

THE QUIET ADVENTURERS IN AMERICA

CHANNEL ISLAND SETTLERS

IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES AND
IN THE UNITED STATES

BY MARION G. TURK

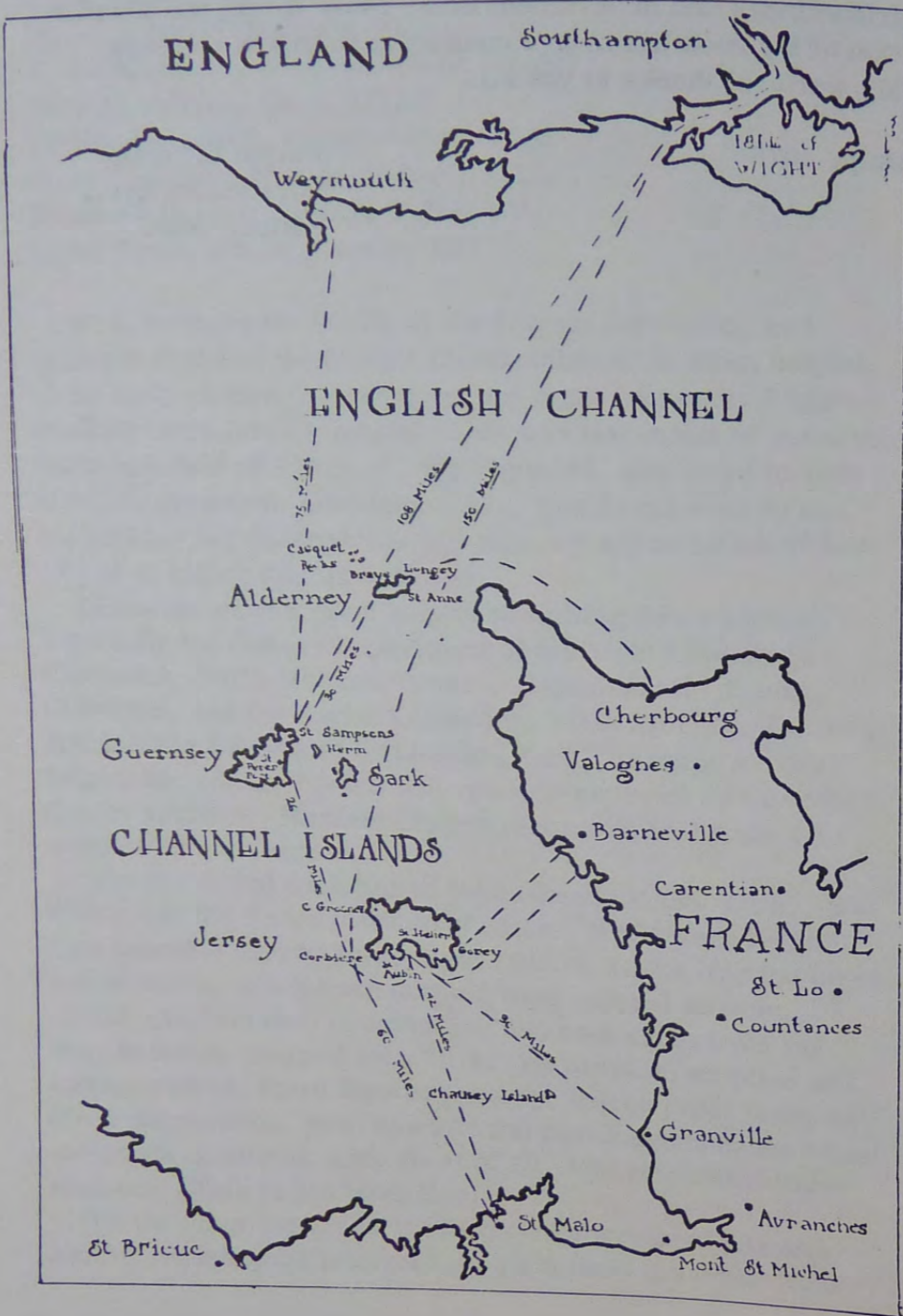


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PREFACE

Channel Islanders, of British nationality and Norman French culture and language, formed part of the wave of bold and hardy Europeans who crossed the Atlantic Ocean in the 1500's and 1600's. They arrived in the New World on French ships, English vessels, and as crew, fishermen and settlers on their own seaworthy craft.

C. D. Howe, in *NEWFOUNDLAND, AN INTRODUCTION TO CANADA'S NEW PROVINCE*, says: "There is a tale that men of the Channel Islands in the latter part of the fifteenth century were blown westward off their course until they came to a strange land where the sea was full of fish." This sea of fish, the Newfoundland Banks, was a new and rich source of food for protein-hungry Europeans, and that part of the North Atlantic rapidly became the Mecca for any man with a ship, from the African coast to the British Isles. Salted and dried codfish soon became a staple food in Europe, South America, the West Indies and later, in the colonies. Codfish was often the cargo in Jersey-owned vessels.

In the year 1534 Cartier landed on the Gaspé coast of what is now Quebec province of Canada. Marguerite Syvret in her book, *JERSEY SETTLEMENTS IN GASPE*, suggests that among Cartier's crewmen were a few Channel Islanders. Guillaume de Guerneze represented that Island, and perhaps from Jersey Island were those named Antoine, Fleury, Oliver, Le Breton and Colas. History records that the Channel Island fishermen were noted on the Grand Banks south of

Newfoundland in 1562.

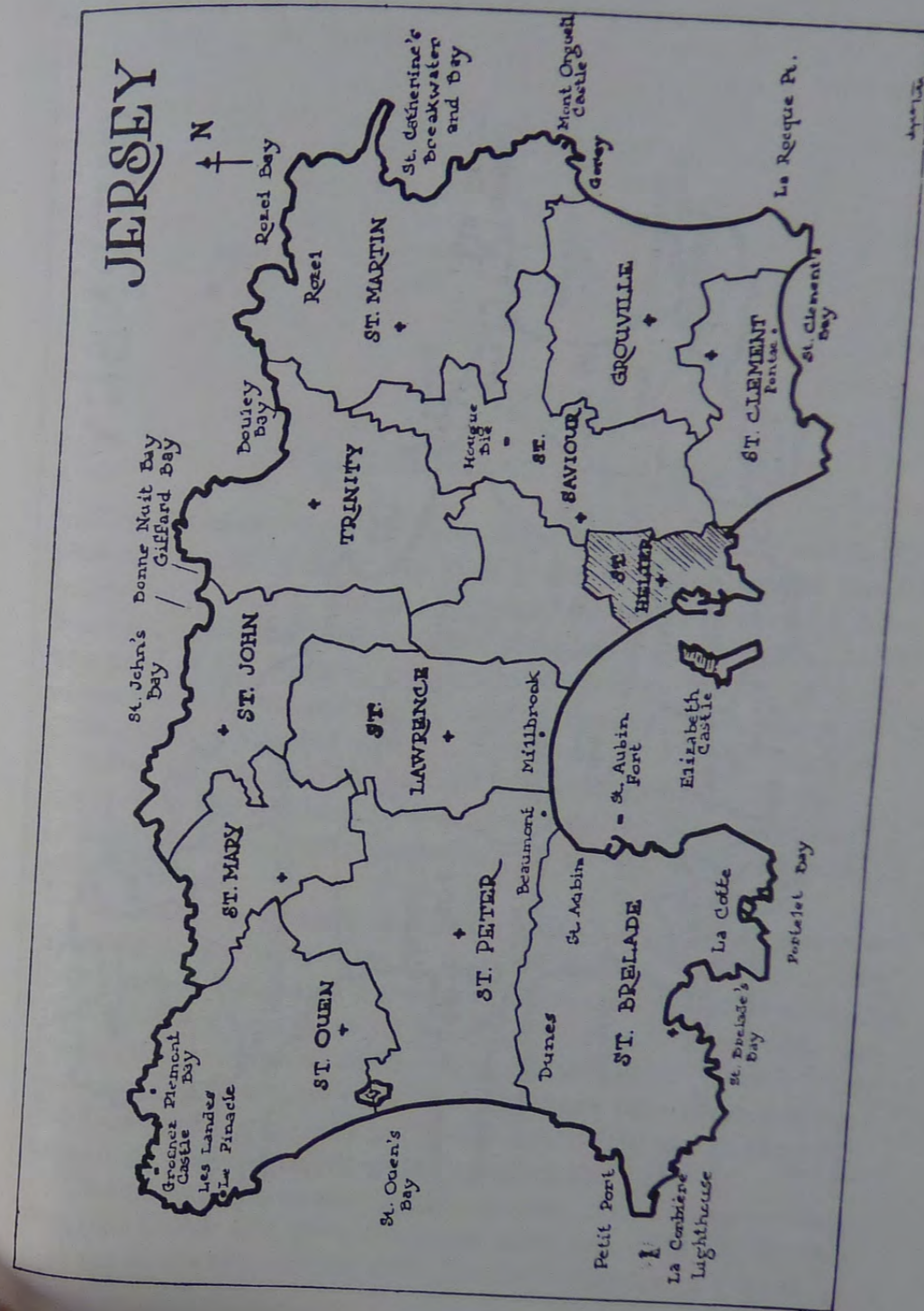
Considering these facts, it appears that the New World was not exactly new to the Channel Islanders, and their small but sturdy boats had sailed in North American waters for possibly a hundred years or more before the Pilgrims landed.

The primary aim of this book is to attempt the organization of widely scattered material about Channel Islanders in America. The surface is barely scratched. Much information remains hidden in local histories and in genealogies unavailable to the compiler.

Secondarily, the aim has been to provide the first and second, sometimes third, generations of known and suspected Channel Islanders who settled in the American colonies and in the United States. It is quite probable that the Islanders were among the first settlers in New England, and were fishermen and their families, who came to Maine from the Islands by way of the Grand Banks and the Newfoundland ports. For this reason, the names provided in the first immigrant list could be, in some cases, the names of the third or even fourth generations in North America. Unfortunately, information is extremely limited on fisherfolk who settled on the New England coast before 1630!

The compiler is an amateur, with an amateur's resources and abilities, and no doubt errors and inconsistencies will appear. This is regrettable but it is hoped that the value of the information derived from these pages by other researchers will outweigh the mistakes and discrepancies.

For those who seek their own ancestors in the Channel Islands, please refer to the section entitled GENEALOGY IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS. Those who are researching Huguenot material should refer to the chapter HUGUENOTS IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS. A comparable book on the Islanders in Canada is in progress. The compiler will welcome any data available for that book, and credit will be given.





CHAPTER 1

THE ISLANDS AND THE ISLANDERS

The Norman Isles, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, plus numerous rocky islets, lie in the English Channel about 75 miles south of Weymouth, England, the port from which John Endicott sailed in 1628 to found the plantation at Salem, MASS. The port of St. Helier, the capitol of Jersey Island, is 42 miles north of the port of St. Malo, France, from which in 1534 Jacques Cartier set out, and "confidently and quickly" crossed the Atlantic to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. No doubt his confidence was due to much information already gained from previous visits of fishermen to the Grand Banks south of Newfoundland.

The Channel Islands are picturesque, enjoy much sunshine, and, due to the tempering of the Gulf Stream, and the shallow surrounding seabed, a warmer climate than would be expected. This allows a long growing season. Guernsey's economy depends on horticulture and some manufacturing. Jersey farmers harvest two crops of potatoes a year, plus large tomato and fruit crops. Jersey and Guernsey cattle are known and valued throughout the dairying lands of the world.

The pleasant climate, sports events, outstanding archaeological finds, and the continental atmosphere bring visitors and vacationers from all over Northern Europe and from

America. Air service to the Islands is excellent.

A variety of characteristics distinguishes the Island culture; their close historical association with old France and the Vikings, their remarkable business acumen, their many thousand years familiarity with the open sea, their venerable Norman French tongue, their adaptability, and their love of adventure in far places. They have left their imprint on the history of Labrador, Africa, the West Indies, New Zealand, Afghanistan, Brazil, China, Alaska and scores of other lands. (Luce)

The complex history of the Channel Islands cannot be compressed in one small chapter. Interested readers should consult the Bibliography for books about details on events neglected or skimmed over lightly in this chapter.

The first men on the Channel Islands are thought to have been the Acheulean people, about 250,000 years ago, at which time the Islands were still part of the European mainland. Ice ages came and went, and Neanderthal men were in Jersey, which was still part of Europe. About 6500 B.C. the sea invaded the lowlands on the coast of France, and created the Channel Islands.

About 2,000 B.C. the Iberians came. These were people of the New Stone Age, and could build with stone, and make pottery, and were experienced and adept sailors. Parts of Carnac and Stonehenge are thought to be the product of Iberian culture. These two interesting pre-historic areas are both within one hundred miles of the Islands.

About 300 B.C. Gaulish tribes called the Unelli invaded the Cotentin Peninsula of France and the Channel Islands. Following this time, a vigorous people from the coasts of southern France, called the Veneti, began to head northward in their high-sided boats, capturing and seizing Roman ships and goods. This piracy was the direct cause of Roman expansion to England. Until about 400 A.D. Rome collected taxes on the Channel Islands, and considered them part of the Roman province of Lyonnaise. In spite of the fact that the Islands were technically under Roman law, they were occupied by many different groups at various times, including refugees from the mainland, and by pirates. From about 550 A.D. the Islands were occupied, raided, occupied and raided, again and again,

by the roving people of Northwest Europe. By 800 the Vikings were becoming powerful, and by 911 northern France and the Channel Islands belonged to the Scandinavian Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy.

In 1066 William the Second, Seventh Duke of Normandy, defeated the English at the Battle of Hastings, and won the crown of England. The Channel Islands, being part of his patrimony, became part of Great Britain.

Before 1400 there were 12 parish churches in Jersey and 10 in Guernsey. Gascons from southern France settled in the Islands about this time. One Gascon family, De Garis, is said to still hold the family lands in Guernsey.

Although France seized and held the Islands for short periods during the 1300's and 1400's, the people were loyal to the English Crown. There was much trade at this time with Spain and Portugal.

By 1470 Thomas De Havilland of Guernsey had a royal grant to import wool and cloth from England and re-export it to Normandy and Spain. In 1500 another Guernseyman, John Bonamy, was importing raw wool and cotton yarns in his ships, and re-exporting as knitted and woven goods, stocks and other knitwear. In 1550 the Queen of England was pleased to receive a group of four waistcoats, sleeves and hose made in the Islands.

In 1568 a wave of persecution of Protestants in France brought an influx of Huguenots into the Islands. Some of these stayed in the Islands, while others moved on. The extremely rigid religious rules of the Island churches were one of the causes of a growing unrest. Devil worship and witchcraft appeared, involving more than a hundred victims between 1550 and 1649.

Although piracy is very ancient, privateering is a more recent business. The earliest recorded British privateer, a John Briard, Guernsey merchant, owner of the DOVE, received a letter of Marque from Queen Elizabeth, giving him permission to attack French shipping in 1578. Privateering soon became a way of life for many Islanders. In 1667 John Tupper of Guernsey was operating as a privateer, and by 1697 there were 30 Guernsey and 8 Jersey privateers in operation. During the time that the King of England was in exile in

Holland, Sir George Carteret used a fleet of privateers and some pirates to protect his holdings and to wage war on the Commonwealth. There was also at this time a good deal of smuggling going on between the Islands and France and England.

The Governor of Cherbourg, France, said at this time, "These two islands are the despair of France, at the breaking out of each war, through their remarkably active privateers. The habit of encountering the dangers of the sea renders the natives very brave. They have well disciplined regiments of militia, and excellent marksmen. They are always in a state of warfare, now against the customs house officers of the two kingdoms, now against the French commercial marine. A population of this character greatly enhances the natural strength of these islands."

Channel Islanders first came to the New World to catch fish, then to explore and exploit the business possibilities here. Conditions became difficult in the Islands in the late 1500's and 1600's. At this time, the smuggling and privateering were getting out of hand, and were bringing down the wrath of the British government, which began to enforce many stern regulations. No doubt some of the pursued left for the New World. Others, more law-abiding, fled to what they hoped would be better conditions and reasonable self-government in the colonies. Primogeniture also sent many young lads across the seas. (Luce)

In the 1700's thousands of Islanders were sailing the seven seas. They saw the ports of the world in merchant ships and as part of the British Navy. Capt. Philip Saumarez of Guernsey went around the world in 1739 on the CENTURION, with many Islanders in his crew. A reef is named for him on the Australian coast. In the 1760's Philip De Carteret of Jersey went around the world, not once, but twice, on his second voyage discovering and charting many Islands. (Wallis)

Also in the 1700's, Jersey fisheries were being organized to catch cod and other fish in commercial quantities in the North Atlantic. Thousands of young Jersey and Guernsey men were recruited for this work, and their descendants are now widely scattered from Newfoundland to the United States.

The rough and highly competitive world of the North Atlantic

fisheries may have been partly to blame for the rise of piracy, and many Island names are noted in tales of that era. Examples are: Jersey Bright, Thomas Guernsey, Corbet (wrecked on Alderney Island), Hardy, Hewitt, Jeffreys, Main, Mainwaring, Martel, Massey, Le Couteur, "forced and took away with them Michael Le Couteur, a Jerseyman," Norman, Painter, Parrott, Daniel Perry of Guernsey, (who was hanged for piracy in 1718 near Charlestown, S.C.), many named Robin and Robbins, Capt. Philip Roche, Salter, and five different Whites, one of them a Newfoundland fish splitter. (Gosse)

In 1781 another French attack on the Channel Islands was repelled. In 1787 John Wesley visited the Islands, and this resulted in the formation of a very strong Methodist Church there. In 1788 the population of Jersey was about 20,000, and nearly half of these were employed in the knitting of stockings. Six thousand pair were exported weekly!

In Jersey in 1778 there were many French prize ships, and 1500 French prisoners. John Le Mesurier of Alderney, John Tupper of Guernsey and John Henry were three of the more successful privateers. By 1800 it was calculated that the money brought into Guernsey from French and American prizes totalled nearly a million pounds, and in that year 35 more ships were fitted out by the leading privateer speculators, which brought in another million. In 1812 American shipping became a popular Islander target, and one captured American vessel alone was valued at 60,000 pounds. (G.R. Balleine, Le Huray)

After 1790 thousands of French aristocrats took refuge in Jersey, due to the French Revolution. In 1792 eighteen hundred French priests who would not take an oath of loyalty to the Revolutionary government in France were banished and received in Jersey. Since the Islanders were stoutly Protestant, very few remained. Earlier, a Catholic priest, Pierre Garcelon, converted to Protestantism, married and raised a family in Guernsey, where he became Rector of St. Peter of the Wood. One of his sons came to America, and has many descendants.

In 1799 a circumstance in Jersey and Guernsey resulted in the emigration of many Islanders to America. In the European

wars of that time, England hired between six and eight thousand Russian troops, and employed them under the Duke of York in Holland. After the defeat of Bergen, they were sent to Jersey and Guernsey and were quartered there until June 1800, until the ice in the Baltic broke up, and the troops were able to return home. Foreign troops were not permitted to land in England, by reason of a clause in the Bill of Rights. From records of Island families it seems that the foreign troops were on the Islands for somewhat longer than the one year mentioned in some records.

In the 1800's the tremendous interest continued in shipping and round-the-world trade, which had increased in the 1700's. In the Islands new ship-building yards were established and 500 sailing vessels were built there. At this time the triangular trade flourished. There were several variations of this business. One was the transport of cargo of codfish from the Newfoundland banks to Spain. From there wine and brandy were sailed to Rio or the River Plate. From South America the cargo might be coffee and hides, which were brought back to Europe. This type of business enriched the coffers of many a Channel Island family.

At this time Napoleon's plans for Europe resulted in increased impressment of the young Island men and boys, to bolster the services and the English Navy. Many Islanders, seeking to avoid this rough and coarsening life for their sons, brought them to America. (Sarchet)

Alderney Islanders at this time were discouraged with their Island economy, and some are said to have left for America. (Compiler could find nothing definite as to names or places of settlement.) Even the Seigneur left the Island, and when the population had sunk to only 1,000 in 1830, it was agreed to divide the common lands among the 52 Island-born families. These lands, assessed as Good and Poor, were distributed by lot, so that each family would receive one good and one poor portion. The surviving families were then content.

In the 1820's and 1830's many British came to the Channel Islands to settle. The free port reduced the cost of living for many officers who had retired on half pay, and by 1840 there were 15,000 English residents in Jersey, most living just out-

side of St. Heliers, a group that stayed somewhat apart from the Islanders. They directed attention to the outdated and sometimes inequitable laws of the Island, but it took many years for the desired changes and amendments to come into force.

Newfoundland trade increased in the 1800's. Stores, clothing, books and shoes were sent there, the returning cargo being mostly fish and oil. Shipbuilding increased in Jersey and tonnage rose to 50,000 with the number of vessels rising to 450. Shipping declined after 1855 with the advent of the steamship.

In 1831 the first Guernsey cattle are said to have entered the U.S. However, a letter from a Poindexter descendant states: "to my knowledge, George Poingdestre and Peter Etfard were the two earliest Channel Island settlers in the South. In any case, they supposedly brought the first Jersey cattle to this continent, and cattle transactions are recorded for them soon after their arrival in York County." (1657) To this must be added the possibility of Island cattle being brought to New England even before this time. Steady exports of cattle are recorded throughout the 1800's from the Islands. (G.R. Balleine)

The later years of the nineteenth century brought many changes to the scene, such as the culture of tomatoes, now one of the most valuable crops. In Guernsey, Charles Smith converted the old Andros estate of Normanville into a famous nursery in the 1850's, and started the export of cut flowers, now a very big business. The tourist trade began for both Islands in the 1870's and contributes much to the economy. (Le Huray)

In 1889 a magnificent gold torque, of ancient Irish manufacture, was found in excavation, and is now seen in the Museum of the Societe Jersiaise. In 1899 the first motor car was introduced to the Islands by Peter Falle. In 1900 the first film was shown in Jersey and in 1912 four seaplanes landed in Jersey in a race from St. Malo, France to Jersey and back. In 1919 women over thirty received the right to vote. (Mollet)

From 1940 to 1945 the Islands were occupied by the Germans, in World War II. Some American servicemen died on the Islands, and their bodies were returned to the United

States in 1946. The population of Jersey was then about 50,000, that of Guernsey about a third less. In 1968 the population of Jersey was 64,000 and that of Guernsey about 46,000.

The people of the two largest of the Islands, Jersey and Guernsey, have separate and quite distinct characteristics in several categories. Each Island uses, or did until recently, a somewhat different form of the ancient Norman French language. Their ways of life and their histories differ in some respects. Curiously, there is a thousand-year old rivalry still existing today, enough to give inter-island sports competition an extra measure of interest. This rivalry tended to disappear in many of the New World settlements. In spite of this now mild under-current, there has always been a great amount of communication and cooperation between the Islands, and many inter-marriages.

The two smaller Islands of the group, Alderney and Sark, have distinct and interesting histories of their own. Some families listed in this book as coming from Jersey and Guernsey, have a previous ancestral history on the two smaller Islands, and research there might be most rewarding.

The character of the Islanders shows clearly in their history. Hardy, vigorous, freedom loving, adventurous, they are born pioneers! They have been strongly drawn to North America. From the first Channel Islander on the Newfoundland and New England coasts, to the latest comer in southern California, Ontario and British Columbia, North America has profited immensely from the knowledge and labor of these valuable citizens.

See Bibliography - ABOUT THE CHANNEL ISLANDS, for more information.

Area, Population and Parishes

The total area of the Channel Islands is only about 75 square miles, with a little over 120,000 population, most of whom reside on the two largest Islands, Jersey and Guernsey. The parish names today are somewhat more of a civil rather than

The Islands and the Islanders

ecclesiastic division.

Jersey	ca 28,000 acres, 45 square miles	70,000 Pop.
Guernsey	15,000 acres, 24 square miles	50,000 Pop.
Alderney	2,000 acres, 3 square miles	1,700 Pop.
Sark	1,300 acres, 2 square miles	590 Pop.

The Parishes of Jersey Island

St. Helier, the capitol	
St. Saviour	St. Lawrence
Grouville	St. Owen, St. Ouen
St. Martin	Trinity
St. Brelade	St. Clement
St. Peter	St. John
	St. Mary

The Parishes of Guernsey Island

St. Peter Port, the capitol	Vale
St. Andrew	Torteval
St. Peter of the Wood	Forest
St. Martin	Catel or Castel
St. Saviour	St. Sampson

In Alderney Island, St. Anne's Parish
In Sark, St. Peter's Parish.

Sir George Carteret

Sir George Carteret, Proprietor of New Jersey, was born about 1609, probably in Jersey. He became an English baronet, a Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer of the British Navy, and a Jersey Bailiff.

For centuries the De Carterets were the leading family in the Island of Jersey. One Maugier de Cartrai took part in the Battle of Hastings in 1066. The family has provided at least 72 public servants to the government of the Island. Eight De Carterets are buried in Westminster Abbey. One branch

dropped the "de," descendants of Elie, of St. Owen, Jersey. Sir George was one of the "de" Carterets, but dropped it, and his descendants followed his example.

Carteret went into the British Navy very early, as was the custom for Island lads of good families, and received his first commission at 20. In 1631 he was on the *BONAVENTURE*, and soon had his own command. He was made Vice-Admiral of the Expedition against the North African Pirate stronghold of Sallee. By the blocking of the port, and sinking the ships inside the harbor they forced the King of Morocco to make peace and surrender over 300 European captives.

Sir George married his cousin, Elizabeth de Carteret in 1640, and some of their love letters survive. His political and naval maneuvers in the 1640's saved Jersey for the Monarchical cause. Those who disagreed with his policy were banished or imprisoned. He could not count on the government for funds to carry on his war with the English Parliament during the Interregnum, so turned to privateering, with a commission from the exiled King. Naval records show a continuing account of "several ships taken by Jersey pirates," "More prizes taken by Jersey pirates," "Two Dutchmen laden with salt, anchored off Dartmouth, but two Jersey pirates cut their cables and carried them away."

In 1649 King Charles was beheaded, and in Jersey Charles the Second was proclaimed King. Charles spent some five months in Elizabeth Castle, Jersey, and was the godfather of Carteret's daughter Carolina. Charles left Jersey to settle temporarily in Holland.

In 1651 Parliamentary ships besieged the Island, and Carteret, dogged by ill-luck, and disaffection among the Islanders, surrendered. The terms were lenient, and he sailed for St. Malo, France. He then obtained a French Naval Commission as a Vice-Admiral, and captured the Vice-Admiral of Spain. Cromwell of England in 1657 pressed for Carteret's arrest, and although Mazarin would not surrender him, he was imprisoned in the Bastille.

Upon Carteret's banishment from France, he joined the exiled King Charles in Holland. After the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660 he was rewarded with land in the New

World, as told in the New Jersey section of this book, Chapter Two.

Beside the establishment of New Jersey, Carteret had his fingers in many pies. In 1665 he obtained a license to dig for coal in Windsor Forest. In the same year he was reclaiming thousands of acres of land in Connaught, Ireland, which had flooded on every tide. He was an organizer and founder of the great Hudson's Bay Company of Canada, now past its 300th year.

In 1663 Carteret and Lord Berkeley presented a detailed report to the King of England showing how easy it would be to seize the sparsely populated Dutch colony of New Netherlands, which divided the two blocks of British Colonies on the Atlantic coast. This resulted in the establishment of New Jersey. In 1670 the King granted to the Six Lords Proprietors, of whom Carteret was one, all those Islands commonly called the Bahama Islands, with power to appoint Governors, make laws, wage wars, and transport colonists from England.

By 1672 Carteret was one of the foundation members of the Royal Africa Company, to which the King had granted the whole west coast of Africa from Sallee to the Cape, in return for a payment of two elephants to be made whenever he visited those domains!

Carteret was a vigorous, ambitious and able man. Although he may never have set foot in America, he most certainly had vision enough to see its great possibilities. There is no doubt he was one of England's early Empire Builders. He died in 1680, the father of three sons and five daughters. (Balleine B. D., Luce, Stick, Salley, W. P. Johnson)

General Sir Isaac Brock, A Guernseyman Who Changed North American History

The first few months of the War of 1812 found Canada in serious straits. Inadequate military forces, little money to pay for military protection of the huge Great Lakes Border area, and a few Canadians who sided with the American viewpoint, were

just a few of the problems. This dangerous and complicated situation was quickly reversed by the actions of one man, the Hero of Upper Canada, General Sir Isaac Brock, a Guernseyman. He was born in England of a Guernsey family in 1786, and joined the British Army at the age of 15.

General Brock saw service in the West Indies, Holland, Denmark and the Baltic before coming to Canada as a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1802. In 1803 he put down a rebellion in the forces, and in 1810 was commissioned Lt.-Governor of Upper Canada, later to be called Ontario.

In 1943 Philip Luce of British Columbia wrote: "Unlike his predecessor, Sir Francis Gore, Brock was convinced war with the United States was inevitable. There was a hangover of bitterness and rancor from the Rebellion of 1776, and there were trade difficulties which the British government made no serious effort to resolve; England was too busy with Napoleon to concern herself with the affairs of the colony."

After his appointment, Brock dismissed the uncooperative Assembly, forced through the necessary money bills, proclaimed martial law, and assembled troops and supplies. In the early summer of 1812 he was in Norfolk County, Ontario, where he asked for 100 volunteers to join his regular troops. Shortly after, the small force set off by boat along Lake Erie's northern shore to Sandwich, Ontario, across from Detroit, MICH. Two weeks after their arrival, the men were joined by Tecumseh and his Indian troops. The combined forces crossed the Detroit River, whereupon General Hull surrendered the city of Detroit and the state of Michigan, to the American government's consternation. (TECUMSEH, by Ethel Raymond (Toronto, 1915) has the interesting story and picture of these two friends.)

This single action did a great deal to bring together the divided Canadian people, preventing any changes that the Americans had planned in the border of these two countries. Further successes by the British at Chicago, Mackinaw and Niagara Falls were good bargaining points. Government negotiations in the east soon brought the war to an end in 1814.

General Brock, after his coup in Detroit, was waging a winning skirmish in the Niagara Falls area, when he was shot

by an American rifleman. Due to Brock's wide renown on both sides of the border, a truce was quickly arranged, so that the General might be buried with honor at Fort George. His body was later re-interred at Queenston Heights, Ont., where a monument now stands.

In the early 1900's J.W.L. Forster of Toronto journeyed to Guernsey to paint a copy of the portrait of Sir Isaac Brock. The artist received from Brock's heirs the original chalk drawing and the only authentic portrait of the general, as well as his uniform, perforated by the musket ball, all now in the public Archives at Ottawa. (John Almond, Toronto, Ont.)

For more information on Brock, see Brebner, Luce, etc. An account of the Norfolk Co. gathering is included in "HISTORICAL ATLAS OF HALDIMAND AND NORFOLK COUNTIES," by H.R. Page, reprinted by Mark Cumming, Port Elgin, Ontario, Canada, ca 1973.



Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B.

Picture from old undated booklet of Niagara Parks Commission, possibly circa 1920.



THE BOYHOOD OF RALEIGH, by Sir J. E. Millais. Millais was of a Jersey family. Sir Walter Raleigh was Governor of the Channel Islands 1600-1603. From MASTERPIECES IN COLOUR, MILLAIS, by A. Lys Baldry, London, before 1919.

CHAPTER 2

CHANNEL ISLAND INVESTORS IN AMERICA AND ESTIMATED DESCENDANTS

The Islanders were quick to sense the business possibilities opening in the Colonies, and a few of them made fortunes in shipping, the fisheries and land settlement. Brief mention is made in the immigrant list, Chapter Five, of these merchant adventurers and business men from the Islands.

The Carterets, George and Philippe (See Chapter One), were certainly investors in America. Other Carterets in the Colonies were Nicholas and Peter, land owners in Virginia and Carolina, and the trouble maker James, the rebel son of Sir George. (Balleine, Luce, Stick, Salley, Johnson)

Brief notes on the other Islanders listed below are found in the Immigrant List, Chapter Five. More information can be found in the sources given, in parentheses.

Capt. James BULLEN, BOLLEN, BALLEINE (Perrin Gen., Hatfield, Monnette)
 CABOT brothers (Morison, Balleine B. D., Briggs, Fosdick)
 Philip DUMARESQ (Balleine B. D., Jamieson, NEREG V 17)
 Capt. Philip DURRELL (Balleine B. D.)
 Peter EFFARD (VA. Hist. Mag., V 13)
 Philip ENGLISH, LANGLOIS (Osgood, Jackson, Balleine B. D.,

Perley, Starkey, Robotti, Mrs. Philip English)
 James GARCELON (Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME)
 Capt. Thomas GRUCHY (C.R. Boston, MASS)
 Richard MAHIER, MAHIE (VA Hist. Mag., V 12)
 Philip MARETT (Balleine B. D.)
 Clement MESSERVY (NEREG V 23, Ridlon, Noyes, Balleine
 B. D.)
 George POINGDESTRE, POINDEXTER (VA Hist. Mag., Bal-
 leine B. D.)

Estimated Descendants of Channel Islanders in North America

To Virginia, the Carolinas and New Jersey, 1600's	250 x 800	200,000
To New England in the 1600's	500 x 800	400,000
To Atlantic Canada in the 1700's	1500 x 500	750,000
To the United States in the 1700's	1000 x 500	500,000
To Ohio in the early 1800's	200 x 100	20,000
To Utah in the middle 1800's	200 x 100	20,000
To Wisconsin in the 1800's	100 x 100	10,000
To British Columbia 1860 to 1940	500 x 30	15,000
To Ontario in the 1900's		5,000
		<hr/> 1,920,000

Does not include small family groups in western U.S. and
Canada.

Sir Edmund Andros and the Colonial Governments

Sir Edmund Andros, whose name figures in the history of most of the American colonies, was born in London in 1637 of an old and prominent Guernsey Island family. His great grandfather's father, John Andros, Andrewes, was an Englishman from Northampton, who settled in the Channel Islands and married in 1540 Judith de Saumarez of an ancient Guernsey family.

Andros first came to the New World as a Major in the foot regiment sent to the West Indies to protect the Islands against



Andros

SIR EDMUND ANDROS, Governor of New York, New England, Virginia and Guernsey Island. Picture from BEGINNINGS OF NEW ENGLAND, by John Fiske, adapted by Joyce Turk.

the Dutch. Poss Andros Island there is named for him. He became a landgrave of Carolina in 1672, receiving four baronies, an estate of about 48,000 acres, which he seems to have entirely ignored!

Andros served as governor of New York from 1674 to 1680. His attempt to take over the New Jersey colony was thwarted by the action of the Carterets, said to be distant relatives, and Governor Andros was recalled to England in 1680. (See The New Jersey Colony)

In 1686 Andros again appeared in Boston, aboard the KING-FISHER, as governor of New England, including Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. In 1687 he took over Connecticut, although the independent citizens there would not give up their charter to him, hiding it in the famous Charter Oak.

Because of the accession to the English throne of the Prince of Orange, the colonists believed the power of Andros was spent. They seized and imprisoned him. Andros almost escaped several times from confinement, once in women's clothing betrayed by boots showing beneath the skirt. In another attempt he reached Rhode Island before being recaptured. In 1690 he was sent back to England.

In 1692 the irrepressible Andros was appointed Governor of Virginia, where for six years he had a popular administration, in contrast to his years in New England.

In "THE BEGINNINGS OF NEW ENGLAND," Lady Andros is described as a sweet and gentle person. She died in 1688 and is said to be buried in King's Chapel, Boston, MASS. Although Andros apparently married later a Dame Elizabeth, his will mentions "my late dear deceased wife." Her son by a previous marriage was one inheritor of the Andros estate in London. (NEREG V 42)

Governor Andros returned to England in 1697 and in 1704 was made Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey Island. In 1706 he retired to London, where he died in 1714 and was buried in St. Anne's Soho, Westminster. He is thought to have died without issue. (Robotti, Clemens, Thwaites, NEREG V 42, Snow's TALES OF SEA AND SHORE)

Marblehead, MASS.

In the thousands of history books written about the first European settlers on the New England coast, rarely is mention made of the Channel Islanders. A few are noted as "said to have come from the Channel Islands," or "thought to have come from Jersey," and so on. One place in Massachusetts received hundreds of Channel Islanders, and that was the small town of Marblehead, MASS.

The Islanders fitted easily into early New England life. They were farmers, and food from the land was an immediate necessity. They were sailors, and coastwise shipping was the lifeline of communication between the various colonies. They were fishermen, and dried cod and other fish were vitally important to the colonial economy.

Islanders are practical, adaptable. Finding themselves in predominantly English communities they anglicized their Norman French names, or translated them into the English equivalent. Thus Le Jeune became Young, Le Gresley became Greeley, Le Blanc - White, Le Brun - Brown, and Le Ruez - Laraway. Blancpied, Valpy, Gallichan and Le Gros suffered a multitude of indignities from carelessly wielded pens, and from scribes versed in English surnames but not in French names. Messervy, Le Messurier, Le Montais, Le Moine, Vaudin, Le Feuvre and the "Croix" names were given many American variants.

The Islanders settled in Salem, Marblehead and Portsmouth, NH in fairly large numbers, considering the size of the Channel Islands. Salem attracted Jersey businessmen. Jersey and Guernsey sailors and fishermen, and their families, were handily located just across the bay in Marblehead. Some of the Islanders are thought to have arrived in Marblehead before 1649. (Savary) The village was said to be mainly settled by Channel Islanders and by Cornishmen, and was organized in 1635. Marblehead was incorporated in 1649, when it was formally separated from Salem, MASS.

The Marbleheaders were "different." They were free souls right from the start, says Balitson in ATLANTIC YACHTSMEN. "Its first citizen, one Mr. Dolibar, tired of the strictness of Puritan Salem, moved out to Peach's Point, where he lived in a hogshead." Peach is said to be formerly PECHE, and a Channel Island name in the early years of the colony, but no verification was found.

Another free soul of Marblehead built on town property without permission, and the fine was excused if he would promise to cut his long hair! A group of Marbleheaders liberated one of themselves who had been jailed in Salem. The Salem sheriff started off after them, but on second thought

decided not to pursue the subject!

A connection with Newfoundland has been hinted at in several Channel Island families of New England. Perhaps there were many Jersey and Guernsey families who removed from their home Islands to Newfoundland, then later removed to New England.

In the New England Register, Vol. 40, it is stated that Marblehead inhabitants in 1667 claimed that "many came here from England, Newfoundland and elsewhere, and some were undesirable." It appears from this that some Marblehead settlers were drawn from the rough-and-ready settlers of the fishing-rooms of Newfoundland, where many Channel Islanders had begun to establish themselves, possibly in the late 1500's. This might be the reason why some links to the Islands are difficult to verify. Twenty or more years spent on the raw frontier of the Newfoundland coast, with very little in the way of government control, culture, and education would tend to obscure the background of the fisherfolk, and also to modify the spelling of their surnames. Dr. Keith Mathews, of Memorial University, St. Johns, Newfoundland, has made a list of more than 300 Channel Islanders engaged in some aspect or other of the Newfoundland fishing trade in the years between 1660 and 1840. It could be that some of these men did not return to the Channel Islands but moved west and settled in Nova Scotia and New England.

One historian claims that in Marblehead, MASS., are to be found at least 50 family surnames from the Channel Islands. Vital records of Marblehead, Salem and Boston tend to confirm this estimate, and hint at many more names that should be added to this account.

Marblehead is well known in colonial history for the loyal and disciplined support its amphibious regiment, under General Glover, gave to the Continental Army. Under very difficult circumstances the descendants of Channel Islanders and Cornishmen rescued regular troops with outstanding courage and endurance. Toward the war's end, Marbleheaders rowed General Washington to victory across the Delaware River. George Billias, in "GENERAL JOHN GLOVER AND HIS MARBLEHEAD MARINERS," presents a very interesting

account of the three times that the regiment helped to save Washington's Army from almost certain defeat.

The settlement of New England came at a good time for Channel Islanders. The influx of Huguenots created problems. The Islanders themselves must have felt confined and oppressed at times (Duncan) and no doubt thought longingly of the New England valleys, and of the teeming banks of codfish. The New World had much to offer, and the Channel Islanders were quick to take advantage of its largesse.

The Hassam List

John Hassam of Boston, MASS., while researching in British Museum files, noted the following names in Channel Island manuscripts, possibly the Extentes. Recognizing the names as having occurred in New England, he recorded them, probably with the intention of aiding Americans in search of their ancestry. Most of the names he recorded are in the Immigrant Lists of Chapters Five and Nine.

Baudin	Janvrin	Nicolle, Nicole
Bertram	Langlois	Neel
Bisson	Laurence	Pinel, Pennell
Blampied	Le Cras	Poindexter
Cabot	Le Gallais	Renouf
Chevallier	Le Gresley	Richardson
De La Perelle	Le Gros	Simon
De Rue, Drew	Le Gros-Bisson	Tourgis
Deslandes	Le Hardy	Touzell
Durell	Le Maitre	Valpy
Gibaut	Messervy	Vicq
Gruchy	Mourant	Webber

Philip English, The First American Millionaire

Philip LANGLOIS was born in Trinity Parish Jersey in 1651. Philip De Carteret, Seigneur of St. Owen, and his wife, were

the godparents. In 1670 Langlois-English emigrated to Salem, MASS. where some Jerseymen had already settled. He lodged with a merchant, William Hollingsworth, whose only daughter Mary he married in 1675. In that same year his father-in-law was killed fighting Indians, and Philip inherited the Hollingsworth estate. (One record has it that Hollingsworth died at sea.)

At about this time he began to build ships, "and in 1676 revisited Jersey in his own ketch SPEEDWELL, with a cargo of dried cod, and returned with a shipload of indentured apprentices. The girls were bound to him for seven years, and he let them out as domestic servants; the lads, who were bound for four years, were hired out as seamen, a usual arrangement in those days." (Balleine B. D.)

English prospered greatly, owning 27 ships. Two of his vessels went regularly between Salem and Jersey Island, taking codfish, rum and molasses to the Islands, and bringing back Jersey stockings, French brandy, indentured boys and girls, and Huguenots.

His fortune grew, and he owned wharves, warehouses and many ships, which traded with Bilbao, Barbadoes, St. Christophers, Jersey, the Isle of May, Cape Sable in Newfoundland, Surinam, Virginia, Maryland and several French ports.

Witchcraft has bedeviled men in many places, including the Channel Islands and New England. In the Island of Guernsey alone, between 1563 and 1634, according to Stephen Dewar, over 75 persons were accused of witchcraft, many of whom were condemned to death, or were banished from the Island. It is also said that about this time there were a thousand witchcraft trials in England. In New England in the late 1600's nineteen persons were condemned to death for witchcraft.

The family of Philip English was the target of envious have-nots in Salem in 1692 at the height of his prosperity. His wife was "cried out upon" in that year on a Saturday night, when she had already retired. She refused to accompany the guards to jail at that time. The next morning she was taken to a public house, and there confined for six weeks.

Friends of the English family rallied around, and managed



(Picture from SALEM IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, by J. D. Phillips, adapted by Joyce Turk)

The GREAT HOUSE of Philip English, of Jersey Island and Salem, Mass. It was built in 1683 and was loved by Nathaniel Hawthorne. The picture above was engraved from drawings made by J. R. Penniman in 1823 and by Miss E. V. Dalrymple in 1833.

"There is a hearth, very large oven, and all conveniences. The rooms are the largest in town. The floors are laid in plank and are sound at this day... The upper part of the house among the peaks have curious partitions and very much room. Even the cellars are plastered... Two gable ends... have been taken down... a plank floor laid... and an entire balustrade around it... Over the shop door was a balcony with seats..." Rev. William Bentley's remarks in 1791-93 in Perley's HISTORY OF SALEM.

to have her sent to Boston for trial, along with her husband, who by this time had also been accused of witchcraft. These two were assisted in their flight from the jail to New York City, where they stayed for about a year. During their stay in New York they sent a vessel of grain for the relief of the poor in Salem.

Despite their sufferings in Salem, they decided to return after the madness had subsided, and somewhat to their surprise they were warmly received by the townspeople. The town prosecutor dined with them their first evening home!

Mary Hollingsworth English died in 1694 and Philip died about 1740. They had at least eight children. (See IMMIGRANT LIST, Chapter Five) English married secondly Sarah Marsh Ingersoll, a widow, in 1698.

Philip English lived in Salem until his death, but never forgave the Puritans for their infamous trials and burnings. It is said that his wife's health failed from the accuser's mistreatment, resulting in her death, and this affected his mind. In 1709 twenty-one alleged witches and children of witches joined Philip English in a bold demand for restoration of their reputations, and asked for cash amends. Many of the petitions were honored, but with small sums of money. Salem townsfolk who had condemned many persons as witches were the only ones in witchcraft history to put on record that they were wrong, asking forgiveness of God and mankind. On the second of March 1712 the First Church of Salem revoked the excommunication of Rebecca Nurse, who, at the age of 92, was executed as a witch in the year 1692. (Osgood, Jackson, Perley, Balleine B. D., Starkey, Robotti, Mrs. Philip English.)

• New Hampshire and Maine

Twice, in the course of researching Channel Islanders in America, a mention was made of "The Channel Islands, of Hampshire, England." It would appear from this that at one time the Islands may have been under the jurisdiction of that shire. Was New Hampshire named at that time? A fair number of Islanders, possibly influenced by officials of Hampshire,

certainly found their way to New England shores, and pursued their age-old occupations, fishing and farming. Over 120 surnames of the Islands are found in records of these two states, Maine and New Hampshire, nearly 100 of them verified, others not certain. Undoubtedly, there are many more Channel Island names buried in state, county and town histories, not available at present to this compiler.

A look at the map of the Canadian Maritimes, now called Atlantic Canada, gives the researcher some clues as to this settlement of Islanders in northern New England. Newfoundland was known to be frequented by Channel Islanders from the middle 1500's on. Extending this voyage somewhat brought the Islanders to the rich fishing waters around Nova Scotia and off the shores of New England. This may have been the Islanders' route to these coasts, the first adventurers being soon joined by their compatriots from Jersey and Guernsey.

However this influx began, it continued during the later 1600's and early 1700's. The earliest Channel Islander in New England may have been a fisherman named Swett, Widger, Turner, Swadden-Swarton, or another as yet unnamed and unknown adventurer from Jersey or Guernsey. If Maine and New Hampshire histories yield other Channel Island names to the reader, this compiler will welcome such additions to the record. See Preface.

Channel Islanders in Early Maine and New Hampshire

(Some unverified)

Alexander	Bretoon, Le Breton?	Crawford?
Amee, Amye?	Burren	Davis
Andros	Bussy	De La Croy
Anthoine	Buzzell	De La Haye
Arthur?	Carpenter	Demeritt
Averta, Averty	Chick?	Dispose
Beede	Clement?	Drew, De Rue
Boody, Vaudin?	Clear?	Dumaresq
Bosdet?	Corne, Le Cornu	Durell
Bouton, Button	Cow, Le Caux?	Fall

Fallowell?	Jennes?	Montess,
Favor, Le Fevre	Jersie	Le Montais
Fellow, Fallu?	Joiner	Moody
Fickett	Knight	Morrell
Follett	Libby, Labbe	Munsell?
Foy	La Crow,	Nay
Garrison, Gallichan	La Croix	Ozin?
Gillet, Guillet?	La Flower, Fleury	Paine
Gilliard	Lebbe	Pendexter
Goe?	Le Bretton	Pennell
Greeley,	Le Caux, Cow	Phalater,
Le Gresley	Le Cornah,	Le Filiatre
Guile	Le Cornu	Poindexter
Gullet, Guillet?	Le Curnee,	Poake?
Gurnay	Le Cornu	Reynal?
Gustin	Le Drew, Drew	Ricker
Gyles	De Rue	Searle
Hains?	Lee	Seaward?
Hammond	Lempriere	Severet, Syvret
Hatch	Lenfestey	Seward?
Heard	Le Tourneur?	Stevenson
Heynes, Haines	Leveritt	Swadden?
Hill	Lougee	Swanton?
Hilliard	Luce	Swarton
Hodsdon	Mace, Massey	Swett
Hooper	Mase	Syvret
Horne, Le Cornu?	Mainwaring?	Tidy, Tardif?
Hubbard, Hubert	Mallett	Valpy
Hue, Hughes	Mariner?	Vrin, Janvrin?
Huntoon	Martell?	Weare, Ware
Jackson?	Mellowney?	Webber
Jacques?	Merrit	Weber
Janvrin	Messervy	Widger

Islanders Who Were Indian Captives

Life in the American colonies had its dark and violent side. In addition to the other problems of pioneer life, many clashes

with the Indians occurred in the more isolated settlements. In the last half of the 1600's and the first years of the 1700's, hundreds of men, women and children were kidnapped or killed by the Abenakis, MicMacs and other Indian tribes. This action was shamefully encouraged by the French authorities and clergy in Canada.

The colonists were not without fault. They constantly encroached on Indian lands, and killed off game necessary to the natives' survival. In addition, with the encouragement of Gov. Andros, they kidnapped the son of Baron Castine. The Baron, who had married an Indian woman, was revered and trusted by thousands of Indians in the Maine-New Brunswick area. The son was later released.

Many Channel Island families were the victims of these raids. Alexander, Carpenter, Cooper, Durell, Gallichan, Greeley, Huntoon, Hammond, Lougee, Le Montais, Major, Swarton, Swett, Weare, and Ricker are just a few of the Island families who suffered the loss of some of their family through Indian raids. Occasionally the captives were redeemed through intermediaries and the payment of ransom. Often the captives were tortured. (Huntoon) Many were unable to maintain the rapid pace set by the Indians on their return through the wilderness to Canada, and were summarily killed. Sometimes the captives refused to return to New England, preferring the way of life in Quebec. They converted to the Catholic faith, and married into French, or French-Indian families.

The wife of Philip Durell of Jersey Island and Arundel, ME, was captured twice. The first time she was soon released with her baby, and was reunited with her husband. Their two daughters, however, were taken to Canada, where they grew up and married Frenchmen. The second occasion, many years later, Mrs. Durell was killed. (Coleman)

Daniel Gallichan, Galluccia, Galusha, etc., who was born in Jersey, died at the age of 54, a captive in Quebec. Nineteen year old Marie Francoise Hammond died in Quebec in 1707, two years after being taken prisoner by the Abenakis. She is thought to have been the daughter of Jane Montess, Le Montais, and Edward Hammond. John Tucker, Nicholas Otis and Judith Ricker were captured in 1696. George and Maturin Ricker of Jersey, were killed by Indians in 1706, leaving families.

John Lougee from Jersey lived in Exeter, New Hampshire in 1710, when he was captured by Indians. He somehow escaped after being taken to Canada, and finally returned to New Hampshire by way of England, evidently a resourceful man.

An interesting sidelight on the New England captive story is the sentence of Abbe Le Loutre, missionary to the Micmacs at Shubenacadie. He was later Bishop of Quebec. He was also the instigator of many kidnappings and murders, an egotist and Anglophobe. He set the price of a hundred livres for each English scalp, and paid for over a thousand. When captured at long last by the English, he was sentenced to eight years in a Jersey Island prison, then was allowed to return to France. (Rutledge)

(Both Canadian and American material is available about the captives, see county histories of Maine and N. H., Bell, Coleman, Gallant, Tanguay, Rutledge, NEREG V 6.)

Sir Philippe de Carteret and the New Jersey Colony

New Jersey has a rather special relationship with Jersey Island. In 1664 Charles the second of England granted to his brother James, the Duke of York, the district between the Connecticut River and Delaware Bay, although this land was at that time occupied by the Dutch. A small force sent to capture it was able to do so without difficulty. In that year the Duke of York transferred the part west of the Hudson River, now New Jersey, to Sir George Carteret, *qv*, and to Lord Berkeley, who subsequently gave up his share of the grant.

Sir Philippe De Carteret, Seigneur of La Houge, Jersey, was born in 1639, and was a fourth cousin of Sir George Carteret. In April 1665 Philip sailed from England in the ship PHILIP, with a shipload of settlers said by some to be largely recruited from Jersey. After visiting Virginia and New York, the passengers landed in New Jersey in August. Philip is said to have marched into the settlement with a hoe over his shoulder to show that he came as a planter, not as a conqueror.

Sir Philip named the first group of log cabins Elizabethtown, in honor of Lady Carteret, the wife of Sir George. Here he built a large white house, with gardens and orchards around it, and surveyed off his 2,000 acres of land. The first wedding in the settlement was that of Daniel Perrin of Jersey, and Marie Thorel. The service was conducted by James

Balleine, whose name now appeared as Bollen and Bullen.

Sir Philip's task was not easy. A number of New Englanders had settled in the district before he arrived, and they did not see why they should pay quit-rents to an absentee landlord who had done nothing for them. Nicolls, the Duke of York's Governor, had known nothing of the alienation of this part of New Jersey from his territory, and had already confirmed many planters in possession of their land.

Troubles multiplied in the first assembly which met in 1668. In 1672 the malcontents called an assembly of their own which deposed Sir Philip, and they chose as "President" James Carteret, a scapegrace son of Sir George.

Sir Philip sailed back to England to report to the Lords Proprietors, and they fully confirmed his authority. The Duke of York repudiated Nicoll's grants, and the King sternly ordered the rebels to submit to the Proprietary government. But, before Philip could return, the Dutch recaptured New Jersey and New York, and occupied them for 15 months. In 1674 peace was made, and the district was restored to English government.

In 1680 Sir Philip's right to the governorship of New Jersey was questioned by Sir Edmund Andros, *qv.* Andros claimed a grant from the King that was to combine his governorship of New Jersey and New York with the rest of New England. Sir Philip resisted. One of his servants was corrupted, whereby Sir Philip was seized and kidnapped. He was badly treated and beaten, and injured internally, his life thereby shortened. Imprisoned for some time in New York, a jury finally, contrary to Andros' demands, declared him not guilty of the charges. In 1681 Sir Philip was reinstated, and Andros was summoned back to England to answer charges.

In 1661 Sir Philip had married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith of Long Island. She was the widow of William Lawrence. They had no children, although she had children by Lawrence. Sir Philip died in 1682 age 42. (Johnson, Smith, Balleine B. D., N. J. Hist. Records)

A few Channel Island names appear in the early records of New Jersey in the towns of Navasink, Woodbridge, Middleton and Piscataway. There may have been a few islanders present

in New Jersey before the arrival of Carteret's ship in 1665. Rev. Hatfield mentions further shiploads from the Islands to New Jersey, such as the group that Runyon came with. Verification on this was not found, however.

Philip Luce has some interesting notes on the New Jersey Grant and the Carterets:

New Jersey... has an area about 120 times the size of the Island of Jersey. For this Sir George de Carteret had to pay six pounds sterling a year to the King. (\$30.00) The land remained in the possession of the De Carteret family and his heirs for 32 years, and was sold for 3,400 pounds (\$16,000) so it is not likely that the family made much profit on the deal. The De Carterets of the day were very wealthy, much of their riches having come from privateering. In 1933 20,000 pounds in gold was found in a secret drawer where it had been forgotten for over 275 years.

There are some discrepancies and many unanswered questions in regard to the first settlers of Elizabethtown, NJ. Some of the local records are missing. Reverend Hatfield's book solves one of the questions, the presence of the French settlers who came in the ship PHILIP. "Capt. Carteret hath brought over sundry French men that know the making of salt in France." Their purpose was to set up a salt-making plant in New Jersey and also a potash works. They discovered too late that salt was brought cheaply into the colonies in large quantities as ballast from Tortuga. Perhaps this setback was the underlying reason for the rather rapid removal of some of the settlers to other places in the colonies, which in turn has created difficulties in tracking down the Island families that settled in New Jersey.

Origins of all the surnames associated with the DE CARTERET group in New Jersey have not been verified, as far as this compiler can discover. All names on the list below are said to have been arrivals on the ship PHILIP at Elizabethtown, NJ in 1665. Other accounts state that 30 persons came. Some passengers may have left the ship in Virginia and/or New York.

Barber, Barbour, Barbier?, Claude	Poulain, Susanna, b France Prou, poss Proulx?, Ellen, b. France
Cloche, Clock, La Cloche, Clark, John (Carteret's mother was a La Cloche)	Rowland, Dr. Seguine, Seggin, Charles
De Jardin, John	Seeley, Capt. Robert
Hill, Henry and William	Skinner, Richard
House, Howse, Howes, Erasmus	Taylor, John
Michell, Mitchell, Richard	Thorel, Maria, b France
Mittins, Mittans, etc., John	Vallote, Claude Vauquellin, Robert, b France
Perrine, Daniel, b France	Wallis, Robert
Pewtinger, Pittinger, Richard	

Capt. James BULLEN is thought to have joined the CARTERET group when the ship PHILIP docked in New York. In addition to the names listed above, two other men, perhaps servants, lack surnames, and are only named as John, alias Peter (poss French, Jean-Pierre?), and William ---.

Rev. Hatfield states that Robert Vauquellin was probably the grandson of Chief Justice Jean Vauquellin of Caen, France. Robert Vauquellin was called variously Robert Lempriere, Robert La Prairie, and Sieur des Prairies. Robert Seeley is thought to have come to the colonies with Governor Winthrop. Vincent Roignon-Runyon may have settled in Elizabethtown a year or so after the first settlement was made. Luce seems to think there were a couple more shiploads of Jersey Islanders who came to New Jersey a year or so after 1665.

Although Balleine in his BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY states that the settlers in Elizabethtown were from Jersey, we know now that not all of them were from the Island. It is quite possible that Balleine confused the 1665 expedition with the aborted 1650 expedition sent from Jersey to "Smith's Island" in Virginia. That Island was given to Sir George Carteret as a reward for his loyalty to the British Crown in the years previous to the Interregnum. Considering that Smith's Island was not really habitable, perhaps it was fortunate that the shipload of

Jersey families "bound for Virginia with many passengers, all sorts of goods and tools for husbandry for planting an island which the Prince had given him, was taken by Captain Green and brought to the Isle of Wight." (1650) (Whitehead's NEW JERSEY UNDER THE PROPRIETORS)

Residence in Jersey or Guernsey Islands for varying periods of time may have preceded the arrival of some French Huguenot settlers in New Jersey, and also in other parts of the colonies. This is known to be so in the case of Runyan and Perrine. Although it may not have a direct bearing on the New Jersey families, Vauquellin, Perrine, Prou and Seguine also appear as surnames of French immigrants to Quebec, Canada in that same era, possibly related to the New Jersey settlers. (Olivier, ANDQ) Descendants of some Elizabethtown settlers such as Bullen, Perrine and Runyan now number in the thousands in North America, as their genealogies show.

For other names associated with early years in Elizabethtown, see the following in the Bibliography: Balleine's B.D., New Jersey Archives and Colonial Documents, Perrine, Murray, Hatfield, Luce. An account of the New Jersey settlement is given in the Jersey Society annual bulletin, 1964.

The Carterets and the Carolinas

Sir George Carteret, proprietor of New Jersey, was also one of the eight proprietors of the Carolina colony. It is said that some Jersey families were settlers on the Santee River and other places in Carolina, but verification of this was not found.

Young Peter Carteret, a nephew of Sir George, was part of a group of investors who financed a plantation to grow grapes and tobacco, and to raise hogs on Colleton-Collington Island on the Outer Banks of Carolina in the years 1664-1670. Due to repeated hurricanes at crucial times for several years, the effort was a failure, and the colonists who remained after that time resorted to commercial fishing for a livelihood. (Stick) It seems quite reasonable to suppose that some Channel Islanders were among the men recruited to work these

plantations, and that their descendants settled in that area.

Another Carteret of Jersey, Nicholas, was in the colony on the Ashley River in 1670, and in 1677 became the owner of 700 acres of land at Accabee. The next year the lands were granted to Edward May. There were Granvilles in Mecklenburg Co., North Carolina in the 1700's. The Granville title belonged to a Carteret in the early 1700's. (See Johnson's CARTERET Genealogy).

Although the other proprietors of Carolina sold or relinquished their grants, John, Lord Carteret, Earl Granville, retained his share, and became in 1719 joint owner of Carolina with the King of England. He surrendered his share in 1729, and the colony was soon divided into North and South Carolina. The boundary, after long dispute, was finally settled in 1815.

Research in books about the Carolinas reveals many scattered names reminiscent of the Channel Islands, and some of these are listed. The Harliston family, of some importance in the history of Jersey Island, appears in Carolina, and the widely known Gossett family settled there.

A curious connection between Jersey Island and a Carolina ship crew is mentioned in the North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register of 1900, Vol. 1. The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine relates in Vol. 9 a long and involved story connecting Carolinians with the Jersey Revolution.

A list of the Palatines and Landgraves of Carolina in the last half of the 1600's includes Sir Edmund Andros, qv, Thomas Amy, who may have been of a Channel Island family, and the four Carterets of Jersey; John, George, James and Peter.

Possible Channel Island names are scattered through Carolina history, and LUSTY WIND FOR THE CAROLINAS, by Inglis Fletcher is thought by some to be a story of Huguenots from the Channel Islands who settled there, but this compiler was unable to find verified information regarding the settlement.

Concerning the following list, please keep in mind that many French Huguenot families, by force of circumstance, were split, one brother going to the British Isles, possibly

another settling in the Channel Islands or Ireland, and another branch removing to the New World.

The Carolinas

Channel Island surnames in Carolina not verified!

A'Court	Guerin	Motte
Amy	Haman	Neel
Ash	Hammond	Nightingale
Bishop	Harliston	Norman
Bray	Harvey	Ogier
Brayne	Haskell	Parris
Broughton	Hill	Pateridge
Bullen	Horry	Pepin
Cary	Jandron	Perrin
Coates	Jarvis,	Perry
Corbett	Gervaise	Quarry,
Corbin	Jersey	Queree
Croft	Kimbol	Reynolds
Crosse	Knight	Roper
Dalton	Lacy	Salter
Daniel	La Roche	Shepherd
De Veaux	Law	Searle
Dingle	Lee	Symond
Durant	Legge	Thomas
English	Le Grand	Toms
Eve	Le Sueur	Wade
Flowers	Le Sueur	Waller
Fleury	Low	Vass
Garnier	Maltby	Walters
Giles	Massey	Woodward
Girard	Moffett	Young
Godfrey	Moseley	



THE HUGUENOT, by Sir J. E. Millais, of an old Jersey family. A Major Lempriere, Jerseyman, was the male model. Picture from SIR J. E. MILLAIS, by J. Eadie Reid, London, 1909.

CHAPTER 3

HUGUENOTS IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

Great Britain's break with the Catholic Church came during the reign of Henry the Eighth, 1509-1547. In 1561 there were over 2,000 Protestant churches in France in response to the Calvinistic movement, legalized by the Huguenot Edict. Strong opposition by the Catholics and revocation of the Edict in 1588 resulted in a blood bath that some say France has never recovered from.

French Protestants fled from persecution and death by the thousands, many of them by way of the Channel Islands, a stone's throw from the coast of France. The Islands, with a Norman French background, although part of the English nation, became a way station on the Huguenot flight. Some of these families settled down in the Islands, but others continued their journey, to settle finally in Holland, Scandinavia, Germany, Iceland, Russia, Denmark, South Africa and other places.

Although the French policy forbade the settlement of Huguenots in Canada, it now appears that some did settle there. (Reaman and ANDQUE) The English colonies received them readily and in quite large numbers, as noted by Robotti in CHRONICLES OF OLD SALEM, and by other authors as well. Robotti mentions also that Philip English was instrumental in

bringing over many Huguenots from the Channel Islands.

It is quite possible that a third of the names in the first Immigrant List, Chapter Five, are of Huguenot families resident in Jersey and Guernsey for from one to five generations before removing to America.

Those who seek Huguenot ancestors in the Islands should be wary of claiming Island Huguenot names. There have been instances of Huguenots fleeing from France in the 1600's who found long established families in the Islands of the same "HUGUENOT" surname. Proved derivation from the true Huguenot settler would be necessary for claiming Huguenot descent through Channel Island ancestry.

The Blancpieds, A Huguenot Family of Guernsey

Jean Blancpied of France, part of a group with a policy of harassing the Huguenots of his community, picked up a Bible on one of the raids. Although it was forbidden, he could not resist looking through the Book, and soon discovered that reading the Bible had changed his way of thinking.

Jean joined the Huguenot group, and after some time, married Margaret, one of its members. When local Catholic reactions reached fever pitch, Jean and his wife were stoned and forced to flee from the district. Jean got passage for Margaret on a vessel headed for Guernsey, but was unable to embark with her. He escaped from the net of searchers and was able to find a small cave on the seacoast. He hid there for some time, stealing out at night to seek food.

"One dark night when the wind was blowing a gale, he saw the light of a ship being borne nearer the shore by the storm. With no thought of his possible reception on board... he ran down to the beach and was soon swimming with all his might toward the struggling vessel... at last with the aid of a lifeline he was safe on deck."

Upon arrival in England, a barge going to Guernsey reunited Jean with his wife Margaret. They settled in St. Peter Port, and raised a family. Some of their descendants came to America, arriving in Guernsey County, Ohio before 1820,

their name now being spelled Blampied. Other descendants of this name changed the spelling in various ways, such as Blampied, Blampy, Blompy, etc. (Typescript of family history, by Charles Blampied)

The lists of Huguenot surnames that follow are included here with a purpose. It is possible that some members of a Huguenot family remained in the Channel Islands, while part of the family moved on to other places, including the New World. In that case, perhaps the French ancestral history of that family could be located in ancestry charts and records of the Historical Societies of the Islands. (See Bibliography - Huguenots)

Huguenot Surnames in Jersey In the 1500's and/or 1600's

These names were taken from various lists, as Chroniques De Jersey, the Mancel Collection at Caen, France, and public records of Sir. Wm. Cecil, England, dated 1568. More are listed in books by Reaman, Agnew and Smiles. Starred names appeared in the American colonies, but were not necessarily emigrants from the Channel Islands.

Alix	Biard, Byard	De Cherpont
Anquetil*	Castel*	De Feu, Few*
Augier, Ogier*	Cavalier,	De Franauz
Baptiste*	Chevalier*	De Haleville
Baudier	Chestes	Dartheney
Baudoin,	Chretien Di	De La Fay
Bowden*	Bonespoir	Denys, Dennis*
Berard	Clement*	Des Columbieres
Bernard*	Daigneux,	Des Moulins,
Berny*	Agnew*	Mullins*
Bertram*	Dallain*	De Perron
Bessin	Dangy	Du Queznel
Bisson*	De Cammont	Du Val*
Branche	De Carville	Froiderue
Brevint	De Caslitton	Genest

Gerin, Guerin*	Le Febvre*	Noquet
Girard*	Le Gendre	Pain*
Gossett*	Le Heux	Parent*
Grange,	Le Menuel,	Pellerin
Granger*	Manuel*	Perrine*
Guernier,	Le Jeune*	Perruquet
Garner*	Le Roy Dit	Pynchon*
Guillet,	Le Bouillon	Pynnel*
Guillot	Loquet	Rabec
Hardel	Loulmeau	Ramaud
Herault	Machon*	Reyneaulme
Johanne, John*	Marchant*	Riche*
Jollys, Jolly*	Maret*	Ripaudiere
Justin	Mastre,	Rives*
La Barbe,	Master*	Roulesau
Beard*	Merrienne*	Saul
Langeoys	Merlin	Sarnier
Le Bas*	Mesnier	Simon*
Le Behot	Monange	Vallot*
Le Beuveur	Mosrin	Vasse
Le Blanc*	Moulinos	Walke*
Le Churel	Myard	Wybone
Le Duc	Nicolle*	

Huguenot Surnames in Guernsey 1686 to 1720

Adgierre	Chapelier	Des Marets,
Adrien	Charpentier	Demarest
Arnaud	Chaudrec	Du Bordiue
Aubel	Colet	Du Chemin
Aubin	Condomine	Du Gat
Baudry	Courtaud	Du Mont
Bertonneau	De Barisont	Durand
Bossis	De Blanchet	Du Vivier
Brodeau	De Gennes	Eliard
Brouard	De Grenier	Emerelle
Burreau	De La Chenaye	Fournier
Caillau	De Moucheron	Gaillardin

Gain	Lauga	Pinceau
Gaultier	Le Comte	Poittevin
Gendron	Le Cornu	Priou, Proulx
Germen	Le Geay	Pyniot
Goayquet	Le Marchand	Ribault
Goyon	Le Marchez	Rochelle
Granger	Le Moyne	Ruffiat
Guive	L'Orfelin	Seigle
Hercontaud	Masse	Siche
Horry	Mauclerc,	Tendrouneau
Jarnac	Mockler	Touchar
Jousselin	Menel	Viel
L'Amoureux	Moisan	
Langlade	Pichon	

The following Huguenot ministers died in Guernsey ca 1600.
(Agnew)

Jacques Guyneau, d 1592	Jeremy Valpy, d 1597
George Chappelain, d 1592	Nicholas Baudoin, Minister in G in 1599, d 1613, age 87
Dominique Sicard, d 1592	Thomas Millet, d 1602
Samuel Loulmeau, d 1592	Samuel De La Place, d 1603
Jean De La Vallee, d 1592	Pierre Painsec, d 1604
Daniel Dolbel, d 1596	

Smiles adds the following names to the list of Guernsey
Huguenots; some temporarily of the Island, others becoming
permanent settlers there.

De Beauvoir	De La Motte
Brevint	Dobree
Chevalier	Garrick, Garrigue
De Jean	Guerin

THE JOY RIDE, etching by Edmund Blampied of Jersey, from MODERN MASTERS OF ETCHING, # 10, London, England, edited by Malcolm Salaman, 1926.



CHAPTER 4

GENEALOGY AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

Some families named in this book will have little trouble tracing their ancestry in the Channel Islands, as many genealogies are found in the records of the Jersey Society and the Guernsey Society in their respective Islands.

Others may experience great difficulty, due to changes in surnames (to a surprising degree!) as LE MOINE to MOONEY, HACQUOIL to HAWCO or HARQUAIL, LE GROS to GROVES, and VAUDIN to BOODY! Records may be missing or illegible, due to the passage of years. Ancestors may have come from the Continent or from the British Isles, and have settled in the Channel Islands for the duration of only one or two generations, just enough to be called Jerseymen or Guernseymen upon arrival in America, but not enough to have established durable records in the Islands.

At the time of publication the compiler does not know of a practising professional genealogist in the Islands, but with time, and patience, some information can be procured from the Island Societies and the Churches involved.

The Registrar General, in St. Helier, Jersey and in St. Peter Port, Guernsey, has the birth, marriage and death records, but only since 1842. Previous to that time church records of baptisms, marriages and deaths have usually been

in the care of each parish church, 12 in Jersey and 10 in Guernsey. Not all of these records are available, however. Those that are may sometimes be copied for a nominal charge. In other cases the records are fragile, and authorities are disinclined to handle them. Knowing the parish name involved is most helpful. If unknown, a large amount of time and money may be expended, perhaps without useful result.

Three parishes in Jersey have church register information available with some dates going back to the 1600's:

The Reverend Rector	The Reverend Rector
St. Brelade's Rectory	St. John the Baptist Rectory,
St. Aubin, Jersey, C.I.	St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

The Reverend Rector
St. Martin's Rectory
Grouville, Jersey, C.I.

The Ecclesiastical Court, No. 9, Lefebvre St., St. Peter Port, Guernsey, is said to have some records of that Island.

When the parish name is unknown, other records such as the Extentes, wills, rent agreements, law suits, place names in the Islands, etc., must be searched for clues. The Jersey Society and the Guernsey Society have extensive information on some families in their files. However, personnel to do the research is a problem, as most of the work is volunteer. The Armoriais and some family genealogies are available in the United States, in the Congressional Library in Washington, D.C., and in the Archives of the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City, Utah, with the help of professional researchers. (Genealogical Soc., 107 S. Main St., Salt Lake City, UTAH)

The Islands have long been a tax-haven, and have lately become world financial centers, with many wealthy families and successful business firms. The recording and organization of scattered genealogical records of the Islands would be a most worthwhile cause if funds were made available through donations, for this purpose, to the Societies.

Since it was not possible for the compiler to authenticate the origin of the immigrants listed, the reader is warned that

inclusion of a surname, or full name, in this book does not verify the origin of that family or person, or any other family or person of that same surname. It is well-known that some Cabots in North America came directly from France. Some Rich families are known to have come from England, De la Hayes from Scotland, Corbets from Ireland, and so on.

It is noticeable that Channel Island names are not all of Norman French derivation. Southern Europe contributed a few, as did Great Britain, Germany, Holland and Scandinavia. Some of the oldest surnames in the Islands are vestiges of the Vikings.

Research on possible Channel Islanders in the American colonies turned up many other surnames that might have been included in this book. However, it was decided not to include these "possibles" if verification was lacking, unless two or more of several factors were present, strengthening the probability of Channel Island origin. These factors were:

1. The name was recorded in the Channel Islands.
2. The first name was fairly common among Channel Island families.
3. The family was located in America in a place where Channel Islanders were known to have settled.
4. Some family member or members married into known Channel Island families.
5. The family was said to be, thought to be, believed to be, by tradition, from the Channel Islands.
6. The surname itself is uniquely associated with the Islands, and is scarce or non-existent elsewhere (within the limited knowledge of the compiler), except through emigration from the Islands. Such names would be DUMARESQ, GUERNSEY, DE JERSEY, TORODE, GALLICHAN, LEMPRIERE, and a few others found in early records of the Islands.

In regard to the birth, death and marriage dates of the immigrants and their families, the year, when known, has been given. The month and day have not been included, as most are available in widely distributed printed sources, such as the Marblehead Vital Records, Noyes, Savage the New England Register and so on. The compiler has more extensive records

on some of the families listed in Chapters Five and Nine, and will respond if stamped, self-addressed envelope is included in letter requesting such data.

Indentures and apprentice agreements were a common means of reaching the New World in the 1600's and 1700's. Often abused, but nevertheless a useful tool in colonization, the indenture system was still in use in the Islands until the surprisingly recent date of the early twentieth century. These latter agreements were between Island lads and the fishing companies still operating in the Canadian Maritimes. Indentures lasting from four to seven years were signed by young folk of Jersey and Guernsey with Philip English of Salem, Mass. in the late 1600's and early 1700's. Many of these later settled in Marblehead, Mass. when their term was completed, judging by the plentiful Channel Island names in old records of that town. Some of the indentures are still in the papers of Philip English, in the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass. These agreements brought valuable blood lines to the colonies, British and Huguenot, such as the father of Paul Revere, apprenticed to a Boston silversmith.

Proofs of Channel Island ancestry are not easy to find. Old books, Bibles with family records in them, letters, church registers, county and town histories have been useful. Census records sometimes state place of birth. If family tradition alone says that the family came from the Islands, it has been here accepted as true, there being little reason to claim it if it were not so. If old records say, "thought to have come from the Channel Islands," "a Jerseyman," "from Guernsey," etc., the same is true.

In the following lists of Immigrants where no source is given, the information was usually derived from letters of descendants, or from other correspondents. In most cases credit is given to the contributor whose material was more extensive, when several have sent in data on the same immigrant family. Due to the frailty of human memory, and the many mistakes possible in handwriting, both old and new, verification must be sought in other records such as tax lists, census records, wills, marriage bonds, etc., and in Channel Island records.

If research in the Channel Islands yields little or nothing, it might be wise to consider cities in the south and west of England. For instance there is said to have been a very close association between the Islanders and the fishing fleets of Bristol, England in ancient times. They are said to have joined in fishing expeditions each year to the waters south of Iceland and Newfoundland before settlers came to America. A short term of residence in the ports of the Channel Islands might leave no trace of a surname there, but the immigrant to the colonies might still be called a Jerseyman, if he came directly from the Islands in a Jersey fishing vessel to the New World.

Some Islanders came to the American colonies by way of England. Therefore the record shows "came from England" or "came from Great Britain" as to origin, due to their arrival on English ships. Articles in the New England Register on research in England show quite clearly that there were groups of Channel Islanders living in England, located in London, Bristol, Southampton and other English towns and cities. Conversely, Scots, Irish, English, Welsh and Cornish folk relocated in the Channel Islands for various reasons, including the milder climate. British Army and Navy personnel often married into Island families, and retirees from the services have often settled in the Islands, since the 1700's.

It is quite probable that some Channel Islanders named in the Immigrant Lists as coming from Jersey were really residents of Guernsey Island. In the early years of settlement this sometimes came about through the circumstance that Jersey shipping was often the means by which Guernsey folk arrived in America. In later years Guernsey shipping and ship-building became more extensive.

In researching ancestors in the New World at the peak of the Jersey-indentured-servant time, say roughly 1680 to 1730, the seeker might find it profitable to investigate origin in the Channel Islands, for a colonist without a known place of birth. Lists of marriages from various New England churches, as given in the New England Register, have a good many possible Channel Island surnames.

English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh and Cornish names are found in the Islands, a legacy from seamen and servicemen

who settled there. Thus, on record in the Islands will be found names such as Lucas, Mackenzie, Arthur, Ball, Hooper, Luce, Middleton, Reed and Webber, which would not at first glance appear to Americans to be typical Channel Island names. However, their presence on the Islands has extended over hundreds of years.

Some Channel Islanders in the American colonies were labeled Frenchmen, such as Capt. David Le Gallais, *qv.* The Le Gallais name appears in the Island records of 1607. Ethel Bolton labels several others as French, who might possibly have been Huguenots, resettled in the Channel Islands, according to their names and the persons associated with them. Much more research is needed to help clear up the hazy ancestry of some American colonists.

Chapter Ten has two lists of old Channel Island names. These are only a small portion of the thousands of surnames present on the Islands during the past 400 years. A much more complete list has been compiled by a Mr. Stevens, but is not available to the compiler.

This book names only a few of the Islanders who settled here. If the reader knows of others, the author will welcome the data. A great deal of the information here included is admittedly speculative, based on memory, tradition, and sometimes on doubtful handwriting. However, if research on a surname in other places in Europe has not been productive, perhaps this book will inspire some readers to consider the possibility of origin in the Channel Islands.

Throughout the immigrant lists the reader will note "name in St. Owen, St. Peter J 1668," or other parish names and years. This is not to say that said family came from that particular parish, only that such a surname appeared in that parish at that particular time. Research in those parishes named might save much time.

Before using the information contained in the Immigrant Lists that follow in Chapters Five and Nine, the reader should check the abbreviations and be aware of their meanings.

Notes on Using the Immigrant Lists Chapters Five and Nine

CAPITALS. All names capitalized have been found at one time or another in the Channel Islands. Possibly others not capitalized may also have occurred there.

CHILDREN. The reader should take particular note that the lists of children named in a family in this record may not be the total number of children in that family. Other children may be recorded elsewhere. Some children's births and baptisms may not have been recorded at all, or the records may be lost. In regard to plural marriages in Utah, some of the lists are of children of only one mother, and other wives may have had other children of the same father.

DATES. Please note that month and day are seldom included in this book. In many cases they were not available. In other cases they can be easily located in common history reference books, if needed. The author will provide more detail on some families, or give leads to such, if requested, and if a stamped self-addressed envelope is enclosed in letter.

FAMILY CONNECTIONS. Historically, cousins married cousins. On islands this is especially true, and many of the families listed in this book are inter-related to a surprising degree. On Jersey, within about 150 years, Poindexters were married to persons of the following families: AHIER, LEM-PRIERE, MESSERVY, LAELL, LA CLOCHE, HAMPTONNE, DUREL, PINEL, HILGROVE, BANDINEL, RONDEL, FIL-LEUEL, DOLBEL, JANVRIN, AMY, ANTHOINE, NICOLLE, MARET, LE COUTEUR, GALLICHAN, LE TOUZEL, LE BAS, GOSSET and DE CARTERET. Most of these names occur in Chapter Five. If research in one family tree yields nothing, perhaps another family genealogy might provide the key to a puzzle.

FRENCH NAMES. Many old Island names begin with the

French articles "Le," "De," "De La" and "Du." These were often dropped upon removal of the family to America. Therefore, when looking for suspected Channel Island names, be sure to check under the articles, alphabetically, for yours.

PARENTHESES. Parentheses around a name or names, such as (Luce, Noyes) guide the reader to the Bibliography. The authors of works consulted are listed alphabetically. Initials such as (VHS), Virginia Historical Society, are periodicals or collections of an historical society. Where two sets of parentheses are given, the second set is credit for material sent in by a present day descendant or interested researcher. Parentheses also surround the birth and death dates of a spouse of a Channel Islander, when more information was not readily available to this compiler.

PHONETIC CHANGES. When looking for suspected Channel Island names, it is important to use phonetics. This type of change occurred often in Channel Island names in America, as: LE GRESLEY to GREELEY, DU FRESNE to FRAYNE, LE QUESNE to CAIN, COIGNERT to QUONYEAR, LE MASURIER to MASURY, and DE RUE to DREW.

QUESTION MARKS. This implies a certain amount of doubt regarding the letter, name, word or date that it follows.

VARIANTS. When a series of variant names is given, the last one or two are usually the ones found in records of the Islands. However, even in Island records there are sometimes a rather large number of variant names.

ABBREVIATIONS

AKA - also known as
ALD - Alderney Island

b - born
ca - circa, about

Genealogy and the Channel Islands

ch, chn - child, children
conn NV - connection not verified
C.I. - Channel Islands
curr - current, name in use in the Islands within the last ten years
d - died
dau - daughter
d.y. - died young
fa - father
GCO - Guernsey County, OHIO
G - Guernsey Island
J - Jersey Island
m - married
mar int - marriage intention filed
MRB - Marblehead, MASS

MRB VR - Marblehead Vital Records
NCH - North Chelmsford, MASS
NV - Not verified
PAR - Parish, as in Channel Islands
poss - possibly
prob - probably
qv - which see, elsewhere in the book
rem - removed to another place
res - resided
var - variant name or names
VR - Vital Records of New England towns as (Concord VR), the Vital Records of Concord, MASS

STATE ABBREVIATIONS.

AK, Alaska
ALA, Alabama
ARIZ, Arizona
ARK, Arkansas
CAL, California
COLO, Colorado
CONN, Connecticut
DC, Dist. of Col.
DEL, Delaware
FLA, Florida
GA, Georgia
HAW, Hawaii
IDA, Idaho
ILL, Illinois
IND, Indiana
IOWA

KANS, Kansas
KY, Kentucky
LA, Louisiana
ME, Maine
MASS, Massachusetts
MD, Maryland
MICH, Michigan
MINN, Minnesota
MO, Missouri
MONT, Montana
NEB, Nebraska
NEV, Nevada
NH, New Hampshire
NJ, New Jersey
NM, New Mexico
NY, New York

NC, North Carolina
 ND, North Dakota
 OHIO
 OKLA, Oklahoma
 ORE, Oregon
 PENN, Pennsylvania
 RI, Rhode Island
 SC, South Carolina
 SD, South Dakota

TENN, Tennessee
 TEX, Texas
 UTAH
 VER, Vermont
 VA, Virginia
 WASH, Washington
 WVA, West Virginia
 WISC, Wisconsin
 WY, Wyoming

CHAPTER 5

CHANNEL ISLANDERS IN THE COLONIES

AHHEAYRS, AYERS, poss AHIER, Thomas, from J? to Manchester, MASS before 1697. AHIER in Grouville, St. Saviour, St. Lawrence J 1668. Curr J. Origin and relationships NV (Manchester VR, Virkus)

1. Nathaniel, b 1697
2. Martha, b ca 1699
3. John, b 1702, see AHIER, Jean, below
4. Peter, b 1704

AHIER, Jean, John, a sea captain, who lived in and sailed from the port of Salem, MASS. "His boat, the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, sailed from Salem to Jersey in the year 1754." (D. Ahier Jaycox, Costa Mesa, CAL)

ALEXANDER, ALEXANDRE, James, "a Jerseyman," in Casco Bay, ME, 1600's. A Dorothy ALEXANDER, wife of John Stebbens of ME was a captive in Boucherville, QUE. Her dau Abigail, b Deerfield, ME 1684, mar in Quebec 1704 J. De Noions of Tonty's company. Curr J. (Noyes, Coleman, Virkus)

ALEXANDER, Richard, from J? in Dover, NH 1674. The heirs of a Richard ALEXANDER are mentioned in Grouville, J 1668. ALEXANDERS in several other J parishes at that time. Curr J. (Noyes)

ALGROVE, Nicholas, "deposed in 1702 in Albemarle Co., Edenton, NC that he was 49 years old; born, baptised and registered in the parish of St. John, Jersey, belonging to Hampshire, England." His parents were Guillaume and Susan ALLGROW. HILGROVE, HELGROW are named in J Extente of 1668, at that time resident in St. Helier J. (ALB)

ALLAIN, see D'ALLAIN and GOSSETT. MAHIER, qv, AKA ALLAIN in St. Owen J 1668. Poss also that some ALLEN families in the colonies were ALLAINS from C.I. ALLAIN, ALLEN curr J. (Virkus)

ALLES, Josiah, from C.I. family? Son of William and Mary, b 1651 Salem, MASS, d. y. ALLES name in G 1300's on. ALLEZ curr G. (NEREG V 36)

ALLEY, Thomas "of the Isle of Jersey" apprenticed to John Pedrick of MRB 1675. Poss ALLEZ, ALLES, ALLEYNE. See ALLES above. A Thomas ALLEY mar Elinor RICHEY (RICH, RICHE? of C.I.?) in Boston 1730's. (Virkus, NEREG V 81, 100)

ALLINE, ALLEYN, ALLEN, Edward in MASS 1600's. ALLAIN in St. Mary and St. Owen J 1668. (Virkus)

AMY, AMYE, AMIE, John, from J? to Braveboat Harbor, ME 1600's. John mar Sarah GULLISON, GALLICHAN?, qv. 17 AMYS listed in J 1607. Curr G & J. (Noyes, Virkus)

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John, b 1695 | 4. Elizabeth, mar 1831 |
| 2. John, b 1699 | Thomas PILLAR |
| 3. Lawrence, b 1702, mar | 5. George |
| 1724 Rachel DOLBE, poss | 6. Stephen |
| DOLBEL?, qv | |

ANDROS, Sir Edmund, of G fam. See Chapter 2 and NEREG V 42.

ANDROS, ANDREWS, John, from G? In Brayeboat (or Erave-boat?) Harbor ME with FOYE, qv, MICHEL, qv, 1600's. ANDREWS curr G & J. (Underhill, Virkus)

ANDROS, Ensign ---, on a British Navy ship in Maine 1687. (DHSM)

ANTHONY, ANTOINE, ANTHOINE, etc. Several families settled in the colonies, at least one from J, some poss from G.

ANTHOINE, Nicholas, from J to MRB before 1750. Mar Anne or Rachel HAWKES, qv. Nicholas a pvt. in Capt. Reed's Co., McCobb Regt. 1781. ANTHOINE in Grouville J 1668. Number, order of chm NV. (MHS, Virkus)

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| 1. John | 2. Rachel | 3. Nicholas | 4. Anna |
|---------|-----------|-------------|---------|

ANTHOINE, Nicholas, of MRB, "prob son of Richard ANTOINE of Philadelphia, grandson of Richard ANTHOINE, wife Sarah, who came to Phila. from Isle of Jersey 1700. Nicholas mar Rachel, not Anne" (Bolton) Also res Windham, ME? (Amy Anthoine, Portland, ME)

ANTHONY, Nicholas, b J, mar Rachel Armington 1722 Boston, MASS. (MHS)

ANTHONY, Richard, of J, in Portsmouth, NH, 1690's. (Noyes)

ANTONIE, Nicholas, from J, mar 1755 a. Anne HAWKES, qv, and 2. Rebecca LEGROW, qv. Prob same as Nicholas ANTHOINE above. (MHS, Bolton)

ARCHER. Some of the ARCHER families in early New England may have come from G, where the name has been established since the 1200's. Others may have been C.I. L'ARBALESTIER, which means a cross-bow archer. L'ARBALESTIER in J at least since 1528. LE BALLISTER, LURBALESTIER etc. noted in MRB through the 1700's, prob derived from L' ARBALESTIER, and prob from C.I. ARCHER curr G. See BALESTIER. (Virkus, MRB VR)

ARMINGTON, Joseph, b ca 1680 G, settled in Boston, returned to England where he d. Rachel, his wife, established a school in Roxbury, MASS, and poss mar 2. Nicholas ANTHONY, qv, Boston 1722. The son of Joseph and Rachel, another Joseph, b G, mar in 1729 Hannah Chaffee, d 1747. Joseph III, their son, b 1731, mar Esther WALKER 1758, d 1817. (Virkus, MHS, NEREG V 22) (Carl Boyer, Newhall, CAL)

ARTHUR, several in New England in the 1600's. ARTHUR in J since 1528. A John ARTHUR in Isle of Shoals 1653, poss from J. A John ARTHUR was in St. Mary J 1742. Name curr G & J. (Underhill, Virkus)

AUBIN, see Francis DREW

AUGUSTINE, see GUSTIN, John

AVERTA, AVERTY?, Susannah, a Jersey maid at Mr. Martyn's in ME 1672. AVERTY in St. Clement J 1600's. See also VERTEE, var of AVERTY? (Noyes, Virkus)

AYER, see AHHEAYRS, AHIER

BAAL, BAALL, BALL, Isaac, from J?, res MRB, mar Jane ---. BAAL in J 1749. Origin and relationships NV. Curr J. (MRB VR, Virkus)

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Jane, bp 1690 | 3. Priscilla |
| 2. John, bp 1693 | 4. Sarah, bp 1701 |

BACON, Daniel, b ca 1641 J, to Salem, MASS ca 1664. Res Woburn, MASS, ship carpenter. Mar Susannah Spenler or Spencer. He d 1720. She prob d 1719. Poss of Hug fam. "Daniel BACON early lived on the Isle of Jersey and came to Salem 1664." (Smiles, Perley, Virkus)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Daniel, b 1665 | 4. Mary, b 1673 |
| 2. Alice, b 1669, d.y. | 5. Michael, b 1676 |
| 3. Susanna, b 1670, mar Benjamin Boyce 1703 | 6. Lydia, b ca 1678, d 1681 |
| | 7. John, b ca 1680 |

BADGER, poss BADIER, George, "from Isle of Jersey" (Bolton), husbandman, b ca 1718, volunteered against West Indies 1740. BADIER in St. Martin J 1668. A Giles BADGER d Newbury, MASS 1647, wife Elizabeth. (NEREG V 6, Bolton, Wheeler)

BAILHACHE, Nicholas and John, with John BROWNE, Jersey, merchants, commissioned a Gloucester, MASS shipbuilder to build them a ship that was 68 feet long. Var: BAILASH, BELHAST, qv. BAILHACHE curr J. (Perley III, Virkus)

BAILLY, BAILLIE, BAILEY noted in colonies, poss some from

C.I. See JACKSON and MAJOR. BALY was a captive in Canada. BAILEY curr G & J. BAILLY curr J. (Coleman, Virkus)

BALAIN, BOLLEN, BALLEINE, etc., John, "Daniel BACON, Jr. agreed to build a ship for John BALAIN of Jersey, who was then a resident of Salem, MASS," late 1600's. See BOLLEN, BACON. BALLEINE curr J.

BALCOMBE, Capt. John, b ca 1697 J, mar 1. Sarah Jacobs (1696-1741) dau of Joseph and Sarah Lynzey Jacobs 1719. John d 1782 Mansfield, CONN. Ten chn by first wife, 2 by second, name uncertain. (Balcombe, Virkus) (Louise Carlson, MILW., WISC)

1. Sarah, b 1720, mar Nathan SIMONS
2. Elizabeth, b 1722, d.y. ?
3. John, b 1724
4. Susannah, b 1726, d.y.
5. Joseph, b 1728, d Mansfield, CONN ca 1810. Mar Mary King, 10 chn.
6. Mary, b 1730, mar Joseph CLARK
7. Sarah, b 1732
8. Elias, b 1733
9. Susannah, b 1736
10. Francis, b 1738
11. Samuel, b 1745, by second wife ?
12. Elizabeth, mar 1761 Benjamin Jacobs.

BALDWIN, see DE LA CLOCHE, poss BAULDAIN, in J 1607. (Virkus)

BALESTIER, L'ARBALESTIER, qv. Mrs. Maria BALESTIER d 1848 in India. She was wife of Joseph B. and dau of Col. Paul REVERE, of Boston. (NEREG V 2, p. 114)

BALL, se BAAL.

BALLAIN, BALLEINE, see BOLLEN, BALAIN

BALLISTER, see LE BALLISTER, L'ARBALESTIER.

BARBER, BARBOUR, Claude, poss a Frenchman, with CARTERET to NJ 1665.

EAREFOOT, see BLAMPIED, WHITEFOOT

BARTOL, BARTELLOT?, Christian, second wife of Benj. BOWDOIN, qv, of MRB, ca 1745. She mar 2. Stephen VICKERY. 7 chn by BOWDOIN. BERTHELOT, BARTILLOT in J before 1607.

BASTARD, Joseph, from J? to Fairfield, CONN. Mar. 1685 Hannah, widow of Esbon Wakemire. POSS BASTARD same name as BATTER, also in colonies. (Interior S silent) LE BASTARD name in J before 1607. Curr J. (Whittemore, Virkus)

BAUDAIN, to colonies early from J with many spellings. See Hassam List, and BOUDAIN, BOWDIN, BODEN, BEAUDIN, etc. BAUDIN curr G & J. (NEREG V 34)

BEADLE, Samuel, b ca 1622 J? to Charlestown, MASS. D 1663. Wife Susanna b J also?, ca 1626, d 1661 Salem, MASS. BEADLE, said by Perley to have come from J with other Hug in 1600's. Var BEEDLE, BIDDLE, BEDELL and poss PEDDLE. Others of this surname said to have come from Wales. See PEDDLE. BIDEAU curr G, BEADLE curr J. (Whittemore, Perley, Bunker, SLC Records, Putnam)

1. Nathaniel, b ca 1648, res Salem, MASS, mar Mary HICKS, HICQUES?, qv, 1671. 5 chn.
2. Samuel, b ca 1653, mar Hannah LEMMON, LE MOINE?, qv, 1668, d 1706.
3. Thomas, b ca 1655, mar Elizabeth DRAKE, d 1700 Gloucester, MASS. A sea captain sailing to Barbadoes. At least 5 chn.
4. Elizabeth, b 1657.
5. Dorothy, b 1659, Charlestown, MASS Mar William Lord 1693
6. Abigail, b 1661, d.y.

BEAN, Lewis, from J ca 1670 to Boston, MASS. D leaving widow and 3 sons. Scottish trad in fam, poss from mother of immigrant, or poss as Reaman says, name was BIENE, Hug. Lewis settled in York ME, had land grant 1668, mar Mary MILLS. See HUBBARD, HUBERT. BEAN curr G.

(Whittemore, Ridlon)

1. Lewis b 1671, res York, ME?
2. Elizabeth, mar Joseph Carlile
3. Ebenezer, and poss others, killed by Indians.
4. Joseph, a sea captain, mar 1703 Joanna FREETLEY? 10 chn. Res. York, ME?
5. James, taken by Indians, 1692, d before 1721.

BEAUDIN, BOWDOIN, see BAUDAIN.

BECKETT, noted in colonies, poss some from J. BECQUET curr J. BECKETT was a shipbuilding firm in Salem. BECQUET in Grouville J 1607.

BEDENALL, poss BANDINEL?, Elizabeth, a "Jersey woman", d 1695 Newbury, MASS. BANDINELL in St. Martin J 1668. (Bolton)

BEEDE, Thomas, from J?, in Newport, RI 1639. Poss var of BEADLE, BIDDLE?

BEEDE, Eli, b 1699 J, to Boston, then to Hampton, NH (Hurd) "Said to have been a French Huguenot from the Isle of Jersey, came here as a stowaway at age of 16 (some say 14) spoke Norman French." Mar Mehitable Sleeper, bur Kingston, now East Kingston, NH, 1789. (Hurd, Beede, SLC) (Fred Beede, Youngstown, OHIO; Ruth Wood, S. Glastonbury, Conn).

1. Hezekiah, mar 1. 1747 Hepzibah SMITH, mar 2. Judith Gove 1772. 3 chn.
2. Daniel, b 1729, mar 2. Patience Prescott, 1750. Mar 3. 1795 Dorothy Ethridge, Daniel d 1800. At least 3 sons, Daniel, John and Nathan, b ca 1745 Poplin, NH
3. Thomas, b 1732, mar Elizabeth Ewing, who d 1824. Thomas d 1806.
4. Jonathan, b 1734, mar 1. Anna Sleeper, 2. 1786, Susannah Hoag. He d 1825.
5. Elizabeth, mar 1754 John HUNTOON, qv.
6. Joannah, mar A. DAVIS or Samuel DAVIS.

BELASH, BELHAST, BELSHI, BAILHACHE, Philip, prob from J, mar int with Mary Chamblet in MRB 1763. See

BAILHACHE (MRB VR)

BELL, Benjamin, from J?, mar Elizabeth BUSSY, qv. 1718.

LEBEL, LE BELL and LE BER noted in St. Martin, Trinity J 1607. BELL curr G & J. (Noyes)

BENNET, William, from J?, mar Susannah BRIGHT 1676, served in King Philip's War. BENNETT, BENEST curr G & J. (Hist. of Stonington, CONN)

BENNET, BENEST, old J name, many BENNETTS in New England, poss some from C.I.

BERTRAM, many in colonies, see Chapter Nine and Hassam List.

BINET, Jean, b J, son of Hugh BINET, indentured to Philip ENGLISH, qv, ca 1675, to Salem, MASS. BINET in Grouville and Trinity J 1668. Curr J. (Essex)

BISHOP, Eleazor, b ca 1669. Kidnapped from J and taken to New London, CONN ca 1676. (Some confusion re date) Taken with two other boys, some records say, BISSON, qv, and SHARPE, qv. Raised by Richard Dart of CONN, BISHOP mar his dau Sarah. BISHOP prospered, leaving large estate. D 1755, 10 chn. Name curr G & J. (C. King, Jefferson, OHIO; Mildred Jamieson, St. John, N.B., Canada)

1. Timothy, b 1705, d 1720.
2. John, b 1709, d 1785. Mar 1. Rebecca Whipple, 2. Hannah Allen Comstock.
3. Samuel, b 1712, d 1804, mar Elizabeth --- (1711-1796). 7 chn.
4. Clement, b 1714, d 1747, prob at sea. Mar Abigail ---. Widow mar Samuel CLEMENT of Saybrook, CONN.
5. Sarah, b 1718, mar John SHAW, res Niagara Falls, NY. D age 115!
6. Mary, b 1720, mar Gilbert Forsythe of Groton, CONN 1741. Rem to Horton, Nova Scotia, one of the original grantees there.
7. Nicholas, b 1723, d 1776? Mar 1749 Hannah Douglas, res Monville, CONN.

BISHOP, Eleazor, continued

8. Eleasar, b 1727, mar 1750 Susannah Whipple. Officer, 3rd CONN Regt. Removed to Horton, Nova Scotia 1760. 10 chn.

9. Joshua, b 1733, mar P. Comstock.

BISSON, one of the three kidnapped boys brought from J to New London, CONN ca 1669. See Hassam List. Name curr G & J. See BISHOP above.

BISSON, Philip, b ca 1729 Trinity J, d 1797 MRB. to MASS in 1749, mar Sarah BUBIER, qv, 1751. Owned ship PATTY in 1792, schooner PEACOCK in 1794. Had 23 acres in MRB and 130 acres in Lyndsborough, NH, which was left to his son John, of MRB. 16 chn, 2 d.y. (MRB VR, MHS, Jersey records)

1. Ruth, b 1752, mar William Blaney 1771.
 2. Margaret, b 1753, d.y.
 3. Sarah, b 1754, mar---Barker.
 4. Margaret again, b 1756, mar John GRANT.
 5. John, b 1758, rem to NH.
 6. Philip, b 1760, mar Ruth COLLIER (1762-1794). Philip d 1836.
 7. Grace, b 1762, mar Joseph Nance.
 8. Joseph, b 1764, mar Rebecca CHINN.
 9. Jane, b 1765, mar 1. Francis FREETO, qv. 1785, 2. Robert PEARCE 1802.
 10. Mary, b 1767, mar Samuel CHINN, qv, 1787.
 11. Susanna, b 1769, mar William Strong 1790.
 12. Elizabeth, b 1771, d.y.
 13. Richard, b 1773, d before 1797.
 14. Elizabeth again, b 1774, mar 1. Paul A. Call 1792, and Henry P. Call 1795.
 15. Hannah, b 1776, mar Thomas Anderton, Jr. 1794.
 16. William BUBIER, bp 1779, mar Anna M. Harris 1802.
- BISSON, Richard, b J, to MASS 1749 with brothers Philip and Joseph. Mar Sarah GALE 1756. See GALE. Brother of Philip above, all sons of Jean LE GROS BISSON and Jeanne LE GROS. Chn bp St. Mary Par J.

BISSON, Nicholas, b J, son of John BISSON, and nephew of BISSONS above, brought to MASS by Joseph BISSON, his uncle in 1766, age 11. Mar Elizabeth Laskey 1784. (This and above records of BISSONS from data collected by Lizzie Heyward, Glendale, CAL ca 1930)

BLACKLER, BLACOLER, John, from J?, to MRB, mar Elizabeth GALE, qv, in MRB 1711. Origin and relationships NV. Curr G & J (NEREG V 1, Perley, MRB VR, SLC)

1. Elizabeth, b 1717.
2. Elizabeth, b 1721.
3. Sarah, bp 1723.
4. Mary, bp 1725.

BLACKLER, William, b J?, to MRB, mar Johanna Codner, d before 1731, 4 chn. (MRB VR)

BLAMPIED, BLANCPIED, LIGHTFOOT, BAREFOOT, WHITE-FOOT, qv. BLAMPIED Curr G & J. See Hassam List, and WHITEFOOT. (NEREG V 40)

BOADE, BOODY, see VAUDIN, VOUDEN, BUDDY, and poss BOSDET? See Mary DEMERITT. (Noyes)

BOLLEN, BULLEN, BALLEINE, etc., Capt. James, poss b 1630 St. Peter J? To America with Winthrop Fleet? In New York 1664, 1665, when he joined Gov. CARTERET's party going to Elizabethtown, NJ on ship PHILIP. First secretary of NJ, and performed first marriage ceremony in colony for Daniel PERRIN, qv, and Maria THOREL, qv. Settled in NY. Mar Ann VAUQUELLIN, qv, b J. Both d Woodbridge, NJ. At least 3 chn. See Chapter Two, The New Jersey Colony. BALLEINE in St. Helier, St. Brelade, St. Peter J 1668. Curr G & J (NJ Col. Doc., Holman, Monnette, Hatfield) (Paul Millikin, Columbus, OHIO; Pat Sorensen, Yuba City, CAL; Jerrold Balleine, Bellevue, WASH)

1. Mary, b ca 1655 J, mar Peter Stout 1670.
2. James, b ca 1662 J, mar Martha Dennis.
3. Anne, b ca 1665 NY or NJ. Poss a Samuel also.

BOLLEN, BULLEN, BALLEINE, Philip, bp St. Peter J ca 1710. Left J before 1732, a mariner. Mar Deborah Hutchinson before 1734. D ca 1744. BALLEINE curr G & J. 4 chn. (Holman)

1. Samuel, bp 1735 Charlestown, MASS. Mar Mary BROWN, LE BRUN?
2. Nathan, bp 1737, mar Mary Hutchinson.
3. Philip, bp 1740.
4. Philip again, bp 1743.

BOLLEN, BULLEN, John, from J? Granted land in SC 1677. (Hirsch)

BOODY, BOWDY, see VOUDEN, BUDDY (Noyes)

BOSDET, Bernard, from J?, wife Sarah, in Portsmouth, NH. See BUDDY. Origin and relationships NV. Was the name BOSSIDY later? (NEREG V 81)

1. Sarah, bp 1720.
2. Isaac, bp 1723.
3. Ann, bp 1725.

BOUDEN, BOWDEN, BAUDAIN, Francis, from C.I. to MRB, wife Marey. Origin and relationships NV. (Underhill, MRB VR)

1. William, b 1708.
2. Michael, b 1712.
3. Francis, b ca 1715
4. Marey, b 1718.
5. Sarah, b 1720.
6. Joseph, b 1725.
7. Benjamin, b 1727.
8. Ebenezer, b 1728.

BOURGAISS, BOURGAIZE, poss BURGESS in America?, Nicholas, from G, indentured to Philip ENGLISH, qv. ca 1700. To Salem, MASS. (Essex, Mrs. Philip English)

BOURINOT, BOUDINOT. A BOURINOT of Canada believes these two names were originally the same. BOURINOTS in Nova Scotia from Hug fam of J.

BOUTON, BUTTON, William, from J, in NH 1693, his fam on Great Island, Newcastle, NH. William drowned age 37, bur by Clement LEMPRIERE, qv. Said to have a business on Piscat River. A William BOUTON is mentioned in St. Helier J in 1668. Another William B. in colonies said to have come from England. (Noyes)

BOUTON, BUTTON, Thomas and John, from J? to New England. (Noyes, Holmes)

BOWDOIN, BAUDOIN, BOUDEN, BAUDAINS, etc. Several BOWDOINS to MASS and ME in 1600's, not all verified as to origin. Some were Hug who settled first in Ireland. Others may have been from J families. A Nicholas BOWDOIN, BOUDEN was one of the leaders of the Calvinistic movement in J in the 1500's. Underhill mentions a bond between the BOWDOINS and the MARINER-LE MARINELS, qv. BAUDAIN AND LE MARINEL are both found in St. John J 1668. BAUDAIN curr G & J.

BRAY, BREE. Many BRAYS in colonies, some said to be from England. Others may have originated in C.I. BRAY, BREE in St. Martin, St. Saviour J in 1668.

BRETON, BRETTON, BRETOON, LE BRETON, Philip, from J to Boston before 1700. LE BRETON curr J. BRETON curr G & J. (Holmes)

BRETOON, John and wife from J at Machias, ME 1668, servants to J. MARTELL qv. See BRETON above. (Street)

BRIARD, Mary, from C.I.?, in Boston 1727, mar William WARNE. BRIARD in St. Saviour, St. Owen and Trinity J 1668. Curr J.

BRIARD, Elias, b J?, wife Mary, res MRB. Origin and relationships NV.

1. Mary, bp 1728.
2. Elizabeth, bp 1731.
3. Jane, bp ca 1732, 3. (MRB VR)

BRIDGEOS, BURGEOS, BRIDGEHOOD?, ETC, ETC., George, from J, mar Hannah HOMAN, qv. 1752 MRB, 4 chn. Many, many var of this name possibly beginning as ancient Portuguese BURGEOS. BRIDGEHOOD in G at least by 1800's, prob before. (MHS)

BRIDGEOS, John, b C.I.? In MRB before 1731, poss bro of George above. 8 chn, 3 d.y. (MRB VR)

BRITTON, LE BRETON, Peter, b ca 1659 J to Salem 1677. (NEREG V 31)

BROCK, John, b ca 1734 J. Entered MRB poorhouse 1794. Thought to have been in Gen. Glover's Co. #10 in 1775. (MHS)

BROUGHTON, John. "John BROUGHTON, a sea captain and merchant of MRB doubtless came as a mariner from the south of England or the Channel Isles, and poss by way of the Barbadoes, the Carolinas or Virginia." "A seafaring family for over 400 years." He mar Sarah, dau of John and Sarah Maverick NORMAN, widowed in 1741. Ralph DE BROUGHTON and John WYGER, qv, were commissioners in the Channel Islands in 1274. Curr G & J. (NEREG V 37)

1. Anne, bp 1719, mar 1736 Capt. Jonas DENNIS, Jr.
2. Sarah, bp 1721, mar 1741 Capt. Richard WEBBER, qv.
3. and 4. John and Nicholson, twins, bp 1724, John d.y.
5. Norman, bp 1727, d.y.

BROUGHTON, Thomas, from C.I.?, living at or near Charleston, SC as early as 1699, a representative of Lord CARTERET, qv. in 1702. (NEREG V 37)

BROWN, BROWNE, LE BRUN?, John, b J, to Salem, MASS late 1600's. BROWN curr G & J. Heirs of LE BRUNS in 3 J parishes 1668. LE BRUN in St. Clement J 1749. "John Browne was prob. John LE BRUN," (Baird, Fosdick)

BROWN, BROWNE, LE BRUN?, Elizabeth, b 1657 J?. Fam in Marlboro, MASS. She mar John GUSTIN, qv. 1677.

BUBIER, BOOBYER, etc., poss BOUVIER? orig?, Joseph of Hug fam, b ca 1645 C.I., to MRB ca 1668, d ca 1701. Mar 1. Jane Codner, b 1655, in 1674. Mar 2. Rebecca GREENE PINSON, PYNCHARD?, qv, widow. Chn prob by first wife. BUBIER, BOOBYER Locks, Brass Firm London 1600's, poss related to this BUBIER. (Whittaker's Almanac 1891, Bubier, MHS, Perley, Underhill, records of Lizzie Hayward)

1. Christopher, b ca 1675, mar Margaret PALMER. He d Surinam 1706.
 - a. Joseph, b 1703, mar Marcy Stacy.
 - b. Christopher, b 1706, mar 1726 Margaret LEVALLIER, d 1789, 10 chn.
2. Jane, Jeanne, mar 1703 Nicholas PICKETT, PICQUET?, qv, of C.I.?
3. Mary, mar 1707 Francis BOUDEN, BOWDEN, BOWDOIN?, poss of J.

BUDDY, Nicholas, from J ca 1730 to MASS. BUDDY unlikely. Consider BOSDET, BOODY (VAUDIN, per Noyes) or BOUDINOT. See these names. (Bolton)

BULLEN, see BOLLEN, BALLEINE. There was a South Carolina grant to a John BULLON in 1677. (Hirsch)

BURREN, George, "Apparently a Channel Island name" (Noyes). In York, ME 1665. Spelled name two ways BURREN, BUSSE. BURREN and wife Sarah res Lower Kittery, or on York side of Brayboat Harbor. May have rem to Falmouth, ME. Poss parents of Mary BURREN, who mar 1695 in Hampton, NH James GOGG? poss BOGG, BOGUE or FOGG?. See BUSSE. (Noyes)

BURT, see FOLLETT, Joseph.

BUSH, poss DU BOIS of J? (Roche)

BUSSY, BUSSEL, BUZZE, BISSEL, BYSSE, etc., George, from J? to ME. See BURREN above. BYSSE name in J 1607. BUSSE in Concord, MASS 1640. (Concord VR)

BUSSY, BUSSEL, poss BISSEL, Nathaniel, from J? in MASS 1675.

BUSSY, BUZZELL, BUSSEL, John, from J, poss between 1650 and 1694 at Oyster River, NH 1694. "Presumably from the Isle of Jersey" (Noyes) Mar Sarah ---, 12 chn. (Hist. of Durham, ME, Noyes, Pope, Savage, Buzzell Bull., Stackpole) (Delores Gutelius, Scio, OHIO; Laird Towle, Bowie, MD)

1. Martha, mar ---BROWN, qv.
 2. Elizabeth, mar Benjamin BELL, qv, 1718.
 3. Sarah, mar 1. --- WILLIAMS 1723, and by 1737, 2. John ROBERTS, qv. She d 1770 age 72.
 4. Margaret, b 1698, mar John DEMERITT, DUMARESQ, qv.
 5. John, b 1703, mar Sarah WIBIRD, VIBERT?, qv, from J. At least 10 chn.
 6. William, mar 1720 Sarah Pitman, 7 chn.
 7. Henry, mar Abigail Daniles, DANIELS?, and 2. Judith HORN, qv, 9 chn.
 8. James BUZZE, mar 1733 Rachel Credeford, poss CRAFT-FORD of J?, res Rochester, NH 1741.
 9. Isaac, mar Izett HUDSON, poss HODSON of J?, or dau of widow Dorcas Bradford.
 10. Mary, mar Job DEMERITT, qv, Jr.
 11. Hannah, mar James LEIGHTON
 12. Ann, mar Joseph STEPHENSON, qv.
- NOTE: Many of above spouses of BUSSY chn have names common in the C.I.

BUTLER, LE BOUTILLIER?, Mary, b J?, wife of Peter MORRELL, qv. BUTLER curr G & J. (Baird, Noyes, Perley)

BUTTON, see BOUTON

CABOT. Several CABOTS to America from J, including 3 sons of Francis CABOT and Susanne DE GRUCHY, qv, of Trinity, J, as follows. Curr J (Morison, Balleine BD, Briggs, Foster) (Thos. Cabot, Boston, MASS)

- A. CABOT, Francis, b 1668 J, d after 1748 Southampton, Eng. To Amer. with bro John, George, below, bur returned to Eng. Mar Barbara COOPER.

B. CABOT, John, b 1680 J, to MASS ca 1700, d 1742 Salem, MASS. Mar Anna ORNE, qv 1702 in Salem. "John CABOT of the Channel Islands, who emigrated to New England in 1671" (Morison, NV) See ORNE.

1. Susanne, b 1703, d. y.
2. John, b 1704
3. Esther, b 1706, mar John Higginson
4. Mary, b 1709, mar Mitchell SEWALL
5. Ann, b 1710, unmarried
6. Margaret, b 1713, mar Benjamin Gerrish
7. Elizabeth, b 1715, mar Stephen Higginson
8. Francis, b 1717
9. Joseph, b 1720, mar Elizabeth Higginson, 11 chn.

C. CABOT, George, b ca 1677 J, to America ca 1700 with his brothers above, d 1717 Boston, mar Abigail Marston, 2 chn.

1. Reverend Marston CABOT, b 1706, d 1756, mar Mary Dwight ca 1731, 14 chn b between 1732 and 1756. "Descendants to the Wild West, farming families." (Ellsworth S. Cabot, Balleine B. D.)
2. Abigail, b 1704, d. y.

CAIN, see LE QUESNE, pronounced LE CAIN. Name noted in colonies, poss from J. Also consider DE CAEN, in J 1749.

CALFY, CALEF, CAULFE, LE CAUF, noted in some forms in colonies 1700's. One said to be from England. LE CAUF in St. Mary J 1607.

CANNET, CANNEY, see CORNET

CARPENTER, LE CHARPENTIER, TOURGIS called CARPENTER?, Philip, of J, fisherman in Cape Elizabeth, ME 1688, had 20 acres on Isles of Shoals in 1702, bought Lewis plantation on Smuttynose Island. Settled fam in Kittery, ME but was killed by Indians at Spruce Creek with wife and one ch in 1707. Survivor dau Mary, bp 1715, mar 1. before 1721 John Deering, and 2. in 1729 Capt. Stephen SEAVEY. chn. LE CHARPENTIER in J 1528. TOURGIS in St. Owen J 1668. See also ORVIS (Noyes)

CARPENTER, Elizabeth, see ORVIS. CARPENTER curr G & J.

CARRELL, CARRYL, Hannah, from J?, mar Isaac LE CAUDEY, qv, MASS 1720's. CARREL curr J. CARRELL in St. Brelade J 1749.

CARRELL, Samuel, see GREENSLET.

CARRELL, Capt. John, master of ship that brought many immigrants to New England ca 1736. Poss some from C.I.?

CARTERET, DE CARTERET, for condensed genealogy see Johnson in Bibliography and Balleine's BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF JERSEY. Curr J.

CARTERET, Sir George, b 1609? J, and d there or in England ca 1680. He was a Baronet, Baillie, Treasurer of the British Navy, Proprietor of New Jersey, Carolina colonies, etc. See Chapter Two, Page 10. See also state records of NC, SC, NJ, NH, Balleine B. D., Johnson, Nute and Reaman.

CARTERET, DE CARTERET, Philip, son of Helier DE CARTERET and Rachel LA CLOCHE. First governor of NJ. Sailed from England in ship PHILIP in April 1665 with part of settlers said to be "largely recruited from Jersey" (Balleine B. D., but poss not so). They landed first in Virginia, then New York, and landed in NJ in August, naming the settlement Elizabethtown. DE CARTERET d there 1682. Mar 1681 Elizabeth Smith Lawrence, no issue. See Chapter Two. (Johnson, Smith, Balleine B. D., NJ Hist. Records)

CARTERET, Nicholas of J, in Charlestown, SC, ca 1700. (SCHS)

CARTERET, Peter, from J, the manager of experimental farm on Carolina Outer Banks. Governor of Carolina colony 1670-1673. In VA by 1664. (SCHS, Stick, Salley)

CARTERET, John, of J and England, Lord Granville, son of Sir George CARTERET above. Secty. of State in England, linguist, ambassador, etc, and joint owner of the Carolina colony with the King of England. Surrendered his share in 1729. (SCHS, etc.)

CARTERET, James, rebel of NJ history. Son of Sir George above. In 1673 res in NY City, where he mar the dau of the Mayor, Frances DE LA VAL. James d 1682 U.S.? Wife d 1688 J. (Baetjer)

1. George, d as a young man in London accident.
2. Elizabeth, mar 1. P. DE CARTERET, Seigneur of Rozelle J, and 2. Philip PIPON, qv, Seigneur of Noirmont, J. PIPON desc to America. (Balleine B. D.)

CARTERET, Philip of J (1733-1796) was Seigneur of Trinity Par J and First Lt. (later Rear Admiral) in Eng. Navy. Went twice around the world 1764 --- 1769, discovered Pitcairn Island. Took some American ships in Rev. War. Privateered successfully from the West Indies. (Balleine B. D., Helen Wallis)

CASWELL, Sarah, of G?, dau of Thomas CASWELL, mar William HOSKINS, Taunton, MASS 1677. 4 chn. Origin NV (Underhill)

1. Ann Hoskins, b 1678 Taunton, MASS.
2. Sarah Hoskins, b 1679
3. William Hoskins, b 1681
4. Henry Hoskins, b 1683

CASWELL, fam from G in MRB ca 1704-1714. (NEREG V 9, MHS)

CAUX, see COW

CAVE, CAVET?, Thomas, from C.I.? to Salem, MASS. Sons Thomas and Sylvester bp there 1715, 1717. Consider GAVET also, qv. Curr G. (Salem VR)

CHAPELIER, see SHAPLEY, and list of HUGUENOT NAMES IN GUERNSEY, Chapter Three.

CHEVALIER, Nicholas from J to MASS late 1600's. See Has-sam List. Curr J. (Fosdick)

CHEVALIER, Edward, b J, d Salem, MASS 1800, age 55.

CHEVALIER, Jacques, James, from J to Salem, MASS in 1676. Indentured to Philip ENGLISH, qv, CHEVALIER in

St. Helier, St. John J 1668. (Essex)

CHEVALIER, Philip and Richard, both bp in Salem, 1692, poss chn of a CHEVALIER from J. (Salem VR)

CHEVALIER, see KNIGHT

CHEVARLY, Mary, dau of Mary, bp 1691 Salem. (Salem VR)

CHICK, Joshua, from C.I.? In Wells, ME 1798 or before. Also a Thomas CHICK. Curr G. Also sometimes spelled CHEEK? (NEREG V 87)

CHINN, John, from C.I.? to MRB. Wife Hannah ---, see BISSON. CHINN name in G at least by early 1800, poss before. Origin, relationships NV. Curr J. (MRB VR)

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|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Mary, b 1727 | 6. Samuel, bp 1739, 40 |
| 2. John, b 1730 | 7. Rebecca, bp 1742 |
| 3. George, b 1732 | 8. Sarah, bp 1743, 44 |
| 4. John again, bp 1735 | 9. Elizabeth, bp 1746 |
| 5. Hannah, bp 1737, 38 | |

CLEAR, CLERE, CLERK, LE CLERC? Several var in Portsmouth, NH 1700's, including Philip CLEAR, who mar Sarah McGill 1763, Ellis CLERK, who mar Andrew LEWIS, and Joseph CLERK who mar Margaret Patton. (NEREG V 82) Estates of Henry and Peter LE CLERCQ mentioned in J Ext. of 1749, St. Clement and St. Saviour parishes.

CLEMENT, Mary from C.I.?, mar Joseph CANNEY, poss CORNET? Res Dover, ME middle 1600's.

CLERC, CLERCQ, CLEAR, LE CLERCQ, see CLEAR above.

CLOCK, CLOCHE, CLARK, DE LA CLOCHE?, qv, John, from J with CARTERET, qv, on ship PHILIP to NJ 1665. Poss cousin of Philip CARTERET, whose mother was a LA CLOCHE. Name in St. Saviour, St. Helier J 1668. CLOCHE curr J. (NJ COL. Doc., Monnette)

COADY, CODY, see LE CAUDEY, and Notable Channel Island Descendants in Chapter Ten.

COHU, Paul, from C.I.? In Salem, MASS 1762. Origin and