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Original
SCOTTISH COLONISTS

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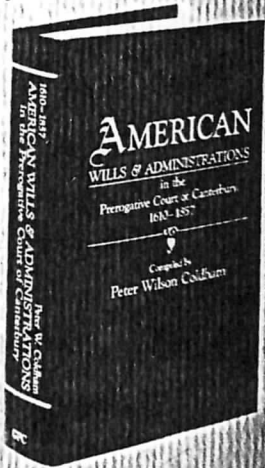
This volume is a compilation of all extant information pertaining to the original Scottish colonists to the American colonies. For each of the 1000 persons listed, much of the following information is given: name, date of baptism, place of birth, occupation, names of parents, date of emigration, date of embarkation, name of ship, date of arrival, name of spouse, children, date and place of death, probate records, and source

known source of information was used, so as far as primary source information in Great Britain is concerned, this is virtually definitive.

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Rushbrook would not be concerned with Blyn because Blyn had once before betrayed him" (Scott, 40). John Wyard of Wethersfield and John Blyn also were questioned on this occasion, Blyn largely confirming Tuttle's account. As a result, Wyard was indicted in March 1724 (but he died before his trial, *Register*, 142[1988]:337), James Poisson was convicted later that year, and Ebenezer Seymour was arrested but escaped from the Hartford jail before his trial, scheduled for 10 March 1724/5. Scott apparently found no later mention of John Blyn in connection with these activities. Ebenezer Seymour's exploits are discussed in an article edited by John D. Austin (*Register*, 132[1978]:140).

John Blinn's refusal to cooperate with Ebenezer Seymour and Ovid Rushbrook at Guilford in the spring of 1723, and his subsequent cooperation with authorities, occurred about the time that he married a Wethersfield woman and began to raise a family. John and Lydia had settled at Wethersfield by August 1725 when they first appear there in the land records. Several deeds and the baptism of a son at Wethersfield in 1733 show a continuous residence by John Blinn there between 1725 and 1738, and after 1745 until 1754. However, as shown below, he was "late of Wethersfield," but not "deceased," in January 1738/9. A satisfactory explanation for this absence is not available.

Amasa Adams and Jonathan Belding took John's inventory 27 July 1756, and his widow Lydia exhibited it at court a week later. The modest estate included personal items, household goods, Bills of Credit, and carpenter or joiner's tools.

Children (perhaps others), surname *Blinn*:

- i. JOHN⁴, b. ca. 1725. On 2 Jan. 1738/9 John Blynn, aged 14 years, "son of John Blynn late of Wethersfield," chose Thomas Harris (his step-great uncle) of Wethersfield as his guardian (Manwaring, 3:231). He was probably the "John Blin Jr. of Wethersfield" whose inventory was taken 20 Dec. 1749 by William Bement and John Robbins Jr., and administration granted to Jonathan Warner of Wethersfield 2 Jan. 1749/50 (*ibid.*, 3:506-507). By elimination, it appears that he was the John Blin who was with the garrison troops at Louisburg about 1745 (Stiles, 1:782), although the fact that his father, also named *John*, was absent from Wethersfield about that time precludes certainty.
- ii. CHARLES, bp. at Wethersfield 2 Sept. 1733 by Rev. Mix (Stiles, 2:108). On 3 July 1754 his father, "John Blin of Wethersfield . . . for love and affection," conveyed to Charles an acre laid out in the common lands adjoining heirs of Joseph Miller and Elisha Lattimer (Wethersfield Deeds, 10:27).

THE RIDDLESDALE ALIAS LOKER FAMILY
OF BURES SAINT MARY, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND
AND SUDBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

Douglas Richardson*

The genealogy of the Riddlesdale alias Loker family of Bures St. Mary, Suffolk, and later New England, was treated briefly in *Newton Genealogy* by Ermina Newton Leonard (1915) and *Ancestry of Colonel John Harrington Stevens and His Wife Frances Helen Miller* by Mary Lovering Holman, Volume 1 (1948), pages 142-143, and in the *Register*, 63:[1909]:280.** New research in England has made it possible to present a more extensive history of this family from the beginning of the 16th century to the settlement of New England, and to correct some errors in the accounts mentioned above.

1. ROBERT^D REDYSDALE, also known as Loker, is the earliest identifiable member of this family. He was born probably between 1460 and 1475, perhaps in the parish of Borley, Essex, although he lived at Halstead, eight miles to the south. He owned land in the former parish and made a bequest to the church there in his will. He died probably in January of 1527/8 at Halstead, survived by his wife JOAN.

The first part of the surname appears to derive from an earlier name, Rethel, while the suffix suggests that it may originally have been associated with a place; nothing more specific is known. It evolved into Ridsdale and finally to Riddlesdale, with many variations, such as Rudsdale, Ridlesdale, etc., found in the early records. How or why the alias Loker came about is also a mystery, but it helps to identify this particular clan. Loker also had various spellings, including Lokyar, Locur, Locarr, Loquar, and Looker.

The fact that Robert named in his will a son John, referred to repeatedly as *young* John, suggests that he had also an older son named John. This situation was not at all unusual at that time and place, and it occurs later in the family, as will be seen below. However, the fact that the older John was not mentioned in the will suggests that Robert's wife Joan *may* have been a second wife and the mother of the children who were named, and that by an earlier wife there were grown children who had been already provided for.

In his will dated 10 January 1527/8, Robert Redysdale alias Lokyer of Halstead, diocese of London, requested burial in the churchyard, and made bequests as follows (Essex Record Office, 9BW31):

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** See also "John Wyatt of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and his Wife Mary () Riddlesdale," by John B. Threlfall, in the last issue of the *Register* (143:213-220).

...to the mother church of St. Paul in London, 12d. ... to the church of Halstead for tithes and offerings not paid 12s. ... to the church of Borsely 12d. ... to Joan my wife my tenement in Halstead which I bought of John Bantoft and my copy land called Eastfield for life and the lease of my Indenture of Sparks Croft then to young John my son ... to said John five quarters of barley priced at 20s. ... to the said John 26s. ... which I lent to the king, and a cow ... 16s. to be paid to priests, clerks and poore folke on my burying day ... to the making of the vestry 6s. 8d. ... to the guild of Jesus 16d. ... 10s. for a trental to be sung for me and my friends in the Grey Friars of Colchester the next 3 Fridays after my decease ... my executors to have for their labors 10s. ... my executors to give every Friday 5d. to five poore folke in the town of Halstead for one year ... to Thomas my son my house and lands at Borsley, he paying yearly to Joane my wyff 6s.8d. during her lyff, paying also to young John my son 6s. 8d. yearly during the space of five years ... also I will that he spoyle nott the land to the intent that if he die without issue, then to young John my son and he to pay to Joan my wife 6s. 8d. a year ... to Thomas my son a cow and 5 seam of barley the price thereof 20s. at the next harvest ... to every one of my other children a seam of barley ... to every godchild 4d. ... to Thomas Gregory 6s. 8d. ... to Joan Gregory 6s. 8d. at their marriage, each to be the heir of the other, but if both die before marriage then to my wife Joan the said 13s.4d. ... to the mending of the highway from the church of Halstead 6s. 8d. to Knapplings gate Residue to wife Joan, she to be sole executrix, son John to be supervisor with his mother, he to have for his labor 6s. 8d.

Witnesses were Sir Stephen Chamberlyn, one of the priests of the college, John Hevard, Thomas By, and John Bye. The date of probate was not stated.

Children (first two probable; possibly others), probably all born at Halstead, Essex; called *Redysdale* or *Lokyer*:

2. i. ? JOHN; m. JOAN _____.
- ii. ? DAUGHTER; m. _____ GREGORY and had, before 1527, the children *Thomas* and *Joan*, to whom Robert bequeathed 6s.8d. at their marriages.
- iii. THOMAS; by his father's will received a house and land in Borley.
- iv. JOHN, called "young John"; d. at Halstead in 1571; m. ALICE _____ and had two daughters and two sons, both named *John*. In his will dated 8 Sept. 1571 and proved 22 Nov. 1571 at Braintree (Essex Record Office, 198 MR3), he called himself John Ridsdale alias Loker of Halstead, husbandman, sick and diseased in body, and left

... to Alice my wife three milk beasts except my brown bullock, 6 of my best sheep, except one, one wannel, sufficient store for the cattle until Crouchmas [Feast of the Invention of the Cross, 14 Sept.], 3 store pigs, 3 seams of bread corn, 3 seams of drink corn whereof 2 to be dredge corn [a mixture of grains, especially of oats and barley], and the other in barley, and 2 beds in my chamber ... Mr. Penyngton the vicar of Acton oweth 18s. whereof my wife to have one half and John my eldest the other half ... wife to have the painted cloths, she paying Elizabeth Grene my daughter 12d. ... to my wife the third part of my household stuff ... if she at any time make claim to the third of my land given and bequeathed to my

two sons, such goods to be equally divided between the two sons ... to John Ridsdale the elder my son my croft called Little Bradfield in Halstead nigh unto Boxe Mill ... to him certain timber that I have on Thomas Hunwick's ground or else the money I sold it for to Burnitt, and a table that I have at George Browne's or 6s. in money, one of my milk beasts, a pair of new cart wheels at Horne's, the cupboard in the chamber, and the money of the 2 trees which Thomas Hunwicke sold to me and then sold to another ... to John Ridsdale the younger my son my messuage and tenement in Halstead wherein Robert Barons now dwelleth and my croft called East Field in Halstead ... to the wife of the said John the younger one seam of barley & to his children one brown bullock ... to the five children of my eldest son to each a lamb; he hath 12s. to buy them ... to John Ridsdale my eldest son's child my best kettle, my wife to have it for her use, using it well, until he hath served his prenticehood ... to Elizabeth Grene my daughter a bed a bolster and a covered at George Browne's and a seam of dredge corn, and an unbound kettle with a latten bottom ... to Mary her daughter a wannel ... to two other children of the said Elizabeth Grene two shillings ... to two other children of my daughter Rise 2s. ... to Robert Barons a half year's rent of his house ... to my kinsman John Loker of Stisted 3s.4d. whereof he oweth me 12d. ... to my godchildren 4d. apiece ... I owe John my son the younger £4 10s.4d. ... residue to my two sons, to be equally divided, they to be executors ... godman Digby the elder supervisor.

Witnesses were John Dygby, George Sexton, John Baker the elder, Richard Baker, with others.

Children (from will); surname *Riddlesdale alias Loker*: 1. *John* the elder. 2. *Elizabeth*; m. _____ Grene. 3. *Mary*; m. _____ Rise. 4. *John* the younger.

2. JOHN^C RIDSDALE (*Robert*^D) alias Locar/Loker, of Bures St. Mary, Essex, who was buried there 2 July 1561, was very likely the eldest son, by a first marriage, of Robert Ridsdale of Halstead, which is about six miles southwest of Bures St. Mary. The fact that they both used the alternate surnames indicates that they belonged to the same immediate family group.

John Ridsdale's wife, JOAN _____, was buried at Bures St. Mary 30 April 1561, as Johan Loker. They lived in the part of that parish which lies south of the River Stour and is in the county of Essex. The church, however, is on the north side of the river in Suffolk.

His will, obviously an oral one, was written up and dated 12 July 1552, ten days after his burial; it was proved 15 September 1552 (Suffolk Record Office, W1/12/22). An abstract follows:

12 July 1552 - The will of John Rydsdalle otherwise called Locar of the hamlet of Bures, county of Essex ... to be buried in the churchyard of Bures ... to Robert Rydsdalle otherwise called Locar my son 2 sheep and 2 lambs [? grazing] at Peyton Hall ... to William Rydsdale otherwise called Locar my son 2 sheep and 2 lambs ... to Allise Rydsdalle otherwise called Locar my daughter one sheep and one lamb ... to Anns Rydsdalle otherwise called Locar my daughter one sheep

and one lamb ... to Lorraine Rydsdalle otherwise called Locar one sheep and one lamb ... to Joohn Rydsdalle otherwise called Locar my wife all the rest of my goods ... she and son Robert to be executors.

Witnesses included George Darby, vicar, John Po[illegible], and William Peachy.

Children, probably all born at Bures St. Mary, Suffolk; called *Rydsdalle* or *Locar*:

3. i. ROBERT^B, b. probably 1533-40; m. LUCY ____.
- ii. WILLIAM; named in father's will of 1552; no further record.
- iii. ALICE; unmarried in 1552.
- iv. ANNYS; unmarried in 1552.
- v. LAWRENCE; m. at Nayland, Suffolk, 16 July 1570, MARGARET MAULL. He was certainly a son, for although no relationship was specified in his father's will, he received the same legacy as Alice and Anne.

3. ROBERT^B RIDDLESDALE (*John^C, Robert^D*) alias Loker of Bures St. Mary, Suffolk, was born probably between 1533 and 1540 and was buried there 1 July 1585. He married, probably about 1562 or 1563, LUCY ____, who was buried there 3 February 1592/3.

John Colman, minister at Bures St. Mary, and Mary Goslinge, testified that they were witnesses when "Lucie Riddlesdale alias Loker of the hamlet of Bures St. Marie in Essex, widow, made a non-cupative will, that is to say by word of mouth ... goods and chattels first to the discharging of her debts, the apparelling of a child of hers called Henry which was to be put forth [to be] an apprentice ... the rest to be equally divided amongst all her children and her son Danyel to have the first and best part ... said Danyel to be executor" (Suffolk Record Office, Bury St. Edmunds, W1/50/108).

From her will, it is apparent that the testatrix lived south of the River Stour in the part of the parish of Bures St. Mary which lies in Essex.

Children,* baptized at Bures St. Mary; called *Riddlesdale* or *Loker/Locar* or *Loker alias Riddlesdale*:

- i. DANIEL, bp. 12 Dec. 1563, "son of Robert Lokyar"; m. at Bures St. Mary, 17 Feb. 1594/5, MARY GEORGE.
Child: *John*, bp. there 25 April 1595.
- ii. JOAN, bp. 6 Jan. 1565/6, "daughter of Robert Riddsdale [or Riddall]; m. (1) at Bures St. Mary, 3 Oct. 1590, JOHN WILSON [Willsonne], who was buried there 21 Oct. 1591; m. (2) there, 2 May 1592 as his second wife, THOMAS STEERE, whose first wife Anne was buried there 13 Jan. 1591/2. Thomas and his first wife Anne, whose maiden name is not given, had been m. at Bures St. Mary 21 Jan. 1564/5. He d. probably shortly before 8 July 1606 when Joan was granted administration on his estate (Suffolk Record Office at Bury St. Edmunds, A5/3/10).

* *Stevens-Miller Ancestry* is in error in listing a seventh child, Hugh, b. in 1578. No such child appears in the registers.

Children, baptized at Bures St. Mary; surname *Steere*: 1. *Abigail*, bp. 18 March 1592/3. 2. *William*, bp. 13 June 1596. 3. *Jerome*, bp. 14 May 1601. 4. *John*, bp. 4 Dec. 1603.

- iii. JOHN, bp. 16 Aug. 1568, "son of Robert Loker alias Ridsdale."
- iv. ROBERT, bp. 10 Feb. 1571/2 as Riddelsdale, parents not named.
- v. WILLIAM, bp. 31 March 1575 as Locar, parents not named.
4. vi. HENRY^A, bp. 7 Feb. 1576/7 as Locar, parents not named; m. ELIZABETH ____, who emigrated to New England.

4. HENRY^A LOKER (*Robert^B, John^C, Robert^D Riddlesdale alias Loker*) was baptized at Bures St. Mary 7 February 1576/7 as Henry Locar, and was buried there 25 February 1630/1 as Henry Loquar. He married, probably about 1610, ELIZABETH ____, who died at Sudbury, Massachusetts, 18 May 1648 (*Vital Records of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* [Boston, 1903], 314). Her maiden name has not been learned. They may have married in an adjoining parish, or perhaps at Bures St. Mary between 1602 and 1609, when a gap occurs in the parish registers there.

A likely guess is that Elizabeth was the sister of Bridget, wife of John Parmenter of Bures St. Mary and later New England; the Lokers and the Parmenters came to New England in the same year, settling in the same town, and John Parmenter was a witness to the will of Henry Loker. There were two pairs of sisters named Elizabeth and Bridget baptized at Bures St. Mary in the right time period: one William Perry had daughters Elizabeth and Bridget baptized in 1586/7 and 1593 respectively, and John Simpson had a Bridget baptized in 1585/6 and an Elizabeth in 1588.

Henry was a glover, not yet in his apprenticeship when his mother made her will in February 1592/3. Like his parents and grandparents, he lived in the southern part of the parish of Bures St. Mary which is in Essex. Apparently in his lifetime he dropped the surname Riddlesdale and began regularly using the alias Loker instead, a pattern which his children followed in New England.

In his will, dated 22 February 1630/31, witnessed by John Isaack, Jafferie Hust, and John Parmiter, and proved 15 April 1631, he called himself Henrie Loker of Bures St. Mary, Essex, glover, and requested burial in the churchyard, making bequests as follows (Nesta Evans, ed., *The Wills of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury 1630-1635* [Suffolk Records Society, 29[1987], 100-101; Suffolk Record Office at Bury St. Edmunds, R2/56/16.WI/87/20):

... to Elizabeth my wife all my goods for life if she remains single, but if she remarries my eldest son Henry is to have my great brass kettle with a little table standing in the parlour, and my son John is to have the long table in the hall and the best barrell. I give to my daughter Bridget a flockbed, a coverlet, a blanket, a bolster, 1 pair of sheets and a deal hutch. I give my younger daughter Ann the best cupboard, 1 of the biggest barrels and a little barrel. If my wife remains single, she shall have the use of these goods during her life. From my stock I give my wife Elizabeth £12, my son Henry £12, my son John £10 and £4 each to my daughters Bridget and Ann on their marriage days or

after my wife's decease ... My wife and sons are to share the use of my household stock, but if a son marries he is to have half his cash legacy at once. I give my daughter Bridget 20s. due to me from John Mathew shoemaker of Bures. Wife Elizabeth and eldest son Henry sole executors. Witnesses: John Isaack, Jeffery Hust, John Parmiter.

Henry Loker's widow and four children went to New England in 1639 and settled in Sudbury, where they consistently used the name Loker. The John Parmiter who witnessed Henry's will was identical with the John Parmenter who also settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1639. For further details on him, see the *Register*, 68[1914]:271-272.

Children, all born probably at Bures St. Mary; surname *Loker*:

- i. HENRY, b. probably by 1610, for he was named as co-executor of his father's will in 1631; d. at Sudbury, Mass., 14 Oct. 1688 (*Sudbury VRs*, 314); m. there, 24 March 1647 (*ibid.*, 231), HANNAH (____) BREWER, who d. 14 Feb. 1679 (*ibid.*, 314), widow of John Brewer of Cambridge, Mass. In 1678 Henry deeded his whole estate for love to his son and daughter Jacob and Elizabeth Moore (*Newton Genealogy*, 17, citing Middlesex Co. Deeds, 10:93). Child; surname *Loker*: 1. Elizabeth, m. 29 May 1667, Jacob Moore (*Sudbury VRs*, 231).
- ii. JOHN; d. at Sudbury, Mass., 18 June 1653 (*ibid.*, 314); m. ca. 1650 MARY DRAPER. John Loker's will (Middlesex Co. Probate File 14283) is transcribed in full in the *Newton Genealogy*, 17-18. Children; surname *Loker*: 1. John. 2. Mary, posthumous child, b. at Sudbury 28 Sept. 1653; m. at Lancaster, Mass., 14 Nov. 1672, Jonas Prescott (Henry S. Nourse, ed., *The Birth, Marriage and Death Register ... of Lancaster, Massachusetts 1643-1850* [Lancaster, 1890], 14).
- iii. BRIDGET, elder daughter; d. at Marlborough, Mass., 11 March 1685 (*Vital Records of Marlborough, Massachusetts, to the end of the Year 1849* [Worcester, 1908], 375); m. (1) by 1646, ROBERT DAVIS, b. in 1608, d. at Sudbury 19 July 1655 (*Sudbury VRs*, 302); m. (2) 26 Dec. 1655, as his second wife, THOMAS KING (*ibid.*, 188), who predeceased her. She and her first husband were named in the will of her brother John Loker. Child, by first marriage, surname *Davis*: Sarah, b. 10 April 1646 (*Sudbury VRs*, 40).
- iv. ANNE/HANNAH, younger daughter; d. at Marlborough, Mass., 5 Dec. 1697 (*Marlborough VRs*, 379); m. at Bures St. Mary, Suffolk, 9 Aug. 1636, RICHARD NEWTON with whom she emigrated to New England in 1639, where he d. at Marlborough, Mass., 24 Aug. 1701, "almost a hundred years old" (*ibid.*, 380). For details about their nine children and further information, see the *Newton Genealogy* by Ermina Newton Leonard (1915), *The American Genealogist*, 55[1979]:86-87, and "Notes on the English Origins of Richard Newton," below.

NOTES ON THE ENGLISH ORIGINS OF RICHARD NEWTON OF SUDBURY AND MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

In *The American Genealogist*, 55[1979]:86-87, I presented evidence showing that the immigrant Richard Newton of Sudbury and Marlborough, Massachusetts, married in 1636, at Bures St. Mary, Suffolk, England, Anne Loker, the daughter

of Henry Loker alias Riddlesdale and his wife Elizabeth of that parish. Bures St. Mary lies in two counties, Suffolk and Essex. At the time my article was completed, I had not examined the actual parish records of Bures St. Mary, but had relied on Boyd's Marriage Index which gives only the year of marriage without month or day.

Since then, I have been able to examine the Bures St. Mary registers, which are available from the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St. Edmunds on microfiche. The following Newton entries are the only entries for this surname in the early Bures registers:

John Newton & Margaret Clayton married 6 February 1581/2.

Bridget Newton ye daughter of John Newton and Margaret his wife of ffordham in Essex was baptized the 7th of March 1582/3.

Richard Newton buried 12 April 1624.

Richard Newton and Ann Locarr married 9 August 1636

Ane Newton daughter of Richard Newton and Anne his wife baptized 11 October 1637.

Robert Newton buried 8 February 1641/2.

Although not all of these Newton individuals have been identified, it is certain that the marriage of Richard Newton to Ann Locarr in 1636 is that of the immigrants Richard and Anne (Loker) Newton. In addition, the previously undiscovered baptismal record of their first child, Anne, in 1637, has now been found. This daughter, Anne/Hannah, died unmarried on 13 April 1654 at Sudbury, Massachusetts.

When copies of two Newton probates, noted in the index to holdings in the probate office which had jurisdiction over Bures St. Mary before 1700 (*Index to the Probate Records of the Court of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, 1354-1700*, compiled by M. E. Grimwade [British Record Society, 1984]), were obtained, they failed to shed any further light on the problem. Elizabeth Newton of Bures St. Mary, widow, in her will, dated 13 December 1662 and proved 16 February 1662/3, names numerous relatives of her own but no Newton children or kinfolk (Archdeaconry of Sudbury, R2/62/412; W1/114/166). Robert Newton of Bures died intestate and administration on his estate was granted to his widow Bridget Newton on 17 July 1644; no further information is given (*ibid.*, A5/4/103).

Due to the paucity of Newton entries in the Bures St. Mary registers, it is apparent that Richard Newton came from outside the parish. Bures St. Mary is somewhat unusual in that it lies in both Suffolk and Essex. Although the church is in Suffolk, it is known that Richard Newton's wife's family, the Lokers, lived in the Essex side of the parish. It is likely, therefore, that the Newtons came from a nearby parish situated in Essex rather than Suffolk. A review of available Newton wills held at the Essex Record Office shows numerous probate items for Newton individuals in Essex parishes all within a close proximity to Bures St. Mary. It is hoped that future research in that direction will prove fruitful.