

THOMAS³ NEWHALL, JR.

(ca. 1630-1687) - Lynn, Essex co., MA

(Third Generation - Newhall Family)

FATHER

Thomas² Newhall, Sr.

MOTHER

Mary Jane Wood[ard]

<i>BIRTH</i>	Thomas was born in 1630 or 1631-1632 in Lynn, Essex co., MA ^[49,50,51,52] . At the age of 2, Thomas was supposedly baptized in Lynn, Essex co., MA on 8 June 1632 ^[55] . Okay, let's deal with this "First White Child Born In Lynn" Thing. The commonly accepted legend as reported in Lewis' <u>History Of Lynn</u> says that Thomas Newhall, Jr. was the First White Child Born In Lynn and was born in 1630. Further related is the claim that Thomas was baptised by the Reverend Stephen Bachiler upon his arrival to the Lynn settlement in 1632. By way of refute, Waters says it best: Thomas is "said to have been the first white child born in Lynn (1630), but according to his own depositions was born about 1631-1632..." ^[56]
<i>DEATH</i>	Thomas died in 1687; he was 57 ^[49,53] and was buried on 1 April 1687 in Old Burying Ground, Lynn, Essex co., MA ^[7,54] .
<i>MIGRATION</i>	Family Lore has Thomas, Sr. and family emigrating to Salem, Essex co., MA in 1630. Proof of his migration is not yet found.
<i>OCCUPATION</i>	In addition to his duties as a husbandman and farmer, Thomas, Jr. was apparently the local malster. This is shown by ht etools and malt house left in his will and the account of the 50th anniversary of Lynn given by Charles Newhall, where Thomas makes a present of his finest cider. The maltser was a fairly important and skilled occupation in colonial New England. The English emigrants brought with them their inante (and justified) mistrust of common water supplies. Wells in England were more often brackish harbors of disease than reservoirs of sweet-tasting, healthy water. Thus, the colonists drank beer, cider and when available in the summer milk. Some goodwives would lay in a months' long supply of beer or cider in their homes. Others would brew "small beer" on a weekly or bi-weekly basis. While these women were skilled brewmistresses, malting was not a skill for the everywoman. Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, in her book <u>Good Wives</u> describes it as "the process of sprouting and drying barley to increase its sugar content...wisely left to the village expert." ^[308] Thus, Thomas' skills were not only in demand, but of great importance to the settlement.
<i>MILITARY</i>	Thomas served in the local military. He was known as Corporal Thomas Newhall in Nicholas Potter's deed of 26 May 1675 and Ensign Thomas

	Newhall at the time of his death ^[64,66] .
<i>RESIDENCE & REAL ESTATE</i>	<p>Thomas owned all the lands east of Federal Street, between the Turnpike and Marion Street (on the borders of what is now Lynnfield), according to Alonzo Lewis. However, Charles Newhall uses the evidence given in the various lawsuits involving Thomas to refute this and place his home near the center of town, near George Keser's tannery. However, in the New England colonial method of laying out towns, one's house was in the center of town, near the Common and Meeting house and one's farmland, etc. was on the outskirts of the town center. So, both men are probably correct.</p> <p>On 30 November 1679, Thomas bought "threescore acres" from Ezekiel and Sarah Needham. This plot was "bounded easterly with the dividing line between Salem and Lynn, westerly by 'a certaine farme comonly caled Mr Humphries but now Major Rainsberry's farme,' and southerly by the commons; which land the said Needham purchased of Daniel King, Senior, of Lynn, deceased."^[67,68]</p> <p>Charles Newhall further postulates that Thomas, Sr. bought this land to portion off to his sons. Joseph received some of this parcel and Nathaniel appears to have come into possession of some of this land as well.</p>
<i>EDUCATION</i>	Thomas could read and write ^[53] .
<i>TOWN SERVICE</i>	<p>Newhall also tells this tale of Thomas Newhall's position within the town of Lynn: "...In 1679, the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Lynn was celebrated in royal style. The banquet took place at the 'Anchor Tavern', and was attended by all the notables within quite a radius. Judge Newhall says in 'Lin: Her Jewels': 'At the end of the table where were seated the chief dignitaries of the settlement, was Thomas Newhall, a man of respectability, though perhaps remarkable only as being the first white person born on the soil of the Third Plantation, and as the owner of the mill which expressed the best cider in the whole region. He was the father of ten children, eight or nine of whom were living at the time of this celebration. They, in their turn, became fathers and mothers, the race increasing till, at the time of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary it was almost beyond numbering. Much deference was paid to him for the interest he took in all public affairs, and for his private virtues. He had brought as a present to Mr. Turner [the landlord] a can of his very best cider'..."^[69]</p> <p>Regardless, of this account's accuracy, Thomas was a good citizen of the settlement of Lynn, as seen by the fact that his name often appears in Wills and Inventories of the time. This means that he was a trusted man of the community that people would trust to accurately execute or witness their wills or accurately take the inventories of their estates. Thomas was also the local maltser (evident by his malthouse and tools in his will and inventory) in addition to taking care of his house, family and farm. This was an occupation which took some skill. Beer was important in Colonial America. Settlers had</p>

	<p>brought their latent distrust of water supplies (which were often brackish and unhealthful in England) with them to the New World and so preferred to drink cider and beer or milk, if it was available in the summer. The making of beer was an essential skill for any Colonial goodwife. Some goodwives would make a batch every week or so and others would lay in a supply which would last for months. The town maltster would transform the villagers' barley into malt -- an essential ingredient to any good beer.</p>
<p><i>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</i></p>	<p>In good English tradition, Thomas Newhall and neighbors often settled their differences in court:</p> <p>Thomas' deposition of 1683: "Thomas Newhall aged about fifty yeares testifyeth & saith that there was granted and laid out unto my Unkle Anthony Newhall and my Father Thomas Newhall two Lotts of thirty acres apeice [sic], according to ye Record of the Town of Lynne which were undivided, and I ever understood by Record & Comon account that Edward Burcham sometime an Inhabitant of Lynne had a Lott adjoyning to the said Lotts on the east, and further testifyeth yt the said Lotts are now lying in the Township of Redding...10 November 1683."^[57]</p> <p>Thomas was tried in March 1663 before the Quarterly Court for battery against the wife of William Longley^[58]. Elizabeth [Leighton] Newhall (wife of John Newhall) gave a deposition in the matter of this case of battery against the wife of William Longley: "The testimony of Elizabeth Newhall ye wife of John Senier and Mary Haven who sayth yt Thomas Newhall Junior was desiered for to howld a poole [pole] for to rone a line between Will Longley and John Newhalls: then came ye two dafters of ye sayd Longley; namely Mary Longley & Anna Longley and threue stons at ye dayd Thomas Newhall; afterward ye sayd Anna toke up a peace of a pulle and stroke ye sayd Newhall severall blows with it, & presently after ye wife of ye sayd Longley came with a broad axe in hir hand and cam to ye sayd Newhall and violently stroke at ye sayd Newhall with ye sayd axe, but ye sayd Newhall sliped aside & soe ye sayd axe mised him: orwise wee can not but thinke but yt hee had bine much woulded if not killed: then presently after ye wife of Will Longley layd howld upone ye poole with hir dafters to pull ye poole away from ye sayd Newhall: but ye sayd Newhall pulled ye poole from ym. All this time ye sayd Newhall did stand upon ye land of John Newhalls. Taken upon oath 28d:1m:1653"^[59]</p> <p>Mary Longley gave the following deposition in this case: "...that she, with her mother and sister Anna, was 'striuing to get a poole from Thomas Newhall Junior, that he was holding up as I conceiue to runne a line, he heuing hold on one end we on the other and the said Newhall being on one side of our orchard fence and wee three on the other side of the said fence within our orchard; we had almost pulled the poole out of his hands but his brother John came and helped him and pulled it from us, and after the said Newhall had got the poole againe he strucke my mother seuerall blows with</p>

the poole so that one of her hands was black and blue severall days after.'..."^[60]

In addition, litigation was brought in the matter of the death of Thomas' daughter, Elizabeth1, who drowned in a pit dug by a neighbor:

"The testimony of the wife of Robert Potter and the wife of John Newhall: Testifieth and saith we seinge the wife of Thomas Newhall Juner in a graite fright for her Child we went to hellpe her look for her Child and we founde it drounded in a pett of watter a littell below the house of Thomas Newhall Juner."

"We Robert Potter and John Newhall: understandin by Too Testimonies. That Thomas Newhalls child was drounded in a pett which pett we heard George Kesar saye he digged: farther we doe Testifie that George Keser had a Tanfatt in that pett. I John Newhall doe furder Testifie that George Keser did take up his fatt and left the pett open. Sworn in Court 29d:9m:1665"^[61]

"The deposition of Thomas Morris agede therten or fortenn years yestifyeth that when goodman Newels childe was drownde, & he saide in that holl that we rakede out the furtt & put watter in to keep alwifes to go a fishing & he went downen & showed me the holl & I have sen durt pulled out of that holl: & I have senn John Newell: & Thomas Newell & Joseph Newell put watter and fish into that holl as they say the childe was drownd in & further sayth nott."^[54]

The jury report came back:

"Wee under written being warned by Thomas Wheeler Constable of Lynn to enquire of the death of a child of Tho: Newell Junyr Upon ye 13th of this prsent month meeting at ye dwelling house of ye aforesd Newell wee saw there a dead child, which we were informed was drowned in a pitt of water which pitt or hole of water we were at, where did appeere to us two woemen: ye wife of Robert Potter & ye wife of John Newall, yt did say to us, yt in yt pitt they found ye said child swimming or floating upon top of ye water and tooke up ye sd child, being dead when they found it, we alsoe asked ye mother of ye sd child how long shee mist the child, whoe said to us, it was betweene half a houer & an houer & yt ye sd child went from he well ye last yt she saw it living, & upon further inquirye we find noe other cause of ye death of ye said child, being about two yeares of age, but ye said pitt being neere two foot deepe of water & mudd, being neere to ye highway before ye doore of ye said Newall & the said pitt being six or seuen foot ouer & being faling ground, neere to ye said pitt a child playing neere aboute there, any small slip or stumble of a child would ocasion his fale into ye aforesaid pitt:"^[54,62]

ESTATE

The Estate of Thomas Newhall:

Inventory of his estate was taken on 8 April 1687 by John Fuller, Sr.; Ralph King & John Burrill and presented to the Court on 14 April 1687 by John Newhall, one of the executors. It is recorded in Suffolk co., but no evidence of will or inventory is in Court files^[63].

	<p>The estate was appraised at £700. It included "...a long table and two forms, a cupboard, cupboard cloth and cushion and galss case, a table, six joined stools with a carpet and a joined chair and cushion. There were found five guns for fowling and training, at four pounds, two swords at twenty shillings and books at twelve shillings. Of live stock he had a mare and a colt, two horses, thirty-eight sheep and fourteen lambs, four oxen (two at Josephs), six cows, besides numerous calves, yearlings, two-year-olds, four-year-olds and swine. In the inventory of real estate we find 'The Dwelling house and mault house & mault mill and house over it with all appurtenances belonging to the mault house and other privedges with the Conveniences to the well, as also a six acre Lott adjoining to the Dwelling house, and an orchard, appertaineing and an old Barne with all privedges £170. 0s. 0d.; 18 acres adj. the house of John Newhall; Blood's neck marsh (7-1/4 acres); 3 acres of marsh at Burch Islands; 3 acres at E. side of Great Island in Rumney Marsh; 6-1/2 acres in Battie's lot; 2 acres in Ramsdell's neck; 1-1/2 acre in Town marsh; 7 acres at Fox Hill; 30 acres in Reading; two ten-acre lots; 30 acres possessed by Nathl Newhall in the country; and a six-acre lot, only some part taken off that fronts upon the highway..."^[64,65]</p>
MARRIAGE	<p>On 29d:10m(December):1652 when Thomas was 22, he married <u>Elizabeth POTTER</u>, daughter of Nicholas POTTER & Emma KNIGHT, in Lynn, Essex co., MA^[49,7,17,70,22,71,72,73,74]. Elizabeth was born circa 1632 in Lynn, MA and buried on 22 February 1686/1687 in the Old Burying Ground, Lynn, Essex co., MA^[7]. Some sources say that she was the daughter of Robert Potter instead of Nicholas Potter, but these sources are older and seem to have been disproved by later accounts.</p>

CHILDREN	41.	i.	Thomas NEWHALL	<p>Thomas was born in 18d:9m(November):1653 in Lynn, Essex co., MA^[66,108]. He is Waters #21. Thomas was a husbandman and weaver^[109] and removed to Malden, Middlesex co., MA^[67].</p> <p>On 9 November 1674 when Thomas was 21, he married Rebecca GREENE, daughter of Thomas GREENE & Rebecca HILLS, in Malden or Charlestown^{109,7,110,111,19,112,113,114}.</p> <p>They had the following children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rebecca ii. Elizabeth iii. Thomas iv. Hannah v. Daniel
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				<p>vi. Lydia vii. Samuel viii. Martha ix. Elisha</p>
	42.	ii.	John NEWHALL, 3rd	<p>John, 3rd was born on 14d:12m(February):1655/6 in Lynn, Essex co., MA^[115,49]. John died in Lynn, Essex co., MA on 20 Jan or June 1738; he was 82^[108,85]. He is Waters #22 and was a Bricklayer or Mason^[85].</p> <p>This John was known as "John, Newhall, Tertius". However, by 7 April 1718, his uncle John (son of Thomas) had died. This meant that his uncle John (son of Anthony) moved up to be "John Newhall, Sr." and this John became "John Newhall, Jr." On that date, he gave a deposition calling himself "John Newhall, Jr." and gave his age as 62^[85].</p> <p>Estate: According to Waters, "His estate does not appear in Probate; but he seems to have conveyed his Real Estate to his only son Jacob" on 24 December 1734 by deed or gift^[116]. "This deed describes various parcels, the first of which he calls 'my homestead where I lately dwelt with the dwelling house & all the other buildings standing thereon and said Homestead contains about twenty acres,' etc., bounded northerly and northwesterly on the country road, southwesterly and southerly on the Great Bridge River in part and partly on the marsh of Thomas Witt, sutheasterly and easterly partly on the marsh of Brook, so called. The witnesses to this deed were Richard Johnson, Solomon Newhall and Samuel Johnson..."^[117]</p> <p>John's home was "next to the Great Bridge" and dedeed to his son Jacob in 1734^[67,118].</p>

			<p>On 18 June 1677 when John was 22, he married Esther BARTRAM, daughter of William BARTRAM & Sarah [SURNAME NOT KNOWN], in Lynn, Essex co., MA^[108,85,7,119,108,120,19,115]. She was born on 3 April 1658 in Lynn, Essex co., MA^[49,85] and died on 28 September 1728; she was 70^[85].</p> <p>They had the following children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Jacob (1686-1759) ii. Elizabeth (1678-) iii. Sarah1 (1679-1679) iv. Jonathon1 (1681-1688) v. Sarah2 (1683-1734) vi. Mary (1689-) vii. Jonathon2 (1692-1709)
	43.	iii.	<p><u>Ensign Joseph NEWHALL</u></p> <p>Please see <u>his own page</u>.</p>
	44.	iv.	<p>Nathaniel NEWHALL</p> <p>Nathaniel was born on 17 March 1660 in Lynn, Essex co., MA^[108,130] and died on 24 December 1695; he was 35^[108,130]. According to Waters, Nathaniel lived ³an uneventful life as a farmer²^[130]. He is Waters #24.</p> <p>There was "...a deed of conveyance to Batholmew Gedney, Esq. of Salem, from the brothers Joseph and Nathaniel Newhall 'joynt tenants on a certain farm' in Lynn bounded 'East Northerly with ye line that parts Salem and Lynn being ye bounds of Clarke's farme so called and extending Northwestward and Southwestward until it comes to ye bounds of Humphryes farm so called.'..." The deed was dated 8 January 1696/7, but was put on record in 1719. The deed was acknowledged on 9 January 1696/7 at Salem when Joseph Newhall claimed that he had seen his brother Nathaniel sign it^[131].</p> <p>The only problem with this is that Nathaniel was long dead by this time. In fact, the intention of marriage for his widow's</p>

second marriage was published on that selfsame date.

Fraud? Mis-entry? Hmm...

Nathaniel left "...besides his homestead, a parcell of land also 'bought of the Pond farme' and some 'housinge and land and saltmarsh at Linn.'..."^[130] Although, "by the [account of administration] brought into court 11 July 1704 by Mrs. Elizabeth Ingersoll, widow and [administratrix] of Nathaniel Newhall, it appears that this portion of the Pond farm had only been bargained for, not bought..."^[130]

Administration was granted to Nathaniel's widow, Elizabeth on 20 July 1696. She had moved to Topsfield, Essex co., MA by this time. Her surities were Samuel Simonds of Topsfield and Edward Norice of Salem^[132].

"The Real Estate, less widow's dower, was settled on the eldest son Nathaniel, he giving bonds 23 Dec., 1706, to pay to the other children, Samuel, Jonathon and Elizabeth their portions. One of his sureties was his step-father John Ingersoll of Lynn. After the death of the widow the oldest surviving son, Samuel Newhall, joyner, was appointed administrator de bonis non on his father's estate, 13 May, 1739 (Elisha Newhall and Ebenr Bancroft sureties), and the dower property was assigned to him 4 June 1739, he paying to the representatives of his brother Nathaniel, deceased, to his brother Jonathoan (of Lynn) and to his brother Isaac Stone of Lexington, in right of Elizabeth, his wife, their respective portions..."^[133]

Nathaniel also came into possession of some of the "threescore acres" bought by his father Thomas on 30 November 1679 from Ezekiel and Sarah Needham. This

			<p>plot was "bounded easterly with the dividing line between Salem and Lynn, westerly by 'a certaine farme comonly caled Mr Humphries but now Major Rainsberry's farme,' and southerly by the commons; which land the said Needham purchased of Daniel King, Senior, of Lynn, deceased"^[67,118]. He lived in north Lynn, near his brother Joseph^[130].</p> <p>By 1685 when Nathaniel was 24, he married Elizabeth SYMONDS, daughter of Samuel SYMONDS & Elizabeth ANDREWS, in Lynn, Essex co., MA^[7,134,19]. She was born on 12 August 1663 in Salem, Essex co., MA^[132].</p> <p>They had the following children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Nathaniel (1684-1723) ii. Samuel (1686-) iii. Elizabeth1 (1688-1692) iv. Jonathon (1691-) v. Elizabeth2 (1694-)
	45.	v.	<p>Elizabeth1 NEWHALL</p> <p>Elizabeth1 was born on 21 March 1662 in Lynn, Essex co., MA and died in Lynn, Essex co., MA circa 1665; she was 2^[108]. She is Waters #25. Elizabeth1 is the child who drowned in the pit which George Kesar had originally dug for his tanning process. The Newhalls brought suit against him in the death of their daughter, but it was determined that Elizabeth's older brothers had further dug out the pit to keep alewives and, thus, Kesar was not responsible for the child's death.</p>
	46.	vi.	<p>Elisha NEWHALL</p> <p>Elisha was born on 3 November 1665 in Lynn, Essex co., MA and buried on 28 Feb 1686/7 in Lynn, Essex co., MA^[108]. He is Waters #26.</p>
	47.	vii.	<p>Elizabeth2 NEWHALL</p> <p>Elizabeth2 was born on 22 October 1667 in Lynn, Essex co., MA^[108]. She is Waters #27.</p>
	48.	viii.	<p>Mary NEWHALL</p> <p>Mary was born on 18 February 1669 in Lynn, Essex co., MA^[108]. She is Waters #28.</p>

	49.	ix.	<u>Samuel</u> <u>NEWHALL</u>	Please see <u>his own page</u> .
	50.	x.	Rebeca NEWHALL	<p>Rebeca born on 17 July 1675 in Lynn, Essex co., MA^[108]. She is Waters #30. On 22 May 1697 when Rebeca was 21, she married Ebenezer PARKER, son of Hannaniah PARKER & Elizabeth BROWN^[145].</p> <p>They had the following children (<i>surnamed PARKER</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elizabeth ii. Ebenezer1 iii. Ebenezer2 iv. Hepzibah (Twin) v. Mary (Twin) vi. Rebecca vii. Sarah viii. Hannaniah