

JOHN GALLUP Snr. (1593 – 1650)

John Gallop was born about 1593 based on the date of his marriage. Parents are Unknown. It is possible that he was son of the John Gollop of Mosterne (Mosterton), Dorset who is mentioned in the Visitations of Devon, 1623. He married Christabell Brushett in St. Mary's Church, Bridport, Dorsetshire 19th Jan 1617/18.

Their children:

Joan, baptised in Bridport Dorset on 20th September 1618; she had married by 1637 to Thomas Joy.

John, baptised in Bridport Dorset on 25th January 1620/1; married by 1644 to Hannah Lake, daughter of John and Margaret (Reade) Lake.

William, baptised in Bridport Dorset on 4th Aug 1622; predeceased his father, evidently died unmarried.

Francis, baptised in Bridport Dorset on 27th July 1625; and buried there on 18th November 1625.

Samuel, baptised in Bridport Dorset on 16th August 1629; married in Boston on 20th January 1650/1 to Mary Phillips.

Nathaniel, baptised Bridport Dorset on 16th Aug 1629; married in Boston 11th June 1652 to Margaret (Eveley) [Eveleth]" , daughter of Sylvester Eveleth.

John, baptised in Bridport Dorset on 11th July 1630; presumably died young, since John calls Samuel and Nathaniel his "two youngest sons".

John (snr) was a fisherman and mariner. In the Winthrop Papers, "John Gallop hath written to some of your neighbors for twelve doz. of cod lines, if he provide them and bring them to you I pray deliver him this bill," 4th July 1632.

John Gallup set sail for Boston, Massachusetts, March 20, 1630 on the "John and Mary" captained by Thomas Chubb. The reason for his departure is speculation: conceivably he may have wished to explore the possibilities of settling in New England; perhaps he may have desired to consider the prospects of engaging in transporting immigrants to the New World.

"Seventy-one days later, on May 30, 1630 on May 30, 1630, Captain Chubb nosed the John and Mary into a cove behind Nantasket Beach and dropped anchor off where the village of Hull stands; in violation of his contracts to land his 140 passengers on the banks of the Charles River, he discharged them on the sand dunes of Nantasket. The stranded passengers hired a boat to carry them to Watertown, Massachusetts and subsequently the party removed to unoccupied land in what is now Dorchester, Massachusetts."

John Gallup did not remain in Dorchester long. He removed to Boston, Massachusetts and "was one of the earliest grantees of land at the northerly part of town, where he had a wharf-right and house." The locality was known as "Gallop's Point" and was the southeast part of the peninsula. He had acquired a ship; was engaged in coastal trade and served as a pilot for ships entering Boston Harbour.

His wife and children had not accompanied him on his trip to the New World. Apparently Christobel hesitated to undertake a long and uncertain sea voyage to an undiscovered country, in spite of urgent encouragement by her husband. "John Gallop was so concerned that he contemplated returning to England." He had become an important man in the colony and this disturbed Governor Winthrop who wrote to the great puritan leader, the Rev. John White of Dorchester, Massachusetts "I have much difficultye to keep John Gallop here by reason of his wife will not come. I marvayle at the woman's weakness. I pray persuade her and further her coming by all means. If she will come, let her have the remainder of his wages; if not, let it be bestowed to bring over his children, if so he desires. It would be about L40 loss to him to come for her.

Your assured in the Lord's worke, John Winthrop, Massachusetts, July 4, 1632."

The Rev. Mr. White evidently persuaded Mrs. Gallup and successfully furthered her coming. She and the children arrived on September 4, 1633 on the "Griffin" after an eight-week crossing; her husband piloted the ship into Boston Harbour through a new channel he had discovered, the channel running close by Lovell's Island, a quarter mile east of his Gallop's Island. He was made a freeman in 1634. He was admitted to the First Church, Boston, Massachusetts on January 6, 1634, his wife Christobel as admitted on June 22, 1634.

John Gallop was a pioneer in the vitally important coastal trade between Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. "Within a year after he moved to Boston, there was great concern in the Providence Plantation when his shallop and its cargo of foodstuffs was overdue and Roger Williams wrote thankfully to their friend Governor Winthrop, "God be praised, Captain Gallop hath arrived." On, December 6, 1632, John Gallop and his vessel were engaged by the Massachusetts Magistrates for the first naval task force sent out by any New England colony.

The French had fortified a couple of outposts and from these footholds the raided Penobscot, carrying off 300 weight of beaver skins belonging to the Plymouth County and they also captured and robbed an English sea captain, Dixy Bull. To add to the troubles, Bull, having been stripped of his cargo, turned pirate and was preying upon Massachusetts fishing and fishing. Captain Gallop's ship, manned with twenty or so volunteers under command of his friend, John Mason, was dispatched to police these depredations. Head winds and a blizzard forced Captain Gallop to take refuge in Cape Ann Harbour. He was storm bound two weeks, returning to Boston on January 2nd. When Spring came, he sailed forth again, but failed to find his quarry, for Bull had sailed south to Virginia. The General Court of Massachusetts voted L10 each to Gallop and Mason "to pay for any expenditures."

In 1635, John Gallop was engaged to transport the Cogswell Family from Maine. John Cogswell had embarked from Bristol. England on May 23, 1635; the passage was long and disastrous; those on board were washed ashore from the broken decks of their wrecked ship "Angel Gabriel" at Pemaquid (now Bristol, Maine). John Cogswell and his family were spared their lives. Fortunately, they salvaged a large tent which was pitched upon the beach and sheltered them until help arrived. At his first opportunity John Cogswell took passage to Boston, where he engaged Captain Gallop, who commanded a small bark, set sail to Pemaquid and to transport the Cogswell Family to Ipswich, Massachusetts in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

In 1636, John Gallop, bent on a spring trading cruise, he cast off from his wharf in Boston Harbor in his sloop with his son William Gallup and a hired man as crew. Having rounded Cape Cod he laid course by dead reckoning for Saybrook Point. Off Block Island they sighted a small ship anchored in broad cove close inshore. She appeared to be deserted, there was no watch on deck. Her rigging was loose, and her gaff was swung widely to and fro as she rocked in the choppy sea. Gallop hove to and on approaching recognized a pinnace of John Oldham, a coastwise trader, on deck there was a score of Indians laying asleep. He hailed and a couple of Indians jumped into heavily laden canoes lashed alongside and paddled rapidly to shore. There was great confusion aboard the pinnace, but the natives succeeded in slipping the cable and standing off before the wind and headed for Narragansett Bay.

Convinced that Oldham was in trouble, Gallop hauled up alongside and was greeted with a shower of spears and arrows and a volley from several muskets. His sons opened fire with two great duck guns mounted on swivels, no mean armament and the savages took refuge below deck. The odds were too great in risking boarding, so Gallop put up his helm and beat to windward, then, coming about, bore down on the pinnace before the wind. The twenty-ton sloop rammed the smaller vessel with such force that she heeled over on her bean end and water poured down the hatchway. Panic-stricken, the Indians scrambled on deck; several leaped overboard and were drowned, others his in the hold. Gallop withdrew to repeat his ramming manoeuvres.

He had a sudden inspiration to make the next blow more devastating by lashing his anchor to the bow, its sharp flukes pointed outward, thus improvising and iron-clad ran two centuries before naval architects adopted the idea. The pinnace was now virtually adrift, falling off to leeward and when the sloop again crashed into her windward quarter the flukes of the anchor-ram penetrated the hull. The two ships were clamped fast together.

The Gallop boys double loaded the duck guns, but their shots into the hold had little effect and their father loosened his fast and haled up to windward a third time. Several more Indians jumped overboard, bit one, obviously a sachem, stood up on the deck making signs of surrender. Captain Gallup drew up alongside; took the prisoner aboard and bound him hand and foot. Another came on deck, but fearing to keep such wily savages, however securely shackled, together in a tiny cabin, he has thrown overboard.

Two other Indians still lurked in the hold, but Gallop and his sons boarded the pinnace and leaving one of the boys on guard with a pistol at the hatchway, they inspected the shambles.

In the cabin they found John Oldham's head crushed, hacked from his body which lay in the corner, stripped naked, slashed with wounds, disgracefully mutilated. "God give you peace, Brother Oldham" prayed Captain Gallop as they lowered the body into the ocean.

They collected whatever of the murderers' plunder that seemed worth salvaging, stripping the pinnace of her sails and rig, took her in tow and laid course towards Fisher's Island. But the wind was rising rapidly. It was soon evident that to save themselves the unwieldy tow must be cut loose. She drifted away towards Narragansett Bay and probably fetched up on the rocks off Point Judith.

In 1636, John Gallop's name first appears in the town records; "it is ordered that John Gallop shall remove he payles at the yarde ende within fourteen days, and to rainge them even with the corner of the house, for the preserving of the way upon the Sea Banke."

In 1637, several Massachusetts ships arrived at Saybrook. Connecticut with reinforcements to supplement land operations against the uprising of the Pequot Indians in the area. It was mutually agreed "that the Bay men should pursue the fleeing Pequots in a joint land and water operation." Gallop may have been the skipper of one of the ships in the little flotilla that brought the Massachusetts troops. We know that his was one of the supply ships that accompanied the land expedition, and he was on hand in Fairfield Harbour for Bradford wrote in his history "Those that were wounded were fetched off soon by John Gallop who came with his shallop in the happie hour to bring them victualls and carrie their wounded men to ye pinass where our cheefe surgeon was with Mr. Wilson, being about eight leagues off."

John Gallop appears on the 1640 Boston Plan of the southeast of Middle Street, near Gallop's Wharf, as shown on Bonner's Map of 1722 and Burgiss' Map of 1729. He is shown on the 1645 Boston Plan indicated Gallop's Point northwest of the wharf. The Bonner Map of 1722 shows Gallop's wharf at the foot of Wood Lane and Gallop's Alley between Middle and Fish Streets. The Burgiss Map of 1729 shows Gallop's Wharf and Island in Boston Harbor as does DesBarres, Map of Boston, 1775.

JOHN GALLUP Jnr. (1619 – 1675)

John Gallup (also Gallop, born 1619 in Dorset, England – died 19th December 1675 in South Kingstown, Kings Province Rhode Island) was an early settler and militia captain in South-eastern Connecticut. On September 4, 1633, the younger Gallup arrived in Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony aboard the Griffin with his mother, brothers, and sister Joan. His father had reached the colony three years earlier and had established himself as a ships pilot.

In 1643, the younger Gallup married Hannah Lake, daughter of John and Margaret (Read) Lake. Hannah's aunt, Elizabeth Read, was the wife of John Winthrop, Jr., then governor of Connecticut.

As a young man, Gallup fought with his father and brothers against the Pequot tribe in the long-running Pequot war in the Connecticut Colony. In one engagement off the coast of Block Island, the Gallup's used their ship to ram another vessel that had been commandeered by Pequot warriors. In recognition of his bravery in this war, Gallup was appointed a captain of the militia.

The Pequot War

The Pequot War was an armed conflict that took place between 1636 and 1638 in New England between the Pequot tribe and an alliance of the colonists from the Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, and Saybrook colonies and their allies from the Narragansett and Mohegan tribes.

The war concluded with the decisive defeat of the Pequot. At the end, about 700 Pequots had been killed or taken into captivity. Hundreds of prisoners were sold into slavery to colonists in Bermuda or the West Indies; other survivors were dispersed as captives to the victorious tribes.

The result was the elimination of the Pequot tribe as a viable polity in Southern New England, and the colonial authorities classified them as extinct. Survivors who remained in the area were absorbed into other local tribes.

Aftermath

In September, the Mohegans and Narragansetts met at the General Court of Connecticut and agreed on the disposition of the Pequot survivors. The agreement is known as the first Treaty of Hartford and was signed on September 21, 1638. About 200 Pequots survived the war; they finally gave up and submitted themselves under the authority of the sachem of the Mohegans or Narragansetts.

There were then given to Onkos, Sachem of Monheag, Eighty; to Myan Tonimo, Sachem of Narragansett, Eighty; and to Nynigrett, Twenty, when he should satisfy for a Mare of Edward Pomroye's killed by his Men. The Pequots were then bound by Covenant, That none should inhabit their native Country, nor should any of them be called PEQUOTS anymore, but Moheags and Narragansatts for ever.

Other Pequots were enslaved and shipped to Bermuda or the West Indies, or were forced to become household slaves in English households in Connecticut and Massachusetts Bay. The Colonies essentially declared the Pequots extinct by prohibiting them from using the name any longer. The colonists attributed their victory over the hostile Pequot tribe to an act of God:

Let the whole Earth be filled with his glory! Thus the lord was pleased to smite our Enemies in the hinder Parts, and to give us their Land for an Inheritance.

This was the first instance wherein Algonquian peoples of southern New England encountered European-style warfare. After the Pequot War, there were no significant battles between Indians and southern New England colonists for about 38 years. This long period of peace came to an end in 1675 with King Philip's War. The Pequot War introduced the practice of Colonists and Indians taking body parts as trophies of battle. Honor and monetary reimbursement was given to those who brought back heads and scalps of Pequots.

At the end of the Pequot war, the General Court of Connecticut granted Gallup 100 acres of land close to the future town of Stonington, Connecticut. In 1654, Gallup moved his family to this land and built a homestead there. John was one of the early settlers of Stonington. His homestead place was bounded on the west by the Mystic River, south by Captain Stanton's homestead and Captain Denison's land, east by Denison's land and the town lots, and on the north by Robert Park's land. Gallup represented the town at the General Court in 1665 and 1667. Gallup also served as a language interpreter to the Native Americans. A portion of the land (in the area now known as Voluntown, Connecticut) is still held by a Gallup descendant.

With the outbreak of King Philip's War in 1675, Gallup again went to war. When New London County raised seventy men under Captain John Mason of Norwich, Connecticut, Gallup joined with him to lead their Mohegan allies. These troops moved eastward and soon joined with those of the other colonies. Gallup and his unit of Mohegan warriors were dispatched to join the other colonial units attacking the swamp fort of the enemy Narragansett tribe on December 19, 1675 in present-day South Kingstown, Rhode Island.

While leading a successful charge on the Narragansett fort, Gallup was killed by a musket ball shot to the head. A complete victory was had by the colonists, but with great loss of life on both sides. Captain Gallup was a brave and valuable officer and was loved and respected by his men.

Gallup is buried at Smith's Castle in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, not far from where he died. The County Court divided Gallup's estate between his widow, 100 pounds; his oldest son John, 137 pounds; and his five daughters, 70 pounds each. Mrs. Hannah Gallup had also received large grant of land from the General Court in consideration of her loss."

In World War II, the Liberty ship SS John Gallup (Hull #951) was launched on March 3, 1943 and scrapped in 1963. This is a different ship than the USS Gallup, named after Gallup, NM (which was named after David L. Gallup, another descendant of the Gallup family).

Lake Family History

John Lake, Merchant born in Dublin and married Margaret Reade who came to America 1631 on "Lion" with two daughters. Hannah Lake, came to America 1631 with her mother and married Capt. John Gallop, Jr in 1643.

NOTE: The sister of Margaret Lake was Elizabeth, wife of Governor John Winthrop. The sisters came together on "The Lion" in 1631 with Hannah and Martha Lake, Margaret's daughters.

There was a great reception given to welcome the Governor's wife, public demonstration. Governor Bradford of Plymouth, came to pay his respects at "the great framed house." Lake who lived in the first half of the sixteenth century, probably in some parish in the country of Essex, was the father of four sons and two daughters.

RICHARD LAKE, of North Benfleet, son-of John Lake, above. Was a widower, living with his brother John, at Great Fanton Hall, in 1596. As the very full parish registers of North Benfleet contain no baptismal records of his children, it is obvious that his married life was passed in some other parish. He was buried at North Benfleet, 25 September 1599. The will of Richard Lake, dated September 17, and proved 11 Oct 1599, directed that he be buried in the church or churchyard of North Benfleet:

His will reads:

To the poor of the parish 5s. To every godchild 12d. To every servant dwelling with my executor 12d. To my brother William's wife 5s. To my sister Greene and my sister Cracknell 12d each. To the children of George Reignolde which he had by my daughter L10. to be paid to the said George for their use. To my son Richard Lake L20. To my daughter Phennyng and her children L10 equally between them. To my daughter Lachyngdon and her children L10 equally between them. To my son-in-law Thomas Lachyngdon all the debts he owes me. To my daughter Joan Ducket and her children the L21 which her husband Robert Ducket owes me, and to her two children two of my best platters. To my son Richard Luke, to my daughter Margaret P and Sybille Lachyngdon, and to my executor my chest of linen and certain pewter. To every one of my brothers and sisters' children, 5s. Residue to my eldest son, John Lake, and he is to be executor. Witnesses: Edmund Portwaye, etc.

JOHN LAKE of Great Fanton Hall, North Benfleet, yeoman, was born about 1565. He married Elizabeth Sandell, daughter of John Sandell of Little Barstable Hall, in the neighbouring parish of Basildon, Essex, about 1589. In addition to his inherited manors of Great Fanton and Boneviles in North Benfleet, John Lake acquired from his wife's nephew, John Sandell, then living at Kempton, Herts all that manor of Little Barstable Hall alias Basildon Hall in Basildon, Essex, with all the lands thereunto belonging and all other its appurtenances in Basildon, Vange and Fobbing, Essex, also three crofts containing forty acres called Sawyers in Basildon and two other parcels of land called Hockley's and Undermunds in Vange,"for the sum of L1, 121. (Indenture of March 1, 1604/5, Close Roll, 2 James 1, C 54/1800). John Lake was buried at North Benfleet December 10, 1612.

His will, dated November 29, 1612, was proved January 30 1612/13. The estate of Little Barstable went to his wife for her life, with all of the furnishings at the hall and certain articles from Great Fanton, and after her death to his son John provision being made to satisfy the dower rights of "my Sister Glage," the widow of Lane's brother-in-law Thomas Sandel.

Boneviles was devised to his son Richard and Jac-at-Hoods, of the Sandell properties, to his son Thomas. Great Fanton Hall of the family homestead, went to his son John. His daughters Sybil Benton, Tamsen Lake, and Anna Lake were bequeathed L100 each and Mrs. Lake was directed to have Anna "set to school'. His daughter Elizabeth Paschall, who had doubtless had her portion, and her two sons Andrew and Thomas, received small legacies, as did his niece Tabitha Lake, daughter of his brother Richard, and all her servants. John Lake was made residuary legatee and sole executor, with Andrew Paschall and Andrew Benton overseers.

The Witnesses were: Thomas Man, Abraham Turke and Robert Castell. Elizabeth (Sandell) Lake, who at the time of her death was living with her daughter Mrs. Paschall at Nevendon, was buried at North

Benfleet May 4, 1616. Her will, dated May 1, was proved June 3, 1616. She gave small sums to the poor of Basildon, North Benfleet and Nevendon, to her grandchildren and her servants Richard Woodley, Dorothy Sworder and John Wood. Larger sums went to her daughter Elizabeth Paschall (and my best gowne), Sybil Benton, Tamsen Lake, and Anna Lake, Anna's legacy to be paid to her son John who was to care for her education between the ages of sixteen and eighteen.

Thomas Lake was named residuary legatee and executor, with his brothers John and Richard overseers. The witnesses were Jeremy Rogers, Thomas Man, and Thomas Playle.

JOHN LAKE II of Great Fanton Hall was baptized at North Benfleet September 26, 1590. He married about 1616, Margaret Elizabeth Reade (11 July 1598-24 September 1672), daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth (nee Cooke) Reade of Wickford, Essex.

John Lake was named a legatee in the will of his uncle, Thomas Sandell, in 1593, was named as residuary legatee and executor in the will of his father in 1612, was mentioned and named as overseer in the will of his mother in 1616, was a legatee in the will of his sister, Elizabeth Breadcake, in 1651, and was a beneficiary in the will of his brother, Rev. Thomas Lake in 1651/2.

By an indenture dated June 4, 1622, he sold Little Barstable Hall and its appurtenant properties in Basildon, Fobbing, and Vange, Co. Essex, to Richard Chester of Leigh, Essex. It would seem that he disposed also of the North Benfleet manors before 1636, as his name does not appear in the North Benfleet list of landowners in the Essex Ship Money Returns in that year. He was probably the Mr. Lake who was recorded as of Basildon in the same return.

Sometime between 1631 and 1635 John Lake's wife, Margaret (Reade) Lake, left him and emigrated with her sisters and their families to New England, taking with her two daughters, Ann and Martha Lake. For many years she lived with the family of her brother-in-law, Governor John Winthrop, Jr., at New London, Connecticut, and is mentioned repeatedly in the Winthrop family correspondence. The last decade of her life was spent at Ipswich, Massachusetts in the home of her daughter, Martha (Lake) Harris, and of her brother-in-law, Dept. Gov. Samuel Symonds.

In 1654, Rev. Hugh Peter, Mrs. Lake's step—father, wrote from London to John Winthrop, Jr.: "John Lake is alive and lusty"; and in 1657 he stated to the same correspondent: "John Lake lives still." On January 18, 1661/2, Mrs. Lake wrote from Wendham, to her brother-in-law, Governor Winthrop, who was in London. Her son John baptized at Wickford July 6, 1617 mentioned in the will of his grandfather was mentioned as dead by Mrs. Lucy Downing, when she wrote, on January 30, 1657/8, from Edinburgh to Fitzjohn Winthrop; "Your uncle Colonel Reade, was, a month or two since, with us. and said that God had taken a son of his sister Lakes, that was with him, and was very hopeful for further preferment." "Harris Family History" by W. G. Davis "The Ancestry of Bethia Harris, 1748-1833, wife of Dudley Wilder of Topsfield, Massachusetts." by w. G. Davis pp. 47-56 New England Genealogical and Historical Register, Vol 84, pp 304-17.

The removals before 1670 of persons who had lived from five to eighteen years in the plantation amounted to a dozen or more. Mr. Winthrop, as already mentioned, went to Hartford; Mrs. Lake to Ipswich; Obadiah Bruen and Hugh Roberts to Newark; Peter Blatchford to Haddam; Daniel Lane to Setauket, Long Island; and the settlement of Norwich took away Robert Allyn, Hugh Caulkins, with his son John and son-in-law Jonathan Royce, John Elderkin, Samuel Lothrop, and John Gager.

Who was Mrs. Margaret Lake? No satisfactory answer can be given to this question. Her birth, parentage, husband, and the period of her coming to this country are alike unknown. The suggestion has been made in a former chapter, that she was sister to Mr. Winthrop's wife. That she was in some way intimately connected with the Winthrop family of New London, it places beyond doubt by documents in which she is represented as sister to the parents, and near of kin to the children. Fitz John and Wait Winthrop, in a deed of 1681 to Mrs. Hannah Gallop, the daughter of Mrs. Lake, say of her "the said Hannah being a person related to and beloved of both our honoured father and ourselves." Mrs. Lake, as well as the Winthrop's, was also connected with the two families of Epes and Symonds, of Ipswich, but the degree of relationship between these several families has not been positively ascertained. The farm at Lake's Pond and other lands of Mrs. Lake in New London were inherited by her daughter Gallop. The

signature to several documents of hers, recorded in New London, consists of her initials only, in printed form, M. L. which are attested as her mark. She died in Ipswich in 1672, leaving two children, Hannah, wife of John Gallop, of New London, and Martha, wife of Thomas Harris, of Ipswich.

Felt's History of Ipswich, p. 160 Ref: History of New London, p. 154 Letter of Mrs MARGARET LAKE to JOHN WINTHROP JR. For her ever honoured Brother, John Winthrop Esq., London, in old England. Honoured Brother; The news that you had taken so long a voyage, and such a way as the wee were deprived of that happiness as to have a sight of yourself (whom to see would have been, and I hope ever shall be, exceeding cheering and comforting unto us) was exceeding grievous to me. I am much refreshed to hear that God has safely carried you over the seas. I desire that God would ever prosper you in your vocations therein, and return you safely to us again. Might I not be troublesome to you, I would have desired your's to have done mee yt courtesy as to have inquired concerning my husband's death, and he has ended his dayes, as also to have inquired of my cousin, Thomas Cooke, whether he knew whether there was anything left me or no. Something I left in his father's hands, but I know not whether my husband had it or no. I would have intreated you if you hear of anything coming to me if you would bring it for me, if it may be; as also I would desire you to inquire whether my sister Breadcake, who dwells in Lee (Leigh), in Essex, be living. You may heare of her if living at Irongate, where boats weekly come from Lee. I heare my son and daughter Gallup have write to you about that money which is due to you by my father's will. I would intreat you to be as helpful as you can in it. It is betwixt 30 and 40 years since my father died. If you have occasion to search ye records, that my bee of some direction to you. Not, further, but my due respects to yours with; desiring the Lord to returne you safe to us in his owne due time, I remaine, Your most affectionate Sister Margarett Lake (Winthrop Papers)

THE WILL OF MARGARET ELIZABETH LAKE (1598 – 1772)

THE WILL OF MRS. MARGARET LAKE, 1672.

In the name of God, Amen ; I, Margaret Lake of Ipswich, in America, in the shire of Essex, widow, being weak of body yet of good and perfect memory and understanding prayed be God, doe dispose of that little estate God hath lent me as followeth: Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Hannah Gallup, and her children, all my land at New London, also my best gowne and my red cloth petty coat, and my enamiled ring ; and after her decease, my will is that my grand-daughter, Hannah Gallop, shall have the said ring. Also I give unto my grand-daughter, Hannah Gallop, a pare of sheetes and one of my best pewter platters, and one of the next Item — I give unto my daughter, Martha Harris, my tapestry coverlet and all my other apparel which are not disposed of to others particularly, and I give unto her my mantle, and after her decease to all her children, as their need is ; also the coverlett of tapestry after my daughter Martha's decease, I give it to my grandson Thomas Harris, and he dying without issue, to his brother John, and so to the rest of the children; also I give to my daughter Martha my gold ring, and my will is that after her decease my grand-daughter, Martha Harris, shall have it. Item — I give unto my grand-daughter, Martha Harris, my bed and bedstead and one boulster, two blanketts, two pillows and one coverlett. **Item** — I give to my grand-daughter, Elizabeth Harris, one heifer at my cousin Eppses. Item — I give to my grand-daughter, Margaret Harris, my covered box and one damaske tablecloth and six damaske napkins. Item— My will is that all my brass and pewter with the rest of my household stuffs undesiwed, be equally disposed and divided amongst my daughter Harris children.

Item — I give and bequeath unto my sonne, Thomas Harris, all the rest of my estate, viz. : my part of the vessell and all my debts, &c. , onely my Byble excepted, which I give to my grandsonne, John Harris, and a paire of fringed gloves. And appoint my sonne, Thomas Harris, and my daughter, Martha Harris, to be my executor and executrix of this, my last Will and Testament, this thirtieth day of August in the yeere of grace sixteen hundred seventy and tooe — 1672. Margaret Lake.

These being witnesses: his marke. Thomas Knowlton, Sen., James Chute. At the court held at Ipswich the 24th of September, 1672, Thomas Knowlton testified upon oath that this is the last will and testament of Mrs. Margaret Lake to the best of his knowledge. Robert Lord, Clerk. James Chute testified ditto, 31st March, 1674.

HANNAH LAKE (1621 – 1690)

When Hannah Lake was born on 3rd July 1621, in North Benfleet, Essex, England, her father, John Lake, was 30 and her mother, Margaret Reade, was 22. She married Capt. John Gallup Sr. in 1643, in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts Bay Colony, British Colonial America. They were the parents of at least four sons and six daughters. She immigrated to Massachusetts Bay Colony, British Colonial America in 1635. She died on 19th December 1690, in Stonington, New London, Connecticut Colony, British Colonial America, at the age of 69, and was buried in White Hall Graveyard, Mystic, Stonington, New London, Connecticut, United States.

JOHN GALLUP Jnr. (1646 – 1733)

When John Gallup Jr. was born on 14 September 1646, in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts Bay Colony, British Colonial America, his father, Capt. John Gallup Sr., was 27 and his mother, Hannah Lake, was 25. He married Elizabeth Harris about 1675, in Connecticut Colony, British Colonial America. They were the parents of at least 6 sons and 2 daughters. He died on 26 December 1733, in Stonington, New London, Connecticut Colony, British Colonial America, at the age of 87, and was buried in Gallups Cemetery, Sterling, Windham, Connecticut Colony, British Colonial America.

RICHARD LAKE (1539 Rayleigh Essex – 24 September 1599 North Benfleet)

Father of John Lake, Richard Lake, Sybil Lachyngdon (nee Lake), Joan Ducket (nee Lake), Margaret Phennyge (nee Lake).

Buried: 24 September 1599 in North Benfleet, Essex, England.

Will: Dated September 17 1599 and proved 11 October 1599

To be buried in the church or churchyard of North Benfleet.

To my brother William's wife

To my sister Greene (this is the widow of his brother John)

To my sister Cracknell

To the children of George Reignolde which he had by my daughter

To my so Richard Lake

To my daughter Phennyng and her children

To my daughter Lachyngdon and her children

To my son-in-law Thomas Lachyngdon

To my daughter Joan Ducket and her children

Her husband Robert Ducket

To my son Richard Lake

To my daughters Margaret Phennyng and Sybille Lachyngdon

To every one of my sisters and brothers' children

Residue to my eldest son John Lake, to be executor



Elizabeth Winthrop (nee Reade) 17 November 1614 North Benfleet – 24 November 1672 Hartford Connecticut.

Col. Edmund Reade was baptized on 23 May 1563 at Wickford, Essex, England. His parents were William READE and Martha CHURCH. He married Thomasin Wallenger on 14 Aug 1592. After Thomasin died, he married Elizabeth COOKE in 1594 at Pebmarsh, Essex, England. Edmund died on 1 Dec 1623 at Wickford, Essex, England, at age 60.

Thomasin Wallenger was born 1563 in Pebmarsh, Essex, England. Thomasin died 7 Dec 1592 in Wickford, Essex, England.

Elizabeth Cooke was born on 2 July 1568 at Pemmorsley, Essex, England. Her parents were Thomas COOKE and Susan BRAND. After Edmund died, she married Rev. Hugh Peters about 1625 in England. Elizabeth died in 1637 in Wickford, Essex, England.

Rev. Hugh Peters (Wiki) was baptized on 29 June 1598 in Fowey, Cornwall, England. His parents were Thomas Dirkwood and Martha Teffrey. Hugh was educated at Cambridge and became a devout Puritan around 1620. He was ordained into the Anglican church in June 1623. Under the patronage of the Earl of Warwick, he became curate at Rayleigh in Essex. Around 1625, Peter married Elizabeth READE, a widow much older than himself, with adult children. Peter also preached regularly at the church of St Sepulchre in London, but had his license to preach revoked and was imprisoned for six months after leading his congregation in praying for Queen Henrietta Maria to forsake her idolatrous Catholicism. He moved to the Netherlands and in 1633 became a pastor at Rotterdam until pressure was put upon the English churches in the Netherlands to conform to the doctrines espoused by Archbishop Laud.

In July 1635, Peter and Elizabeth accompanied Sir Henry Vane to New England, along with his stepdaughter Elizabeth and her new husband John Winthrop (1606-76). Peter became minister at Salem, Massachusetts, in December 1636. Although he became involved in religious disputes against Vane, Peter proved to be a popular minister. He was involved in the civil administration of Salem and became one of the first governors of Harvard College. He took a leading part in the affairs of the colony, and interested himself in the founding of the new colony in Connecticut.

After Elizabeth died, he married Deliverance Sheffield on 2 Jan 1639/40. He returned to England in 1641 as an agent of the Massachusetts government, but became active in supporting Parliament against the King in the expectation of securing a godly reformation of the English church. Peter was a chaplain in the Earl of Essex's army and in the New Model, where his services were valued by Cromwell and Fairfax. His preaching inspired the soldiers and drew many recruits to the cause. Peter frequently acted as an Army spokesman at Westminster both in delivering reports and in requesting money or aid. Many of his reports were published, and he was a prolific writer of accounts of the actions he saw on campaign. Peter intended returning to America with the ending of the First Civil War, but he became involved in the struggle between the Army and the Presbyterians in 1647. He championed the Independents in the Army and supported the soldiers' refusal to disband. During the Second Civil War, he accompanied Cromwell on his campaign in Wales and at the battle of Preston, after which he was present at the capture of the Duke of Hamilton.

Peter was one of the few clergymen to support the Army's occupation of London and Pride's Purge, which led to the trial and execution of King Charles in 1649. He fell ill and did not attend the execution, but his absence resulted in a persistent rumour that he was the masked executioner who had beheaded the King. During Cromwell's invasion of Ireland in 1649, Peter was given the honorary rank of colonel and was responsible for managing the transportation of men and supplies across the Irish Sea.

After another period of illness, he was appointed governor of Milford Haven and worked closely with the Commission for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales.

Peter remained active in public affairs throughout the Commonwealth. He was appointed chaplain to the Council of State in 1650 and had influence on various committees concerned with religious, legal and social reform. Hugh eventually became Cromwell's chaplain. He preached to the soldiers after Cromwell's great victory at the battle of Worcester in 1651. Despite his misgivings regarding the establishment of the Protectorate, Peter remained loyal to Cromwell. His participation in affairs of state declined during the 1650s, partly due to ill health, though he was invited to Dunkirk after its capture in 1658 to assist in the spreading of Protestantism in Flanders. Peter's last great public act was to preach Oliver Cromwell's funeral sermon in November 1658 on the text Joshua 1:2, "Moses my servant is dead".

Although he had played no direct role in the trial and execution of King Charles I, Peter's reputation and strong association with the Cromwellian régime resulted in his arrest at the Restoration on charges of treason. Almost universally reviled, he was hanged, drawn and quartered at Charing Cross on 16 October 1660. He behaved with great fortitude, and was undismayed by the mangling of the body of John Cook, his fellow sufferer, upon which he was forced to look.

During his final imprisonment, he wrote *A Dying Father's Last Legacy to an Only Child* to his only child, Elizabeth, who had visited him every day in prison, in which he gave a narrative of his career.

His death was viewed with greater rejoicings than perhaps attended that of any of the regicides, which is the more surprising as Peters possessed many amiable qualities, and several acts of kindness performed by him on behalf of individual Royalists are recorded. But he had incurred great unpopularity by his unrestrained speech and extreme activity in the cause. He was a man, however, of a rough, coarse nature, without tact or refinement, of strong animal spirits, undeterred by difficulties which beset men of higher mental capacity, whose energies often outran his discretion, intent upon the realities of life and the practical side of religion. His conception of religious controversy, that all differences could be avoided if ministers could only pray together and live together, is highly characteristic, and shows the largeness of his personal sympathies and at the same time the limits of his intellectual imagination.

1645 – Thomas MINER joined John Winthrop Jr.’s colony of Massachusetts Puritans in the settlement of New London, CT. During the years that Thomas lived in New London, his son Mannassah and his daughters Ann and Mary were born. Manassah was the first white child born in New London.

May 1649 – At the session of the General Court, the following regulations were made respecting Pequot:

1. The inhabitants were exempted from all public country charges — i.e., taxes for the support of the colonial government — for the space of three years ensuing.
2. The bounds of the plantation were restricted to four miles each side of the river, and six miles from the sea northward into the country, " till the court shall see cause and have encouragement to add thereunto, provided they entertain none amongst them as inhabitants that shall be obnoxious to this jurisdiction, and that the aforesaid bounds be not distributed to less than forty families."
3. John Winthrop, Esq., with Thomas MINER and Samuel LOTHROP as assistants, were to have power as a court to decide all differences among the inhabitants under the value of forty shillings.
4. Uncas and his tribe were prohibited from setting any traps, but not from hunting and fishing within the bounds of the plantation.
5. The inhabitants were not allowed to monopolize the corn trade with the Indians in the river, which trade was to be left free to all in the united colonies.
6. " The Courte commends the name of Faire Harbour to them for to bee the name of their Towne."
7. Thomas MINER was appointed " Military Sergeant in the Towne of Pequett," with power to call forth and train the inhabitants.

While in England he was elected to a Fellow of the newly organized Royal Society, to whose Philosophical Transactions he contributed two papers, "Some Natural Curiosities from New England," and "Description, Culture and Use of Maize." He died on 6 April 1676 in Boston, where he had gone to attend a meeting of the commissioners of the United Colonies of New England,

John Winthrop was more than a skilled leader. He was an avid chemist and practical scientist, famous for starting one of the first ironworks in Massachusetts (1633), for his interest in developing mines, and for his experiments in obtaining salt from sea water by evaporation. Trapp (2001), refers to John Winthrop, Jr. as an alchemist, who once collected an unusual rock from New London; he called this columbite. Nearly 200 years after, Charles Hatchett (1801) analysed the specimen, to discover a new element called Columbium (Cb = #41) John had previously acquired some mineral rights in Connecticut, but in the 1650s, he obtained even more. While the cost of exploration and development was his, the knowledge he gained about the deposits benefited the Colony of Connecticut.

Charles Hatchett named element 41 Columbium (Cb), But in 1809, the English chemist William Hyde Wollaston wrongly concluded that columbium was identical to the element 73 tantalum, and the claims of discovery of Hattchet were refused. Heinrich Rose discovered that tantalite contained an element similar to tantalum and named it Niobium.

IUPAC officially adopted Niobium in 1950 after 100 years of controversy. This was a compromise of sorts, the IUPAC accepted Tungsten instead of Wolfram (in deference to North American usage) and Niobium instead of Columbium (in deference to European usage). It is estimated that out of 44,500 metric tons of niobium mined in 2006, 90% was used in the production of high-grade structural steel, followed by its use in superalloys. The use of niobium alloys for superconductors and in electronic components account only for a small share of the production.

He was also a physician, who treated an average of twelve patients a day by traveling around the colony. It is believed that he served up to 500 families out of a population of some 5,000 persons. He was so successful as such that the people of New Haven (then a separate colony), persuaded him to move there in 1655. The real attraction for him was not the free house and other amenities that the town offered (which he refused), but that he had ironworks there that he wanted to develop.

The Reverend Cotton Mather, the great puritan preacher, was quoted by Dr T. E. Cone as saying of Winthrop, "Wherever he came, the diseased flocked about him as if the healing angel of Bethesda had appeared in the place." In addition to seeing patients, Winthrop corresponded through the colonial mails with patients throughout the New England colonies concerning a wide spectrum of medical problems. The most important mail route that carried Winthrop's letters was the Boston Post Road, also called the King's Highway, which went from New Amsterdam through coastal Connecticut and through the Providence plantations to Boston. Using the colonial mails, he made diagnoses and prescribed treatments and medications. Winthrop's papers, some of which are preserved in a special collection at Boston's Countway Medical Library, contain mostly letters from all over New England asking for medical advice and treatment. These letters have been studied by historical scholars including Drs Oliver Wendell Holmes, W. R. Steiner, and T. E. Cone Jr, who have publications about the Winthrop papers that contain verbatim extracts from the letters. In most instances, Winthrop's responses to these letters are not in the papers.

In the letters are descriptions of recognizable paediatric conditions including epidemic measles, a variety of rashes, convulsions, diarrhoea and dehydration, jaundice, whooping cough (chincough), failure to thrive, and anencephaly. Some of the letters are particularly relevant to paediatrics' today.

Danielle Clarke of Windsor, Connecticut, sought Winthrop's advice about his son's dental problems: "I have a little one who is now 4 year old that is now troubled with four of his foremost teeth on the upper part of his mouth which began to fade away in the first year of life, and continued fading away and are now rotted into his gums."

This letter-writer obviously describes what is now called nursing-bottle caries syndrome, which is a result of prolonged bottle-feeding and putting infants to bed with a bottle of sweetened liquids in their mouths.⁸ Dr Cone commented, "There were no nursing bottles at that time, so this was probably caused by the use of a homemade cloth or leather pacifier soaked with honey or molasses."

The Winthrop papers include a clear description of child abuse. Theophilus Eaton, a founder of the Quinnipiac (New Haven) Colony, sought Winthrop's advice because his second wife had "pinched [her stepdaughter] Mary, until she was black and blue and knocked her head against the dresser which made her nose bleed much."

In one of the few Winthrop responses, he wrote to a Mr Richard Odell regarding his young daughter's "palsy." She had suddenly fallen to the floor and was then unable to speak or to stand because of profound left-sided weakness:

"This seems to be that kind of palsy which we call hemiplegia where half of the spinal marrow is affected. It may come from a mild apoplexy that strikes suddenly and leaves commonly one side of the body without sense or motion."

Winthrop had a "sovereign remedy" that he called "rubila," the formulation of which he kept secret. Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes studied the Winthrop papers and found that rubila was mostly nitre (saltpeter) and lesser amounts of antimony. Rubila was coloured red (rubified) to make it look different from plain salt or sugar. Winthrop believed that rubila was effective treatment for a variety of illnesses including "measles, colic's, headaches and sciatica and many other ailments." However, he cautioned that to be

effective rubila had to be given at the very beginning of an illness (or perhaps even better before the illness had begun).

New London tried to lure him back, but in May of 1657 he was elected governor of the Connecticut Colony, and moved to Hartford. He could not be re-elected in 1658, as the one-term-only rule for governors was still in effect. That law was changed as of 1659. During 1658, John Winthrop served as Deputy Governor of the Colony of Connecticut. From 1659 to 1676, John Winthrop was always re-elected as governor of Connecticut Colony. He continued to be successful in governmental life because he was an excellent diplomat and very popular. His diplomatic charm was now about to help Connecticut.

Normally, colonies could not be started without permission from the Crown. But the Connecticut Colony had been established without an authorized charter, though with permission of the government of the Bay Colony, in answer to church differences and crowding in the Bay Colony. This was not a problem as long as the Puritans were in power, but in 1660, Charles II was restored to the throne. This placed Connecticut in an awkward position — a colony of Puritans, with no real legal status. It was completely at the mercy of the Crown.

Governor John Winthrop was sent to England in 1661 as the agent of the Connecticut Colony, to obtain a charter. Lord Saye, Winthrop's former employer and a Puritan, had friends in high Royalist circles. Winthrop was introduced to Lord Saye's friends, and soon had made many friends for the cause of the Connecticut Colony. He gained a charter for Connecticut in 1662, one that gave it lands from the Pawcatuck River westward to the "South Sea" (i.e., Pacific Ocean). The charter also merged the New Haven Colony (which also had no legal status) with the Connecticut Colony. This came as a surprise to most citizens of the New Haven Colony, and some of them were extremely upset. Discussions were held between the two colonies, until the Colony of Connecticut officially took over the government in 1664. A number of New Haven colonists who were still unhappy with the situation left for New Jersey in 1667. Among them was Robert Treat, who ultimately returned to Connecticut and served as its governor from 1683 until 1698.

Winthrop returned to Connecticut in 1663, and in 1664, he assisted in Charles II's surprise seizure of the Dutch New Netherlands (Manhattan Island).

This act caused war between England and Holland, and Dutch harassment of shipping to the English colonies. Governor Winthrop lost at least one cargo of goods due to this, and also suffered other financial reverses. He decided in 1667 that he needed to leave the governorship and devote time to his own businesses, but the Connecticut Colony refused his resignation and exempted him from some taxes, to persuade him to stay in office. He tried to resign again in October of 1670, but the Connecticut Colony again refused to grant his request, raising his salary and giving him land as a further enticement to stay.

His second wife, Elizabeth (Reade) Winthrop, died in 1672. John Winthrop did not remarry. The couple had nine children, one of whom was "Fitz-John" Winthrop, a future governor of the Colony of Connecticut.

John Winthrop was a man of many talents. He had a mind with a scientific bent, one that was curious about everything. In an age when most people had only several books, he had a library of a thousand volumes, on various subjects, in a number of languages. He corresponded with scientists in England, and during his 1661-1663 visit, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London for Improving of Natural Knowledge. He read papers before that Society, and over the years, sent them a number of New World natural curiosities. The items caused such a sensation on one occasion, that King Charles II himself asked to see them. The unusual plants and animals were shown to the King, who was greatly taken with "pods with silk like cotton" (milkweed), and wanted a pillow made of them. The King eventually had to be persuaded that they were too delicate for such a pillow to be practical. Winthrop later shipped milkweed pods to England, especially for the King.

Winthrop's scientific interests also extended to the heavens. He had a three-and-a-half-foot telescope, and while he lived in Hartford in 1664, he claimed he saw, or thought he saw, a fifth moon of Jupiter. He reported the sighting to the Royal Society, but there was no confirmation of it. It was not until

September 1892 that Edward Barnard of the Lick Observatory definitely established the existence of such a moon.



King Phillip's War had caused the Besides being Governor of Connecticut, he was also in 1675 one of the commissioners of the United Colonies of New England convened in Boston in the fall of 1675, and the deliberations went into the spring of 1676. Winthrop had attended, and was preparing to leave Boston at the end of March, when he caught a bad cold. His health quickly worsened, and on April 5, 1676, he died in Boston. He was buried in the King's Chapel Burying-ground, beside his father, John Winthrop, Senior.

There is a community called Winthrop in Deep River, CT, which also has a school named in his honor. New London also has a school named for Winthrop, located on the site where his house once stood. New London maintains a statue on Winthrop and has a street and an avenue named for him. His original mill in New London is still standing and is open to visitors.

Children of John and Elizabeth

i. Elizabeth Winthrop b. 24 Jul 1636 in Boston, Mass; d. 7 Dec 1716 Boston, Suffolk, Mass; m. Antipas Newman 12 Nov 1658 in Boston, Suffolk, Mass.

ii. Fitz-John Winthrop given the old Anglo-French patronymic (personal name) "Fitz" ("son of") to help distinguish him from his father, b. 14 Mar 1638 in Ipswich, Mass; d. 27 Nov 1707 Boston, Mass.; m. Elizabeth Tongue 1670 in New London, New London, CT.

The governor of the Colony of Connecticut from 1698 to 1707. He was sent to Harvard, but failed the entrance examination. In 1658 he went to England, volunteering to serve in the army of the future King Charles II. When Richard Cromwell was removed and the monarchy restored, the army was disbanded. Winthrop, however, remained in England and was still in London when his father presented his petition for the establishment of a Connecticut colony.

Fitz John Winthrop

Winthrop was buried in the King's Chapel Burying Ground in Boston, Mass. His funeral service was conducted by Cotton Mather, who called his sermon there Winthropi justa.

iii. Lucy Winthrop b. 28 Jan 1640 in Boston, Mass.; d. 24 Nov 1676 New Haven, New Haven, CT; m. Edward Palmes 1664 in New London, New London, CT

iv. Wait Winthrop b. Feb 1642 in Boston, Mass. ; d. 7 Nov 1717; m1. Mary Browne 1678 in Boston, Suffolk, Mass; m2. Catharine Brattle 13 Nov 1707 in Boston, Suffolk, Mass

Wait Winthrop

Wait was a colonial magistrate, military officer, and politician of New England. Named Waitstill at birth, he preferred the shortened name "Wait". He was chief judge of the Massachusetts superior court (the highest court in the Province of Massachusetts Bay), and was a long-time councillor and contender for the governorship of Massachusetts. During King Philip's War in the 1670s and King William's War in the 1690s he led the Massachusetts provincial militia. Politically populist, he worked against royal governors, especially Joseph Dudley, and sought the restoration of the first Massachusetts charter. In 1692 he was appointed by Governor William Phips as one of the magistrates of the Court of Oyer and Terminer that heard the Salem witch trials.

The judges were John Hathorne, Nathaniel Saltonstall, Bartholomew Gedney, Peter Sergeant, Samuel Sewall, Waitstill Winthrop and Lieutenant Governor William Stoughton..

Wait's son John Winthrop F.R.S., (1681-1747) married Ann Dudley, daughter of his father's enemy Joseph Dudley and granddaughter of Thomas Dudley, both governors of Massachusetts, one of a number of unions between the two families.

v. Mary Winthrop born 6 September 1644 in Boston, Mass.; died 1703 New London, New London, CT; married Joshua Culver 1672 in New Haven, New Haven, CT.

vi. Margaret Winthrop born 1646 in Boston, Mass.; died 30 November 1711 Boston

vii. Martha Winthrop born 1648 in New London, New London, CT; died 27 September 1712 Charlestown, Middlesex, Mass. married Richard Wharton 1675 in Charlestown, Middlesex, Mass.

viii. Ann Winthrop b. 1650 in New London, New London, CT; died 27 June 1704
New London, New London, CT; married John Richards 1 September 1692 in Boston

Basildon Borough Heritage Society
31 October 2024.