

THE ANCESTRY OF
ENSIGN CONSTANT
and
CAPTAIN THOMAS SOUTHWORTH
of
PLYMOUTH *and* DUXBURY
MASSACHUSETTS

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THE ANCESTRY OF ENSIGN CONSTANT AND CAPTAIN THOMAS SOUTHWORTH
OF PLYMOUTH AND DUXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

Constant Southworth (born in Leyden, 1614) and Thomas Southworth (born in Leyden, 1616) were the children of Edward and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth.

I

What documentary evidence have we concerning Edward Southworth, the father, of Leyden, Holland?

First: We have the letter of Robert Cushman "To his loving friend Ed: S. at Henige House in ye Duks Place", (London, England), dated at Dartmouth, England, 17 August 1620, which was preserved among the papers of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth Colony, and later incorporated in the text of Governor Bradford's, History of Plimouth Plantation. The letter was undoubtedly brought to Plymouth by Edward Southworth's widow in 1623, shortly before her marriage to Governor Bradford. The Reverend Thomas Prince of Boston (1687-1758) identified the recipient of the letter as Edward Southworth.¹

Second: We know that Edward Southworth died in 1620, after having been married seven years, from the poem of Nathaniel Morton, nephew of Mrs. Alice (Carpenter)(Southworth) Bradford: "Upon the life and death of that godly matron, Mistres Alice Bradford widdow, late deceased on the 27 day of March, Anno; Dom; 1670, and was interred at Plymouth on the 30th of the same month."

¹Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, 4th series, vol. III, Bradford's, History of Plimouth Plantation, 1856, pp. 71-74; History of Plymouth Plantation, Commonwealth of Massachusetts edition, 1901, pp. 86-90; The first sentence of this letter is as follows: "Loving friend, my most kind remembrance to you & your wife, with loving E.M. &c. whom in this world I never looke to see againe." (In Gov. Bradford's Collection of Letters, this is Edward Southworth.- Prince). E.M. is Experience Mitchell, a fellow Pilgrim.

He states in the poem that "To about fourscore years she did attaine," showing that she was born a little later than 1590, about the time Edward Southworth of Samlesbury was born. The poem in speaking of her first husband says:

"And in successe of time she marryed was
To one whose grace and vertue did surpasse,
I mean good Edward Southworth, who not long
Continued in this world the saints amonge.
With him she lived seven years a wife,
Till death did put a period to his life."²

This proves that Edward Southworth, husband of Alice, married in 1613, died young in 1620. Edward Southworth of Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire, died young before 1622. This identifies the two as far as age is concerned. He died undoubtedly at Heneage House in the Duke's Place, in the east end of London.

Alice Southworth left her two boys, Constant, then aged nine years, and Thomas, aged seven, in England in care of relatives when she came to Plymouth Colony in 1623, and was married to Governor Bradford there on 14 August of that year. Probably the sons were left with their aunt Julia Ann Carpenter, who had married George Morton, remaining in England that they might have the benefit of a few years of schooling. They came over to Plymouth with their aunt Julia in 1628.

Third: We know that Edward Southworth married Alice Carpenter, daughter of Alexander Carpenter of Wrington (about ten miles from Bath, in Somersetshire). This marriage took place in Leyden, Holland, 28 May 1613, and his brother Thomas Southworth was present at the wedding.³

"Edward Southworth, say weaver, young man, from England, accompanied

²Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, as above, pp. 71-72, 142, 461; Samuel Gilbert Webber, M.D., A Genealogy of the Southworths, etc., 1905; each quotes the entire poem.

³Southworth Genealogy, p. 2; Mayflower Descendant, vol. I (1908), pp. 1-2; Leyden Marriage Records.

by Thomas Southworth, his brother, Samuel Fuller, his brother-in-law, and Roger Wilson, his acquaintance, with Alice Carpenter, young woman, also from England, accompanied by Anna Ross and Elizabeth Jennings, her acquaintances." Alice Carpenter was one of the five daughters of the Carpenter family. They were refugees in Leyden and members of the Reverend John Robinson's congregation there.

It has frequently been said that Bradford wished to marry Alice Carpenter, but that her father forbade the match on account of Bradford's social inferiority; and that then Alice was given to the well-to-do Edward Southworth, while Bradford married Dorothy May. Too much credence should not be placed upon this tale. For it should be remembered that among the Pilgrims from Leyden and those who joined the "Mayflower" company before she sailed, the families of Carver, Winslow, Brewster, Allerton, Standish, Warren, Robinson and Southworth belonged to the gentry (and if Edward Southworth was of the Samlesbury family of Southworths surely he outranked them all in the quality of his ancestry), but Carpenter, Bradford, Mullins, Hopkins, were also of excellent stock, as were several others, yet in the long run it may fairly be said that Bradford surpassed them all, with the possible exception of Brewster, Standish and Winslow, in the services he rendered as Governor of the Colony and as the historian of Plymouth Plantation. Moreover Bradford's parents represented the two leading families in their small town. The Carpenters lived in Wrington, Somersetshire, a long distance from Austerfield, Yorkshire. Bradford was at Leyden in 1609, with about one hundred other Pilgrims. Nearly twice as many of their sympathizers, from all parts of England, gradually joined them. The first mention of Mr. Carpenter in Leyden was in 1612, when his daughter Juliana was married to George Morton of Yorkshire, and another sister soon became the wife of Deacon Fuller. He had, however, been

present in Amsterdam in December 1600 (Amsterdam Marriage Records). "There is no reason whatever for supposing that Bradford ever saw the Carpenters before their arrival in Leyden." Bradford was then a young man of more property and culture than many of his associates, and was fast becoming a leader. In the autumn of 1613, he married Dorothy May. There is nothing to indicate that they were not a thoroughly affectionate couple. In 1623, three years after the death of her husband, the widowed Alice Southworth had good reasons for coming to Plymouth. Her little property would there be a competence, and her boys might expect good positions at maturity. She was of the Pilgrim's faith. Her brother-in-law, Deacon Samuel Fuller, the physician at Plymouth, was already there; and her brother and sister Morton, with her five nieces, and Fuller's third wife, were to go in the "Anne". These were sufficient reasons for her coming to America with them. When she arrived she was doubly welcome because Bradford's home had long needed a mistress, on the one hand, and on the other her relatives were among Bradford's intimate friends.⁴ Nothing could be more commendable than the marriage that soon followed.

Fourth: It is highly important that we take due notice of the fact that Edward Southworth was living at Heneage House (doubtless with his wife and two sons, for Mrs. Southworth was mentioned in Cushman's letter to Mr. Southworth), in London, in the summer of 1620, and that he died there before the end of the year, probably in that house. As Mrs. Sibley sagaciously remarks: "In a city the size of London it would hardly happen that an Edward Southworth would live there unless he were a near kinsman of Sir John Southworth, and since Edward, son of Thomas and Rosamond, is the only one that would fit the case, it is quite fully established that he and Edward Southworth of Leyden are the same person." And this is rendered vastly more certain when we realize that he may have been born in this very house, opposite Walsingham's home.

⁴John A. Goodwin, *The Pilgrim Republic*, Boston, 1920, pp. 248-249.

These simple facts are all verifiable with documentary evidence: Born about 1590, called a young, unmarried man of English birth, at the time of his marriage at Leyden in 1613, to a young, unmarried woman, possibly a year or two his junior, on which occasion his own brother, Thomas Southworth, stood up with him; that he was the father of two sons, Constant and Thomas; and that after seven years of happily married life, he died in 1620, still a young man. Most of these facts have been known for more than a century, for it was in 1856, that the Massachusetts Historical Society published Bradford's, History of Plymouth Plantation, in which they are all to be found.

* * *

Since intelligence, character, and ability are traits which are frequently inherited, it is well to inquire as to the relative standing of Constant and Thomas, the sons of Edward Southworth of Leyden. They were generally considered to be very able men and of the highest social standing in the Plymouth Colony. The offices of trust and honor to which they were chosen were filled with ability and entire satisfaction. "The brothers were received by Bradford as his own sons, and their advance studies were under his care. They did him and their mother ample credit, becoming leading citizens."⁵

Ensign Constant Southworth resided at Duxbury, was a volunteer in the Pequot War in 1637, and the same year married Elizabeth Collier, the daughter of Mr. William Collier, the wealthiest man in the Colony. Mr. Collier was Governor's Assistant (magistrate), 1634-1666; Commissioner to the United Colonies, 1642/3; Member of the Council of War, 1642, 1643, 1653, and 1658. Constant Southworth was Assistant, 1634-1650, Ensign, 1646, Representative for twenty-two years from Duxbury, 1647-1669, Lieutenant, 1653, Member of the Council of War, 1658, 1667, Treasurer of Plymouth Colony, 1663-1679, Commissioner to the United Colonies, 1669, and at 61 years of age he was Commissary General during

⁵Goodwin, Pilgrim Republic, p. 462.

King Philip's War. On 18 March 1678/9, while still Treasurer, Mr. Southworth closed his worthy life, aged 65 years.

Captain Thomas Southworth, two years younger than his brother Constant, was even more prominent in the affairs of the Colony. In 1648, he was a Lieutenant, and from 1651 to 1653, he was a Representative. In 1652, he was chosen Assistant, and so continued by annual election for the remaining eighteen years of his life, 1652-1669. In 1654, he was Gov^r of Kennebec. He was also for nine years a Commissioner of the United Colonies, an office of the highest distinction in New England, 1659-1661, 1664-1668. As commander of the Train Band, 1658-1669, he received the title of Captain, by which he was generally called for the rest of his life. Though only 28 years of age when Elder William Brewster died, he was proposed as his successor, which office, however, he declined. He died on 28 November 1669, when only 53 years of age, while his mother was still living. The record says: "He was a very Godly man; and he lived and died full of faith and comfort, being much lamented by all sorts, sects, and conditions of people."

The names of Edward, Constant, and Thomas, are continued in the Southworth family to the present day. In New England, among the children and grandchildren of these brothers, there were at least four of each of these names.

II. THE BASSET-LAW SOUTHWORTH FAMILIES.

To arrive at any satisfactory conclusion in regard to the father of Ensign Constant and Captain Thomas Southworth, - Mr. Edward Southworth of Leyden, Holland, one must first of all examine critically several unfortunate and misguided efforts of long standing before it is possible to approach a more promising solution.

The first of these misconceptions is the so-called Basset-Law

theory of the Reverend Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., of London, "an Assistant Keeper of the Public Records of England." We are grateful to Mr. Hunter because it was he who discovered ^{that} the manor house at Scrooby was also the dwelling of Elder William Brewster, where the First Church in Plymouth, Massachusetts, was regularly organized in 1602. He also did much valuable research concerning the hamlet of Austerfield in Yorkshire, the birthplace of Governor William Bradford. Unfortunately, at the same time, he developed the idea that nearly all, if not all, of the Pilgrim Fathers came from the Basset-Law section of England, where the counties of York, Nottingham, and Lincoln meet. Though many did come from that general vicinity, a great many others came from nearly every county in England.

Mr. Hunter was elected a Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1842, and his essay "Concerning the Early History of the Founders of New Plymouth" was printed in the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, Series 4, volume I (1852), pages 52-85. It is only with pages 83 to 85 of this article that we are concerned here.

On page 83, referring to Parallels, Censures, and Observations, printed in 1605, Mr. Hunter mentions "Mr. Robert Southworth from Work-sop" of the Bassett-Law family of that name. There is, however, no evidence that any Bassett-Law Southworth ever went to Leyden or to Amsterdam. On the other hand, we find that it was a plain "Mr. Southworth", who belonged to the gentry, that was mentioned in Clyfton's, Plea for Infants, 1610, page 4, who was at Amsterdam. Since Edward Southworth was in Holland from 1610 (when he was a witness at William Pontus's betrothal at Leyden, and that of John Jennings in the same year) to 1616, and probably longer, and as his brother, Thomas Southworth, was there in 1613, it would appear much more likely that the

Reverend Mr. Clyfton referred to one of them, probably Edward, especially since we know that Mr. Richard Clyfton was the Reverend Mr. John Robinson's assistant or "teacher" of the Pilgrim Church, and died 20 March 1616, when Edward was a member of the Leyden Company, 1610-1616. Mr. Clyfton, as his minister, would certainly have known that Edward Southworth was a gentleman, and so referred to him in his book, as Mr. Southworth. There was no other male Southworth at Leyden and Amsterdam, with the exception of Edward's brother Thomas, who is known only to have come to his brother's wedding. That Edward Southworth was the Mr. Southworth of Clyfton's, Plea, seems a reasonable and sound identification. All it proves, of course, is that Edward was properly regarded as a gentleman. When we add to this that among the exiles in Amsterdam were Jane Southworth and six Pygotts, one named Matthew, and that the maternal grandmother of Edward Southworth of Samlesbury, was Bridget Pygott, and that she had a son Matthew Lister, elsewhere mentioned in this work, and when we remember that there were several Jane Southworths in the Samlesbury family of Southworth, and that one, the sister of Edward's father, was mentioned in Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire, 1664/1665, with no further record given, we have additional reasons for identifying Edward of Leyden as a gentleman of the Southworth of Samlesbury family. Again, this identification is not a complete one, but it is highly suggestive: Edward Southworth of Leyden and Edward Southworth of Samlesbury, were, as we have seen, born the same year (1590) and died the same year (1620): we have good reason to believe they are one and the same person.

¹For Edward Southworth, see M.H.S. Proceedings, 2nd series, vol. 17, pages 172, 175, 176, 179 (No. 93); ibid., Robinson, vol. 6, No. 320, p. 59; Clyfton, No. 76, p. 51; "Mr. Southworth", No. 361, p. 61; Jane Southworth, No. 360, p. 61; Alexander Carpenter, Amsterdam, 1600 (Amsterdam Marriage Records), father-in-law of Edward Southworth; the former of Wrington, near Bath; many Carpenter daughters given who were sisters-in-law to Edward; finally, the Pygotts of Amsterdam, one of whom was Matthew (No. 294, p. 58), among whom the Pygotts and Listers were Visitation families, the identification becomes quite certain.

Finally, ever Mr. Hunter himself was obliged to confess that Carpenter was not a Bassett-Law name, as indeed it was not, for the Carpenter family of Leyden came from Wrington in Somersetshire.

Yet notwithstanding the above proofs of the fallacy of his theory, and indeed also his own doubts about the Carpenter family, Mr. Hunter declared: "It will hardly be doubted that it would be by researches into the history of this"-(Bassett-Law-Nottingham-Southworth)-"family that we should find the husband of Mrs. Alice Southworth, whom Governor Bradford took for his second wife, and whose two sons, Constant and Thomas Southworth, were brought up by the Governor, and become important persons in the Colony, as their descendants were afterwards . . ."¹

Such a positive affirmation, coming from Mr. Hunter, certainly must be examined first of all. Therefore we give below the visitation to which Mr. Hunter refers.²

SOUTHWORTH³

Aymond Southworth of Wellam in com. Nottingham.

Richard Southworth of Claborough m. Emma, dau. of . . . Leversey
and Wellam, son and heir. ' of Keeton in Com. Nottingham.

Robert Southworth m. Ellen, dau. of . . . Harris of Bestropp in
of Claborough ' Com. Nottingham.

<u>Edward Southworth</u> of Claborough and Wellam, liv. 1614	m. <u>Anne</u> , dau. of Richard Elsam of West Rad- ford in Com. Nottingham.	<u>Elizabeth</u> ux George Harrisson	<u>Margaret</u> ux John Otter.
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It will at once be obvious that the Edward Southworth of Claborough (whom Mr. Hunter suggested as the Edward of Leyden) could not be that Edward who married Alice Carpenter in 1613, because Edward of Claborough was already married to Anne Elsam in 1614. Nor can it be discovered

¹M.H.S. Collections, Series 4, vol. I (1852), pp. 83-84. ²It has since been printed by George William Marshall, LL.M., editor: "The Visitations of the County of Nottingham in the Years 1569 and 1614," in Harl. Soc. Publ., IV, London, 1871, p. 114. ³This Nottingham family of Southworth was prob. descended from Sir John of Samlesbury, who d. in 1415.

that this Edward of Claborough had a brother Thomas.

However, the vital records of Claborough reveal that Richard Southworth of Claborough (son of Richard and Emma in the visitation above, and brother of Robert of Claborough, father of Edward who married Anne Elsam) married in 1569, Imogene Aston. They had ten children, the third and fourth of whom were:

3. Thomas Southworth, b. at Claborough, 28 July 1583.
4. Edward Southworth, b. at Claborough, 12 Apr. 1585.

It is fair to state that the ages of the brothers Thomas (b. 1583) and Edward (b. 1585), were such that they might have been in Leyden in 1610 and 1613, though there is no proof that this Edward survived to maturity, and while Thomas might have been the one who held Claborough lands in 1612, there is nothing to connect them with the two brothers who were in Leyden.

The arms of this Claborough family were: Gules, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, argent; Argent, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, sable. These are those of the Samlesbury family, reversed, with changes of color, signifying a younger branch of the family; and there is much good reason to believe that this Nottingham family of Southworth was descended from a younger son or brother of the John Southworth of Samlesbury, who died in 1415. (See Webber, Southworth Genealogy)

III. EDWARD SOUTHWORTH OF FENTON.

Colonel Charles Edward Banks in his English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers, page 40, and in his Topographical Dictionary, page 133, introduces an Edward Southworth of Fenton, in Sturton, co. Nottingham, whom he identifies as the Edward Southworth of Leyden, apparently because he happened to be a Bassett-Law Southworth! Shades of Hunter!

Yet it appears that this Edward Southworth of Fenton was "aged

thirty-six" years in 1608 (hence he would be 41 years of age in 1613, and 48 years old in 1620) which hardly qualifies him as a "young man." Nor is it known that he had a brother Thomas. This Edward is therefore dropped because of disparity of age.

IV. SOUTHWORTHS OF ST. ANTHOLIN'S PARISH IN LONDON.

We next come to a family of Southworths who lived in the Parish of St. Antholin's Church, in London. Here, too, we find brothers Edward and Thomas. The following list gives the children of this family as found in the Registers of the Parish.

RICHARD SOUTHWORTH married in St. Peter's Cornhill, London, 1 February 1550/1, Anne Maseley. Their children, baptized at St. Antholin's Church in London, were:

1. Fridaysweeke (Frideswide?), dau. of Mr. Southworth, bapt. 11 Nov. 1553 (p. 10).
2. THOMAS, son of Richard Sudworth, bapt. 14 Feb. 1555/6 (p. 11).
3. George, son of Richard Senthwell, bapt. 25 May 1557 (p. 14).
4. EDWARD, son of Richard Sudworth, bapt. 4 Sept. 1561 (p. 14).
5. Jone, dau. of Richard Sudworth, bapt. 18 Mar. 1562/3 (p. 16).
6. Winifred Sudworth, buried, 5 Dec. 1563. (A dau. of Richard?).
7. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Sudworth, buried, 31 Oct. 1563 (p. 16).
8. Joane, dau. of Richard Sudworth, bapt. 12 July 1572 (p. 22).

also

(Alice, servant to Richard Sudworth, buried, 3 Oct. 1563 (p. 16).

(Richard Fox, servant to Richard Southworth, buried, 28 Nov. 1563 (p. 16).

* * *

The above record shows us that a Thomas Southworth was born in 1556 and that he had a brother Edward Southworth born in 1561, though we have no information as to whether they died young or lived long. Two

of their sisters died young as perhaps did their elder sister Joane. Nor is there any evidence that they had any connection with the Leyden Church of the Pilgrim Fathers. This, however, is perfectly clear: Edward, born in 1561, would have been 52 years of age at his marriage, thirty years older than his bride, and could hardly have been called a young man at that time. Had he been the Edward Southworth of Leyden, he would have been sixty years of age at the time of his death in London in 1620, - again, hardly a young husband mourned by his young wife. We may, therefore, safely drop this Edward Southworth of St. Antholin's Parish, London, as the father of the two young boys who came over to Plymouth Colony.

The present writer has also carefully examined innumerable Registers of London Churches and Parishes for other pairs of brothers Edward and Thomas Southworth without success.

V. THE SOMERSETSHIRE SOUTHWORTHS.

Next we must deal with another junior branch of the Southworth of Samlesbury family. And this we must do because Justin Winsor of Duxbury and Boston derived the descent of Constant and Thomas Southworth from this family in a most unorthodox genealogical way. He simply stated in his History of Duxbury, Massachusetts, 1849, that they were the sons of Constant and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, this latter Constant being a son of Thomas and Jane (Mynne) Southworth of Wells (who certainly left no issue!)

Here, fortunately, we are on solid ground, though Mr. Winsor was not, as the pedigree of the Southworth family of Somersetshire in the Visitations of that county indicate. This Southworth pedigree is amply documented with wills, college records, and Gray's Inn evidences. Again we have an Edward Southworth, though he had no brother Thomas, and he died before Edward of Leyden was born. However he did have a son

Thomas who was the widely-known Recorder of Wells, and whose wife was Jane Mynne. They undoubtedly died without issue as will readily be seen from the accompanying abstracts of wills.

At this point, perhaps, we may bring up again the subject of the Southworth arms. Those of Gilbert de Southworth of Samlesbury, 1321, are: Sable, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, argent. Crest: A bull's head, erased, argent. More exactly the arms in the above shield of 1321, are arranged quarterly, as follows: 1 and 4, with 2 and 3, of reverse colors, that is- Argent, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, sable (The D'Ewyas arms). The arrangement of arms of the Somersetshire branch of the Southworth family to be seen in a window in Wells Cathedral is just the reverse in color, as coming from a second son, and this description is indicated by a crescent for difference.¹

These were the arms of Henry Southworth of Wyke Champflower, co. Somerset, 1607, and they were confirmed for William Bull, his son-in-law, later by Sir William Segar, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms.

The arms of Southworth in Lancashire (not of Samlesbury) were: Gules, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, argent. Another is the reverse of the tinctures. We have seen also that the Southworths of Nottingham had the same devices but with different tinctures.

Notes on the pedigree of Southworth of Somerset.

Edward, died 1573, will 1567, mentions a son Thomas not then of age.

Jane, wife of Edward, will dated 1612, died 1617, mentions a son Thomas and his wife Jane, but she makes no mention of any children of Thomas. She mentions also, her son Henry and his wife Elizabeth, and their daughter Jane, and her two daughters by her second husband

¹Webber, Southworth Genealogy, Chapter V, Southworths in England, pp. 401-404; Gregson, Portfolio of Fragments, p. 301.

²Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills, 1899, vol. IV.

(one of whom was named Blanche). Moreover she mentions her brother Hugh, her three sisters, her three cousins and two daughters of a cousin. With such a full will, if her son Thomas had any children she would surely have made mention of such issue.²

Henry made his will 23 May 1625, and he died in 1625. He called himself of Wyke Champflower, and directs he shall be buried in the chapel at Wicke. He mentions his two daughters, Margaret (wife of Arthur Duke) and Jane Bull. He also mentions his sister James, his brother Smith, his brother Fellgate, his brother Thomas Southworth, and his deceased wife, Elizabeth. (Ibid.). Henry Southworth was buried near his wife at Wyke Champflower, a chapelry in the parish of Bruton, of date 1623, built on to the old manor house, of which manor he was lord. He is called of Wells in his marriage record. He married in St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, London, 2 July 1587, Elizabeth Pel-sante, and she died before 1625.

Thomas, the Recorder at Wells, 1623, in his will mentions his wife Jane, to whom he leaves everything, but mentions no children or grandchildren. At the time of the Visitation of 1623, he was over fifty years of age. He was born in 1561; attended Queen's College, Cambridge; was admitted to Gray's Inn, London, 26 May 1587; was a lawyer, 1587, and M.P., 1625. He was buried in the Barrow Gurney Church (GS). His is the record of Thomas Southworth, armiger, Lector, admitted 1587; an ancient, 11 Feb. 1602/3; proposed as Reader at Staple Inn, 15 November 1602; chosen Reader, 3 June 1614. He was present seventeen times between 1614 and 1623, and is called "dead before 27 February 1623/4."

Elsewhere he is called "son and heir of John of Samlesbury, co. Lancaster". This is not correct, for there were undoubtedly two Thomas Southworth's here: (1) Thomas, the Recorder at Wells, admitted 1578, who died about 1625; and (2) Thomas, son and heir of Sir John

Southworth of Samlesbury, co. Lancaster, who died in 1616. Both were college trained.

Jane, wife of Thomas Southworth, the Recorder of Wells, was the daughter of Nicholas Mynne of Walsingham, co. Norfolk, by Elizabeth Drury of Hawstead, co. Suffolk. Obviously we must look elsewhere for the parentage of Edward Southworth.

VI. SOUTHWORTH OF SAMLESBURY.

Before introducing the final pair of brothers:- Edward and Thomas, younger sons of the house of Samlesbury, - sons of Thomas and Rosamond (Lister) Southworth, the latter Thomas being the son and heir of Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury, - it is necessary to review briefly what we have already discovered as to the identity of the Edward Southworth who was the father of Ensign Constant Southworth and Captain Thomas Southworth of Leyden, London, Plymouth and Duxbury.

The primary clue to the solution of this problem is that Edward of Leyden had a brother Thomas who stood up with him at his betrothal as his sponsor, and as his best man at the wedding.

We have seen that the brothers Edward and Thomas of St. Antholin's Parish were too old; that the Somersetshire branch had no issue either of an Edward nor a Thomas of the proper age; that the Basset-Law pair of brothers: Edward, born in 1583, and Thomas, born in 1587, have no known connection with Leyden, if indeed they both came to maturity; moreover the Edward Southworth of Fenton in Sturton was much too old to qualify and furthermore lacked a brother Thomas.

There remains a fourth pair of brothers: Thomas Southworth, born in 1579, and Edward Southworth, born in London, 1590, sons of Rosamond Lister and Thomas Southworth, the latter being the son and heir of Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury. They were mentioned by name in the will of their grandfather, Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury, both being alive in 1595, when the will was made.

Concerning these brothers, we know from documentary evidence that Thomas was born in 1579, and was living in 1582, at which time he was mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Sir William Lister, eight years before his younger brother was born. Thomas was also known to be living in 1595, when he was mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury, and in 1602, he was recorded as a Foreign Burgess of the Preston Guild, but that he had died before 1622 when he was not so recorded, while Edward was born in London in 1590, was living in 1595, and in 1602, but that he had died before 1622 (as not being recorded in that year as a Foreign Burgess). We also know that he was living in London in Heneage House during June 1620, for he received a letter directed to him there by his friend Robert Cushman of the Pilgrim Company, dated at Dartmouth, England, 17 August 1620, which was later made a part of Governor Bradford's, History of Plimouth Plantation, and which the Reverend Thomas Prince, the antiquarian, verified as addressed to Edward Southworth, formerly of Leyden. These two brothers, therefore, meet all chronological demands, and they are the only pair of brothers of these names that do so meet these requirements.

Furthermore, to make the picture even more distinct, we must make a number of additional statements which may clear away certain objections which have been raised in regard to this particular pair of brothers.

The first objection concerns the fact that the Mayflower Pilgrims were by no means all of Basset-Law origin, but came from various shires in the southern, eastern, middle, and even western shires of England. Colonel Charles Banks himself has made this clear in his Ancestral Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers. So, likewise, have the Reverend Morton Dexter and others. Dr. Dexter proved that the Amsterdam church members were from thirty English shires and from Scotland. These facts are no longer debatable.

Second, it has been said that the parents of Edward Southworth of Samlesbury were "fanatical Roman Catholics." This is completely false, for the father, Thomas Southworth, was a Protestant at least as early as 1584, while Rosamond Lister, mother of the brothers Thomas and Edward, was the daughter of Sir William Lister, whose will, 1582, mentions his son-in-law, Thomas Southworth, as the son of Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury (died 1595), and Sir William requests in his will "that he be buried according to the Church of England."

The third objection to these brothers is that they belonged to the ancient, noble and wealthy family of Southworth of Samlesbury, and that therefore Edward Southworth of Samlesbury and London could not possibly have been identical with the Edward Southworth of Leyden, who was obliged to earn his living as a say-maker in that city. To disprove this objection, we shall show that because of his Roman Catholic sympathies Sir John Southworth (died 1595) was greatly harassed by fines, prison costs, legal expenses and the costly expense of having to be housed in London with limited freedom from 1584 to 1594 (Letter of Sir Francis Walsingham), and that even before his death, he was obliged to mortgage, pledge and sell much of his valuable land, and that other lands and incomes were attached to pay current expenses. Also the protracted imprisonment of Sir John greatly impoverished the family fortune, because he was then unable to carry on the proper management of the whole estate.

Finally, in the short space of eighty years (1595-1675) the death dues and inheritance fees of seven heirs in rapid succession so completely destroyed the wealth of the family of Southworth of Samlesbury, that the family was not only bankrupt, but that by 1679, the family estates passed entirely out of their hands. Hardly more than half a century before that final debacle, when Edward Southworth lived and

died, there was even then no guarantee but that if he wished to have a roof over his head and to feed himself, he must needs work to keep body and soul together.

We are now in a position to examine some of these facts in greater detail.

Thus we find that Thomas Southworth, Rosamond his wife and John Southworth his son and heir apparent, in 1605, joined in the sale of the manor of Houghton to James Bankes of Winstanley. (Palace of Lancaster Feet of Fines, bundle 67 m 33). After the death of James Bankes in 1617, these former Southworth lands were held by Richard Fleetwood, Lord of Newton (Victoria County History of Lancaster IV 169 note; hereafter, VCH Lanc.)

The steadfast adherence of Sir John Southworth to the ancient faith in the time of Elizabeth, with consequent fines and imprisonments, made a serious inroad upon the family resources; the manors and lands in the Southworth district weremortgaged and sold early in the 17th century.

The manor of Southworth is named among the family manors in the inquisition and settlement of the estate of Sir John Southworth who died at Harfleur in 1416. (Lancaster Inquisitions post mortem: Chetham Society I 117).

Thomas Southworth, son of Sir John Southworth and Joan his wife, in 1428, held these lands (Townley ms. HH No. 1957, 1602, 1707). This Thomas died in 1432, holding lands in Southworth, Croft, Middleton, Houghton and Asbury, of the lord of Makerfield, in socage by a service of 24 shillings a year. (Lancashire Inq. P. M. II 45), and these same lands are found in Sir John Southworth's Inquisition Post Mortem in 1597, at a service of 33 shillings, 11 pence.

A settlement was made in 1605, Thomas Southworth (died 1616) and John (died 1612), his son and heir, being deforciants in a fine. (Pal. of Lanc. Feet of Fines, bundle 68 m. 5). A year later, John Harington

appears to have been mortgagee, John Southworth being in possession. (Ibid. bundle 70, No. 80; VCH Lanc. 169 note 17). This is clarified by the following: In 1505, William Harington held a tenement of Sir John Southworth, Knt. (died 1517). In 1573, John Southworth of the City of London (d.s.p.), son of Christopher Southworth, late of Mellor, deceased (ancestor of the Wells branch), released to John Southworth, Knt. (died 1595), his interest in the messuage called Harington House in Mellor, then in the occupation of Adam and Thomas Southworth. (Townley ms. HH No. 2022-3; VCH Lanc. VI 244).

In 1505, William Harington held a manor of John Southworth, Knt. (died 1517). A year later, 1506, Sir John Southworth, Knt. (died 1517) sold Brightmet and Harwood manors and these manors are not found with the Southworth lands after 1506. (VCH Lanc. V 246, note 10).

John Southworth (died 1595) was knighted in Scotland in 1547, a few weeks after his marriage (23 July 1547) to Mary, daughter of Richard Assheton, of Middleton, Knt. Ten years later (1557) he was performing military service in the North with his hundred men, and earned the confidence of his leaders so fully that a second hundred men were added to his command. (Shaw, knights of England, II 61; Whitaker, Whalley, edition of 1876, II 346; VCH Lanc. VI 306).

After the accession of Elizabeth, he served in the office of Sheriff in 1562, but soon after came under notice of the Privy Council as a fervent adherent to the Roman Church and for refusing to subscribe to a form of submission to the established religion, he fell upon evil days. In 1576, he was reported to the Privy Council for recusancy, and in 1581, was arrested and committed to the New Fleet prison in Manchester, where he lay with a certain amount of liberty to take exercise until 1584, when he was summoned to reside in the Metropolis of London, as being less dangerous there than in the country where he was

"greatly allied and friended." (Abram, Blackburn, 77-81; Peck; VCH Lanc. VI 306).

He had been arrested in 1581 for harboring Father Edmund Campion (who was executed at Tyburn, 1581) (Haydock Papers, by Joseph Guillo, 1888). Thomas, his son and heir, who had been a Roman Catholic in 1575, soon after became a Protestant, the first in the family. At the same time, Margaret, sister of Thomas, had married Bartholomew Hesketh, and was apprehended and committed as a Roman Catholic.

A letter from Sir Francis Walsingham, dated 31 July 1580, refers to the Queen's decision "to proceed roundly with the recusants." (Francis Peck, Desiderata Curiosa, London, 1779, I vol. III, No. XVIII, 31 July 1580). As we have seen Campion was arrested and executed in 1581, and in that year Sir John Southworth, and others, who were arrested by the inquisition of 1576, were more strictly kept, and the whole machinery, lay and clerical, of the country, was put in motion for the prosecution of the recusants. (VCH Lanc. II 225-226).

Sir John's health suffered from his imprisonment at Manchester, and in 1584, the Lords of the Council decreed that he should be sent under bail to London, at the request of his eldest son, "they having been enformed the son is well given in religion and for his better encouragement they desire this to be granted the father," as Sir Francis Walsingham wrote (1584): "And moreover whereas my lords be likewise enformed that Sir John Southworth hath a purpose to disinherit his eldest sonne (Thomas), onely because the young gentleman, as is said 's not ill affected like the father, but well given in religion & to dispose his lands upon some other his children . . .

"Their lordships would have you inquier & learn what you can of this purpose of Sir John & certify hither as you shall understand thereof; to the end that in case the bad father have so ill a meanyng

towards his eldest and best son, some order, by their lordship's means, may be taken for to stay his purpose, & preserve the inheritance for his right heire." (Peck, etc., as above).

In 1584, many of the loyal Roman Catholic gentry subscribed their names to a declaration which was, in fact, a test of loyalty; and those who refused to sign would certainly have been arrested as traitors. The absence of certain names, such, for example, as those of Sir John Southworth and others, may be accounted for by the fact that they were not merely in prison, but had been taken to London some time before. (VCH Lanc. II 226).

Two years later, 1586, one of Sir John's younger sons (Christopher perhaps) was reported as harboring a seminary priest at the lodge in Samlesbury Park, where many of his family, servants and friends, resorted to hear mass. (Baines, Lancashire (Croston's edition) I 240).

In December 1587, Sir John, described as "of Salford" (that is, Manchester), gave a bond for payment of £ 400, part of £ 1,100 fine due to Lord Burghley and the Chancellor for his recusancy, the balance being pardoned by the Queen upon his coming to church. (Kuerdon ms. (Chetham Society) S 385; VCH Lanc. VI 306).

In the meantime, we know from documents still in existence that Sir John was living in London in 1584, 1588, 1589, 1590 and 1592. In 1588, his name was given, with others, in a list of names of Gentlemen of the best calling within the County of Lancaster "whereof choyse is to be made of a certain^{number} to lend unto her majesty money upon private seals in January 1588." (Chetham Society, Miscellanies, III). This money was to defray expenses incurred against the Spanish Armada. We are told that of 226 names in the list not thirty have left descendants in the male line living on their ancestral property. In 1592, while Sir John was in London, his home in Lancashire was ransacked to find

incriminating documents against him and others. He returned to Samlesbury in 1594.

Much of the persecution to which he was subjected must have seemed unjust to him, for he was always a loyal subject and a patriotic citizen. As we have noted, his estate suffered much neglect and heavy fines imposed during his absence. The following year he vested his estates in trustees, and died 3 November 1595, leaving Thomas, his son, as successor to the family estates, then more or less encumbered as a result of many years of bitter persecution. (Duchy of Lancaster Inq. P. M., xvii 3). A very full account of Sir John's acts and suffering is given in Croston, Samlesbury Hall, pp. 53-88).

* * *

The Will of Sir John Southworth, who died 3 November 1595. (This is published in full in Croston, History of the Ancient Hall of Samlesbury).

After providing for John, the eldest son of Thomas, Sir John continues: "Item. I will and devise to Thomas Southworth, William Southworth, Richard Southworth, Michael Southworth, Christopher Southworth, and Edward Southworth, younger sonnes of the said Thomas Southworth, sonne and heire apparent of mee the said Sir John, for & dureing the tearme of their naturall lives, sixe severall Annuities or Annually rent charge of Twentie nobles yearely to bee yssueing & goeing out of all my Mannors, . . . payeable yearely at the feast of Pentecost & St. Martin the Bishoppe in winter by even porcons . . .

"Item. I give and bequeath to Bridget, Margery, Elline and Ann Southworth, daughters of my said sonne Thomas Southworth to everyone of them two hundred marks."

Hence we have seven sons and four daughters of Thomas and Rosamond who were living on 17 September 1595, the date of the will.

As to the age of Thomas, the father, the jurors at the inquisition post mortem of Sir John's estate recite: "and that Thomas Southworth, Esq., is son and heir, and was aged on the death of the said John Southworth, Knt., thirty-six years and upwards." (Actually he was nearer 47 years than 36, for he was born in 1548, a year after the marriage of his parents). The date of Edward's birth has been placed at about 1590, making him about twenty-three at the time of the marriage of Edward Southworth to Alice Carpenter, in 1613.

Each of the sons of Thomas and Rosamond received twenty nobles a year according to the will of their grandfather, Sir John Southworth. A noble is worth 6 shillings, 8 pence, or roughly \$1.61. Thus Edward Southworth's income from his grandfather's estate, would amount to about \$32.20 a year for the 20 nobles received. Naturally a shilling in that day was worth much more than it would be today, but 20 nobles, even in that day was a very small legacy, though doubtless the largest that the then not very wealthy Southworth of Samlesbury family could afford to give.

* * *

Thomas Southworth married Rosamond, daughter of William Lister, Esq., of Thornton-in-Craven, and soon after his succession in 1595, he sold some portion of the estate. In 1605, he settled the Lower Hall with the demesne lands upon his son John and Jane his wife. She was a natural daughter of Richard Shireburne of Stoneyhurst, Knt. John, however, died in his father's lifetime. Thomas Southworth died 30 November 1616, and was succeeded by his grandson, Thomas, son of John and Jane Southworth, then 17 years of age. (Duchy of Lancaster Inq. P. M., XXI: 4; Record Society, XVI, 48).

Christopher Southworth, younger brother of the elder Thomas (who died in 1616), was a student at Douay in 1579, and at the College in

Rome, 1581-1586, was a prisoner in Wisbeach Castle in 1595 as a priest of the Roman Catholic Church and for alleged instigation of the charge of witchcraft. (VCH Lanc. VI 306 ff.)

In 1612, Jane Southworth, widow of John Southworth, and two other women of Samlesbury, were the victims of a discreditable plot, apparently devised by Christopher Southworth, a seminary priest, known as 'Master Thompson', partly it is alleged with the object of promoting the cause of the Roman Church and partly with the intent to punish the women for having become converts to Protestantism. (Ibid.)

Thomas Southworth, heir to his grandfather, married Ann, daughter and coheir of Thomas Tyldesley of Orford, Knt., and died in 1623, having sold Lower Hall to Thomas Walmsbury of Dunkenhalge whose father had acquired the Earl of Derby's moiety of the manor some years earlier.

John Southworth, eldest son of Thomas and Ann (Tyldesley) Southworth, died without issue in 1635, and Thomas, their younger son, died in 1641, unmarried. (Duchy of Lanc. Inq. P. M. XXVIII 12). John died 7 December 1635: then his brother was heir aged 12 years old. Ann, widow of Thomas Southworth, had become the wife of Adam Mort, gent., living in Preston. (Croston, op. cit., pp. 128-131). After the death of Thomas in 1641, the manor and estates passed to John Southworth (uncle to John and Thomas, and younger brother of Thomas who died in 1623), aged 57 years at the time of the herald's visitation in 1664. (Visitation (Chetham Society, LXXXVIII), p. 274).

This John Southworth does not appear to have taken any active part in the political events of the Commonwealth period, yet his estates were sequestered for his delinquency, and in 1646, he compounded with the commissioners of the Commonwealth for sequestration, paying a fine of £ 359. In May 1652, his estate was discharged. He married, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Langton of Low in Hindley, and died early in

1676. Edward Southworth (died at Balderston, 1694), his third, but eldest surviving son, succeeded and in 1678 sold the manor with Over Hall to Thomas Braddyll of Portfield for £ 3,150. The next year the family was bankrupt, having lost all right, title and interest in the Southworth of Samlesbury estate.

Thus by 1679, all property of the Southworth of Samlesbury estate was lost to the heir, Edward Southworth. Yet there remained to the two sisters of John (died 1636) and Thomas (died 1641) shares in the manor of Mellor. This came about as follows: in 1610, shortly before his death in 1612, John Southworth purchased the manor of Mellor from his sister Ellen and her husband, William Dewhurst, to whom it appears to have been given or demised at their marriage. In 1664, John Southworth (who died 1675, the grandson of the last named John, who had succeeded to the Samlesbury estates on the death of his cousin Thomas Southworth in 1641), joined with his cousins Elizabeth and Jane in conveying this manor to trustees for sale. As a result it was acquired and held by William Yates of Blackburn who died in 1684. Edward Rigby, Elizabeth Nowell, widow, and Jane Jackson were associated with Mr. Southworth in the sale. Mrs. Nowell was the elder sister of Thomas Southworth (died 1641) and was at this time the widow of John Nowell of Little Mearley. Jane, the younger daughter, married (1) Timothy Sumpner of Chorley, and (2) John Jackson. The estate was at this time described as consisting of the manor, 30 messuages, 440 acres of land, meadow and pasture and 30 shillings of rent. (VCH Lanc. VI 261).

In 1651, plaintiffs Elizabeth Nowell of Mearley, Timothy and Jane Sompner of Chorley, begged allowance of their title to the manor of Mellor, in right of their wives, daughters of Thomas Southworth (died 1622/3), their brothers Thomas and John, whose co-heirs they were,

being dead. They had been dispossessed by their uncle John Southworth, but regained possession after application was made to the Court of Wards but again afterwards, he (John Southworth, the uncle) procured the lands to be sequestrated for his delinquency, so as to receive one-fifth. Thus ends the entire estate of Southworth of Samlesbury and its eight thousand acres of holdings. (VCH Lanc. VI 261).

* * *

The inquisition post mortem in the estate of Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury, taken in 1595, gives the following acreage of the various properties of his estate, making a total of 7,696 acres.

Southworth	3380 acres
Samlesbury Hall . .	1496 "
<u>Mellor</u>	<u>1030 "</u>
<u>Major holdings . .</u>	<u>5906 "</u>

Smaller estates

Croft	100 acres
Newton in Makerfield	150 "
Houghton in Makerfield	110 "
Asburie	130 "
Fernhead	130 "
The Hall of Brockhall	180 "
Middleton juxta Winwich	170 "
Pleasington	94 "
Livesie	120 "
Kibchester	85 "
Wittington	53 "
Oswaltdwistle	90 "
Gosnargh	28 "
	<u>1440 "</u>

Small estates

Orford Lauton	
Goulburn	
Culcheth	
Woston	
Poulton	
Holme	
<u>Harrington</u>	
Together	350 acres

Major holdings . .	5906 acres
Smaller holdings . .	1440 "
Small estates . . .	<u>350 "</u>
Total acres	7696 acres

While a prisoner in London, 1584-1594, in the protective custody of Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir John Southworth and his heir, Thomas, with their families, lived in the Duke's Place, Aldgate Ward, London, in the home of Sir Francis Walsingham. Since not till 1594, did Sir John and his family return home, some of the younger children of Thomas and Rosamond were undoubtedly born in London, including Edward, who was born there in 1590, as we know.

Opposite Walsingham's home was the London residence of Sir Thomas Heneage, whose father had been auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster and was unquestionably well known by Sir John Southworth. It is not strange, therefore, that Edward Southworth of Leyden should be staying at Heneage House in 1620, as shown by Robert Cushman's letter addressed to Edward there, even though the Heneage family had long since removed to Lancashire. On the other hand, no other Edward Southworth would have any occasion to stop there. And if this were not sufficient evidence that Edward Southworth of Leyden and Edward of Samlesbury are the same person, there is the additional fact that Edward Southworth of Samlesbury had two very celebrated uncles living in London at this same time. They were own brothers of Rosamond (Lister) Southworth, mother of Edward Southworth of Samlesbury. These uncles were physicians of the highest standing in England at that time. They were Dr. Edward Lister (for whom Edward may have been named) and Sir Matthew Lister, Knt. Dr. Edward was physician to Queen Elizabeth and King James I, while Sir Matthew was physician to Anne of Denmark and Charles I, who knighted him in 1636. Dr. Edward lived near Heneage House in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury. Each is treated at considerable length in the England Dictionary of National Biography. Both uncles were childless and very well to do, and it would be strange if they did not help their nephew. Dr. Edward had been educated at

Eton and both were distinguished scholars with many doctor's degrees. As the most pressing need in Edward's family at that time was education, possibly they helped with schooling for Constant and Thomas. Dr. Edward, unfortunately, died in the fall of 1620, but whether before or after Edward Southworth is not known.

In the main line of the Southworth of Samlesbury family, there were 74 Southworths between 1213 and 1667, of whom only two were named Edward, namely, the one born in London, in 1590, and his second cousin, the Edward who was born in 1645, three generations younger than the senior one.

We have mentioned the Foreign Burgesses of the Preston Guild in Lancashire. (See Record Society of Lancashire and Chester, vol. IX). Thomas and Edward Southworth, as well as all other male Southworths of Samlesbury, both adult and children, belonged to this guild by right of birth and ancestry. They held a family membership, so that each son was entered on the first roll after his birth, and on each subsequent roll as long as he lived. The names of Thomas and Edward and their brothers appear in the list of 1602. The lists were revised every twenty years. Thus Edward and Thomas are omitted from the list of 1622, because both had died before that year. These lists are in themselves documentary evidence of birth and death of the various members of the Southworth of Samlesbury family. They are correct for each of the seven sons of Thomas and Rosamond (Lister) Southworth.

In Mr. McClure Meredith Howland's excellent "Report" (N.E.H.G. Register, 97 (1943), pp. 359-364, with a fine picture of the Southworth hatchment), will be found a good summary of the problem of Edward Southworth's ancestry. Included is also an interesting and informative account of the hatchment which he clearly indicates to be the proper arms of Southworth of Samlesbury as relating to Edward

Southworth of Leyden. One may consider the hatchment to have been embroidered as early as 1600 (though this is doubtful), or as late as 1700, but the fact that it has been in the family of Constant and Thomas Southworth here in New England for at least 250 years gives it an importance which cannot be denied, for this is an indication that the Southworths of New England held it for what it is - the arms of Edward Southworth of Leyden - and that he was a member of the family of Southworth of Samlesbury!

THE PEDIGREE OF SOUTHWORTH OF SAMLESBURY, LANCASHIRE:

Chetham Society: Visitation of Lancashire, 1533.

William Flower, Visitation of Lancashire, 1567, page 26.

Sir William Dugdale, Visitation of Lancashire, 1664/5, pp. 277-278.

The last is signed at Blackburne, 13 September 1664,
by John Southworth, the heir at that time.

Arms: (1) Sable, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, argent.
(2) Argent, a chevron between three cross-crosslets, sable.

Quarterly: Argent and sable, in each quarter a chevron between three crosses-crosslet, all countercharges. Crest: A bull's head erased sable, horned argent.

1. GOSPATRIC¹, Lord of Samlesbury, living in the time of Kings Henry II and John.
2. Sir ROGER² de SAMLESBURY, m. Margaret.
3. Sir WILLIAM³ de SAMLESBURY, Knt., living 1246, d. bef. 1256; m. Avinca Notten.
4. CECILY⁴ de SAMLESBURY, living 1311; m. 1295, Sir John d'Ewyas, who d. bef. 1311.
5. NICHOLAS⁵ d'EWYAS, of Samlesbury, co. Lancaster, living 1365.
6. ALICIA⁶ d'EWYAS, dau. and sole heir of Nicholas d'Ewyas; was living 1363; m. bef. 1332, Sir GILBERT¹⁰ de SOUTHWORTH, Knt.

Part II. SOUTHWORTH

1. ROGER¹.
2. ORM² of ASHTON.
3. ROGER³ de CROFT, living 1189-1194, prob. d. in 1255; of Croft, West Derby Hundred, co. Lancaster; Falconer to John, Count of Mortain. He m. a relative of Gillimichael de Whittington who held Burton and Dalton. William Farrer, Lancaster Inquests, Extents, and Feudal Aids, I p. 90.
4. GILBERT⁴ de CROFT, living 1212; received Dalton from his father.
5. HUGH⁵ de CROFT, held land in Croft of his brother Gilbert de Croft, about 1212, who held lands in Croft and Southworth, both in Makerfield and Dalton in Lonsdale.
6. GILBERT⁶ de CROFT de SOUTHWORTH, held Southworth and Croft, 1213, 1219, conferred by Thurstan Banaster, Lord of Makerfield.
7. GILBERT⁷ de SOUTHWORTH, held two oxgangs in Croft, 1232. (Final Concords and Fines in the County of Lancaster, from the original, Record Society, 1899, p. 70 note).
8. WILLIAM⁸ de SOUTHWORTH, fl. 1292 (Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Chester, vols. IV, V, XII, XVII, XXIV, cf. XL, pp. 157-158).

9. GILBERT⁹ de SOUTHWORTH, fl. 1330.
10. Sir GILBERT¹⁰ de SOUTHWORTH, Knt., of Samlesbury Hall, co. Lancaster; living 1344; m. bef. 1332, ALICIA⁶ d'EWYAS, dau. and sole heir of Nicholas d'Ewyas.
11. Sir JOHN¹¹ SOUTHWORTH, Knt., of Samlesbury; died at the siege of Harfleur, 1 Oct. 1415; he had estates in the shires of Lancaster, York, Lincoln, and Nottingham, which he disposed of before he went to France; m. Margaret Hoghton, dau. of Sir Richard Hoghton of Hoghton, co. Lanc. (Christopher Townley mss.)
12. Sir THOMAS¹² SOUTHWORTH, of Samlesbury, b. 1393, d. 27 Apr. 1432; His inquisition post mortem mentions his estates in Lancashire: Southworth, Croft, Middleton, Hoghton, Esbury, Samlesbury, Mellor, Overderwynd, Aston, Ribchester, Parlton, and Wolston. (Ibid.) He m. Jane Booth, dau. of John Booth of Barton, co. Lancaster; besides Richard, the heir, they had a son John (No. 14).
13. RICHARD¹³ de SOUTHWORTH, of Samlesbury, gent., son and heir, b. 1420, d. 21 Dec. 1467; m. Elizabeth Molyneux, dau. of Richard and Jane (Haydock) Molyneux of Sefton. Children of Richard and Elizabeth (Molyneux) Southworth:
 15. Sir Christopher de Southworth, Knt. #
 16. Juliana, m. Sir Richard Townley, Knt., liv. 1456.
 17. Anne, m. Sir Thomas Molyneux.
 18. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Screven, Esq.
 19. Margaret, m. Richard Vernon.
 20. Emma, m. - - - Cholmley.
15. Sir CHRISTOPHER¹⁴ de SOUTHWORTH, Knt., of Samlesbury, b. 1443, knighted in Scotland, 1482; d. 1487; m. Isabel Dutton, dau. of Sir Thomas Dutton of Dutton, co. Chester. (Abram, Blackburne, p. 205; George Ormerod, Hist. of the County Palatine and Duchy of Chester, 3 vols., 1899, p. 712; Townley mss.)
21. Sir JOHN¹⁵ de SOUTHWORTH, Knt., of Samlesbury, b. 1478, d. 1517/9, lord of Samlesbury, Sheriff of Lancashire; knighted, 12 Feb. 1503/4; m. Helen de Langton, dau. of Sir Richard de Langton, Knt., d. 1500, baron of Newton and lord of Walton-le-Dale, by wife Isabel Gerard. Children:
 22. Sir Thomas Southworth, Knt. #
 23. James Southworth.
 24. Christopher Southworth of Wells, q.v.
 25. Richard Southworth, d.s.p.
22. Sir THOMAS¹⁶ SOUTHWORTH, Knt., of Samlesbury, b. 1497, d. 13 Jan. 1546; fought at Flodden Field, 9 Sept. 1513; High Sheriff of Lancaster, 1542; enlarged Samlesbury Hall, 1542-1545; m. ca. 9 Aug. 1518, Margery Boteler, dau. of Sir Thomas Boteler of Bewsey, Knt., baron of Warrington and lord of Bewsey. Children:
 26. Sir John Southworth, Knt. #
 27. Elizabeth, m. Robert Harington. (Dugdale).
 28. Anne, m. Richard Barton of Barton Rawe, armiger. (Chetham ms.)
 29. Cicely, m. John Culcheth, armiger, d. 1593, Esq. Their children were: John, Thomas, Gilbert and Mary. (VCH Lanc. IV 158, 167n)
 30. Catherine, m. (1) Thomas Clifton; m. (2) John Westby (not in the Chetham ms.)
 31. Dorothy, m. John Rushton, of Dunkenhalse, gent.

26. Sir JOHN¹⁷ SOUTHWORTH, Knt., of Samlesbury Hall, b. 1526, d. 3 Nov. 1595; Knt., 1547; High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1562; M.P., 1566; m. St. Leonard's, Middleton, 23 July 1547, MARY (ASSHETON) GOULAND, widow of Offerton, co. Derby, and dau. of Sir Richard Assheton, Knt., of Middleton, co. Lancaster. (His will mentions son Thomas and grandsons Thomas and Edward (VCH Lanc. VI 306). Children:
- 32. Thomas Southworth, Esq., s. & h. #
 - 33. Rev. John Southworth, a priest, called Master Thompson.
 - 34. Richard, 3rd son.
 - 35. Rev. Christopher Southworth, 4th son, a priest, also called Master Thompson; educated at Douay, 1579, and at the College of Rome, 1581-1586; prisoner at Wisbech Castle, 1595.
 - 36. Gilbert, 5th son.
 - 37. Leonard, 6th son.
 - 38. Anne, m. Robert Singleton, gent.
 - 39. Jane.
 - 40. Mary, m. George Talbot.
 - 41. Stanley, 7th son.
 - 42. Margaret, m. Bartholomew Hesketh of Aughton, gent.
32. THOMAS¹⁸ SOUTHWORTH, Esq., of Samlesbury, b. ca. 1548, d. 30 Nov. 1616; m. 1563/1571, Rosamond Lister, dau. of Sir William Lister, of Medhope and Thornton in Craven, co. York, d. 1582. (VCH Lanc. VI 306; poss. he was adm. to Gray's Inn, 1614, instead of his son). Children:
- 43. John Southworth of Samlesbury, s. & h. #
 - *44. Thomas Southworth, b. 1579; d. bef. 1622; of Samlesbury, gent.; mat. at Oriel Coll., Oxford, 19 Oct. 1599, ae. 20 yrs.; A.B., 22 Oct. 1602; adm. Gray's Inn, London, 1614; living 1582, when mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Sir William Lister, and 1595, when mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury; d. bef. 1622 (not then listed as a Foreign Burgess of Preston, tho' he was listed in 1602. He d. after 11 Nov. 1614, when he was adm. to Gray's Inn.
 - 45. William, of Holcroft, co. Lanc., b. ca. 1582; living 1618; also liv. 1622 (as Foreign Burgess of Preston).
 - 46. Richard, b. after 1582 (in his grandfather Lister's will); was living in 1602, but not in 1622.
 - 47. Michael, b. after 1582; living 1602, but not in 1622.
 - 48. Christopher, b. after 1582, but was living in 1622.
 - *49. EDWARD, b. after 1582, b. London, 1590, d. London, 1620; living in 1602, 1595, but not in 1622.
 - 50. Bridget Southworth, b. bef. 1595; m. Squire Duddell, of Salwich.
 - 51. Margery Southworth, b. bef. 1595; m. Thomas Osbaldeston, Esq., of Ribchester, bur. there, 14 Feb. 1626; she was prob. bur. there, 14 June 1601, "the layte wife of Mr. Thomas Osbaldeston"
 - 52. Ellen, b. bef. 1595; m. William Dewhurst, gent., b. 1587; bur. Ribchester, 6 July 1621; six children.
 - 53. Ann, b. bef. 1595.
43. JOHN¹⁹ SOUTHWORTH, Esq., of Samlesbury, son and heir, b. 1582, d.v.p. 1612, ae. 41; 9 children; m. Jane Shireburne, natural dau. of Sir Richard Shireburne, Knt., of Stonehurst (VCH Lanc. VI 306). Children:
- 54. Mary Southworth, m. 1617, Rev. James Martin, A.M. (Oxon.); she died with her son of starvation in the streets, when her husband was ejected from his living.

55. Thomas Southworth, of Samlesbury. #
 56. Elizabeth, bapt. Blackburne, 1 Feb. 1600/1; d.y.
 57. Elizabeth, bapt. Blackburne; m. 22 Nov. 1602, Thomas Langton, of Low, Esq. (out of order)
 58. Adam, bapt. Blackburne, 17 May 1604; perhaps bur. 30 Jan. 1604/5.
 59. A dau., bur. Blackburne, 1 Aug. 1606.
 60. John Southworth, b. 1607; heir male. #
 61. A child, b. before 1612.
 62. A child, b. before 1612.
55. THOMAS²⁰ SOUTHWORTH, b. 1600; bapt. Ribchester, 21 Aug. 1600; d. 1622/3, ae. 22 yrs.; eldest son; m. Ann Tylderby, dau. of Sir Thomas Tylderby, Knt., of Orford; m. (2) Adam Mort, gent., of Preston. (VCH Lanc. VI 306; Hist. of Ribchester, p. 193).
 Children:
 63. John Southworth, b. 1621, s. & h. #
 64. Jane, m. (1) Timothy Sumpter, of Chorley; m. (2) John Hackson.
 65. Thomas Southworth, b. 1624; heir. #
 66. Elizabeth, widow in 1641; m. John Nowell of Little Mearely.
60. JOHN²⁰ SOUTHWORTH, b. 1621, heir male; received Samlesbury; 6 sons and 8 daughters; he signed the Dugdale Visitation, ae. 57, on 13 Sept. 1664; d. 1675; m. Elizabeth Langton, dau. of Thomas Langton, Esq., of Low in Hinderby; she d. early in 1676.
 Children: (order uncertain)
 67. John Southworth²¹, b. 1641, a potential heir who d.v.p., bef. 1675; he was ae. 23 on 18 Sept. 1664.
 68. Thomas Southworth, b. 1643, also a potential heir who d.v.p., bef. 1675.
 69. Edward Southworth, b. 1645. #
 70. Richard, 4th son.
 71. Christopher, 5th son.
 72. William, 6th son.
 73. Jane, 1st dau.
 74. Elizabeth, 2nd dau.
 75. Ann, 3rd dau.
 76. Isabel, 4th dau.
 77. Rosamond, 5th dau.
 78. Helen, 6th dau.
 79. Bridget, 7th dau.
 80. Mary, 8th dau.
63. JOHN²¹ SOUTHWORTH, of Samlesbury, s. & h., b. 1621; d. 7 Dec. 1635, ae. 14 yrs., s.p., unm. (VCH Lanc. VI 306).
65. THOMAS²¹ SOUTHWORTH, of Samlesbury, heir male, b. 1624; d. Blackburne, 21 Dec. 1641, ae. 17 yrs., unm., ward, 1636-1641.
69. EDWARD²¹ SOUTHWORTH, heir, 1675; b. 1645, d. Balderston, 1694; inherited whatever equity was left of the vast estates of Southworth of Samlesbury in 1675, but the estate was bankrupt, and by 1679 had passed forever out of the possession of the family.
- * Thomas Southworth (No. 44) who stood sponsor at Edward's wedding.
- ** Edward Southworth (No. 49) who went to Leyden; father of Thomas and Constant who came to New England, 1628.

LISTER

Arms: Ermine, on a fesse sable, three mullets, or.

JOHN CLAYTON of Clayton, co. Lancaster

THOMAS LENTHALL of Latchford
co. Oxon.

ELLEN CLAYTON m. CHRISTOPHER LISTER
d. 1548

BARTHOLOMEW PIGOT m. JULIAN LENTHALL

*WILLIAM LISTER, Esq. m.
of Thornton in Craven
co. York; will 1582

BRIDGET PIGOT of Ashton Rowan, co. Oxon.

EDWARD LISTER, M.D.
b. Wakefield, co. York,
1556 (called Bartholomew
in the pedigree, but the
correct name is Edward,
whom Sir Matthew calls
his brother); Eton; A.B.,
King's Coll., Camb.; 1579,
A.M., 1583; M.D., 1590;
Fellow, College of Physi-
cians, 30 Sept. 1594,
Treasurer, 1612-1618;
Physician to Queen Eliza-
beth and to James I. He
lived in the Parish of St.
Mary the Virgin, Aldermen-
bury, London; d. there 27
Mar. 1620. He m. 27 Feb.
1593, Ann, widow of Dr.
John Farmery. D.N.B. 23:
346. (Uncle to Edward
Southworth).

MICHAEL LISTER MARTIN
d. bef. 1610 of Fri-
m. bef. 1603 erhead.
SIR MARTIN LISTER
b. 1603; bur. Bur-
well, 29 Aug. 1670,
ae. 67 yrs.; of
Thorpe near Melton,
co. Leic.; heir to
Sir Matthew Lister;
m. Susan Temple, d.
Nov. 1669, dau. of
Sir Alexander Tem-
ple, Ant., and wid-
ow of Sir Giffard
Thornhurst of Rum-
ney Marsh, and
Maid of honor to
Queen Anne of Den-
mark.

MARTIN LISTER, M.D., of York and London; b. Rad-
cliffe, co. Bucks.; 1638, A.B.; St. John's Coll.,
Camb., 1658/9, A.M., 1662; F.R.S. 1671; M.D.,
Oxon., 1684; pract. medicine at York, 1671-1683;
Fellow, Royal Coll. of Physicians, 1687; zoolo-
gist; d. Epson, 2 Feb. 1711/12; bur. Clapham,
8 Feb. 1711/12. (D.N.B., 23:350-351; Lincoln-
shire Pedigrees, II 596).

SIR MATTHEW LISTER, Knt.
(younger brother of Dr.
Edward Lister, and uncle
of Edward Southworth) b.
Thornton, co. York, 1564,
mat. Oriel Coll. Oxford,
23 Feb. 1587/8, a. 17;
A.B., 1590/1; Fellow; A.M.,
1595; M.D., Basel, 1605,
M.D., Oxon., 1605, M.D.,
Camb., 1608; Fellow and
President of the Coll. of
Physicians, 1607; appoint-
ed physician to Anne,
Queen of James I, and to
Charles I, by whom he was
knighted, 1636; d. Burwell,
co. Linc., 14 Dec. 1656,
s.p.; bur. there, 19 Dec.
1656, ae. 92 yrs.; will
18 Aug. 1656, pr. 20 Jan.
1656/7. D.N.B. 23:351;
Nichols, Leicestershire,
II 376; Familiae Minorum
Gentium, IV 1255; Foster,
Alumni Oxon., p.918). He
was uncle to Edward South-
worth).

ROSANOND LISTER
m. Thomas Southworth
EDWARD SOUTHWORTH
Nephew of Dr. Edward
(for whom perhaps he
was named) and of
Sir Matthew Lister.
*Rosamond m. Thomas
Southworth who is men-
tioned in the will
of her father as the
son of Sir John Sou-
thworth of Samlesbury.
*William Lister's will
was probated in 1582,
in which he desired to
be buried according to
the Church of England.
He left with his son-
in-law, annuities for
four of his children,
including Sir Matthew
(1564-1656).

(A composite pedigree taken from the several
Lister Visitations and Pedigrees).

PIGOTT OF ASTON ROWAN From: Visitation of the County of Oxford, p. 212.

Pigott, of Aston Rowant.

RICH. PYGOTT m. . . . d. & heyre of Gifforde of Whaddon in Co. Buck.
of Rypon in (First wife)
com. York,
Esq. (young-
er brother)

ROBERT PYGOTT m. (2) . . . d. & sole heyre of Hen. Doggett of Aston
of Rypon son Rowant in co. Oxon.
& heyre

RICH. PYGOTT of Aston in m. Ellin, d. of . . . Puttenham of Penn
Com. Oxon. 2. son & heyre in Com. Buck.
to his mother

Leonard 2 BARTHOLOMEW PYGOTT m. Julyan, d. of Sybell ux. Robert
of Aston son & Thomas Lenthall Halsie of Farm-
Andrew 3 heir of Latchford in borow in Com. Warr.
Com. Oxon.

Nicholas 2 BARTHOLOMEW m. Eliza BRIDGITT Ann ux Robert
PYGOTT of ux William Tempest of
Richard 3 Aston, son d. & Lyster of Yorksh.
& heire. of John Craven in
George 4 Streteley Com. York.
of Whyfeld
Thomas 5 in Co. Oxon.
Elinor

Edward Michael Sir Matthew Rosamond Lister Mary
M.D. d. 1610 Knt. m. Thomas South-
(called 1564-1657 worth
Bartolomew
evidently
a mistake)
d. 1620. Martin
d.s.p.
Thomas Edward
Southworth Southworth

SOUTHWORTH HEIRS, 1595-1675 (80 years).

- *26. Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury, m. 1547, Mary Assheton.
(They had seven sons and four daughters. The Inq. P. M. on his estate taken in 1595 shows nearly 8000 acres in his possession. Actually, however, much of this was mortgaged and parts were held by other families. His expenses, fines, and borrowings had been excessive).
- *33. 1595 Thomas Southworth, Esq.¹⁸, b. 1548, d. 1616, ae. 68.
(By his wife Rosamond Lister he had seven sons and four daughters).
- *40. 1612 John Southworth¹⁹, b. 1571, d. 1612, ae. 41 v.p.
(He had been granted much of his father's estate, as was usual, when he came of age and was married. At his death which took place before his father's, death duties and fines had to be paid. He had nine children).
- *55. 1616 Thomas Southworth²⁰, b. 1600, d. 1622/3, ae. 17, unm.
- *63. 1622 John Southworth²¹, b. 1621, d. 1635, ae. 14, s.p.
- *65. 1635 Thomas Southworth²¹, b. 1624, d. 1641, ae. 17, unm.
(This heir was a ward, 1636-1641. Wardships were farmed out to the highest bidder and a considerable amount of cash and property and profit was usually obtained at the expense of the helpless ward).
- *60. John Southworth²⁰, b. 1607, d. 1675, ae. 68.
(He had fourteen children).
- 67. John Southworth²¹, b. 1641, liv. 1664, ae. 23.
(He was a potential heir but did not inherit).
- 68. Thomas Southworth²¹, b. 1643, d. before 1675.
(Also a potential heir but died too young).
- *69. 1675 Edward Southworth²⁰, b. 1645, d. 1694, ae. 49.
(Edward inherited in 1675, but by 1678, the estates were found to be bankrupt, and by 1679, had passed out of the possession of the Southworth family).
- * Each of these heirs in succession was required to pay large death duties, fines, etc., which eventually bankrupted the estate.

(Potential heirs supposedly escaped death duties if they died before their fathers, or other brothers who later inherited. But, since fathers usually settled some or most of their estates upon the heir at maturity or marriage, death duties on these properties had to be paid when the heirs died before their fathers).

Average length of tenure of the seven heirs, 1595-1675: 11 years.

Length of tenure of the seven heirs, 1595-1675: 80 years.

KNOWN MEMBERS OF THE LEYDEN COMPANY ASSOCIATED WITH EDWARD SOUTHWORTH

(See Henry M. Dexter: "English Exiles in Amsterdam, 1597-1625", in Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, 2nd series, VI 41-64; "Known Members of the Leyden Company," (Ibid., XVII 175-176; Dr. Evans, The Early English Baptists, London, 1862, p. 244; Clyfton's Plea, p. 4; George Johnson, Discourse, p. 63; Arber, Story of the Pilgrim Fathers, pp. 162-163; John A. Goodwin, The Pilgrim Republic, pp. 460-464).

Jane Southworth, one of Smyth's company at Amsterdam. (No. 360).

Mr. Southworth, Amsterdam, belonged to the gentry.

Alexander Carpenter, witness at a wedding in Amsterdam, 16 Dec. 1600.

The numbers in brackets below refer to individuals in Mr. Dexter's list of the Leyden Company.

* * *

Year

1610. Edward Southworth (93) was witness at the betrothal of John Jennings and Elizabeth Pettinger, 17 Dec. 1610; noted as brother-in-law of George Morton and Samuel Fuller.

1611. Edward Southworth (93) was witness at the betrothal of William Bassett (6) and Margaret Oldham, 13 Aug. 1611.

1611. Priscilla Carpenter (30), daughter of Alexander Carpenter (29), witnessed the betrothal of Isaac Allerton, 7 Oct. 1611. (She was b. ca. 1598; d. Plymouth, 1689, ae. 91 yrs.; m. at Plymouth, ca. 1627, William Wright, d. 1633, who had come to Plymouth in the "Fortune", 1621; she m. second, at Plymouth, 1634, John Cooper, of Scituate and Barnstable.)

1611. Alexander Carpenter (29) was father of Alice (94), Priscilla (30), Agnes (45), Juliana (67), also called Julia Ann, and Mary. As noted above, he was witness at a wedding in Amsterdam, on 16 December 1600.

1612. Juliana Carpenter (67), daughter of Alexander (29), was betrothed to George Morton, 6 July 1612; her father was a witness. (She was b. ca. 1584; d. at Plymouth, 19 Feb. 1665, ae. 81 yrs.; m. as his 2nd wife, at Leyden, Holland, 6 July 1612, George Morton, from Yorkshire, who d. Plymouth, June 1624; she came to Plymouth in the "Little James", 1628, bringing with her the two Southworth boys; she m. 2nd, Manasseh Kempton, who d. at Plymouth, 1662.)

1613. Agnes Carpenter (45) (sometimes called Anne), m. at Leyden, Holland, as his 2nd wife, 30 Apr. 1613, Doctor and Deacon Samuel Fuller, a say weaver, from London, England, widower (his 1st wife was Alice Glascock); Alexander Carpenter (29), her father, and her sister Alice (94), witnessed her betrothal, 15 Mar. 1613; she was buried at Leyden, Holland, 3 July 1615; Dr. Fuller m. 3rd, at Leyden, 27 May 1617, Bridget Lee, dau. of Josephine Lee, and sister of Samuel Lee.)

1613. Edward Southworth (93), say weaver, single man (young, unmarried man), from England, accompanied by Thomas Southworth (96), his brother, Samuel Fuller, his brother-in-law, and Roger Wilson, his acquaintance, was betrothed to Alice Carpenter (94), single woman (young, unmarried woman), also from England, accompanied by Anna Ross and Elizabeth Jennings, her acquaintances. Banns were published on 11 May, 18 May, and

25 May 1613; and, on 28 May 1613, they were married. (Leyden, Holland, Marriage Records; a photograph of the betrothal record may be seen in The Mayflower Descendant, vol. X (1908), pp. 1-2).

1613. Thomas Southworth, brother of Edward Southworth (93) was a witness to the betrothal of Edward Southworth and Alice Carpenter (94), 7 May 1613.

1613. Alice Carpenter (94), daughter of Alexander Carpenter (29), was betrothed on 7 May 1613 to Edward Southworth (93), and they were married, 28 May 1613. She was b. ca. 1591; d. at Plymouth, 27 Mar. 1670, aged nearly 80 yrs. As we have seen, she m. 1st, at Leyden, 28 May 1613, Edward Southworth, b. ca. 1590, d. 1620. After his death, she came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the "Little James" or the "Anne", 1623, and she m. 2nd, at Plymouth, 14 Aug. 1623, Governor William Bradford (11).

1613. William Bradford (11), later Governor of Plymouth Colony, 1621-1651, was born at Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, 19 Mar. 1589/90, and he died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 9 May 1657, the son of William and Alice (Hanson) Bradford. He m. 1st, at Amsterdam, Holland, 10 Dec. 1613, Dorothy May (12), b. at Wisbeach, co. Cambridge, ca. 1597 (she was 16 in 1613), d. in Provincetown Harbor, Massachusetts, 7 Dec. 1620. He m. 2nd, at Plymouth, 14 Aug. 1623, Alice (Carpenter) Southworth (94), the widow of Edward Southworth (93), who had d. in London, 1620.

1614. Constant Southworth (95), later Ensign, son of Edward and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, was b. in Leyden, Holland, 1614, came to Plymouth, 1628, and d. at Duxbury, 1678/9, ae. 65 yrs.

1616. Thomas Southworth (96), later Captain, son of Edward and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, was b. in Leyden, 1616, came to Plymouth, 1628, or soon afterwards, and he d. at Plymouth, 1669, ae. 53 yrs.

161-. John Bradford (13), son of Governor William and Dorothy (May) Bradford, came to Plymouth, 1627, or soon afterwards.

1644. Mary Carpenter, b. ca. 1577, unmarried daughter of Alexander Carpenter (29), and sister of Alice, Agnes, Juliana, and Priscilla Carpenter, came to Plymouth to live with her sister Alice at Gov. Bradford's invitation, after the death of her mother in 1644. She d. at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 19/20 March 1667, aged 90 years, unmarried.

THE IDENTITY OF EDWARD SOUTHWORTH OF LEYDENEDWARD SOUTHWORTH OF SAMLESBURY

1. 7th son, born London, 1590. Born after 1582 - not in his grandfather Lister's will of that date. Living 1595 when he was mentioned in his grandfather Southworth's will. Born before 1602.

2. Living 1602 (registered as born before that date as a Foreign Burgess of the Preston Guild).

3. Lived near Heneage House in London, 1590-1594; his father and grandfather were living in the home of Sir Francis Walsingham in the house across the street from Heneage House, 1584-1594.

4. Died before 1622, as shown by the fact that he was not recorded as living then in the records of the Foreign Burgesses of the Preston Guild.

5. He had a brother Thomas, born 1579; Oriel Coll., A.B., Oxon., 1602; entered Gray's Inn, 1614. Living 1582 (Lister's will); also 1602 (Foreign Burgess of Preston).

6. Had uncles: Dr. Edward and Sir Matthew Lister, Knt., who lived in London at this time. Dr. Edward, d. 1620, buried in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, not far from Heneage House.

EDWARD SOUTHWORTH OF LEYDEN

1. Born 1590; age at marriage (1613) and death (1620) give this approximate date of birth. (Leyden Marriage Records). Died after seven years of happy married life. (Morton's poem).

2. Obviously living in 1602, because he was married in Leyden in 1613.

3. He was living in Heneage House in June 1620, ae. 30 years. Letter from his friend, Robert Cushman, addressed to him there, from Dartmouth, England, 17 August 1620.

4. Died after June 1620, as shown by Nathaniel Morton's poem. News of his death was brought to Plymouth by the "Fortune" which left England in 1621, and reached Plymouth, 9 Nov. 1621; the ship again reached London in Feb. 1621/2; Edward's widow came to Plymouth in the "Anne" which arrived there in 1623.

5. He had a brother Thomas, who was a witness at his wedding in Leyden, 1613. (Leyden Marriage Records).

6. He was living at Heneage House, Aldgate Ward, 1620, in the extreme East End of London. (Letter of R.C. to E.S., 1620). Living with him there was the Pilgrim family of Experience Mitchell, born 1566, son of Thomas Mitchell; they were mentioned in the above letter; the Mitchells were living with the Southworths at Heneage House, 1620, before sailing for New England.

7. Edward Southworth of Samlesbury was a Protestant. His father became a Protestant between 1575 and 1584. His mother was a Protestant as were her brothers referred to above. She was the daughter of Sir William Lister, whose will, 1582, requests that "he be buried according to the Church of England."

8. Edward of Samlesbury was a gentleman by birth and breeding, but being the seventh son and youngest son of his father, with no other resources (except \$32.20 from his grandfather's bequest each year), he was thus obliged to earn his own living.

9. Edward Southworth belonged to the Southworth of Samlesbury family.

10. There was a decided tendency at this time among the members of the family of Southworth of Samlesbury, especially in this branch, to die young. He died aged 30 and his ten brothers and sisters averaged about 33 years. Seven heirs in the course of 80 years, most of whom died young, was unusual. Also three others in this period died before they could inherit.

11. Because of fines, dues, estate expenses, loss of property, cost of imprisonment, fines for recusancy, and years of neglect, together with heavy mortgages to raise funds for living expenses, the Samlesbury estates during most of Edward's lifetime were impoverished, insolvent, and finally bankrupt. The brothers of Edward of Samlesbury were undoubtedly hard put to eke out a living.

The Samlesbury brothers, Thomas and Edward, meet all chronological demands, and they are the only pair of brothers of these same names that do meet all of these requirements.

In eleven vitally important ways the above tables show that Edward Southworth of Leyden was none other than Edward Southworth of Samlesbury, the son of Thomas and Rosamond (Lister) Southworth.

7. Edward Southworth of Leyden was a life-long Protestant and a member of the Leyden company, 1610-1620.

8. Edward of Leyden worked for his living, but was acknowledged to be of a superior social position, called "well-to-do" among the Pilgrims. Undoubtedly he was the Mr. Southworth at Amsterdam in 1610, when he was witness at a wedding.

9. Edward Southworth of Leyden's American descendants possessed a very ancient hatchment of the Southworth of Samlesbury family to which these American descendants considered they belonged.

10. Edward Southworth of Leyden, born 1590, died 1620, aged 30 years.

11. Edward of Leyden's income was very small, especially with a wife and family to support (and even if he were the Edward of Samlesbury with his inheritance from his grandfather of 20 nobles a year, that only amounted to about \$32.20 a year).