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WILLIAM<sup>1</sup> GIFFORD OF SANDWICH, MASS. (d. 1687)

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The families of some of the pioneer settlers of Sandwich have received little attention from genealogists; the opposite is true of the New England Gifford families. Harry E. Gifford published, in 1896, his *Gifford Genealogy* which gives an account of the descendants of this William<sup>1</sup> Gifford of Sandwich. But the compiler of that work was handicapped by what was evidently an inability to search thoroughly in original records, and the enormous size of the family caused confusion, for he was not able to connect several branches to the family tree. A number of years ago the present compilers, having each amassed an appalling amount of data, decided to pool the information. Meanwhile we learned that a great many others had done work on the Sandwich Gifford family and also on the other New England Giffords. Among these were the late G. Andrews Moriarty, Jr., A.M., L.L.B., F.A.S.G., although his research was largely confined to pre-colonial English records (see *THE REGISTER*—"Genealogical Research in England—Gifford-Sargent" (1920), 74:233 and "The Early Giffords" (1951), 105:292, (1952), 106:76). Richard G. Rider of Paris, France, a William Gifford descendant, has done Gifford research in London. It was he who brought to our attention the marriage records of St. Martin-in-the-Fields (mentioned below). George B. Giffard, Esq., an American barrister of London, retained the professional services of Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.V.O., D.Litt., F.A.S.G., Garter King of Arms, also of London. We shall have occasion to mention Mr. Giffard elsewhere in the text. But so far nothing has been found which would

definitely prove the English ancestry of the Sandwich Giffords.

William Gifford evidently arrived in New England after 1643, as he does not appear among those able to bear arms in that year. The first original record we find of him is among a list of debts due on the inventory of Joseph Holiway "of Sandwidg", which shows: "It. dew from Willi Gifford" 3s. 4d., 4 Dec. 1647 (Plymouth Colony Probates-*Mayflower Descendant* (hereafter *May. Desc.*), vol. 7 (1906), p. 208).

William Gifford served on the Grand Enquest, 4 June 1650 (Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, ed., *The Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England*, 2:155 (hereafter described as *Shurtleff*)).

The original deed for the Sandwich plantation was executed by Governor William Bradford 22 May 1651. It was ordered that four men: Goodman (Thomas) Tupper, Goodman (Thomas) Burges, Senr., Nathaniel Willis, and William Gifford "shall have power to call a town meeting" (see the Rev. Frederick Freeman, "Annals of Sandwich," *History of Cape Cod*, 2:48). This is the third and last reference to our William Gifford before there were Quaker missionaries in New England. We note this here because subsequent data prove that, although Gifford subsequently became an active member of the Society of Friends, it is evident from other data that by 1651 he was married and the father of a family. In attempting to discover the identity of this first wife one must keep in mind that she probably married him in England, and it is not necessary to limit search to the families who later were Quakers in Sandwich. In this connection it is also worth noting that a Guilielm Gifford married, 11 Feb. 1635, Elizabeth Grant (The Record of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London (1619-1636), transcribed by J. V. Kitto, in *Publications of the Harleian Society*, 25:153 (1936)). In the same work, p. 133, is shown the marriage of an Ananias Gifford 18 Nov. 1621 to Maria Read. The rare name Ananias (also spelled Hananias, Hannaniah, Annaniah) was given to William Gifford's son and was carried down in the family. It also turns up in the family of the Giffords of Dry Drayton, co. Cambridge. English Giffords can be traced back to Normandy at the time of William the Conqueror when most branches usually spelled the name Giffard. Inevitably the temptation to connect the Sandwich Giffords with these celebrated families has produced a rash of printed accounts in which the connection is stated as fact but without solid references (*Cutter's Genealogical History of Western New York*, 2:901; *History of Bristol County, Mass.; Vine-land (N.J.) Historical Magazine*, 3:32; *Seabury-Gifford Families, Hartford (Conn.)* (1941, etc.)). In view of the fact that highly skilled professional genealogists have found no proof as yet of such connections, it can only be said that evidence has yet to be found to confirm these wishful thoughts.

In 1658 The Plymouth Court ordered that a record be made of all land holdings, and this was done in June at Sandwich. William Gifford's land is there listed. It is an interesting coincidence that in that same month, 1 June 1658, William Gifford was one of a dozen men who "all of Sandwich were summoned, appeared to give a rea-

son for their refusing to take the Oath of Fidelitie to this government and unto the State of England, which again being tendered them in open court, they refused, saying they held it unlawful to take any oath at all". At the same Court the notorious constable of Sandwich was appointed Marshall of Sandwich, Barnstable and Yarmouth. Gifford and the others were fined £5 each, 2 Oct. 1658 (*Shurtleff* 3:138, 154). (See also Amos Otis' *Barnstable Families*, C. F. Swift, ed., hereafter *Otis* 1:259 (1888)). This was the beginning of the vigorous persecution of the Sandwich Quakers, described by Otis and by Joseph Besse in his *A Collection of The Sufferings of the People Called Quakers*.

At the 1 March 1658/9 Court "George Barlow complained against William Gifford and Edward Perry in an action of defamation, to the damage of £100, in saying he took a false oath. Judgment graunted. The jury find for the plaintiffe. Each of the defendants to pay 50s and to make their acknowledgment publickly, which if they refuse to doe £5 apiece and the cost of the suite" (*Shurtleff, Judicial Acts* (1636-1692), 7:89). As Quakers they could not accept the verdict and at the 2 Oct. Court, William Gifford and 11 other Friends "for refusing to take the Oath of Fidelitie, were fined, each of them, five pounds for the Colonies use" (*ibid.* 3:154). On 6 Oct. 1659 "William Gifford, being complained by Marshall Barlow, for affronting him in the highway near a bridge, oer which he shall have driven some cattle of the countreyes, yett forasmuch as William Gifford affeirmeth that he was not directly in his way but in an old path leading to his house, the Court suspends their judgment for the present, untill the place be viewed and soe bee made more evident" (*ibid.* p. 173). Later in the same month a fine of £5 was ordered (*ibid.* 8:97).

At the June 1660 Court Gifford was again summoned to take the oath, and again refused. He was again fined £5. In October 1660, for persisting in his refusal, and also for attending Quaker meeting, he was fined the enormous sum, for the period, of £57 (*ibid.* 3:191)!

There now occurs a hiatus in the records. It is interesting to speculate as to the effect upon the Gifford family of these crippling fines. If William Gifford was unable to pay them, he would, perhaps, have been jailed. But it would seem more likely that he would have left the Plymouth colony rather hurriedly. As no record of his imprisonment appears on the Plymouth colony records, we hope that further research may uncover data to show where he actually lived during the next few years.

In June 1661 the authority of Marshall George Barlow was extended to all places in the Plymouth colony, but accounts of his activities had been carried back to England and in September 1661, King Charles issued a royal decree which effectively put an end to these Quaker persecutions (see *Otis*). It has been suggested that William Gifford went from Sandwich to New Jersey (Edwin Salter, *A History of Monmouth & Ocean Counties, New Jersey* (1890), p. 29). This is possible, but until October 1664 all of what is now New Jersey was governed by the Dutch, as was the Western part of Long Island

and New Amsterdam. Quaker families in Flushing, Long Island, and in Rhode Island emigrated to New Jersey so that wherever William Gifford was living at this period, it is understandable that he should have been interested in acquiring land at Monmouth. He was among the signers of the "Monmouth Patent" 8 April 1665. However, there is no evidence that he actually settled there, although his sons Christopher and Hannaniah did, as will be seen.

Henry B. Worth, Secretary of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, in "The First Settlers of Dartmouth and Where They Located", published in *Old Dartmouth Historical Sketches* (1914), writes: "A vigorous persecution of Quakers on Cape Cod induced some of the Kirbys, Allens, Giffords and Wings to remove to Dartmouth but this crusade did not begin until 1657 and the first deed taken by any of these persons was dated 1659". From what source he derived his knowledge of a Gifford removal to Dartmouth at that time is not stated, but it could only have been the family of William Gifford, Sr. However, William had returned to Sandwich before 1668, according to Theodate Goeffrey in *A History of Falmouth, Mass.*, p. 38: "in 1668 an old document says: 'This record testifieth that William Gifford hath exchanged with John Jenkins\* for three-quarters of a share in the Great Hill Neck and John Jenkins hath given William Gifford liberty to take up ten acres of upland that belongs of right to his share, and William Gifford hath made choice of Hog Island (Chappaquoit) and the land measurers having laid out to William Gifford ten acres of upland, more or less, lying at the North-west end of Hog Island and contains all ye upland that is there' "

In view of William Gifford's earlier tribulations it is interesting that the records prove that by this time he had made a good financial recovery. Two explanations occur to us: (1) that he worked hard, had a flair for business, and above all, was economically advantaged by having produced seven sturdy sons (although the two youngest ones were not born until much later); (2) he may have inherited property from his family in England, or have benefitted from legacies through his wife (or wives). Whatever the source of funds, the next deed shows that in addition to property in Barnstable County, Mass., and New Jersey, he was able to increase his holdings.

Sarah Warren of . . . Plymouth . . . widow . . . of Nathaniell Warren, deceased, . . . conveyed for thirty pounds of silver money . . . paid by William Gifford of the Town of Sandwich . . . taylor . . . the one half of a lott, share or portion of land . . . being the one half share of one thirty fifth pt . . . of the land called the Purchase . . . in the Township of Dartmouth . . . this 7 Nov. 1670. Ephraim Morton and Joseph Warren, the supervisors under Nathaniel Warren's will, evidenced their consent to the conveyance, and the widow acknowledged the deed of sale 21 March 1670/1 (Plymouth Colony Records: Deeds 5:354).

\* This is the John<sup>1</sup> Jenkins of Sandwich (ca. 1625-1688) who later bought land in New Jersey from William Gifford. He also was an active Quaker, a member of the Sandwich Meeting. His son Zachariah moved to North Kingstown, R. I. Members of this Jenkins family moved to New Jersey. This man should not be confused with his contemporary, John<sup>1</sup> Jenkins of Barnstable, who was not a Quaker.

The above is the first of several records which designate William Gifford of Sandwich as a "taylor". This is worth noting because James Savage, in his *Dictionary . . .* fails to note William Gifford of Sandwich, although he names several pioneer Giffords, including a "William Gifford, Boston, 1654, bricklayer". This entry has caused several searchers to suppose that the reference was to the subject William Gifford. After some research we believe we can explain this entry. In the *History & Antiquities of Boston* (1856), by Samuel G. Drake (often quoted by Savage), there appears on page 334 the following note, "Feb. 28, 1654—William Gifford, bricklayer, admitted to inhabit". The reference is to the *Record Commissioners' Report, Boston, Town Records* (1652-3). But upon consulting that source, the fuller account shows that the inhabitant in question was not William Gifford, but William Gilford (City Document 46, part I (1881), p. 113). The same source refers to this man as William Gilfoord (*ibid.*, Roxbury Land Records (1881) City Document 114, p. 32). Upon consulting Savage, we find William Gilford properly listed, thus seeming to prove that Savage followed Drake's error, but correctly found Gilford in another source. We find Gilfords in Hingham, but no Giffords in the Suffolk County deeds and probates. However, there was a John Gifford at Lynn, manager of the Saugus iron works before 1652 (see *History of Lynn, Essex County Mass.* (1865), by A. Lewis and James E. Newhall, p. 91). It is alleged that his English connections have been established. A Nicholas Gifford, "cityzen and painter stayner of London", together with Jacob Willett, "cityzen haberdasher of London, Thomas Laycock, cittyzen & merchant taylor of London" are named in a conveyance dated 11 Dec. 1658 which refers to "parcells of land, mills, plantations, etc., scituate, lying and being in New England, Barbados and New Foundland" (Docket 2146—records of the Superiour Court of Judicature, Court House Annex, Boston, Mass.). In Marblehead, at the end of the 17th century there were a group of Giffords, having the names Nicholas, Robert, John, Peter and William. A Stephen Gifford was in Norwich, Conn., by 1660. Finally, there was a William Gifford at Stamford, Conn., who, according to Harry E. Gifford in his *Genealogy*, may have been the William Gifford of Sandwich. But this man also turns out to have been a Gilford (Stamford, Conn., Town Records, *The American Genealogist*, vol. 10, p. 43). It is to be hoped that with the appearance of the present article, further data may be published on these other New England Gifford families.

George B. Giffard, Esq., of London, upon learning that William Gifford of Sandwich was a tailor by trade, undertook a thorough search of the records of the *London Merchant Taylors' Guild*, with rather surprising results, even though they fall short of establishing proof of a connection with the Sandwich, Mass., Giffords. He found a record which, in point of time, fits nicely with our William Gifford. Translated from the Latin it reads:

William Gifford, son of Anthi (*sic!*) Gifford of Dublin in the kingdom of Ireland, gentleman, apprenticed to Thomas Southerne of New Exchange, London, for a period of seven years from 7 December 1628.

Since, under the usual terms of apprenticeship in the 17th and 18th centuries, marriage was forbidden, this would mean that the apprenticed William Gifford would have been free to marry in 1635, the very year when a William Gifford married Elizabeth Grant at St. Martin's (see above).

But, as has been the case of the American Giffords, those of the London Tailors' Guild offer a veritable plethora of data to ponder over. In addition to the William Gifford noted, we find the following:

<i>APPRENTICE</i>	<i>APPRENTICED TO</i>	<i>DATE OF FREEDOM</i>
William Gifforde	Richard Wayte	16 May 1571
Thomas Gifford	William Whatelle	10 Sept. 1580
Samuel Gifford	Robert Jones (1591)	—
"son of Christopher"		
Daniel Gifford	Thomas Gifford	17 April 1615 (Pat.)
John Gifford	Hugh Ellis	3 Oct. 1631
William Gifford	Thomas Southerne	7 Dec. 1635
John Gifford	William Turville	2 March 1641
William Gifford	William Astell	7 Oct. 1657
Abraham Gifford	John Gifford	22 March 1666 (Pat.)
James Gifford	John Thompson	21 June 1681
Thomas Gifford	Abraham Gifford	8 May 1689 (Pat.)

In addition to the above, Mr. Giffard located the original application made to the Bishop of London by an Ananias Gyfford, "merchant taylor" of St. Peter's, Westcheap, for a license to marry Hester Grigg, dated 19 Sept. 1606. The parish register of St. James's Clerkenwell shows that the marriage was performed 22 Sept. 1606. This allegation was indexed in the British Record Society's *Calendar of the Marriage License Allegations in the Registry the Bishop of London 1597-1700* (1937). Mr. Giffard located the original, bound in a partially burned book, on deposit in the Guildhall Library. Unfortunately Ananias Gifford is not listed in the Apprentice Rolls of the London Merchants' Guild. Colonel Archer, one of the Assistants to the Clerk of the Guild, surmised that Ananias may have come to London from another city which also had a merchant tailors' guild (viz., Salisbury, Bristol, York, etc.). Also, regrettably, the parish records of St. Peter's Westcheap were apparently destroyed with the church in the Great Fire (1666). The name Hannaniah, Hananias, Annaniah, Ananias, *et var.*, also appears in the family of the Giffords of Dry Drayton. Although the name is rare, there was a Hannaniah Gaunt in Sandwich. So much for our attempts at English Gifford research to date.

In 1673 William Gifford purchased land in Suckanesset (Falmouth) from the Indian Sachem, Job Noantico (Goefrey, *op. cit.*, p. 29). On a list, 23 April 1675, of men entitled to the "just rights and priviledges of the town of Sandwich", William Gifford is included (Freeman, *op. cit.* 2:68, 69). On 23 July 1677 William Gifford was one of three men chosen to lay out certain 60-acre lots in Sandwich (*ibid.* 2:426). At a Monthly Meeting at William Allen's, 1: 7mo:1680 Friends were concerned about William Gifford's absenting himself from monthly meetings, and at the meeting of 1:2mo. following, Gif-

ford appeared and acknowledged his fault (Sandwich Monthly Meeting Records, Bk. 1672-1754, pp. 19,20).

"William Gifford of Sandwich in the Government of New Plimouth in New England, tailor", conveyed to John Jenkins of the same place, one share of land in East Jersey, to wit: three necks, called Neweson, Patapees and Navanison, 14 April 1681 (*Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey* (1896), vol. 21, Calendar of Records in the Office of the Secretary of State 1664-1703, edited by William Nelson—East Jersey Deeds, Liber D, p. 146).

At a Meeting of 2:7th mo: 1681 William Allen gave an accounting of the contributions given to support the meeting, and William Gifford is credited with 12 shillings (Sandwich Monthly Meeting Records, p. 22).

By a deed of 6 May 1683 William Gifford conveyed to his sons Robert and Christopher the tract of Dartmouth land which he had bought from the widow Warren in 1670. The facts in this transaction, oddly enough, are related fully in a deed of 1736 by which Christopher<sup>2</sup> Gifford conveyed land to his son Enos<sup>3</sup> Gifford (see below). This 1736 deed also refers to William<sup>1</sup> Gifford as a tailor by trade "of Sandwich" (Bristol County Deeds, 4:136).

It would seem that the data of this 1683 conveyance may have been related to the fact that William Gifford, now perhaps in his sixties, was about to marry again.

The Sandwich Friends Monthly Meeting, held at William Allen's 4:3mo.: 1683 records on page 33, the intention of marriage of William Gifford to Mary Mills, "both of Sandwich". At the same meeting, Gifford contributed 50 shillings to the meeting for the purchase of a cow. The marriage took place at the Meeting of 16 day 5mo.: 1683, the couple "having expressed their intentions at two meetings". Both, again, are called "of Sandwich", and both signed the certificate (not by mark). It is interesting to note that there were thirty witnesses: William and John Newland; George, William, Francis, Jedediah and Zacchariah Allen; Stephen Wing, Edward Perry, Lodowick Hauksie, Jedediah Jones, Thomas Grennell, Isaac Turner and John Goodspeed. Also Rose Newland;\* Susannah, Hannah and Elizabeth Jenkins; Priscilla, Hannah, Mary and two Elizabeth Allens; Lydia Gaunt, Jane Landers, Sarah Wing, Mary Perry, Mary Hauksie, Experience Goodspeed and Mary Turner. But none of the children of William Gifford signed the document, nor did James Mills, brother of the bride.

We find no birth date of Mary Mills, but she certainly was some years younger than her husband. She was living 21 Jan. 1718/19 (see below) and the Friends records indicate that she was still living in 1734. She died intestate. She was the daughter of John and Sarah Mills of Blackpoint, Mass. (now Scarborough, Me.).

\* This was the Rose (Allen) (Holway) Newland, widow of Joseph<sup>1</sup> Holway, to whose estate "Willi Gifford" was indebted in 1647. Edward<sup>1</sup> and Mary Perry who witnessed the marriage were the parents of Deborah<sup>2</sup> Perry who was to become the second wife of Christopher<sup>2</sup> Gifford. Her sister, Rest<sup>2</sup> Perry, married Jacob<sup>3</sup> Mott of Portsmouth, R. I., whose father Jacob<sup>2</sup> Mott was to be named overseer of William<sup>1</sup> Gifford's will. Members of the families of the Allens, Gaunts and Jenkins named above also later removed to New Jersey.

The next record is unexpected: "William Gifford, for taking his wife without orderly marriage, forasmuch as there were many circumstances in the action that did alleviate the fault, is only fined fifty shillings, the Court abateing the fine in extent of it respecting the premises—5 March 1683/4"—Gov. Hinckley. Part II (*Shurtleff*, 6:125). A fine of fifty shillings "received by the Treasurer, of William Gifford of Sandwich on the countries behalfe" (*ibid.* p. 133). This sort of proceeding would seem to be a regression to the persecution of Quakers which had ended in 1661. But we suspect that the circumstances of this court action were, rather, connected to the fact that in 1686 the charter of Massachusetts Bay was annulled and that the colonial customs, such as recognition of Quaker marriages, had come under attack.

The will of William Gifford of the town of Sandwich in New England, dated 9 of 2 mo., 1687, proved 9 March 1687/8, gives:

to my son John twenty shillings in silver money . . . my son Hannaniah ten shillings in silver money . . . my son William one stock of beese . . . my son Christopher one crosse cut saw and a payer of shoose . . . my son Robert five pounds in current money to be paid from the date here of . . . my daughter Mary five pounds in current pay to be paid in two years from the date here of . . . my grand daughter Temperance Kirby twenty shillings in silver money . . . my two grand sons, John and Robert Kirby, five shillings each in one year from (the date) hereof . . . my two grand daughters, Experience and Sarah Kirby five shillings each in one year from (the date) hereof. . . . I give unto all ye rest of my grandchildren, one shilling apiece in silver money. More, I give unto my daughter Mary, above mentioned, one cow to be paid four years after the date hereof, all my other gifts above mentioned to be paid in two years after the date hereof. Furthermore I give unto my two sons, namely Jonathan and James Gifford ten acres of uplands being at Sukanesset and lying by Old Rowley's land in the ten acres lott and also one quarter of ye undivided lands in Sukanesset. For the satisfaction of those who may be concerned herein, I hereby give to understand yt besides that I have given & disposed of, having a parcel of land then remaining in my possession and having since disposed of it to my son William, the produce of this land do I give for the satisfaction of the particulars above mentioned and of what is yet remaining, I give five pounds to be improved for the rite and service of Truth by my friends in Sandwich called Quakers. Furthermore, I doe make my wife Mary the Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament and I do constitute and make my loving friends Jacob Mott, the elder, of Rhode Island, Edward Perry and William Allen the overseers of this my . . . will . . . for true and faithful performance of it. And when these above mentioned gifts are performed then it is remaining of the above-mentioned produce as my bond will appear, I doe give my above overseers full power to help my above said Executrix in the disposing of it, as they shall judge meet and that it shall not be disposed of without their consent. Signed William [his mark] (X) Gifford. In the presence of: John Easten, Samuell Perry, Edward Perry.

The instrument was sworn to by the two Perrys 7 March 1687/8 and attested by Joseph Lothrop, Deputy Register (Barnstable County Probates 1:14).

An inventory of the Estate of William Gifford late of Sandwich, deceased December the 27th, 1687, taken and appraised by us whose names are here under-written:

	£	s.	d.
To his purse and wearing clothes	7	10	0
To two bull staggs & 6 cows & other young cattle, all at	23	0	0
" one sow and seven piggs, all at	1	0	0
" two beds and bedding at	4	0	0

" two chests, and other lumber, all at	3	0	0
" One iron kittle, 1 brass kittle, 1 pot & other household stuff, all at	2	0	0
" some new homespun cloth at	2	0	0
" one old mare & two colts	1	0	0
	1	10	0
	£	45	0
		0	0

Jan. the 30, 1687/8 William Bassett, John Nye

Mary Gifford the relict of the above said William Gifford made oath to ye truth of this inventory in the prerogative court at Barnstable March the 7th, 1687/8. Attest: Joseph Lothrop, Depty. Reqr. Taken out of the original Inventory, duly compared therewith and entered March the 9th, 1687/8 (*ibid.* p. 15).

The above will and inventory are given in some detail because, we think, they give us some insights as to the actual picture. If it had not been for the 1827 fire which destroyed the Barnstable County land records, the original dockets of the probates and the court records, it would seem likely that we would find that when William Gifford contemplated marrying his last wife, he probably settled upon his son John, in his right of primogeniture, a double portion of his real estate—probably including all his Sandwich holdings, etc. He probably made a similar disposition of a major portion of his land in Falmouth to the son William. This would be consistent with what we know to be the case in terms of what he gave to his sons Hananiah and Christopher in New Jersey and Robert and Christopher in Dartmouth. It would seem likely, also, that there may have been a prenuptial agreement with the wife Mary Mills, or some deed by which one or more of his sons agreed to care for him and his young wife during their lives. This sort of arrangement was usual in the neighboring county of Plymouth, where the records have survived.

By a "Certificate of Transfer, Christopher Gifford of Sandwich in New England" conveyed "to the heirs of John Jenkins of the same place, his right and title" in the "share of East Jersey sold by his deceased father William Gifford to the said John Jenkins, deceased. . . . 17 June 1689" (Nelsen, *East Jersey Deeds*, Liber D, p. 145).

By a deed of 12 Feb. 1693/4 John Mills of Black Point, alias Scarborough, Mass. (now Maine), conveyed property there to his "natural brother, James Mills, now resident in ye town of Sandwich" (York County Deeds, 9:4). James Mills of Sandwich [*sic*] sold land at "black point alias Scarborough", at Mills Neck, "formerly my honoured father's part thereof, now of right pertains to me" (sworn at Barnstable 20 April 1719). And "at the same time Mary Gifford of sd Sandwich, widdow, Sister of sd James Mills above named", quit-claimed her interest in the above tract (*ibid.* 9:170). The will of "James Mills of the town of Sandwich . . . singleman" (dated 14 Oct. 1720), gives "unto my loving kinsman James Gifford of the sd town" all the estate, after debts are paid, and appoints him sole executor. The inventory, dated 9 Feb. 1720/21, was presented by the executor who affirmed to the will of his "unkle, James Mills", 15 Feb. 1720/21 (Barnstable County Probates 3:607). The executor was James<sup>2</sup> Gifford, son of William and Mary (Mills) Gifford. John Mills of Scarborough had children: John, James, Sarah and Mary, who were all

charged with neglect of public worship (Noyes, Libby, Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (1939)), and C. H. Pope in his *Pioneers of Maine & N. H.*, p. 139, states that John Mills testified at Black Point that he had known Casco River some 13 years before 8 Sept. 1640.

The births of only Christopher<sup>2</sup> Gifford and the two young sons by the last wife, Jonathan and James, are of record. By a careful calculation of the dates of births of the first-born grandchildren and by other recorded data, we believe it likely that this William Gifford married his first wife, probably in England, and that he arrived in Sandwich with his first three children, John, Patience and Hannaniah. It seems that there is a gap of some eight years before the birth of the next child, William, and we think that he and his brothers Robert and Christopher (whose birth is recorded in 1658) were perhaps by a second wife.

Children (the first three probably born in England, or at least before the father came to America):

2. i. JOHN<sup>2</sup>, b. ca. 1642 as his first child was b. in 1665.
- ii. PATIENCE, b. ca. 1644; d. perhaps in childbirth, about 1675; mar. Dartmouth, 19 Oct. 1665, RICHARD<sup>2</sup> KIRBY (spelled also Kerbee), b. ca. 1633, d. testate, at Dartmouth, 8 March 1719/20, son of Richard<sup>1</sup> Kirby who bought the other half of the Dartmouth tract sold by the widow Sarah Warren in 1670. These Kirby's were active in the Sandwich and Dartmouth Friends' meetings. All five of Patience (Gifford) Kirby's children are named in William Gifford's will and also in that of their own father. Children (surname Kirby): 1. *Sarah*, b. 1 May 1667; mar. Samuel Merihew. 2. *Temperance*, b. 5 May 1670; d. 15 Feb. 1763. Her father's will gives to this "daughter Temperance Kerbee", Dartmouth lands, 30 Jan. 1707/8. She probably mar. 22 March 1721, George Pierce, of Little Compton. 3. *Experience* (twin), b. 5 May 1670; mar. 5 March 1692 John Mosher of Dartmouth. Seven children. 4. *John*, b. 2 March 1672; d. testate, at Dartmouth 1727; mar. ca. 1694 Rebecca Mosher, dau. of Hugh and Rebecca (Horndell) Mosher of Newport, R. I. Ten children. 5. *Robert*, b. 10 March 1673/4; d. testate at Dartmouth 1757; mar. ca. 1699 Rebecca Potter, b. ca. 1678, d. testate at Dartmouth 1773, dau. of Nathaniel Potter. Eight children.
3. iii. HANNANIAH, b. ca. 1646 (his first child b. about 1672). Children (? by a second wife—no record found).
4. iv. WILLIAM, b. ca. 1654 (his first child b. 1676).
5. v. ROBERT, b. ca. 1656 (his first child b. 1685).
6. vi. CHRISTOPHER, b. "in July anno: 1658, son of Wm Gifford" (Sandwich VRs—*May. Desc.*, 29:33 (1931)).
- vii. MARY.—There is no way to know her date of birth. Her father's will, 1687, calls her "my daughter Mary", so she may have been married by that date, or she may have been single, though not a widow with children, as none are mentioned. She may have been older than several of her brothers, or it is possible that she was born as late as 1683.

Children (by last wife, Mary (Mills), from Sandwich Town Records):

7. viii. JONATHAN, b. 4 May 1684.
8. ix. JAMES, b. 10 March 1685/6.

2. JOHN<sup>2</sup> GIFFORD (*William<sup>1</sup>*) born about 1642; died, testate, at Sandwich in 1708.