielson Eaton for his fine research:

#### **Generation 1**

1. **NATHANIEL<sup>1</sup> EATON** was born on Feb 1606/07 in Great Budworth, Cheshire, England. He died before 11 May 1674 in King's Bench Prison, Southwark, London, Middlesex, England. He married (1) **ELIZABETH UNKNOWN**. He married (2) **ANNE GRAVES**, daughter of Captain Thomas Graves, in 1642 in Accomac, Accomack, Virginia, USA. She was born in 1620 in Accomac Co, VA. She died on 02 Mar 1683/84 in Charles Co, MD (Age: 63).

**Notes for Nathaniel Eaton:**

- Named in the will of his father 12 July 1616.
- Nathaniel Eaton....brother of Theophilus and son of Richard Eaton, vicar of Great Budworth, Cheshire and educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge; immigrated to America, 1637 with his brothers Theophilus and Samuel. He was head master of what became Harvard College, 1638-1639, but was dismissed in disgrace in 1639.

The following is an excerpt of a paper written and presented to the New Haven (CT) Historical Society by Professor Daniel Cady Eaton in 1884:

"Nathaniel Eaton, as Professor Dexter tells us (Register Vol 38 p 31), was born about 1609, and educated under Dr. William Ames at Francker in the Netherlands. Governor Winthrop gives some account of him in pages 308-313 of the first volume of his history, and says, he had been "sometimes initiated among the Jesuits." In 1637 he was made the teacher or master of the College at Cambridge, then called Newtown, and he continued in that charge till the fall of 1639, during which time John Harvard bequeathed his library to the College, and the General Court ordered that the College at Cambridge shall be called Harvard College. Mr. Savage, therefore, very properly called him "the first head of Harvard College, but not dignified with the title of President." More may be read about him in Paige's *History of Cambridge*, and also in volume ix. pp. 269- 271 of the *Historical and Genealogical Register*. Paige quotes from Cotton Mather (*Magnolia*, vol. 2, p. 10), in relation to his character and conduct. The story is not pleasant to recall. He was brought before the Court, tried, and punished by fine and by being "debarred teaching children within our jurisdiction." Pending trial before the church also, he went away to Virginia, and eventually returned to England. His wife and all but one of his children took passage for Virginia, but the vessel in which they sailed was never afterwards heard from."

He settled in Accomac County, (Eastern Shore) Virginia where he married Ann Graves Cotton, in 1642, widow of William Cotton minister of the Hunger's Parish Church, who died in 1640. She was the daughter of Thomas Graves. Two sons, Nathaniel and Samuel were born before 1644 and possibly another named Alexander.

Nathaniel became a minister at Hungar's Parish but by 1647 he had left the Eastern Shore for Warwick County, Virginia near Merry Point, where he ran up another large debt and eventually fled back to England. It is unclear whether Ann followed him to Warwick. She remarried (1657) a third minister of Hungar's Parish, Francis Doughty, presumably thinking that Nathaniel had died.

After returning to England Nathaniel received a Doctor of Philosophy and Medicine from the university at Padua, was vicar of Bishops Castle, Shropshire, and rector, Biddeford, Devonshire and died in debtor's prison in 1674.

**Sources:** *Winthrop Papers*, "The Family of Nathaniel Eaton of Cambridge Massachusetts" by Daniel Cady Eaton, William and Mary Quarterly Vol 19 # 1 & Vol 19, #3 (1939) "Three Rectors of Hungar's Parish and their Wife", New England Historic & Genealogical Register, Vol 38, p 29, Dictionary of National Biography, Vol 6., Graves Family Association.

**Notes for Anne Graves:**

- Born in Virginia after the arrival of her mother and two oldest brothers.

- Her will was proved 18 July 1683 in Charles Co., MD
- Ann was the daughter of Thomas F Graves, a very early settler of Jamestown, VA. Contrary to what others have said, including John Winthrop, he did not arrive in Virginia from New England.
- The family settled in what became Hungar's Parish. Ann married William Cotton, minister of the Hungar's Parish Church in 1637 and he died in 1640. They had one daughter, Verlinda Cotton.
- After William's death Nathaniel Eaton become the minister. Her marriage to Nathaniel did not end well and after he fled back to England Ann, mistakenly thinking Nathaniel dead perhaps, married the then minister at Hungar's Parish, Francis Doughty.
- After 1658 Francis was a minister in a church in Charles County, MD and by 1662 he was now in Rappahannock County, VA. In 1662 he purchased a 200 acre parcel of land. In 1668 he decided to leave when parishioners became unhappy. Ann however had no plans to "leave the country" since all of her children were within reach. Francis signed over 200 acres of land to her, she acknowledged it and that was then end of their marriage. She died in Charles County, MD, apparently living with one of her children/grandchildren
- In her will she named a deceased son Samuel Eaton of Charles County MD.

Nathaniel Eaton and Anne Graves had the following children:

- i. SAMUEL<sup>2</sup> EATON was born about 1642 in Accomack County, VA.  
**Notes for Samuel Eaton:**
  - Samuel was mentioned in the will of her mother dated Dec 1682 as deceased.
- ii. NATHANIEL EATON was born about 1643 in Accomack County, VA.  
**Notes for Nathaniel Eaton:**
  - Alive June 20, 1688 when he was named as Verlinda's (Cotton) brother in her deeded gifts to her Burdett children.
- iii. ALEXANDER EATON was born about 1644 in Accomack County, VA.

Nathaniel Eaton and Elizabeth Unknown had the following child:

2. iv. BENONI EATON was born about 1639 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States. He died on 20 Dec 1690 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, USA. He married an unknown spouse in 1667. He married (2) REBECCA in 1667.

## Generation 2

2. **BENONI<sup>2</sup> EATON** (Nathaniel<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1639 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA. He died on 20 Dec 1690 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, USA. He married an unknown spouse in 1667 in United States. He married (2) **REBECCA** in 1667 in United States. She was born in 1640 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA. She died on 20 Jun 1723.

Benoni Eaton and Rebecca had the following children:

- i. NATHANIEL<sup>3</sup> EATON was born in 1667 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, USA. He died on 22 Feb 1690 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, USA.
- ii. REBECCA EATON was born in 1670 in Massachusetts. She died on 15 Sep 1710 in Cambridge, Massachusetts (Age: 40). She married John Bunker, son of John Bunker

and Hannah Mellowes, on 28 Apr 1690 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts. He was born in May 1662 in Malden, Massachusetts. He died on 17 May 1712 in Boston, Suffolk, MA (Age: 48).

**Notes for Rebecca Eaton:**

Buried in Old Burying Ground, Cambridge, MA.

**Notes for John Bunker:**

Buried in Old Burying Ground, Cambridge, MA. The gravestone says he died at age 48 years, but the Find Grave entry says he was born in 1674. And there is a birth entry in Malden, 1662, son of John, but the mother is not identified.

- iii. ANNA EATON was born on 07 Sep 1672 in Watertown, Middlesex, Massachusetts. She died on 05 Oct 1673 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts.
- iv. THEOPHILUS EATON was born on 20 Sep 1674 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He died on 22 Feb 1691 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts.
- 3. v. SAMUEL EATON was born in 1678 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts. He died about 1750. He married Ruth Fairfield, daughter of John Fairfield and Mary Marshall, on 23 Jul 1702 in Boston, Suffolk, MA. She was born on 01 Sep 1683 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, USA.
- 4. vi. URSULA EATON was born in 1684 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States. She died on 25 Jun 1735 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States. She married Jacob Parker, son of Jacob Parker and Joanna Call, on 29 Apr 1709 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA. He was born in 1679 in Chelmsford, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA. He died on 22 Oct 1754 in Boston, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA.

### Generation 3

- 3. **SAMUEL<sup>3</sup> EATON** (Benoni<sup>2</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>1</sup>) was born in 1678 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts. He died about 1750. He married Ruth Fairfield, daughter of John Fairfield and Mary Marshall, on 23 Jul 1702 in Boston, Suffolk, MA. She was born on 01 Sep 1683 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, USA.

**Notes for Samuel Eaton:**

Daniel Cady Eaton notes from "The Family of Nathaniel Eaton of Cambridge, Mass. April 1884:

Samuel, who was probably the Samuel Eaton chosen to serve as Sealer of Leather, in Boston, in 1716 and in 1723, and as overseer of the poor in 1722. He was married in Boston to Ruth Fairfield grand-daughter of Daniel Fairfield, 23 July, 1702. Daniel Fairfield's will is dated 16 June, 1708; his legatees were his wife Ruth, and his grand-daughters Ruth Eaton and Mary Fairfield; his executors were his wife and Samuel Eaton. After his wife's decease the estate was to be divided into three parts, one part to each of three persons, his son Daniel (then at sea), his grandchild Ruth Eaton and his grand-child Mary Fairfield. In a codicil dated 20 October, 1709, he gave to each of three children of his daughter Elizabeth Goddard 15 shillings "to buy each of you a ring to remember me by." Samuel Eaton rendered the account of his executor-ship 18 August, 1718; his associate executrix was then deceased. The first day of June, 1717, Samuel Eaton cordwainer of Boston, as surviving executor of Daniel Fairfield sold to Jacob Parker, of Boston, mason for £135, a house and land near the mill pond, and on the same day Jacob Parker and wife Ursula re-conveyed the same estate to Samuel Eaton. This transaction makes it pretty clear that Samuel Eaton<sup>4</sup> and Ursula Parker were of the same family. But a much stronger evidence appears in the selection of names given to the children of Samuel<sup>3</sup> and Ruth.

Samuel Eaton and Ruth Fairfield had the following children:

- i. MARY<sup>4</sup> EATON was born on 01 May 1704 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States.
- ii. REBECCA EATON was born on 14 Dec 1705 in Boston, Massachusetts (Age: 0). She died in 1801 in Middletown, Hartford, Connecticut, United States. She married Nathaniel Goodwin, son of Nathaniel Goodwin and Elizabeth Emmes, on 22 Sep 1724 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts. He was born on 23 Nov 1696 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States (Age: 0). He died on 17 Apr 1754 in Milford, New Haven, Connecticut, United States.
6. iii. RUTH EATON was born on 02 Nov 1707 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States. She married Samuel Ellis on 05 Jan 1726 in Boston, Suffolk, MA.
- iv. BENONI EATON was born on 07 Aug 1712 in Boston, Massachusetts.
- v. ANNA EATON was born on 07 Aug 1715 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States.
7. vi. SAMUEL EATON was born on 20 May 1718 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, USA. He died on 20 Apr 1793 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut. He married Deborah Markham, daughter of Daniel Markham and Patience Miller, on 25 Jun 1746 in Middletown, Connecticut. She was born on 09 Aug 1729 in Middletown. She died in 1819.
- vii. URSULA EATON was born in 1721 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States.
4. **URSULA<sup>3</sup> EATON** (Benoni<sup>2</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>1</sup>) was born in 1684 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA. She died on 25 Jun 1735 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, USA. She married Jacob Parker, son of Jacob Parker and Joanna Call, on 29 Apr 1709 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA. He was born in 1679 in Chelmsford, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States. He died on 22 Oct 1754 in Boston, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA.

Jacob Parker and Ursula Eaton had the following children:

- i. REBECCA<sup>4</sup> PARKER was born on 25 Feb 1708 in Boston, Suffolk, MA. She died on 07 Oct 1710 in Boston, Suffolk, MA.
- ii. URSULA PARKER was born on 14 Feb 1710/11 in Boston, Suffolk, MA. She died young.
- iii. JACOB PARKER was born on 05 Mar 1713 in Boston, Suffolk, MA. He died on 05 Aug 1714 in Boston, Suffolk, MA.
- iv. JOANNA PARKER was born in Mar 1724. She died on 29 Mar 1724 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, USA.

### Generation 4

5. **REBECCA<sup>4</sup> EATON** (Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Benoni<sup>2</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>1</sup>) was born on 14 Dec 1705 in Boston, Massachusetts (Age: 0). She died in 1801 in Middletown, Hartford, Connecticut, United States. She married Nathaniel Goodwin, son of Nathaniel Goodwin and Elizabeth Emmes, on 22 Sep 1724 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts. He was born on 23 Nov 1696 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States (Age: 0). He died on 17 Apr 1754 in Milford, New

Haven, Connecticut, United States.

**Notes for Nathaniel Goodwin:**

- The marriage record dated 19 Mar 1723 in Boston is probably an intentions record. Nathaniel Goodwin and Rebecca Eaton had the following children:

- i. ELIZABETH<sup>5</sup> GOODWIN was born on 06 Aug 1726 in Boston, Suffolk, MA.

**Notes for Elizabeth Goodwin:**

The Boston Birth record incorrectly states that Elizabeth's father was William Goodwin. Thwing Collection at NEHGS and the Baptism at the Old South Church states the father is Nathaniel, although neither state the actual birth date.

- ii. BRIDGET GOODWIN was born on 10 Sep 1732 in Meriden, New Haven, Connecticut, United States. She died on 18 Feb 1805 in New Marlborough, Berkshire, MA. She married Jehiel Baldwin on 06 Apr 1749 in Wallingford, New Haven, CT.
- iii. REBECCA GOODWIN was born on 17 Sep 1732 in Boston, Suffolk, MA.
- iv. NATHANIEL GOODWIN was born on 28 Jul 1734.
- v. MARY GOODWIN was born on 11 Apr 1738 in Middletown, Middlesex, CT.
- vi. SAMUEL GOODWIN was born on 29 Sep 1740 in Middletown, Middlesex, CT.
- vii. MARTHA GOODWIN was born on 10 May 1743 in Middletown, Middlesex, CT.
- viii. BENJAMIN GOODWIN was born on 13 Nov 1745 in Middletown, Middlesex, CT.

- 6. **RUTH<sup>4</sup> EATON** (Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Benoni<sup>2</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>1</sup>) was born on 02 Nov 1707 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States. She married Samuel Ellis on 05 Jan 1726 in Boston, Suffolk, MA.

Samuel Ellis and Ruth Eaton had the following children:

- i. SAMUEL<sup>5</sup> ELLIS was born on 28 Nov 1727 in Boston, Suffolk, MA.
- ii. MARY ELLIS was born on 06 Jun 1730 in Boston, Suffolk, MA.
- iii. PETER ELLIS was born on 12 Sep 1731 in Boston, Suffolk, MA.

- 7. **SAMUEL<sup>4</sup> EATON** (Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Benoni<sup>2</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>1</sup>) was born on 20 May 1718 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, USA. He died on 20 Apr 1793 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut. He married Deborah Markham, daughter of Daniel Markham and Patience Miller, on 25 Jun 1746 in Middletown, Connecticut. She was born on 09 Aug 1729 in Middletown. She died in 1819.

Samuel Eaton and Deborah Markham had the following children:

- 8. i. SAMUEL<sup>5</sup> EATON JR was born on 07 Jun 1747 in Middletown, Middlesex, Connecticut, United States. He died on 28 Mar 1817 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut, USA. He married Mary Tiffany, daughter of Nathaniel Tiffany and Keziah Ward, on 30 Jul 1765 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut, USA. She was born on 14 Mar 1744 in Somers, Tolland, Connecticut, United States.
- ii. DEBORAH EATON was born on 30 Jun 1749 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut.
- iii. OLIVER EATON. He died on 29 Mar 1762 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut.

## Generation 5

- 8. **SAMUEL<sup>5</sup> EATON JR** (Samuel<sup>4</sup>, Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Benoni<sup>2</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>1</sup>) was born on 07 Jun 1747 in Middletown, Middlesex, Connecticut, United States. He died on 28 Mar 1817 in Enfield,

Hartford, Connecticut, United States. He married Mary Tiffany, daughter of Nathaniel Tiffany and Keziah Ward, on 30 Jul 1765 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut, USA. She was born on 14 Mar 1744 in Somers, Tolland, Connecticut, United States.

### **Notes for Samuel Eaton Jr**

Daniel Cady Eaton:

"About 1798,... (Samuel with his children, Ruth and Elisha, and probably also Roxana, joined the community of Shakers at Enfield (CT) and in that community died ...Mary, Lovisa and Ebenezer perhaps died in childhood, as no mention is found of them." (Mary, the daughter and Lovisa are both buried in the Shaker Cemetery, so they must have joined the rest of the family there at some point. Ebenezer died an infant.

What became of Mary, Samuel's wife is unknown.

Samuel Eaton Jr and Mary Tiffany had the following children:

- i. MARY<sup>6</sup> EATON was born on 26 Jul 1766 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut. She died on 13 Oct 1809 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut.
- 9 ii. SAMUEL EATON, 3rd was born on 09 Apr 1768 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut. He died on 05 Jun 1841 in Concord, Erie, New York. He married Nancy Wheeler, daughter of Joseph Wheeler and Lucy Smith, in 1808. She was born on 01 Mar 1782 in Derby, Connecticut, USA. She died on 05 Sep 1823.
- iii. SYBIL EATON was born on 22 Nov 1769 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut. She died on 14 Dec 1808 in Enfield, Hartford County, Connecticut, USA.
- iv. RUTH EATON was born on 17 Oct 1771 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut. She died on 03 Sep 1829 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut.
- v. ROXANNA EATON was born on 24 Aug 1774 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut. She died on 03 May 1853 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut.
- vi. LOVISA EATON was born on 24 Aug 1774 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut. She died on 25 Jul 1796 in Enfield, Hartford County, Connecticut, USA.
- vii. EBENEZER EATON was born on 04 Jun 1776 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut. He died on 28 Dec 1776 in Pomfret, Windham, Connecticut, USA.
- viii. ELISHA EATON was born in 1778 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut. He died on 01 Nov 1842 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut (Age: 58).

## **Generation 6**

9. **SAMUEL<sup>6</sup> EATON, 3RD** (Samuel<sup>5</sup> Eaton Jr, Samuel<sup>4</sup> Eaton, Samuel<sup>3</sup> Eaton, Benoni<sup>2</sup> Eaton, Nathaniel<sup>1</sup> Eaton) was born on 09 Apr 1768 in Enfield, Hartford, Connecticut. He died on 05 Jun 1841 in Concord, Erie, New York. He married Nancy Wheeler, daughter of Joseph Wheeler and Lucy Smith, in 1808. She was born on 01 Mar 1782 in Derby, Connecticut, USA. She died on 05 Sep 1823.

Samuel Eaton, 3rd and Nancy Wheeler had the following children:

10. i. HAMILTON H.<sup>7</sup> EATON was born in 1810 in Erie County New York. He died in 1847 in Erie County, New York, USA (killed by a falling tree (as reported by Daniel Cady Eaton, in Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, Volume 4, New Haven Colony Historical Society, The Society, 1888.)). He married Ruth Rulina Spooner,



- daughter of Ebenezer Spooner and Polly Newell, in 1832 in New York. She was born in 1815 in Vermont. She died on 24 Aug 1893 in Independence, Buchanan, IA.
11. ii. FIDELIA EATON was born on 25 Feb 1812 in Erie County, New York, USA. She died on 13 Oct 1886 (Age: 73). She married Stephen Conger, son of David Conger and Rachel Wilbur, in Jan 1834. He was born on 28 Jan 1814 in Vermont, USA. He died on 25 Jan 1877 in Erie County, New York, USA.
  12. iii. SAMUEL WILLIAM EATON was born on 07 Nov 1815 in Concord, Erie, New York, United States. He died on 12 Oct 1890 in Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota, United States. He married SUSAN RICE. She was born in Jul 1817 in Boston, Erie, New York.
  - iv. DEWITT CLINTON EATON was born in 1817 in New York, United States. He died in 1840. .
  13. v. HORACE GRIFFIN EATON was born on 14 Jan 1820 in Concord, Erie, New York, United States. He died on 23 Jan 1889 in Berlin, Green Lake, Wisconsin, United States. He married (1) LYDIA WHITING about 1845. She was born in 1825 in Pompey, Onondaga, New York. She died before May 1864. He married (2) MARY ADALINE RUDDOCK, daughter of Justus Ruddock and Rhoda Damon, on 08 May 1864 in Berlin, Green Lake, Wisconsin, United States. She was born on 20 Jan 1833 in Buckland, Franklin, Massachusetts, United States,. She died on 26 Apr 1902 in Iron Mountain, Dickinson, Michigan, United States..

### Generation 7

- 10. HAMILTON H.<sup>7</sup> EATON** (Samuel<sup>6</sup> Eaton, 3rd, Samuel<sup>5</sup> Jr, Samuel<sup>4</sup>, Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Benoni<sup>2</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>1</sup>) was born in 1810 in Erie County New York. He died in 1847 in Erie County, New York, USA (killed by a falling tree (as reported by Daniel Cady Eaton, in Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, Volume 4, New Haven Colony Historical Society, The Society, 1888.)). He married Ruth Rulina Spooner, daughter of Ebenezer Spooner and Polly Newell, in 1832 in New York. She was born in 1815 in Vermont. She died on 24 Aug 1893 in Independence, Buchanan, IA.

#### **Notes for Hamilton H. Eaton:**

AKA Alexander Hamilton Eaton. He was living in Concord, Erie County, New York in 1840 and died there by a falling tree in 1847.

Hamilton H. Eaton and Ruth Rulina Spooner had the following children:

- i. HENRY HUBBARD<sup>8</sup> EATON was born on 14 May 1833 in Erie County, New York, USA. He died on 17 Jan 1921 in Green Lake, Wisconsin, USA. He married Emma Beaumont Baker, daughter of Thomas Baker, in 1862. She was born in 1842 in Millbrook, Hampshire, England. She died in 1932 in Green Lake, Wisconsin, USA (Age: 90).
- ii. MARY JANE EATON was born in 1835 in Erie Co, New York. She died in 1868 in Olmsted Co, Minnesota.
- iii. ALBERT EATON was born in 1837 in Erie Co, New York. He died on 17 Apr 1864 in St. Peter, Nicollet, Minnesota.
- iv. WILLIAM HARRISON EATON was born on 19 Jan 1841 in Cattaraugus Co, New York. He died in 1914 in Spokane, Washington (Age: 73). He married Hannah A Barrett, daughter of Francis Waterman Barrett and Lucy Amidon, in 1859 in Green Lake, Green Lake, Wisconsin, United States. She was born in Sep 1844 in New York, United States. She died on 30 Apr 1925 in Fonda, Pocahontas, Iowa,.

- v. HARVEY H EATON was born on 04 Dec 1846 in Cattaraugus Co, New York. He died on 13 Mar 1924 in Fonda, Pocahontas, Iowa. He married Mary Bethany Thompson, daughter of Alonzo Thompson and Prescilla Catler, on 08 May 1870 in Independence, Buchanan, Iowa, USA. She was born on 25 Sep 1851 in Quebec, , Canada. She died on 28 Dec 1934 in Fonda, Pocahontas, Iowa, United States.

**11. FIDELIA<sup>7</sup> EATON** (Samuel<sup>6</sup> Eaton, 3rd, Samuel<sup>5</sup> Jr, Samuel<sup>4</sup>, Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Benoni<sup>2</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>1</sup>) was born on 25 Feb 1812 in Erie County, New York, USA. She died on 13 Oct 1886 (Age: 73). She married Stephen Conger, son of David Conger and Rachel Wilbur, in Jan 1834. He was born on 28 Jan 1814 in Vermont, USA. He died on 25 Jan 1877 in Erie County, New York, USA.

Stephen Conger and Fidelia Eaton had the following children:

- i. RACHEL<sup>8</sup> CONGER was born in 1838 in New York.
- ii. STEPHEN W CONGER was born in 1847 in Erie County, New York. He married MARY E UNKNOWN. She was born in 1851 in New York.
- iii. PORTIA CONGER was born in 1851 in Erie County, New York. She married HUDSON A DAVIS. He was born in 1849 in New York. He died betw. 1870-1890.

**12. SAMUEL WILLIAM<sup>7</sup> EATON** (Samuel<sup>6</sup> Eaton, 3rd, Samuel<sup>5</sup> Jr, Samuel<sup>4</sup>, Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Benoni<sup>2</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>1</sup>) was born on 07 Nov 1815 in Concord, Erie, New York, United States. He died on 12 Oct 1890 in Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota, United States. He married **SUSAN RICE**. She was born in Jul 1817 in Boston, Erie, New York.

Samuel William Eaton and Susan Rice had the following children:

- i. HORACE GREELY<sup>8</sup> EATON was born on 30 May 1841 in Rock Co, Wisconsin. He died on 19 Jan 1912 in Rochester, Olmsted, Minnesota. He married LIDA JANE KENDALL. She was born on 06 Apr 1852 in Ripon, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, USA and died on 10 Mar 1921 in Mankato, Blue Earth, Minnesota, USA.
- ii. MARY DELIA EATON was born in 1846 in Wisconsin. She married THOMAS SOOY. He was born on 27 Oct 1828 in Camden, New Jersey. He died on 28 Jul 1902.
- iii. POLLY A EATON was born in 1848 in Wisconsin.
- iv. AREBELL EATON was born in 1861 in Wisconsin.
- v. ELMER EATON was born in 1865 in Minnesota. He died in Jan 1880 in Brown, Minnesota.

**13. HORACE GRIFFIN<sup>7</sup> EATON** (Samuel<sup>6</sup> Eaton, 3rd, Samuel<sup>5</sup> Jr, Samuel<sup>4</sup>, Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Benoni<sup>2</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>1</sup>) was born on 14 Jan 1820 in Concord, Erie, New York, United States. He died on 23 Jan 1889 in Berlin, Green Lake, Wisconsin, United States. He married (1) **LYDIA WHITING** about 1845. She was born in 1825 in Pompey, Onondaga, New York. She died before May 1864. He married (2) **MARY ADALINE RUDDOCK**, daughter of Justus Ruddock and Rhoda Damon, on 08 May 1864 in Berlin, Green Lake, Wisconsin, United States. She was born on 20 Jan 1833 in Buckland, Franklin, Massachusetts, United States,. She died on 26 Apr 1902 in Iron Mountain, Dickinson, Michigan, United States.

Horace Griffin Eaton and Lydia Whiting had the following children:

- i. MARY<sup>8</sup> EATON was born about 1846 in Wisconsin.

- ii. PHEOBE DELIA EATON was born in Dec 1846 in Plain, Sauk, Wisconsin, USA. She died in Oct 1915 in Berlin, Green Lake, Wisconsin.
- iii. EMMA P EATON was born on 19 Jun 1848 in Johntown's Center, Rock, Wisconsin. She died on 06 Apr 1918 in Berlin, Green Lake, Wisconsin.
- iv. ANNE E EATON was born in 1856 in Plain, Sauk, Wisconsin.
- v. GUY W EATON was born in 1860 in Plain, Sauk, Wisconsin.

Horace Griffin Eaton and Mary Adaline Ruddock had the following children:

- vi. EDWARD HORACE EATON was born on 17 Oct 1865 in Berlin, Green Lake, Wisconsin, United States,. He died on 13 Sep 1913 in Seattle, King, Washington, United States. He married (1) ABIGAIL LANCASTER GUEST. She was born on 20 Jul 1865 in Berlin, Green Lake, Wisconsin, United States. She died on 07 May 1958 in Seattle, King, Washington, United States. He married (2) ABBIE EATON. She was born about 1866 in Wisconsin.
- vii. FREDERIC G. EATON was born about 1866 in Wisconsin. He died on 06 Oct 1949 in Breitung, Dickinson, Michigan, United States.
- viii. ADALINE MAY EATON was born in Dec 1873 in Berlin, Green Lake, Wisconsin, United States. She died on 18 Feb 1893 in Iron Mountain, Dickinson, Michigan, United States.
- ix. United States.

**Note from Doug MacMillan:** I am also including a brief report for **Thomas Graves, father of Ann Graves**, who was an original stockholder of the Virginia Company, arriving in Jamestown in the second trip in 1608:

**CAPTAIN THOMAS<sup>1</sup> GRAVES** was born on 01 Apr 1584 in Dublin Ireland or Derbyshire, England. He died between Nov 1635-Jan 1635/36 in Accomack County, VA. He married (2) KATHERINE CROSHAW in 1610 in Accomac, Virginia, United States. She was born in 1585 in Gravesend, Kent, England. She died on 24 May 1636 in Old Plantation, Accomack, Virginia, United States.

**Notes for Captain Thomas Graves:** Thomas F Graves was probably **NOT** the Thomas Graves of Dorchester, MA as John Winthrop suggests in his *Winthrop Journals*. According to Mrs. P.W. Hiden in "Three Rectors of the Hungar's Parish and their Wife," the Thomas in Hungar's Parish, VA, where the Eatons lived, was "an 'antient officer" of the Virginia Company who came to Va. in the fall of 1608. The Graves Family Association confirms that Thomas Graves was an early settler of Jamestown in 1608 in an article "Captain Thomas Graves, 1608 Settler of Jamestown, Virginia"

After living in Jamestown he moved to the Eastern Shore (Northampton County) Virginia (Hungar's Parish) (Hiden). Thomas' daughter Ann's first marriage was to William Cotton, minister of Hungar's Church.

He died between November 1635, when he witnessed a deed, and January 5, 1635/6, when suit was entered for Mrs. Graves concerning theft by a servant.

**Find A Grave:**

Thomas Graves arrived in Virginia in 1608, coming from England on the ship "Mary and Margaret." Thomas Graves was one of the original Adventurers (stockholders) of The Virginia Company, and one of the very early Planters that founded Jamestown. He was granted a patent for 200 acres of land 14 March 1628 by the Virginia Company. He was a member of the Burgess (first legislative assembly) that met in Jamestown July 30, 1619. Orders from Governor Yeardly in 1619 stated, "I have entreated Capt. Graves an Antient officer of this company, to take charge of the people and works." This group was The Society of Smythe's also known as Smythe's Hundred or later the Southampton Hundred. In 1632, he and others were appointed as "Commissioner for the Plantacon of Acchawmacke." On orders from Jamestown in 1635, Capt. Thomas and the Reverend William Cotton were ordered to form a vestry and build a church on "the North Side of Hungars Creek." The church was to be completed by "Christyde next" (coming of the new year). The assembly ordered the establishment of a burying ground on the Eastern Shore on land at the mouth of Hungars Creek. The old church is still standing (this being third structure built by 1742) and holding services to this day; it is known as Hungars Episcopal Church. The cemetery is still on the Eastern Shore. Captain Thomas Graves died in the Spring of 1636.

Thomas Graves was one of the original Adventurers (stockholders) of the Virginia Company of London and one of the very early Planters (settlers) who founded Jamestown, Virginia, the first permanent English settlement in North America. He is listed as one of the original Adventurers as "Thomas Grave" on page 364, *Records of the Virginia Company of London*, vol. IV.

Captain Thomas Graves and Katherine Croshaw had the following children:

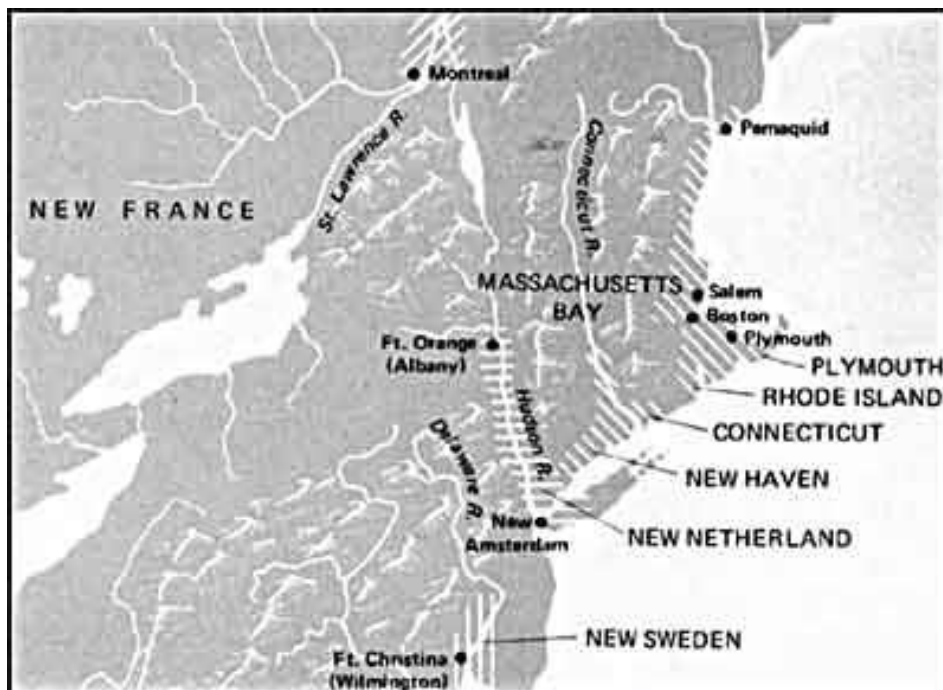
- i. JOHN GRAVES was born before 1605 in England. He died before 30 Apr 1640 in Elizabeth City County, VA. He married PERRIN.
  - ii. VERLINDA GRAVES was born in 1618 in James City, Accomack, Virginia, United States. She died on 13 Jul 1675 in Charles, Maryland, United States.
  - iii. ANNE<sup>2</sup> GRAVES was born in 1620 in Accomac Co, VA. She died on 02 Mar 1683/84 in Charles Co, MD (Age: 63). She married (1) WILLIAM COTTON, son of Andrew Cotton, before 10 Jul 1637 in Hungar's Parish, Accomac, VA. He was born in 1612 in Banbury, Cheshire, England. He died on 20 Aug 1640 (Age: 28). She married (2) NATHANIEL EATON, son of Richard Eaton and Elizabeth in 1642 in Accomack, Virginia. He was born on Feb 1606/07 in Great Budworth, Cheshire, England. He died before 11 May 1674 in King's Bench Prison, Southwark, London, Middlesex, England. She married (3) FRANCIS DOUGHTY on 08 Jun 1657 in Hungar's Parish, Virginia. He was born on 04 Nov 1605 in Hempstead, Gloucestershire, England. He died on 02 Mar 1683 in New York, New York, U S A.
  - iv. KATHERINE GRAVES was born in 1622 in Accomac County, VA. She died on 03 Mar 1650.
  - v. FRANCIS GRAVES was born in Accomac, Virginia, United States. He died on 05 Aug 1691 in Rappahannock, Virginia, United States.
  - vi. THOMAS GRAVES was born in England. He died in 1674 in Gloucester, Virginia, United States.
-

## ***Biographies/Records/Histories, etc.:***

### ***A Discussion of Nathaniel Eaton's Reputation as Seen by History.***

***By Barbara Lee Fitzsenry (IMHO)***

The principle author of the historical account of Harvard's first Master, Nathaniel Eaton, was Governor John Winthrop, a man of deep seeded religious beliefs, but frequently confronted by historical events and his own moral dilemma: the political and social tension the Puritans faced between maintaining God's kingdom on the one hand and being reasonably lenient with the behavior of the people on the other. History has shown John Winthrop to have been a good leader, but not a brilliant thinker, taking positions intuitively and then defending them in a lawyerly way with an "I told you so" attitude.<sup>2</sup> When confronted with conflict, Winthrop had the power and the indignation of one who believed himself righteous and doing God's work and took to his opponents with a powerful conviction. In the case of Nathaniel Eaton, Winthrop believed Nathaniel didn't practice the correct brand of religion, and wrote his history to make sure his side, Winthrop's, would be the side heard. The smear of Nathaniel happened when at precisely the same time the trial of Anne Hutchinson was underway in September of 1637 across the river in Boston.



**This map shows the area known as the Massachusetts Bay Colony during the 17th century. Settlers soon branched out and settled the areas that would be known as Connecticut and Rhode Island.**

There was not too much room for religious disagreement in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which can best be described as a "theocracy." Puritans defended their dogma with uncommon fury. Their devotion to principle was God's work; to ignore God's work was unfathomable. When free-thinkers spoke their minds in such a society, conflict inevitably results. Such was the case in Massachusetts Bay when Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams spoke their minds.

<sup>2</sup> *The Puritan Dilemma; the Story of John Winthrop* Summary & Study Guide by [Edmund Morgan](#)



Anne Hutchinson was a deeply religious woman. In her understanding of Biblical law, the ministers of Massachusetts had lost their way. She thought the enforcement of proper behavior from church members conflicted with the doctrine of predestination. She asked simply: "If God has predetermined for me salvation or damnation, how could any behavior of mine change my fate?"

This sort of thinking was seen as extremely dangerous. If the public ignored church authority, surely there would be anarchy. The power of the ministers would decrease. Soon over eighty community members were gathering in her parlor to hear her comments on the weekly sermon. Her leadership position as a woman made her seem all the more dangerous to the Puritan order.

**Mary Dyer was the first woman  
executed for her religious beliefs  
in Massachusetts Bay Colony.**



The clergy felt that Anne Hutchinson was a threat to the entire Puritan experiment. They decided to arrest her for heresy. In her trial she argued intelligently with John Winthrop, but the court found her guilty and banished her from Massachusetts Bay in 1637.



Roger Williams was a similar threat.

The ideas of religious freedom and fair dealings with the Native Americans resulted in Roger Williams' exile from the Massachusetts colony. This 1936 postage stamp commemorates his founding of Rhode Island.

Two ideas got him into big trouble in Massachusetts Bay. First, he preached separation of church and state. He believed in complete religious freedom, so no single church should be supported by tax dollars. Massachusetts Puritans believed they had the one true faith; therefore such talk was intolerable. Second, Williams claimed taking land from the Native Americans without proper payment was unfair. Massachusetts wasted no time in

banishing the minister.

In 1636, he purchased land from the Narragansett Indians and founded the colony of Rhode Island. Here there would be complete religious freedom. Dissenters from the English New World came here seeking refuge. Anne Hutchinson herself moved to Rhode Island before her fatal relocation to New York.

America has long been a land where people have reserved the right to say, "I disagree." Many early settlers left England in the first place because they disagreed with English practice. Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson were two brave souls who reminded everyone at their own great peril of that most sacred right.<sup>3</sup>

The model Winthrop and his cronies used with Eaton, Hutchinson, and countless others is still the one being used today as many historians have consistently repeated only Winthrop's account

<sup>3</sup> *U.S. History: The New England Colonies*, <http://www.ushistory.org/us/3e.asp>

of events. That is not to say they, like Nathaniel weren't without flaws, or that the time in which they lived might not have called for stricter regulations as a means of survival.

Nathaniel was perhaps a complex character, somewhat severe, a perfectionist, demanding, and conflicted about how to negotiate all the religious/political forces in play during his life, but he was also operating in religiously/politically charged environments much different from the societal mores of today. One might even say that Nathaniel and his brothers went from the frying pan, as non-conformists in England, into the fire, with extremist Puritans led by Winthrop -- a tough time to find any sort of middle ground! I believe a great deal can be understood, however, if you reveal the circumstances surrounding any given individual, and in this article I will discuss not only the events, but delve into the motives and perceptions that created such events.

I can possibly understand Winthrop's perspective; a lot was riding on how well he governed and solidified his new community. Since the Puritans had a special commission, they had to adhere to God's law particularly stringently; they were determined to be a model for others. For this reason, they tried to punish every sin in Massachusetts. Families were cells of righteousness and no one was allowed to live alone. Church was filled every Sunday, and any who strayed were censured or excommunicated. The whole population was a police force, but it was not always easy to determine what counted as sin. With the exception of Winthrop's *Journal*, we do not have other accounts of these events as later books and histories again primarily refer back to the *Journal*, but a balance is needed, especially when documents with any other viewpoint may not exist.

To do so, perhaps it is then helpful to understand the background of the players and the role of Puritan theology in their relationship with the political authorities in England, as well as the role it eventually played in creating their unique culture and generating one of the most democratic political bodies in the 17th century world, in spite of Puritans often being represented as extreme moral policemen who hate everything good in life.

The Puritan story begins in 1544, when Henry VIII, King of England, splits the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church, bringing England into the Protestant Reformation. When monasteries are closed, Adam Winthrop, a London cloth merchant, buys part of one of the confiscated monasteries. Forty-four years later, the English navy defeats the Spanish Armada, ensuring that England cannot be recaptured by the Catholic Church. That same year, John Winthrop, the grandson of Adam, is born, and grows up in Groton Manor, the estate Adam purchased. Perhaps somewhat telling in the formation of character and determination of later events in New England was this anti-Jesuit sensitivity or bias perhaps learned at his grandfather's or father's knees. As early as the 1500s, the Jesuits found themselves described as "assassins, ferocious wild boars, thieves, traitors, serpents, vipers," and the devil's very agents. So intense and negative were reactions to the Jesuits that the very words assumed diabolical meanings and a "Jesuit" or "Jesuitical" person could be taken for not only a member of the Society of Jesus, but a "cunning zealot," a "hypocritical person," or a "perfidious person."<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>4</sup> *Catholic Higher Education in Protestant America: The Jesuits and Harvard in the Age of the University* by Kathleen A. Mahoney

Puritanism also brought to academia and the university an internal struggle for the control of opinion. It strengthened, if anything, the medieval concept of the university's function as a place for training a learned priesthood, from which the laity were expected to take their opinions. During the brief reign of Mary, universities turned Catholic, only to be forcibly reconverted under Elizabeth.

As New England and Harvard College were founded by members of the puritan party, we may well pause to inquire what they wished to accomplish. On the religious side, the puritans proposed to carry out the reformation to a logical conclusion; to base the Church of England, both in doctrine and discipline, on the firm foundation of Sacred Scripture; or, in the words of Thomas Cartwright, to secure a church 'pure and unspotted' as in the apostolic age. On the moral side, Puritanism was a reaction against the coarse manners and loose morals of the Elizabethan age, toward a strict observance of New Testament ethics. These two aspects of Puritanism were not always combined in the same person. Charles I and Archbishop Laud yielded nothing to John Winthrop and Thomas Hooker in moral Puritanism.

The Elizabethan statutes of 1570 subjected the University to an autocracy of the Vice-Chancellor and the heads of colleges, and behind the heads stood the Crown. The Elizabethan statutes went into minute details regarding disputations, lectures, degrees, manner and dress of students and every aspect of university affairs, except the very important one of curriculum. This was not lost on the founders of Harvard. They had had enough of irrevocable but unenforceable statutes and of solemn oaths which were broken with impunity by laymen and ministers alike. The early statutes of Harvard were few and meager; religious tests were none.

The Elizabethan statutes had a marked effect; Puritan objections to the establishment were in some cases satisfied and in other cases silenced. The slightest suggestion in lecture or university sermon that the ways of the Church were not according to Scripture brought an inquisition of the heads of houses, followed by recantation or expulsion, even by imprisonment. Until the Laudian period, any suggestions of revived Catholicism or of non-Calvinist Protestantism were treated with a like severity.<sup>5</sup>

Pervasive disdain for the Jesuits later surfaced in contemporaries' reactions to the debacle surrounding Nathaniel Eaton. As early as the 1640s, an English-speaker might have used the word Jesuit to indicate a "dissembling person; a prevaricator." Puritans are, of course, interested in purifying the world. Men must always attempt to give God perfect obedience. However, evil in their hearts will always betray them. Thus, men must have institutions to constrain their wickedness. God will then reward minor victories over will with minor rewards, bringing prosperity and health to nations that punish evil.<sup>6</sup>

In considering the Eaton affair, then Governor John Winthrop wrote in his journal "And being thus gone, the church proceeded and cast him out." Winthrop reflected further that, prior to his emigration to the New World, Eaton "had been sometimes initiated among the Jesuits..." Further, Eaton's actions rightly/wrongly earned him the condemnation of Nathaniel Rogers, who in a

---

<sup>5</sup> *The Founding of Harvard College* by Samuel Eliot Morison

<sup>6</sup> *The Puritan Dilemma; the Story of John Winthrop Summary & Study Guide* by [Edmund Morgan](#)



1652 commencement address derided Eaton as a “Jesuitae versipellis” – a turncoat Jesuit, a definite insult – righteous musings from a community of saints.

John Winthrop, the most cultured and philosophic of the early New England settlers, was born of wealthy and scholarly ancestry, at Edwardston, England in 1588, and died at Boston in 1649. He was educated at Cambridge, and proving himself exemplary for grave and Christian deportment, was made a Justice of the Peace in the year that he reached his majority. Repeated domestic bereavements deepened his naturally serious temperament, but he resisted an inclination to the ministry and gained some distinction in law. In 1618, he married his third wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Tyndall, a knight of Great Maplestead in Essex, who shared for thirty years his arduous and eventful life. Their letters sufficiently attest the beautiful sympathy that characterized their domestic life. Eleven years later he took part in the formation of the Massachusetts Bay Company, and the next year, 1630, sailed for America as Governor of the Puritan colonists at Salem, Charlestown, and Boston. He was the very definition and representation of the Puritan spirit.

With the exception of seven years, he governed the colony till his death and, in the intervals of administration, was always actively engaged in public affairs. The colony owed much to his wisdom and courage. Historians feel hardly less indebted to his *History of New England from 1630 to 1649*. It is unpretentious, simple, personal, not without credulity often, not without a touch of humor sometimes, but its very homeliness adds to its effectiveness. Unfortunately, it was and still is the only written reference in relation to the Eaton debacle.

Winthrop grew up the only son of wealthy parents who were constantly visited by family members with tales of strange places. Winthrop's father, the second Adam Winthrop of Groton, was a good man, trained in law, and devoted to making the manor a financial success. Winthrop became the inheritor of Groton Manor, property his grandfather had purchased, then a student at Cambridge and, later, served as justice in his county. His early adulthood was characterized by religious striving, and Winthrop emerged as someone experienced with the tempering of worldly pleasures with a deep and overwhelming love for God. As a result of a depression in the 1620s that hit Winthrop's home in Suffolk hard (it was dependent on the textile industry which suffered more than other industries), Winthrop sought out another job and worked as a common attorney in His Majesty's Court of Wards and Liveries, a position which acquainted him with a new strata of English society.

Meanwhile, American colonization had become a reality and, in 1628, a group of Puritan merchants, soon to become the Massachusetts Bay Company, was granted a charter for a colony in New England. In 1629, a Royal Charter was granted and Winthrop showed growing interest, which was aided by the Massachusetts Bay Company's active recruitment of his services. Winthrop decided to emigrate based on a number of reasons, including limited opportunity in England, English decadence and decline, influence of ministers and the predicament of his wayward son. But the most important reason was God's will and mission. Still, Winthrop was troubled at the thought of abandoning England.

The Massachusetts Bay Company, in a tricky maneuver, transferred themselves and their charter to New England, appointing Winthrop not only as Governor of New England, but as the Governor of the Company as well. Winthrop, in turn, organized the journey and, on the eve of their departure, made it clear that this group was not separating from England or its Churches.

Superficially, Puritanism was only a belief that the Church of England should be purged of its hierarchy and of the traditions and ceremonies inherited from Rome. But those who had caught the fever knew that Puritanism demanded more of the individual than it did of the church. Once it took possession of a man, it was seldom shaken off and would shape--some people would say warp--his whole life. Puritanism was a power not to be denied. It did great things for England and America, but only by creating in the men and women it affected a tension which was at best painful and at worst unbearable. Puritanism required that a man devote his life to seeking salvation, but told him he was helpless to do anything but evil. Puritanism required that he rest his whole hope in Christ, but taught him that Christ would utterly reject him unless before he was born God had foreordained his salvation. Puritanism required that man refrain from sin, but told him he would sin anyhow. Puritanism required that he reform the world in the image of God's holy kingdom, but taught him that the evil of the world was incurable and inevitable. Puritanism required that he work to the best of his ability at whatever task was set before him and partake of the good things that God had filled the world with, but told him he must enjoy his work and his pleasures only, as it were, absent-mindedly, with his attention fixed on God.

The new world offered a unique opportunity to set an example for all men by establishing a shining "City upon a Hill," a purer Christian community in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In this regard, it seems to have been of vital importance to John Winthrop and his fellow Puritan colonists that they had the imprimatur of the King and, though they were physically distancing themselves from the Church of England, they were not actually renouncing it.

This is characteristic of an attitude of mind much bent on justifying the ways of God to men, but when Winthrop turns to larger horizons he is dignified, impartial, and shows a philosophic grasp of affairs that could come only from a noble and trained mind that was capable of a high idealism. Politically he was a conservative. Universal suffrage and unlimited democracy did not appeal to him. The best part of a community, he wrote, was always the least, and of that best part the wiser part was always the lesser.<sup>7</sup>

Once settled in Massachusetts, where he became the first governor, John Winthrop faced a series of related challenges flowing from different facets of the Puritan dilemma. The first question concerned how the colony was to be governed, how "democratically" as we would say now. Here, the Puritan concept of the "covenant" with God, which bound them to His laws, led naturally into the idea that the people so bound should have a covenant among themselves about how to enforce God's laws.

The ensuing Charter instructed the members of the Company ("freemen") to meet four times a year to make laws (General Court) and in one of those meetings, to elect a governor. But Winthrop and the other members of the Company changed the meaning of "freemen" to all

---

<sup>7</sup> *Colonial Prose and Poetry*. 1901; Vol. I. The Transplanting of Culture: 1607–1650: "John Winthrop;" Trent and Wells, eds. <http://www.bartleby.com/163/106.html> However, this publication also states:

"The book from which most of our extracts are taken had a curious history, which suggests the even more remarkable fate of Bradford's *History*. It too was in the library of Old South Church at the Revolution. Two of its volumes were found after the peace in the hands of the Connecticut Winthrops. Noah Webster edited these in 1790. The third volume lay undiscovered in the church until 1816, and while a new edition was being prepared, the second volume was burned. Of this, therefore, we have only Webster's carelessly executed edition. A Puritan Election. [From Winthrop's "History of New England."]

eligible members of the settlement who would then elect the magistrates. This was not intended to be a democracy, and Winthrop saw rulers (magistrates) as receiving authority from God. Also in 1630, The General Court forbade clergy from seeking public office and suffrage was limited to church members only.

The purpose of New England was to show the world a community where the laws of God were followed by church and state--as nearly as fallible human beings could follow them. Winthrop was confronting many of what would be enduring themes and challenges of the American experiment.

- The colony of Plymouth was founded by Pilgrims, English Dissenters or Separatists, Calvinists.
- The colonies of Massachusetts Bay, New Haven, and New Hampshire were founded by Puritans, Calvinists, Protestants.
- New Netherland was founded by Dutch Reformed Calvinists.
- The colonies of New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia were officially Church of England.

The struggle over how democratic America should be has been at the very core of our politics since the beginning. Separatism would eventually lead to revolution and the split with Great Britain and then would explode most disastrously in the Civil War. Roger Williams' uncompromising rejection of the King's patent and the congregational structure as legitimate eventually led to his expulsion from Massachusetts. Winthrop's dealings with Anne Hutchinson, although unattractive, were a response to Winthrop's desire to keep the colony unified.

However, Winthrop was considered by some to be too lenient, most notably Thomas Dudley, who attacked Winthrop at a meeting in 1632 and forced him into acknowledging the Charter as the basis of government, as well as, geographical representation incorporated into the freemen's elections. In 1634, Winthrop lost his position as Governor to Thomas Dudley, but was reelected in 1637, when he faced a new problem.

New England Puritans' use of public and rational violence to reform youth and manage labor differed from the policies in both the Chesapeake and New Netherlands. New Englanders wielded the most public penal violence in early America. Yet from an English perspective, this practice was a continuation of innovations made by Puritan urban reformers. For example, in Norwich, England between 1580 and 1645, the Mayor's Court ordered 2,039 men and 1,086 women to be whipped. The penal regime in Norwich was similar to that in early Massachusetts although the justification seemed entirely different. In Norwich, economics resulted in many youths lounging about in despair, begging and stealing, and public violence/floggings were thought to be their reformation, while in Massachusetts, authorities sought to curb arrogance and festivity of youth in order to reconcile their view of an orderly society by humbling them by flogging to teach them responsibility, morality and self discipline.

Under the duress of the labor shortage, Massachusetts authorities had reason to compel as much work as possible from their own children and threatened and inflicted violence on their progeny in much the same way they did their servants. Indeed, in the mid-1640s, MA passed legislation based on biblical precedent making children's disobedience a more serious crime than servants, although servants were whipped more often. Disobedient children were often publicly whipped with great fanfare – no doubt a lesson to overindulgent parents as well. As a matter of fact, in one instance, Winthrop delights to report a father who was also a magistrate joining in

the open whipping of his daughter. This then dramatized the way state violence permeated the whole society.

By 1639, Winthrop along with some of the other leaders realized that this violence which they had sanctioned had gone too far and had become a threat to their Christian community and English decency. By the mid-1640s, Gov. Winthrop and others attempted to moderate the violence by defining permissible cruelty and identifying and punishing overt violence with almost as much fanfare as they did rebellious youth and children. Such may have been the case of Nathaniel Eaton.

Nathaniel Eaton (1609-1674) was the sixth son of the Rev. Richard Eaton (1565–1616)<sup>8</sup> and Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ (1569–1636), Nathaniel was christened October 16, 1610 at the church of St Giles Cripplegate, London, England. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was contemporary and good friend of John Harvard, and then later at the University of Franeker in Leiden, where he studied under the Rev. William Ames. He emigrated to New England around 1637 and became the first "professor" of the nascent Harvard College. He erected Harvard's first building, planted its first apple orchard, established the Colony's first printing press in March 1639, and created its first semi-public library....

Winthrop, was well noted for his extreme stance within the Puritan community and was greatly feared by many of the colonists. Even those who were Winthrop's close allies, such as the Rev. Thomas Hooker who co-founded the Colony of Connecticut, were repulsed by his certain personality. As such, many left the Colony; and Antinomians<sup>9</sup> who didn't leave voluntarily were forced out, banished, or excommunicated such as the Rev. John Wheelwright who founded Exeter, New Hampshire, and his sister-in-law, Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson, who founded a new Colony in what later became Rhode Island.

Eaton's older brother, Gov. Theophilus Eaton, emigrated to the colonies at around the same time in 1637.[1] Deciding that he didn't want to be involved in the animosity, he – like Rev. Thomas Hooker before him – founded a new colony, the colony of New Haven, though Winthrop and others literally begged both of them to stay.[2]

In 1639, the year after Theophilus left, Eaton was fired from his job following allegations that he had beat one of his students too harshly and that his wife had supposedly served students hasty pudding with goat dung in it.[3]<sup>10</sup>

1. And possibly on the same ship with Nathaniel, the *Hector*, though there is no record of Nathaniel being on it, just that a Nathaniel Heaton emigrated in 1634 on another ship, the *Griffin* with William Hutchinson and his wife Anne [see Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson, *supra*], and on the very same ship on which the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first pastor of the church at Cambridge, had emigrated a few months earlier.

<sup>8</sup> The Rev. Richard Eaton was Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, Warwickshire from 1590-1604 when he was instituted Vicar of Great Budworth

<sup>9</sup> In Christianity, an antinomian denies the fixed meaning and applicability of moral law and believes that salvation is attained solely through faith and divine grace.

<sup>10</sup> *Wikipedia*

2. Cf. John Warren Barber *History and Antiquities of New Haven, (Conn.)* (1831) pp 25–29
3. Cf. Samuel Eliot Morison *Builders of the Bay Colony* (1930) pp 190–191 where can be found his wife's supposed confession that was obviously coerced. **Allegations of embezzlement appear to be *ex post facto***, after the fact, and when one compares the entries in Thomas Lechford's *Note Book Kept by Thomas Lechford Lawyer, 1638–1641* (1885), it can be seen that **Nathaniel paid all his debts, and was even owed money by Thomas Lechford himself. [Emphasis added]**

In 1637 Eaton had been appointed the first Master of Harvard College and began teaching in 1638.<sup>11</sup> Winthrop's account, contrary to the interpretation of Morison's *Founding of Harvard College*, indicated that Harvard under Eaton's direction was more of a boarding school engaging sons of gentlemen and some of best note and not a full-fledged college.

"...Harvard was similar to the colleges of contemporary Oxford and Cambridge, most notably Emmanuel. It was small in size and collegial in character, embracing at any given time the president and two or three tutors, a steward, cook, butler, and several servants, and from twenty to fifty resident scholars...."<sup>12</sup>

A particular incident occurred not with a student as has sometimes been eluded, but with a live-in assistant teacher, Nathaniel Briscoe, who after only 3 days in his position had a falling out with Eaton. Briscoe was ordered by Eaton to leave his house which Briscoe refused to do as it was late in the evening. Briscoe returned to his room and Eaton called the constable who advised him, as was the custom, to admonish Briscoe and then to try to reform him, as would a master, before sending this matter to the magistrate. According to Winthrop's *Journal*, Eaton did so by administering a severe lashing until disengaged by other townfolk. When questioned about his actions, Eaton's answers were full of pride and disdain, telling the magistrates that "they should not need to do anything herein, for he was intended to leave his employment." Eaton's pride and unrepentant manner according to Winthrop was just cause for being summarily dismissed from Harvard. Eaton refused to answer to his accusers even in Court, but after days of unrelentless questioning by the elders, he allegedly confessed to his actions.

So, being called in, the governor, after a short preface, etc., declared the sentence of the court to this effect, viz., that he should give Briscoe £30, be fined 100 marks, and debarred teaching of children within our jurisdiction. A pause being made, and expectation that (according to his former confession) he would have given glory to God, and acknowledged the justice and clemency of the court, the governor giving him occasion, by asking him if he had aught to say, he turned away with a

<sup>11</sup> The College was run by the Master and the Twelve Overseers who also represented the interests and perspectives of the "six towns" which were similar to the roles of counties in the colony of Virginia. The "committee" of twelve proto-Overseers called Nathaniel Eaton as Master of the new College, a term later denoted by Dunster from his Cambridge days as being of superior rank to that of "President." Henry Dunster occasionally referred to himself at Harvard as "Schoolmaster" believing that the term "President" to be a more modest title. The same issue may then apply to Nathaniel Eaton who is sometimes designated as head, Principal, President, Schoolmaster, or Professor, but who was seen by Dunster and others as the first "Master." (*Divinings: Religion at Harvard: From Its Origins in New England Ecclesiastical History to the 175th Anniversary of The Harvard Divinity School, 1636–1992* by George H. Williams, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht)

<sup>12</sup> *The history of higher education* /edited by Harold S. Wechsler, Lester F. Goodchild, Linda Eisenmann; Published: Boston, MA : Pearson Custom Pub., c2007

discontented look, saying, 'If sentence be passed, then it is to no end to speak.' Yet the court remitted his fine to £20, and willed Briscoe to take but £20.<sup>13</sup>

The "vicious" assault by itself did not prove Eaton to be an improper family governor, however, but his disgrace was that the state and the community judged his treatment of Briscoe to have been an excessive response to a minor slight in accordance with their new found appreciation for the role of societal violence. Had Briscoe's offense been more serious or according to Winthrop, had Eaton not exhibited similarly cruel tendencies in his treatment of his students, at least one of whom was the son of a magistrate, Eaton's authority over Briscoe would have undoubtedly been upheld. Had they also have been his own family, rather than his assistant or students, his actions would also not have been censurable in accordance with common and accepted practice of the day.

And, how much was exaggerated or untrue in Winthrop's account may never be known; the only record of Eaton's confession was destroyed in a fire and his guilt remains in doubt. The Church of Cambridge attempted an appeal on Eaton's behalf, but Governor Winthrop refused them, saying that enough evidence had already been presented by several witnesses. The Church, however, was able to secure a promise that all subsequent trials would be accompanied by a recording of facts such that defendants and plaintiffs could refer to evidence already presented without witnesses having to go through the whole thing all over again, **and so, Eaton's trial is the reason we have court reporters today.**

At around the same time that Eaton was dismissed from Harvard, he apparently was also excommunicated from the congregation in Cambridge. He moved to Virginia in 1640 and then sent for his wife and children, but according to Winthrop's *History of New England* (known to be full of inaccuracies) the ship in which they traveled disappeared without a trace.

**Winthrop:** "Being thus gone, his creditors began to complain; and thereupon it was found, that he was run in debt about £1000, and had taken up most of this money upon bills he had charged into England upon his brother's agents, and others whom he had no such relation to. So his estate was seized, and put into commissioners' hands, to be divided among his creditors, allowing somewhat for the present maintenance of his wife and children. And, being thus gone, the church proceeded and cast him out. He had been sometimes initiated among the Jesuits, and, coming into England, his friends drew him from them, but, it was very probable, he now intended to return to them again, being at this time about thirty years of age, and upwards."<sup>14</sup>

Following the loss of his family, Eaton married the widow Anne (Graves) Cotton (1620–1684), the daughter of Capt Thomas Graves (1584–1635) of Virginia and Massachusetts, and served for

<sup>13</sup> *A Puritan School-Master* by John Winthrop (1588–1649) [From *The History of New England* from 1630 to 1649.]

<sup>14</sup> **In 1647, Eaton was finally exonerated of the £100 debt that Winthrop mentions as being for £1,000** in his *History of New England* and with which Eaton had supposedly absconded to Virginia in 1640. The record of this exoneration is recorded in Henry Dunster's record book for Harvard College as a copy of a letter that Dunster recorded in his book directly underneath his first design of the Seal of Harvard College. Ironically, Eaton died in 1674 in King's Bench Prison where he had been incarcerated for a similar debt, and quite possibly having been mistaken for the same £100 from which he had already been given relief. (*Wikipedia*)



several years as an assistant to the Anglican curate at Accomack, Virginia before returning to England.

"In 1639 Nathaniel Eaton, first principal of Harvard, came in Nele's barque to Virginia, where he married 'Anne Graves, daughter of Thomas Graves, a member of the Dorchester church,<sup>15</sup> who emigrated to Virginia, and died of climatic influence, leaving his daughter a fair patrimony.' Eaton became Rozler's assistant, but fled to England in 1646. By the Assembly's Act of 1639-10, **ministers of the gospel were allowed ten pounds of tobacco per poll to pay their clerk and sexton.**"<sup>16</sup> [Emphasis added]

As a side note, after Eaton was dismissed on September 9, 1639 and the college was for all intents and purposes closed until the following August 27, Henry Dunster, an alumnus of Magdalene College, Cambridge, was appointed president, but finances still seem to have been an issue, albeit for a different reason – or was it?

"There is every evidence that Dunster taught the entire curriculum on his own, at least during the early years of his tenure; certainly, the program of 1642 was so arranged...

When Dunster assumed his post, his understanding was that he would teach, and that there would be 'no further care or distraction.' He could not have been more mistaken. Even though he had the co-operation of a powerful board of overseers, he found himself caught up, during the fourteen years of his presidency, in all the concerns of a latter-day university administrator. He had scarcely arrived when he became involved in the completion of the "Old College" building, which had been started under Nathaniel Eaton; he had to regather the dispersed students and recruit new ones; after marrying comfortably **in 1641, he found himself unable to collect the salary that had been promised him and forced continually to plead for support from the General Court, the New England Confederation, Parliament, and private donors**; and, having taken over a college established under legislation of the General Court (passed initially in 1637 and re-enacted in 1642), he deemed it advisable during the Commonwealth era to seek a more permanent incorporation and became the prime mover in obtaining a formal charter from the court in 1650."<sup>17</sup>

By 1642, Winthrop again lost his position as governor. In this time, the deputies succeeded in creating the *Body of Liberties*, drafted by Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich, in which the rights of the magistrates were restrained and individuals were guaranteed certain liberties and civil rights.

In 1647, Nathaniel received a Ph.D. and an M.D. from the University of Padua, Italy and finally returned to public service after the restoration of Charles II in 1660. Nathaniel was later appointed the Vicar of Bishop's Castle, Salop in 1661 and Rector of Bideford, Devon in 1669.

<sup>15</sup> **Note:** In the Nathaniel "Register" above, Doug MacMillan has proven Thomas Graves in Dorchester was not the father of Ann Graves, but was rather an original settler of Jamestown.

<sup>16</sup> *Colonial Churches In The Original Colony Of Virginia* , page 103

<sup>17</sup> *The history of higher education* /edited by Harold S. Wechsler, Lester F. Goodchild, Linda Eisenmann; Published: Boston, MA : Pearson Custom Pub., c2007

Nathaniel Eaton's troubles seemed to mount, however, after he graduated from the Jesuit Missionary University.<sup>18</sup> Thus, he left for England around 1652, where he had already been accepted back by the Church of England and honored as both a vicar and rector (cf. *supra*), though obviously he had his scruples, and was said to waver back and forth between devotions to his newly found home and that of his former, which he could never return to.

In all likelihood, that 'back and forthedness' and covering up set up a scenario of confusion, which seems to have also confused every record keeper involved. Ironically, Eaton died in 1674 in King's Bench Prison, where he had been incarcerated for a similar debt: quite probably the same £100 debt from which he had already been given relief.<sup>19</sup>

In the end, even the new President of Harvard, Henry Dunster, found himself not so unlike his predecessor, Nathaniel Eaton, at odds with students, overseers, the Court and religious fervor. Dunster abandoned the Puritan view of infant baptism in favor of believer's baptism in 1653/54, and provoked a controversy that highlighted two distinct approaches to dealing with dissent in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The colony's Puritan leaders, whose own religion was born of dissent from mainstream Church of England, generally worked for reconciliation with members who questioned matters of Puritan theology but responded much more harshly to outright rejection of Puritanism. Dunster's conflict with the colony's magistrates began when he failed to have his infant son baptized, believing that only adults should be baptized. Earnest efforts to restore Dunster to Puritan orthodoxy failed, and his deviation proved untenable to colony leaders who had entrusted him in his job as Harvard's president to uphold the colony's religious mission. Thus, he represented a threat to the stability of society.

The Court ousted Dunster. . . . Dunster had contributed to the college a hundred acres of land, on which he had built the president's home with his own hands. . . . Now, with a sick family and winter approaching, he received an order to vacate this home of pleasant memories. Dunster pleaded in behalf of his beloved family, but received little sympathy. Apparently the Overseers were more eager to get the new president installed than to make the old president comfortable; for we find Dunster again addressing the General Court on November 16. It was a moving and pathetic appeal to their humane sentiments. Winter was coming on; he and his young family had no knowledge of the place whither they were destined; their goods and cattle could be moved at that season only with great loss; Mrs. Dunster was ill and the baby too "extreamly sick" for a long journey.

Although the General Court of Overseers allowed Dunster to remain in the house until March, they constantly hounded him with new proceedings over his objections to infant baptism. This continued until 1655, long after the family had moved. The Court constantly deprived the Dunster family of peace and quiet.<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>18</sup> University of Padua was also labeled as University of Padua, Jesuits College at Palma. The Jesuits had established several schools in the Venetian state, but had been banished in 1606-1657 due to siding with the Vatican during an Interdict conflict. The reference to it being a Jesuit school may have survived its political dissent, however, as the one school did remain at Palma.

<sup>19</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nathaniel\\_Eaton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nathaniel_Eaton)

<sup>20</sup> Marantha Baptist Seminary: "Henry Dunster: Harvard's Baptist President" by Larry Oats



Dunster exiled himself in 1654/55 and moved to nearby Plymouth Colony to become the minister of the First Church in Scituate, Massachusetts.

The Puritans' errand into the wilderness, their efforts to create a "City upon a Hill," failed in large part because the second generation lacked the religious fervor of the first. Even with such fervor, it is difficult to believe that they would have been able to "rivet the eyes of the world upon their city on the hill" and thereby realize a thorough reformation of the European church. But the Puritans of New England were far from ineffectual. They left their successors in America a most remarkable legacy. Having conflated sacred history with secular and their journey with God's will, future generations of Americans would order their lives and history in providential terms, claiming their country for Protestantism. And they would continue, like their Puritan ancestors, to disdain Roman Catholicism and the Jesuits, particularly as the Jesuits established colleges in Protestant America.

**Sources:** *The Journal of John Winthrop, 1630-1649* by John Winthrop; *Wikipedia*; *Town Born: The Political Economy of New England from Its Founding to the ...* by Barry Levy; *Founding Mothers & Fathers: Gendered Power and the Forming of American Society* by Mary Beth Norton; *Catholic Higher Education in Protestant America: The Jesuits and Harvard in the Age of the University* by Kathleen A. Mahoney; *The Puritan Dilemma; the Story of John Winthrop Summary & Study Guide* by Edmund Morgan; James Kendall Hosmer, editor, *Winthrop's Journal 'The History of New England' 1630-1649* (1908 edition) vol. I, p. 314 — "Appeal by the Church of Cambridge and the seizing of Nathaniel Eaton's estate." See also: James Savage's footnotes in his edited version of the same above *Winthrop's Journal 'The History of New England' 1630-1649* (1825-26 edition); *The history of higher education* /edited by Harold S. Wechsler, Lester F. Goodchild, Linda Eisenmann; Published: Boston, MA : Pearson Custom Pub., c2007

## Queries/Comments

The following comments, information or queries have been posted either on our Web Site Guestbook, the *EFA on FB*, the *Eaton Families – An Addendum* or from emails regarding our Eaton family. If you can provide information or give assistance to the party placing the inquiry, please contact them directly, or as an alternative, let me know, and I will pass on the information.



Name: Sam Eaton  
Location: Vietnam  
E-mail: Linh\_My@yahoo.com

I am kit number 148528 in your tree and have just received my Big-Y results. I also need to update my most distant Ancestor

***George Eaton, b. 31 Jul 1686 Wales, UK and d Jul 1764***



I have just encountered the Eaton Families Association and wondered if you were still requesting volunteers to do research.

I have just registered with the Family Tree DNA group and also subscribe to Ancestry.com DNA group.

My own Eaton history becomes obscure prior to the 1800s. I have had difficulty in locating Moses F. Eaton (b 1814 and d 1863) who married Lydia Doane Eaton. I now believe he is Moses FRENCH Eaton, with a brother Leonard Hobart Eaton originally of Groton, NH.

My father had referred to the "Eaton family" when he was alive so I do feel confident I am an Eaton descendant, in some fashion!

Please let me know more about your association.

-Barbara Noble  
Roseville, California

---

Barbara,

Our Barbara F. forwarded your email to me for response. I am the Family Genealogist and can answer this. Both Leonard Hobart Eaton and his brother Moses were sons of Joseph Eaton and Hannah French from New Hampshire and Bradford, MA. This line belongs to what we call the Salisbury and Haverhill branch of Eatons who arrived in MA c. 1640 from Warwickshire, England. This line is memorialized in a book, *The Eight Generation Genealogy of the Eatons of Salisbury and Haverhill Massachusetts*. The book is not on line but is available at Amazon. We have the first 5 generations transcribed on our website, but the brothers and the father are in gen 6.-7. I have attached an ancestors report for the first 5 gens and then I will scan the appropriate pages from the book that are missing (gen 6-7) and attach them as well. Note that the report is a custom report and the generation numbers do not correspond to anything. Just follow the Arabic numbers on the report.

You will note that Moses is listed as having no children. If we need to fix that we will have no trouble doing so, provided we have the sources to prove the book incorrect. The book was co-authored by the late Phillip Converse, a very early member of the Eaton Families Association and himself a member of this line. He was also the father of the Eaton Project DNA Program at Family Tree DNA, which I now administer and which brings me to your DNA. I assume at Ancestry you took the atDNA test, but at FTDNA did you take the autosomal (Family Finder) or do you have surrogate for a YDNA test, which requires a Male Eaton to have any meaning? If you give me the FTDNA kit number I could answer my own questions, but first you need to join the Eaton Project. We would love to discuss whatever results you get when the time is right.

We would also love to have you join the Eaton Families Association. Presently we are very active in several endeavors, all of them done by members.

- We are involved in a complicated Medieval Project which you mentioned, trying to sort out the Eatons of old England. With poor records and frequent name changes this has been a challenge for Barbara who is our VP/Web Editor as well. She also publishes a newsletter every month.

- We have an ongoing Census Project attempting to identify Eatons in several states for the census years 1790 through 1860. To date we have transcribed 22 states and have finished charting New York and Michigan, two of the most important in terms if early westward migrations is concerned. Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio will be done as soon as I get them proofed.
- Our DNA Program has been successful and yet we have a constant flow of individuals who have yet to find a home. Presently we have 9 individual who all test the same. However we have yet to identify a common ancestor. One of the members of that group heads up the research, now stuck in a quagmire in early Virginia.
- The Mayflower Project seeks to work with the Mayflower Society to extend their publication of the 5 generations of Mayflower passenger, Francis Eaton, to eight generations. This one is a long, slow process.

What else can we do for you?

Doug MacMillan

PS: AS part of our Census Project we show both Leonard and Moses in Pittsburg in 1850 & 1860.

---

Doug –

I was thrilled to receive your detailed email regarding "Moses F. Eaton".

I have had many candidates for this ancestor as "Moses Eaton" is a popular name! Most recently I have tried the middle names of Moses FAVOR Eaton and Moses FRENCH Eaton. I have attached 5 primary documents pertaining to him, but as you can see they only give "F" as a middle initial. Also, please note - the 1860 census lists his age as 49 - which means his birth year is 1810/11.

BUT - his Civil War profile record (enlisted in Company D which matches his pension record) lists him as being 46 years old at enlistment in 1862. This would give him a birth year of 1816. Was he too old at 50 years of age to enlist in the Civil War, and lied about his age? His occupation on the 1860 census and 1862 enlistment is the same - shoemaker. His place of birth on the 1860 census is New Hampshire.

Can you help me identify this Moses F Eaton? What is his middle name - who are his parents - who is he descended from?

Thank you so much!!

Barbara Noble  
Roseville, CA

---

I would pay very little attention to age differences in secondary sources, of which the census is one. Usually Phil's book is very accurate. He has it at 19 Nov 1812. But I do see the problems. His death record in MA says that he was 49, before his birthday 19 Nov. of that year,

meaning he was b. in 1813. Maybe it sounds plausible since we do not have an informant's name, since MA did not start including informants until about 1900 with the advent of real death certificates. I have no idea where Leonard Hobart came into it, but this is the guy you asked about. His wife is a Doane from Cape Cod. There are tons of them on the outer cape (Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro).

Doug

---

I followed the Moses Favor Eaton line, earlier, but just couldn't confirm it was the right one. I am waiting for my Family Finder DNA results from Family Tree DNA. They should be available by the end of June. I'm not sure what they will show because the Eaton name is on my father's side.

I need a little time to digest these results. I think the Favor name leads to Cutting Favor and possibly a French history. In that case, I will be looking for those records as well. The Doane family connection leads to the Mayflower - Brewster, Rogers and Hopkins. It would be curious to see where the Mayflower Eaton descendants connect.

Hope you will be available for questions in the future. Again, thanks so much!

Barbara Noble  
Roseville, CA



Name: Inge Ledje  
Location: Hjärnarp Sweden  
E-mail: i.ledje@telia.com

I have a grandfather, Samuel Eaton, dead 28 Oct 1631 in Berwick Upon Tweed. He was a dealer and member of municipal court. A son was called by his grandmother, Helena Lindsay, to come to Sweden and help her keep a great donation since she did not have any male offspring.

---

### **EFA News and Views:**

FYI, Next month we will begin our 14th year of publication, which is quite an accomplishment. As always, thank you to our Members and elected officers for their continued support and encouragement. If anyone would like to do more or be more within the EFA, please let us know.

---

### **Research Tips/Requests/Information:**

*Always looking for additional tips and info from Members, so if you have anything to share:*

- SEND YOUR RESEARCH HINTS TO WEB EDITOR @ [b.fitzsenry@gmail.com](mailto:b.fitzsenry@gmail.com)
- SHARE YOUR RESEARCH INFORMATION WITH EFA MEMBERS BY PUBLISHING IN NEWSLETTER



## Ulster Historical Foundation

Telling, since 1956, the story of the people of Ulster

### Tracing Your Irish Ancestors, 4-10 October 2015

Due to the popularity of our original event (scheduled for September 2015) the Foundation is pleased to announce details of a second family history conference to be held **4-10 October 2015**.

Given that places at the September conference sold out fast, and due to the many expressions of interest in an additional event, the Foundation is delighted to be repeating the *Tracing your Irish Ancestors* programme in October 2015.

Join us in October for our autumn family history conference to learn about the dramatic history of Ulster and the lives of your Irish ancestors. The Foundation has many years' experience in hosting family history events and *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors* promises to be a truly memorable week ([www.ancestryireland.com/family-history-conference/](http://www.ancestryireland.com/family-history-conference/))

Whether you are an experienced genealogist and have previously visited our shores or are new to Irish family history, our expert genealogists will be on hand to guide you at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland and the archives in Dublin, including the National Archives, the Registry of Deeds and the RCB Library.

To uncover the history of this place, the extensive programme of tours throughout the week will take you through rolling countryside to sites of international renown from the Giant's Causeway and Dunluce Castle on County Antrim's wild Atlantic coast to the archaeological wonder which is Newgrange in the tranquil Boyne Valley, to the haunting Kilmainham Gaol and Trinity College Dublin with its Old Library and the Book of Kells Exhibition – a 'must see' for any visitor to Dublin.

Assisted personal research, talks, tours and sightseeing are all part of the eclectic, friendly and fun mix of *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors*. Join us for the journey. We will be delighted to see you.

If you have any queries, please email: [enquiry@uhf.org.uk](mailto:enquiry@uhf.org.uk)

**Ulster Historical Foundation**

**Irish Family History Foundation** [enquiries@rootsireland.ie](mailto:enquiries@rootsireland.ie)



### ***New Records Online for Counties Antrim and Down***

We are pleased to announce the addition to our online databases of over **27,000 new Church of Ireland records for Counties Antrim and Down! These new baptism, marriage and burial records** are from 24 parishes across Antrim and Down and were transcribed by our Emeritus Research Director, Dr Brian Trainor.

| <b>Name of Church</b>      | <b>County</b> | <b>Type of record</b> | <b>Years covered</b>                        | <b>No. of entries</b> |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Aghalee CI                 | Antrim        | Marriages             | 1811 – 1844                                 | 475                   |
| Ardkeen CI                 | Down          | Burials               | 1746 – 1875                                 | 109                   |
| Ballinderry CI             | Antrim        | Marriages             | 1840 – 1845                                 | 40                    |
| Ballyclug CI               | Antrim        | Marriages             | 1841 – 1844                                 | 12                    |
| Ballyculter CI             | Down          | Burials               | 1812 – 1871                                 | 716                   |
| Ballyhalbert CI            | Down          | Burials               | 1855 – 1922                                 | 321                   |
| Ballymacarrett CI          | Down          | Marriages             | 1827 – 1844                                 | 112                   |
| Ballymoney CI              | Antrim        | Marriages             | 1807 – 1844                                 | 370                   |
| Ballyphilip CI             | Down          | Burials               | 1831 – 1883                                 | 428                   |
| Bangor CI                  | Down          | Burials               | 1814 – 1829,<br>1841 – 1846                 | 1912                  |
| Blaris (Lisburn) CI        | Antrim        | Burials               | 1661 – 1720                                 | 3220                  |
| Blaris (Lisburn) CI        | Antrim        | Marriages             | 1663 – 1735                                 | 1546                  |
| Carrickfergus CI           | Antrim        | Burials               | 1740 – 1870                                 | 3457                  |
| Comber CI                  | Down          | Burials               | 1683 – 1881<br>(with gaps)                  | 2807                  |
| Comber CI                  | Down          | Marriages             | 1683 – 1845                                 | 845                   |
| Donaghadee CI              | Down          | Burials               | 1771 – 1786,<br>1817, 1818,<br>1820 – 1841  | 852                   |
| Down CI                    | Down          | Burials               | 1752 – 1785,<br>1795 – 1829,<br>1837 – 1871 | 1450                  |
| Dromore CI                 | Down          | Marriages             | 1784 – 1845                                 | 832                   |
| Drumballyroney CI          | Down          | Burials               | 1839 – 1873                                 | 39                    |
| Finvoy CI                  | Antrim        | Marriages             | 1812 – 1845                                 | 241                   |
| Glenavy CI                 | Antrim        | Marriages             | 1708 – 1845<br>(with gaps)                  | 618                   |
| Inver (Larne) CI           | Antrim        | Baptisms              | 1806 – 1826,<br>1836 – 1864                 | 1333                  |
| Inver (Larne) CI           | Antrim        | Marriages             | 1817 – 1845                                 | 51                    |
| Kilkeel CI                 | Down          | Burials               | 1816 – 1884                                 | 778                   |
| Kilmore CI                 | Down          | Burials               | 1822 – 1856                                 | 221                   |
| Kirkinriola (Ballymena) CI | Antrim        | Marriages             | 1807, 1809,<br>1819, 1822,<br>1823 – 1841   | 131                   |
| Magheralin CI              | Down          | Burials               | 1783 – 1865                                 | 3818                  |
| Magheralin CI              | Down          | Marriages             | 1783 – 1845                                 | 545                   |

***These new records*** contain a wealth of information of use to both the family and local historian and the burial registers, in particular, are full of interesting entries. For example in Ardkeen CI there was noted the burial entry of Henry Cleland, aged around four months old, in 1823 with a

note by the minister that stated that he was "found dead in a field with a letter mentioning his name. Perished from cold and hunger; Coroner's inquest wilful murder."

Occupations were sometimes recorded, especially if the deceased was in the military or the clergy. Ballyculter CI's burial register occasionally contained the occupation of the deceased, particularly if they were servants, for example in 1818 Daniel Kain "Lord Bangor's man," William Wilson "gardener to Mr Price," and Roger Wade "steward to Mr Hoey" were all buried. This may be the only record of their employment which now exists.

Carrickfergus CI's register contained an entry of the burial in May 1776 of Mr. McCracken, "the buckle beggar." A buckle beggar was someone who performed marriage ceremonies "in a clandestine and irregular manner."

The history of a local area can also be seen through the Church records. For example one can see in the Blaris (Lisburn) CI register the arrival of the Duke of Schomberg's army in September 1689 by the increase of the deceased who were serving in that army. These were not only soldiers, for example, in December 1689 John Redbird, "master baker to [the] Duke of Schomberg," died, and in January 1690, Thomas Mansfield, "one of King William's bakers" was buried.

In coastal parishes, we find the burial records of sailors, fishermen and those who had drowned. For example in Ballyhalbert CI, in January 1864 there was the burial of three men who were shipwrecked including John Morrison from Douglas on the Isle of Man. In this register we also find the burials of two men from the HM Cruiser Bayano which was torpedoed by a German submarine in 1915. Donaghadee CI's burial register contains an entry for James Conlin, a tide-waiter (customs officer) who was "killed by a fall on the quay" in October 1783.

In the majority of entries the cause of death was not recorded, but unusual incidents were often noted by the minister. For example in Ballyphilip CI we find Patrick Kelly, aged 15 years from Portaferry who died in June 1876 from "a fall from a velocipede" (an early bicycle). Carrickfergus CI's register details the burials of four men in October 1752 who were "killed with the bursting of a cannon". Magheralin CI's records contain an entry for Edward Lunn, an innkeeper who was buried in July 1817; he "died suddenly at Maze races". Down CI's burial register contains information on John McKenzie, the son of Prudence Coslett, who was buried in June 1765 after he "fell off the Abbey".

Many of the burial records also contain the name of the father, husband or next of kin of the deceased, providing additional information on each family. Some also record ages at death and occasionally occupations.

Yours Sincerely

**Irish Family History Foundation** For access, go to [rootsireland.ie](http://rootsireland.ie)

---



## ***This and That:***

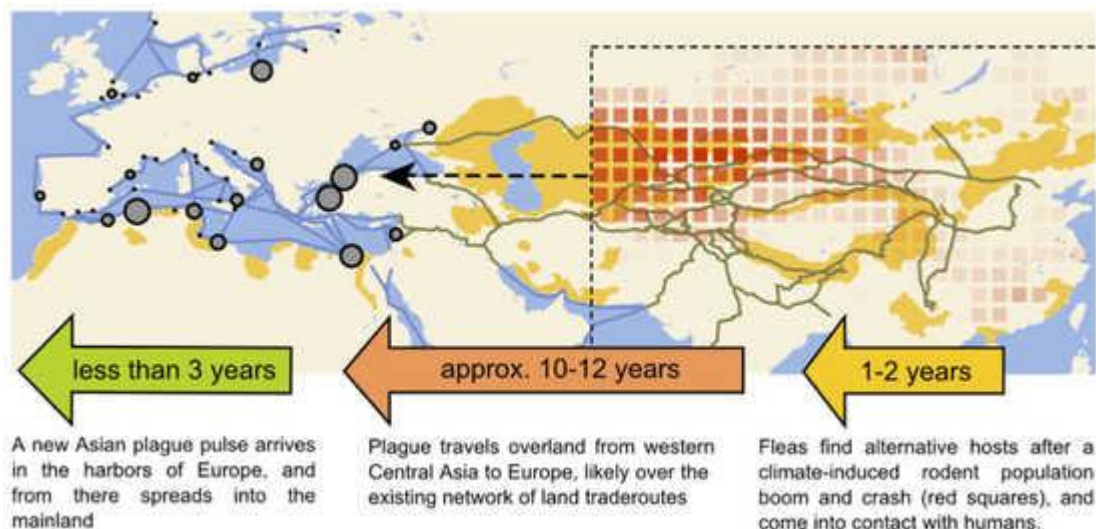
### **Black Death in Europe Was Caused by Climate Change in Asia & Trade, not Rats**

By [FishOutOfWater](#) for [DK GreenRoots](#)



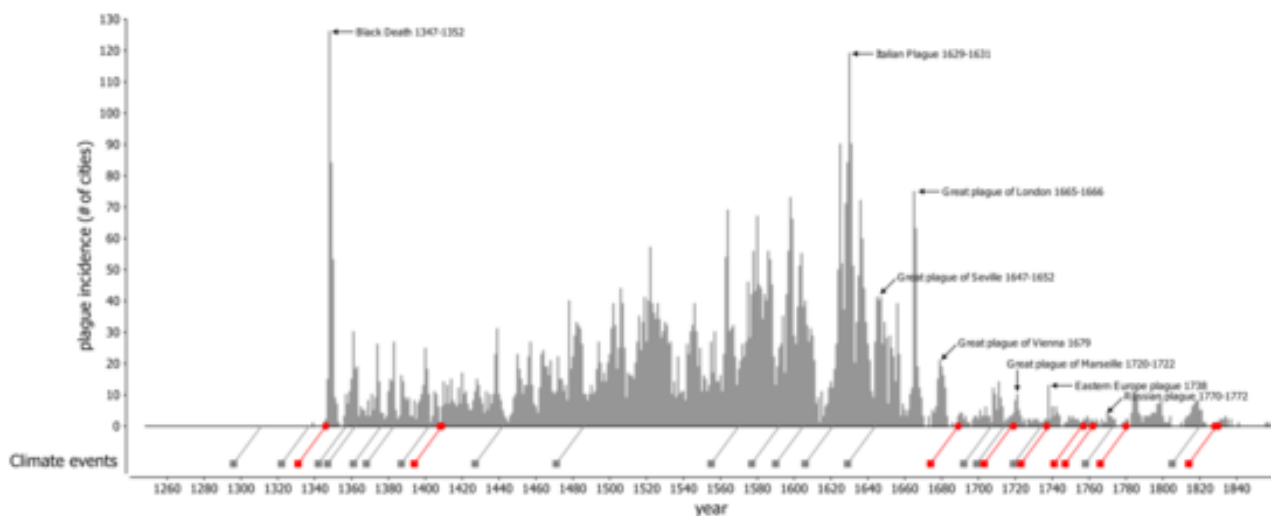
***Triumph of Death Wall Painting, ca. 1448,***

***Palazzo Abatellis, Palermo, Italy;*** The black death killed thirty to fifty percent of the people of Europe in six years starting in 1347. Plague, caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*, ravaged Europe in wave after wave for over 300 years, then slowly faded to black after the Great Plague of London in 1665-1666. This, the second plague pandemic, has long been blamed on rats harboring fleas which were the cause of the third plague pandemic in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. However, **new research published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences found that climate changes in Asia preceded plagues in Europe by 15 years.** The researchers then tracked the progression of plague on the Silk road and other trade routes from Asia to Europe;





**Plague, triggered by droughts in a wet climate period in central Asia, was carried to Europe by traders on the Silk Road;** The scientists first tried to find a relationship between plague outbreaks in Europe with weather and climate events in Europe. If European rats were the plague vector then conditions that favored growth in European rat and rodent populations would be expected to correlate with plague outbreaks, but no correlations were found. The cool wet climate in Europe from 1350 to 1700 was unfavorable for maintaining large rodent populations. The warm and dry steppes of central Asia are known today as a plague reservoir. From 1350 to 1750 these steppes went through cycles of wet and dry, which caused cycles of boom and bust in local rodent populations. When the rodent populations collapsed in the drought years, the fleas jumped from dying rodents to anything that moved including humans. Traders then inadvertently transported rodents and plague bearing fleas along the silk road towards Europe. **Plague was then spread to the ports of Europe by maritime trade.**



***"This chart shows these climate fluctuations in Central Asia preceded the Black Death in 1347, the Italian plague of 1629, and the Great Plague of Marseille a century later, but notably not the London plague of 1665 or the outbreak in Vienna the following decade."***



### **Rosa G. Eaton Bible**

Now, 1979, in the possession of Mrs. J. Allen Tucker, Warrenton, N. C. (pub 1834)

#### **Births:**

- William Eaton, son of William Eaton & Seigniora in Warren County 18 August 1809
- Susan Eaton, dau. of William Eaton & Seigniora near Warrenton 26 December 1839
- Rosa Gilmour, dau. of William & Mary Gilmour in Petersburg 18 June 1814
- Laura Eaton, dau. of William & Rosa Eaton near Warrenton 8 or 18 September 1833
- Rosa Gilmour Eaton, dau. of William & Rosa Eaton near Warrenton 28 February 1837

#### **Marriages:**

- William Eaton, aged 22 years and 9 months to Rosa Gilmour, aged 17 years and 10 months on 19 Apr 1832 in Petersburg
- William Thorne Alston aged 22 years to Laura aged 18 years, eldest daughter of William & Rosa Eaton on 15 Oct 1851 near Warrenton
- Samuel Peter Arrington aged 19 years and 5 months to Sue, aged 18 years and 5 months, youngest daughter of William & Rosa Eaton on 6 May 1858 near Warrenton

**Deaths:**

- Rosa Gilmour, second dau. of William & Rosa Eaton near Warrenton on 12 Oct 1845 aged 8 years, 7 months, and 14 days
- William Eaton, son of William & Seigniora Eaton on 29 Jun 1881 near Warrenton in 72nd year of his life
- Sue, wife of S. P. Arrington, and youngest daughter of Wm & Rosa Eaton on 29 Aug 1858 aged 18 years and 8 months
- William T. Alston, son of Edward & Martha Alston on 18 May 1882 in 53rd year of his age
- Rosa, wife of William Eaton, and daughter of William & Mary Gilmour on 28 July 1863 aged 49 years, 1 month and 10 days
- Laura, wife of William T. Alston, daughter of William & Rosa Eaton on 22 July 1889 in the 56th year of her age.

**Source:** [http://www.ncgenweb.us/ncwarren/bibles/bible-eaton\\_eager.htm](http://www.ncgenweb.us/ncwarren/bibles/bible-eaton_eager.htm)



### Monumental Inscriptions Noted by Zechariah Cozens about 1795

**North Aisle of St. Mary's Church, Dover, Kent:** On a brass plate affixed to a large purbeck stone: Here lieth ye Body of Ms. Martha FAGG Wife of Mr. Thos. Fagg of Dover, Daught. to Benj. HANKINS of London Marcht. & Kathn. his Wif. & **Grand-Daughr. to Mr. Will. EATON of Dover Marcht.** She died Sepr. 21st 1727 Aged 42 Years. Arms: on a Brass plate at the top: Fagg, impaling 2 bars wavy. in base, a Lion passt. in chief, 3 roundlets, on a Canton, 2 Crosses crosslets fitchèe. Crest: Fagg's. **On a brass plate at the bottom, Quarterly, 1st & 4th. a fret, for Eaton.** 2nd & 3rd. Barry of 6, Er. & .../ Crest: a ...'s head. N.B. The Stone lies North and South, and had another large brass inscription plate, but which is now torne off.

**Source:** <http://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/Research/Libr/MIs/MIsDoverStMarys/01.htm>

## Oldies but Goodies:

### Cheshire Wills E-H

| Year | Testator Surname | Testator Forename | Residence of Testator | Surname | Person Named | Relationship      | Notes       |
|------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1663 | Amery            | Richard           | Weaverham             | Eaton   | John         |                   | Witness     |
| 1701 | Bromfield        | Peter             | Little Leigh          | Eaton   | Martha       | sister            | Beneficiary |
| 1701 | Bromfield        | Peter             | Little Leigh          | Eaton   | William      | sister's son      | Beneficiary |
| 1701 | Bromfield        | Peter             | Little Leigh          | Eaton   | Thomas       | sister's son      | Beneficiary |
| 1701 | Bromfield        | Peter             | Little Leigh          | Eaton   | Peter        | sister's son      | Beneficiary |
| 1701 | Bromfield        | Peter             | Little Leigh          | Eaton   | Brigett      | sister's daughter | Beneficiary |
| 1629 | Ditchfield       | Peter             | Over Whitley          | Eaton   | Robert       | Debter            | mentioned   |
| 1610 | Eaton            | Thomas            | Over Whitley          | Eaton   | Anne         | Wife              | Beneficiary |
| 1610 | Eaton            | Thomas            | Over Whitley          | Eaton   | John         | of Sandiway       | Beneficiary |
| 1610 | Eaton            | Thomas            | Over Whitley          | Eaton   | Margaret     | daughter          | Beneficiary |
| 1612 | Eaton            | Robert            | Over Whitley          | Eaton   | Anne         | wife              | Beneficiary |
| 1612 | Eaton            | Robert            | Over Whitley          | Eaton   | William      | son               | Beneficiary |
| 1612 | Eaton            | Robert            | Over Whitley          | Eaton   | Elizabeth    | ?                 | Beneficiary |

|      |       |         |              |       |           |                          |             |
|------|-------|---------|--------------|-------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1612 | Eaton | Robert  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Richard   |                          | Executor    |
| 1616 | Eaton | Richard | Over Whitley | Eaton | William   | <i>Eldest son</i>        | Beneficiary |
| 1616 | Eaton | Richard | Over Whitley | Eaton | Peter     | <i>son</i>               | Beneficiary |
| 1616 | Eaton | Richard | Over Whitley | Eaton | Robert    | <i>son</i>               | Beneficiary |
| 1617 | Eaton | John    | Sandiway     | Eaton | John      | <i>son</i>               | Beneficiary |
| 1617 | Eaton | John    | Sandiway     | Eaton | Robert    | <i>son</i>               | Beneficiary |
| 1617 | Eaton | John    | Sandiway     | Eaton | George    | <i>son</i>               | Beneficiary |
| 1617 | Eaton | John    | Sandiway     | Eaton | John      | <i>son of Richard</i>    | Beneficiary |
| 1637 | Eaton | Henry   | Weaverham    | Eaton | Robert    | <i>Brother's son</i>     | Beneficiary |
| 1637 | Eaton | Henry   | Weaverham    | Eaton | Anne      | <i>Brother's dau.</i>    | Beneficiary |
| 1637 | Eaton | Henry   | Weaverham    | Eaton | Henry     | <i>god son</i>           | Beneficiary |
| 1637 | Eaton | Henry   | Weaverham    | Eaton | John      | <i>Brother's son</i>     | Beneficiary |
| 1637 | Eaton | Thomas  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Robert    | <i>Brother</i>           | Beneficiary |
| 1637 | Eaton | Thomas  | Over Whitley | Eaton | John      |                          | mentioned   |
| 1637 | Eaton | Thomas  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Robert    |                          | mentioned   |
| 1637 | Eaton | Thomas  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Alice     | <i>wife</i>              | Beneficiary |
| 1637 | Eaton | Thomas  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Ellin     | <i>dau of son Robert</i> | Beneficiary |
| 1637 | Eaton | Thomas  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Robert    | <i>son</i>               | Beneficiary |
| 1637 | Eaton | Thomas  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Alice     | <i>wife</i>              | Beneficiary |
| 1637 | Eaton | Thomas  | Over Whitley | Eaton | George    |                          | Witness     |
| 1640 | Eaton | John    | Over Whitley | Eaton | George    | <i>Eldest son</i>        | Beneficiary |
| 1640 | Eaton | John    | Over Whitley | Eaton | Anne      | <i>wife</i>              | Beneficiary |
| 1640 | Eaton | John    | Over Whitley | Eaton | John      | <i>son</i>               | Beneficiary |
| 1640 | Eaton | John    | Over Whitley | Eaton | Sarah     | <i>daughter</i>          | Beneficiary |
| 1640 | Eaton | John    | Over Whitley | Eaton | Frances   | <i>daughter</i>          | Beneficiary |
| 1640 | Eaton | John    | Over Whitley | Eaton | Elizabeth | <i>daughter</i>          | Beneficiary |
| 1640 | Eaton | John    | Over Whitley | Eaton | Anne      | <i>daughter</i>          | Beneficiary |
| 1640 | Eaton | William | Over Whitley | Eaton | Robert    | <i>brother of Hatton</i> | Beneficiary |
| 1640 | Eaton | William | Over Whitley | Eaton | Robert    | <i>Grandson</i>          | Beneficiary |
| 1640 | Eaton | William | Over Whitley | Eaton | William   | <i>Grandson</i>          | Beneficiary |
| 1640 | Eaton | William | Over Whitley | Eaton | Richard   | <i>Grandson</i>          | Beneficiary |
| 1641 | Eaton | George  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Dorothy   | <i>wife</i>              | Beneficiary |
| 1641 | Eaton | George  | Over Whitley | Eaton | William   | <i>son</i>               | Beneficiary |
| 1641 | Eaton | George  | Over Whitley | Eaton | John      | <i>son</i>               | Beneficiary |
| 1641 | Eaton | George  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Thomas    | <i>son</i>               | Beneficiary |
| 1641 | Eaton | George  | Over Whitley | Eaton | George    | <i>Grandson</i>          | Beneficiary |
| 1641 | Eaton | George  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Thomas    |                          | Witness     |
| 1641 | Eaton | George  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Margery   |                          | Witness     |
| 1642 | Eaton | Robert  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Margaret  | <i>wife</i>              | Beneficiary |
| 1642 | Eaton | Robert  | Over Whitley | Eaton | John      |                          | Witness     |
| 1649 | Eaton | William | Davenham     | Eaton | Katherine | <i>wife</i>              | Beneficiary |
| 1669 | Eaton | Robert  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Anne      | <i>wife</i>              | Beneficiary |
| 1669 | Eaton | Robert  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Peter     | <i>Brother</i>           | Beneficiary |
| 1669 | Eaton | Robert  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Richard   | <i>brother</i>           | Beneficiary |
| 1669 | Eaton | Robert  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Thomas    |                          | Executor    |
| 1672 | Eaton | Thomas  | Over Whitley | Eaton | George    | <i>son</i>               | Beneficiary |
| 1672 | Eaton | Thomas  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Richard   | <i>son</i>               | Beneficiary |
| 1672 | Eaton | Thomas  | Over Whitley | Eaton | Thomas    | <i>son</i>               | Beneficiary |

|      |          |           |              |          |           |                      |             |
|------|----------|-----------|--------------|----------|-----------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1672 | Eaton    | Thomas    | Over Whitley | Eaton    | Ellin     | wife                 | Beneficiary |
| 1672 | Eaton    | Thomas    | Over Whitley | Eaton    | Mary      | daughter             | Beneficiary |
| 1672 | Eaton    | Thomas    | Over Whitley | Eaton    | John      |                      | Witness     |
| 1681 | Eaton    | Thomas    | Davenham     | Eaton    | Anne      | wife                 | Beneficiary |
| 1681 | Eaton    | Thomas    | Davenham     | Eaton    | Elizabeth | daughter             | Beneficiary |
| 1681 | Eaton    | Thomas    | Davenham     | Eaton    | William   | son                  | Beneficiary |
| 1681 | Eaton    | Thomas    | Davenham     | Eaton    | Anne      | daughter             | Beneficiary |
| 1681 | Eaton    | Thomas    | Davenham     | Eaton    | Thomas    | son                  | Beneficiary |
| 1681 | Eaton    | Thomas    | Davenham     | Eaton    | Henry     | Eldest son           | Beneficiary |
| 1684 | Eaton    | John      | Over Whitley | Eaton    | Aaron     | son                  | Beneficiary |
| 1684 | Eaton    | John      | Over Whitley | Eaton    | Anne      | wife                 | Beneficiary |
| 1684 | Eaton    | John      | Over Whitley | Eaton    | Esther    | daughter             | Beneficiary |
| 1684 | Eaton    | John      | Over Whitley | Eaton    | Martha    | daughter             | Beneficiary |
| 1684 | Eaton    | John      | Over Whitley | Eaton    | Mary      | daughter             | Beneficiary |
| 1684 | Eaton    | John      | Over Whitley | Eaton    | John      |                      | mentioned   |
| 1684 | Eaton    | John      | Over Whitley | Eaton    | Samuell   | brother              | Executor    |
| 1684 | Eaton    | John      | Over Whitley | Eaton    | Peter     |                      | Witness     |
| 1639 | Brownell | Nathaniel | Gawsworth    | Eaton    | Lawrence  |                      | Witness     |
| 1616 | Eaton    | Richard   | Over Whitley | Endlows? | ?         | daughter             | Beneficiary |
| 1637 | Eaton    | Thomas    | Over Whitley | Foxley   | John      |                      | mentioned   |
| 1637 | Eaton    | Thomas    | Over Whitley | Foxley   | John      |                      | Executor    |
| 1640 | Eaton    | John      | Over Whitley | Foxley   | John      |                      | Witness     |
| 1641 | Eaton    | George    | Over Whitley | Foxley   | John      |                      | Witness     |
| 1681 | Eaton    | Thomas    | Davenham     | Furnival | Richard   |                      | Witness     |
| 1637 | Eaton    | Henry     | Weaverham    | Gardiner | Edward    |                      | mentioned   |
| 1610 | Eaton    | Thomas    | Over Whitley | Grantham | James     |                      | Witness     |
| 1617 | Eaton    | John      | Sandiway     | Green    | ?         | Dau of Thomas Barker | Beneficiary |
| 1640 | Eaton    | John      | Over Whitley | Hay      | Thomas    | son in law           | Beneficiary |
| 1640 | Eaton    | John      | Over Whitley | Hay?     | Katherine | daughter             | Beneficiary |
| 1649 | Eaton    | William   | Davenham     | Heaves   | Elizabeth | sister               | Beneficiary |
| 1681 | Eaton    | Thomas    | Davenham     | Holland  | William   |                      | Witness     |

*The Ancestor: a quarterly review of county and family history, heraldry and ...*; Page 43; cxc1v. [1617]

**John Eaton gendeman.** Inquisition post mortem taken at Middlewich 3 Oct. [15 and] 51 James before Hugh Maynwaring esq. deputy escheator, by virtue of a writ of mandamus, finding that said John was seised of . . . lands in Great Budworth co. Chester, 7 messuages, one cottage and lands in Comberbach, and a messuage and land in Over Walton, and reciting an indenture dated 1 Sept. 3 James I. between said John and George Rutter of Kingsley gendeman, whereby in consideration of a marriage to be had between Richard, his son and heir apparent, and Elizabeth Rutter, one of the daughters of said George (which marriage was solemnized), said John covenanted to enfeoff Thomas Rutter of Clotton and John Nuttall of Cattenhall gendemen, to uses, which he afterwards did: that the lands in Budworth and Comberbach are held in chief by the service of the fortieth part of a knight's fee and a rent of Js. 1 1d., value . 3/. I is. lod., those in Over Walton of John Danyell, service unknown, value 8s. id.; and that Richard Percyvall has taken the profits until now; that said John died 4 July, James I. (1603 or after), and **John son of said Richard Eaton is his grandson and heir, and aged 4 years and 27 days** ; and that

Jane wife of said John is yet living. (Defective.) See Cheshire Inq. 15 James I. No. 4.

[http://books.google.com/books?id=8jwj6r\\_YCusC&dq=budsworth%20%22richard%20eaton%22&pg=PA43#v=onepage&q=budsworth%20%22richard%20eaton%22&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=8jwj6r_YCusC&dq=budsworth%20%22richard%20eaton%22&pg=PA43#v=onepage&q=budsworth%20%22richard%20eaton%22&f=false)

## ***A Contemporary Eaton:* Obit for David Stephen Eaton**

Published in the *Burlington County Times* May 22, 2015



David Stephen Eaton, a gentle and loving soul with endearing wit, passed away Thursday, May 14, 2015 after a courageous battle against cancer at Virtua Health and Rehabilitation Center at Mount Holly in Lumberton, N.J. He was 66.

A resident of Medford, David grew up in Watchung, N.J. and was a graduate of Watchung Hills Regional High School, Warren Township, N.J.

He excelled at baseball and football. One of David's baseball coaches called him 'one of the finest athletes I have ever coached.' There are many stories told about his extraordinary athletic skills. He also was an accomplished chess and bridge player.

David attended the University of Tampa and served in the U.S. Army. Some of his life was spent in California, where he made a name as a foreman for a moving company and also worked with one of his

brothers as a builder, carpenter and painter.

During that period of his life, he struggled to overcome his addiction to alcohol with remarkable fortitude, strengthened by his acceptance of Christian values and his membership in his church. He was sober the last 20 years of his life. He was fond of saying, 'I found Christ and Christ found me.' He was a member of Alcoholics Anonymous and a participant and leader of church groups that served addicted persons.

David was a member of the Mary E. Wilson Memorial Church, Watchung, the Medford United Methodist Church, Medford, and was associated with the Fellowship Baptist Church, Mount Laurel, where he served as a certified self-help counselor.

David leaves his loving daughter, Shannen Starr Nanné of West Deptford, N.J.; his mother, Mrs. Dorothy P. Eaton of Medford, N.J.; his father and stepmother, Charles and Patricia Eaton of Milton, Del.; and his devoted and longtime friend, Cathi Cianci-Nolte of Tabernacle, N.J. He also leaves his brothers, Douglas P. Eaton (Joy) of Pala, Calif., Charles A. Eaton IV (Sheryl) of Rohnert Park, Calif., John W. Eaton (Teresa) of Carbondale, Colo. and Nathaniel A. Eaton of Medford [a long time friend of the EFA]; his sisters, Mrs. Sarah E. Persiano (Michael) of Downingtown, Pa., Mrs. Margaret E. D'Ulisse (Frank) of Penndel, Pa. and Mrs. Amanda E. Chiecuto (Phillp) of Hainesport, N.J.; his aunt, Mrs. Janice E. Atkins of San Antonio, Texas; two uncles, Dr. Wilfred M. Potter of Scottsdale, Ariz. and Charles W. Potter Jr., of Pennington, N.J.; along with numerous cousins, nieces and nephews who will miss him greatly as well.



Memorial services will be at 1 p.m. on Saturday, June 20, at Wilson Memorial Church, 7 Valley Road, Watchung. Interment of his ashes will be in the Memorial Garden within the church grounds.

In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to cancer research and hospice.



For future publication, please send your personal bio, family events or milestones by email to [webmaster@eatongenealogy.com](mailto:webmaster@eatongenealogy.com). Be assured, however, nothing will be published without your approval and consent.

---

Any additional family stories, biographies, etc. you wish to submit for publication should also be sent to this Web Editor via email at [webmaster@eatongenealogy.com](mailto:webmaster@eatongenealogy.com). All material sent my way will be given consideration, so please submit your copy by the 25th of any month for inclusion in the next issue. It may not be possible, however, to publish all material in that month's newsletter, but all articles will be published either on site or in following issues. The more material we receive, the more interesting and diversified *The New Etonian* will be, so if you'd like to see your family story and bi-line in our next publication, prime your pens or computers and send your material to my attention ASAP. This is a newsletter for **all** EFA Members, so if there is something you would like to learn about or see investigated and written about, please let me know.

*Barbara Lee Fitzsenry*

[b.fitzsenry@gmail.com](mailto:b.fitzsenry@gmail.com)

**Vice President and Web Editor**  
***Eaton Families Association***

***Remember first and foremost, we are all family and  
Family Matters!***

<http://eatonfamiliesassociation.blogspot.com/>

<https://www.facebook.com/EatonFamilyAssociation>