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CHAP. 5.

The life of Priscilla at Fairfield was tranquil and happy; & it is said that she sometimes confess'd to her children, in her old age, they being also y^e children of her other husbands, that y^e period she lived with Noah was y^e happiest portion of her life. She had no children by M^r Hobart. Her oldest son by M^r Lothrop, D^r Nathaniel Lothrop, married Ellen Hobart, y^e daughter of Noah, & thus contributed further to cement this happy & long deferr'd union. Priscilla, however, was destined to be a widow for y^e third time, as y^e Rev^d Noah Hobart died at Fairfield in y^e year 1773, & left her in possession of his homestead there.

CHAP. 6.

After y^e death of M^r Hobart, Priscilla remained at Fairfield, occupying his house & receiving y^e manifestations of y^e affection and respect of his late Parish for a period of six years, until July, 1779, when y^e whole village of Fairfield was burn'd by y^e English troops under y^e command of Gov^t Tryon. Being now houseless she returned to Plymouth, & occupied y^e house in w^h she had lived with her second husband, M^r Lothrop. Here she lived serenely & happily many years, in y^e enjoyment of y^e blessings resulting from a well-spent & virtuous life. In y^e year 1786, when I was a child of about 6 years old, being on a visit to Plymouth with my Father, I well recollect visiting her, & being by her most cordially received & welcom'd, as y^e first of her great-grand-children whom she had seen, & as a token of her satisfaction, & for a memorial of herself, she gave me a pair of gold sleeve-buttons, as a keepsake. She was at this time 80 years old, her mental & corporeal faculties in perfection. Her carriage was exceedingly upright. Her person was small and well formed, she not exceeding in height 5 feet, 1 or 2 inches. Her countenance was animated & expressive & gave decidedly y^e impression of having been handsome, resembling that of her grand-daughter, y^e late M^r's Judge Davis, more than any other of her descendants whom I have seen. She lived until 1796, nearly 10 years after this interview, & died in June of that year, aged 90 years.

REAR ADMIRAL NEHEMIAH BOURNE.

Communicated by ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, Esq., of New-York.

BERRY, in his *Kent Pedigrees*, gives a schedule of one family of the name Bourne, of Sharested, parish of Dodington, descended from Bartholomew Bourne, whose son Robert had three grandsons (sons of Francis), James, John and Thomas; the first of whom James had the following children living, at the time of the Camden Visitation in 1619, viz.: James, æt. 22, Thomas, æt. 20, Francis, æt. 18, William, æt. 16, Henry, æt. 12, and Robert, æt. 10, and daus. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Ade, Bennet, Mary and Sarah. Arms, — Argent, on a bend azure three lions ramp. guard. or.

Other armorial bearings than these, though differing but slightly, and used by the Bournes or Bornes of London, 1570, Wells, co. Somerset, Kent, Worcester, London and Berkshire, will be found in Burke's *General Armory*.

A pedigree of Borne of London, from cos. Kent and Somerset, according to the St. George Visitation of 1634, is contained in the Harl. MSS. 1476, fo. 185, Brit. Museum. This Visitation was privately printed in 1820, at Salisbury, by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

In the Prerogative Court, London, we find the will¹ of John Bourne, the elder, citizen and baker of that city, dated March 1, 160⁹/₁₀, and proved June 26, 1610. Being aged and pained in body, yet of perfect mind and good remembrance, &c., he desires to be buried in the Church of the Hospital of St. Katherines, near the Tower of London, where he now inhabits and dwells. Speaks of his plate, jewels and money. Bequeaths to his wife Maudlin the leases of several houses, conditionally, and describes the same; his dwelling-house situat^e within the Hospital of St. Katherines, and houses in Wapping-Wall; and at her death his eldest son John to succeed to some of the leases. Other leases he bequeaths to his son Robert, and his youngest son Bartholomew. To Elizabeth and Joan, daughters of son John, each £100, when married or 21 years of age. To the poor inhabitants within the precincts of St. Katherines, an annuity of £5, to be bestowed in bread. To Thomas² and Maudlin, children of son Bartholomew, each £10 when 21 years of age. To his son Bartholomew all the implements incident and belonging to the trade of a baker: Legacies to several servants. To his friends John Skynner, the elder, of Lee, co. Essex, mariner, and Charles Broughton, of St. Katherines, each a piece of gold of the value of fifteen shillings, to make rings of. Appoints his wife executrix, and the said Charles Broughton, and sons John, Robert and Bartholomew overseers.

The church referred to in the above will, was situated³ just eastward of the Tower, the hospital to which it was attached in earlier times having been founded by Matilda, wife of King Stephen. On the south wall of the chancel there existed in 1633, according to *Stowe's Remaines*, the following inscription: "The gift of Master John Bourne, late Citizen and White Baker of London, being 5 lb. per Annum, to be bestowed in Bread amongst the poore of the Precinct, Beganne the 10 day of May, Anno Dom. 1609, to be continued unto them for 40 years following."

The second son, Robert Bourne, was a shipwright of Wapping. The church of St. John of Wapping, formerly a chapel under St. Mary Matfe-lon, alias Whitechapel, was procured by the special care of Mr. Rowland Coytemore, Mr. Robert Bourne, Mr. Wilmoot and other inhabitants of the Hamlet, several citizens of London being benefactors thereto. It was consecrated by the Bishop of London, 7 July, 1617, and was erected into a parish-church 169⁴. Rowland Coytemore, subsequently a warden of this chapel, had been in 1616 Master of the Royal James, a trader to the East Indies, and was in 1626 a benefactor of Trinity House; he had married Mrs. Catherine (Myles) Gray, who in her second widowhood came to New-England and was of Charlestown in 1636, together with her son Thomas Coytemore. The wife of the latter, Martha, dau. of Capt. Rainsborough, was, I presume, a sister of Col. Thomas and Maj. Wm. Rainsborough in

¹ Abstracts of wills in this article were furnished by H. G. Somerby, Esq., of London.

² Thomas Bourne, citizen and grocer of London, was appointed 7 Ap., 1620, one of the commissioners to superintend the garbling and distinguishing of the drug called Tobacco, "of late years grown frequent in this our Realm and other our Dominions." Reuben Bourne, grocer, appointed 9 Nov., 1624, one of the sealers of Tobacco, and an officer of the customs.—*Rymer's Fœdera*, xvii.

³ Taken down and removed to the Regent's Park in 1825.

the parliamentary service; she became, in 1647, the fourth wife of Gov. John Winthrop, whose son Stephen had married her sister Judith.

Robert Bourne, shipwright, left a will dated 3 Aug., 1624, proved in London, 22 June, 1625. He speaks of himself as sick and weak in body, &c. To his son Nehemiah, whom he desires shall be a scholar and brought up at the University of Cambridge, he bequeaths a house, &c., in Gracechurch St., called the sign of the Pewter Platter. To his wife Mary, tenements in Witley, co. Essex, during her life, then to son Nehemiah. To son John the lease of certain property in St. Katherines, near the Tower, when 21. To brother Bartholomew and his three children, each a house. Names Bartholomew, son of brother Bartholomew. Legacies to his three daughters, Martha, Mary and Ruth. Mentions cousin Elizabeth Harrison. Appoints his wife executrix.

At the period of his father's decease (1625), Nehemiah Bourne was probably some 14 years of age, and in 1632 he took to his bosom a young partner for life, Hannah —, then in her sixteenth year. Contrary to the wishes of his father, it would appear that he did not enter upon a collegiate course, deeming it not unworthy to follow in the footsteps of that worthy predecessor and practise ship-building. An entry taken from the Orders in Council would seem, however, to indicate a different pursuit, and doubtless involves an intentional error; it is as follows:

1638, 10th April (ordered on the 6th).

"A Passe for Nehemiah Bourne, of the parish of White Chapell, White Baker, to travayle into the parts of America, with a clause to the Searchers, touching prohibited Goods." Signed, &c.—(Chas. I. vol. 15. 81.)¹

Not long after (May 8th), another pass was granted "for Thomas Hawkins of White Chapell, Carpenter, to goe into the parte of America, called New England, and to take with him his Trunk of Apparell and other necessaries, with the ordinary Clause for searching. Dated 10th May, 1638." This Hawkins, also a ship-builder, had already visited the Massachusetts Colony, where, after a short residence at Dorchester, he had obtained, in Sept., 1636, the grant of a lot of land in Charlestown.

The passes referred to were granted in pursuance of an order from the King, which on 6 April, 1638, prohibited "all merchants, masters, and owners of ships, from henceforth to set forth any ship or ships with passengers for New England, till they have first obtained special license on that behalf, from such of the Lord's of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, as are appointed for the business of foreign plantations by special commission;" a step which had been taken to prevent "the frequent resort to New England of divers persons, ill affected to the religion established in the Church of England, and to the good and peaceable government of the State," and after considering "the sundry and great complaints which have been presented to the Council, and made appear to be true by those that being well affected both for religion and government, have suffered much loss in their estates, owing to the unruly and factious disposition of the people (or a great part of them) in that Plantation," &c.

Having reached New-England, Bourne became located, first in Charlestown, as a shipbuilder and merchant or trader, and subsequently, according to Savage, in Dorchester.² Entering into partnership with Thomas Hawkins, we find them recorded as owners of the ship Sparrow, 50 tons,

¹ N. E. HIST. AND GEN. REG., viii. 139.

² Probably sold 12 acres in Dorchester to John Pope of that place, who d. 12 Ap., 1646.

of New-England, for the departure of which from London, with fifty passengers, &c., application was made to the Council, 19 Jan., 1639-40. Removing into Boston, Hawkins became a freeman 22 May, 1639, and Bourne, 2 June, 1641. These two, together with Thomas Coytemore,¹ also a merchant and ship-master, and three others, were appointed 7 Oct., 1641, to settle rates of wharfage, portridge and warehousing.

Although in 1629 the Mass. Co. sent out six shipwrights, with Robert Moulton at their head, yet during the ten years next ensuing only vessels of small size, such as sloops, pinnaces, ketches, shallops, barks and skiffs,—the largest scarce exceeding 20 tons,—were constructed throughout New-England; and when Edward Bangs launched a bark of 40 or 50 tons at Plymouth (or Eastham), 24 Jan., 1641, it was recorded as the first vessel of size built in that colony. To this observation we ought to make one exception, namely, "the Desire," of 120 tons, built at Marblehead and launched about Aug., 1636; we read of its return from the West Indies, 26 Dec., 1637, after an absence of seven months. Again, "the Desire," Wm. Pearce, master, George Foxcroft and others owners, was permitted to return to New-England from London, with passengers, 20 April, 1638, and 17 Jan., 1639-40. How long Robert Moulton held his position as chief of the shipwrights is uncertain; he settled at Salem, and was in all probability the same person who was in April, 1643, Captain of the "Swiftsure," 48 guns, under Admiral E., of Warwick. Savage speaks of his decease in 1655; his son, Robert Moulton, jr., married about 1640, Abigail Goade, niece of Emanuel Downing, and was, with a like supposition, Captain of the "Satisfaction," 20 guns, under Vice Admiral Batten, March, 1646.²

In the year 1640, at the instigation of the Rev. Hugh Peters, the colonists turned their attention more earnestly towards shipbuilding, and a vessel of 300 tons having been constructed at Salem, the merchants of Boston were stimulated to build one of somewhat smaller dimensions (from 160 to 200 tons), and on 25 Jan., 1642, "Mr. Bourne," according to the town records, desired a place adjoining his house "for building the ship." It would be interesting to locate the exact place where the keel of this, the first vessel of Boston, was laid. The *Book of Possessions* informs us that the house and garden of Capt. Bourne were situated at the North End, between the lot of Anne, widow of Richard Tuttle (who died 1640), on the north, and that of Edward Bendall on the south, with the Cove or Bay on the east. Bendall in Jan., 1642, sold the northerly half of his lot, 40 feet wide, to Capt. Thomas Hawkins, and the lower half passed into the possession of Anchor Ainsworth; directly below this was the land of Lieut. Thomas Savage, whose southerly line ran along a lane leading easterly to the Cove. North of the widow Tuttle, lay in succession the lands of Wm. Beamsley, Isaac Grosse, John Sweet and Walter Merry, and on Merry's Point was subsequently constructed the North Battery. After comparing several deeds of conveyance, appertaining to contiguous property; the cer-

¹ Already alluded to; during a voyage to Malaga, in a Colonial privateer, Thomas Hawkins, captain, he perished by shipwreck 27 Dec., 1644, on the coast of Spain.

² Since writing the above, I see that Capt. Robert Moulton, during the summer of 1646, succeeded Richard Swanley as Admiral in the Irish Seas, but Swanley was again restored by commission dated 29 Oct. of the same year. In March, 1646-7, he commanded the *Triumph*, 50 guns; was during summer of 1650 Vice Admiral (under Blake), in the *St. Andrew*, 280 men, and appointed 5 Ap., 1651, Commissioner of the Navy and Master Attendant at Portsmouth. Capt. Robert Moulton, of Increase frigate, 14 guns, winter of 1646-7; Capt. Moulton of the *Sophie*, 30 guns, in June, 1652; another Capt. Moulton, at the same time, of the *Star*, 24 guns; Capt. Moulton, 1646, &c., in the Irish land service.

tainty is almost arrived at that Bourne's lot was purchased by George Davis, blacksmith, who died in 1655, and to whose will Nathaniel Greenwood, a young shipwright from Norwich, England, was a witness. After arduous toil for a score of years, Greenwood purchased this property from the heirs of Davis, and it is described as "part of the yard where he had formerly and still continued the building of vessels." This yard is located, on Bonner's Map of 1722, about the foot of Salutation Alley, and the large wharf running out therefrom, formerly called "the Island Wharf,"¹ appears to correspond with the present Union Wharf.

The vessel built at Boston was, to judge from Winthrop's Journal, finished by June, 1641, and received the name of "the Trial;" but not until July of the following year did the rigging for this, and other vessels then under way, arrive from England. According to the colonial records, ten barrels of powder and six pieces of unmounted ordnance were loaned to the owners of the ship, for the proposed trial, 14 June, 1642, and being finally ready to sail towards the close of August, she set out with Mr. Thomas Coytemore as master, and a cargo of pipe staves and fish, for the Azores and the West India Islands, whence she returned 30 March, 1643, after a prosperous voyage. Her next trip² was more extended, and with a cargo of iron and wool from Bilboa, and wine, fruit and oil from Malaga, she sailed into Boston harbor, 23 March, 1643, whence, after refitting, she departed in May to trade along the eastern coast towards Canada.

Upon her second voyage, the master of the Trial had been Mr. Thomas Graves, who is supposed to have married Catherine Gray, step-sister of Thomas Coytemore. Graves, who had been and still continued for some years master of a ship employed between London and Boston, was finally appointed by Parliament, 30 May, 1652, captain of the frigate President, 42 guns, in the squadron of R. Ad. Bourne; and the following year as R. Ad. of the White (in V. Ad. Penn's fleet), in the St. Andrew, 360 men, 56 guns, he participated in the actions, against the Dutch, of June 2d and 3d, and was slain in the fight of July 31st. His body was landed from the fleet in Aldborough bay (co. Suffolk), Aug. 8th, and buried the same day, and soon after (Oct. 28, 1653) Parliament granted £1000 to his widow, of which amount £700 was to be secured in equal portions to each of his five children.

Dec. 23, 1643, five ships sailed from Boston, one of them carrying many passengers for London, among whom, says Winthrop, "were men of chief rank in the country." Of these latter, Capt. Israel Stoughton again visited New-England for a short period, but returned as speedily as possible, "with divers others of our best military men, and entered into the Parliament's service. Mr. Stoughton was made Lt. Col. to Col. Rainsborow; Mr. Nehemiah Bourne, a ship-carpenter, was Major of his regiment, &c. These did good service and were well approved, but Mr. Stoughton falling sick and dying at Lincoln, the rest all returned (by June, 1645), to their wives and families." The town of Lincoln had been twice taken by storm, once in Sept., 1643, and again on May 6, 1644, by the Earl of Manchester, Major-General of the associated counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge and Huntingdon, and whose lieutenant-general was Oliver Cromwell.

A letter from Emanuel Downing to John Winthrop, Jr., dated London, 3 March, 1643, has the following: "Mr. Weld and I were agreed soe soone

¹ "Island of Boston.—All N. of Mill Creek was formerly so designated." *Drake's Boston*.

² Sailed in June, 1643.

as Mr. Graves shipp should be gone hence to cleare the Account with Maior Bourne, but I am prevented by his suddaine and v unexpected going away with Mr. Graves. Mr. Bourne told vs that he would be ready to goe with vs in Mr. Andrewes shipp, soe that I much marveyled at his going with Mr. Graves, he having putt in his nayme to be an vndertaker in Mr. Andrewes shipp. If there shall be anything spoken or moved by him in the Court concerning the Account, I pray procure a stay thereof till I come."

Roger Williams, writing 22 June, 1645, from Narraganset to John Winthrop, Jr., at Pequot, says "Major Bourne is come in"; probably, in the Trial,¹ which returned about this time with a cargo of goods from London and Holland, after a somewhat dangerous voyage.

I can only account for the fact of the Major's return to New-England while holding a military position, upon the supposition that such rank had been in the partisan forces of the Earl of Manchester or some other leader, and that upon the remodelling of the army in March, 1643, he was not appointed to the regular service.

During an absence of Major Edward Gibbons, he was appointed 12 Aug. 1645, Sergeant Major of the Suffolk Regiment, and on 18 Oct. following, the Court ordered that, in answer to the petition of Emanuel Downing, Nehe. Bourne, Robt. Sedgwick, Tho. Fowle and others, the laws against the Anabaptists, and the law that required special allowance for new comers residing in the colony, be neither altered nor explained at all. Upon the Major's petition, 7 Oct., 1646, he was granted the loan of one drake from Dorchester, one from Roxbury, a drake and sacre from the Castle, and two sacres from Boston; he to return the same in good condition and plant them in their places and on their carriages, by 10 June, 1647; and Nov. 4 the Surveyor-general of arms was ordered to see after the future safe return of these six great guns. According to one of the Winthrop letters, it was reported that Major Bourne's ship would be ready by the end of November, and from the Journal we find that he sailed for England with his wife Hannah, 19 Dec. 1646.

Trace of Bourne's career is then lost for some three years, until his name occurs on "a list of the captains to command the Parliament's ships for the next summer's service," reported 2 March, 1649, by Col. Valentine Walton to the House of Commons:

| | | |
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| 500 men. | Resolution; Ad. Col. Robt. Blake, commanded by | Capt. Wm. Wilder. |
| 280 " | St. Andrew; V. Ad. Robt. Moulton, " | Capt. James Moulton. |
| 260 " | Rainbow; " | Col. Lidcott. |
| 250 " | Great Frigate at Woolwich; " | Major Nehe. Bourne. |
| 250 " | Great Frigate at Deptford (the Fairfax); " | Capt. Wm. Penn. |

Of these few names which head the list, none, save Capt. Penu, were truly seamen, having been brought up to the profession; and the Admiral and Col. Lidcott, formerly in the Irish land service, had received their naval appointments within the preceding two years. Among the merchant-ships employed on this occasion, one the Merchant, 98 men, was commanded by the Major's brother, Capt. John Bourne. Sept. 26, 1650, the ships

¹ 1644, Aug. 7.—Ship Tryall and others, allowed to lade goods as contained in the bills presented, to transport the same and freely pass on their intended voyage.—*Journal of H. of Commons*.

nominated for the Downes and East coast squadron, during the ensuing winter, were as follows:

| | | | |
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| Speaker, | Nehemiah Bourne, | 270 men, . . . | 52 guns. |
| Foresight, | Samuel Howett, | 150 " . . . | 34 " |
| Assistance, | John Bourne, ¹ | 150 " . . . | 34 " |
| Paradox frigate, | Thomas Cowle, | 70 " . . . | 14 " |
| Greyhound, | Henry Southwood, | 80 " . . . | 18 " |

Capt. Anthony Young, of the frigate *President*, meeting in the Channel, 12 May, 1652, a fleet of thirty Holland merchantmen from Genoa and Leghorn, convoyed by three men-of-war, had, after a sharp skirmish in which four or five broadsides were exchanged, exacted that honor to the English flag which had been claimed for centuries. Six days thereafter, Major Bourne, being then in command of a squadron of eight ships, despatched intelligence to Admiral Blake in Rye bay, that Van Tromp, with a fleet of forty sail, was off the South-sand Head. The Admiral, anticipating more serious trouble respecting the flag, made all haste and came up with Van Tromp off Dover, on the following day, whereupon ensued the first regular engagement of the Dutch War,—Bourne and his squadron participating therein.

The nomination of Vice and Rear Admirals for the summer's service had been under consideration some two months, when, 18 May, 1652, the Council of State sent to Admiral, or General Blake, as he was then called, two blank commissions for these positions, that he might fill them up himself after conferring upon the subject with the Lord General Cromwell and Mr. Dennis Bond. On the following day, the very day of Blake's encounter with Van Tromp, Captain (Major) Bourne was appointed "Rear Admiral of the Fleet of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England and Captain of the ship (*St. Andrew*), of 60 guns," a rank equivalent to Admiral of the Blue Flag; at the same time, Capt. Wm. Penn was appointed Vice Admiral, and it was ordered that commissions be accordingly granted unto them. On reading the Admiral's report of the fierce actions of Sept. 28th and 29th, we learn that the *Andrew*, taking part therein, was very much maimed in her masts and rigging, and considered scarce fit to continue out much longer. In January, 1653, Bourne gave place to Capt. John Lawson of the *George*, as Rear Admiral of England, and the command of the *Andrew* was bestowed upon Capt. Graves, Vice Admiral of the White, as we have seen. Subsequently, as a Commissioner for the Navy, the Major had charge of the refitting and victualling of such vessels as were sent into Harwich and Yarmouth from the main fleet, and was assigned the duty of keeping up communication between the fleet, the Council of State and Board of Admiralty. We hear of him, in company with Col. Goffe and Capt. Hatsell, visiting and supplying the wants of the Admiral, off the *Texel*, 11 June, 1653, with seven ships of war, eleven victuallers and water-ships.

Although occupied with public duties, it is quite probable that Bourne was at the same time engaged in his own private mercantile pursuits;²

¹ John Bourne was still in command of the *Assistance*, when, in the fight with Van Tromp, 13 Feb. 1653, his vessel was for a short time in possession of the Dutch. He commanded the *Resolution* (550 men, 88 guns), 2 June, 1653, on board of which were the Generals of the Fleet, and on which occasion Gen. Deane was slain. He was one of the officers of the fleet who wrote to Gen. Monk, 4 Nov. 1659, to incline him towards an accommodation with the Army in England.

² The following items from the Calendar of State Papers (Colonial), met with since the above was written, are, I think, interesting in connection with the subject:

1653, Feb. 4. "A factor to be sent over to New England to contract for goods of all

the inventory of John Milles,¹ of Boston, N. E., a transient trader possibly, has demands against him in 1651. Moreover, on Suffolk co. Records (II. 211), we find the following:

"I, Nehemiah Bourne of London Esq. have made my loving friends Jn^o. Leverett of Boston in New England merchant and W^m. Bartholomew of Ipswich in New England, merchant, my true and lawful Attorneys. March 26, 1655.

NEHE: BOURNE.

In p'sence of
Fra. Mosse Not. pub^l. Hen. Mosse Not. pub^l.
Jere. Janeway, Peter Tilley.

Presented before ye County Court at Boston, July 30, '55, and by virtue whereof he recov'ed a judgment ag^t Capt. Tho. Savage to value of £298: 16s: 8d. in behalfe of Major Nehe: Bourne.

EDWARD RAWSON, Recor^d."

II. Another instrument (Suff. Rec. II. 195), is as follows:

"I doe hereby engage to pay unto Major Nehemiah Bourne of London forty daies after the safe arrival of the John frigate² in London the some of thirty three pounds one shilling and eleven penc. which is for ballance of my account with Mr. William Davis, this seven and twentieth day of November 1655, the adventure being Major Nehemiah Bourne, as witness my hand.

Jn^o. LEVERETT."

Wm. Newport, the Dutch Ambassador in London, writing home, 7 Jan. 1658, states, from information received, that Major Bourne is to be employed as Rear Admiral of the Fleet, to be ready in about a month under Gen. Blake and Vice Ad. Lawson. One error at least appears to be involved in this statement, for Lawson had fallen into disgrace during the summer of 1656,³ and given place to Rear Admiral Badiley; we read in Whitelock that "Vice Admiral Badiley dyed, Aug. 11, 1657," whereupon, it is said, that position was given to Capt. Sir Richard Stayner, recently (11 June) knighted for services by the Protector.

Dec. 3, 1653, the Generals appointed for the Fleet were Col. Robert Blake, Col. George Monk, Major Gen. John Disbrow and Vice Ad. Wm. Penn; at the same time, Rear Ad. John Lawson was made Vice Admiral, vice Penn, and Capt. Richard Badiley, Rear Admiral vice Lawson. But Monk and Disbrow had no talent for naval affairs; Penn, on his return in October, 1655, from the unsuccessful West Indian expedition, had yielded up his commission, and Lawson had been disposed of as above; therefore,

ports belonging to shipping. Those most vendible in New England, to the value of 5,000l., to be provided by Mr. Hopkins and Nehemiah Bourne, Commissioners for the Navy, for buying Tar."

Up to April, 1658, we find Major Bourne consulted by the various committees on measures appertaining to New-England.

1656 (June 22d?). Major Nehemiah Bourne presented a petition to the Lord Protector, for the payment of a bill of exchange for 500l. on the Treasurer of the Navy, drawn in his favor by Capt. John Leverett, commander of the forts in Arcadia, for provisions supplied at Newfoundland for the service of the State. Minute, "Order already made."

¹ Will 22 Oct., proved 3 Dec., 1651, leaves bulk of property to friends in the Canaries.

² 28 guns.

³ Lawson was appointed by Parliament, 26 May, 1659, Commander of the ships in the Narrow Seas, and reinstated in his rank as Vice Admiral.

at the beginning of the year 1657, Blake, whose experience, though short, had been a glorious one, was the only efficient commander at sea capable of taking the lead. Associated with the Admiral at this time was a young favorite of Cromwell, Col. Edward Montague,¹ but I find no further proof of Bourne's receiving for a second time the appointment of Rear Admiral of England than that above referred to.

July 26, 1659, "Nehemiah Bourne Esquire" was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Militia in the county of Kent, and his military title may have been dropped from the fact that in the preceding month it had been voted that commissions to all officers of the army and navy should be signed by the Speaker of the House of Commons.²

With the Restoration, Bourne fled to the continent and remained in voluntary exile for some years.³ A letter to Col. Goffe, the regicide, from his wife, written about Jan., 167 $\frac{1}{2}$, states that "through Blood it was reported that Desborough, *Maggarborn*, and Lewson of Yarmouth is come out of Holland and Kelsi, and have their pardon from the King, and liberty to live quietly, no oath being imposed on them." Although the spelling is a little obscure, there can be no doubt but that Major Bourne is the person alluded to above; of the others, Major General Desborough,⁴ Col. Kelsay, together with Major Goose, Sir Robert Heywood, Jr., Capt. Nichols, &c., had already been ordered to return to England and surrender themselves, before 23 July, 1666, under penalty of being declared traitors. In the life of Col. Thomas Blood (London, 1680), occurs the following paragraph: "This is evident that soon after (his pardon by the King), Desborough, Kelsey and others appeared publicly about the Town, coming over from Holland and surrendering themselves to his Majesty. Which by whom ever procured, might be thought a good piece of service at that time, when the two Nations of England and Holland being embroyled in open Wars, the conduct and advice of such persons might have been of no small prejudice to us, and advantage to the enemy. However it was publicly taken notice of that Mr. Blood was daily with the said Persons at the same, at Mr. White's Coffee-house behind the Royal Exchange, where they met in a room by themselves. So well and smoothly did Mr. Blood both then and since behave himself among those, that are called the Dissenting Party."

Wm. Peake, a name which occurs in the *London Directory of Merchants*, 1677, writing to Mr. John Hull, of Boston, N. E., 7 March, 167 $\frac{1}{2}$, says, "I have had much contest with Major Bourne, but have now ended it."

In 1683, one of those concerned in the Rye House Plot was Zachary Bourne, a brewer, residing with his wife, between Queen's street and Parker lane, London, at the house of his father. Robert Ferguson, the arch conspirator, staid at his house for some weeks, and Zachary was

¹ Afterwards Earl of Sandwich.

² Thomas Bourne, appointed by the Commissioners of the London Militia, 23 July, 1659, Captain in the Yellow Regiment, Col. John Owen; approved by the House, Aug. 5th.

³ Since writing this article, I have met with the following items concerning Nehemiah Bourne and his brother John, and another person of the name, probably a relative: 1660, August? Petition of James Fingley and Thos. Goss. For warrant to the Vice-Admiral to assist them in search of the outward bound vessel of Capt. Bourne, an enemy of the late King, who is endeavoring to export treasure.

1662, May. Pass for Nehemiah Bourne, merchant, to transport himself and family into any of the plantations.

1662, March 29. Bond of Thomas Bourne, of St. Botolph's parish, Aldersgate, and two others, in 500l. for his good behaviour. With note of his taking the Oath of Allegiance.

⁴ Order of 21 Ap. 1686, for Col. Desborough's return before 22 July following.

admitted into the plot on the express condition that he would not inform his wife nor his father. The latter being described as "an obstinate Independent," would seem to indicate the Major, though there were others of the name who had been equally concerned in the late Civil War.

On the south side of the Bunhill (Bonhill) Fields burial ground, is the following inscription: "Here resteth in Hope, the Body of Hanna, Wife of Nehemiah Bourn, sometime Commander at Sea and Commissioner for the Navy; by whom he had four Sons and one Daughter, who, after she had lived with him as a most affectionate Wife 52 years; during which time she was a most suitable Companion to him in various and extraordinary Paths of Divine Providence by Sea and Land, at home, and in Remote Parts; and an eminent Example and Pattern to all that knew her, as well in the several Excellencies of a Natural Temper, as those of the spiritual and divine Life, being ripened for a better. She departed this World at Ebisham (Epsom) in Surrey, upon the 18th of June; and from thence she was brought to this place, and buried the 21st in the Year of our Lord 1684, and of her Age 68."

This burial ground contains a great number of gravestones and monuments with vaults underneath, and is situated near Upper Moorfields (north of London Wall). It was enclosed and consecrated in the year of the plague, 1665, but not being used was afterwards leased to Mr. Tindall, for the use of the dissenters from the Church of England.

Of the children referred to in the inscription, two are entered on the Boston records as born in that town, viz.: Nehemiah, evidently not the first child, b. 10 June, 1640; and Hannah, b. 14 Nov., 1641, who afterwards married Mr. John Berry, whose name occurs in the *London Directory of Merchants*, 1677.

After a long and chequered life the old admiral, at the ripe age of about eighty, was laid at rest by the side of his loved wife, in the year 1691. His will, dated 11 Feb., 169 $\frac{1}{2}$, was proved in London, 15 May, 1691, and runs as follows: "I, Nehemiah Bourne, of London, merchant, being in a good measure of health, &c. . . . And my body I desire (if God will permitt) may be decently buried in my Vault in Burnhill where I laid my deare wife." He directs that his funeral expenses shall not be large, not exceeding £150,—desires that £100 be distributed among needy persons and families, especially such as fear God and are of sober conversation, respecting especially to Shipwrights and Seamen in and about Wapping. To his daughter (-in-law?) Mrs. Anna Bourne, £25, to buy a jewel or a piece of plate, as she chooses. To his son-in-law Mr. John Berry, to grandsons (by marriage?) Mr. Arnold Browne and Mr. Benjamin Collyer, each £10 to buy them enamelled rings with a diamond spark in each, as a remembrance. To his granddaughter Mrs. Collyer, wife of the aforesaid Mr. Collyer, £250, out of which she is to allow her eldest daughter Anna £50 when 21 years of age or married. To her younger daughter Susan Collyer £10 for a piece of plate. To his first great granddaughter Hannah, eldest child of his first granddaughter Hannah Browne, deceased, £200, when 21 years of age or on her marriage, and to Arnold Browne, her brother, £50 when 21. To his nephews Mr. Robert and Mr. John Bourne² each £10. To his nephews Mr. Peter Sainthill and Mr. Nicholas Earning, each 20 nobles to buy cloth or dispose of as they please. To niece Mrs.

¹ Seymour's London, Vol. II.

² Name in *London Directory of Merchants*, 1677.

Martha Hasted 40s. for an enamelled ring with a small spark of a diamond, as a remembrance of her dear father. To niece Martha Earning, as a token £10. To his good friends Mr. Jeremiah White £5, as a token, and Mr. Matthew Barker and Mr. Robert Trail, 40s. each. Appoints his son Nehemiah Bourne executor, and makes him residuary legatee; his son-in-law Mr. John Berry, and grandsons Mr. Arnold Browne¹ and Mr. Benjamin Collyer, to be overseers.

FAMILY RECORD OF JOHN APPLETON AND ELIZABETH
(ROGERS) APPLETON, OF IPSWICH, MASS.

WRITTEN BY VARIOUS MEMBERS, NOW IN POSSESSION OF WM. S. APPLETON.

I. In the hand of John Appleton.

An Account of my own age wife & Childrens:

I was Born octobr. y^e 16, anno 1652.
My wife Eliz^h. was Born July 1st, 1663.
We ware married Nov^{br}. 23^d, 1680.
My Daugh^r. Eliz^h. was Born aprill 23^d, 1682.
son John Born Nov^{br}. 23rd, 1683.
son Will^m. Born oct^{br}. 15th, 1686.
son Dan^l. Born august 17th, 1688.
son Will^m. Dyed July y^e 10th, 1689.
son Dan^l. Dyed october y^e 7th, 1689.
2^d. son Dan^l. Born aug^t. 8th, 1692.
son Nath^l. Born Dec^r. y^e 9th, 1693.
Daugh^r. Prissilla Born Jan^r. 3rd, 1696.
son John Dyed Sep^r. 23rd, 1699.
Daugh^r. Margaret Born march 19th, 1701.
Daugh^r. Eliz. was married to M^r. Jabez Fitch July y^e 26th, 1704.
2^d. son John Born aug^t. 18th. and Dyed Sept^r. y^e 13th, 1705.
son Dan^l. was married June 8th, 1715.
son Nath^l. was married June 25th, 1719.
Daugh^r. Prissilla was married to M^r. Ward June 28th, 1722.
Daugh^r. Prissilla Dyed July 22^d, 1724.
Daugh^r. Margaret was married to M^r. Holyoke nov^{br}. the 9th, 1725.

The Age of my Grandchildren.

Eliz. Fitch was Born aug^t. 16th, 1705.
John Fitch was Born aug^t. 18th, 1709.
James Fitch was Born June 19th, 1712.
James Fitch Dyed July 26th, 1714.
Margaret Fitch was Born no^{br}. 15th, 1715.
Eliz. Appleton July y^e 28th. and Dyed august 26th, 1717.
Ann Fitch Born July 19th, 1718.
Eliz. Appleton Born Sep^r. and Dyed oc^{br}, 1718.

¹ A Mr. Bourne was merchant in Boston, N. E., 1699-1700. Mr. John Bourne was one of the twenty-four directors elected in 1732 for the Royal Exchange Assurance Office, for assurance of ships, goods and merchandizes at sea.

John Appleton Born December y^e 9th. 1719
and Dyed september the 23rd, 1720.
My son Nath^l. Daugh. Margaret was Born November y^e 29th, 1720.
James Fitch Born oc^{br}. 3^d. Dyed January y^e 2^d, 1721.
son Dan^l. Daugh^r. Margaret was Born Sep^r. y^e 28th. & Dyed oc^{br}. 20th,
1722.
son Nath^l. son Jose was Born March the 9th. 1723 & Dyed in June,
1723.
John Ward was Born Sep^t. 24th, 1723.
son Dan^l son Dan^l Born Feb^r 24th. and Dyed March 13th, 1724.
Mary Fitch Born March 24th, 1724.
My son Nath^l. son Nath^l. Born feb^r. 22^d, 1724
and Dyed December 1st, 1726.
son Dan^l. Daugh^r. Margaret was Born November y^e 28th, 1725.
Daugh^r. Margarets Daugh^r. was Born september y^e 22^d, 1726.
My son Nath^l. Daugh^r. Eliz. Born December y^e 16th, 1726.

Your Grandmother was 40^{yr}. years that month you^l was Born. She Dyed
y^e 13th of July 1723. and these are her Children viz.

Eliz. Rogers Born feb^r. 2^d. 1662 who Dyed anno 1663.
Eliz. Rogers July 1st, 1663.
Margaret Rogers feb^r. 18th, 1664.
John Rogers July 1st, 1666.
Dan^l Rogers Born Sep^r 25, 1667.
Nath^l Rogers Born feb^r 23^d, 1669.
Patience Rogers Born may 13th, 1676.

Margaret Dyed June 7th, 1720.
Dan^l Dyed Decem^{br} y^e 1st, 1722.
Nath^l Dyed oc^{br} 4th, 1723.

II. In the hand of Elizabeth (Rogers) Appleton.

The ages of my grand children.
first my daughter Fitch children.
M^r Fitch was married to my daughter Elizabeth Appleton July 26, 1704.
Eliz. Fitch born august 16, 1705.
John Fitch born august 18, 1709.
James Fitch born Jan^r 19, 1712 and died July 26, 1714.
Margarett Fitch born nov^r 15, 1715.
Ann Fitch born July 19, 1718.
James Fitch born octo^r 3, and died Janu^r 2, 1721.
Mary Fitch born March 24, 1724.
John Fitch died oc^{br} 26, 1736.
Margarett Gibbs died november the 7th 1742, another bitter bereavement
of a dear pleasant desiarable grand child. I pray God that boath mercyes
and afflictions may be sanctified unto me for spiritual and eternal good.
My son Daniel Appleton was married in June 8, 1715.
his children age
Eliz Appleton born July 28, and died august 26, 1717.
Eliz Appleton born Sep^t 20, and died oct^{br}, 1718.
John Appleton born Decem^r 9, 1719, and died Sep^t 23, 1720.

¹ Elizabeth (Appleton) Fitch, born 23 April, 1682.