~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Harringtons are an old English family, the seat of which is Harrington, Northampton, England, where may be seen the Coat of Arms. Other spelling of the name: Harrington, Herrington, Arrington, Errington, Herendeen, Hearnden, Herndon, etc. Originally the name was French, de Haverington.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

HARRINGTON connection to Randall

1. OSULPHUS, OR OSWOLF

_____, his wife.

Lineage not determined.

AUTHORITY

Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to Families of Boston and Eastern Mass. Cutler.

Oswolf, (Osulphus), was b. in England before the time of Richard I. He was the father of Robert de Haverington, in whom the name Harrington originated.

Following the Norman Conquest of England, William, the Norman King, confiscated all of nearly all English lands and Manors and divided them among his victorious Vikings. In the great "Domesday Book" compiled by the Conqueror, William, every parcel of land was faithfully recorded. In his Political History of England, Adams states that French session of English Manors, became illustrious Barons. As revolts occurred from time to time, the confiscation of additional lands continued for many and English, and to this day hotels and restaurants in England print their bills of fare or menus in French. About 1086 A.D. William required that all land owners -- Saxons, Normans, and Danes, some 60,000 should congregate, and on bended knee solemnly swear allegiance to him and to his government. This oath constituted the birth of the great British Empire. Under such environment, and at the sound of the horses hoofs of charging knights, and the metallic clank of coats of mail, many surnames were created.

Oswolf, Or Osulphus, a Norman and a descendant of one of the Vikings of William's victorious army, had a son b. on his portion of the English Lordship or Manor of Haverington, and the son was named Robert de Haverington. Through the process of evalution, the French preposition was in time omitted, and in about 1200 A.D., the letter "v" was dropped from the name. According to Cutter, in his Genalogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to Families of Boston and Eastern Mass., this was the origin of the name HARRINGTON.

The ancient family derived its name from their estate in Cumberland. The 1st of the name was Robert de Haverington, son of Osulphus or Oswolf, who held the Manor of Flemingby in the time of Richard I.

Issue

2. Robert de Haverington

~~~~~~~~~~~~~

2. ROBERT de Haverington / HARRINGTON

Agnes Cancefield

Robert de Haverington of Aldringham, Lancanshire, England, b. 1262 and d. 1297; m. Agnes Cancefield, b. 1267, sister and heir of Wm. Cancefield, Lord of Aldringham. They had, son, Sir John, b. about 1281. His family derived its surname from Hererington, Cumberland County, England, a Lordship of which they were anciently possessed, but after he, Robert, married Agnes and thereby acquired the manor (estate) at Aldringham, it became the chief seat of the Harringtons. Agnes was the last lady of Aldringham, and sister of Wm. Lord of Aldringham.

Issue

3. John Harrington b. c1281 Aldingham, Lancashire, England- m. Margaret Burlington

~~~~~~~~~~~~~

3. SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, LORD

Margaret Juliana Burlington his wife

Sir John, Lord of Aldringham, Lancashire, England, b. c1281 and d. 2 July 1347, buried at Cartwell Church. He was minor in 1291 - 1297 and for 5 years was ward of Sire William De Darcre. He married Margaret Juliana Burlington, b. 1283, dau. of Sir Richard Burlington. He was summoned to Parliament as Baron, 1325 until he d. in 1347.

They had 1st, son Robert and heir apparent who d. in Ireland on or before 1337 who m. Elizabeth Moulton, and 2nd son, John, who m. Katharine Bannister, dau. of Adam, and wife Margaret (Holland) Bannister. In 14th year of Edward I, he was among stout young soldiers who were to attend the king into Scotland, received the honor of Knighthood, with Prince Edward, by Bathing and other sacred ceremonies. In 12th year of Edward II he had license to impark 600 acres of woodland and march within the precincts of his Lordship of Aldringham.

Issue:

+4. Robert Harrington b. 305 - m. Elizabeth de Moulton, b. 1306 d. Sep 1334
5. John Harrington b. 1304 - m. Katharine Bannister b. 1323} Issue Nicholas Harrington b. 1347 in Farleton England

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

4. ROBERT HARRINGTON

ELIZABETH de MULTON, his wife.

b. 1305 Aldringham, Lancasier, England. He was knighted in the King's service and d. in the expedition of Ireland about 1334. m. Elizabeth de Moulton, dau. of John de Moulton of Egremond, and one of the three sisters and joint heirs of their brother, John de Moulton. Since he d. before his father, the Lordships estates descended to his son, John. Elizabeth m2., c Nov. 1334, when she was 28 years of age, Walter Burmingham. ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Issue:

6. John b. c 1327; d. 1363; He was summoned to Parliament Feb. 14, 1348, and served until 10 Mar, 1349. Was successor to his grand-father, Lord John of wife, Margaret Burlington m. ----- Issue} Robert, his successor..
7. Robert b. c 1330 of Aldringham, Lincoln shire, England; d. m. Issue} Had John, who married Agnes Flete.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

7. ROBERT HARRINGTON

---------- his wife
b. c 1330 of Aldringham, Lincoln shire, England; d. m.

Issue

8. John b. bef. 1400; d. 1421; m. Agnes Flete, dau. of Lawrence Flete, Esq. of County of Lincoln

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

8. JOHN HARRINGTON

AGNES FLETE, his wife.

Issue

9. Robert of Aldringham, Lancashire, England, b. 1421, m. ----- Laund, dau. of John de Laund. They had a son, John, who married Catherine Culpepper.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

9. ROBERT HARRINGTON

---------- LAUND, his wife.

Issue

10. John of Aldringham, Lancanshire, Eng., m. Catharine Culpepper, dau. of Sir Thomas Culpepper. By this marriage he acquired the Manor of Exton in Rutlandshire and fixed his residence there. This Thomas Culpepper was son of Francis who was 2nd son of William.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

10. JOHN HARRINGTON

CATHERINE CULPEPPER, his wife.

Issue

11. Robert b. Exton, Ruthlandshire, England. d. 1501. m. Maud Prisett, dau. of Sir John Prissett, Knight. Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He served as Sheriff for th county of Rutland, 1490-1498. They had a son, Sir John Knight.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

11. ROBERT HARRINGTON

MAUD PRISETT, his wife.

Issue

12. John of Exton, Rutlandshire, England. He was Knight of Exton. Had son, John, who married Elizabeth Morton.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

12. JOHN HARRINGTON, Knight of Exton

----------, his wife.

Issue

13. John, of Exton, Rutlandshire, England. He m. Elizabeth Morton, sole dau. and heir of Robert Morton, of Peckleton County, Leicester. He was treasurer of the Army of King Henry VIII, at Boulogne. He had a son, James, who married Lucy Sidney.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

13. JOHN HARRINGTON

ELIZABETH MORTON, his wife.

Issue

+14. John the Poet, b. 1525; m. 1st to Dyngley Etherdreda, 1548 b. and she d. without issue, leaving her lands to him. She was natural dau. of Henry VIII. Married 2nd, to *Isabel Markham early in 1554. In the same year they were imprisoned in the tower with Princess Elizabeth. His second wife was dau. of Sir John Markham of Cobhane. They had two children. Resided in Stephney, and was treasurer to King's camp and buildings, and employed as his clerk, John Bradford, the Martyr.

The Harrington family suffered much from the War of the Roses. and in the time of Henry VIII its members florished about 1550 and resided at Stephney, Middlesex County; suberb of London.

He was called a cultured man and a poet.

National Biography 4, 24-385 devoted several pages to John the Poet, in this article it is said that he, John and Writer, was cousin of John Harrington who d. at Wormes, Worms in 1613, and who was first Lord Harrington in 1603. On this assertion is based the ancestral line of John the Poet.

15. James, b. Exton, Rutlandshire, England before 1567; d. 1592; married Lucy Sidney, dau. of Sir William Sidney of Panshurst, and sister of Sir William Sidney, K.G.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

14. SIR JOHN HARRINGTON (the Poet)

ETHELNEDA DYNGLEY, 1st wife - ISABEL MARKHAM *, 2nd wife.

Father: *John Markham V b. 1500 in Allerton, Norfolk, England

Mother: *Ann Strelly b. 1502 in Allerton, Nottinghamshire, England

Issue

16. John, (the Writer), b. 1561; d. 20-Nov-1612; m. Mary Rogers, dau. of Sir. Thomas (Geo.) Rogers.

~~~~~~

16. JOHN HARRINGTON (The Writer - Younger son of John the Poet)

MARY ROGERS, his wife.

b. 1561; d. 20-Nov-1612; m. Mary Rogers, dau. of Sir. Thomas (Geo.) Rogers of Cannington on Somerset. They had 11 children, 2 of which d. in infancy. The estate remained with their descendants down to 1776; among them were Henry, Edward, and John who married Ann Clinton, and sailed to America. Her lineage shown to Robert Rogers, d. 1297. Note quotations: "They had 9 children: 1st d. in infancy; second ditto; Henry, Edward, John, John married Ann Clinton, dau. of Earl of Lincoln, she was b. Newcastle, England, 1596, and d. Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 1653."

John was a prolific writer and muse writer; National Biography, 4, 24-385 devoted several pages to John, Poet, and in this article it is stated that John Harrington of wife Annie Kelway, and who d. at Wornes, 1613, was a cousin of John and the writer. On this assertion is hinged the ancestry of John the Poet. He translated "Orlando Furioso" first published in 1591 and still in use.

He was Godson of Queen Elizabeth, who called him that Saucy Poet, in 1592 Queen Elizabeth made a visit to Bath and was guest of John of Delston. That year he was high sheriff of Somerset. In 1598 he was forgiven by Queen Elizabeth and chosen to accompany Robert Devereaux (1567-1601), Earl of Essex, on his ill fated expedition into Ireland. John served as commander of the horse under Earl Southampton. He was educated at Eaton in 1578, was of Christ's College and later stud. law at Lincoln Inn. He was knighted by Earl Essex

Known for: The Metamorphosis of Ajax

English writer, b. at Kelston, near Bath, in 1561. His father, John Harington, acquired considerable estates by marrying Etheldreda, a natural daughter of King Henry VIII, and after his wife's death he was attached to the service of the Princess Elizabeth. He married Isabella Markham, one of her ladies, and on Mary's accession he and his wife were imprisoned in the Tower with the princess. John, the son of the second marriage, was Elizabeth's godson. He stud. at Eton and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A., his tutor being John Still, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, formerly reputed to be the author of Gammer Gurton's Needle. He came up to London about 1583 and was entered at Lincoln's Inn, but his talents marked him out for success at court rather than for a legal career. Tradition relates that he translated the story of Giocondo from Ludovico Ariosto and was reproved by the queen for acquainting her ladies with so indiscreet a selection. He was to retire to his seat at Kelston until he completed the translation of the entire work. Orlando Furioso in English heroical verse was published in 1591 and reprinted in 1607 and 1634. Harington was high sheriff of Somerset in 1592 and received Elizabeth at his house during her western progress of 1591. In 1596 he published in succession The Metamorphosis of Ajax (containing a design for a watercloset, supposedly the first such), An Anatomie of the Metamorphosed Ajax, and Ulysses upon Ajax, the three forming collectively a very absurd and indecorous work of a Pantagruelistic kind. An allusion to Leicester in this book threw the writer into temporary disgrace, but in 1598 he received a commission to serve in Ireland under Essex. He was knighted on the field, to the annoyance of Elizabeth. Harington saved himself from being involved in Essex's disgrace by writing an account of the Irish campaign which increased Elizabeth's anger against the unfortunate earl. Among some papers found in the chapter library at York was a Tract on the Succession to the Crown (1602), written by Harington to secure the
~~~~~~

favor of the new king, to whom he sent the gift of a lantern constructed to symbolize the waning glory of the late queen and James's own splendor. This pamphlet, which contains many details of great interest about Elizabeth and gives an unprejudiced sketch of the religious question, was edited for the Roxburghe Club in 1880 by Sir Clements Markham. Harington's efforts to win favor at the new court were unsuccessful. In 1605 he even asked for the office of chancellor of Ireland and proposed himself as archbishop. The document in which he preferred this extraordinary request was published in 1879 with the title of A Short View of the State of Ireland written in 1605. Harington was before his time in advocating a policy of generosity and conciliation towards that country. He eventually succeeded in obtaining a position as one of the tutors of Prince Henry, for whom he annotated Francis Godwin's De praesulibus Angliae. Harington's grandson, John Chetwind, found in this somewhat scandalous production an argument for the Presbyterian side, and published it in 1653, under the title of A Briefe View of the State of the Church, etc.

Harington d. at Kelston on the 20th of November 1612. His Epigrams were printed in a collection entitled Alcilia in 1613, and separately in 1615. The translation of the Orlando Furioso was carried out with skill and perseverance. It is not to be supposed that Harington failed to realize the ironic quality of his original, but he treated it as a serious allegory to suit the temper of Queen Elizabeth's court. He was neither a very exact scholar nor a very poetical translator, and he cannot be named in the same breath with Fairfax. The Orlando Furioso was sumptuously illustrated, and to it was prefixed an Apologie of Poetrie, justifying the subject matter of the poem, and, among other technical matters, the author's use of disyllabic and trisyllabic rhymes, also a life of Ariosto compiled by Harington from various Italian sources. Harington's Rabelaisian pamphlets show that he was almost equally endowed with wit and indelicacy, and his epigrams are sometimes smart and always easy. His works include The Englishman's Doctor, Or the School of Salerne (1608), and Nugae antiquae, miscellaneous papers collected in 1779.

more on John Harrington

b. in 1561 at Kelston, near Bath, son of John Harrington and his second wife, Isabella Markham. John Harrington, the elder, acquired considerable estates by marrying Etheldreda, a natural dau. of Henry VIII, and after his wife's death he was attached to the service of the Princess Elizabeth. He married Isabella Markham, one of her ladies, and on Mary's accession he and his wife were imprisoned in the Tower with the princess. John the elder was fined £1,000 for conveying a letter to Elizabeth from one of her friends while they were in prison. When Elizabeth became Queen she never forgot the loyalty of Harrington and in recognition of it she became godmother to the young John.

Educated at Eton, later he went to King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A.He described himself as a truantly scholar who had taken little for his money. Yet he also paid a no doubt well-merited tribute to his tutor 'to whom I never came, but I grew more religious; from whom I never went, but I parted better instructed'. There is a pleasant sidelight on the Queen, who sent him a copy of her speech to Parliament (15 Mar 1576), 'and I do this, because thy father was ready to serve and love us in trouble and thrall'. After Cambridge John turned to the study of law at Lincoln's Inn, but abandoned the law on the death of his father (1582) and went to Kelson to look to the building of the house there.

He was not always at Kelston, for he was frequently at Court. And here it mar be noted that, in spite of two or

three quarrels and dismissals, his royal godmother always had for him a deep affection, as John Harrington always had for her. Harrington's first escapade was concerned with a translation which he made of the improper story of Giacomo in the 28th book of Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso'. The manuscript was circulated among the maids of honour at the Court. It fell into the hands of the Queen. John was exiled from Court, but one sees a wink of the eyelid in the verdict, until he had translated the whole of Ariosto's poem into English. John accomplished this by 1592, when he presented a magnificently bound copy of the work to Elizabeth on her visit to Kelston in that year. The versification may not have been above moderately good, but the volume carried a frontispiece, a portrait of Harrington engraved on copper place and signed by William Rogers, the first man to practise chis arr in England, probably the first book in England to be illustrated with copper plates. Harrington was high sheriff of Somerset in 1592.

The next important moment in Harrington's life was the publication in 1596 of A New Discourse upon a Stale Subject, with the subtitle of The Metamorphosis of Ajax. This was published under the author's pseudonym of Misacmos. There were in fact three sections to this dissertation, but the real point of the publication was that Harrington described in detail and with diagrams, and with a good many none too savoury digressions, often aimed at particular and well-known men at Court, his invention of the water-closet, on which John Harrington's chief claim to fame ought to rely. (Ajax was a pun on the words 'a jakes', jakes being the Elizabethan word for a privy). The work was issued under the initials T.C., which stood for T. C. Traveller. He explained 'how unsavoury places may be made sweet, noisome places made wholesome, filthy places made cleanly', at a cost of thirty shillings and eightpence. The Queen was much displeased, not with the indecorous passages in the book, but with veiled allusions to the Earl of Leicester. At one moment Harrington was in great danger of facing Star Chamber: it is almost certain that Elizabeth's affection for him saved him from that process. But the edict went forth that that he leave the Court. By 1598 the Queen had forgiven her godson and commanded that a Harrington water-closet be installed at Richmond Palace.

The next year (1599) the Earl of Essex ser out on his ill-fated expedition to Ireland. The Queen never trusted Essex, least of all on this military venture. She therefore sent her godson as Master of the Horse with orders 'to take account of all that passes in your expedition and keep journal thereof, unknown to any in the company: this will be expected of you. I have reasons to give for this order'. The expedition proved a total failure, and on returning to England Essex took Harrington (whom he had knighted in Ireland) with him to his interview with Elizabeth. The Queen was in a furious temper and ordered Harrington b.e to Kelston. 'I did not stay to be bidden twice. If all the lrish rebels had been at my heels, I should not have made better speed'. But before he left London he had another interview with his godmother at which he was 'cleared and graciously dismissed... Until I come to heaven, I shall never come before a statelier judge again, nor one that can temper majesty, wisdom, learning, choler, and favour better than her Highness did at that time'.

In 1602 Harrington saw the Queen for the last time and found her in 'most pitiable state'. Within three months she was dead. How deep was Harrington's affection for the Queen breaks out in a letter to his wife, Mary:

'I can not blot from my memory's table the goodness of our sovereign Lady to me, even (I will say) before b.; her affection to my mother... her bettering the state of my father's fortune (which I have, alas! so much worsted), her watchings ayer my youth, her liking to my free speech and admiration of my little learning and poesie, which I did so much cultivate on her command, have rooted such love, such dutiful remembrance of her princely virtues, that to turn askant from her condition with tearless eyes would stain and foul the spring and fount of gratitude'.

Already by 1602 Harrington wrote a tract 'On The Succession to the Crown' in which he supported the claim of James VI to the English throne. He sent a copy to the King and with it a New Year present of a lantern so devised as to symbolize the waning light of Elizabeth and the rising splendour of James. There was also a representation of the Crucifixion with the inscription, 'Lord, remember me when thou comest into Thy Kingdom'. The King treated Harrington graciously, made him a Knight of the Bath, gave to him the properties of Harrington's Markham cousins, forfeited for Sir Griffin Markham's part in the plot to put Lady Arabella Stuart on the throne, added the advowson of the rectory to the manar of Kelston, and confirmed all the properties his father had obtained through his Tudor marriage to the family for ever.

Towards the end of his life, from 1602 onwards, Harrington was involved in three major lawsuits and quarrels over properties to which he tried to lay claim and some of which he tried to secure by force. He was greatly in debt and in need of money, but his methods of repairing his fortunes show him in the least reputable light. Indeed, he was at one moment imprisoned, having promised to stand surety for the debts of his cousin, Sir Griffin Markham. He was in prison for a year, then he escaped.

Harrington's efforts to win favor at the new court were unsuccessful. In 1605 he even asked for the office of chancellor of Ireland and proposed himself as Archbishop. The document in which he preferred this extraordinary request was published in 1879 with the title of A Short View of the State of Ireland written in 1605. Harrington was before his time in advocating a policy of generosity and conciliation towards that country. He eventually succeeded in obtaining a position as one of the tutors of Prince Henry, for whom he annotated Francis Godwin's De praesulibus Angliae. Harington's grandson, John Chetwind, found in this somewhat scandalous production an argument for the Presbyterian side, and published it in 1653, under the title of 'A Briefe View of the State of the Church'. In 1609 he translated the 'Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum' and entitled his book 'The Englishman's Doctor', or the 'Schoole of Salerne', perhaps for the use of the Prince Henry.

Harrington d. at Kelston on the 20th of Nov 1612. His Epigrams were printed in a collection entitled Alcilia in

1613, and separately in 1615. The translation of the Orlando Furioso was carried out with skill and perseverance. It is not to be supposed that Harrington failed to realize the ironic quality of his original, but he treated it as a serious allegory to suit the temper of Queen Elizabeth's court. If none of Harrington's literary productions commands much attention today, (in his own day his epigrams were much admired), his letters mark him as one of the great letter writers in English literature. Harrington was a shrewd observer, he had a wonderful gift for what would nowadays be newspaper reporting, he was always interesting, usually witty, sometimes Rabelaisian, often serious. Some of the most intimate, alive and even moving portraits that we have of Queen Elizabeth are to be found in his letters: to his letters we owe the most vivid and forthright pictures of James I and his court, especially his vivid account of a drunken orgy, quoted in D. H. Willson's King James VI and I.

Issue:

17. I. James HARRINGTON
+18. II. John HARRINGTON
19. III. Frances HARRINGTON
20. IV. Son HARRINGTON
21. V. Henry HARRINGTON
22. VI. Edward HARRINGTON
23. VII. Robert HARRINGTON
24. VIII. Helena HARRINGTON
25. IX. George HARRINGTON
26. X. James HARRINGTON
27. XI. Son HARRINGTON
28. XII. Elizabeth HARRINGTON
29. XIII. Mary HARRINGTON
30. XIV. Hannah HARRINGTON
31. XV. Robert HARRINGTON

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

18. JOHN ERRINGTON

ANN CLINTON, his wife.
Said to be the son John and Mary (Rogers) Errington

John b. at Somerset, Eng., after 1584; drowned in Plymouth, Mass., 1631; married Ann Clinton, dau. of Earl of Lincoln. She was b. 1596 near Newcastle, on and Tyna England, d. Dec. 25, 1653. She was 1 or 17 children, 8 boys and 9 girls. Her father b. 1571, d. 1619.

He landed in Boston Harbor from England in 1630 with his wife Ann Clinton, and 2 sons. States the names of two of John's brothers' as Henry and Edward. She says their mother was Mary Rogers, dau. of Sir Thomas Rogers.

"One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the settlement of New England is the countenance given to the undertaking by the family of Clinton, Earl of Lincoln. Two daughters of Thomas Clinton, 3rd Earl, removed to this country as early as 1630. Their uncle, Sir Henry Finnes (as was called rather than Clinton) was a religious Puritan, as was his descendants, also his near relative, Sir James Harrington of Riddleston, and his leads to the belief that the Company of 80 persons who in 1630, sailed from Boston (prob. Boston, Eng.) in the ship "Prosperous" having been embarked by Mary Harrington Finnes, son of Sir Henre Fines, were Puritan emigrants making their way to New England. A younger son of Sir John Harrington, Godson of Queen Elizabeth came to his county with his wife and two sons, in company with other relatives in a vessel fitted out by a kinsman.

They landed in Boston Harbor about 1630. Shortly after its arrival, John Harrington was drowned, leaving his widow with two younger sons. The elder, Benjamin, went to live with an uncle and became a refugee to Rhode Island.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

John Harrington, a younger son of Sir John, The Writer, b. in England prob. about 1575, came to America with his wife, Ann Clinton and two young sons, landing in Boston Harbor about 1630. The husband and father, John, was drowned in Boston Harbor soon after their arrival. (**That this John who came to America was the son of John, the writer, of wife Mary Rogers, is still being debated by some genealogists.**) The older son is said to have been about twelve years old.

In Middlesex Co., Mass., Registry of Deeds Vol. 1, page 87-8 there is record of an indenture seeming to secure one Susan Blackington the re-payment of sums from three to five pounds from various persons. Perhaps these debts were incurred on account of passage moneys advanced. Papers were mostly dated Mar. 30, 1637 and the persons signing were referred to as "noe in England" and one was mentioned as widow, Ann Errington, formerly of New Castle of Tyne England.

Widow Ann Errington (prob. nec. Clinton) d. in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 25, 1653 aged 77 years, as per tomb inscription in Mount Auburn State Cemetery. This is oldest tomb stone in the cemetery. She was daughter of Thos. Clinton (1571-1619) third Earl of Lincoln; son of Henry as Clinton. (1540-1616)

She was dau. Thomas Clinton, (1571-1619) Third Earl of Lincoln, Henry de Clinton, (1540-1616).

Issue

32. Robert, b. England, 1616; d. May 11, 1707, and came from Ipswick, England, to Watertown, Mass., on the ship Elizabeth, in 1634. He was 18 years old at the time according to one report. In Watertown he married Susannah George, Oct. 1, 1646. She d. in July 6, 1694. She was an orphan at the time of marriage. He was admitted freeman May 27, 1663, and was given a homstall by Dacon (sic) Thomas Hastings prob. a kinsmen. His will dated Jan. 1, 1704-5, inventory shows 16 lots of land aggregating 647 acres of value 717 pounds. He purchased from John Adams of Medfield, 6 acres in Watertown in 1692. He was named among the men of Military Training Band, who elected Lieut. Mason to be Capt., 1652.

+33. Benjamin, b. in England about 1618; d. in Providence, R.I., in 1687; m. Elizabeth White. She d. in Providence, Rhode

Island in 1701. She was dau. of William and Elizabeth White of Boston, Mass. William White came to America on the ship "Increase" Apr. 15, 1635; he was in Boston in 1646 and went from Boston to Providence, R.I., where he lived for some years, and later returned to Boston. William White was a bricklayer. His wife, Elizabeth, d., and he married 2nd in 1653 --------- Wood; he d., will dated Oct. 13, 1673, and bequeathed his property to his wife, his sons, Isaac and Cornelius, 1673, and daughters Susannah who married Thos. Waggett; Eliz. who married Benjamin Harrington; Margaret, who married Thomas Wallen, and Ursula, who married John Bennett, and also to son, William, William, Sr. witnessed the deed of Mavericks in 1649.

He came to America with his parents about 1630, landing in Boston Harbor. Benjamin, the elder, went to live with an uncle and became a refugee to R.I., and an adherent to the Baptist faith. Tradition also states that he ws one of the three brothers who came to Boston from England.

Just when Benjamin came to Providence isn't known. In 1662 he bought from William and Elizabeth White, his wife's parents, a house and lot of 25 acres in Providence, the money being paid by his wife, Elizabeth Harrington. He was connected with Rhodes and Westcott, land brokers.

Benjamin's will, under which his children and wife were bequeathed his property, was dated Feb. 1, 1686. One June 9, 1701, after his death in 1687, his house and lot were sold by his son, Isaac.

He was a close friend of Roger Williams whith whom one record says he was connected by marriage. Many of his descendants served in the Rev. War.

In the earliest lot of 25 acre men, received as inhabitants of Providence, Jan. 19, 1654, are found the names of John Clawson and Benjamin Herendeen. Their families were very intimate, probably related by marriage. Clawson was hired servant for Roger Williams. On the night of Jan. 4, 1661 Clawson was attacked from behind a thicket of barberry bushes, near north burial ground by an Indian named Waumanio, whom Clawson supposed to be instigated there to by Herendeen. At first assault thereto, Clawsons chin was split open by a blow with the broad axe, from the effects of which he soon afterwards d., but not before he had pronounced the strange curse upon his murderer, which the legend records as having been so strangely fulfilled, "That he and his prosterity might be marked with split chins and be haunted with barberry bushes." More than a century later testimony was collected in proof of this dying malediction. By this it appeared that the descendants of the murderer were remarkable for the excavated or furrowed chin which caused the curse of Clawson to be kept in remembrance, and many a quarrel was excited at huskings and frolics by mention of the words "Barberry bushes." "The Curse of Clawson," with singular evidences of its fulfillment was collected from the most responsible sources by the Hon. Theodore Foster and also an account of the murder and trial, with a copy of a letter from Roger Williams, May 11, 1661, concerning the estate of the murdered man and preserved in the Foster manuscripts. Attached to the Williams letter is a memorandum which says: "This paper was taken to Newport by Theodore Foster and was read in Capt. Garner's packet on Sunday, June 27, 1814, the gentlemen then present returning from the General Assembly of Providence, among whom was present, Robert Harris, Esq., who informed them, etc., "of the attack on Clawson as set forth above, but he states that the Clawson "Indian was instigated thereto by John Benjamin Harrington. In Rhode Island Trials, Vol. 1, page 70, "The Indian confessed to the killing of Clawson and was sentenced to be executed. Harrington, charged as an accessory, was cleared by the jury and court.

After Benjamin's death, his wife, Elizabeth, married Richard Pray.

On May 4, 1670, the General Assembly imposed a fine on him, but this fine was remitted by the Assembly. July 1, 1679 he was taxed 1s. 3d, Mar. 16, 1680, upon his petition to the General Assembly to remit sentence on Gen. Ct. of Trials against his wife, Elizabeth, he pleaded great poverty and debility of himself and his wife, and the fine was absolutely remitted.

May 26, 1684 he had 60 acres of land laid out to him, and Apr. 20, 1685, he and his wife deeded son Benjamin 60 acres with meadow, he being destitute of a place of settlement. Mar. 3, 1686, he and wife deeded son Joseph 67 acres for his well being and settlement, part of land situated 10 miles from Providence. Feb. 1, 1687, his will was presented and seemed probated Apr. 4, 1688. Sept. 1, 1688, the estate of Benjamin, deceased was taxed 4s. 2d.

Oct. 20, 1688, his widow (now wife of Richard Pray), deeds to her son, Isaac, homestead, houses, orchard, etc., given her for life by will of her late husband.

Dec. 13, 1701, his widow sold to Joseph Whipple house an 10 acres part of it being land owned by her father, bought by her husband, Benjamin, and willed her for life, then to son Isaac, who released her. June 19, of same year: "Whereas there is fame gone abroad that there is some person intending to purchase the house and land joining which lieth in Town of Providence and Colony of Rhode Island, and which formerly belonged to Benjamin Herendeen, Sr. of said providence deceased, and to purchase it of Isaac, son of said Benjamin Herendeen."

"These are therefore to signify unto all persons whatsoever, that to the said house Isaac hath no right or interest, but that the right, title, etc., wholely belongeth unto me, Elizabeth Pray, widow, formerly Elizabeth Herendeen."

"Providence, 11th day of March, 1674-5, so-called. Received this present day above said, of Ben Hernden six shillings nine pence which makes up ye full sum of eleven pounds for which I sold to him ye home and land which was John Clawson's, and hereby receiving this last payment of Benjamin Hernd I declare my self full satsified and doe hereby fully discharge the said Benjamin of ye payment aforesaid. Witness my hand, Roger Williams.

"Enrolled ye 12th day of May 1675 by me John Smith, Clerk."

Oath of Allegiance, the 19th of 11th month, 1648. "We whose names are hereafter subscribed, having obtained a free grant of 25 acres of land apiece with the right of commoning according to the said proportion of lands from it's free inhabitants, of the Town of Providence, do thankfully accept the same and hereby promise to yield active or passive to the authority of King and Parliament established in this colony according to our charter, adn to all such wholesome laws and orders that are or shall be made by the major consent of the Town of Providence, as also not to claim right to the purchase of said plantation nor any privileges of vote in Town affairs until we shall be received as freemen of said town of Providence."

There were 28 signatures including that of Banjamin Hearndean, mark, X (he having signed by mark.)

He signed many documents with his mark, and scarcely any two were alike in spelling. He even signed his X to the name of Herndell. In England the name is spelled Harrington, and variations of the name, Herendeen are not known among British Genealogists.

Tradition states that he was one of the three brothers who came to Boston from England, He was a close friend of Roger Williams, and a man of influence and considerable land. He swore allegiance in May, 1666, and was among the freemen admitted from Providence at the General Court held at Norwick, May 18, 1658.

"In answer to a letter from the Massachusetts Colony, touching the return of an apprentice to his master in the Bay, it is ordered that of the said apprentice, his father Benjamin Herendon, in whose keeping the said apprentice is, do not return the

said apprentice speedily unto the Bay, the constable shall forthwith apprehend him and convey him to his master." -- 19th of 1st month, 1643. (1654).

34. Abraham, b. England, 1620, and d. May 9, 1677. He married Rebecca Cutter, 1649. and was baptised Nov. 8, 1663.
His father drowned in Plymouth, 1631, and he d. in Charlton, Mass. His wife was the dau. of Robert of Charlestown, Mass. He was a blacksmith, below Cambridge in 1645. The date of his birth is indicated by his deposition under the date Apr. 17, 1673.

35. Rebecca, b. p. in England. m. in Cambridge, Mass. to John Watson.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

33. BENJAMIN HEARNDEN (HARRINGTON)

ELIZABETH WHITE, his wife.

Benjamin Hearnden. b. 1618. d. 1687. He married Elizabeth White, 1648, possibly in Providence, RI.

Benjamin's father John, drowned in Boston Harbor shortly after the family's arrival from England. He (Benjamin) went to live with an uncle (Charles Fines). When he was about 15 years old, Ben embraced the Baptist faith, then under ban in Massachusetts. His uncle remonstrated with him without effect, finally punishing him severely and as a final resort tying him to a post and administering a floging which was most unmerciful; threatening to turn him over to the authorities if he persisted in his heretical opinions. As soon thereafter, as possible, he arranged his escape stealing away from his uncle's house penniless and alone with his bible, a fish line and a few other articles done up in a hankerchief and carrying a scanty supply of provisions. He believed that the God he worshipped would care for him in some way and enable him to reach the Roger Williams settlement in safety. The trust was rewarded when, hungry, footsore and weak, he fell in with a family of Quakers, headed by William White, towards the same goal. They welcomed him, gave of their simple fare, caring for him until he became strong enough to assist them. He repaid them in labor caring for the team or when necessary to unload the wagon. He crossed the swollen streams and ravines, sometimes carrying the oldest daughter Elizabeth. The acquaintance with Elizabeth ripened into an enduring love and soon after their affival in Providence, RI; she became his wife and in time the mother of his nine children.

In Providence, they settled on Harrington Lane, now Rochambeau Ave. He fought in King Phillip's War and acquired considerable property, chiefly land. Possibly because of his bitterness towards his uncle, he changed his name to Herendeen and for two generations the name was spelled Herendeen, Herndern, Hearnden interchangably with Herington, Herrington, and Herrengton.
They had the following children:

36. i. Benjamin Hearnden; b. 1650. d. 1694. He married Lydia Wells.
37. ii. Alice Hearnden; b. 1652. d. 1718. She married Daniel Brown.
38. iii. Joseph Hearnden; b. 1652. d. 1694. He married Sarah ----------.
39. iv. Sarah Hearnden; b. 1654. d. 1677. She married David Whipple.
40. v. Mary Hearnden; b. 1658. d. 1696. She married Andrew Edmonds.
41. vi. William Hearnden; b. 1660. d. 1727.
42. vii. John Harenton (Harrington).
43. viii. Thomas Hearnden; b. 1665. d. 1737.
44. ix. Isaac Hearnden; b. 1668. d. 1727.

36. Benjamin of Providence, R.I., b. there a. 1650; d. Apr. 18, 1694; m. Lydia Wells, who d. June 14, 1710.
In 1671 he took oath of allegiance. 1 Jul 1679, he was taxed 11-1/2. [On] 4 May 1681 "...he having lately shot at an Indian in the woods for no other cause as he confessed than that said Indian would not obey his word and stand at his command, and the Indian, though having a gun, having not shot again, went peaceably away, only using some words by way of reproof, blaming him for his violence and cruelty. The Assembly, therefore, enacts that all His Majesty's subjects are hereby required to behave themselves peaceably toward the Indians, in like manner as before the war," etc. [On] 1 Sep 1697 he was taxed 3ds; in 1688, he rendered for taxation the following: 2 oxen, 5 cows, heifer, steer, yearlings, horse, ... 5 acres planted land, 5 acres English pasture, an acre hog meadow, and 50 acres unfenced. In 1685 his father and mother deeded to him 60 acres of land, and the deed reciting that "he being destitute of a place of settlement."
[On] 17 Apr 1694, his will was filed and was proved 30 May 1694. His wife was named executrix, and bequests were made to his children. Before his death his property was inventoried at 29 pounds, 2 shillings. 10 Jul 1710 inventory of the estate of Lydia was ordered to be taken by Joseph Williams, Jr., he having married one of the daughters, and William Olney.
He served in King Philip's War together with his brother.

37. Alice, of Providence, R.I., b. there 1652; d. there after 1718; m. 25 Dec 1669 Daniel Brown, son of Chad and Elizabeth Brown. He was b. in 1646 and d. there 29 Sep 1710. They had the following children: Judah, Jabez, Sarah, b. 10 Oct 1677, Jeremiah, Hallelujah, Hosannah, Jonathan, and Daniel.

38. Joseph, b. 1652; d. in Providence, R.I., Apr. 19, (or 16), 1694; m. there Sarah ------. He took the oath of allegiance in 1671. [On] 3 Mar 1686, his mother and father deeded him 57 acres of land "for his well being and settlement." Part of the land was situated 10 miles north of Providence, R. I. [On] 24 Apr 1689, he sold 13 acres of land to Wm. Herenden, 30 May 1694, administration of his estate was granted to his widow, Sarah, and it was desired that Parson Tillinghert have the oversight of several young children and give advice to her
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

On record (Grant W. N.) says he drowned in Boston Harbor.

39. Sarah, b. 1654; d. Providence R.I., Apr. 2, 1677; m. in Bingham, Mass., 15 May 1675, David Whipple, who was b. in 1656 and d. Dec 1710, son of John and Sarah Whipple. They had one child, David, 20 Jan 16__ (can't read - looks like 1669, but ...). She intended to marry John Inman but he took another wife

40. Mary, b. Providence, R.I., 1658; d. 1696; m. 14 Oct 1675, Andrew Edmonds, who was b. in 1639 and d. in 1695. They had five children: Mary, b. 20 Oct 1676; Sarah, b. 17 Feb 1678 (1679); m. 11 Feb 1695, Daniel Hicks; William, b. 7 Mar 1681, and m. Alice; Andrew, b. 17 Jun 1683, and m. 1st Meribah Field and 2nd, Mary Hobbs; Joseph, b. 2 Feb 1687, and m. 1st 13 Dec 1708, Hannah Nichols and 2nd, 7 Jun 1759, Elizabeth Vaughn.

Her husband, Andrew, was captain of a R. I, company during King Philip's War, and on 6 Aug 1676, the General Assembly voted to him and his company one-half the produce of the Indian captives brought in by them. These Indians were sold into slavery by the colonists for nine year terms. Andrew granted 4 acres of land for service during the war and the right to operate a ferry at Red Bridge, 3 Mar 1679. In this year he deposed that he was aged about 40. In 1687 he was granted 9 acres, which was poor and unsuited to cultivation. [On] 25 Dec 1689, he was granted the sum of 20 shillings a week by Plymouth Colony for service in the late expedition against the Indians. [On] 3 Mar 1690, he was allowed the balance of his pay as captain for his good service in the late eastern wars, and in 1690 his wife was paid his wages that accured during his absence in the service. When he returned from the war he was appointed by the General Assembly of R. I. as special constable for the main land. His will, dated 22 Jun 1695, and proved 13 Aug, following, named his wife an executrix and his sons as legatees.

41. William b. Providence, R.I., 1660; d. Aug. 27, 1727; married 1st Ester; m. 2nd Deliverance, who d. before Feb 1728. He was a shoemaker. He took the oath of allegiance in 1682. [On] 6 Apr 1724, he sold to Joseph Hearndon 36 acres of land with house for 240 pounds.

+42. John, b. in Providence, R.I., 1662; d. in Scituate, R.I., 1736; p. m. Lydia Cranston who d. before 1729. Wifes name not verified, but used as symbol for distinguishing this John.

He received a gift from his father of a large tract of land in Scituate, about 1 mile south of Nennett Mill, on which he built a dwelling and lived Deeds of gift covering this tract were made to his five sons dated 1729, '31, and '36.

43. Thomas, b. 1665; d. 1722-23; m. Hannah. He resided in Providence, R. I. He took the oath of allegiance in May 1682.

44. Isaac of Norwich, Conn., b. in Providence, R.I., 1668; d. in Norwich, Conn., 1727; m. Sarah, who d. in 1728. His will was proved Aug. 16, 1728, his wife, Sarah, being the executrix.

He moved to Coventry, R. I., and from there to Norwich, Conn. He is described as a weaver.

[On] 28 Oct 1688, his mother, then wife of Richard Pray, deeded him land, homestead, houses, orchard, etc., given her for life by will of her late husband. [On] 10 Feb 1689, Isaac and wife, Sarah, deeded to his mother, Elizabeth Pray, house and orchard. [On] 31 Mar 1696, he sold to Samuel Wilkinson 50 acres of land and dwelling house.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~

42. JOHN HARRINGTON

LYDIA CRANSTON, his wife.

Birth: c1662 in Providence, Providence Co., RI

Note: He was of age when he took the Oath of Allegiance in 1682.

Death: c1736 in Foster, Providence Co., RI

Note: He witnessed a deed on 21 Feb 1738, but his son John calls himself John Sr. in 1741.

Residence:1730, that part of Scituate which later became Foster, Providence Co., RI

Note: He resided for a time in Providence, but later settled in the town of Scituate, now Foster, in the Moosup Valley. His home is said to be the first house built in Foster. He held a grant of 960 acres of land, and built his house on the north end of his claim.

John Harenton (Harrington). b. 1662. d. 1736. He married Lydia Cranston. b. Approx 1662. d. 1729. They settled in Scituate, RI.

They had the following children

i. Jeminma	b. 1698	m. Thomas Bennett	
i. John	b. 1699	m. Mary Jencks	
+ii. Josiah	b. 16 May 1702	m. Elizabeth Bennett	
iii. Amos	b. 1703	m. Mary Bates	
iv. Jonathan	b. 1705	m. Sarah Foster	
v. Joseph	b. 1705	m. Elizabeth Bennett	
vi. Elizabeth	b. 1707	m.	
vii. Stephen	b. 1708	m. Elizabeth Shippee	

45. John Harrington

b. Scituate, R.I., Oct. 1, 1699. He married May 20, 1722, Mary Jencks b. 1692. He d. 8 Oct 1744, and she d. Dec. 22, 1756. She was the daughter of Gov. Jencks. They were married by the J.P. of Waterman.

He was made freeman of Scituate, in 1733, and admitted freeman of N.Kingstown, R.I., May 6, 1735. In 1741, he was Capt. Scituate Company, 2nd Do. 1742. 1743 Capt. John Brown in rooms of John Harrington, refused. He received land from his father in 1729, and also from his brother in 1734.

His will made Mar. 17, 1744 and proved Dec. 3, of the same year. In it he mentions his wife, Mary, their six children, and his brother, Stephen. Her own son, John was her administrator.

His wife first married John Henderson, Jr. of Providence. Her brother was Capt. Nathaniel Jenckes.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~

+46. Josiah Harrington

b. Scituate, R.I., May 16, 1702, and d. at the same place, Oct. 19, 1786. He married Elizabeth Bennett, Nov. 8, 1724. They resided near Bennett's Hill where their first child was b. 1727.

He ws a surveyer and assisted in the final survey of the town in 1724. His land joined that of Jonathan Harrington, whose father, John, conveyed the same to him June 28, 1736. He also received a land gift from his father in 1729 under the name, Herndon. In his will made 1778 the name was spelled Herenton. He was made a freeman in 1733.

47. Amos Harrington

b. Scituate, R.I., Sept. 7, 1703, and married Mary Bates, sister of Sarah who married Elisha Harrington. These were brothers but not known relatives of Amos.

Amos received land from his father in 1731, and again June 23, 1738. He was made a freeman in 1733. At the census of 1774 there were 6 in the family.

48. Jonathan Harrington

SERVED IN CAPT JENCKES CO FRENCH IND. WAR

b. 12 Jan 1705, and d. in Halifax, Windham County, Vt. 1785. His will was probated Nov. 9, 1785. He married Sarah Foster, who was his executrix under his will. She got life interest in 1/3 then to go to two youngest sons, Elisha and Job. Real estate came from son, Daniel, who is to pay off notes so that 2/3 of th same may go to sons, Elisha and Job, at once and remaining 1/3 at mother's death. Other bequests were five shillings to: Stephen, Rufus, Mathew, Jonathan, Daniel, Mercy Eldredge, Sarah Jencks, Dorcas Goodspeed, Hannah, and Mary Slater...Signed by mark.

Elisha conveyed his part of it to brother Daniel, who d. before the deed was secured. And another indenture recites: Estate of Daniel Harrington to Sally Harrington, to support John Harrington, one of the infant heirs of Daniel Harrington, deceased, with the necessities of life from the death of his father until he arrived at the age of 7 years, finding physic, clothing, etc., being:

John, 116 weeks at 30 cents	$38.30
Lydia, same, 4 yrs. 3 mos.........	$74.80
Susannah, same 6 yrs. 8 mos.....	101.32
GT	215.56

Dated Sept. 30, 1806.

Elisha received land from his father Feb. 24, 1774 for 174 pounds in sliver money. He also purchased land from Stukely Stafford. He also received land from his brother, Stephen of Kingston, R.I. in 1741. This land was the home of John in South part of Town. Contained 120 acres situated 1 mile south from Bennett Hill.

Issue of Jonathan and Sarah (Foster) Herrington:

i.	Stephen	b. 1740. d. 1812	m. Patience Eldred
ii.	Rufus	b. 1745. d. 1821	m. Elizabeth Aylesworth
iii.	Matthews	b. 1745. d. ?	
iv.	Mercy	b. 1749. d. 1823	m. Job Eldred
v.	Daniel	b. Before 1750. d. 1798	m. Sarah Carpenter
√vi.	Elisha	b. c 1754	m. Dorcas Thomas b. 1767 d. 1843
vii.	Jonathan	b. Before 1760. d. 1813	
viii.	Sarah	b. 1766. d. ?	m. Nicholas Jencks
ix.	Dorcas	b. 1767. d. ?	m. Joseph Goodspeed
x.	Job	b. 1768. d. 1834.	m. Elizabeth ---------
xi.	Hannah	b. 1771. d. ?	
xii.	Mary	b. ? d. ?	m. Isaac Stratter

~~~~~~

√Tradition states that while still in Rhode Island, Elisha Herrington (son of Jonathan) was approached by a land agent from Warren County, NY and was shown a quantity of small beech nuts which were represented as being buck wheat grown in Warren County. This inducement brought him to Warren County, NY; a virgin wilderness with no roads wider than a path. His nearest store and grist mill were located on Half Way Brook, some 12 miles away in Queensbury Town. It is said that on one occasion, he had gone to the mill alone, but with an extra pack horse, and having experienced some delay, was returning home late in the evening. Driving ahead of him in the narrow trail, the pack horse burdened with a quarter of fresh beef; wolves attracted by the odor pursued him and the situation soon became critical. With his hunting knife, he occasionally sliced off a hunk of meat and threw it back on the trail, and while the wolves fought over it, he continued to lash his horses to their utmost speed.

The good wife, Dorcas, from the home in the little forest clearing near the top of the mountain, heard the howl of the wolves as it grew to a roar and echoed along and across the mountains, knew well the meaning. Quickly, she and the children gathered brush and wood and built a large bonfire in the door yard. In the course of a few minutes they waited until they saw the foaming and panting horses dash from the blackness of the forest into the glow of the home fireside and into safety.

During a winter, a yearling heifer had d. in the log barn, a few paces from the house. After a day or two the wolves began to feed on the dead heifer at night. Elisha left the door open and fastened a rope to it, and with the other end of the rope attached to a cross beam near the roof of the barn. After supper he instructed his son, Elisha, Jr. to sit on the beam and hold the rope and pull the door shut as soon as several volves came in. In the early part of the evening he pulled the rope and caught four wolves, but Elisha Jr. dared not dismount from his perch until daybreak when his father came and thrust the muzzle of the long bar rifle through the cracks between the logs of the barn and shot the two remaining wolves. The other two had been killed in the fight that followed when the wolves found that they were in confinement.

The old log residence was one room, 16 feet by 20 feet, with one door and no windows, and a large stone
~~~~~~

fireplace used both for heating and cooking. In the ceiling was a square hole and a latter nailed to the wall which led to the dark loft in which the children slept (there were 14). It was at this home in about 1820 Dorcas made the pronouncement "The nest is too full" whereupon, Elisha provided a team of oxen and a covered wagon for four of the fourteen children and they went west presumably to Ohio.

~~~~~~

50. Joseph Harrington

b. Scituate R.I., 19 Dec. 1705, where he received land from his father in 1729.

51. Elizabeth Harrington

b. Scituate, R.I., Mar. 11, 1707.

52. Stephen Harrington

b. Scituate, RI Aug. 3, 1708, and married Elizabeth Shippe, dau. of Solomon (d. Mar. 13, 1734) and Margaret Shippe, of Prov. and Smithfield, R.I. She received 10s under her father's will.

He received gift deed, Jan. 8, 1729, and was made freeman in 1733. Belonged to Baptist Church of Exeter, R.I., July 1766.

He was mentioned in the will of his brother, John, filed 1744, and received land from his father in 1733, and received a grant of land in Kings Co., N.S. in 1764. His wife married again before May 1773 to Knight Christopher of Rhode Island.

~~~~~~c

46. JOSIAH HERENDEEN

b. 16 MAY 1702 in Scituate Providence Co., RI
d. 19 OCT 1786 in Providence Village (Providence) Rhode Island Colony and Providence Plantations
m. 8 Nov 1724 in Scituate, Providence, Rhode Island
ELIZABETH BENNETT, his wife.b. Sept. 3, 1709, d. Aug . 19, 1776
Son of John and Lydia Cranston
Will: 7 MAY 1785 Foster, Providence Co., RI
Note: Proved 12 Feb 1787. Mentions sons Josiah Jr., Simeon, Nathan and Silas. Daughters Elizabeth Bates, wife of Francis Bates, Martha, wife of Benjamin Bates, and Mary, wife of John Randall.
Residence: Scituate, Providence Co., RI
Issue:

53. Josiah, Jr., b. Scituate, b. Oct. 10, 1727; d. Pownal, Vt., Dec. 9, 1815; m. Sarah Bates; was made freeman of Scituate, R.I. in 1748. At the Census of 1774, there were 16 in family. He was witness to the pension claim of William Harrington who was b. at Foster, R.I. 1760, and m. Freelove Bennett.

Issue:
56. Elizabeth, b. 8 Oct 1730 Scituate, R.I.,; m. Francis Bates, b. 1 May 1727 in Voluntown, New London, CT
57. Nathan, b. Apr. 27, 1733; married Mary Morse, was head of a family in 1790.
58. Jonathan, b. Scituate, R.I., Dec. 19, 1735; moved to Royalshire, (now Royalston, Mass.).
59. Martha, b. R.I., Apr. 24, 1736; d. married Benjamin Bates. Another rec. states she was b., Jan. 8, 1738.
+60. Mary, b. 1 JUL 1738 in Providence Village (Providence) Rhode Island Colony m1. John Randall.

54. Silas, b. Scituate, R.I., June 4, 1740; d. Hoosick, N.Y., Dec. 8, 1819; m. May 2, 1768, Freelove Fiske, dau. of John and Martha Fiske.

He was in Scituate with a family of 4 in 1774; was on bond there with Nathaniel, in 1780 and John Harrington, and given tests that year as required by town Council that he might be entitled to all privileges of a freeb. citizen of the state. He was a private in the R.I. Militia in the Company of Capt. Simeon Harrington. His wife was b. Feb. 27, 1750, and d. Aug. 3, 1831. Her father had $500 of Continental Bills, which had begun to depreciate during the Rev. War and which he invested in land and gave 100 acres at West Hoosick to his dau. and her husband. They moved to the farm in the fall of 1784. Traveled on Ox sleds in deep snow, and she broke her arm in an upset. The sons walked most of the way. He as inventor of first grain cradle, and also an apple parer.

In his will, recorded Troy, N .Y., Dec. 22, 1819, he named his wife, and sons, Philip, Joseph, and Silas, and daughters, Amy, Lucy, Josiah, he gave the other half of his state, and the other half having been given to his wife for life. Josiah was made administrator. He signed by mark.

55. Simeon, Capt. b. Scituate, R.I., Apr. 22, 1743; d. 1811 Foster, RI; m. Zilpha Bennett, dau. of Elder Bennett. He, Simeon, served in 2nd Company Militia from Scituate, R.I., in 1776, 1778, 1779, and 1780; this was prob. Capt. Harrington, referred to in the Town Records of Scituate.
HARRINGTON, SIMEON, CAPT 1740c - 18 DEC 1811
HARRINGTON, ZILPHA 1751c - 31 MAY 1810

~~~~~~

60. Mary HARRINGTON

b. 1 JUL 1738 in Providence Village (Providence) Rhode Island Colony. m. 1754 in Scituate Village (Providence) Rhode Island Colony John Randall. 1813, June: Mary, widow of John Randall, d. at Foster (Providence) Rhode Island. (William R. Randall, family researcher)

1769c: John Randall married Mary Herenden/Harrington at Scituate, Rhode Island. Children, b. at Foster, Rhode
~~~~~~

Island.

Issue:
61) Simeon; b. 1755c; married 1785c, Priscilla Eddy; d. 1636c in Vermont;
62) Silas; b. 1760c; married November 9, 1783; Hannah Fish; d. 1809c
63) John, Jr.; married March 7, 1784, Mary Seamans at Scituate, Rhode Island; d. October 28, 1795 at Burlington, Vermont
64) Nathan b. 26 June 1766 Scituate Township (Providence) Rhode Island Colony- m. Elizabeth Waite b. 9 Jul 1759 in Foster Village Rhode Island Colony. 25 January 1787: Elizabeth Waight and Nathan Randall were married at Foster Village (Providence) Rhode Island Colony. Children, b. at Foster: 1) John Waight; b. October 23, 1787; married March 14, 1811, Abigail Bugbee; d. January 28, 1855; 2) Mary; b. September 27, 1790 and 3) Nathan, Jr.; b. April 16, 1793. Children, b. at Pomfret, Connecticut: 4) Susannah; b. May 18, 1795; married 1811c, William Collins Benson; d. April 12, 1864 at Parish, New York
65) Stephen; b. March 31, 1789 and 6) Deborah; April 10, 1801; married Artemus Downing; d. July 15, 1837 at Pomfret, Connecticut.

"Randall and Allied Families: William Randall of Scituate and His Descendants" by Frank Alfred Randall, C.E.; pp. 31 and 91; Reveret-Weber Printing Company; Chicago, Illinois; 1943 (929.2 R188-4 LAPL)

Mary HERENDEEN HARRINGTON
Birth: 1 JUL 1738 - d. JUN 1811 in Foster, Providence Co., RI
Father: Josiah HERENDEEN HARRINGTON b. 16 MAY 1702 in Scituate, Plymouth, MA
Mother: Elizabeth BENNETT b. 1704

Marriage 1 John RANDALL b. 1730

Marriage 2 Benajah BUNDY b. 28 MAY 1731
Married. 31 MAR 1754
Children
Simeon BUNDY b. 10 FEB 1755
Nathaniel BUNDY b. 1756
Benajah BUNDY b. 1766
Elisha BUNDY b. 1767