

**SCOTCH PRISONERS IN 1651 SOLD AS SLAVES.**

The **battle of Worcester** was fought Sept. 3, 1651. On the same day, in the preceding year, the battle of Dunbar was fought, in which Cromwell slew 3,000 and took prisoners 9,000 Scots. The disposal of a part of the latter (and from which we may infer the kind of slavery to which the Worcester prisoners were afterwards subjected) is thus described in a "letter from Mr. **John Cotton** to Lord General Cromwell," dated "Boston, in N. E., 28 of 5th, 1651:"

"The Scots, whom God delivered into your hands at Dunbarre, and whereof sundry were sent hither, we have been desirous (as we could) to make their yoke easy. Such as were sick of the scurvy or other diseases have not wanted physick and chyrurgery. They have not been sold for slaves to perpetuall servitude, but for six, or seven, or eight years, as we do our owne; and he that bought the most of them (I heare) buildeth houses for them, for every four a house, layeth some acres of ground thereto, which he giveth them as their owne, requiring three days in the weeke to worke for him (by turns), and four dayes for themselves, and promiseth, as soone as they can repay him the money he layed out for them, he will set them at liberty."

In Cromwell's answer to this letter, dated "Oct. 2nd, 1651," he thus alludes to the **battle of Worcester**, fought in the preceding month:

"The Lord hath marvelously appeared even against them; and now again when all the power was devolved into the Scottish Kings and the malignant partie, they invading England, the Lord has rayned upon them such snares as the enclosed will show, only the narrative is short in this, that of their whole armie, when the narrative was framed, not five of their whole armie were returned."

Both Letters will be found in Governor Hutchinson's *Collection of Original Papers* relative to the History of Massachusetts Bay, Boston, 1769, pp. 235-6. It is singular that Hume (chap. ix.) does not notice the sale into slavery of the prisoners taken at either Dunbar or Worcester. Southey, in his *Book of the Church*, [chap. xvii., p. 475., London, 1841), says:

"After the **battle of Worcester** many of the prisoners were actually shipt for *Barbadoes* and sold there."

ERIC.

Ville-Marie, Canada, April, 1855.

*Notes and Queries.*

Living age ..., Volume 46

By Eliakim Littell, Robert S. Littell

pg 552 Indenture

Why the above scans are shown it links people and actions together. It should be noted that the first two sons of Dea (Deacon) Gregory Stone, are first John Stone then Dr Daniel Stone. John Stone had a son obviously named after Dr Daniel Stone which is Dea Daniel Stone.

It should be noted how close in age the two sons are, and the oldest son is closest if in age to the

next son in the line.

Also noted should be the relation of Dr Daniel Stone to Thomas Danforth. It should be noted the relation to John Cotton the grandfather of, and Increase Mather the father of Rev. Cotton Mather who married Dea. Daniel Stone in his second marriage.

John Stone the oldest son of Dea. Gregory Stone.

*[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saxonville,\\_Massachusetts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saxonville,_Massachusetts)Saxonville, in all likelihood, sprung up due to the Sudbury River's drop in elevation in that area and the free power represented by that fall. The very first industry in Framingham was the grist mill that John Stone erected at the Great Falls on the Sudbury River, circa 1650, in the center of what came to be known Saxonville.*

A History of Framingham, Massachusetts: Including the Plantation, from 1640 to the Present Time, with an Appendix, Containing a Notice of Sudbury and Its First Proprietors; Also, a Register of the Inhabitants of Framingham Before 1800, with Genealogical Sketches

By William Barry

Published by J. Munroe and Co., 1847

456 pages

SudMarbury page 8

**"MR. DANFORTH'S FARNES LAYD OUT.**

"Layd out unto Thomas Danforth, Esq., a parcel of land lying between Marlbury and Kenecticut path, and is bounded easterly by Sudbury lands, adjoining to that part of their bounds near Lannum, the land of John Stone, and a part of Natick plantation; southerly, the lands of the said Thomas Danforth and Natick lands; northerly, with the other part of Sudbury bounds towards Marlbury; and westerly, with the country lands; the said westerly line being limited by a pine tree marked with D, and standing on the N. side of that branch of Sudbury river that cometh from Marlbury,† and on the westerly side of Angellico brook; and from the said pine tree continuing a S. westerly line unto the other branch of Sudbury river that is the bounds of Natick plantation; from the said pine tree northerly, continuing unto Sudbury bounds, coming by a tree marked, in the highway that leadeth from John Stone's house to Marlbury — in which tract of land, bounded as above said, is contained 200 acres of land belonging unto John Stone,‡ and is excepted out of that layd out unto the said Thomas Danforth; also four hundred and fifty acres of land granted by the General Court in two several grants to the said Thomas Danforth, and the remainder thereof is for the satisfaction of money disbursed by the said Thomas Danforth, for the use of the country, by the appointment of the General Court. Given under our hands the 27th of May, 1662.

"At a County Court, held at Cambridge, Oct. 7, 1662, Edmund Rice and John How, appearing in Court, acknowledged the above written to be their act according to the appointment of the General Court."

Now we have Dr Daniel Stone of Cambridge which is an agent for several Scottish indentures,

MILLS AND FACTORIES IN FRAMINGHAM.

MILLS.

THE first mill in this town was built by Elder John Stone, near the Falls. The precise date of its establishment is unknown. It was perhaps in existence in 1659; but first receives a distinct notice, 1672. It continued in the possession of his descendants, until the establishment of factories near the Falls.

and his very close brother building a mill in Sudbury which becomes Danforth Farms, which becomes Framingham (name after Thomas Danforth home Framinglham, England) which becomes Saxonville on the Sudbury River, which borders and is south of the town of Sudbury, MA. Scotch-Irish such as Daniel Boone have the history of being in the wilderness.

Schuyler, American Historical Association, JSTOR (Organization)

Published by American Historical Association, 1897

page 13

Early Settlers page 436

It should be noted when John Stone arrived to what was twenty year later called Stone's end

*Early Settlers.*—The first dwelling-house within the town limits was built by John Stone in 1646 or 1647. It stood near the river-bank a half-mile north of the Falls. His sons settled near him twenty years later, and the place has since been known as Stone's End. The second house was

because it was then his sons settled near him. This is a strong indicator his sons did not help him John Stone to build the mill.

A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England : D-J.: Showing Three Generations of Those who Came Before May, 1692, on the Basis of Farmer's Register ...

By James Savage, John Farmer, Orrando Perry Dexter

Published by Little, Brown and company, 1860

Item notes: v.2

Original from Harvard University

Digitized Sep 29, 2006

MarlSudbury pg 10 This is most import. It said; DANIEL, Sudbury, or Marlborough, m. Hannah, d. of Peter Cloyes, had Daniel.....

**ELIOT, or ELLIOT, and ELLIOTT, \* ANDREW, Beverly,** came from Somersetsh. it is said, but no date is kn. had only s. Andrew, b. 1651 in Eng. was rep. 1690-2. He was of the juries, says tradit. wh. tried the witches, and had great mental affliction on that acco. in the residue of life. **ANDREW, Beverly,** s. of the preced. came with his f. m. 9 Dec. 1680, **Mary, d. of Samuel Shattuck,** had **Mary, b. 1681; Andrew, 11 Sept. 1683; and Samuel, 11 Feb. 1686; was a mariner, freem. 1683, and lost, on ret. voyage, 12 Sept. 1688 at Cape Sable. ANDREW, Boston,** s. of the preced. merch. m. **Ruth Symonds of Beverly,** had **Samuel, a stationer and bookseller, a man of good esteem, ancest. of Hon. Samuel, late Mayor of Boston; Ruth; and Andrew, H. C. 1737, wh. was emin. as a patriot and divine, and f. of Andrew, H. C. 1762; of John, H. C. 1772, the beloved, a disting. antiq.; and of Ephraim, H. C. 1780. ASAPH, Boston,** s. of **Jacob, b. the yr. his f. d. m. Eliz. d. of Capt. Richard Davenport, wh. d. 10 Mar. 1680, had Eliz. b. 1 Feb. bef. By sec. w. Hannah had John, 18 Dec. 1683; and d. 3 Sept. 1685. DANIEL, Sudbury, or Marlborough, m. Hannah, d. of Peter Cloyes, had Daniel, b. 17 Aug. 1687; Ebenezer, 3 Mar. 1693; John, 16 May 1695; James, 2 Apr. 1697; Nathaniel, 10 Aug. 1699; Jonathan, 16 Aug. 1701; and Peter, 25 Nov. 1704; rem. to Oxford. EDMUND, Salisbury 1652, by w. Sarah had John, b. 25 Sept. 1660. He had, perhaps, two ws. one d. of Jared Hadden, one d. of Ralph Blaisdell. FRANCIS, Braintree, youngest br. of the apostle John, b. in Eng. freem. 2 June 1641, m. Mary, d. of Martin Saunders, had Mary, b. 27 Jan. 1641, d.**

This puts Daniel Elliot Jr in Sudbury, or Marlborough, which would have to be before he entered

**ELLIOT, DANIEL**, father and son of the same name, two of the 30 original settlers. **Daniel** senior, had lived at Sudbury or Marlboro', and came here from Framingham. He m. 1686 Hannah Cloyes of Framingham and had seven sons. He took up the mill lot near H. 135 and in 1715, by

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**ELLIOT.—EMMONS.**

497

the town's permission, resigned this to his sons **EBENEZER** and **JAMES**, and went a short distance up the stream and settled at the Pope farm, H. 132. Before March, 1720, he had removed to Sutton, and that year sold his home lot and half the mill to Richard Moore. Ebenezer and James remained but a short time but gave place to Jonathan Provender (who had bought a fourth part of the mill), they removing to Sutton.

**DANIEL**, Jr., b. 17 Aug., 1687, m. Sarah, sister of Jonathan and dau. of John Provender of Framingham. His home lot was on Town's Plain, east side of the eight-rod way, H. 139, and he was an owner in the mills. He sold his whole estate in 1716 and removed to Sutton.

Before the internet my dad Loren S Elliott found this information and therefore concluded that Daniel Elliot who testified at the Witch Trials had a father and son with the same name.

Salem Village, because we know where he moved from then on.

History of the Town of Danvers, from Its Early Settlement to the Year 1848

By John Wesley Hanson

Published by The author, 1848

Original from Harvard University

Digitized Mar 4, 2008

304 pages

DanielSr pg 36

As it can be seen from above Daniel Elliot Sr died in Casco Bay around 1690. Daniel Sr goes to war against the English in 1651, after the Armstrong and Elliot survive the Irish (Catholic) Revolt of in Ulster in 1641, then he dies fighting Native Americans allied with the French (Catholic). It should be noted in the House of Lt. Nathaniel Ingersoll where Daniel Elliot Jr did witness for the Salem Witch Trial testimony.

Daniel Elliot will be found in Danver church assessments, this is felt to be before Daniel Sr death. But since Daniel Sr died before 1692 his home is not one the 1692 map of Salem Village.

In Daniel Jr testimony;

You will find a William Raymond Jr, who is of a well to do Beverly family. It is felt Daniel Jr worked at the mill of a John Dodge Jr, and in law through Sarah Cloyses first marriage. Both John Dodge Jr and Sr married Proctors. John Proctor was known to be an uncle. The Proctors were tavern owners, along with Lt. Nathaniel Ingersol I (Deacon). Danver's Church with Clergy Samuel Paris proceeded the Beverly Church with Clergy John Hale. Many older families from Beverly on the Rial Side close to the Danvers would still attend the Danver's church. The Cloyse

Daniel Andrews was sent as a Deputy to General Court in the year 1689. About this date there were several of the Village men slain in Indian engagements, though they were killed away from home. When the settlers of Salem landed, the Indians had vacated their former haunts, and never troubled our fathers except at a distance. Thus we have no tales of blood, of midnight massacre and sudden ambushade. April 1st, 1689 John Bishop, and September 2d, the same year Nicholas Reed were killed by the Indians. In 1690, Godfrey Sheldon, Daniel Elliot, Thomas Alsob, Edward Crocker and George Ingersoll were killed, most of them at Casco Bay. Probably there were others,—if so their names and deeds have alike perished. The Village Company elected its officers this year as follows: Jonathan Walcott, Captain; Nathaniel Ingersoll, Lieutenant: and Thomas Flint, Ensign.



family and Daniel's father is felt to attend the Danver's church and that is why Daniel did. It is felt Daniel could have brought grain from the mill with William Raymond Jr suppling the ride, the grain paid for the housing of both William and Daniel.

Descendants of John Putnam

In 1690 Eleazer Putnam had been on of Captain William Raymond's company enlisted for the "Canada Expedition." The General Court thought so well of this command that in 1725 a grant of land was made to the officers and soldiers, or their heirs, in Merrimack. Afterward this grant, being found to be in New Hampshire, was located on the Saco river. During the witchcraft delusion Eleazer Putnam "drew his rapier" and punched at an Imaginary devil or two which seemed to be torturing one of the afflicted girls. According to the ancient depositions his thrusts were as effective against the witch as against the French and Indians a couple of years before.

<http://www.billputman.com/John%20Putnam%20Generations%201-4.htm>

Need to express my opinion why Daniel Elliot testified;

the testimony of Daniel Elliot aged 27 years  
on these about who testified & saith that things  
at the house of lieutenant ingalson on the 28 of  
march in the year 1692 there being present one  
of the afflicted persons which cryed out and said  
these goodly proctor willcom raiment mine  
being there present told the giant he believed  
she had seen he saw nothing then goodly ingalson told  
the giant she told aly for there was nothing: then  
these giant said that she did if sport they must  
have some sport

Being a second generation Scot from Ulster religion would not be high on his list, whether a belief in witches or god. Being a grist miller he wanted it accurately describe of the actions and words of the people he observed. It was not his words but it was being careful the words of

others of greater authority than an illiterate Scot. This would be first William Raymond Jr, Goodwife (Mrs) Nathaniel Ingersoll I, and the affected herself, believe to be Mercy Lewis. He probably gained some stature especially with Deacon Lt Nathaniel Ingersoll I, of the Danver's Militia after his father died fighting an dying in Casco Bay in 1690. It should also be shown that the father of William Raymond Jr, Captain William Raymond's of the Danvers Militia would have been up fighting in the Casco Bay area at the time of Daniel Sr death.

Secondly Sarah Cloyse his step mother in law was being accused at the time Elizabeth Proctor was being accused. When Daniel Elliot testified it was just the beginning of the Witch Trials.

Salem Story: Reading the Witch Trials of 1692

By Bernard Rosenthal pg 109

Daniel's testimony brought forth "she did it for sport[;] they must have some sport"

In the devil's snare: the Salem witchcraft crisis of 1692

By Mary Beth Norton pg 74

*August 19, 1692*

109

to be thought of as a record of the Salem witch trials. The only known love affair that Proctor had in the last year of his life was with his wife Elizabeth, who was first accused of witchcraft on March 28. At that time, however, the unidentified accuser backed off when challenged by a neighbor and claimed, as cited above in Chapter 3, that "she did it for sport[;] they must have some sport" (*SWP II*: 665) – perhaps the most quoted statement in the history of Salem narration.

There was more than "sport" going on, however, and Elizabeth Proctor was formally complained against on April 4, along with Sarah Cloyce, sister of Rebecca Nurse. The complaint against Sarah Cloyce has generally been attributed to her angry conduct in regard to the accusation of witchcraft against her sister.<sup>5</sup> Elizabeth Proctor was probably caught in the net when the accusers took an interest in her through her servant, Mary Warren, perhaps at first as a way of drawing Mary Warren in; but other women named by Mary Warren were hardly confronted by such a collection of dignitaries as the group that came to the examination of Elizabeth Proctor and Sarah Cloyce on April 11. The attraction was Elizabeth's husband John, who on that date became the first man in 1692 to be examined for witchcraft.<sup>6</sup>

Judge Thomas Danforth is the Thomas Danforth of Cambridge and Danforth Farms which has strong associations with Dr Daniel Stone of Cambridge and the John Stone family of Framingham.

It should be noted a Samuel Barton is at about a year older than Daniel Elliot Jr, also testified for Elizabeth Proctor, own land next to Daniel Elliot Jr in Framingham, Oxford and bought about a quarter of the Elliot mill in Oxford, he was a founder of Sutton where Daniel Jr moved onto, and tried to move to Watertown MA after the Witch Trials but Watertown would not accept him.

Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Worcester County, Massachusetts with a History of Worcester Society of Antiquity, prepared under the Editorial Supervision of Ellery Bicknell Crane 1907

Vol. IV, Page 315-316

<http://worchester.bettysgenealogy.org/oxford/bartonfamilyoxford.html>

**Thomas Danforth** began with John Indian, inquiring, "who hurt you?"<sup>69</sup> John accused both **Sarah Cloyce** and **Elizabeth Proctor** of repeatedly choking him and urging him to sign their books. Goody Cloyce eventually broke in with a question: "when did I hurt thee?" "A great many times," John replied. "Oh! you are a grievous liar," retorted Sarah. But John persisted, stating that she had most recently tortured him "yesterday at meeting."

#### BARTON FAMILY

Samuel Barton (I), the immigrant ancestor of Charles Albion Barton, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, was also the progenitor of all the old families of Worcester county of this name, many of whom have been prominent. Very little is known of his life before he came to Framingham. He settled in Salem and was a witness in one of the famous witchcraft cases. It is not even known that he was an immigrant. Marmaduke Barton was in Salem in 1638 and Samuel, who was probably not born before 1650, may have been a native of Salem. He was in Watertown for a short time and received the usual "warning" that new-comers got when moving into a Puritan colony, under date of June 16, 1693. He was in Framingham in 1699 and perhaps earlier. His children are all recorded in Framingham, although the two eldest were born elsewhere. He bought what was known as the Elliott grist mill at Oxford. He bought a fourth part of the "corn mill," one home lot of forty acres and ten acres adjoining, also fifty acres in the second division on Long Hill and various other lots of land in Oxford together with the right of common October 19, 1716, for eighty-five pounds, of Jonathan Provender. He was then of Framingham,

note Elliott gristmill. Samuel Barton was not accepted after Witch Trials in Watertown.

THE SALEM WITCH TRIALS

Increase Mather

Preacher and Teacher in Salem, Massachusetts

June 21, 1639 - August 23, 1723

<http://gardenofpraise.com/ibdmath.htm>

This is not a story about witches. This is a story of the devastating effect rumor can have on the lives of the accused. The events of the Salem witch trials show what can happen when false accusations are made and people start blindly following those who are contributing to the hysteria.

It is hard to find a hero in this story. We decided to concentrate on Increase Mather even though at first he favored the witch trials and did not condemn the judges who happened to be his friends. He apparently changed his mind when his wife along with other prominent figures were accused of witchcraft. "It were better," Mather admonished his fellow ministers (including his son Cotton), "that ten suspected witches should escape than one innocent person should be condemned."

It is felt that with the influence of Increase Mather, which he could easily influence the oldest son of Deacon Gregory Stone of Cambridge, which would be John Stone of Sudbury (Stone's End, Danforth Farm, Framingham, Saxonville) and of course his influence of Judge Thomas Mather, and with Daniel Elliot previous of Sudbury, the refugees which were an extended family of the of the Town family, which Sarah Cloyse, and sisters Rebecca Nurse, and Mary Easty, were able to migrate to Salem's End (Salem End Road, Framingham).

The refugees moved onto Framingham around 1693. In 1710 we find:

A history of Framingham, Massachusetts: including the Plantation, from 1640 ...

By William Barry pg 162

[books.google.com/books?id=XyUWAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA162](https://books.google.com/books?id=XyUWAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA162)

*Each man's proportion to a tax of £10, to procure a stock of ammunition, June 27, 1710.*

[N. B. — The reader will observe a line separating the names into two nearly equal divisions. It was probably intended to distinguish those who lived N. from those who lived S. of the river.]

	sh.	d.		sh.	d.
John Bent, - - -	03	02	Samuel Barton, - - -	01	11
David Stone, - - -	02	02	Benj. Ball, - - -	01	03
Jonathan Rice, - - -	05	03	Benj. Nurs, - - -	02	11
Dea. David Rice, - - -	02	08	Benj. Bridges, - - -	02	10
Thomas Drury, - - -	03	06	Jeames Travis, - - -	01	02
Thomas Walker, - - -	02	06	Eben. Herenton, - - -	00	10
Caleb Drury, - - -	02	00	Peter Clayes, - - -	02	04
Thomas Stone, - - -	00	10	Jeames Clayes, - - -	02	02
John How, - - -	02	10	John Nurs, - - -	01	04
Samuel Stone, - - -	01	04	Jona. Provender, - - -	00	09
John Pratt, - - -	02	04	Caleb Bridges, - - -	01	09
Joseph Pratt, - - -	02	03	Daniel Eleatt, - - -	01	07
David Pratt, - - -	02	03	Daniel Eleatt, Jr. - - -	00	11
Jonathan Pratt, - - -	01	04	Jonathan Rugg, - - -	01	07
Jabesh Pratt, - - -	00	09	John Singletary, - - -	01	00
Thomas Pratt, - - -	02	01	Samuel Lamb, - - -	01	03
Daniell Pratt, - - -	00	09	Jonathan Cutler, - - -	00	09

Is a familiar history book with a different spelling of Eleatt. Noted gristmills were being built towards Marlboro. Found a Peter Bent building one on the Hope in 1661, which would be after the John Stone Mill. Also noted his brother John Bent moved to Framingham. Researching John Bent in Framingham I found Daniel Elliot Jr list as Sr and his son in 1710. Note the association with John Stone and son Dea Daniel Stone, (named after Dr Daniel Stone of Cambridge). Made modifications to like for PA162.

In the above you can see the Stone, Barton, Nurse, Bridges, Clayes, Eleatt, and so on. Below is the rest of the page.

Thomas Pratt, - - -	02 01	Samuel Lamb, - - -	01 03
Daniell Pratt, - - -	00 09	Jonathan Cutler, - - -	00 09
John Gleason, - - -	02 05	John Death, Jr. - - -	00 03
Thomas Gleason, - - -	01 07	Eben. Pratt, - - -	00 03
Isaac Gleason, - - -	01 07	Isaac Larned, Sen. - - -	03 02
Zacariah Paddellford, - - -	01 04	John Adams, - - -	01 11
John Eames, - - -	03 01	Nathan Haven, - - -	00 09
John Eames, Jr. - - -	00 11		
John Death, - - -	03 03	Capt. Joseph Buckminster,	04 04
Samuel Eames, - - -	02 01	Dea. Daniel Stone, - - -	02 02
Nath. Eames, - - -	03 02	Nath. Stone, - - -	04 06
Nath. Haven, - - -	02 05	John Stone, - - -	02 06
John Whettny, - - -	02 02	Joseph Gibbs, - - -	03 00
Moses Haven, - - -	04 08	Thomas Frost, - - -	02 00
John Haven, - - -	01 08	Samuel Frost, - - -	01 03
Elknah Haven, - - -	01 08	Isaac Clerk, - - -	03 02
Jeames Coller, - - -	01 11	John Gibbs, - - -	01 02
Mr. Sevell Simptson, - - -	03 07	Samuel Gibbs, - - -	00 00
Thomas Mellen, - - -	03 03	Joseph Sever, - - -	01 09
Simon Mellen, - - -	03 09	Isaac Heath, - - -	01 02
John Jaquish, - - -	01 00	Jones Eatten, - - -	01 05
Philip Pratt, - - -	01 03	Jorg Wolkup, - - -	02 07
John Provender, - - -	01 00	Joseph Wetherbe, - - -	02 04
Samuel Holland, - - -	01 00	Jonathan Lamb, - - -	01 08

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Some more Stones including Deacon Daniel Stone, named after uncle Dr Daniel Stone of Cambridge agent for indenture Scots.

Daniel Elliot son of indenture Daniel could have easily especially if he traveled by horseback worked at the Stone Gristmill. This is the location in which many of Daniel sons were born. The Daniel Eleatt Jr was born in Salem. The land which he lived on would have enough hydraulic head to build a mill, but with his young sons another mill close at hand even though a historian Temple lived on his property there was no indication that he built a mill.

History of the town of Oxford, Massachusetts: with genealogies and ..., Volume 1  
By George Fisher Daniels

Historical Sketch of Oxford, MA

Source towards bottom of page.

<http://history.rays-place.com/ma/worcester/oxford.htm>

At the abdication of the Huguenots, the lands of the township reverted to the proprietors, who, on the 8th of July, 1713, granted them to others for a settlement, on condition that their number should amount to 30 families at least. The requisite number of associates was obtained. The town was incorporated in 1713: about a year and a half from the date of the grant a distribution was made by lot to the 30 families. The following is the list of persons as they drew their lots:

Daniel Eliot, Jr.,  
Ephraim Town,  
Samuel Hagbourn,  
Benoni Twichell,  
Isaac Lamed,  
Joshua Chandler,  
Ebenezer Humphrey,  
Daniel Pearson,  
William Hudson,  
Benjamin Nealand,  
Jos. Chamberlin, Jr.  
Daniel Eliot, Sen.,  
Abiel Lamb,  
Thomas Gleason,  
John Town,

John Coller,  
Joshua Whitney,  
Joseph Rocket,  
Ebenezer Larned,  
Joseph Chamberlin,  
Thomas Hunkins,  
Edmund Taylor,  
Eben'r Chamberlin,  
Nath'l Chamberlin,  
Jonathan Tillotson,  
Oliver Coller,  
John Chandler, Jr.,  
Benj. Chamberlin,  
Abram Skinner,  
Israel Town.

FROM:

Historical Collections Relateing to the

History and Antiquities of

Every town in Massachusetts with

Geographical Descriptions.

By John Warner Barber.

Worchester

Published by Warren Lazell.

1848

As you can see Daniel Eliot Sr and Jr were in Framingham in 1710 then by 1713 Elliot family is now in Oxford, MA, also you can see the Town family amongst the first non French families to becoming part of Oxford.

On marriage.

The first Daniel to America, Daniel Sr would have difficulty finding a wife, being a indenture Scot a prisoner of war, and not many Scotch women in the region. Have played with the idea he married a Native American because later on Daniel Jr life was strong connected to his wife's line like which is found in Native American societies. The seaman John Cloyse family when they where on land such Peter followed along the wife's line an that is where the pattern of behavior probably followed. Daniel Jr had strong relations with the French Huguenots of Oxford, it shows a likelihood that Daniel Sr wife may have been French lady. It is felt this first wife of Daniel Sr could since many women died in child birth or otherwise leaving Daniel Sr with a son Daniel Jr. A Scotch indenture has a son to raise, then it may have been very difficult to find a second wife.

Daniel Jr had a first son which he named Daniel also, then this son died as a baby then he had a second son which he named Daniel also. After death of Daniel Sr in 1690 there became a new Daniel Sr & Jr which is found in Framingham, Oxford then Sutton.

Peter Cloyes

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~walkersj/PeterCloyes2.htm>

He served as Captain in King Phillip's War and in the Indian war; was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery. (Cloyes and Dagwell Family Genealogies - Obetz)

It should be noted that Peter Cloyse first wife was Hannah sometimes referred to as Anna the daughter of Edmund Littlefield founder by building a saw and grist mill of Wells, Maine. Daniel Jr married a Hannah Cloyse of Salem Village.

It is felt that Peter Cloyse and Daniel Elliot Sr are connected before the marriage of Hannah. It is felt that the marriage was an arranged marriage between them. They were close to the same age and besides being connect through Peter's father John, they may have been connected through militia, such as in the King Phillip's War. It should be noted that John Cloyse had sons by his first wife, John, Peter, and Nathaniel, and Daniel and Hannah had sons by the names John, Peter, and Nathaniel.



Daniel Elliot Sr and Jr along with Towns were of the first thirty English as apposed to French families to settle Oxford, MA. When he moved to he had the first public house in Oxford in 1714 for one year only. May his previous associations with John Proctor, and Lt Nathaniel Ingersoll who owned mill in Salem Village may have got him interested in owning a mill or could it be his Ulster Scot ancestry which gave interest to a tavern? Anyway Daniel Elliot was recorded to the first licensed tavern owner in Oxford for a year only

History of the town of Oxford, Massachusetts: with genealogies and ..., Volume 1  
By George Fisher Daniels pg 233

**Taverns.** The first licensed public house in Oxford was kept by Daniel Elliott in 1714 for one year only, at the extreme north end of the village, H. 132. The second legalized tavern was that of Richard Moore in 1715 on the Hagburn estate, late Israel Sibley's, H. 205. The house stood about 15 rods east of the main street, and was a large two-story, gambrel-roofed building, and for 45 years was the principal public house of the village. In 1734 Elijah, son of Richard Moore, assumed the business, continuing until 1760. A change was then made in the location of the popular resort of the people for public and social gatherings to a more eligible location, northberly on the main street. Dr. Alexander Campbell that year purchased the estate at the present corner of Main and Charlton Streets, where he

**Mill.** Almost the first want of the English settlement was a mill. Through Dudley's influence, doubtless, Bernon in 1715 gave the old

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<sup>1</sup> Bernon papers.

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mill-stones and irons to Daniel Elliott, on condition that he should build a mill for the town. Upon which Dudley writes, 6 April, 1715, "We are now in a way to thrive at Oxford," thanks him for his gift, and desires him to write Elliott to finish the mill as agreed "or order the said mill-stones and irons to be given to such other person as will go forward with the work that they be not starved the next winter." Bernon complied and the town soon had a mill.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Elliott had taken up his home lot on the brook near the Hawes place, and on 25 Jan., 1714, the town voted that he "should build a grenstmel for the town yuse." There is reason to believe this mill was built in 1715.

## MILLS.

189

Village, Webster, where an establishment operated by water-power was owned by Philip Brown and John Healy. These bought of Asa Robinson in April, 1798, six acres on which were a saw-mill and a grist-mill, where they built a furnace and forges. The ore was mined on the hill easterly from the mouth of Sucker Brook [see "S. Gore grants"], and was smelted, worked into bars and used to some extent on the premises. In Nov., 1799, Brown sold to Healy, who continued the business for a time. A letter written 21 Jan., 1801, from Dr. James Gleason to his son Jacob, then at Greenbush, "on the New York Grants," says:—

"Jesse [the writer's son] has had 3 tuns of pig iron of him [Dr. Dyer of Providence]. Capt. Heelly is a working them into bar iron and expects to have a tun soon," etc.

Operations must have been quite limited. In March, 1805, Healy sold the estate and the making of iron terminated.

**Elliott Mill.** Elliott mill brook, near the Hawes place, was in early times larger than at present. A stream sufficient to drive a saw-mill issued from "Burnt Swamp," near Wellington's, H. 129, now drained and cultivated. This mill was built by Reuben Eddy a short distance north of the Pope house, H. 132, and was dilapidated in 1820, but was used by Pope after he came to town. It was removed many years ago. By means of a dam at the south end a large pond serving as a reservoir was raised over the swamp. The east branch of Mill

large to operate a considerable mill at North Oxford station village. These branches meeting near the Pope homestead furnished a good water-power below, and near the crossing of the stream and Worcester road as early as 1715 Daniel Elliott built the first grist-mill of the English settlement. Before 19 March, 1716, he had sold his home lot, on which stood the mill, to Jonathan Provender. At a proprietor's meeting, 19 March, 1716, it was voted "that Jonathan Provender shall take up a small piece of land to set his house upon, lying near to the house lot he bought of Elliott." In June, 1716, Provender sold the lot and one-fourth of the mill to Samuel Barton, who settled there and died in 1732. His sons Caleb and Joshua, in 1738, sold their interests to Jacob Cummings. The mill had several owners. On 15 May, 1716, Joseph Dana sold to Jonathan Pratt one-fourth of it, "standing on Samuel Barton's rights." Elliott had removed to Sutton but retained his half until 1720, when he sold to Richard Moore "one-half a saw-mill and one-half a grist-mill." Cummings owned three years and in 1736 sold to Eleazer Ward of Newton, a capable business man, who owned mills and farm. In 1750 Ward sold to his son-in-law, Ebenezer Eddy, who, 18 years later, 1768, conveyed to his son Thomas, reserving the privilege of taking water to fertilize the meadow on the west side of the 8-rod way. The next year Thomas Eddy deeded the estate to Uriah Stone and William, son of Rev. John Campbell, who in Nov., 1771, conveyed the same to

John Stone of the North Gore. In Jan., 1778, Stone sold to Anthony Sigourney, who in 1792 sold to Nathan Patch of Worcester. In Patch's deed the property is described in two lots, one of 67 acres and one of six acres. The latter lot of six acres Patch probably sold to Jeremiah Learned, who deeded the same to Whitmore, and Patch in March, 1796, sold to Whitmore 53 acres adjoining the same. All details of early operations at this location are lost. There is, however, reason to believe that milling was continued here by the successive owners up to Sigourney at least.

By now it should appear some recognizable names, including Samuel Barton who first went on to Sutton, then Daniel Elliot who spoke in the witch trial followed.

It seems that some Armstrong family is researching the concept of Daniel Elliot of Sutton as being Scotch

<http://www.geocities.com/TheTropics/1968/armstemp.html>

I

## Chapter 3



If this Martin Armstrong is a bloodline ancestor, it would tend to lend some additional credence to the claim that our ancestors actually arrived in America in the 1600s (as indicated in Jerome Armstrong's biography). Although we do not know when this Martin was born, we can assume that it was some time around 1700, as he was already an adult and landowner by 1729. He could, of course, just as easily have been one of the early Armstrongs that migrated from Ulster around 1718. That this Martin is connected to the Martin we will be introduced to in more detail in Chapter 4, is certainly a strong possibility based on Virginia's observations relative to the similarity in their cattle markings. After Kaye Powell (see [Contributing Relatives Listing, #7](#)) provided Virginia with a copy of [reference #11](#), Virginia recognized another potential link. Her previous research of land records in the Sutton area had found that land adjoining that of Martin Armstrong was owned by a man by the name of [Daniel Elliot](#) (see [Reference Listing, #18](#)). Kaye's reference, which is a brief history of our Armstrong bloodline, states that Elliot Armstrong (who we will meet in Chapter 5) was named after his mother's kin. Are Martin's Sutton neighbors the Scottish Elliots being referred to? Virginia further states that she also found references to a Robert and John Armstrong, father of Timothy, Sr., father of Timothy Jr. (who named one son Martin) in Sutton, MA. The names Robert and Timothy (which were common Armstrong names in that era) are interesting coincidences as we have already seen them mentioned in [Reference #13](#) above.

It is good since the very rough draft seemed to begin with Armstrong/Elliot relation and it is good to end with an Armstrong/Elliot relation.

I hope the sketch of this information will help people in there research.

Sincerely,

Mark Elliott  
Oct 14, 2009