

WORDEN

"A Weir in the Valley"

Waite W. Worden

GEN



Gc 929.2 W8907ww
Worden, Waite W.
Worden "a weir in the
valley"

WORDEN

"A Weir in the Valley"

Its origin as the name of

a place,

a hamlet,

an English manor,

and a

surname,

including a line of descent

from

William Worden

ante 1514-1574

of the

Manor of Clayton,

County of Lancashire,

England.

by

Waite W. Worden

East Burke, Vermont

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Honour thy father and thy mother;
that thy days may be long upon the
land which the LORD thy God
giveth thee.

Exodus 20:12

FOREWORD

The purpose of this account is to set forth for the benefit of our family the origin of the surname **Worden**, and some details of our ancestry.

In about the year 1910, my then 35-year-old father, **Edward Chauncey Worden** (1875-1940) developed a consuming interest in the genealogy of the Worden family, as well as that of his mother, **Elvira Mabel Brainerd**. By the time of his death he had gathered a vast amount of data concerning Worden genealogy. Unfortunately, almost all of it somehow disappeared when our family home in Millburn, New Jersey, was sold. Only scraps remained. However, his frequent discussions of family history during my youth instilled in me a similar interest.

During my twenty-six years in the U. S. Marine Corps, (1939-1965) with its frequent assignments overseas and in various parts of the United States, I could do little to further family research because sustained work was not possible due to lengthy interruptions and distance from research facilities.

In 1962, when we were stationed at the Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia, the United States Navy planned to launch a guided missile frigate, **USS WORDEN (DLG-18)**, the fourth ship to be named in memory of the late **Rear Admiral JOHN LORIMER WORDEN, USN**, who had commanded the ironclad ship **USS MONITOR** in its famed Civil War battle with the Confederate ship **CSS MERRIMACK**. The Department of the Navy asked me to locate a living female descendant of Admiral Worden in order that she could be invited to launch the ship down the ways at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine.

This request led my wife and me to begin a long and arduous search for such a person. After several months of intensive effort involving much research in The National Archives, and elsewhere, we were successful. This effort fired anew my interest in our own family genealogy, which has continued to this day.

I would suggest to my children (and theirs) and to others of our family that accurate records of each member be kept current, as vital statistics are all too easy to forget.

DEDICATION

To the memory of those many **Women** who, over several centuries, have cast their lots with men of the Worden family; who have taken a new surname and all too frequently have passed into subsequent anonymity; women who have accepted the hardships and privations of settling a distant Continent; of building a new Nation; who have borne their children in joy, and lost many in deep grief, yet through it all gave us life, and..

To the memory of my parents, **Edward Chauncey Worden** (1875-1940) and **Anna Wilhelmine Dorothea Breitsman** (1875-1959), who instilled in their children a proper respect for their ancestry, and...

To the memory of **Oliver Norton Worden**, a printer and publisher of Montrose, Pennsylvania, whose 1868 book preserved for posterity many records of the Worden family which otherwise could have been lost forever, and...

To **Elizabeth Louise Ball**, my beloved wife of more than fifty years, who traded her own name for that of Worden, and from 1942-1949 bore four little Wordens of our own..

...this account is dedicated with love, affection and great respect.

Waite W. Worden

Waite W. Worden
East Burke, Vermont

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am much indebted to **Mr. George L. Bolton**, noted historian of Leyland, Preston, Lancashire, England for permission graciously given me to draw freely from his copyrighted articles relative to the history of the place named Worden, and the families whose surname was derived therefrom. Indeed, all information contained in this book about anyone named Werden/Worden in England prior to the year 1638/9, has been researched and written by him, after which he allowed its publication in the journal of the Worden Family Association for the benefit of its members, by which he has added immeasurably to the knowledge of the history of the Werden/Worden family, especially that of **Peter Worden, ye elder**, the first Worden immigrant to the New World who died in Plymouth Colony in 1639 (new style)

For many years Mr. Bolton lived in Clayton-le-Woods, the former home of Peter Worden. In 1985 my wife and I had the pleasure of being able to call upon him at his residence there. Through frequent correspondence since then, we have come to regard him as a close personal friend, and indeed a friend of the Worden Clan as a whole.

I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of yet another dear friend, **Patricia Carter (Mrs. William G.) Worden**, of Midland, Michigan, the creator, editor, and publisher of **Wordens Past**, which is the quarterly publication of the Worden Family Association, not only for allowing me the privilege of referring to writings contained therein, but also for bringing together into a cohesive whole a great number of Wordens and Worden descendants throughout the United States and Canada in their common endeavor of researching into, and expanding upon, the knowledge of Worden family lore.

And any person who devotes much time to genealogy and family history has to acknowledge with thanks the kindness of many town clerks, librarians, historians, and fellow amateur genealogists for their generosity in sharing their time and information, both always gladly given.

UNDERSTANDING THE CALENDAR AS USED IN
COLONIAL TIMES

The calendar in use during most of our colonial period in North America was naturally the one used then in England, which, prior to 1752, was quite different from the one in use today. Failure to understand the differences can lead to much confusion in dating historical documents. It is a long and rather complicated story involving astronomy, but a thumbnail sketch of it follows:

In about the year 45 B.C. Julius Caesar took steps to have an astronomer figure out a new calendar because the one in use, based upon cycles of the moon, had become about 90 days out of synchronization with the seasons. Named for himself, this "Julian Calendar" was based upon the rotation of the earth around the sun, which took about (but not exactly) $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. Thus the Julian Calendar had 365 days per year except for every fourth year (leap year) when another day was added to catch up. But the year was really a shade less than $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, and by some 1600 years later this tiny annual difference had accumulated to a discrepancy of ten days.

Thus, in 1582, Pope Gregory decreed that 10 days should be dropped from the calendar. The day following October 4, 1582 became October 15th, instead of October 5th. Known as the Gregorian Calendar, it is the one in use today.

Britain, having broken with the Catholic Church during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547) did not go along with this papal decree, but in 1752 (during our late colonial period), then being eleven days behind, instead of ten, it made two reforms in its calendar:

1. The first one was that it dropped eleven days.
2. The second one was that it realigned its legal (or civil) year with its historical year.
 - a. The historical year already began on January 1st.
 - b. But prior to 1752, the legal (or civil) year had begun on March 25th, the Feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary, called "Lady Day". Thus any date from 1 January to 24 March, inclusive, had been ascribed to the expiring year. In and since 1752 both the historical year and the legal year have begun on January 1st.

This has caused much confusion in dating events prior to 1752. An event dated February 9th, 1638 would, according to today's calendar, be 1639. Thus the practice has developed to refer to the written date as "Old Style" or "OS". And if converted to 1639, it is referred to as "New Style" or "NS". But more simply, and more clearly, is the practice of stating the date now as "February 9, 1638/9".

Any date prior to 1752 between March 25th and December 31st, inclusive, is not affected this way. The stated year will be correct.

Generally, historians treat the matter as above, without regard to the dropped eleven days, except that nowadays, the beginning of the British year for tax purposes, instead of being March 25th (Lady Day) is April 6th. But that need not concern us here.

And if one thinks that Britain was a bit late in coming around to the Gregorian Calendar, let it be said that several countries took much longer. To name a few - Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Russia (after the Revolution) in 1917, and Greece as late as 1923.

Any date 1 January through 24 March, prior to 1752, should be recognized as "Old Style." If "corrected" to match today's calendar, the year should be increased by one and then labeled "New Style". But the clearest way to avoid confusion is to show both years, such as March 1, 1710/11".

Irrelevant to this manuscript, but of some interest, is the fact that 365 days plus a leap year every 4th year still does not make our days come out even with our relationship to the sun. There are still a few seconds per year not accounted for. The rule is that centennial years will not be leap years unless evenly divisible by 400. The year 1600 was a leap year. 1700, 1800, and 1900 were not. But the year 2000 will be!

References: Encyclopaedia Britannica.

W. E. Waring: Give Us Back Our Eleven Days.

ROOTS

It is only natural for a person to wonder where his family started - where it came from. One would have to go back to the origin of the human race to find out, and in this connection one could choose between the evolution of mankind from lower forms of life, or its Creation in the Garden of Eden. Either way, since records of vital statistics did not come into common use until a few centuries ago, all one can do nowadays is to follow backward in time such records as do exist, until the path becomes so obscure as to end. Although certainly not the biological end, it becomes the end of the record, and thus, in a sense, the beginning.

In our case the path ends, therefore begins, in a small and ancient hamlet in England. Originally known as **Werden**, it later became the **Manor of Worden**, from which our family name was derived. For no discernible reason the spelling became slightly changed somewhere along the line, but the original pronunciation has not.

THE BACKWARD PATH

Any serious study of the genealogy of the Worden family in the United States inevitably leads backward to the first Worden in North America, **Peter Worden, ye elder**, whose presence here was clearly documented in the records of the Plymouth Colony. Although not a member of the Colony, he lived within its boundaries, specifically in Yarmouth, on Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Under (the "Old Style") date of January 7, 1638 (see "Understanding the Calendar as Used in Colonial Times") a General Court of Assistance was held in Plymouth Colony which listed the names of men to whom grants of land had been made "...at Mattacheeset, now called Yarmouth". This list of bona fide grantees was followed by the names of four men already there to whom grants of land had not been made. They were listed this way:

"Psons there excepted against	(Old Worden (Burnell (Wright (Wat Deuille"
-------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------

(In the handwriting of Plymouth Colony records, the letters "u" and "v" were used opposite to the way we use them today. Example: a grant of land was made "...in the meddow aboue him at the ypper end of that meddow." Thus Wat Deuille would be Deville. I have often wondered about

"Wat", whether that was phonetic spelling for "Wait" or "Waite". I've seen worse ["Weight"]).

Peter made his will on February 9th, 1638/9 and died within a month. A record of a General Court of the Colony dated March 5th states: "Mr. Nicholas Sympkins, Heugh Tilly and Giles Hopkins were deposed to the last will and testament of **Peter Worden, thelder**, (sic) of Yarmouth, deceased."

(Not totally relevant at this point, but of interest, is the fact that John Alden was listed as an Assistant to the Governor at both courts mentioned above, while at the court of March 5th, Captain Miles Standish was elected to the same position.)

Following the deposition of Sympkins, Tilly, and Hopkins (who were witnesses to Peter's will of February 9th) the will was recorded in the Plymouth Colony in the handwriting of the Court Clerk (probably Nathaniel Morton). This original recording (not the original will) may be seen today in the Plymouth Colony Records, Wills, Vol. I, Part I, page 33, in the vault of the Plymouth County Commissioners' Office on South Russell St., Plymouth, Massachusetts.

The term "Old Worden" in the January 7th Court record is interesting. Most names in the Colony records include the given name and the surname. The use of "Old" could, perhaps, signify displeasure at finding Peter in Yarmouth without official sanction of the Colony. (Peter may have squatted there, or bought land from the Indians, both contrary to Colony laws.) Or, the term could have been used because his first name was not known. Yet in the case of Burnell and Wright only the surnames were listed, as shown. Why wasn't Peter merely listed as Worden, along with Wright and Burnell? The answer probably lies in the fact (proved in other records) that there were two Wordens there, and "Old" was used to distinguish one from the other. And in listing "Psons there excepted against" the Colony probably would not have listed the son, but the father, as head of family. Thus -- "Old" Worden..

The second court record of Peter referred to him as Peter Worden, "thelder". In his will Peter referred to himself in similar manner and named his son, Peter, as his heir and executor. Considering also the text of the will there can be no doubt that at that time there were two men at Yarmouth, father and son, both named Peter Worden.

AN OVERVIEW

Our first Worden ancestor in North America was a man named **Peter Worden (ye elder.)** The first record of him found on this continent is mention of his name in the Plymouth Colony Court Records of January 7th, 1638/9. Listed as "Old Worden," he was one of four men apparently discovered at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod. The notation is that he and three other men were "excepted against," undoubtedly meaning that they were there without the authority of the Colony.

The second documentation of his presence in North America was another Plymouth Colony Court Record dated the 5th of March, 1638/9, at which time his will was presented to the Court for probate. The date of Peter's will was February 9, 1638/9.

Most fortunately for our purposes Peter's will revealed that he had only one son, also named Peter Worden, whom he named as his heir and executor. And he revealed the location of his former home in Old England, by bequeathing to his son, Peter, all his "...lands, Leases, Tennements with goods moveable and unmoveable in the Town of Clayton in the County of Lankaster." The full name of Clayton was (and still is) "Clayton-le-Woods". The County of "Lankester" is now Lancashire.

Thus we have had the great good fortune of having very early documentation of Peter's presence in Yarmouth, Cape Cod, in January 1638/9; his will dated February of the same year; evidence of his death by March 5th; the name of his only son and heir, and the location of his former home in England.

Oliver Norton Worden (see "Dedication") uncovered this information in 1868 and brought it to light through the publication of his book (Reference 1.) The records remain in the archives of the Plymouth County Court Commissioners, South Russell St., Plymouth, Massachusetts.

With these facts to guide us we are pointed in the right direction for further research about Peter's (and our) English ancestors.

Ref. 1: Oliver Norton Worden, Some Records of Persons by the Name of Worden, printed for private publication by the Railway Press of J.B. Cornelius, Lewisburg, Pa. 1868.

ORIGIN OF THE PLACE-NAME OF

WERDEN/WORDEN

Over a period of many centuries names of places have frequently been derived from terrain or topographical features sufficiently unique to identify them. Thus we find such places as Land's End, High Point, Stone Mountain, Great Falls, Forked River, Grand Rapids, and Swiftwater.

Man-made structures have had a similar influence, such as in Walton (Wall Town), Castleton, Bridgeton, Mill Town, Harper's Ferry, and Bath.

Often a combination of natural formations and man-made structures serves to give a place a meaningful name, such as Mountain Bridge, Castle's Peak and Valley Forge. There is strong evidence that a place named Werden was one of these.

English has been, and still is, a vibrant, moving, changing language. Individual words were not picked out of a hat. They came from some source, generally for good reason.

It has been said that the English language is a soup, made up of many foreign tongues, lacking consistency in spelling, pronunciation, and grammatical rules; the most difficult of modern languages to learn. Whether this be true or not, or to what degree, the fact remains that the etymology of most English words has been quite orderly and logical. Dictionary definitions generally detail their source and evolution. A word may have been derived from Latin, Greek, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, Old or Modern French, Old or Middle English, or any of several other languages, passing from one to another, picking up changes along the way, until we have its modern version. This also appears to be true in the development of Werden as the name of an ancient English settlement.

Having been pointed by Peter Worden, ye elder, toward "Clayton, in the County of Lankester", our interest lies in present-day Lancashire County, situated in the North of England, its western edge lapped by the waves of the Irish Sea.

Three principal rivers flow into the Sea, each with an industrial center at its mouth. From north to south they are the River Lune (City of Lancaster); the River Ribble (Preston); and the River Mersey (Liverpool).

Just south of Preston lies the settlement known as Clayton-le-Woods. Those who live there receive their mail through "Leyland, Preston." And a stone's throw from Clayton is the site of the ancient hamlet of Werden. Its specific location today is somewhat in doubt. If one should ask directions to "Werden", he might get no answer, unless he were fortunate enough to have asked a member of a local historical society, who might be able to provide a general idea of where it was. However, Werden is clearly shown on what is called "Saxton's 1577 Map of Lancashire", a copy of which follows. Note that Leland, Claton, and Werden (as there spelled) are in close proximity one to the others.

Another map, drawn for Lord Burghley in 1590, is said by J. J. Bagley, in his A History of Lancashire, to be the second oldest map of Lancashire. By deduction, therefore, this 1577 map of Saxton's would have to be the oldest.

The land between the Ribble and the Mersey rivers is low and flat near the seacoast, rising gently to the east until one comes to the Pennine Chain, an extensive system of hills in northern England, running north and south through several counties. The Encyclopaedia Britannica (hereafter "EB") states that the name is probably derived from the Celtic **pen**, meaning high, as appearing in the Apennines of Italy and the Pennine Alps. The Pennines of England rarely exceed 2000' in height, and are broken into strings of hills, as Saxton's map would indicate. There are two sections of the Chain formed by a gap created by the Aire and Ribble Rivers. (EB).

As the land rises eastward, increasing elevations have caused brooks and rivers to flow westward into the Irish Sea, rounding the hilltops and cutting valleys into the terrain. It is this last feature of the landscape which takes on significance in our story.

Mr. George L. Bolton of Clayton-le-Woods, Leyland, Preston, County Lancashire, (see Acknowledgements) wrote (Reference 1):

THE MEANING OF "WORDEN"

(by George L. Bolton)

"The study of place-name meanings is a fascinating one and much has been published on the subject. A foremost authority is Eilert Ekwall whose book on the

place-names of Lancashire contains an entry for Worden. He quotes early documentary references as follows:

Werðenebroc)) ante 1250 (N.B. actually 1190-1210)
Werden)	
Werthen)	
)	1246
de Werden)	
Wereden)	1524

"It may be mentioned that "broc" equates with the modern word "brook" frequently used locally (**) to denote a smallish stream. Ekwall goes on to interpret the name as being formed from two Old English (***) elements, "wer" = a weir or dam and "denu" = a deep valley.

"There is no reason to question Ekwall's interpretation (as) most of the streams in this particular area (**) have cut deep, steep-sided channels in the land, which falls away to the west.

"What is in question is the exact placement of the stream with the weir but a detailed discussion of the matter would seem to be out of place in the present work, although it will be touched on again later.

"Thus we see that a natural topographical feature, a stream with a weir (man-made?) has given rise to a place name which is then applied to a manor, a small hamlet, and as a surname to a family or families. The exact dating of these events is not possible, but the place-name would exist several centuries before the Norman Conquest (1066)."

My notes: ** area near Clayton, Lancashire

*** Old English = prior to 1100, end of the Anglo-Saxon period.

The name of "Werðenebroc" is most interesting in that the three syllables mean (1) weir (2) in a valley (3) in a brook. The Old English "denu" meaning valley, is the same as the Danish word, "denu", also meaning valley. Danish influence on what is now the English language was profound. It began with Danish raids on Britain in the 8th century, heavy invasion in the 9th, a renewal in the early 10th. It reached its peak when Canute (the Great), son of

the King of Denmark, conquered England early in the 11th century. He became King of all England in 1016, and ruled well until he died at age 40 in 1035. He had the great distinction of being at the same time King of Denmark, Norway and England. Thus when we speak of Old English, we are also speaking of heavy Danish influence on the Anglo-Saxon language.

(We may remember having heard in our school days that King Canute's courtiers kept telling him his power was so great that the ocean waves would stop at his command. He went to the ocean's edge to see if this were true, only to have the waves' motion continue, getting his feet very wet).

Webster's New International Dictionary, 2nd Edition, lists:

"den, noun (Anglo-Saxon **denn**, akin to Anglo-Saxon **denu**, valley)." It gives as one definition, "a narrow glen; a ravine; a dell - surviving as a suffix in place names. British". (Underlines mine). Worden, indeed, is consistent with this statement.

In regard to "denu" and the "dene" in Werdenbroc, it is also interesting to note that Webster's section of the dictionary entitled "A Brief History of the English Language" mentions changes made near the end of the Anglo-Saxon period (1100) in this manner:

"The change by which, in grammatical endings, the older vowels, **a, o, u**, have passed into **e**, is found in High German from the beginning of the twelfth century; it began even earlier in our language." It would appear, therefore, that the Old English (and the Danish) **denu** underwent this sort of change, and became **dene** in the name Werdenbroc. Obviously the "broc" (brook) was dropped, and Werden, with the suffix already mentioned, became the accepted spelling.

The first syllable, "wer" is also of interest, and should be explored. Webster's definition of a weir is "A dam in a river to stop and raise the water for the purpose of conducting it to a mill, forming a fishpond, or the like." Its derivation is long, going back to Sanskrit, but includes "Middle English **wer**, from Anglo-Saxon **wer**, akin to Old Norse **ver**,....."

There appears to be little doubt, if any, that the place named Werden derived its name from the fact that there was, at that point, a weir (dam) in a valley. The

use of the word "weir" appears to be more common in England than in America. The English author, Thomas Hardy, in The Mayor of Casterbridge, concerning 19th century country folk in Wessex, uses the word "weir" repeatedly in reference to pools of water in the brooks and rivers. "Dam" was never mentioned. I have not noticed any common usage of "weir" in the USA.

So far, we have gone back to Plymouth Colony where we have found records of Peter Worden, ye elder. They have pointed us across the Atlantic to "Clayton, in the County of Lankester." Near Clayton we have been led to the area in which lay the ancient valley hamlet of Worden, its name drawn ages ago from the fact that there was a weir of some significance in the water which flowed through it. As time went on, the spelling evolved to Worden, which became also the name of the local manor.

The dictionary defines manor (from Middle English **maner**, from Old French **manoir**, to stay or to dwell) as:

"1. In England, in feudal times the district over which a lord held authority and which was subject to the jurisdiction of his court,..."

With this understanding, just where was the village of Worden, and where was the Manor of Worden? Again we turn to the writings of the English historian, George L. Bolton, who wrote for Wordens Past in its issue of January 1987:

THE EXTENT OF WORDEN by George L. Bolton

"Whilst still on the subject of Worden as a place, a little may be said about Worden Manor and Worden Vill.

"The Manor of Worden is easy to identify but difficult to understand. Its early boundaries have recently been worked out by the present author and are shown in Sketch A. It will be seen that physically it lies, or rather lay, within the boundaries of the township of Leyland, at the eastern end of that township. Its immediate post-Conquest history is quite obscure but about 1205/1211, it was granted to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (Knights Hospitaller) although the actual tenant was left undisturbed. In 1212 the tenant was Hugh Bussell and in 1270, William Bussell granted it to the Andertons of Euxton and it remained with that family for nearly 300

years. In 1534 it was sold by them to Sir Henry Farington of Farington and Leyland. The Faringtons made Old Worden Hall their principal residence and the Manor of Worden became absorbed in the general manor of Leyland.

"The vill or hamlet of Worden is less easy to identify. It obviously consisted of an unknown number of dwellings located near to, probably on the western side of, the manor of Worden. The slight evidence available suggests that the vill was never very great in extent. It was enough, however, as has been shown, to give rise to a surname in use today many thousands of miles from its original source." (Underlines by WWV).

Ref. 1: G.L.Bolton, THE MEANING OF THE NAME (of Worden), published in WORDENS PAST, Vol. VII, #3, January 1987. P. 334.





1/2 MILE

KEY

BOUNDARY OF
ANCIENT WORDEN
MANOR

ANCIENT HOLDING
OF WORDEN FAMILY

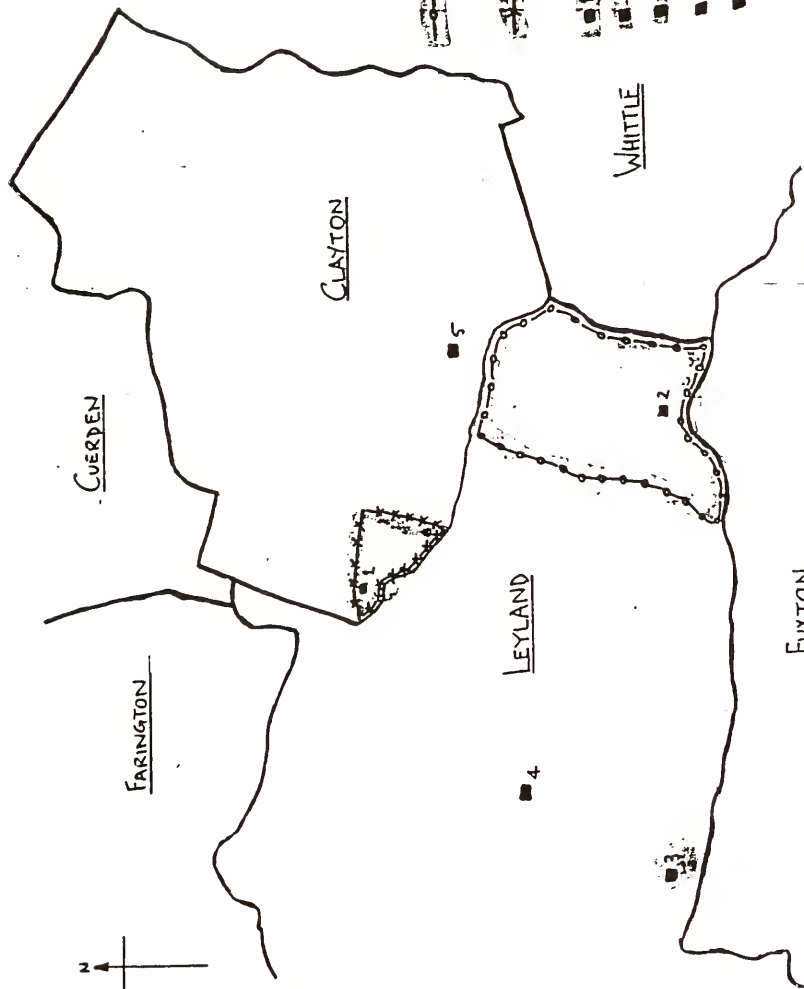
HOLE HOUSE

OLD WORDEN HALL

NEW WORDEN HALL

4 - LEYLAND CHURCH

5 - CLAYTON HALL



WHITTLE

EUXTON

LEYLAND

FARINGTON

CLAYTON

4/3 86

SURNAMES IN GENERAL

Originally a person needed but one name to identify himself or herself, and by and large this was true into the 1100s. Up until that time most people stayed put, unless taken into distant battles, and one name was sufficient. In some societies each given name had to be approved by the church, and the number was limited to what was in the Bible. With population growth, limited given names, and increasing mobility, it became necessary to identify persons with similar names, and an additional name was the answer. Surnames developed logically, as a matter of convenience, generally relating to a person's occupation, place of residence or birth, physical stature, relationship to another:

a. Occupation: John (the) carpenter became John Carpenter. (Cooper, Barber, Miller, Sawyer, Wheelwright, Cartwright, Mason).

b. Physical appearance: Richard (the) Strong. (Tallman, Redman, Short.)

c. Relationship: John, David's son = John Davidson. (Williamson, Stevenson, Ericson.)

d. Terrain features (near his home): Charles of the meadows = Charles Meadows. (Hill, Rivers, Brooks, Fields.)

e. Residence/birthplace: John (of) London. (York, Lincoln, Ireland, Dover).

Nobility and royalty often needed additional identification, such as Eleanor of Aquitaine, William of Orange. And numbers: Henry I to Henry VIII. Some were imposed by the public, sometimes complimentary, sometimes not: Alfred the Great, Ethelred the Unready, Edmund Ironside, Harold Harefoot, John Lackland, Richard the Lion Hearted. And, of course, William the Conqueror, who has been clearly distinguished from all other men named William.

If it were necessary to identify further the folks who came from the hamlet of Werden/Worden, all one needed do was to follow his given name by "de" (of) "Werden" or "Worden." John de Werden became, more simply, John Werden, and later John Worden, imparting his surname to his children.

A WORDEN TRIANGLE

Reference to Saxton's 1577 Map of Lancashire, which appears on a previous page, shows three settlements in close proximity one to the others, these being Leland, Werden, and Claton (present spelling being Leyland, Worden, and Clayton, the last known more fully as "Clayton-le-Woods.") This has led the English historian George L. Bolton to dub that area "The Worden Triangle," because the name of Worden appears so frequently in it.

Any Werden/Worden from the hamlet of Werden would not have to go far to remove to Clayton or to Leyland, nor to Preston, an important commercial center for that area.

And since Peter Worden "ye elder" specified in his will (see later pages) that he left to his "only sonne & sonn & heir," Peter Worden, all his "lands, leases, tenaments, with goods movable and unmovable in the town of Clayton, County of Lankester.." he left clear record of where his English home had been. Therefore we look in that area for records of people and things bearing the name of Worden. By this means we discover what I might call "Worden Footprints," of which there are many.

More pleasing, however, is that there is record of some of Peter's English ancestors, which will be set forth later.

WORDEN FOOTPRINTS
in and near
Clayton-le-Woods

If one should go today to Clayton or vicinity he would see reminders of the name Worden in many places. The Preston phone book, for example, has listings of 95 Wordens. They live in such places as Walton-le-Dale, Much Hoole, Astley Village, Bamfurlong, Deepdale, Penwortham, Fulwood, Farington, Bamber Bridge, Ribbleson, Lostock Hall, and, of course, Clayton-le-Woods, to name just a few. Preston has many.

In the township of Leyland is Worden (new) Hall, the barn of Worden Old Hall, Worden Park, Worden Lane, Worden Close, and so on.

Within the Parish Church of St. Andrew in Leyland are many beautiful, stained-glass windows, one of which contains eleven coats of arms in three panels. The left panel has four, arranged vertically. The inscriptions under them are:

- a. Worden of Golden Hill
- b. Anderton of Worden
- c. Farington of Worden
- d. Clayton of Clayton

In Worden Park is a huge, green boulder, said to have been brought down by the Worden Drift during the Ice Age from the Helvellyn range of mountains in the Lake District. It bears this inscription:

GREENSTONE PORPHYRY
HELVELLYN

Prof. I. Phillips

BROUGHT FROM
THE WORDEN DRIFT.

Webster's New World Dictionary defines drift in its geological meaning as "Sand, gravel, boulders &c., moved and deposited by a glacier or by water arising from its melting ice." Now at Worden Park, this boulder was removed from the Worden Drift which is located at Worden Old Hall.

With Worden gravestones in the yard of St. Andrew Parish Church, and record of the ancient hamlet of Worden on old maps of the area, footprints abound.

SOME EARLY WORDENS IN ENGLAND.

(Reference 1.)

Fragmentary records dating from the 13th century include persons named Worden (with various spellings) in Lancashire and nearby Cheshire. No attempt is made to connect these persons, and indeed they may not even be descended from a common ancestor. They include, however:

1246: The Lancashire Assize Rolls contain the entry that "Wrongdoers broke into the house of Robert de Werden. The vill of Werthen did not pursue." This refers to the ancient custom of raising a "hue and cry" over the commission of a crime, at which the villagers were supposed to pursue the criminal. Neglect to do so could result in a fine against the whole village.

1374: Roger Banastre of Leyland claimed land against Thomas, Roger, and John, sons of Robert de Werden.

1413: Edmund Anderton, Lord of the Manor of Worden, in a land transfer deed, refers to "properties in the hamlet of Werden in the tenure (i.e., holding) of Robert of Werden."

1451: A rental of the lands owned by Cockersand Abbey contains the entry "Henricus Wirdyn (Henry Werden) holds a tenement in Clayton and renders 12 pence per annum." This is the first dated reference to the Werdens of Clayton. From this date there are numerous references to the Werdens of Clayton.

1459: By this time there is little doubt that families of the name were becoming established in the wider locality. In 1459 a William Werden was entered in the Burgess Rolls of Preston, an important commercial center some five miles from Worden. The title of Burgess indicated a certain status.

1569: Thomas Werden was enrolled as a freeman in the City of Chester (County of Cheshire), an important commercial and cultural center since the days of the Romans. He succeeded well in business, and descendants prospered as well, eventually attaining knighthood. This branch claimed descent from the Werdens of Leyland.

1572: The will of Sir John Worden, Curate of Leyland, bequeathed a sum of money to the Church of Leyland. Priests of this period used the honorary title of "Sir."

Ref. 1: G.L.Bolton, WORDEN ORIGINS, published in Wordens Past, Vol. VII #4, March 1987, pp 348-9.

THE CLAYTON MANOR COURT ROLL OF 1574

We come now to a very important type of document called a manor court roll. But it is important, first, to understand the meaning of manor, the lord of the manor, and the manor court.

At the Norman conquest (1066) all land was vested in the king, who made grants to his barons, knights, and others, to be "held" by them subject to the payment of dues or the rendering of services. So long as the conditions were fulfilled the grantees enjoyed all the rights of ownership, but in default the land reverted to the Crown. The unit of grant was the manor of which the grantee was termed the lord, who might (and frequently did, hold several manors) and he in his turn granted use of some of his land to tenants, all of whom held it from him. (Ref. A, Vol. 13, p.677).

Aside from the rent, the grantee had better remain in the good graces of his lord. Falling out of political or other favor was reason enough to take back (sequester) the endowed lands.

The feudal maxim was "Nulle terre sans seigneur". There is no land without its lord. Where no other lord can be discovered the Crown is lord as lord paramount. (Ref. A., Vol. 20, p. 284).

A manor was frequently a very large, even vast, tract of land on which many families lived, all of them tenants of some sort who lived there at the pleasure of its lord, usually in consideration of rent or service, or both. The lord was responsible for keeping order within the manor, and this included (among many others) the orderly transfer of a tenancy at the death of one of his tenants. To maintain this order the lord created his own court, known as the manor court.

The Manor Court of Clayton met on November 26, 1574, "before James Anderton, Esq., the lord there". This manor court roll has survived to this day, having been a part of the muniments (documents serving as evidence of inheritance, title to property, etc.) of the Molyneux family, which acquired the Manor of Clayton in 1683. A photograph of a portion of it appears in Ref. B.

By this document, which is written in Latin, the court recorded its decision as to the status of certain tenants. There were 22 listed, five of whom were "free tenants", while the remaining seventeen were listed as "Tenents ad voluntatem", or tenants-at-will, (Ref. B) meaning that the tenancy was terminable at the will of either party.

In the list of "tenents ad voluntatem" the fifth name is that of Robertus Worden (so spelled). The third paragraph thereunder, which begins "Et Quod", translates (by courtesy of Mr. George L. Bolton, author of Ref. B) to:

"And that **William Werden** who held of the Lord of Clayton aforesaid certain lands and tenements in Clayton aforesaid for a rent of () a year, died since the last court, and that **Robert Worden** is his son and next heir and is aged 40 years or thereabouts but by what service the jury know not". (Underlines and bold type mine).

In short, since William Werden, a tenant of the Lord of the Manor of Clayton, had died, the jury of the Manor Court decided that the lands and tenements lately held by him should pass to his son, Robert Worden, and that the yearly rent and the nature of the service payable to the Lord was unknown.

The alleged age of Robert ("40 years or thereabouts") in 1574 would indicate that he had been born about 1534. His father, William, whose tenancy was now passing to Robert, had to be alive at Robert's birth. Giving William a minimum of twenty years to mature, marry, and have a child, William can be said to have been born by 1514 at the latest, but probably earlier than that.

The Roll of the Manor Court of Clayton of 1574 clearly establishes the facts:

- a. that a William Werden had died since the last Court.
- b. that this William Werden resided in the Manor of Clayton.
- c. that this William had a son and heir named Robert.
- d. that Robert was about 40 years old in 1574.
- e. by deduction, that Robert was born about 1534.
- f. by further deduction that the late William Werden was probably born before 1514.

References:

- A. Encyclopaedia Britannica. Edition of 1951.
- B. G.L.Bolton, Clayton in History, The Story of Clayton-le-Woods to 1800, Lancashire County Council Library and Leisure Committee, 1985.

The Werdens of Clayton, Lancashire

Primogeniture (Latin "primus" [first] and "genitura" [a begetting]) meant the condition or fact of being the first-born of the same parents, but in law it was the exclusive right of the eldest son to inherit his father's estate. Fortunes, social standing, and titles hinged upon the sex of a child, his order of birth, and whether he survived his father or not. The rule could be broken, and sometimes was, but adherence to it was the normal practice. The first-born son of a king inherited the throne, if he survived his father, but if not, a younger surviving son would wear the crown. If no sons, then a daughter would inherit.

The system was followed in all levels of the social framework where there was anything to inherit. If the oldest son survived the father, whatever inheritance he might obtain could be passed downward through his descendants. But if he died before his father, the estate would move sideways to another child, and it would be his descendants, not those of his deceased brother, who would benefit. The string was delicate.

We have already had reference to William Werdens, of the Manor of Clayton, who had died by 1574, and whose tenancy in the Manor of Clayton had passed to his eldest son and heir, Robert (Clayton Manor Court Roll of 1574).

This William had had another, older son, also named William, who appeared in the Preston Guild Roll for 1542, but who had died before the Guild Roll of 1562, as his name does not appear in it for that year. Thus Robert, the second son, became the heir to his father's holding.

Had the deceased older son (William) survived his father, it would have been his name and his age stated in the Clayton Manor Court Roll of 1574, not Robert's. As the heir of his father's estate, further records concerning Robert, his marriage, and his descendants, are probably in more detail than would have been the case had he not inherited, and then slipped into a less important status. So it might well be said that the death of his older brother, William, has enabled us today to know more about Peter's ancestors than otherwise would have been possible.

Robert married one Isabell Worthington, the daughter of Peter Worthington. Robert and Isabell had three sons, William, James, and Peter, whom we have already mentioned. Peter undoubtedly was named after his maternal grandfather, and he, in turn, named his own son Peter.

TWO PETER WORDENS, FATHER AND SON,

in Clayton, County Lancaster (now Lancashire) England

The Preston Guild Rolls of 1582-1622.

The significance of Peter's records in the Plymouth Colony is profound. The court record establishes his presence there on 7 January 1638/9, and locates him at Yarmouth, Cape Cod. Soon thereafter his probated will tells us where he came from; establishes the fact that he has one son, only; and that the son's name is also Peter Worden. By genealogical research in the United States we are led back 350 years to the Plymouth Colony. A long path. Through Peter's will we are pointed across the Atlantic to his former place of residence, Clayton, in the "County of Lankester", now Lancashire, England. The next move is to look for records of a Peter Worden in or near Clayton. If we can find one who has a son by the same name and if their ages in England are consistent with their later ages in North America, we would have good reason to believe that we are dealing with the same two men. And, perhaps, we could find out a bit more about our family through their ancestry.

We now turn to a type of document known as a guild roll. A guild (from Middle English "gilde", from Old Norse gildi", meaning payment, or tribute) was a society or company to which payment was made for its charge and support. It was an association of men belonging to the same class, or engaged in kindred pursuits, or with certain common interests or aims, formed for mutual aid and protection. (Ref. A).

Prior to the Conquest guilds in England had a social and, frequently, a religious flavor, while later many were secular, including merchant guilds and trade guilds. If a person wished to earn his living in certain lines of work it was necessary for him to be admitted to membership in the appropriate guild.

Membership being of such great importance, men who were members of guilds would enroll their sons early in life (age 5 was the minimum age) to assist them in earning their living as adults.

The town or city of Preston was the economic and cultural center of an area which included Clayton. Guild rolls contained the names of burgesses, meaning almost the same as "freemen". Webster (Ref A) defines a burgess as "strictly, in English History; a freeman who has been received into, and admitted to the privileges of, a borough; hence a person having full municipal rights; a citizen."

Burgesses were of two types -- "in-burgesses" (living within the town), and out-burgesses ('burgens forins'), who lived in the surrounding area. Those named below, residents of Clayton, were out-burgesses. Burgess status was hereditary, and fathers presented their sons for admission at the first guild held after the eligible age. (Ref. B).

(From here forward, for purposes of clarification, the author has assigned numbers to indicate the generation, starting with William [ca. 1514 - 1574] as #1. These numbers, of course, do not appear in the guild rolls themselves.)

Guilds were held in Preston, and rolls published, in 1399, 1415, 1459 (when a Werden was an in-burgess), 1542, and then every twenty years thereafter. (See Note #1.) The 1542 guild roll marks the admission of Werdens as out-burgesses (William¹ with his sons William² and Robert² while the roll of 1562 lists "William Weyrden¹ de Clayton, and Robert², his son."

Through the courtesy of Mr. G. L. Bolton (Ref B) there are presented below extracts from the Preston Guild Rolls of 1582, 1602, and 1622, except that the Latin terminology has been rendered into modern-day English. Every entry quoted is taken from the section of the rolls "Burgens forins". The family relationship applies to the name immediately above it.

a. In 1582, eight years following the 1574 Clayton Manor Court Roll already discussed, we find this listing:

William Werden³
 of Clayton,
 son of
 Robert Werden²

 James Werden³
 his brother

Peter Werden³
 his brother

b. The Robert² Werden, above, is the same Robert (Robertus) Worden, son of the deceased William¹, whose tenancy passed to Robert eight years earlier in the 1574 Clayton Manor Court Roll. Robert² apparently had three sons, William³, James³, and Peter³. William³, being the eldest son, inherited the tenancy, and is listed first, followed by his two brothers.

c. Twenty years later, the 1602 Preston Guild Roll listed:

William Werden³
of Clayton

Peter Werden³
his brother

James Werden³,
his brother

_____Werden⁴,
his son. (*)

(*) = James' son. There is a bit of a departure from custom here in the order in which the three brothers are listed. While William, the eldest is still listed first, Peter (the youngest) is listed second, in order that James can be at the end of the list of brothers to clarify the relationship of James to his newly-listed son.

d. These three brothers, sons of Robert² (Robertus) appear on two guild rolls twenty years apart. In 1602 James had apparently registered his son, but the first name is not given.

e. After yet another twenty years the 1622 Preston Guild Roll (with a change in the spelling of the surname) lists William's family separately from his brothers, plus William's three sons:

William Worden³
of Clayton,
Gent.

James Worden⁴
his son

William Worden⁴
his brother (*)

Richard Worden⁴
his brother (*)

(*) That is, Richard⁴ is the brother of William⁴, who is the brother of James⁴, who is the son of William³. Thus all three are sons of the elder William. William³ has seen to it that all his boys are registered in the Preston Guild, as hereditary out-burgesses, as has Peter Wearden, below.

f. Following this 1622 listing of William and his three sons, there are several unrelated entries, after which (with a further spelling change) is Peter, in his own right, having registered his son, Peter:

Peter Wearden³

Peter Wearden⁴
his son.

g. We therefore have evidence of a Peter Werden (son of Robert) in 1582 and 1602. And in 1622 a Peter Wearden and his son, also Peter.

Variations in the spelling of the surname are not of significance, as scribes frequently wrote things down as they sounded. Here we have Werden in 1582 and 1602, while it is Worden and Wearden in 1622. And a bit of a change has taken place. In 1582 and 1602 William Werden is so listed, but by 1622 William had become "William Worden, Gent". Apparently William's fortunes, hence standing, had improved during the preceding twenty years.

Peter had also apparently come up in the world. Many of the town (borough) of Preston's affairs were handled by burgesses, akin, it appears to me, to selectmen as we know them today in New England. His signature appears in Preston's "White Book of Orders" in 1610 and again in 1612. An enlarged reproduction of it appears on a following page through the singular courtesy of Mr. G.L. Bolton, who carefully isolated, photographed, and enlarged it and sent it to me. Most burgesses signed by mark. Being literate, Peter not only signed his name, but did so with considerable flourish.

During the period 1609-1613, Peter Werden, gent., appears as a juror in nine inquisitions. The title of "gentleman" was probably one of courtesy, as all jurors were so styled (Ref. B). But in a land transaction of 1616, Peter Werden, the vendor, again is styled "gent."

In summary:

1. William Werden¹, (through deduction) born by 1514, probably earlier, deceased by 1574, had had an elder son, also named William² as well as his second son, Robert² (Robertus) Worden. But William² had died before the Preston Guild Roll of 1562, enabling Robert² to inherit his father's estate in 1574.

2. Robert² Worden, born about 1534, died 1580, had sons William³, James³, and Peter³.

3. Peter³ Werden (Wearden) living 1582 and 1622 had son also named Peter⁴.

4. All were residents of Clayton, near Preston, in the county of Lancaster (now Lancashire), England.

5. Peter³ appears in the Preston Guild Rolls of 1582, 1602, and 1622, and as a member of the Town Council of the Borough of Preston, in the "White Book of Orders" for the years 1609, 1610, 1612, 1613.

6. Peter³ Worden and his namesake son are listed in the Preston Guild Roll for 1622. Their names do not appear in the following (1642) Guild Roll, as by that time they had both gone to New England, where Peter "ye elder" had died, in early 1638/9, while Peter, the son, remained there for the balance of his life.

7. Our backward path has, indeed, led to two men, each named Peter Werden (Worden, Wearden), father and son, both in Clayton, whom we later find in Yarmouth, Cape Cod. By this bridging of the Atlantic we are able to identify four generations of Clayton Wordens as evidenced by the Clayton Manor Court Roll of 1574 and the Preston Guild Rolls of 1582, 1602, and 1622:

- a. William Worden of the Manor of Clayton, had died prior to the Clayton Manor Court Roll of 1574. His "son and next heir" was..
- b. Robertus (Robert) Worden, who had three sons, William, James, and...
- c. Peter Worden who had a son named ...
- d. Peter Worden

References:

A. Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, unabridged, 1959.

B. George L. Bolton, Worden Origins, in Volume VII, No. 4 (March, 1987) and Volume VIII, No. 2 (October 1987) of Wordens Past, published by Patricia C. Worden, Midland, Michigan. Original documentary references used by Mr. Bolton are listed therein.

Note #1: The Preston Guild has continued to meet every twenty years except for the World War II year of 1942, which caused a postponement to 1952. At this writing, 1992, the Preston Guild meets, with a year-long celebration.

PETER WORDEN OF ENGLAND.

1. Peter Worden's paternal grandfather was **William¹** born (probably) before 1514. He died in the Manor of Clayton ca. 1574. The name of his wife is not known.

2. Peter Worden's maternal grandparents were:

- a. **Peter Worthington** (1514-1578) and his wife..
- b. **Isabel Anderton**

3. Peter's parents were:

- a. **Robert(us)² Worden**, 1534-1580 and his wife...
- b. **Isabel Worthington**

4. Peter's (known) siblings were:

- a. **William³**, born 1569
- b. **James³**, living in 1602

5. Peter's wife was **Margaret Grice Wall**, widow of Anthony Wall, who had died in 1601. She and Peter were married in 1603 or 1604. Margaret was born between 1566 and 1571, and died in the early part of 1612. Margaret was the daughter of:

- a. Thomas Grice, who died in 1588, and his wife...
- b. Alice, surname not known.

6. Peter's stepchildren were:

- a. William Wall (1593-1626)
- b. Thomas Wall
- c. John Wall
- d. Alice Wall
- e. Mary Wall.

7. Peter's and Margaret's children were:

- a. **Elizabeth⁴**, who married one Hugh Swansey and had three sons by him. She died in 1635.
- b. **Bridget⁴**, unmarried, who died in 1628.
- c. **Peter (Jr.)⁴**, born 1609, died in New England 1680

8. Peter's daughter, Elizabeth, before her marriage to Hugh Swansey, had an illegitimate child (gender not recorded) by a married priest named John Lewis, later defrocked and barred from the ministry. In the will of Peter Worden, ye elder (see a following account of it) Peter

made provision for his "grandchild", referring to the child by the use of male pronouns ("he" and "him") thus establishing the gender and mentioning the name of "John" and "John Lewis", without directly saying that "John", "John Lewis", and "my grandchild" are one and the same person, but there appears to be no doubt that they are.

9. Peter Worden's England-born grandchildren (all through his daughter, Elizabeth):

a. **John Lewis**⁵, The will of Peter Worden, written in February, 1639 (NS) indicates that John Lewis had not yet reached age 18. There are reasons to suggest that he was born about 1625, thus age 13-14 when Peter made his will.

b. **Edmund Swansey**⁵, born 1630, but died before 1636.

c. **Robert Swansey**⁵, born 1632, living in 1636.

d. **Hugh Swansey (Jr.)**⁵, born and died in 1635.

10. Peter Worden I was born (ca, 1576) in Clayton and had his schooling there. For some time he resided and worked in nearby Preston, where he was engaged in some aspect of the textile business. He had a store, shop, or stall in the Moothall of Preston, was active in borough affairs as a Burgess and a member of the Town Council, and occasionally served as a juror in matters of estate settlement. He was an inspector of cloth (an alnager) for the County around 1625. There is evidence that he moved back to Clayton, as in a 1636 court proceeding he referred to his home in Clayton, which he then inhabited.

11. Peter's activities between the 1636 court proceeding in Old England, and his presence in North America in January 1639 (NS) are not known, nor is it known why he left England. But the last few years of his life there could not have been very happy ones, because:

a. in 1612 he lost his wife, Margaret, after only 8-9 years of married life; and was left with 5 step-children and 3 of his own children, the youngest, Peter (Jr) being only about three years of age

b. About 1625 occurred the birth of the illegitimate child of his daughter, Elizabeth.

c. In 1628 Peter's other daughter, Bridget, died.

d. In 1635 Elizabeth gave birth to Peter's third Swansey grandchild (Hugh, Jr.), who, along with his mother, died before the year was out, suggesting that Elizabeth may have died in childbirth.

e. In 1636 another grandson, Edmund Swansey, died.

12. When Peter went to New England (in or after 1636) his family had been reduced to his own son, Peter, and two grandsons, Robert Swansey and John Lewis.

13. After the death of his wife, Margaret, in 1612, the five Wall stepchildren were probably taken care of by the Wall family. At the death of his daughter, Elizabeth, her husband, Hugh Swansey, undoubtedly took care of their one remaining son, Robert. From the provisions of his will, it appears that at some point, Peter had assumed guardianship of his grandson, John Lewis. Whether he did this before or after Elizabeth's marriage to Hugh Swansey, or after her death, is not known.

14. Perhaps things had been a bit too much for Peter, prompting him to take his son, Peter II, and grandson, John Lewis, to New England to start a new life.

Composite Genealogy of
Peter Worden I and II

WORDENWORTHINGTONGRICE

William
d ca 1574

Peter m. Isabel Anderton
1514-78

Robert m.
1534-1580

Isabel Worthington

Thomas m. Alice ?
d. 1588

Peter (I) married 1603 or 1604 Margaret Grice *
c. 1576 b. ca. 1566/71
d. 1639 d. 1612

Elizabeth
d. 1635

Bridget
d. 1628

Peter (II) m. Mary ?
b. 1609 d. 1687
d. 1680

**John Lewis, ante 1630

Married Hugh Swansey

-Edmund b. 1630, d ante 1636

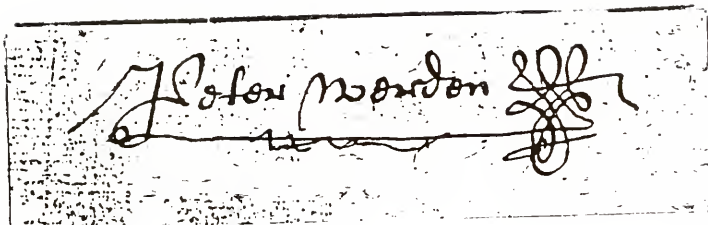
-Robert b 1632 living 1636

-Hugh (Jr) b 1635, d 1635

Samuel 1646-1716
& descendants in
New England/USA

* Widow of Anthony Wall, who d 1601.

** Illegitimate child by Fr. John Lewis.



Signature of PETER WORDEN, Senior,
of Preston, Lancashire County,
England.

In the Town Hall of Preston there is a record book of the proceedings of the Town Council dating from 1608, known as "The White Book of Orders." Some of these "orders" which dealt with many miscellaneous matters, were signed by the Mayor and all the Council, amounting to about 24 persons. The signature, above, was photographed from an order dated August, 1612. A similar (exactly) signature appeared in 1610. It would appear, therefore, that Peter Worden was a member of the Town Council of Preston in 1610 and in 1612, at least, and probably in the intervening year of 1611, and possibly before 1610 and after 1612.

This signature sent to Waite W. Worden under letter of 22 May 1987 by Mr. George L. Bolton, of Clayton, Leyland, Preston, Lancashire.

New Plymouth.

A Register of the Wills and
Testaments of the deceased with
a true Copy of the Inventories of
their goods & Chattels as they
were presented in publick Court
upon Oath.

Anno Dom. 1633.

As also the Inventories of the goods of
such as died without Wills.

Witness my Signature of witness

Ben J. Allen - Secy. 24

THE WILL OF PETER WORDEN, YE ELDER

The last will and Testament of Peter Worden of Yarmouth, the elder, deceased proved at the gen^rall court at Plymouth the fift Day of March in the xiiijth yeare of the Reigne of our Soverigne Lord Charles, king of England &c by the oathes of Mr. Nicholas Sympkins Heugh Tillie & Giles Hopkins as followeth - viz:

Be it knowne unto all men ***** to whom this doth or may concerne That I, Peter Worden of Yarmouth in New England in Plymouth Patten being very sick in this yeare of our Lord 1638 and on the ninth day of ffebruary do make my last will to testify unto all that I Peter Worden doe give and bequeath ***** unto Peter Worden my only sonne & sonn & heire and in the presence of Nicholas Sympkins Hugh Tillie & Giles Hopkins I do make him my whole Execut^r to whom I doe give all my lands, Leases Tennements with goods moveable and unmoveable in the Towne of Clayton in the ***** County of Lankester likewise I doe give unto Peter **** my sonne all my goods w^{ch} I have at this p^rsent in New England My will is my sonne is to give John Lewis one Nate Goate also my will is my sonn is to give my Grandchild such money as is due for the keepeing of Goates and calves untill this day and that my sonn is ** with the money to buy ** John a kid or dispose it otherwise for his use also one bed or boulster three blankets also my sonn is to have the tuition of my grandchild untill he be at the age of one and twenty yeares of age also my will is he shall fynd him with meate drinke and cloathes and at the three last yeares of the xxjth yeare also to have fourty shillings the yeare after & above for to add to his stock with a sow pigg when the sow piggs. In witness we present set our hands.

Peter his
seale Werden

Nicholas Simpkins
Hugh Tilly H marke
Giles Hopkins \$

Mr. Nicholas Sympkins, Heugh Tilly and Giles Hopkins weer all deposed in open Court to this will the fift day of March 1638 xiiijth Caroli ** - See Court Ord^r p- 194

NOTES CONCERNING PETER'S WILL

1. Third line. xiiijth means "14th". A "j" was frequently used in place of an only, or final "i" in writing Roman numerals.

2. Seventh line (1st line of the will): "*****" is my symbol for illegible words heavily crossed out.

3. Ninth line. "Patten" is a misspelling of "Patent", which, in this case, refers to the land described in "letters patent" granted 13 January 1629/30 to William Bradford, under the so-called "Warwick Patent". Although the Pilgrims disembarked from MAYFLOWER in late December, 1620, a satisfactory patent (i.e., one which prescribed boundaries) was not granted until January 1630. The original document, with its heavy seals, is on display at the Pilgrim Hall Museum in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

4. Tenth line and elsewhere: All dates between 1 January and 24 March, inclusive give an "Old Style" year. The year 1638 would be 1639, "New Style" (that is, according to the calendar in use today).

5. Tenth line: "ffebbruary" is an old-fashioned way of spelling, instead of a capital "F". (See later, spelling of "Farington" as "ffarington").

6. Twelfth line: "*****" is my symbol for the words "doe give" which were repeated, then lined through.

7. Line 17: The word "Township" was erroneously written, then lined through, after which "County" was substituted. The County of Lancaster (here spelled "Lankester") is now Lancashire.

8. Line 18: Following "Peter" the *** represents the word "all", which has been crossed out.

9. Line 19-20. For years genealogists have wondered whether "John", "John Lewis", and "my grandchild" all referred to the same person. In 1992 information was discovered that Peter's daughter, Elizabeth, prior to her marriage, gave birth to an illegitimate "child" (no gender given) fathered by a married priest (later disbarred from the ministry) named JOHN LEWIS. Elizabeth later married one Hugh Swansey of Brindle, and by him had three sons, only one of whom survived Elizabeth, who died in 1635. His name was Robert Swansey. Therefore, in 1638/9, when Peter wrote his will, any reference to a "grandchild" had to

mean Robert Swansey or the Lewis child. Since the grandchild mentioned in Peter's will was referred to as "him" and "he", it follows that this child was also a grandson. Robert Swansey was not mentioned. The other (male) grandchild, was the son of JOHN LEWIS, and his name was also JOHN Lewis.

10. Line 22: The "****" at the end of the line is my symbol for the word "to" which has been lined out.

11. Line 23: The two asterisks (**) just before "John" mark the place where the word "my" was written, then crossed out. Perhaps Peter started to say "my grandchild" and then changed his mind for some reason, and said "John" instead. Who made the change? It could have been made by (1) Peter himself, if he wrote his will in his own hand, or (2) by a scribe who took dictation from Peter as Peter said he was "very sick", or (3) by the Court Clerk in trying to copy Peter's will into the Court Records. It is now of no importance, as it has been proved that "John." "John Lewis", and "my grandchild" (shown also to be male) are one and the same person, and that he was the illegitimate son of Elizabeth Worden and John Lewis, the debarred priest.

12. Line 25.: "Tuition" is used here in its original sense, meaning "guardianship" rather than the cost of an education. From Middle English "tuicion", from Old French, from Latin "tuitio" (protection.)

13. Line 27. "fynd" (find). To supply, or furnish.

14. Line 28. "xxjth" = 21st. See Note 1, supra.

15. The testator's name is written (in the hand of the Court Clerk) as Peter Werden. Perhaps the clerk copied Peter's signature exactly as Peter had written it. Or perhaps the Court Clerk was careless, as all other spellings in the document are "Worden", as are other entries in the records of the two courts held on January 7th and March 5th. It is of little, if any, importance, except as a means of pointing out how inconsistent spelling was in those days. This is evident in the text of the will. Even names are spelled in several ways in the same document. In Peter's will we find Hugh and Heugh; Sympkins and Simpkins; and Tilly and Tillie. Only the name of Giles Hopkins came through unscathed!

16. Of the three witnesses, only Nicholas Sympkins was literate. He signed his name, while Tilly signed with a

mark, somewhat like a heavy capital H, (perhaps for "Hugh"?). Hopkins' mark resembles an enlarged dollar sign.

17. In Plymouth Colony Records Sympkins is always referred to as Mr. Nicholas Sympkins, as indeed he is just before, and just after, the body of the will. The title of "Mr." did not automatically come with adulthood, as it does today. It was a title of rank - that of "gentleman", a man who did not work for a living. Tilly and Hopkins, and most of the others in the Colony records, are not so entitled.

18. Last line. "xiiijth Caroli" refers to the 14th year of the reign of King Charles I, using the Latin name for Charles. But see Note 1, supra.

The foregoing photocopy is that of the will as it was entered (copied) into the records of the Plymouth Colony by the Court Clerk. It is not one of the actual, original will. The "signatures" of Peter and the witnesses are in the handwriting of the Court Clerk. They are not the signatures of the persons themselves.

The Witnesses to Peter's Will

William Bradford, distinguished, long-time Governor of Plymouth Colony, wrote in his own hand a multi-page document, really of book length, entitled "Of Plimouth Plantation". In it there is a list of the MAYFLOWER passengers. The first page of that list includes the following entries:

"The names of those which came over first in y^e year 1620 and were (by the blessing of God) the first beginers, and, (in a sort) the foundation of all plantations, and colonies, in New England (and their families)".

Following this page heading, Governor Bradford listed the names of all who had come over on the MAYFLOWER. Among them (on this first page) were:

"Captain Miles Standish and Rose, his wife".

"Mr. William Mullins and his wife; and 2 children, Joseph and Priscilla, and a servant, Robert Carter"

"Mr. Steven Hopkins & Elizabeth, his wife, and 2 children, called Giles and Constanta, a daughter, both by a former wife. And 2 more by this wife, caled Damaris & Oceanus, the last was borne at sea. And 2 servants, called Edward Doty and Edward Litster". (*)

Edward Tillie and Ann, his wife and 2 childeren that were their cossens; Henery Samson and Humility Coper." (**)

* Edward Leister, servant to Hopkins. Removed to Virginia.

** Humility Cooper. Returned to England.

Also aboard MAYFLOWER (but not listed on this first page) was:

John Alden, a cooper, who married Priscilla Mullins (above) after supposedly courting her on behalf of Captain Standish, who had lost his wife, Rose, early in 1621/2 from the "general sickness" which took the lives of about half of the colonists that first winter. Priscilla had lost both parents and her brother, Joseph. She was lonely. Captain Standish was lonely, and the young bachelor, Alden, was lonely. The rest of it is told in that

marvellously lyric Longfellow poem, The Courtship of Miles Standish, in which the very perceptive Priscilla uttered the stunning line, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

And now here comes little Giles Hopkins, born in 1607, a mere lad of 13, sailing on MAYFLOWER with the Pilgrims, travelling with such famous personages as William Bradford, William Brewster, Miles Standish, Priscilla Mullins, and John Alden - destined to render a courtesy to our colonial grandfather by being a witness to his will as he lay sick just before his death.

Nineteen years after MAYFLOWER made its landfall at Cape Cod, Giles was 32 years of age, but had not yet learned to write his own name, signing Peter's will by mark. When Giles made his own will on January 19, 1682/3 (age 75) he again signed by mark. And on March 15, 1689/90 (age 82) he signed a codicil to his will, once more by his mark. Giles had been ashore in North America for 69 years. His father was Mr. Steven Hopkins, who sailed on MAYFLOWER and brought two servants with him.

Undoubtedly the family had resources, and probably some education, but Giles apparently didn't pursue academic endeavors. However, he married, had children, brought up his family, and lived to a ripe old age despite his illiteracy.

The Plymouth Colony Court records, 9 October 1639, state:

"Gyles Hopkins & Katherne (sic) Wheldon married the ixth Octob^r, 1639".

Another, unofficial, writing says he "married Catone Wheldon, daughter of Gabriel Whelden". (Note two spellings of the surname).

An Edward and Ann Tillie were on the first voyage of MAYFLOWER. I do not know whether Hugh was related to them, but would suppose that he was. When Hugh Tillie (Tilly) came over, I do not know, nor do I know when Mr. Nicholas Sympkins arrived in the New World.

The names of those which came over first, in 7 year 1620.
and merely by the blessing of god the first beginners, and
(in a sort) the foundation, of all the plantations, and
colonies, in New-England (and their families)

8. m John Carver.
kathrine his wife.
Desire winter; &
2. man-servants,
John Howland
Roger Shilder.
William Latham, a boy,
& a maid servant, & a
child of was put to him
called, Jasper more
0. m William Brewster.
Mary his wife, with
2 sons, whose names
were Loue, & Abraham.
and a boy was put to
him called Richard more; and another
the rest of his children
were left behind & came
over afterwards.
5. m Edward Winslow
Elizabeth his wife, &
2. men servants, called
Georg Somle, and
Elias Story; also a little
girl was put to him called
Ellen, the sister of Richard
more.
2. William Bradford, and
Dorothy his wife, having
but one child, a son left
behind, who came afterward.
6. m Isaac Allerton, and
Mary his wife; with 3. children
Bartholomew
Remember, &
Mary. and a servant boy,
John Hooke.
2. m Samuel Fuller, and
a servant, called
William Sutton. His wife
was behind & a child, which
came afterwards.
2. John Craxton and his son
John Craxton

2. Captin Myles Standish
and Rose his wife
4. m Christopher Martin,
and his wife; and 2. servants,
Salamon Prower, and
John Langemore
5. m William Mullines, and his
wife; and 2. children
Joseph, & Priscilla; and a servant
Robert Carter.
6. m ~~White~~ William White, and
Susana his wife; and one son
called Nathaniel, and one borne
a ship-board called Perigrine; &
2. servants, named
William Holbeck, & Edward Thomson
8. m Hopin Steven Hopkins, &
Elizabeth his wife, and 2.
children, called Giles, and
Constanta a daughter, both
by a former wife. And 2. more
by this wife, called Damaris, &
Oceanus, the last was borne at
sea. And 2. servants, called
Edward Doty, and Edward Lister
1. m Richard Warren, ~~son~~ but his
wife and children were left
behind and came afterwards
4. John Billington, and Ellen his wife;
and 2. sons John, & Francis.
4. Edward Tillye, and Ann his wife;
and 2. children that were living.
Cosens; Henry Samson, and Humil-
ity Coper
3. John Tillye, and his wife; and
Elizabeth their daughter

Giles Hopkins, son of Steven Hopkins, was a witness to the 1638 will of Peter Worden, ye elder.
Another witness, Hugh Tillye, came to North America later. He was probably related to Edward
and/or John Tillye. From the handwritten History of the Plimouth Plantation, by William Bradford.

First Worden Generation in North America

PETER WORDEN I

ca. 1576-1639

Oliver Norton Worden wrote (Ref. A) that Peter Worden 1st, (as he dubbed him) was "thought" to have lived a short time in Lynn (Massachusetts). In other places in his book, he seems to accept this as fact, saying, in one place, "The year of his arrival is not known; he d 1638, and his first residence in Lynn...indicates that he may have been here before any of those hereafter named." Elsewhere he states, "Of his wife, no mention -- prob. d in England, or Lynn."

I have found no record of the date of his departure from England; nor of the place of his arrival in North America; nor what ship brought him here from England; nor where he disembarked, or when. Primary evidence in the records of the Plymouth Colony indicate:

a. That he was living in Yarmouth, on Cape Cod, in January 1638/9. (Ref. B).

b. That he was alive on February 9th, 1638/9, when he made his will. (Ref. C).

c. That he had died by March 5th, 1638/9, when his will was submitted to the Plymouth Colony Court for probate. (Ref. D). The date of death is not known.

d. That he had an only son, also named Peter Worden.

e. That he left to his son his real and personal estate in Clayton, County of "Lankester," thereby implying that he had lived there.

f. That he had a grandchild named John Lewis.

g. That the grandson was under eighteen years of age.

h. That provision was made in the will for the care of his grandchild.

i. That in his will there was no mention of a wife or of any children besides Peter.

j. That Peter, the testator of the will, was literate, in that he signed his own name (not by mark).

k. That he had some sort of personal seal.

Peter's occupation in England was apparently that of a merchant of textile goods, with a shop under the Moothall (Town Hall) of Preston. He was an "out-burgess" of Preston, (living in Clayton), but was a member of the Town Council and a member of the Merchant's Guild. He was sometimes referred to as "gentleman," indicating that he did not have to work with his hands, but his chosen style in New England was that of working his own land and tending goats and pigs, thus a yeoman.

Webster's Dictionary gives the derivation of "yeoman" as having come from the Middle English "yemen," probably a contraction: "yengman" from "yung man," literally a young man. Although there are several definitions, the two most appropriate in this case are "a freeholder of a class below the gentry who worked his own land," and "[Brit.] a small landowner."

So our "wayback grandfather", Peter Worden ye elder, chose to leave whatever social standing, property, comforts, friends and relatives which he may have had in England, to proceed to the New World with his only son, there to take up a new life and, as a yeoman, to carve a living out of the ground of Cape Cod, where his days ended and where his body was committed to the earth.

Three hundred and fifty years later, today Peter lies in honored memory on his former farm, alongside the body of his son and namesake in the Worden Cemetery in East Dennis, Massachusetts (on Cape Cod), just off US Route 6A. By bringing his son to the "Country known as New England" many generations of his descendants have helped in various ways to build a new nation on a foundation of language, customs, culture and laws of Old England.

References:

- A. Oliver Norton Worden, Some Records of Persons by the Name of Worden, (for private circulation). Lewisburg, Pa. 1868.
- B. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D., Editor: Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders: Vol. I, 1633-1640, p. 108. Boston, 1855.
- C. Plymouth Colony Records, Wills: Volume I, Part I, page 33, (original records) in the office of the County Commissioners, South Russell St., Plymouth, Mass. 02360.
- D. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D., op. cit. page 117.

Second Generation

PETER WORDEN, II

1609-1680

1. Recalling that the younger Peter Worden, son of Peter ye elder, was listed on the 1622 Preston Guild Roll along with his father, we've lost track of him for 16-17 years, as we next find him at Yarmouth, Cape Cod, within the Plymouth Colony, in 1638/9.

2. The first inkling of his presence there is by way of implication (rather than proof) in the text of his father's will. That will charges Peter the younger with certain responsibilities toward a grandson of the elder Peter, including that of providing him with "meate, drinke, and cloathes." Others involve goats and pigs and some money for the grandchild. These imposed duties imply that Peter II was near at hand in Yarmouth at the time - February 9, 1638/9. Thereafter, in the records of the Plymouth Colony Court, there is ample documentary proof of his being in Yarmouth up to the time of his death in 1680/1.

3. June 2, 1640. (Ref. A).

"Nicholas Sympkins, **Peter Worden**, and Willm Chase are graunted a warrant to attach and deuide the goods of one Phillips Woodall, left in the said Nicholas Sympkins hands, who is deptd the goument some tyme since, being seually endebted to them & others, and to make satisfaccon so farr as the said goods will extend, to themselues and others."

4. August 1643. (Ref. B).

"The Names of all the Males that are able to beare Armes from xvj Yeares old to 60 Yeares, wthin the seu^rall Townships. "

"Yarmouth 1643"

Three pages following this heading is a list of 52 men, including **Peter Worden** and Heugh Tilly, "al^s Hillier." Hugh Tilly, one of the witnesses to the will of PW I has an alias. In England at that time there were many legitimate reasons for the use of aliases, generally to fine-tune one's identity, such as the addition of the mother's name or of a place-name. There were other reasons, too numerous to recount here, but Ref. C has a good explanation.

The heading of this 1643 list refers to men aged 16-60. (Peter II was then aged about 35 years). In that year military companies were authorized and organized in each town, and the inhabitants were directed by government "to provide a place of defence against sudden assault." (Of Indians).

5. 1644. (Ref. D).

In the year 1644 a map was drawn up, either by the Colony or by the Town of Yarmouth, in which the locations of 21 families and one meeting house were plotted. The land and homestead of Peter Worden is plotted thereon as No. 15. A copy of this map is on a following page.

6. 1648. (Ref. E).

"Yarmouth Regester of the Beirth of their
Children"

Despite the 1648 heading, this list seems to apply to the year 1642 because the first entry is:

"Hannah, the daughter of Richard Templare, was borne the fift of January, anno Dom 1642." (Underlines mine. The year was Old Style. New style would be 1643).

Entries which follow are in chronological order by day and month for 12 months, without any other year being shown. They go into the following February, which would be 1643 Old Style (1644 New Style). After births on December 7th and 16th, another is recorded for January 22nd. That one is then followed by:

"The daughter of **Peeter Worden**, Febrewary the tenth."

Because of the foregoing, Peter's daughter may well have been born in 1643/4 rather than 1648. It is unfortunate that her name was not recorded.

7. May 14, 1648. (Ref. F).

Despite the 1644 map, there was still some squabbling going on in Yarmouth regarding ownership of land. In the Plymouth Colony Court Records we find this entry:

"At Yarmouth, the xiiijth day of May, 1648, by Captain Standish, who was authorised by the Court holden at Plimouth the 7th of March 1647, to haue the hearing and to put an end to all differences as doe remayne in the towne of Yarmouth."

(Captain Myles Standish had been authorized at a court

held March 7th, 1647 to have this hearing, now being held at Yarmouth on the 14th of May 1648. Again, March 7th was in the year expiring, while the following May is in the next year. Standish was holding his hearing about two months following the authorization by the Court. The old calendar has to be kept in mind. Otherwise events appear to be out of place).

Following this statement of Captain Standish's purpose in holding the hearing, there are listed many pieces of land (in fact, most of Yarmouth) with his disposition of each, including this:

"Item, y^t Robert Dennis shall enjoy 12 acars of vpland in the west feild, which hee bought of **Peeter Worden**, and 10 acars of M^r Hawes, and 7 acars of M^r Hallott, and 4 acars there given him by the towne."

Captain Myles Standish wasted no time. He settled everything in one day. The Court then appointed a committee of three men, and forbade them to dispose of any lands "...without the consent of those three or two of them; and if any difference arise between them which they cannot compose themselves, that they repair to Captain Standish for direction." (!!!) There was to be no more squabbling!

8. June 5, 1651. (Ref. G).

"At the Generall Court of Election holden at New Plym, for the Jurisdiction of New Plym, the fift of June 1651..." 22 men were sworn in as jurors for "The Grand Enquest". One of these was **Peeter Worden**."

9. June 3, 1652. (Ref. H).

"**Peeter Worden** and William Hailstone, for not appearing to serve on the grand enquest, are fined according to order." The amount of the fine is not stated.

10. 1657 (?) or 1639 (?) (Ref I).

The government of Plymouth Colony tried to maintain strict control over who lived where within its boundaries. There were several reasons: to guard against the admission of persons of ill repute; to prevent the entrance of those who might become public charges; to have accurate census of those able to bear arms and those who were to pay taxes (yes, even in Colonial days!); and to have some inventory of the particular skills of persons within the Colony.

For permission to reside within a town a man (women were not so required) had to petition the Court to "take up his freedom" there. Upon approval, he was further required to "take the Oathe of Fidellyty," in which he promised to do

nothing contrary to the interests of the Colony; to report to its government anyone who did; and to obey all laws and ordinances.

He also took the "freeman's oath." Only males were eligible to become "freemen". When a man was approved to "take up his freedom at Yarmouth" (say), he took both the Freeman's Oath and the Oath of Fidelity. Eligibility for the status of freeman began at age 16, at which age a male was also obliged to bear arms for the common defense.

Thus there was published by Court Order, from time to time, the names of men who had been approved to "take up their freedom" at such-and-such a place, and those who had "taken the oath of fidelity."

In Reference I there is an undated list, sandwiched between two others, both of which were dated 1657:

"Of Yarmouth that have taken the Oath of Fidelityte"

This is followed by the names of 38 men, including Mr. Nicholas Symkins, Hugh Tillie al^s Hillier, Giles Hopkins (all of whom were witnesses to the will of Peter Worden I in 1638/9), and **Peter Worden**.

Having compared the handwriting of the court clerk and the color of ink in the original list I have found that they closely match a list dated 1639, and do not match any dated 1657. Further, it stands to reason that Peter and these three old friends of 1638/9 would have taken the oath of fidelity long before 1657, especially considering the fact that Peter had been a juror on the Grand Inquest. There are even further reasons to suspect this, but I will not go into them all here. The printed version says 1657, but I think it much more likely that it was 1639, which, perhaps not so incidentally, happens to coincide with the year in which Yarmouth was settled.

11. March 5, 1666. (Ref. J).

"Att the Court of his Ma^{tie} held att Plymouth the fift day of March 1666."

This court convened for the purpose of disposing of complaints against several persons, including:

"William Lumpkin and **Peter Worden**, for causing a disturbance att the meeting house in Yarmouth on the Lords Day, were fined, each of them, ten shillings to the vse of the collonie."

....and in Ref. K: "**Peter Worden** and William Lumpkin were fined 10s. each for causing disturbance in the Yarmouth

meeting-house on the Lord's day, by talking, it is said, in a low voice during service.... " The 1644 location of the meeting house is shown as #7 on the following map. By the date of this infraction of the rules by Peter (1666) it may have been located at another spot.

12. 1679/80 to 1680/1. (Ref. L).

Peter made his will 9 January 1679. A codicil was dated the 29th of July, 1680. His estate was inventoried on January 20, 1680. His will was submitted to Plymouth Colony Court for probate on March 3, 1680. These dates are "Old Style", and are confusing, because it looks as if his inventory and probate took place before he made his codicil. But these are "Old Style" dates. Translated to "New Style" the chronology is sound:

<u>Old Style</u>		<u>New Style</u>
a. Will of 9 Jan 1679	=	9 Jan 1680
b. Codicil of 29 July 1680	=	29 Jul 1680
c. Inventory of 20 Jan 1680	=	20 Jan 1681
d. Probate of 3 March 1680	=	3 Mar 1681

Peter's will, codicil, and estate inventory, recorded in the Plymouth Colony Records (Ref. L), covers four lengthy pages in the handwriting of the Court Clerk, with erratic spelling typical of the times. Too detailed to include a verbatim transcript here, pertinent excerpts are given on a following page. He refers lovingly to his wife, Mary; provides adequately for her welfare; makes specific bequests to his three daughters, Mary, "Marcye" (really Mercy) and Martha; makes specific bequests to some grandchildren; forgives part of the debts of two sons-in-law (to whom he refers as his "sons"); and bequeaths the bulk of his estate to his son, Samuel, who is named as sole executor.

13. The Records of the Plymouth Colony Court amply document Peter's presence at Yarmouth from 1638/9 to 1680/1. The Court records and his will give some indication of the type of person he was. To bring up a family of a wife and four children and to leave a sizeable estate for the times, would indicate that he was a hard-working, family man, of thrifty character. And judging from the fines for talking during church service and failing to show up for Grand Inquest duty he was, perhaps, a bit of a maverick of independent mind.

14. It appears that he had some military service while in North America because his will provides for a bequest to Samuel, his son, "...of all other lands due to mee from the Towne Not yett layed out or from the Country as procured by the Late warr with the Indians."

This is undoubtedly a reference to "King Phillip's War" which ended in August 1676, at the death of "King Phillip", an Indian named Metacomet, who was as unfriendly to the English as his famous father (Massasoit) was friendly.

15. Peter's wife was named Mary, but I do not know her maiden name, nor when or where they were married. I would suppose they married in England, because:

a. Peter's will referred to land in England that "...came by my wife." She could have inherited it, of course, after her arrival in North America.

b. Peter was 30 years old when we first find him in Yarmouth, and assuming that he had reached these shores not long before that, it seems likely that he had married while still in England, but there is no proof that I have seen.

16. Apparently his marriage to Mary was of long duration, lasting until his death. He was literate, in that he signed his will and the codicil, implying some education, as his father also seemed to have. He must have married a lady of some (perhaps modest) means, if she had had land of her own in England. Mary died March 6, 1686/7, surviving Peter by six years. With three daughters and one son, Samuel, the Worden generations which followed again hung by the slender thread of a single male offspring, as had been the case with Peter's father.

17. Peter and Mary had three daughters and one son, all named in their respective wills. Peter identified by name the husbands of Mary and Martha. By referring to Kenelm Winslow as his "son," he implied a son-in-law relationship, thus the husband of his other daughter, Mercy.

18. Oliver Norton Worden, in his 1868 book (Ref. M) listed the children this way:

a. Mary Worden, born 1639 married John Burge (Burgess) in 1657; they had four sons and one daughter.

b. Mercy Worden, born 1640/1 married Kenelm Winslow,
2d. They had six sons and one daughter.

c. Martha Worden, born 1643? (*) Married Joseph Severance. She died 1725 at age 82?

d. Samuel Worden, who became a physician, born 1646, was the youngest.

* ONW's listing of 1643 as the year of birth for Martha is, I believe, accurate, for reasons stated in ¶6. February 10 would have been 1643, Old Style, certainly not 1648 as in the printed version of the Plymouth Colony Records. Further, if Samuel, born 1646, was the youngest,

1648 for a sister would be incorrect, unless she died young and thereafter Samuel was known as the youngest (survivor).

ONW says that Samuel was the first male Worden born in North America.

19. Peter Worden, II, and his wife, Mary, are buried in the Worden Cemetery, East Dennis, Mass., alongside the body of his father. For details about this cemetery, see the following section concerning Samuel Worden.

References:

A. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., Editor, Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Court Orders, Vol. I, 1633-1640, p. 156. Boston 1855.

B. Ibid. Miscellaneous Records, 1633-1689, p. 194.

C. Noel C. Stevenson, LLB, The Genealogical Reader, Deseret Book Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, 1958. Pp. 103-105, "Use of an Alias in English Surnames."

D. Map of Old Yarmouth, 1644. Author unknown, but appears in History of Old Yarmouth, by Charles F. Swift, published by the Author at Yarmouthport, Mass., 1884.

E. Shurtleff, Op. Cit., Misc. Records, 1633-1689, p. 7.

F. Shurtleff, Op. Cit. Court Orders, Vol. II, p. 128.

G. Ibid. p. 168.

H. Shurtleff, Op. Cit. Court Orders, Vol. III, p.11.

I. Shurtleff, Op. Cit. Misc. Orders 1633-1689, p. 185.

J (1). Shurtleff, Op. Cit. Court orders, Vol. IV, p 140

(2) Shurtleff, Op. Cit. Misc. Orders, 1633-1689, p.119 (Treasury Accounts).

K. Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the Founding of Old Yarmouth, Mass., Sept. 1 and 3, 1889. Published by the Committee, Yarmouth, 1889.

L. Plymouth Colony Records, Wills, Vol 4, Part I, pp 72-75. (These are the original records, in the offices of the Plymouth County Commissioners, Plymouth, Mass.)

M. Oliver Norton Worden, Some Records of Persons by the Name of Worden, privately printed at Lewisburg, Pa. 1868.

Excerpts from the Will of Peter Worden, II

1. Son, Samuel Worden is sole executor. Receives all lands at "Equivett" (Quivett) Neck, with eight acres at the South Sea (note 1644 map of Old Yarmouth); house and surrounding land after death of PW's wife, Mary; estate in Old England; certain cattle, plowing equipment, bedstead, chest, cloak, gun, three acres of marsh after Martha's death, other sundry items.
2. Daughter, Martha, life interest in three acres of marsh, then to Samuel. Life interest in cattle, then to her 2 daus.
3. "Loveing wife, Mary Worden", life interest in housing, lands, and orchards, household goods and cattle for her support. At her death goods and cattle remaining go equally to his three daughters, Mary, "Marcye" (Mercy), and Martha.
4. Daughter, Mary, twenty acres of upland, forever.

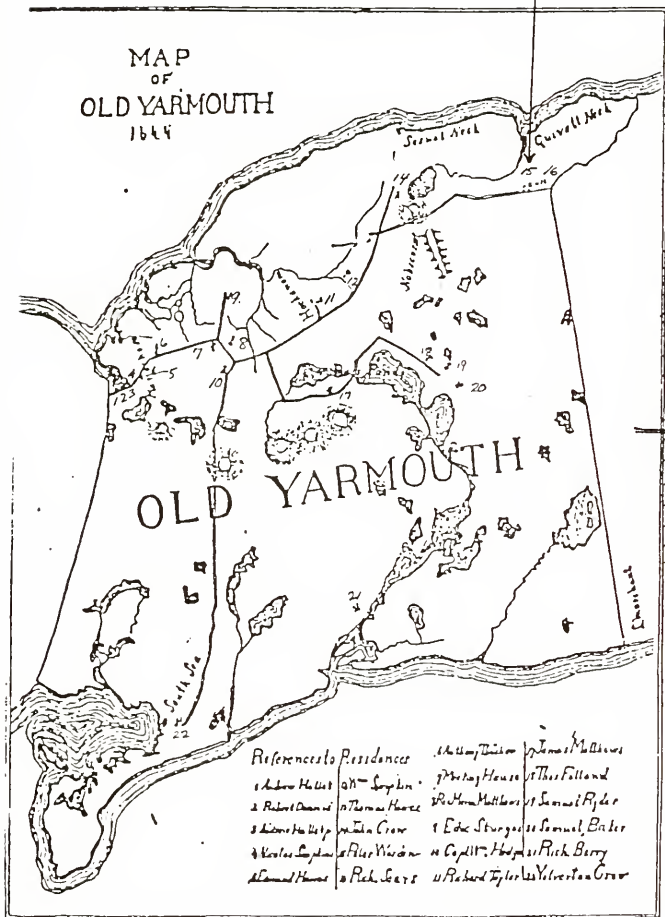
Signed 9 January 1679 (1680), John Freeman, Sr., and Silas "Saers" (Sears), witnesses.

Codicil of 29 July 1680 leaves Samuel some oxen and his Indian squaw servant (after the death of Peter's wife, Mary); directs Samuel to provide his mother with firewood, and hay for her cattle; forgives twenty shillings each of debts owed by two sons-in-law, John Burge (Mary's husband), and Kenelm Winslow (Mercy's husband). Signed by same witnesses, above.

NUMBERED FROM THE CHURCH
BOOK 1990

Peter Worden

MAP
OF
OLD YARMOUTH
1644



1. ANDREW HALLET
2. ROBERT DENNIS
3. ANDREW HALLET JR.
4. NICHOLAS SIMPKIN
5. EDMUND HALLS
6. ANTHONY THACER
7. MEETING HOUSE
8. REV. MARM MATTHEW
9. EDW STUNGES
10. CAPT WM. HEDGES
11. RICHARD TAYLOR
12. WM. LUMPKIN
13. THOMAS HOWE
14. JOHN CROW
15. PETER WORDEN
16. RICHARD SEARS
17. JAMES MATTHEWS
18. THOMAS FOLLAND
19. SAMUEL RYDEN
20. SAMUEL BAKER
21. RICH. CERRY
22. YELVERTON CROW

References to	Residences	Meeting House	James Matthews
1 Andrew Hallet	at Simpson	at Meeting House	at This Folland
2 Robert Dennis	at Thomas Howes	at Rev. Marm Matthews	at Sewall Ryder
3 Andrew Hallet Jr.	at John Crow	at Edw Stunges	at Samuel Baker
4 Nicholas Simpkin	at Peter Worden	at Capt W. Hedges	at Rich Berry
5 Edmund Halls	at Rich. Sears	at Richard Taylor	at Yelverton Crow

OLD YARMOUTH

THIRD GENERATIONSamuel Worden"DR. SAM"1646-1716

1. The earliest mention of Samuel which I find in the Plymouth Colony Records is dated 1665. One Joseph Holley, Sr. had died 18 years beforehand (1647) and his widow, Rose, had married a William Newland the following year. This William Newland was required by the Court to pay to the children of the deceased Joseph Holley, Sr., the sum of "six score" (120) pounds, for reasons not clear to me, but which, I believe, was a sort of inheritance from the estate of their late father. Joseph Holley, Sr., and his wife, Rose, (now Mrs. Newland) had had five children, thus each was to receive 24 pounds. One of the five children was listed as:

"Hapestill, wife of Samuel Werden."

This is evidence that by 1665 Samuel had already been married. He was nineteen years old, as was his wife, the former Hapestill Holley.

2. In 1668, when Samuel was aged 22, two men tried to crash into his house during his absence for the purpose of "molesting" his young wife and one of his sisters. The Plymouth Colony Court Record of October 20, 1668, clearly tells what happened (Ref A):

"In reference vnto the complaint of Samuella Worden against Edward Crowell and James Maker, for goeing in his absense into his house in the dead time of the night, and for threatening to break vp the dore and come in att the window, if not lett in, and goeing to his bed and attempting the chastity of his wife and sister, by many lacinous carriages, and affrighting of his children, the Court haue centanced them, the said Edward Crowell and James Maker, to find surties for their good behauior, and pay each of them a fine of ten pounds to the vse of the collonie, and alsoe to defray all the charge the said samuella Worden hath been att in the vindecation of his wifes innosensy, or be seuerally whipt.

"And the said Crowell and Maker chose rather to pay the fine and giue bonds for their good behauior vntill the Court of his ma^{ie} to be holden att Plymouth in March next.

"Vpon their humble petition to the Court, they remitted vnto each of them the sume of foure pounds of the said fines.

"Edward Crowell to owe vnto our sou' lord the Kinge
 the sume of.....40:00:00
 And James Makerthe sume of..... 40:00:00"

3. In 1672 and 1676 other records of an administrative nature indicate that Samuel was still in Yarmouth.

4. On March 21, 1680/1, Samuel, with his mother, Mary, attested to the truth of an inventory of his father's estate.

5. A Plymouth Colony Court order of June 7, 1681 (Ref. B) lists the members of the "Grand Enquest" who were sworn to duty. There were 24 men listed, including Mr. Allexander Standish (*) and Samuelli Worden.

(*) Alexander Standish, son of Captain Myles Standish, the unsuccessful suitor of Miss Priscilla Mullins, married a daughter of Priscilla and her husband, John Alden.

6. On June 6, 1682, the Plymouth Colony Court recorded the names of several men who "Proposed to take vp Theire Freedom, if approued." That is, these men were petitioning the Court for permission to leave their present towns and to move elsewhere, provided the local governments at their destinations would accept them. (Ref. C.) Samuel Worden was one of those named. (He was, apparently, interested in "taking up his freedom" in Rhode Island, as subsequent events would indicate.

7. On the 24th of August, 1689, Samuel Werden, Silas Sears and Paul Sears inventoried the estate of Thomas Boardman. (Silas Sears had been one of the witnesses to the will of Samuel's father, Peter II.)

8. The scene now shifts from Plymouth, on Cape Cod, to Rhode Island. In 1636, Roger Williams, who had been banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for religious and political views contrary to those of the government there, founded the first settlement in what is now Rhode Island. He gave it the name of Providence (now the state capital) in remembrance of "God's merciful providence in his distress."

a. In 1657 a group of men purchased from the Indians a tract of land of perhaps 90 square miles on the western side of Narragansett Bay, roughly equivalent to what is now Washington County. This tract was known as the Pettaquamscot Purchase (variously spelled, as one could imagine). Those who bought it were known as The Pettaquamscot Purchasers.

b. One of these purchasers was a man named Benedict Arnold, the first of four in direct descent so named, the 4th being his great-grandson (1741-1801), the discredited and traitorous major general of Washington's army in our Revolutionary War.

c. Benedict Arnold (1615-1678) became the first colonial governor of Rhode Island. He held the post three times, beginning in 1663, when Charles II granted a charter to the province as a whole, bringing together two rival groups. One group was on the mainland, in the plantations of Providence and Warwick. The other consisted of settlements at Newport and Portsmouth, which were on the island of Aquidneck, to be known later as the Isle of Rhodes, or Rhode Island. Thus when the mainland and island groups were brought together under Charles II's charter of 1663, the official designation of the colony was "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." As a State, it is so known today!

9. On July 8, 1695, Samuel bought 250 acres of land in the Pettaquamscot Purchase from the estate of Benedict Arnold, late governor, deceased.

10. The deed says in part (Ref. D):

".... Benedict Arnold of Newport on Rhoad Island ...& Josiah Arnold of Jeamstown on Cononicott Island (*)... Sons of Benedict Arnold of Newport Afore Sd deceased one of the purchasers of A tract of Land in this Collony Comonly Called pitticomcott & the purchasers there of Called pitticomcott purchasers the Said Land Now going by the Name of pitticoncott purchase.....as Executors to And in the Right of Our Said father Benedict Arnold Deceased for & in Consideration of the Quantaty of two hundred and fifty peaces of Eight (#) or the Sume of Seventy five pounds... to us in hand...payd by Samuel Werden of Yarmouth in the county of Barnstable in his majity province of the Massathusetts bay ..have sold... unto the Sd Samuell Warden..." etc. Signed on July 8, 1695 by Benedict Arnold and Josiah Arnold in the presence of two witnesses.

(*) Jamestown, on the island of Conanicut.

(#) A "piece of eight" was the Spanish dollar, which consisted of eight "reals", or "bits", each worth 12½¢, giving rise to the expression "two bits" as equal to 25¢.)

11. The deed refers to Samuel as "Samuell Werden of Yarmouth in the county of Barnstable in his majity province of the Massathusetts bay." (Underlines mine.) This is a significant statement in that it shows Samuel still lives in Yarmouth. But Yarmouth is referred to as a part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, not of Plymouth Colony. The reason is that Plymouth Colony had only a patent (from the Council for New England, dated 13 January 1630, signed by Robert [Earl of] Warwick, known as the "Warwick Patent," rather than a Royal Charter, which the Massachusetts Bay Colony did have. Thus in 1692 Plymouth Colony was absorbed into the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The reference to Samuel Werden of

Yarmouth in the Massachusetts Bay (not Plymouth) Colony, was correct in this year of 1695. Plymouth Colony, as such, was no more.

12. The boundaries of these 250 acres are specified as follows:

- (1) On the south: by land of Joseph Hull
- (2) On the west: by a great pond. (Underlines mine)
- (3) On the north: by lands laid out to Mr. Jahlell Brenton.
- (4) On the east: by lands undisposed of at present.

13. The entire Pettaquamscot purchase included what is now Kingston, Rhode Island. The "Great Pond", as it was so named, became Worden Pond, and is still known as that today. See a portion of a Rhode Island road map following these pages. (Note also on the map, a road to the north of Worden Pond known as "Waite's Corner Road." Interesting!)

14. On February 12, 1696/7, seven months after his purchase of this 250 acres of land in Rhode Island, Samuel sold the farm which he had inherited in Yarmouth to one Isaac Chapman, with the exception of one-half acre, with right of way thereto, where lay the bodies of his grandfather and his parents, and some other members of the family.

15. The history of this deed is a story in itself:

a. The spelling is atrocious, even when compared to the usual inconsistencies and aberrations typical of the time. It is a rambling document, replete with wordy repetitions, written by the 17th century counterpart of a "Philadelphia lawyer." But it did what was intended - it conveyed the land from Samuel and Hopestill to Isaac Chapman, and preserved forever the cemetery on the family farm.

b. Oliver Norton Worden printed its text in his 1868 book (Ref. E) using modern spelling. The deed was recorded some five years later, October 8, 1702, in the Barnstable County Book of Records, 4th Book of Evidences of Land, Folio 43, by Wm. Bassett, Registrar, notation to that effect being on the back of the original deed, which ONW was privileged to see in September 1867, courtesy of Chapman descendants.

c. This rare, original document must have lay in the dark for several decades, for a gentleman named Whitfield Johnson, whom I met in 1984, living then on the former Worden/Chapman property (which he had inherited), found it in a hidden compartment of an antique desk which he had inherited along with the property. Mr. Johnson had it preserved in laminated silk, and has deposited it for safe-keeping in the Masonic Museum of National Heritage in Salem, Massachusetts. (Mr. Johnson is a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Free and Accepted Masons.)

d. When the Worden Family Association had its first convocation in East Dennis, Massachusetts, in September, 1984, Mr. Johnson retrieved the deed long enough for us to see it during a reception held at his home, which, as stated, is on the old Worden property. It was quite a thrilling experience. Oliver Norton Worden called it the "oldest Worden land deed" that he had found.

e. In it, Samuel refers to himself as "Samuell werden of Kings town in the goverment of Rhoad island and providance plantationes in new england.." He had, therefore, established residence there, near Worden Pond, on the land which he had bought from the Arnold brothers.

d. Samuel's grandfather, father, and mother had been buried on the family farm. When he sold it, he carefully stipulated that he was conveying the property to Isaac Chapman.....

"(except one half akor of land which I the sd samuell werden except & rezarve to my selfe and to my fathers posteritie forever for a burying place for my fathers posteritie for ever lying for squire about the plase whear my father werden was buried out of the fore mentioned farme not withstanding what ever is abov sd to the contorery with free libortie of ingrace & regrace with horse or cart or foote from the common hieway to the same)..."

16. At this point, Samuel had closed out of Yarmouth on Cape Cod. He was active in the establishment of King's Towne, (now Kingston) Rhode Island. The Great Pond became known as Worden Pond, as it is today (see map).

17. ONW (Ref. E., p.34) has this to say about Samuel, as one of the four children of Peter II and Mary:

"Samuel Worden, physician and landholder, b 1646; Juryman &c. in Yarmouth; in 1695, when 51 (sic) years old, bought lands in the Pettiquamscut purchase, R. I., of Benedict and James (*) Arnold; was active in organizing Kingstowne, Dec. 1696; gave his name to Worden's Pond, called "head of the Pawcatuck" in the boundary controversy between R. I. and Ct., had several sons; removed to Stonington before 1715 and d. 1716, age 71.

"His wife, Hopestill Holley, b 1646; m. 1665? d. 1715, one year before her husband, aged 70."

* Should be Josiah.

18. In several land transactions, and in the recording of his death in Stonington, Samuel is referred to as "doctor."

19. How did Samuel become a physician? Where did he obtain education in medicine? To my knowledge, no one yet has found the answer. It is possible, of course, that he learned it from medical books imported from England, and/or had apprenticed himself to another physician. There was a Dr. John Fuller in Barnstable (Cape Cod) in 1686. At his death in 1691 his estate inventory included "Chirurgeons box of instruments... and chirurgeons chest, vials, glasses and gallipots" all valued at 4 pounds 16 shillings. It is possible that Samuel took instruction from him. Unfortunately there is no record of his will, thus no estate inventory to reveal whether he had any surgical instruments in his effects. Two of his sons, Thomas and Nathaniel, became physicians. Quite possibly, perhaps probably, they were educated and trained by their father, Dr. Sam, as he is affectionately known these days by Worden genealogists.

20. Dr. Sam's Land Transactions:

a. ONW (Ref.E) referred to Dr. Sam as a "landholder." We have already seen that he purchased 250 acres in the Pettigumscot Purchase from two sons of the late Gov. Benedict Arnold; and he sold the old farm in Yarmouth.

b. On April 5, 1708. "Samuel and Isaac Werden, yeomen, to Edward Greenman of Kingstown for 215 pounds current silver money of New England at 8 shillings per ounce..sold unto Edward Greenman 250 acres, except 50 acres already sold to Joseph Hull.. south of Mink Brook in the Seader Swamp, with the house or houseing and fencing and all the privileges thereto belong. .." Samuel and Isaac delivered the deed which Dr. Sam had obtained from the aforesaid Benedict and Josiah Arnold. This transaction was signed by Samuel Werden, Isaac Werden, Hopestill Werden and Rebachah Werden. ("Rebachah" was Isaac's wife, Rebekah - more of whom later in settling two estates at once.) (South Kingston Land Evidences Book 2, p. 131.)

c. On the 12th of May 1709 he bought a 50-acre and a 100-acre piece in Stonington, Conn, just a few miles west of Kingston, R. I. A few months later, 9 February 1709/10, "for natural affection" he gave 30 acres of the 50-acre piece to his son, Nathaniel. The next month, March 4th, 1709/10, his son, "Nathaniel Werden, yeoman (and doctor) sold these 30 acres to his brother-in-law, Richard Partelow, husband of Rose, Samuel's daughter and Nathaniel's sister.

d. On August 5, 1714, he gave the balance of the 50-acre piece (20 acres) to his son, Doctor Thomas Werden.

e. On December 8, 1715, shortly after Hopestill's death (and probably? before he married Frances) Dr. Sam deeded "for natural affection to samuel Werden, Jr of Kingstowne 100 acres of upland and swamp on Great Neck bounded west by

the Pettaquamscutt Purchase line, north by two walnut trees marked each of them on two sides, east by land of Thomas Greenman, south by the hill lotts."

21. Move to Stonington, Connecticut

Having sold his Pettiquamscut land in 1708, and, in 1709, having bought 150 acres in Stonington, Conn., 50 of which he subsequently gave to two sons, Samuel and Hopestill seem now to have left only the 100 acres in Stonington, to which they moved about this time.

b. Hopestill died in Stonington, as the Town Records (page 157) state:

"Hopestill ye wife of Doctor Samuel Worden deceased in ye 70 year of her age in September 13th, 1715."

c. This sad event caused Dr. Sam to have the following statement entered in the Norwich, Conn., Town Clerk's book. (Norwich Vital Records, p.306.) Norwich was the home of Dr. Sam's son, Dr. Thomas.

"September the Thirteenth day in the year 1715: it was to me that wofull day in which my dear and Tender and Loving Wife departed this Life and was buried on ye 15th: day

Samuell Werden."

d. Samuel and Hopestill were man and wife in 1665, when they were both 19 years old. Their marriage continued for 51 years, until they were both aged 70.

22. Dr. Sam remarries.

a. By a probate document, we find that Dr. Sam had remarried within eleven months following Hopestill's death. A probate record discloses that on August 12, 1716:

"Samuel and Frances Werden give for love to Isaac Werden the reversion of all my farms of lands, which I now live upon in Stonington with ye dwelling house and all the buildings thereon...containing about 100 acres and is part of a greater quantity I gave to Isaac (after my decease) excepting only if I should marry again, the widow shall have benefit of biggest room in my house half of cellar, and also my son Isaac to keep 2 cows and 1 horse both winter and summer for her use and provide firewood for her."

Dr. Sam died two weeks later, the 26th of August 1716. The deed was recorded the 28th, two days following his death. He had thoughtfully provided for Frances (West), his 2nd wife.

22. Settlement of Samuel's estate.

a. Dr. Sam died intestate. His widow, Frances, refused to administer the estate, and asked that Isaac be appointed administrator. Isaac was so appointed by the probate court in New London. He made an inventory, claiming that the estate had no assets, only debts of one pound, 7 shillings, and no pence,. His siblings thought it was not a complete report, and complained to the court. Isaac responded that he was ready to present an inventory. The judge made note that the "other side" (Isaac's siblings and their spouses) claimed there was considerable of the estate which had been left out of the inventory.

b. Before this was cleared up, Isaac died (1718). Rebekah, Isaac's widow, now went about the task of clearing up not only her husband's estate, but also that of Dr. Sam.

c. On August 11, 1718, Rebekah presented the court with an inventory of her husband's estate.

d. On Dec. 18, 1718, Rebekah paid over to the court the sum of two pounds, nine shillings and 3 pence "upon the account of her deceased father, Samuel Worden." (Really her father-in-law, of course, but it was common to refer to in-laws this way.) This amount represented the net assets of the estate. The whole settlement procedure had taken two years.

23. From all of this it appears to me that Dr. Sam:

a. was a good family man; 5 sons, 3 daughters, and a long marriage

b. was successful in his efforts both as a yeoman and a doctor, enabling him to accumulate substantial real estate

c. favored Isaac above the other children as indicated by several gifts of land and joint ownership in the sale of 200 of the 250 acres he had bought from Benedict and Josiah Arnold, plus his gift (post-mortem) of 100 acres and a house in Stonington.

d. treated his sons well in gifts of land.

e. perhaps trained two of them in medicine

f. purposely cleaned himself out of assets shortly before his death, thus died broke, his net estate amounting to less than three British pounds sterling. Yet provision had been made for the care of his 2nd wife, Frances, with the biggest room in the house, half the cellar, milk from 2 cows, use of a horse, and lifetime supply of firewood from Isaac, except that Isaac didn't last long - two years.

24. Dr. Samuel, in his grief over Hopestill's death, had recorded his feelings in the Town Clerk's records in Norwich, Connecticut. In the same book there follows this:

"august the 26th: day in the year 1716: Then my honoured Father, Samuel Werden departed this life and was buried the 27th: day of august.

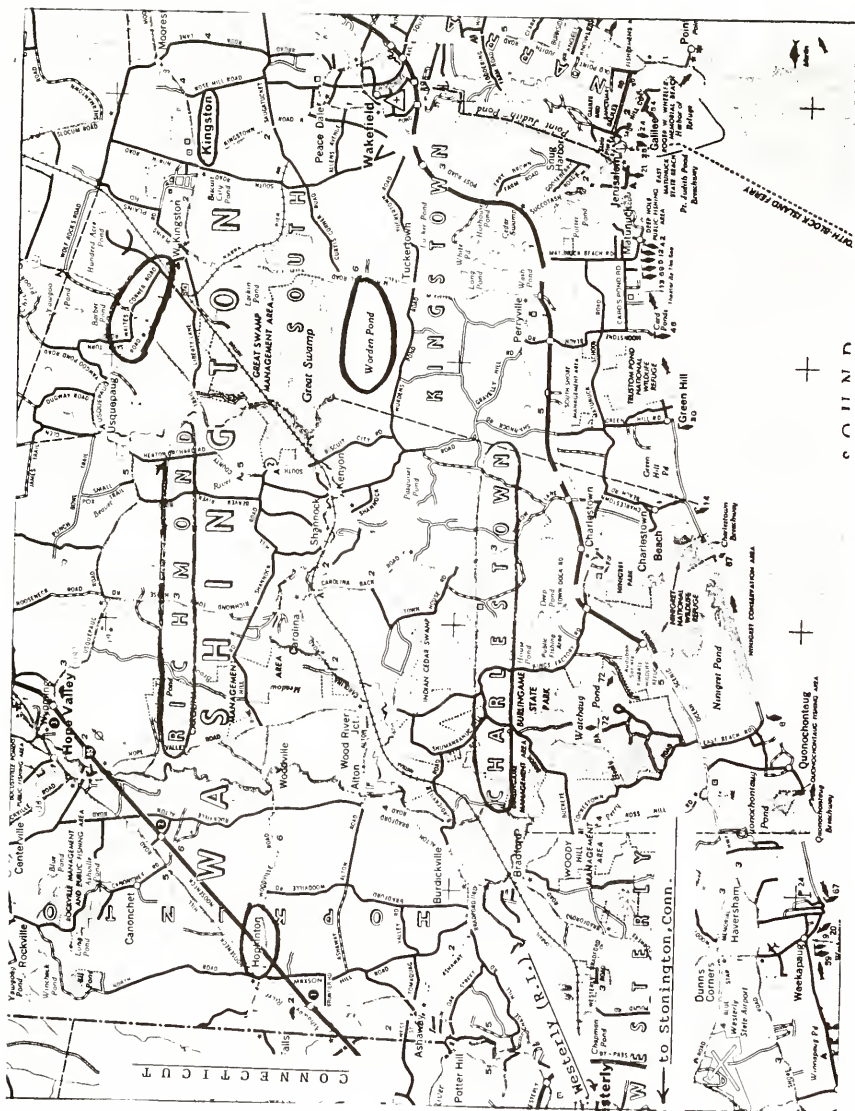
"Nouember 8th: 1752: Then ye aboue written was Entred from an antient writing, at ye Desire of Mr Thomas Werden, Jun^r by me, Isaac Huntington Town Clerk."

The entry concerning his honored father was made by Dr. Thomas Werden, son of Samuel. The entry of November 8, 1752, was entered at the desire of Dr. Thomas' son.

References:

- A. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., Editor, Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England, Court Orders, Vol. V, page 8.
- B. Shurtleff, op. cit, Vol. VI, p. 60
- C. Ibid., page 86
- D. South Kingston, R. I., Land Evidences, book 2, p. 131
- E. Oliver Norton Worden, Some Records of Persons by the Name of WORDEN, privately printed, Lewisburg, Pa., 1868. P. 34.

A portion of a Rhode Island Highway Map follows, courtesy of the Department of Economic Development, in Cooperation with the Department of Transportation, State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Providence, R. I.



FOURTH GENERATIONPeter Worden, III1668-1732

1. Peter Worden, 3d, was born in Yarmouth in 1668, the first child of Dr. Samuel and Hopestill (Holley) Worden.

2. The Town Records of Sandwich, Massachusetts (on Cape Cod, about fifteen miles northwest of Yarmouth) have this entry:

"Peeter Werden and Mary Holly
maryd the 20th Febury '93."

Mary Holley was Peter's first cousin.

3. Following, or perhaps accompanying his father, Peter settled in southwest Rhode Island. From 1697 to 1706 he farmed the Rodman lands on the Saugatucket River in South Kingstown.

4. Peter and Mary Holley Worden had children:

- a. Judah, the oldest
- b. Peter (IV)
- c. Mary, an only daughter.

5. Between 1705 and 1713 Peter purchased some of the "vacant lands" in Westerly, Rhode Island. In 1720 he conveyed lands in Westerly to his two sons, Judah and Peter (IV), blacksmith. Before 1728 he was in Warwick, R.I.

6. On the 14th of September, 1732, in Warwick, Peter made his will, in which he named:

- a. His wife, Mary (Holley) Worden
- b. His son, Peter (IV)
- c. His daughter, Mary
- d. Joshua and Mary Worden, grandchildren through his elder son, Judah, deceased.

7. Peter died in Warwick on November 18, 1732, age 64. His will was proved December 4th. Daughter Mary was the executrix. His wife, Mary, died the following year of 1733.

8. ONW (Op. Cit) says, "It is supposed there was a brother, Gideon or Wait." (But brother of whom? Peter himself? Or a brother of his children?).

FIFTH GENERATIONPeter Worden, IV1697?-1745

1. The best information we have concerning the family of Peter IV comes from Oliver Norton Worden's 1868 book, previously cited many times. A direct transcription of what he had to say about this family appears to be the best way to start.

2. On his page 121 he has the following heading and introduction, typed here in the same format as his, including the bold print:

**Family of Peter Worden, blacksmith, and Rebekah
Richmond.**

On pp. 38,9 is the first formal (and supposed) complete Worden Family Record I have met. The marriage of Peter Worden, 4th, blacksmith, and Rebekah Richmond, and the birth of their first two children, are of record in Westerly; the other materials are gathered from various sources.

3. Turning back to his pages 38 and 39, to which he referred, we find this:

26th May 1720, PETER WORDEN, Jr. (4th) and REBEKAH RICHMOND, were m. in Westerly. They had ten children:

Elizabeth, b. Westerly, 29th March, 1721

Gideon, b. Westerly 22 Dec. 1722

John 1st, b. 1724?

Constant

Mary Ann

Peter 5th, the celebrated Baptist preacher, b. 1 June 1728, d. 21 Feb. 1808, a. 80

Sylvester

Ruth

Elisha

Rebekah.

P.W. 4th d. in Westerly, 1745, a. 48? prob. b. in R.I., 1697? His widow, Rebekah, was living eight years after his death, and in 1766 one of her name was witness to a Will in Richmond, where her son JOHN was living.

4. Returning to ONW's page 121 there are details of the family of Gideon; (Elder) Peter 5th; Sylvester (1st), Elisha (1st), and John, (1st) and his wife Dorothy Satterly, with whom we are next concerned.

SIXTH GENERATIONJOHN WORDEN, I1724?-1779?

1. John Worden, 1st, one of ten children of Peter Worden IV and Rebekah Richmond, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, where one of his name was admitted freeman in 1746. He lived in Hopkinton, Exeter, Richmond, and Charlestown, (all R. I.) where he died 1779? age 55?. (Ref. A.)

2. He married (1st) **DOROTHY ("Dolly") SATTERLY**, the mother of his children, who (according to tradition) died in Richmond about 1767, aged 43? (Ref. A.)

3. On 1 January 1769 John Worden, Sr., and **Susannah**, widow of Caleb **Babcock**, were married in Richmond by Edward Perry, Justice of the Peace. Susannah administered her husband's estate and returned personal property of 240 pounds. She appears to have died while living with her stepson, John Worden, Jr., (John II) when her own son, John Babcock, settled her estate in 1798, at her age of 74? (Ref. A.).

4. According to ONW, the only known children of John and Dorothy Satterly Worden were:

John 2d, born 1747?

Nathan, a Baptist preacher, b. 1749

Joseph, b. 1753

Hannah, b. 1761, the youngest child and only daughter, who married Major William Miller of Dummerston, Vermont.

5. It may be significant that ONW used the adjective "known" in regard to John and Dorothy's children, as it implies that there could have been others whose names he did not know.

6. ONW also stated that Dorothy "was the mother of his children", strongly implying that John (I) did not have any children by Susannah, his second wife. This is given credibility by his statements that Susannah's estate was settled in 1798, at her age of 74(?) and that she and John were married on 1 January 1769 in Richmond, R. I. By deduction, she was born about 1724, thus in 1769 was about 45 years old when she married John I, most likely beyond child-bearing age.

7. ONW observed that by 1 June 1774, when Rhode Island took its first census, "only" seven Worden families remained there, and that they lived in just three towns, Hopkinton, Charlestown, and Richmond, all of which are in today's Washington County (see map at the end of "Third Generation - Dr. Samuel Worden.") He observed that other (Worden) famil-

ies had removed to Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, and probably to other colonies.

8. Following this observation, ONW presents a chart listing the names of these families -- 4 Worden, 3 recorded as "Wording" in the census. Two of them are father and son, John Worden, 1st and John Wording, 2nd.

a. The household of John Worden, 1, living in Charlestown, consisted of:

3 males over 16
3 males under 16
3 females over 16
1 female under 16
10 Total in family

b. The household of John Wording, 2d, living in another town (Richmond), had:

1 male over 16
1 female over 16
2 females under 16
4 Total, in family

9. ONW analyzes the family of John I as follows (parenthetical words and underlines mine):

"Besides John 2d, Nathan, Joseph, and Hannah, in the family of John 1st and Dorothy Worden (of Charlestown) are floating traditions of a Gideon, Wait, and Peter. Between Joseph (1753) and Hannah (1761) is a gap of eight years. John 2d was married and in Richmond (see ¶8b, above). The father (John I), Nathan, and Joseph would make the three males over 16; the stepmother (Susannah), 1 of the 3 females over 16; and Hannah, the 1 female under 16 (then age 13); leaving 3 males under 16 and 2 females over 16, who are not accounted for. The grandmother, Rebekah (Richmond, wife of Peter Worden, IV) may have been there, or some sons now unknown, or some other relatives, or some domestics -- at any rate, there are 5 of the household of 10 under our great-grandfather's roof of whom I have no definite knowledge." (Ref. A.)

10. I might add at this point some thoughts of my own:

a. Dorothy seemed to have been rather fertile, having given birth to John 2d in 1747?; Nathan in 1749; Joseph in 1753; and Hannah in 1761. Since Dorothy is thought to have died "about 1767 at age 43?" she would have been about age 37 in 1761, when Hannah, the youngest child, was born. But in the previous eight years, from Joseph's birth in 1753 to Hannah's in 1761, were there no children born? Or were some born who did not survive long? Birth control in those days was probably nil, so it seems that Dorothy must have had some children in that eight-year period. It appears possible

that during that time she could have had a Gideon, Wait and Peter (of the "floating tradition") who could have been the three males under 16 whose names were unknown to ONW.

b. Another possibility is that when John I remarried in 1769 (two years after the death of Dorothy) his 2nd wife, Susannah, brought with her some children of her first marriage. This could account for one or more of the three males under age 16, as well as the other two females over age 16.

c. All that can safely be said from these observations is that there was room for one or more sons of John I and his wife, Dorothy Satterly, who were under age 16 on the census date of 1 June 1774.

AN UNCLE OR GREAT-UNCLE WAIT

11. Oliver Norton Worden wrote that he "...had heard from his father, or Uncle Wait, something about their having an uncle or great-uncle Wait, in Lyme, Connecticut." He went on to say that this "...Wait lived near the town line between ancient Lyme and Waterford." (Ref. B.)

12. ONW's father was Jesse Babcock Worden. ONW's Uncle Wait was his father's brother, Wait Rogers Worden. Both were sons of John Worden II.

13. Any great uncle to Jesse B. and Wait Rogers Worden would have had to be a brother of their grandfather, John I, who was a son of Peter Worden IV and Rebekah Richmond. But Peter IV and Rebekah had ten children, the names of whom are of record:

Elizabeth, Gideon, John I, Constant, Mary Ann, Peter V, Sylvester, Ruth, Elisha, and Rebekah. All ten are accounted for, and there is no child named Wait, therefore no great-uncle Wait. Thus ONW's doubt as to whether it was a great-uncle or an uncle of his father is resolved. It was not a great uncle. Therefore that relationship can be eliminated.

14. If Jesse B. and Wait Rogers Worden had had an uncle named Wait Worden, that uncle would have had to be a brother of their father, John II. And that means that this uncle would have had to be a son of John I, and his first wife, Dorothy Satterly, "the mother of his children."

15. Further, ONW said that this uncle or great uncle Wait (of his father) lived on the town line between ancient Lyme and Waterford, "on the Niantic River, Waterford side." The Niantic River is the town line, separating Lyme from Waterford. My great-great-grandfather, Wait Worden, lived exactly at that place, at the very head of the Niantic River, on the Waterford side.

16. This Wait Worden was further identified by ONW as being the father of five named children, one of whom, "Sullivan," was my great-grandfather, John Sullivan Worden. He further stated that the family removed to the Genesee Country (of New York State. My great-great-grandfather, Wait, and his family, did just that.

17. Although not proved by documentary evidence, other facts and conclusions believed to be logically drawn therefrom, leave no doubt in my mind that the "Uncle Wait" (to Jesse Babcock Worden and his brother Wait Rogers Worden) who lived near the town line between ancient Lyme and Waterford, who had a son named "Sullivan" was my great-great-grandfather Wait. And since he was the uncle of Jesse Babcock Worden and Wait Rogers Worden (thus a brother of their father, John II, who was a son of John I) he, Wait, also had to be a son of John Worden I and Dorothy Satterly.

18. Despite the lack of acceptable documentary evidence, I confidently ascribe to my Great-great-Grandfather Wait Worden of Waterford, Connecticut, the position of a son of John Worden I and his first wife, Dorothy Satterly, thus to being the seventh generation of Peter Worden, I.

Ref. A. Oliver Norton Worden, op. cit, pp 39, 40.
Ref. B. Ibid, p. 144

ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THE NAME OF

WAITE.

As discussed earlier in this manuscript many surnames were derived from a person's occupation. This appears to have been the case in the name of Waite:

1. (From Ref. A): **WAITE, WAIT, WAYTE** (English). The watchman or lookout, especially a watchman in a castle or fortified place."

2. (From Ref. B): **WAIT, WAITE, WAITES, WAITS, WATES, WAYT, WAYTE, WAYTES, WAIGHT, WAIGHTE, WEIGHT, WEIT, WHAT, WHAITE, WHAITES, WHAITS, WHATE** are many variations of the spelling. Examples of persons so named are:

Ailward Waite, 1170-87
 Roger le Wayte, 1221
 Hugh le Weyt, 1251
 Roger le Wate, 1296
 Adam le Whaite, 1349
 Richard Waight, Weight, 1595, 1610

The name is derived from the Old Norman French **waite**, which, in turn was derived from the Old French **quaite**, **gaite**, meaning "watchman," either in a fortified place or town. The town waits combined the functions of watchmen and musicians. Examples given are:

Roger la Waite (Roger the watchman or musician); Ralph laweit; John la Wayte, and "de la Waite" ("of the watch"). Frequently the "de" was dropped, such as in Robert la Waite, who was also called Robert de la Waite, while Ralph la Waite was identical to the Latin "Radulfus Vigil, "the watchman."

3. In a 1990 Public Broadcasting System production entitled "The Sword Divided," an account of the English Civil War of the 1640s, a lavish dinner was prepared for a king's visit to the castle of a nobleman, in which a procession of servants ceremoniously carried the dinner to the dining hall, preceded by musicians. In the credits at the end of the production, it was announced that the 17th century music was provided by "The London Waites."

4. There is logic to the practice of using musicians, who are not trained to fight, as watchmen when not performing with their instruments. In fact, the practice continues to this day in some of our military forces wherein the band members are frequently used as sentries or support personnel.

5. So Waite (and variations thereof) meant a musician, or a watchman in a castle or fortified place, and this became the surname of at least some of those who performed those functions. It is not an uncommon name in England to this day, such as Terry Waite, the representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was taken hostage in Lebanon in 1987, nor among those of English descent. Examples:

a. The records of the First Congregational Church of Lyme, Connecticut, organized in 1693, include these entries of marriages:

p. 133	Richard Waite m. Elizabeth Marvin	Nov.8, 1733
p. 134	Joseph Waite m Margaret Beckwith	Aug 10, 1743
p. 136	John Bordon m. Elizabeth Waite	Feb 8, 1759
p. 137	Thomas Rathbone m. Mary Wait	May 5, 1763
p. 138	Sylvanus Smith m. Elizabeth Wait	Oct 1, 1767
p. 139	John Wait - Rebecca Mather	Nov 19, 1772
p. 143	<u>Remick Wait</u> - Susanna Matson (*)	Jun 29, 1786

(*) Morrison Remick Waite was Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1874 until his death in 1888. He was born Nov. 29, 1816 in Lyme, Connecticut, the location of the church mentioned above. Perhaps (or probably?) a descendant of the Remick Wait who married Susanna Matson. Note the difference in spelling of the surname. (He was Chief Justice at the time of Alva Worden's appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court - see page 123, following).

The Coat of Arms of the Waite Family

A typed history of the Waite family, author unknown, in the Richmond Memorial Library, Batavia, NY, describes the coat of arms of the Waite family. Included are "three bugle horns," while the crest is said to have one bugle horn, lending credibility to the tradition that the Waytes were musician attendants to the nobility. The account goes on to say that the original Waytes in England directly after the Norman Conquest, were only with kings and the nobility, but their rank finally degenerated with that of other minstrels until they were largely itinerant musicians. The source of this account is not given.

References:

A. New Dictionary of American Family Names by Elsdon C. Smith. Copyright Harper and Rowe Publishing Co., Inc., 1956 and 1973.

B. A Dictionary of British Surnames by P.H. Reaney, 2nd edition, 1979, reprinted 1983, published by Routledge Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Melbourne, and Henley.

SEVENTH GENERATION (Part I)WAIT WORDEN OF WATERFORD, CONNECTICUTca. 1759-1816?

1. This man was my great-great-grandfather, after whom I (Waite Warren Worden) was named. I have always assumed that his name was spelled Waite. My grandparents, Chauncey Perry Worden and his wife, Elvira Mabel Brainerd, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, lived next door to one of Wait's sons, John Sullivan Worden, my great-grandfather. Supposedly, JSW would have known how to spell his own father's name, and also supposedly, this information would have been handed down to his descendants such that I was christened with the same spelling as the ancestor after whom I was named. Whether my great-great-grandfather was named Waite or Wait I cannot prove. As pointed out in previous pages, the spelling of the name varied widely. I do not have a copy of his signature, nor of family records listing his name. I have only public documents, such as federal census records of 1790 and 1800, and some land records of the town of Waterford, Ct. in the first two decades of the 1800s. But his name was always written by a census-taker or a town clerk. Consistently it was written Wait. Whether this is an error or not, I can't say. In some respects it may not be too important, but I wish I could resolve the question. Being unable to do so, and to maintain consistency with public documents, I refer to my great-great-grandfather as Wait, specifically as Wait of Waterford, to distinguish him from a contemporary of the same name, a Wait Worden of Stonington, Connecticut. The latter Wait was born in August, 1756, became a Revolutionary War pensioner, and died in Remsen, NY, in 1839.

2. Parents: Lacking documentary proof of who Wait's parents were, I have had to resort to "best evidence available" and to draw logical conclusions therefrom, which I believe I have done in the foregoing "Sixth Generation - John Worden I." in which I have concluded that Wait's parents were **JOHN WORDEN I** and his first wife, **DOROTHY SATTERLY**.

3. Birthplace. There are several reasons to believe that Wait was born in the southwest corner of Rhode Island, to which Dr. Samuel Worden removed in the 1690's. The area of today's Washington County includes, among others, the towns of Charlestown, Richmond, Hopkinton, Exeter, Kingston, and Westerly, all of which were the homes of many large Worden families. His deduced father, John I, was born in Westerly, just east of the Connecticut/Rhode Island line. John I lived in several nearby towns, and died in Charlestown. Wait was undoubtedly born in this area of Rhode Island.

4. Date of birth. Unknown, but an approximation can be figured out. His oldest son, Nathaniel E., was born September 19, 1782 (Ref. B). Assuming Wait was age 20-25 when he married, and allowing a year for the birth of his first child in September 1782, his own birth would have been between 1756 and 1761. However, this can be refined a bit when it is recalled (see Sixth Generation, John I) that if Wait was one of the three males under age 16 in the R.I. census of 1774, he would have had to have been born after June 1, 1758, but before the 1761 birth of Hannah, who was the youngest child of John I and Dorothy. This would put Wait's year of birth between those dates. I have arbitrarily settled on "circa 1759" as an approximation.

5. Date of death. Again, unknown. Wait was alive in 1809 when he made a conditional sale of his house in Waterford prior to removing to the Genesee Country. He does not appear as a head of household in the Federal census of 1810 or 1820, either for the State of Connecticut or the State of New York. The conditional sale of his Waterford house in 1809 he could have negated by repaying the \$50 within 18 months, but he did not do so. The persons to whom he made the conditional sale quitclaimed his property seven years later, in 1816, referring to Wait as being "...late of Waterford." This does not mean that he was dead, only that he was "formerly" of Waterford. He could, of course, have been dead by that time, leading the provisional buyers of his property to conclude that he would never return.

6. Little is known of Wait's life. If born ca. 1759, he would have been 17 years old in 1776, just the right age for military service. There are fragmentary records of three or four men named Wait Worden who served in the Revolutionary War, but with the exception of "the Stonington Wait," the Revolutionary War pensioner (1756-1839) previously mentioned, I have been unable to relate any to a particular family.

7. At a time when most families engaged in agriculture to some degree, Wait appears not to have done so. His plot of land was very small, insufficient for any serious attempt at farming. His location at the head of the Niantic River was probably the reason for ONW's statement that Wait "...was more fond of the water than of farming." (Ref A, p. 144) On the same page, ONW said that Wait was "...styled 'Doctor' on account of his noted 'Worden's Poultice for Inflammations, and not from any diploma to kill or cure." Whether the manufacture and sale of this poultice was a sideline or a vocation, I have no idea. Fishing may have been of importance in earning his livelihood.

8. From the standpoint of documentary evidence, Wait left few footprints. Over a period of 30 years my father tried to unearth such evidence, without much success. I did the same, from 1960 to this writing (1992). Nothing has been found about his date or place of birth, his parentage, baptism,

marriage, name of his wife, church affiliation, real estate purchases, will, estate settlement, vocation, date or place of death, military service, or births of his children, except from the children themselves. In a material sense, indications are that he was a poor man, yet he had five children, possibly six, whom he brought up into adulthood. If born ca. 1759, and if he had died by the 1816 quitclaim on his house, he lived about 57 years. But to him, I owe my life on this earth, and even my name.

Ref: A: Oliver Norton Worden, Op. Cit., pp 39,40, 101, 144
Ref. B. Nathaniel E. Worden's family bible, original pages of which are on file in the Genesee County, NY, Department of History, 131 West Main St., Batavia, NY, 14020.

SEVENTH GENERATION (PART II)WAIT WORDEN, OF WATERFORD, CONNECTICUT.

1. Oliver Norton Worden (op. cit., p.144) states:

"Wait Worden -- styled "Doctor" on account of his noted "Worden's Poultice for Inflammations," and not from any diploma to kill or cure -- lived on Niantic River, Waterford side, and I guess was much more fond of the water than of farming. It seems that in 1809 he mortgaged house and lot to Comstock, and then moved to the Genesee country? He had sons Nathaniel, joiner, b 1783? lame in one knee, who m Sophia Pember, an only dau., and had son Rodney when they moved; Sullivan; Alexander who fell at Queenstown under Van Rensselaer; and daughters "Hitty" or Mehitabel, and Eliza."

This paragraph immediately preceded the one in which he told of his having heard from his father or Uncle Wait something about their having an uncle or great uncle Wait, in Lyme, Connecticut (see Seventh Generation, part I, 2d page).

2. ONW wrote his book in 1868, thus close to 60 years after Wait is said to have removed to the Genesee Country. While it is not documentary evidence, it is significant information in that it provides an account of family composition (except for the troubling omission of any mention of Wait's wife); it refers to a mortgage, which leads us to a public record; a questioned birth year for Nathaniel (which is only one year off the mark); the location of Wait's residence; an intended destination in New York State; an approximate date of departure; the name of Nathaniel's wife and son, his occupation and physical injury. Private family records substantiate much of this, leaving no doubt as to the relationship of this Wait Worden to my great-grandfather, John Sullivan Worden, and his posterity.

3. The first public record of Wait that I have found is the First (1790) Federal United States Census. He is listed as a resident of New London County (of which Waterford was a part until its incorporation in 1801). In the column, "Head of Household" is the name of Wait Worden. I might add at this point that all public records spell his first name this way. In each case, it was written by someone else, and may, therefore, have been a misspelling of "Waite." I have not seen any document bearing his signature. The copy of his 1809 "mortgage," discussed later, is just that - a copy. In the place where his "signature" is written, it is in the handwriting of the Town Clerk. Lacking any indication that his name was Waite, and, having seen several documents alleging Wait, I will abide by the latter spelling.

4. We first find documentary evidence of Wait in the Federal Census of 1790, where he is listed as the head of family, living in New London County. This first Federal Census for Connecticut recorded little information. (Some of the other States recorded more.) The column headings were:

Name of Head of Family

Free white males 16 and over, including head of family.

Free white males under age 16.

Free white females (no age groups specified).

5. The census count for Wait's family was 1-3-2 for the last three columns mentioned above. Therefore:

a. The one free white male age 16 or over, including the head of family, would have to be Wait.

b. The three free white males under age 16 would be:

(1) Nathaniel. ONW says he was born "1783?" I have copies of Nathaniel's bible entries, in which his birthdate is recorded as 19 September 1782. He was, therefore, age 8.

(2) Alexander. Birthdate not known, but younger than Nathaniel, and older than John Sullivan Worden.

(3) John Sullivan. From family records we know he was born 28 December 1789. Unless the census-taker made his count during the last 3 days of 1790, JSW would be under one year of age.

c. Two free white females: In all probability this would be Wait's wife and a daughter.

6. The Second Federal Census (1800) still shows Wait in New London County with an expanded family. Members of the household are grouped in smaller age brackets, both sexes, which allows for a better analysis. The census count for 1800 was 11010-21010. The first group of numbers applies to free white males (FWM) reading from left to right. The second group is free white females, (FWF). Translated:

1 FWM under 10 years of age

1 FWM 10, but under 16

0 FWM 16, but under 26 including head of family

1 FWM 26, but under 45 including head of family

0 FWM 45 and upwards including head of family

2 FWF under 10 years of age

1 FWF 10, but under 16

0 FWF 16, but under 26 including head of family

1 FWF 26, but under 45 including head of family

0 FWF 45 and upwards including head of family

7. Concerning the males:

a. The one male under 10 years of age had to be born after the census of 1790, and this may indicate a new son. of whom I have no record, although one researcher deduces that his name is William.

b. The one male age 10 but under 16 would be John Sullivan Worden, born 1789, thus age 11.

c. The one male age 26 but under 45 would be Wait.

8. The females:

a. The two under age 10 would be daughters born since the 1790 census.

b. The one aged 10 but under 16 would be one of the two (age unspecified) females in the 1790 census. Thus a daughter.

c. The one age 26 but under 45 would be Wait's wife.

Caveat: There is always the possibility that some of the persons in the household were not members of the immediate family, such as visitors, domestics, employees, relatives. While all persons living in the house may not be members of the "head of household's" family", there is a high probability that they are.

9. So far we have record of Wait and his family in New London County in 1790 and again in 1800. The next time we find documentary evidence of his existence is in 1805 when the Town of Waterford (incorporated in 1801 from a portion of New London County) abated Wait's taxes. In the Waterford Town Book Beginning 1801, under date of Sept 4th, 1805 there is a list of twenty-four parties for whom 1803 taxes were reduced. Included in this list is a tantalizing entry, over which I have pored for countless hours in order to decipher it. At first reading, it appeared to be:

Waitsdel Wordon

The penmanship, from top to bottom of the page, is in the handwriting of the same person. The apparent "s" can be eliminated, because, in the penmanship of the time, an "s" was consistently written in a style looking like an "f." The alleged "s" is not connected to the "t" nor to the "d". It is obviously a backward "&". Other words ending in an "l" are terminated with a downward stroke. This one has an upward stroke, after which there is a down stroke, somewhat like a barbed fish hook, making the "del" look like "deli", although there is no dot over the "i"

10. The entry could very well be either

Wait & deli Wordon

or

Wait & del Wordon

Now comes an interesting thought. In the family bible of Nathaniel E. Worden (son of Wait) and his wife, Sophia Pember, there is recorded the birth of their daughter, named **Delia S. Worden**, April 23, 1819. Delia S. Worden married one James P. Wilson September 28, 1837. They also had a daughter born to them (their only child), named **Delia S. Wilson**, in or before 1843.

This raises the possibility (a rather strong one, I feel) that Wait's wife may have been named Delia, recorded as "deli" or "del" (quite possibly her nickname). And that Nathaniel, son of Wait, named his daughter Delia after his mother, and that this Delia named her own daughter after herself and the wife of Wait.

11. ONW said "It seems that in 1809 he (Wait) mortgaged house and lot to Comstock, and then moved to the Genesee country?" The land records of the Town of Waterford, Book 2, page 23/46 (old and new numbers) show that on November 4th, 1809, Wait Worden conveyed his house and lot to Peter and Jeremiah Comstock for \$50, with the provision that if he repaid the money within eighteen months this document would be "...Void, otherwise in full Force and Virtue." This was not a mortgage. It was, in fact, a conditional sale. Apparently Wait needed money to make his move to the Genesee Country (near today's Batavia, NY), and it appears that he wanted the option of returning to his house and lot in Waterford if things didn't work out to his liking.

12. From that point on, we lose track of Wait. He is not listed by name in the Federal Census of 1810 as a head of household, perhaps because he was moving and the census-taker didn't find him in Waterford, and missed him in Batavia. Perhaps he resided in Batavia with his son Alexander, who is listed as "head of household" in which also were persons fitting the ages of a brother, two sisters, a mother, and a father, as one male was "over age 45". If Wait was born (as deduced) in 1759, he would have been aged 51 in 1810. He is not found, either, in any subsequent census.

13. On March 5th, 1816, the Comstocks quit-claimed their deed to Wait's property, and sold it to Samuel Douglass, 2nd, one of Wait's neighbors. In this quit-claim deed, Wait is referred to as "Wait Worden, late of Waterford." Some researchers have taken this phrase as *prima facie* evidence that Wait had died by that date. This is not necessarily so, because in this context, "late of" means "formerly of." Much proof of this, dating back to the 15th century, is provided by writers ranging from Caxton (1474), Shakespeare in 1593, and Thackeray (1852), who used the term "late of"

in exactly that sense. (See Oxford English Dictionary for a full treatment of the meaning, and examples thereof.)

14. Further, documents of the 17th and 18th centuries frequently have statements such as, "Samuel Baker, late of Boston, but now of Hull, Massachusetts..." If Samuel Baker were dead, he would not be "now of Hull". Or, "John Smith, late of Plymouth, deceased" is saying two things -- that he was formerly of Plymouth, and is now dead. It is not a redundancy. I have carefully checked this out with the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston. The use of "late", meaning dead, must come before the name, such as "the late Joe Blow." But Joe Blow, late of London, is merely formerly of that city. Or, "His brother Archbishop, late of Canterbury, (Shakespeare, Richard II, Act II, Scene 1, line 282) means that he is the former Archbishop of Canterbury, not that he is dead.

14. I do not know where or when Wait died. He may, or may not, have died by 1816. I assume he died in the Genesee Country (in or near Batavia), where he headed in 1809, and where his three sons (and probably daughters) had removed.

15. In summary, all that can be documented from public record is:

a. that he was the head of a small family in New London County (later Waterford) in 1790.

b. that he was still there, with a larger family, in 1800.

c. that he was still in Waterford in 1805 when his 1803 taxes were reduced.

d. that he was in Waterford in November of 1809 when he made the conditional sale of his house to Peter and Jeremiah Comstock.

Sutton, Platt, Saml. Linsker, Joseph Linsker
Benjamin Linsker, Amos Whipple
Watsdel Worden, Joseph Mikes, John
King, Joseph Meramin, to the
Amount of — — — — —

is the amount of - - - - -

82 96

87 Order for Turner & Loomis for
fifty Dollars on contract for the
Poor - - - - -

50

88 Order for Turner & Loomis for
fifty Dollars on Contract for
the poor - - - - -

50

89 Order for Jonathan Crocker for
two Dollars & eighty four cent - - - - -

2

84

Abated on M^r Maynard's Rate Bill
on Levy 1802 Town Sag. the following
persons Sam^l Whittier and on Levy
1803 Benjamin Dailey, William Dan-
iels, William Eaton, Cornelius
Day, William Deafore, Timothy Fargo
Henry Gardner, John Haynes, Sam^l
Hicks, Solomon Latimer, Jonathan
Leach, Peter Lee, Stephen Leach, Henry
Mason, William More, S^t. Wintrop
Sutton, Thos. Sam^l Tinker, Joseph Tinker
Benjamin Tinker, Amos Whipple
Hartwell Wordon, Joseph Wicks, John
King, Joseph Meramini, to the
Amount of - - - - -

35 92

Waterford Town Book Beginning 1801

THE HOMESTEAD OF WAIT WORDEN OF WATERFORD

1. In the year 1809 Wait sold his house and land to one Jeremiah and Peter Comstock for the sum of \$50, with the provision that if he repaid the money within 18 months, the sale would be null and void. Often referred to (incorrectly) as a "mortgage," (even though Wait is named as "mortgagor" in the body of the instrument), this was a conditional sale. From my father (ECW I), family tradition has it that Wait sold his home to obtain money for his removal to the Genesee Country, but retained an 18-month option to negate the sale.

2. Record of this conditional sale appears in the land records of the Town of Waterford, Connecticut, pages 23/46 (old and new numbers), Book 2. A photocopy appears on the next page, with a line-by-line transcription following that. There is an obvious error in the instrument in that while the "consideration" was \$50, the last paragraph refers to the note to be for the sum of "fifteen" dollars, undoubtedly an error committed by the Town Clerk who entered it into the land records.

3. In the left-hand margin of the "mortgage deed" (perhaps partially or totally obscured by the binding) is a notation, "This mortgage is released. See Book 5, page 437. Attest: Charles A. Halleck, Town Clerk." Turning to that book and page we find a quit-claim deed by which Peter and Jeremiah Comstock sold the property to Samuel Douglass, 2nd, Wait's former next-door neighbor, for twenty dollars! Wait is referred to in the quit-claim deed as "Wait Worden, late of Waterford." For reasons previously stated this does not necessarily mean that Wait was dead -- merely that he formerly resided in Waterford.

4. The quit-claim deed is dated the fifth day of March, 1816, six years and four months after Wait's conditional sale of his property, and almost five years after the expiration of the 18-month period during which Wait could have negated the sale of his home by paying his note. Why did the Comstocks wait so long? I can only surmise that they were reluctant to seize Wait's home, or perhaps Wait made some arrangement with them to keep his option open, and then (still surmising) perhaps heard that Wait had died, leading them to register the quit-claim deed and sell the property.

5. Following the "mortgage deed" is a photocopy of the quit-claim deed, which is followed by a line-by-line transcription of it.

23

26

Mortgage Deed.

Know all men by these Presents that I Waitt Wardens of Waterford in New London County and State of Connecticut For the Consideration of Fifty Dollars received to my full satisfaction of Peter Camstock and Jeremiah Camstock of the Town of Lyme in said County.

Do therefore Give Grant bargain sell and Convey to them the said Peter and Jeremiah one certain Dwelling House within the Lane it stands on and the Lane adjoining as now fenced in and occupied by me, situate at the head of Maining River in said Waterford and bounded on the West by Maining River and on the East by a highway or Landing Lot and by Land occupied by Maining River and on the South by one quarter of an Acre more or less with the fence with the fence.

To have and to hold the above Granted and bargained Premises with the appurtenances thereof to them the said Peter and Jeremiah and their heirs &c. to them and their own proper heirs heirs and assigns so that the said Peter and Jeremiah their heirs and assigns shall be the sole owners of all the Estate interest or demand that I have or ever ought to have in or to the said Town Land and appurtenances and so that neither I the said Waitt Wardens or any other Person in name or their names shall or will ever hereafter have any Claim Challenge or Demand of in or to the premises or any part thereof.

Provided always and these Presents are upon Condition that if said Waitt Wardens or his Legal Representatives within eighteen Months from date shall pay to the said Peter and Jeremiah his said Waitt's Notes of Hand bearing even date with these presents for the sum of fifty Dollars and the Interest arising thereon then these Presents are void otherwise in full Force and Virtue.

Witness my hand and seal this 14th day of November A.D. 1809

in presence of
Edward A. Warren

Waitt Wardens (seal)

Moses Warren

New London County & State of Lyme Nov. 14th 1809

Personally appeared Waitt Wardens Maltages and acknowledged the within instrument to be his free Act and Deed before me

Moses Warren Justice of Peace

Received for record

November 9th 1809

By C. F. Allen & Co.

(seal)

This Mortgage is placed
See Book 6 Page 437
Correctly signed & sealed
Done

Witness my hand & seal

Know all men by these Presents that I Wait Worden of Waterford in New London County and State of Connecticut For the Consideration of Fifty Dollars received to my full satisfaction of Peter Comstock and Jeremiah Comstock of the Town of Lyme in said County

Do therefore Give Grant Bargain sell and convey to them the said Peter and Jeremiah one certain Dwelling House with the Land it stands on and the Land adjoining as now fenced in and occupied by me, situate at the head of Niantic River in said Waterford and bounded on the West by Samuel Taber's Land and otherwise by a highway or Landing lot and by Land occupied by Samuel Douglass 2nd, containing one quarter of an acre more or less with the fences, Wells, fruit-trees, &c.

To have and to hold the above Granted and bargained premises with the Apurtenances thereof to them the said Peter and Jeremiah, and their Heirs &c. to them and their own proper Use, benefit and Behoof. so that the said Peter and Jeremiah their Heirs and Assigns shall be the sole owners of all the Estate interest on demand that I have or ever ought to have in or to the said House Land and Apurtenances and so that neither I the said Wait Worden or my Heirs or any other Person in mine or their name, shall or will ever hereafter have any Claim, Challenge or Demand of in or to the Premises or any part thereof.

Provided always and these Presents are upon Condition that if said Wait Worden or his Legal Representative, within eighteen Months from date shall pay, to the said Peter and Jeremiah his said Wait's Note of Hand bearing even date with these presents for the sum of fifteen Dollars and the Interest arising thereon then these Presents are Void otherwise in full Force and Virtue.

Witness my hand and seal the 4th day of November
AD 1809.

Wait Worden Seal

In presence of
Edward P. Warren
Moses Warren

New London County, S.S. Lyme Nov 4th 1809
Then personally Appeared Wait Worden Mortgager and
Acknowledged the within instrument to be his free Act
and Deed before me.

Moses Warren Justice of Peace.

Received for Record
November 7th AD 1809
By Nathan Steward
Reg^{tr}

Quit-claim Deed. 438

Know all men by these presents that we Peter Comstock of Lyme and 440
 Jeremiah of Waterford in New London County and State of Connecticut for
 Rivers good Causes and Considerations therein moving Especially for the sum
 of Twenty Dollars Received to our full Satisfaction of Samuel Douglass
 of Waterford have Remised Released and forever Quit Claimed and do by
 these presents for our Selves And heirs jointly and absolutely Remise
 Release and for ever Quit Claim unto the said Samuel Douglass and to
 his heirs and assigns forever all such right and title as we the said Peter
 and Jeremiah Comstocks have or ought to have in and to one certain tract
 of Land with the buildings thereon Situated in Waterford in said County
 being the same premises Mortgaged to the Peter and Jeremiah by Wait
 Worden. Late of said Waterford Preferrance to said Worden Dued being
 had for more particular Description of the same To have and to hold
 the above Described premises unto him the said Samuel his heirs and
 assigns to them only use and behoof of the said Samuel Douglass and
 his heirs and assigns forever so that Neither we the said Peter Comstock
 and Jeremiah Comstock nor our heirs or any other person in our Name
 and behalf shall or will hereafter claim or demand any right or
 title to the premises or any part thereof but they and every of them shall be
 excluded and forever barred In Witness Whereof we have hereunto set our hands
 and Seals this 5th Day of March 1816 Signed Sealed and delivered in
 presence of

Peter Comstock O
 Jeremiah Comstock O

Moses Warren
 M. H. Warren

Filed for Record New London County, S. S. Lyme March 5th 1816
 April 3rd 1818 by Personally appeared Peter and Jeremiah Comstock
 Caleb Raymond Signers and Sealers of the foregoing Instrument and
 Recorder acknowledged the same to be their free act and deed
 before me Moses Warren Justice of peace

QUIT-CLAIM DEED

437
440

Know all men by these presents that we Peter Comstock of Lyme and Jeremiah of Waterford in New London County and State of Connecticut for Divers good Causes and Considerations thereunto moving Especially for the sum of Twenty Dollars received to our full satisfaction of Samuel Douglass 2nd of Waterford have Remised Released and forever Quit Claimed and do by these presents for our Selves and heirs justly and absolutely remise release and for Ever Quit Claim unto the said Samuel Douglass 2nd and to his heirs and assigns forever all such Right and Title as we the said Peter and Jeremiah Comstocks have or ought to have in and or to one Certain tract of Land with the buildings thereon situated in Waterford in said County being the same premises Mortgaged to the Peter and Jeremiah by Wait Worden, Late of Said Waterford Reference to Said Wordens deed being had for more particular description of the same To have and to hold the above described premises unto him the said Samuel his heirs and assigns to their only use and behoof of the said Samuel Douglass 2nd and his heirs and assigns forever so that Neither we the Said Peter Comstock and Jeremiah Comstock nor our heirs or any other person in our Name and behalf shall or will hereafter Claim or demand any right or title to the premises or any part thereof but they and Every of them shall be excluded and forever barred In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and Seals this 5th Day of March AD 1816 Signed sealed and delivered in presents of

Moses Warren
M. H. Warren

Peter Comstock
Jeremiah Comstock

Recd for Record
April 3rd 1818 by
Caleb Raymond
Recorder

New London County, S. S., Lyme March 5th 1816
Personally appeared Peter and Jeremiah Comstock
Signors and Sealers of the foregoing Instrument and
acknowledged the same to be their free act and deed
before me

Moses Warren Justice of Peace

Own note: Samuel Douglass, 2nd was also a bit slow, taking over two years to record his title at the Town Clerk's office!

A 1913 SEARCH FOR WAIT'S WATERFORD HOME

by Great-grandson, Edward Chauncey Worden, I.

In 1913, my father, ECW I, attempted to locate the homestead of his great-grandfather, Wait, in Waterford. In a lengthy, four-page account, written on July 12, 1913, he recorded the details of his search. His spelling of "Waite" varies from the "Wait" used by various town clerks and census-takers. this may, or may not be, correct. Excerpts of his account follow:

"First, the town records of East Lyme, Conn., were examined, and no information on any Worden found therein."

(The Town Clerk, a Mr. Russell, referred him to a Mrs. Jane Smith, then over 80 years old, who was related to the Samuel Douglass, 2nd, mentioned in Wait's mortgage as occupying land next to Wait's property. Continuing...)

"She was called upon and was apparently able to fix the locality of the Waite Worden plot as on the East Lyme (*) side of the end of the Niantic River (not at the Golden Spur end at the highway bridge nearest New London town, but at the so-called Second Bridge, about one-fourth mile toward East Lyme on the highway. Within 500 feet of this second bridge (not toward Golden Spur Bridge) and over a hill and on another road is an old house on the side of the street toward the water, painted red. Notice the mortgage says "occupied" (**) by Samuel Douglas (***). I was able to prove that Samuel Douglas lived in this house, by his granddaughter, Mrs. Jane Smith, because her mother (daughter of Thomas Douglas) was born in that house in 1810, and said Douglas had lived there for some time previously. Also Douglas and Taber (&) land joined at a spot designated, which was near a then and now public highway landing from the main highway around the edge of the water, and not now much used. Douglas was a shoemaker and tanned his own leather, the holes where the tan vats used to be are visible this day."

(*) Incorrect. This side is the Waterford side.

(**) That is, Samuel's land.

(***) Correctly, "Samuel Douglass, 2nd"

(&) Samuel Taber, also mentioned in the mortgage.

"Fred Hill, also a descendant of Douglas, corroborated this and told me the same as to where the plot must be located. He runs a sawmill within 500 feet of Waite Worden's plot, across the main highway and somewhat down in a hollow. He said he remembered the peach and apple trees thereon, and the wall, which had been built probably to keep the hill from washing down onto the back of the house. He remembers the well mentioned in the mortgage, which has since been filled in..."

(The mortgage mentioned "fences, wells, and fruit trees.")

"I called on Esther Comstock..aged over 70. Her uncles are Peter and Jeremiah Comstock who loaned the money to Waite Worden. She had heard her uncle speak of Waite Worden on several occasions when she was a little girl. Of this she was positive. But she was unable to recall anything specific about the family as the entire family had moved away. She gave the same location as the others, and stated that the house which stood at the water's edge was called "The Ark," probably from its proximity to the water and that it had burned down about 1880."

Fred Hill said this property had belonged to the Loveridge family who had lived in it. This was a very old structure, he thought, with three rooms, kitchen in rear. Each stated that the large lilac bushes were growing on the site of this burned house, and all described the location so accurately that I had but little difficulty in finding it. The land is now (&) owned by Nicholas Loveridge, of Bond Street, Brooklyn, New York City."

(&: i.e., 1913)

ECW's account now mentions a highway. Although he does not say so, this highway became the Boston Post Road, now US #1. Continuing...

This is "...the identical highway mentioned in the Waite Worden mortgage. Following (a) lane around the water's edge, about 250 feet from the main highway, and where a sharp hill abruptly ends, perhaps 20 feet high, but steep, there are large lilacs covering a heavy stone wall about, apparently, five feet high and twenty feet long. This wall is not over 25 feet from the edge of the water, and the house must have been located between the wall and the water. No foundation stone of the house could be made out, and the house may have been set up on pillars or wooden supports to allow for the rise in the river in the spring freshets. There was an old apple tree about 20 feet from the water which looked as if it had been partially buried by the hill washing down. At least the dirt was up to the main branches where they grew into the trunk. Directly back is a sharp hill, and climbing this hill and facing the water, the red Douglas House can be seen to the left and back. Perhaps 300 feet back and to the left. It looks like an old house. Going back farther, about 100 feet, leads into an old burying ground where I saw monuments as far back as "died 1780." There were also some modern stones. I saw a monument to Samuel Douglas, died 23 August, 1858, aged 82 years, and Sarah Douglas, died 23d of May 1856, aged 77 years. This is probably the shoemaker and his wife who occupied their house at the time the Waite

Worden mortgage was executed. Was told that the cemetery was very old, and was probably in existence in 1780 when the person died whose stone inscription I read. Waite Worden undoubtedly made his living from the water, so near where he lived."

"About 1800 this spot was quite thriving, the main attraction being the shipbuilding works of Elisha and James Beckwith, in which it is presumed Nathaniel E. Worden was working at the time of his accident. I met persons who remember the building of fishing smacks and smaller schooners there as late as 1840, perhaps later. The place was a collection of people who made their living from the sea....From the fact that Waite Worden was in a little hamlet, and not in the country away back on a farm, is probably the reason he and his family were found by the census-taker. This appears in the 1790 census. When Waite (if he went) and his sons Nathaniel and John settled in East Pembroke Township near Batavia, New York, it was on the banks of a large stream (+) -- again love of water. Here Waite probably died."

(+) Nathaniel E. Worden built his home on the north bank of Tonawanda Creek, west side of Powers Road.

A 1984 SEARCH FOR WAIT'S WATERFORD HOME

by Great-great-grandson, Waite Warren Worden

1. In the summer of 1984 I also wanted to find my ancestor's homestead. Aided immeasurably by my father's (ECW I) account of his 1913 search, and some research of my own at the Waterford Town Library, it was not difficult.

2. In the Waterford Library was a copy of the Illustrated History of the Town of Waterford, by Robert L. Bachman, published by the Morningside Press, Waterford, Connecticut, 1967. This book had several pictures of some old dwellings on Gurley Road, and it stated that Samuel Douglass, 2nd lived at 44 Gurley Road. It also stated that in 1809 he was assessed for tax purposes as a tanner and shoemaker. There is thus no doubt that this was the neighbor of Wait, the person who bought Wait's property from Peter and Jeremiah Comstock in the latter's quit-claim deed of 1816 stemming from Wait's mortgage of 1809.

2. Gurley Road dead ends at a clump of woods, from which the land rises very steeply to a main highway, now called Connecticut Turnpike or Interstate 95, where it joins the old Boston Post Road, now US #1. The very last house on the left-hand side of Gurley Road is Number 44 - the former residence of Samuel Douglass, 2nd. It is, obviously, a very old house, no longer red, as it has been covered with asphalt shingles. But it is still #44. From this point a grassy, dirt lane goes down to the edge of the river. At the end of it is Wait's old homestead. There is no other structure on the lane, and no evidence that there ever has been. The land to the left is watery, and would not accommodate a dwelling. The land to the right rises so steeply that another building could be placed there only by "squeezing" it in.

3. The land fits the 1913 descriptions to a "T." Behind the house it rises sharply. Today's traffic is almost overhead on the main highway. The stone walls are still evident, as are the ancient lilac bushes. The present structure is very modest in nature, used as a summer retreat. No one was there at the time of my visit. A chain across the lane (near the house) prevented vehicles from entering, perhaps protecting a boat and trailer parked on the premises..

Nathaniel E.
Worden, son
of W.C.T.,
married
Sophia Pember



Homestead of Wait Worden, my
great-great-grandfather, to
1809, when he removed to the
"Genesee Country" of New York
State. It is described in
Waterford Land Records as
"being at the head of the
Niatic River in said Water-
ford, bounded on the west by
Samuel Taber's land, and
otherwise by a highway.." now U.S. 1. WWW

Old
Lyme

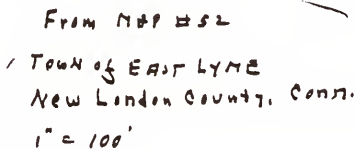
jayfro

GOLDEN SPUR
PACKAGE STORE
Coolest Beer in Town

**PERRY
REAL
ESTATE**

STAN'S REF
SHOP

Wait Worden's
Homestead 1809
and prior thereto.
Waterford, Conn.



EIGHTH GENERATION

NATHANIEL E. WORDEN (1782-1872)

Son of Wait

1. Nathaniel E. Worden was the oldest child of Wait Worden of Waterford, Connecticut. His family bible (Ref. A) says that he was born September 19, 1782. The Federal Censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870 (State of NY, where he then resided) list his state of birth as Connecticut.

2. In the first Federal Census (1790), Nathaniel was then eight years old. He was one of three "free white males under age 16" in the household of Wait Worden of New London, Conn. (The part of New London in which he lived became Waterford, Conn., in 1801).

3. In the 2nd Federal Census (1800) Nathaniel does not appear as a member of Wait's household, because the entry is "0" (zero) for males aged 16 but less than 26 years at a time when Nathaniel was 18 years old. He may well have been apprenticed out, living in another household. Not married at the time, he was not listed as a head of household.

4. Family tradition (from my father, Edward Chauncey Worden, I) has it that Nathaniel worked in the Beckwith shipyards of Mystic, Connecticut, where he seriously injured a knee with an adze while trimming a ship's beam. This made him lame for the rest of his life. ONW mentions (Ref. B., p. 144) "...Nathaniel, joiner, b. 1783?, lame in one knee, who m. Sophia Pember, an only dau., and had son Rodney when they moved" (to the Genesee Country of New York State).

5. I do not find Nathaniel accounted for in the Federal Census of 1810 either in Connecticut or in New York. He was probably still in, or near, Waterford, as he was married there two years later.

6. Notice of Nathaniel's marriage to Sophia Pember, "an only daughter" mentioned by ONW, was published in three Connecticut news periodicals all dated in February of 1812. (Refs. C,D,E.). They carried identical notices, except that the Norwich paper misspelled his name Warden:

"Married -- at Waterford, Mr. Nathaniel Worden to Miss Sophia Pember."

7. The date of the marriage was not given, but one can assume that it took place soon before 19 February 1812, the publication date of the New London Gazette. The other two papers were dated February 26th. Sophia was born 21 May, 1795, (Refs. A and F *), and was, therefore, married when only sixteen years old. Their son, Rodney G. Worden, was

born two months later, April 30, 1812 (Ref. A), a month short of her 17th birthday. Subsequent Federal censuses which state Sophia's and Rodney's ages consistently show them to be 16-17 years apart, confirming the family bible birthdate entries.

* The Pember Family History, (Ref. F) has a serious **error**, in that it says Sophia Pember married Rodney G. Worden. Sophia married Nathaniel E. Worden. Rodney was their son.

8. Since ONW reported that Nathaniel and Sophia had son Rodney when they moved (to the Genesee Country), it follows that they remained in Waterford beyond April, 1812.

9. Nathaniel and Sophia had moved to the Genesee Country prior to April 23, 1819, as their daughter, Delia S. Worden, was born there on that date (Ref. A).

10. The first public document indicating that Nathaniel was a resident of NY State is the (4th) Federal Census of 1820, where, as head of household, he is listed as Nathaniel Warden. The household included:

1 male of age 26, but under 45	(Nath'l was then 38)
1 female of 26, but under 45	(Sophia was then <u>25</u>) *
1 male under 10	(Rodney, aged 8)
1 female under 10	(Delia, aged 1)

1 person engaged in agriculture. (Nathaniel, a farmer)

11. In succeeding censuses Nathaniel is shown as follows:

1830: male 40, but less than 50	(He was 48)
1840: male 50, but under 60	(He was 58)
1850: age 66*, farmer, b. Conn.	(He was <u>68</u>)
1860: age 77*, farmer, b Conn.	(He was 78)
1870: age 88, "at home", b Conn.	(Yes, 88)

* (When one calendar year is subtracted from another, ages can easily be distorted by one year because of the month of birth vs. the month of census-taking.)

12 In 1832 Nathaniel purchased (Ref. G) 56½ acres of land on the western edge of Batavia in an area known later as East Pembroke. The southerly end bordered the northern bank of Tonawanda Creek. Its long axis bordered Powers Road. (Son Rodney married Maria Powers.) In 1836 he sold +/- 6 acres of it to Moses and Louisa Drake. By 1876 (Ref. H) he had sold another +/- 15 acres to one E. W. Powers. Nathaniel's homestead is labelled "Est. of N.E. Worden 36½". Across Powers Road were 75 acres owned by E.J. Powers. What relationship there was, if any, to Maria Powers, Rodney's wife, is not known.

13. In 1979 I located the former home of Nathaniel, in East Pembroke. From NY Route 5, turn north on Powers Road, cross Powers Bridge, spanning Tonawanda Creek, and it is the first house on the left, #8578 Powers Road. There are local tales of disastrous fires there many years ago, in which the barn and the house were destroyed. The 1979 owners of the property, Jerry and Darlene Acker, said that the present house was built in 1860. Mr. Acker gave me a brick from the attic chimney on which he had been working. It is obviously very old, and appears to have been hand made. The present home has had some additions to it. It is a rather handsome structure.

14. a. I have photocopies of two pages of "A Catalogue of the names that are members of the Baptist Church" (of East Pembroke). They include:

<u>Mariah P. Worden</u>	(Maria Powers Worden, Rodney's wife)
<u>Sophia Worden</u>	(Sophia Pember Worden, Nath'l's wife)
<u>Esther Pember</u>	(Sophia's mother)

b. One page is headed "1844." Of the twenty-four names on this page, nineteen are followed by dates by which they left the church for one reason or another (excluded, "dropt", dismissed by letter, or died). These are all dated from 1845 to 1859. Five names have no entries after them, including Mariah P. Worden. This would indicate that Maria was a member at least from 1844-1859

c. The other page, not dated, lists:

<u>Esther Pember</u>	<u>Died May 29th 1853</u>
<u>Pamelia Pember</u>	
<u>Sophia Worden</u>	

Of nineteen names, twelve had died, been dismissed by letter, or had been excluded. There is no such entry following the names of Pamelia Pember and Sophia Worden. The dates of the entries vary from 1845 to 1859.

d. It seems clear that Maria Powers Worden, and Sophia Pember Worden were members of this church from at least 1844 until 1859.

e. One would expect, therefore, that one or more of them would have been buried in the church cemetery, and that their husbands would have been buried with them, **but....**

15. I found no Worden grave stones in East Pembroke. The present church building of the East Pembroke Baptist (now the East Pembroke Federated) Church was erected in 1867. It had its own cemetery, which is now gone. The local Town Historian told me that in about 1920 (I think she said) the

State of New York put a highway through (now NY Route 5) which passes the front entrance of the church. All graves which were in the way were removed. The Town Historian stated that relatives of the deceased who could be found, and who could afford to do so, moved bodies, many to the Hillside Cemetery in East Pembroke. The only vestige of a cemetery today is a boulder, situated at the highway edge of a vacant area adjacent to the easterly side of the church. The boulder is inscribed:

Revolutionary Soldiers
Buried Here.
Placed Here by N.Y. State
Organization NSDAR

(Note: The Town Historian also said that the public furor raised by the desecration of this cemetery led the State of New York to pass legislation forbidding such a thing in the future.)

16. A careful search of the Hillside Cemetery found no stones marked Worden, but did locate what appears to be a stone (possibly without graves) to the memory of the Dorman and Wilson families. It bears the names of Delia S. Wilson, Nathaniel's daughter (1819-1843) and her daughter "D. Wilson Dorman" (Delia S. (née Wilson) Dorman), Nathaniel's granddaughter. A sketch of this marker follows these pages.

17. Nathaniel's daughter, Delia S. Worden, married one James P. Wilson September 28, 1837. She died June 24, 1843, at the age of 24. They had one child, Delia S. Wilson, born 1841. Delia Wilson married one Charles E. Dorman. In the probate records of Nathaniel, she is stated to be his granddaughter. Her signature is "Delia W. Dorman", preceded by the initials "D.S.D." for Delia S. Dorman. (Ref. I) She was reportedly living in Buffalo, NY, in 1895. From the memorial marker already mentioned, Delia Wilson Dorman died in 1909, and apparently had at least one child, Edith A. Dorman, who died very young (1865-1867)

18. Rodney and Maria Powers Worden had one child, Eliza, born September 18, 1847. She was living in 1860 (Federal Census). Eliza Worden may have been dead by 1872, as she was not mentioned in the probate of Nathaniel's will, as the other grandchild, Delia S. Wilson, was.

19. Maria Powers Worden, Rodney's wife, died at home March 6, 1888, according to a news article in the Progressive Batavian dated March 9. Rodney lived alone for a while, became senile, and was taken to the (Genesee) County Home, where he died on Nov. 4, 1890., according to an account in the same newspaper of November 7th 1890. The news account said he "was about 70 years of age." He was, in fact, 78 years old, having been born in April, 1812.

20. Nathaniel's wife, Sophia Pember, is shown in the 1860 Federal Census (age 65) but not thereafter. Nathaniel lived on in the family homestead, as the 1870 Federal Census showed him as "at home, age 88." He died at age 90 in 1872. He had quite an extended family living with him. His mother-in-law, Esther (Daniels) Pember, a widow since 1822, lived in his household until her death in 1853. Rodney and his wife, Maria Powers, and their child Eliza, also lived with Nathaniel and Sophia. Nathaniel and Rodney seemed to be very close - both were farmers; they participated in many land transactions together; Rodney was the executor of his will and the sole heir to his father's estate, following Sophia's death.

21. At Rodney's death in 1890, the Worden line of Nathaniel E. Worden died out, as he had no grandson.

22.

EIGHTH GENERATION

NATHANIEL E. WORDEN

19 September 1782-6 October 1872

Married on or before 19 February 1812

Wife: Sophia Pember, b. 21 May 1795, died after 1860

Ninth Generation

Their Children:

Rodney G. Worden

b 30 April 1812

d 4 Nov 1890

m 6 Sept 1835

w Maria Powers

b. prob 1815

d. March 6, 1888

Delia S. Worden

b 23 April 1819

d June 24, 1843

m 28 Sept 1837

h James P. Wilson

b 1815

d 10 June 1892

Tenth Generation

One Child

Eliza Worden

b Sept 18, 1847

Living 1860, age 12

Died ???

One Child

Delia S. Wilson

b 1841

m Charles E. Dorman

Living Buffalo 1895

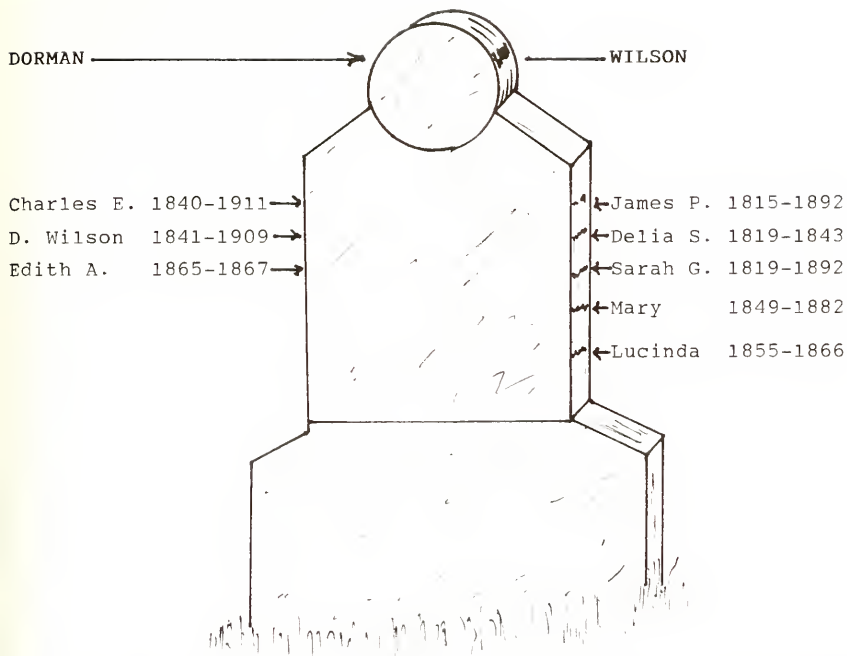
Died 1909

Eleventh Generation

No known children

Child

Edith A. 1865-1867



Memorial Marker, Hillside Cemetery, East Pembroke, New York, bearing names of Nathaniel E. Worden's daughter, Delia S. (Worden) Wilson, and grand-daughter Delia Wilson Dorman. The stone is black, of marble or granite. Whether any or all of the bodies are buried here is unknown.

Delia S. Worden, Nathaniel's daughter, married James P. Wilson, and by him had a daughter, Delia S. Wilson. Mother Delia died in 1843, at the age of 24, when daughter Delia was two years old. Apparently James Wilson remarried, to Sarah G., and had two daughters by her, or perhaps one or both of them were Sarah's daughter from a (possible) prior marriage, although their surnames appear to be Wilson. The stone is modern, leading to the supposition that it was erected here about the time the State of New York laid a highway through the cemetery of the East Pembroke Baptist Church.

Stone design and inscriptions copied by Waite W. Worden, June 1988

References:

A. The family bible of Nathaniel E. Worden and Sophia Pember Worden, at the County of Genesee Dept. of History, 131 West Main St., Batavia, NY, 14020

B. Some Records of Persons by the Name of Worden, by Oliver Norton Worden, the Railway Press, Lewisburg, Pa. 1868

C. The New London (Conn.) Gazette, Feb. 19, 1812

D. The Hartford (Conn.) Courant of Feb. 26, 1812

E. The Norwich (Conn.) Courier of Feb. 26, 1812

F. The History of the Pember Family in America, by John Pember, copyright 1939 by Celeste Pember Hazen. Privately printed.

G. Wilhelm Willink, et. al., grantor, to Nathaniel E. Worden, Grantee, land records of Genesee County, New York, liber 24, p. 472, 16 October 1833.

H. New Historical Atlas of Genesee County, New York, Illustrated, page 62. Published by Evarts, Ensign, and Evarts, Philadelphia, Pa., 1876.

I. Wills, Volume II, page 401, and associated probate records, of Nathaniel E. Worden, Testator, deceased. Genesee County Courthouse, Batavia, NY

EIGHTH GENERATIONALEXANDER Y. WORDEN (1785? - 1813).Son of Wait

1. Oliver Norton Worden (ONW) states that Wait Worden of Waterford, Connecticut "...had sons Nathaniel, ...Sullivan (and) Alexander, who fell at Queenstown under Van Rensselaer..." (Ref. A).

2. Nathaniel E. Worden, known to be the oldest son, was born in 1782. John Sullivan Worden, known to be the youngest son, was born in 1789. Alexander, therefore, was born somewhere between those two dates. There were two sisters, Mehitabel ("Hitty"), and Eliza. Not knowing the order of birth of all five of these children of Wait, I have placed Alexander's birth year midway between 1782 and 1789, thus a questionable 1785.

3. In the First Federal Census, 1790, Wait's family included three males under the age of 16. In that year, Nathaniel was 8 years old, and John Sullivan was under age 1, leaving the third male to be that of Alexander. If born ca. 1785, he would have been about five years old.

4. None of Wait's family appears as head of household in the Federal Census of 1800, either in Connecticut, or New York. That was near the time when the family was moving from Waterford, Ct., to the Genesee Country in NY State, and possibly for that reason was missed by the census-takers.

5. The only person of Wait's family named as a "head of household" in the Federal Census of 1810, was Alexander, who was then residing in Genesee County, New York. Quite obviously, Alexander was the first of the family to settle there. The census count was 11202-10210. The members of his household at that time were:

"Free White Males"

1 under age 10	possibly a son
1 10, under 16	unknown
2 16, under 26	Alexander, thought to be ca. 25, and possibly his brother, John Sullivan Worden, then aged 21
0 26, under 45	---
1 45 and over	Possibly his father, Wait, or his father-in-law.

"Free White Females"

1 under age 10	possibly a daughter
0 10, but under 16	---
2 16, but under 26	possibly his two sisters, Hitty and Eliza, <u>or</u> one sister and his wife, perhaps just under 26.
1 26, but under 45	possibly his wife, 26 or more by this time; or his mother, or mother-in-law
0 45 and upwards	---

6. Although there are many possibilities, as mentioned above, the most likely (logical?) composition of this household of ten persons would be:

Alexander, his wife, and two children; Alexander's two sisters, Hitty and Eliza; his brother, John Sullivan, then unmarried; his mother (name not known) and his father, Wait. plus the unknown male.

7. ONW's statement (Ref. A) that Alexander "..fell at Queenstown, under van Renssalaer" is incorrect, as documented below. In the War of 1812, against Great Britain, American forces attempted to invade Canada at Queenston Heights, Ontario, just across the Niagara River, seven miles north of (and below) Niagara Falls. On October 13, 1812, Major General Stephen van Renssalaer commanding the first division of the detached militia of the State of New York, crossed the Niagara River at Queenston Heights, but was defeated. Severely criticised and censured, he resigned from the army. (Ref. B).

8. Alexander did not participate in the Battle of Queens-town (Queenston Heights) because he did not enlist in the army until the following year, on December 20, 1813. In Reference C., Alexander Y. Worden, Private, Captain Richard Godfrey's Company, New York Volunteer Militia, appears on the company pay roll for December 1813 and January 1814. It shows his date of enlistment as Dec. 20, 1813, and that it ended on Dec. 30, 1813. The time served is stated as eleven days. The pay was \$8 monthly, and the amount paid was \$2.83. This is followed by the entry "Killed 30 December 1813 at Black Rock." (Underlines mine.) .

9. A card in Ref.C states that he also appears on the company muster roll (of the same company) covering the period December 20, 1813-January 5, 1814. The date of enlistment is again shown as Dec. 20, 1813, that he served until Dec. 30, 1813, and under "Remarks": "Killed 30 Dec. 1813 at Black Rock." (Underlines mine.)

10. Another document (Ref.D) contains this entry:

"Worden, Alexander Y., Churchill's Regiment, New York Volunteers (1813-1814) Private/Private." (That is, his rank was private at the beginning and ending of his service.)

11. Both Alexander and his brother, John Sullivan Worden, served in the same unit - Captain Richard Godfrey's Company, Col. Worthy Churchill's Regiment, under Brigadier General Alexander (!) Smyth. (See photocopy of JSW's payroll at the end of "Eighth Generation, John Sullivan Worden", which follows.)

12. Black Rock is on the New York side of the Niagara River, just south of Grand Island, thus only a few miles south of Queenston Heights. Both battles resulted in the defeat of US forces. One account (Ref. E) contains a chapter entitled "Black Rock - Opéra Bouffe" (Comic Opera). Lack of planning and leadership made it a total military disaster. The incompetent commander, Brig. Gen. Smyth, quit before it was over and went home to Virginia, after which he was legislated out of the army. (Ref. F.)

13. So the tragic story is that Alexander, married, with two young children in the 1810 Federal Census, and quite possibly others born within the next three years, enlisted in the army on Dec. 20th, 1813, and was killed on the 30th, for which his widow was paid his 11-day active-duty pay of two dollars and eighty-three cents! He lost his life in a battle which one historian has called a "Comic Opera" under an incompetent commander.

14. Of what happened to Alexander's family after his death, I have no idea.

References:

- A Oliver Norton Worden, op. cit. page 144.
- B Encyclopaedia Britannica.1950, Vol. 22, p. 978
- C. National Archives, Washington, D. C. file envelope of Alexander Y. Worden, War of 1812
- D National Archives, Washington, D.C., GENERAL INDEX OF THE WAR OF 1812, drawer No. 41044.
- E THE INVASION OF CANADA, 1812-1813, by Pierre Berton, c 1980 by Little, Brown, Boston
- F THE AMERICAN PAST, by Roger Butterfield. 1947, Simon & Schuster, New York. Page 54.

Bibliography:

- 1. 1812, THE WAR NOBODY WON, by Albert Martin, Atheneum, 1985, New York. First Edition
- 2. THE WAR OF 1812, by Reginald Horsman. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1969.

EIGHTH GENERATION

JOHN SULLIVAN WORDEN (1789-1873)

Son of Wait

1. 1789/1790. John Sullivan Worden, my great-grandfather, was the third son of Wait Worden of Waterford. The name of his mother is not known. According to the original copy of his "Family Register" (Ref. A), and his family Bible (Ref. B.) he was born December 28, 1789, in New London, Ct. He is included in the First Federal Census (1790) in the household of Wait Worden, of New London, as one of the three "free white males under age 16," the other two being his brothers, Nathaniel E. and Alexander Y. Worden.

2. 1800. In the Second Federal Census (1800) he is again included, but this time as a "free white male age 10 but under 16," still in New London. He was 11 years old.

3. 1810. In 1809 JSW's father (Wait) had conditionally sold his house in Waterford, Connecticut, in order to raise money (according to family legend) for removal to the Genesee Country of northwestern New York State. Thus none of the family is identified in the 1810 Federal Census for the State of Connecticut. Nor are they listed in the 1810 Federal Census for the State of New York. Perhaps they had not settled in the Genesee Country by the time the census taker came around, or had been missed for some other reason. The Third Federal Census, 1810, lists the household of his brother, Alexander, living in Batavia. Among the males in the household are two, aged 16 but under age 26. One of these would have been Alexander himself, the other could well have been his younger brother, John Sullivan, then age 21. (See "Eighth Generation, Alexander Y. Worden").

4. Why did the family move from Waterford, Connecticut, to the Genesee Country? In 1797, eight years after JSW was born, one John Ellicott, founder of Batavia, went to the Genesee (Seneca word meaning "beautiful valley") from Philadelphia to attend a treaty with the Seneca Indians for lands west of the Genesee River. As an agent and land surveyor for The Holland Land Company, a group of investors in Amsterdam, Holland, Ellicott laid out and surveyed some 3½ million acres of land between 1798 and 1800.

a. 1801 Holland Land Office established; first land sale made; first house built, and site for a village selected.

b. 1802: The first frame house and the first store were built. A post office was established.

c. The central village of Batavia was named after a former Dutch republic of that name, meaning "better land." (Another account says it means "river bend.") The County was named Genesee, after "Genesee" and the Genesee River, mentioned above.

d. The Holland Land Office was anxious to attract settlers. Salesmen fanned out over the eastern seaboard, where land was becoming crowded, high-priced, and difficult to obtain. Plots of 40 acres, deemed sufficient for raising a family, were offered at very low prices, with little or no down payment and long mortgage periods. It was against this background that John Sullivan Worden, his siblings, their father, Wait, and possibly their mother, left Connecticut to make a new life in The Genesee Country.

5. 1812. John had military service in the war of 1812. I do not know when he enlisted or when he was discharged. A pay voucher for the period 14 Nov. to 14 Dec., 1812, shows him to have been at that time a sergeant in Capt. Richard Godfrey's Company, Col. Worthy L. Churchill's Regiment, under General Smythe. His pay for that month was \$5.60. (Ref. C.)

6. 1813. From the Family Register (Reference A) and JSW's family Bible (Ref. B.) it is clear that he was in Batavia in 1813, because, on 11 April, he there married **Sophia Rorabek** (there are many variations in the spelling of this surname). The wedding was performed by John Z. Ross, Esq., who, in 1815, was chosen as a Vestryman of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, the official name of which was "St. James Church in Batavia."

7. 1820. JSW, as "head of household" and others of his household, were recorded in the Federal Census of 1820 (for the State of New York) in the Town of Batavia, County of Genesee. The census count was 200010-20010. Omitting zeros, this meant:

Free white males

2 under age 10	(Lorenzo (2), Alva under 1)
1 age 26 but under 45	(John S., age 31)

Free white females

2 under age 10	(Mary Ann 6; Semantha 4)
1 age 26 but under 45	(Sophia, age 30)

8. John was undoubtedly a farmer while he was in Batavia, because his occupation is so stated later in life when he was living in Michigan. His wife, **Sophia Rorabek**, was born in Egremont, Massachusetts, August 12, 1790. While in Batavia, they had seven children born to them:

Mary Ann	b. January 14, 1814
Semantha	b. May 4, 1816
Lorenzo	b. May 10, 1818 Died March 14, 1826
Alva(h) John	b. March 24, 1820
Norman	b. May 27, 1822 Died March 7, 1826
Charles Sullivan	b. May 16, 1824
+ Chauncey Perry	b. September 18, 1826.

(+) Often spelled "Chancy".

9. 1826. John and Sophia left Batavia with their five surviving children in the fall or early winter, sometime after the birth of their 7th child, Chauncey Perry, on September 18th. Pasted on the inside of the back cover of the Family Bible of John Sullivan Worden and his wife, Sophia Rorabek Worden, is a memorandum typed and signed by my father, Edward Chauncey Worden, I (son of Chauncey Perry Worden, named above) dated November 2, 1934, which includes this statement:

"This is the original family bible of John Sullivan Worden, son of Wait Worden, and was brought to Michigan by John Sullivan Worden when he moved from Batavia, New York to Michigan through Canada by means of an ox-cart and settled near or at Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan, on what was afterwards called the Sober or Soper farm. This is given in detail in (the) 1881 History of Washtenaw County..."

(Author's note: If this reference to travel by ox cart is correct, his route would have taken him across the Niagara River, straight west through southern Ontario into the "thumb" of southern Michigan, perhaps crossing from Canada over the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron. It would have been an arduous trip of more than 200 miles in cold weather, with a wife and five children aboard, one of whom was only a few weeks old. Another account (Ref. D) says that JSW and family came up the Huron River by boat to Washtenaw County. The mouth of the Huron River meets Lake Erie, which raises the possibility that JSW and family made the entire trip by boat, perhaps from Buffalo. According to the Encyclopaedia Britannica a daily boat between Buffalo and Detroit was established by 1830, just four years later than JSW's move. It is quite possible that there were occasional trips available prior to that time. The family settled in the Township of **PANAMA**, Washtenaw County.)

10. 1829. John Sullivan Worden, Jr., was born in Panama, later known as Superior, on May 12, the first of three children to be born in Michigan.

11. 1830. In the Federal Census of this year, for the Territory of Michigan (statehood was achieved in 1837) JSW and family are shown as residents of Panama, Washtenaw County. The census count is 2200101-001101. Translation (omitting the zeros) is:

Free White Persons - Males

2 under 5 years of age	Chauncey (4); John S. Jr (1)
2 age 5, under 10	Alva (9), Charles (6)
1 age 20, under 30	Visitor? Relative? Employee?
1 age 40, under 50	John S., age 41.

Free White Persons - Female

1 age 10, under 15	Semantha, age 14
1 age 15, under 20	Mary Ann, age 16
1 age 30, under 40	Sophia, age 39 until August

12. 1831. Sophia Louisa Worden was born December 22d, in Panama (later known as Superior), Michigan.

13. 1833. Panama was the name of both a village and a township. Both have disappeared as such over time. The "ghost town of Panama" (the village) was located at the intersection of today's Ford and Gotfredson Roads in the present (1992) Township of Superior.

a. In 1830, the Federal Census of that year shows that John S. Worden and family lived (somewhere) in Panama. I believe that this must have been Panama Township, rather than Panama Village, as JSW had some 200 acres, too large a piece to be within the limits of a village.

b. But in 1833 the Township of Panama ceased to exist. It was split into two roughly equal parts, and from it were created the Townships of Salem (northern half) and Superior (to the south). Superior Village was located at the southern edge of Superior Township, just across the Huron River from Ypsilanti. There is no longer a village named Superior, but the Township of that name still exists. It has no separate post office. It is one of 20 townships in Washtenaw County. (Ref.E).

c. In the typed memo pasted in JSW's family Bible, my father, ECW I, stated that JSW's land later became known "as the Sober or Soper Farm". An 1874 map of Salem Township lists four contiguous farms, arranged in a block of four, under the names of "J. Sober, Jerome Sober, S. Sober, and Sylvester Sober". The farms sit astride "Five Mile Road" in Salem (formerly a part of Panama), and this may well have been the place where John Sullivan Worden, Sr., first settled in Michigan.

14. 1834. William Horace Worden, 10th and last child of JSW and Sophia, was born March 31st, in Superior.

15. 1840. In the Federal Census of this year for the State of Michigan, we find "John S. Worden" and household living in Superior, Washtenaw County, with a census count of 0211101- 0100011, meaning:

Males:

2	age 5, but under 10:	Wm. Horace, 6; and who else?
1	age 10, under 15:	JSW Jr., age 11. But Chauncey, then age 14, should be in this age group. Perhaps he was away at school, or visiting.
1	age 15, under 20:	Charles, age 16
1	age 20, under 30	Alva, age 20
0	age 30, under 40	None
1	age 40, under 50:	John S. Sr., <u>was</u> 50 the whole of 1840 to Dec. 28th.

Females:

1	age 5, under 10:	Sophia Louisa, age 9
1	age 30, under 40:	No daughter of JSW had yet reached age 30. (*)
1	age 40, under 50.	The mother, Sophia, would be less than 50 until Aug. 12th

* This person could have been a servant, visitor, or relative, perhaps even the mother of the male who was age 5 but under 10.

16. 1848. Sophia Louisa Worden, youngest daughter of JSW, Sr., and Sophia, died at Ypsilanti on November 6th. Born December 22, 1831, she was about six weeks short of her 17th birthday.

17. 1850. In this census, JSW is still in Superior, Washtenaw County. His name has been misspelled as Warden. He has been entered as "Warden, John. P. S." The "P" is an obvious error, and the S. here may stand for "Senior". There is no doubt as to his identity because he is shown as being aged 60. He would really have been 61 in 1850, and 62 if the census-taker counted him after his birthday of December 28th. He is said to have been born in Connecticut, with assets valued at \$3500, and that he was a farmer. His wife, Sophia, also listed as age 60 (correct, after 12 August), born in Massachusetts.

a. Chauncey Perry Worden, my grandfather, is in his father's household, said to be age 23 (correct, until 18 September), born in NY, occupation farmer.

b. William Horace, the youngest child, is also still at home, age 16, born Michigan, also a farmer.

c. John S. Junior is at home, age 21 (correct), born in Michigan, a farmer.

d. None of the three daughters are shown as being in the household. Sophia Louisa had died two years earlier, while Mary Ann and Semantha had been married in 1831 and 1843, respectively. And John, Sr., still farming the 200 acres, has with him three young sons (16, 21, and 23) to help him at his advanced age.

e. Charles and Alva, both tinsmiths, are living in Ypsilanti, apparently boarding with a young couple named Collins. Charles is 25 years old, Alva (John) is 24.

18. 1860. In this Federal Census for Michigan, JSW Sr., and Sophia are listed (under date of 30 July 1860, page 181) as living in the 5th ward, City of Ypsilanti. John and Sophia are apparently living by themselves at this time. He is said to be age 73, (incorrect, as he was aged 70 on July 30th), with real estate valued at \$4500, and a personal estate at \$940. His wife, Sophia, is shown as age 70, which is close to being correct, as she would turn 70 years of age two weeks later. The place of birth for both is given as Massachusetts. This is correct for Sophia, who was born in Egremont, but is incorrect for JSW, as he was born in Connecticut.

19. 1865. Charles Sullivan Worden died at Ypsilanti Feb. 19th, age 40.

20. 1866. Sophia Rorabek Worden, wife of JSW, died on the 4th of October. She was buried in the Highland Cemetery, North River Street, Ypsilanti, alongside the grave of her daughter, Sophia Louisa, who had died in 1848.

21. 1870. In this Federal Census, for Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan, (page 3, 5th ward), John S. Worden, age 80, now a widower, was living with one of his sons, Alva John (age 50); his wife, Adela (sic, should be Adella), age 20 (true); their son Frank (Alva), age 1; and Charles S. (Jr.) age 16, a grandson, whose father, Charles Sullivan Worden, Sr., had died five years earlier, in 1865. Thus Alva John and his wife Adella, were taking care of Alva's father, and of a nephew, "Charlie S.", as he was frequently called. JSW is shown as having been born in Connecticut, with real estate valued at \$3000 and a personal estate of \$4000.

22. 1872. William Horace Worden, age 38 and unmarried, died in July. He was buried in the family plot beside the graves of his mother, Sophia, and his younger sister, Sophia Louisa.

23. 1873. John Sullivan Worden, Sr., died at Ypsilanti on the 10th of October. He was buried in the Highland Cemetery of Ypsilanti, alongside his wife, Sophia, and two of their children, Sophia Louisa, and William Horace.

24. An interesting account was given in Reference (F), by the writer thereof, quoted here in part

".... In 1833 Panama was split to make Superior and Salem Townships. In the "Combined Atlas of Washtenaw County 1874, 1885, and 1915", I find the first entry reading:

"SUPERIOR TOWNSHIP

"This town is generally level, with alternate timber and openings. Four creeks water every part of the township, and the Huron River crosses the southwest corner. Superior is a fine agricultural town; it is noted also for its numerous mills. Henry Kimmel, who came over land from Pennsylvania, was the first settler. He had the honor of naming the town when it was set up; it was to be **superior** to all the rest, so thought its pioneer founders. We placed upon the records the name of the following early settlers: Issacc and Phillip Sines, Captain John Dix, Joseph Mayo, Mr. Freeman, Olney Hawkins' father, John McCormack, Esek Pray, John-athon Thomas, Burden Hicks, William Eddy, Eldrige Gee, Colonel Brewer, Mr. Tucker, Dr. Blackwood, **John Worden (father of A. and John S. Worden of Ypsilanti)**, and Able Parkers. Most of these men have long since been gathered to their fathers, while many others have gone to remote parts. Captain Dix, the founder of Dixboro, emigrated to Dixie, Texas, and died there. **John Worden, Sr., died in the fall of 1873.** Superior was organized about 1830-1." (Bold face mine.)

25. **John Sullivan Worden**, born in Connecticut thirteen years after the birth of the United States of America, moved at a young age to the Genesee Country (often called the Western Reserve) of New York State, where he served in The War of 1812, married and fathered seven children in Batavia, two of whom (Lorenzo and Norman) died a week apart in March of 1826. Before that year ended, he and his wife, Sophia and the five surviving children then moved to the Territory of Michigan, where he successfully farmed some 200 acres of land. Three more children were born to him and Sophia in Michigan, where he lost a daughter, Sophia Louisa, and two sons (Charles Sullivan and William Horace), as well as Sophia, his wife, to whom he had been married for 53 years. After a life of hard work, success in farming, joy and much sadness, he lived to the age of 83 years and 10 months. An early settler of western New York State and later of the Territory of Michigan, he fought for, and helped to settle the USA.

References:

A. The original Family Register of John Sullivan Worden

and Sophia Rorabek Worden, framed and in the possession of Waite W. Worden, his great-grandson.

B. THE HOLY BIBLE, Stereotype Edition, Published by Kimber and Sharpless, No. 50, N. 4th St., Philadelphia, undated. Inscribed "J.S.WORDEN" on flyleaf. In the possession of Waite W. Worden.

C. Pay voucher for John S. Worden, Sgt., Nov. 14 to Dec. 14, 1812. NY State Archives, Albany, NY.

D. DAILY YPSILANTIAN PRESS, Ypsilanti, Michigan, Friday, March 26, 1926

E. WASHTENAW COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION letter of 5 April 1988, kindness of Ms. Eve L. Wuttke, Assistant to the Director.

F. Ibid, letter of March 10, 1988, Ms. Eve L. Wuttke.

8-10-10-20000 (10-1234)

NAME. Worden, John S.

RANK. Sergeant.

ORGANIZATION. Capt. Richard Godfrey.

CO. OF Col. Heil. Smythe.

Col. Worthy S. Churchill.

REGIMENT.

PAID FROM Nov. 14 181 2

TO Dec. 4 181 2

\$ 5.60

REMARKS. N. Allen P.M.
Vow. 215.

Source:

New York State Archives,
Cultural Education Center,
Room 11 D 40, Empire State
Plaza, Albany, New York. 12230



JOHN SULLIVAN WORDEN
1789-1873
Son of Wait Worden

Highland Cemetery
North River Street,
Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Lot 4, Block 14.

From left to right, 1,2,3 and 4, the grave markers are:

1. JOHN SULLIVAN WORDEN, SEN

DIED

Oct. 10, 1873

AGED

83 YRS 10 MS & 12 DS

2. SOPHIA

Wife of

JOHN S. WORDEN

DIED

Oct. 4, 1866

AGED

76 YRS 11 MS 22 DS

3. SOPHIA LOUISA

Daughter of

John S. & Sophia

WORDEN

Died

Nov. 6, 1848

4. WILLIAM HORACE

Son Of

J.S. & S. WORDEN

Died

July 19, 18??

Notes:

1. Due to diminishing legibility, Waite W. and Elizabeth B. Worden had bronze markers made and fastened for each of these gravestones in 1979. The inscriptions are:

a. JOHN SULLIVAN WORDEN, SR., New London, Conn, Dec. 28, 1789; Ypsilanti, Mich. Oct. 10, 1873.

b. SOPHIA RORABECK WORDEN, Wife of John Sullivan Worden, Sr., Eggamont, Mass. Aug. 12, 1790. Ypsilanti, Mich. Oct 4, 1866. (Eggamont (sic) is from the family register. Later it was found that it should be Egremont.)

c. SOPHIA LOUISA WORDEN, daughter of John S. and Sophia R. Worden, Dec. 22, 1831 - Nov. 6, 1848.

d. WILLIAM HORACE WORDEN, Son of John S. and Sophia R. Worden, March 31, 1834 - July 1872.

2. Born 28 Dec 1789, JSW Sr. would be aged 83 years 9 months, and 12 days. Cemetery files erroneously say born 1790.

3. Sophia - the family record says she died Oct 4th. Born 12 August 1790 she would have been 76 years and 1 month, and 22 days, not 11 months.

4. William Horace: the year of death is illegible on the stone. The family register says he died in July 1872.

NINTH GENERATIONChildren of John Sullivan Worden, Sr (son of Wait))and Sophia Rorabek Worden

1. Mary Ann Worden, the first child, one of three daughters, was born in Batavia, NY on the 14th of January 1814, and died in Detroit on August 10, 18???. On 1 May 1831, she married Frederick Andrews (Andrus) in Superior, Michigan. They later lived in Jackson, Michigan and had children:

10th Generation

a. Mary Andrews, the oldest, who married Richard Jacobs and had (11th generation) children Guy, Edward, and Lulu Jacobs.

b. Altena Andrews (called "Tena" and "Tiny") who married Harrison Ballard, and lived in Georgia Center, Vermont.

c. Augustus Andrews.

d. Possibly a third daughter. A late 1800s photo of a Mrs. I. W. Bush, identifies her as "a sister of Tena Ballard".

2. Semantha Worden, was*born in Batavia, NY, on the 4th of May 1816. She married Eleazer Price, M.D., in Superior, Michigan, on Dec. 25th, 1843. She died in Jackson, Mich. They had no children.

3. Lorenzo Worden, born in Batavia, NY, May 10, 1818, and died there at age 7 on March 14, 1826, just a week after the death of his brother, Norman (below).

4. Alva John Worden, born in Batavia, NY, March 24, 1820, died Ypsilanti, Michigan, January 18, 1902, age 81. See a following page for more details.

5. Norman Worden, born in Batavia, NY, May 27, 1822, died there March 7, 1826, age 3.

6. Charles Worden, born in Batavia, NY, May 16, 1824, he died at Ypsilanti Feb. 19, 1865, age 40. On Oct. 10, 1852, he married Charlotte Zwick (grave stone says "Swick") in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Charles and Charlotte had a son (10th generation), Charles Sullivan, known as "Charlie S." and "Charlie Sullivan", born 1853/4, died 1930; and a daughter, Charlotte ("Lottie") age 16 in the Federal Census of 1880. "Lottie" married Burns (?), and had no children. Charlotte Zwick Worden died in Ypsilanti in 1914, age 84. Charles and Charlotte Zwick are buried in the Highland Cemetery, Ypsi-

lanti, Block 79, Lot 3. Their son, Charles Sullivan Worden, is shown in the cemetery office records as "Charlie Sullivan Worden born 1853 died 1930" also in Block 79, Lot 3, with his parents, yet he is also listed there as "Charles S. Worden, born 1854 died Dec. 8, 1930" in a different grave site, Block 107, North $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 3, along with his wife, "Mrs. Charles Worden", no first name given. The family story is that a place was reserved for Charlie S. for burial beside his parents, but when his death occurred his wife had him buried with her in Block 107, to the great distress of some of his relatives.

7. Chauncey Perry Worden, sometimes spelled "Chancy" and "Chancey," was born in Batavia, NY, 18 September 1826, and died at Ypsilanti 10 April 1876, age 49. My grandfather. See a later page for more details.

8. John Sullivan Worden, Jr., was born in Superior, Michigan, May 12, 1829. He died in Ypsilanti on December 7, 1899. He married Mary Ann Buck, (dau. of Oliver Buck) of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, May 28, 1872 in Detroit. John was age 43 at the time, his wife age 25. Mary Ann was born August 5, 1847, and died in Ypsilanti, April 7, 1917. JSW Jr and Mary Ann Buck had one child, William Grant Worden (10th generation), born April 5, 1873, died Ypsilanti November 27, 1893, age 20, unmarried, although engaged to be married at the time of his death. The family story has it that because his fiancée was Catholic, she was denied permission to enter the family home for "Will's" funeral service, but was allowed to listen to it from a position on the front porch. The JSW Sr family register and family bible say that JSW Jr was born 1829, but his tombstone says 1830. Mary Ann was 18 years younger than her husband, but survived him by 18 years, thus both died at age 70. John Sullivan Worden, Jr, his wife, Mary Ann Buck, and their son, William Grant Worden are buried side by side in Block 66, Lot #21, Highland Cemetery, Ypsilanti, fronted by a family obelisk, about twelve feet in height, inscribed **WORDEN**.

9. Sophia Louisa Worden, 3d and youngest daughter (after the birth of six brothers) was born in Superior, Michigan, December 22, 1831. She died in Ypsilanti on the 6th of November 1848, at age 16.

10. William Horace Worden, 10th and last child of JSW Sr and Sophia, was also born in Superior, 31 March 1834. He died in Ypsilanti, unmarried, on July 19, 1872, at the age of 38. Both he and his sister, Sophia Louisa, are buried in the old section of the Highland Cemetery, Ypsilanti, in Block 14, Lot #4, with their parents.

Where cemetery records of dates and spellings differ from the JSW Sr Family Register and Bible, the latter are used here. Usually the differences are minor.

NINTH GENERATIONALVA JOHN WORDEN, 1820-1902Son of John Sullivan Worden, Sr

1. 1820. Alva John Worden was the 4th child and 2d son of John Sullivan Worden, Sr. He was born in Batavia, NY, on the 24th of March. Outliving all nine of his siblings, he died in his 82nd year. He was possessed of an inventive mind which led to the establishment of a very successful business. To the author of this work (his great nephew) he was the most interesting member of the family. Thus this separate account of his life.

2. His tombstone spells his name as "Alvah" as do some of the Federal censuses, but that spelling is incorrect. All of his parents' family records say Alva, as does the Kalamazoo County (Michigan) record of his marriage (Ref. A); most of the federal censuses; his petition before the US Supreme Court (Ref. B), and family identifications of 19th century photographs. He named his only son Frank Alva, not Frank Alvah.

3. The only public record I have seen which admits of a middle name is the Federal Census for 1850, State of Michigan, in which he is listed as "Alva J. Worden", a resident of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County. His signature and business stationery are written simply as "A. Worden," so there is no clue there. Family birth records do not show a middle name, but I believe it is John for these reasons:

a. My grandfather, Chauncey Perry Worden, was Alva's brother and business partner. CPW named a son Alva John Worden, undoubtedly after the boy's uncle.

b. In a 100-photograph family album of the late 1800's my father (ECW I) identified several photographs as his uncle, "Alva John Worden", son of JSW Sr.

4. 1843. Alva opened his sheet metal business in Ypsilanti. Two of his brothers, Chauncey Perry and John S. Jr., were his partners in the firm of A. WORDEN & BROS.



A. WORDEN

J. S. WORDEN, JR.

C. P. WORDEN

A. WORDEN & BROS.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

**WORDEN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
WHIP-HOLDERS.**

Office, 37 River St.

Ypsilanti, Mich. No. 2-16-1883

5. 1850. In this first appearance by name in a Federal Census, Alva J. Worden, was thirty years of age. He had not yet married.

6. 1860. In this Federal Census for the State of Michigan, Alva appears on page 119, 2d Ward, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, under date of 13 July. He is said to be 39 years old (40 is correct), with real estate valued at \$5100 and personal estate of \$1000. Still single, he is included in the household of his brother, Charles Worden, age 36; Charles' wife, "Charlot A." (Charlotte Zwick) age 29, and their son, "Charley S." (Charles Sullivan) age 6. Charles is also shown as having been born in New York, occupation merchant, with \$5100 of real estate, and \$1000 of personal estate.

7. 1867. Alva had several inventions to his credit, the most famous and the most lucrative of which was known as a "whipsocket." A problem of the day for drivers of horse-drawn vehicles was where to put the whip when not in use. If merely laid aside, it would frequently fall to the ground. The driver had no special place to put it, and often had trouble finding it when needed, especially in the darkness. The Worden Whipsocket solved this problem. It was a simple device designed to hold the butt of the whip snugly when not in use, from which it could be retrieved by a slight tug. It was mounted on the dashboard or the carriage seat. Thus it was that Alva Worden and one Henry M. Curtis, about whom I know nothing (perhaps an investor) were granted a patent under Letters-Patent No. 70,075 on October 22, 1867, for:

"an improvement in self-adjusting whip-holder."

8. Sales were brisk, and the Worden brothers prospered. They were each able to build handsome brick homes of similar architecture, two of which are shown on later pages. Alva and John S. Jr. lived side by side, Alva to the right of John's house, both facing Congress Street (now East Michigan Avenue). Chauncey Perry built his house on the corner of Congress and River Streets, facing the latter. According to my father, all three families lived in rather elegant style, including handsome carriages and teams of horses outfitted in harnesses with silver fittings. But trouble lay ahead.

9. 1867. Two months later, on December 31st, Alva ended his bachelorhood. The marriage took place in Galesburg, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. Alva's residence is given as Ypsilanti, his age as 45 years (having been born in 1820, his correct age was 47), his birthplace as New York State, and his occupation as a "dealer." The name of the bride was Adella R. Slocum, and the answer to the question, "Maiden name if a widow" was Adella R. Havens, a resident of Galesburg, age 20 years, born in New York State. Witnesses

were John G. Havens and Mrs Frances Havens, both of Augusta, Michigan. (They were not her parents, perhaps a brother and his wife.) The marriage was performed by H.B. Fuller, Pastor of the Baptist Church of Galesburg. (Reference A)

10. 1870. In the Federal Census for Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan, 5th Ward, page 6, are entries for Adella's parents, and for Alva and Adella's family. They appear one after the other, indicating that they lived not far apart. George Havens' occupation would indicate that he worked for Alva's firm:

HAVENS, George W.	53	b. NJ. Salesman in whipsocket.
Eliza J.	51	b. NY
WORDEN, Alvah (sic)	50	b. NY. Mfg whipsockets. \$15000 real estate, \$1600 personal.
Adela (sic)	20	b. NY. Keeping house
Frank	1	b. Michigan
John S.	80	b. Conn. \$3000 real estate, \$4000 personal estate.
Charles S.	16	b. Michigan. At home.

11. The foregoing composition of Alva's and Adella's household tells a bit of a story. Ten years before, as stated in #6, Alva, unmarried, was living with his brother, Charles, Charles' wife, Charlotte, and their son, Charley S., then age 6. Now Charley S. age 16, is living with his Uncle Alva. Why? The answer must lie in the fact that Charley S.'s father, Charles, had died in 1865, and now Alva is caring for him. But Charley S.'s mother, Charlotte, and a sister, also named Charlotte but nick-named "Lottie" are living elsewhere. I do not find them in the 1870 census, but in the 1880 Census, they are still in Ypsilanti. Charlotte, age 43, is a widow, occupation dress-maker, and her daughter, listed as "Lottie" is age 16, "at school." Besides living with Alva, Charley S. may have been apprenticed to him, while his mother and sister kept their own household in another part of town. Also, John S. Worden, Sr., age 80, is living with his son, Alva.

12. In the 100-photo album mentioned above, which my father (ECW I) has written was started before 1875, is a photograph of Adella, a stunningly beautiful and very young woman. She worked for Alva and his brothers at the family business, and thus married the boss. The registry of her marriage (Ref.A) said her age then (1867) was 20. Three years later, in the Federal Census of 1870 for the State of Michigan, she was still shown as age 20 (Alva listed as age 50, which was correct). And in the Federal Census for 1880, she was shown as being age 35. (Alva was correctly listed as age 60.) By deduction, three different birth years are determined for Adella - 1847, 1850, and 1845, respectively. If any one is correct, I can't say. But a lady is not beholden to tell anyone her true age...!

13. 1876. Alva's brother and business partner, Chauncey Perry Worden, died April 10, age 49.

14. 1880. Alva and Adella, whose middle name was Rena, had one son of their own, Frank Alva Worden, as shown in ¶10, above. In the 1880 census an addition to the family appears:

WORDEN, Alvah (sic)	age 60 Mfg. whipsockets. (b. NY)
Adella	35
Frank	11
Joseph	10 (adopted, b. Mass)

(Joseph is somewhat of a mystery. On May 17, 1940, just four months before he died, my father, ECW I, wrote a three-page list identifying a great many of the pictures in the 100-photograph album already mentioned. There was no photograph of Joseph, but in identifying Adella, wife of Alva, my father added: "They had but one child, Frank but adopted a son Joe, whose name was Blood...")

15. 1880. This is the year that trouble began, for Alva and his remaining partner, John S. Worden, Jr., were sued for patent infringement in the U.S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. The plaintiffs won their case and Alva and JSW Jr were subjected to heavy fines and a prohibition against the sale of their product. Litigation went on for about seven years, as Alva appealed his case to the United States Supreme Court, which reversed the finding of the Michigan Court, and found in favor of Alva and JSW Jr. Although they won their case in the US Supreme Court, their legal expenses and the injunction against marketing their whipsockets eroded their finances to a disastrous degree. (See some following pages for the highlights of this case of alleged patent infringement.

16. 1882. On August 22nd, Alva Worden was issued another Letters- Patent (No. 263,084), having invented "new and useful improvements in Whip-Holders." The nature of the improvement was that of designing the entire device in the shape of a slightly-curved cylinder, the diameter of which was constant from top to bottom, to eliminate rattle and wear of the butt of the whip.

17. At an unknown date, Alva and Adella Rena Havens Slocum Worden were divorced. She subsequently married a man named MacArthur, and thereafter married, for the 4th time, a man named Tafft. In 1896, using the name Adella R. MacArthur, she wrote a novel, "That Romanist", published by the Arena Publishing Co., Copley Square, Boston. In 1926 her name was Adella R. Tafft. In her very late years, still a handsome woman, white-haired and erect, living in New York City, she occasionally visited our family home in Millburn, NJ, to visit her son, Frank Alva, who lived with us for a few years prior to his death in 1928. Soon after that she "went back

west," perhaps to Michigan, or, some say, Indiana. If she was age 20 at her marriage in 1867, she would have been about 81 years of age in 1928. How long she lived after that, I do not know.

18. 1902. Alva, having lived alone for several years, died on January 18th, in his 82nd year. Still a handsome man, with flowing white hair, he was buried in a lone grave (Block 6, Lot 1) in the Highland Cemetery, Ypsilanti. A simple marker says:

ALVAH WORDEN
BORN BATAVIA, N.Y.
MAR. 24, 1820
DIED YPSILANTI, M.
JAN. 18, 1902

Tenth Generation
Frank Alva Worden,
son of Alva John and Adella R. Worden

1. Frank Alva Worden, only son of Alva and Adella, was born in Ypsilanti, Michigan, (by deduction) on December 4, 1868. He married Clara ("Carrie") G. ____?__. They had one son, Alva, and two (?) daughters. For a number of years they lived in Los Angeles. Separated or divorced, Frank came east initially to live with his mother. Carrie and the children remained in Los Angeles, where, in 1927, they were living at 1720 Magnolia Ave. Frank spent the last few years of his life living with, and working for, my father, ECW I (his first cousin), in Millburn, NJ.

2. Frank had an inventive mind, as did his father, Alva. In 1901 he patented THE WORDEN ADDING MACHINE. (Ref. C and photo.) He died suddenly in New York City, while still living in Millburn. He is buried in Section B, Row N, grave #66 (no headstone), HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY, Union, NJ. Cemetery records state his age as 59 years, 1 month, and 24 days, and date of death 28 January 1928.

Ref. A: Kalamazoo County, MI, "Return of a Marriage", #3, Alva Worden and Adella R. Slocum (née Havens) 31 Dec. 1867.

Ref. B: Supreme Court of the United States, 121 US-853, WORDEN vs. SEARLS, October term, 1886. No. 118.

Ref. C: U.S. Patent Office, Letters Patent #689,447, dated Dec. 24, 1901.

From: "Ypsilanti, Michigan
 "Friday, March 26, 1926

Page 1

"THE DAILY YPSILANTIAN PRESS

**"New Business House to
 Replace City Landmark**

**"Old Worden Houses Figured prominently in Early
 History As Homes of Prominent Pioneers**

"The Worden houses, one of which is now being wrecked for Dodge Bros. new business home, have been for about 55 or 60 years landmarks of Ypsilanti. When built they were in the very latest elegant fashion, and built in a neighborhood that then had only small dwellings, they were especially striking. For many years, the beautiful, large lawn at the back of the two houses on the south side of (then) Congress Street was the scene of the Sunday afternoon temperance meetings, which were features of Ypsilanti life and where many noted speakers were heard.

Alva Worden was the inventor of the Worden family. He was born in Batavia, NY, in March 1820 and came to Washtenaw County with his parents seven years later. The family of parents and ten (*) children came up the Huron River by boat. They first settled on the Sober farm in Superior and later what is now the Eugene Strang farm. Alva came to Ypsilanti when 20 years old and learned the tinner's trade. He began business in a tin shop, which he later explained (sic) into a general hardware store....later building, in 1854, what was long called the Worden Block.

Alva Worden invented many valuable things, the most important being an automatic oiling cup, a leather flynet for horses, a method of pointing stovepipe together (from which he made his first money) and the famous whipsocket, which was manufactured in the old brick building on River Street.....The iron whipsocket, which was fastened at the center and loose at both top and bottom so that when the whip was put in, it was shut in tightly and yet when pulled slightly by the hand the socket would open at the top and make the removal of the whip easy, had a tremendous vogue --in one year over \$40,000 worth were shipped from here.

"At the height of its success, Anson Searles of New Jersey sued the Wordens for infringement of patent and won in the lower courts. He came on and tried to levy on everything the Wordens owned, even horses and furniture, but Alva appealed and after a long delay the U.S. Supreme Court decided in his favor. Searles was worth nothing, so Mr. Worden could not recover from him but the suit had cost Mr. Worden \$60,000....

Alva Worden was the last of the three brothers who built the elegant houses on Congress Street and died January 18, 1902. ...

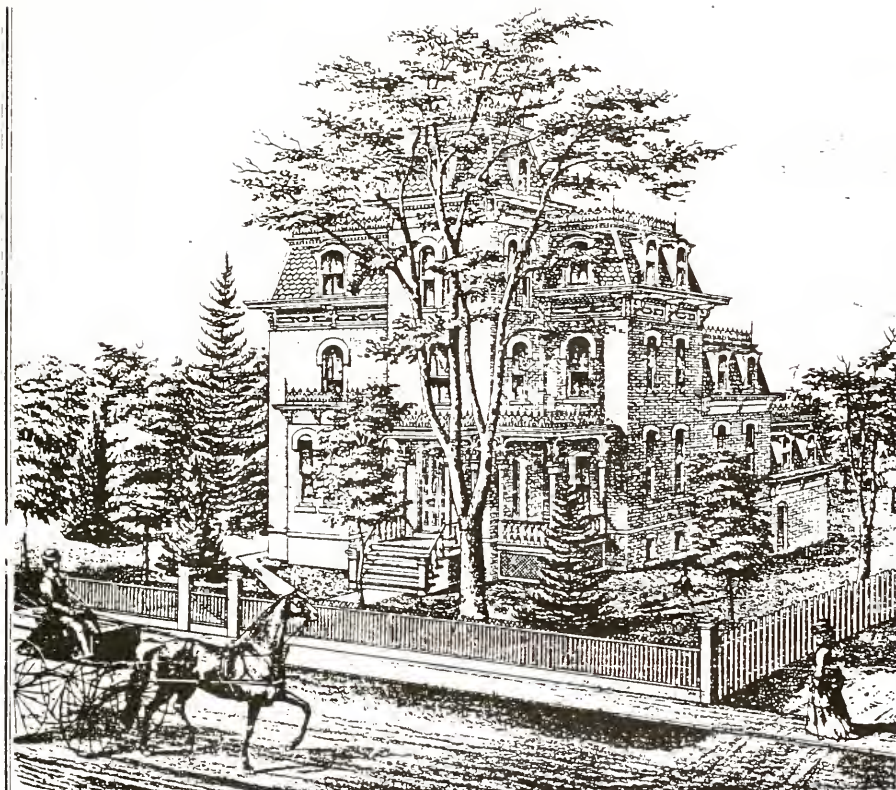
"The other big Worden houses were owned by Chauncey and John L.(sic) Worden who were in the whipsocket business with their brother. Chauncey's home is now owned by the D.U.R. and was for some time used as their headquarters. Chauncey's son, Edward C. Worden, is a famous industrial chemist in Millburn, N.J. He graduated from Ypsilanti High School and the pharmacy department of the University of Michigan in 1896...

"The third brother, John L. (sic) Worden died many years before Alva. His widow, however, lived until about 15 years or so ago in the east Worden house now owned by Charles Smith. The Alva Worden house has been used as a rooming house for some years past.

"Alva Worden was a striking figure, tall, slender, erect, with flowing moustache and abundant iron grey hair."

(*) Ten children did not accompany their parents. While there were ultimately ten children in the family, three were born in Michigan. The other seven were born in NY, where two had died, leaving five survivors to make the trip to Michigan with their parents.

John L. Worden should be John S. Worden, Jr.

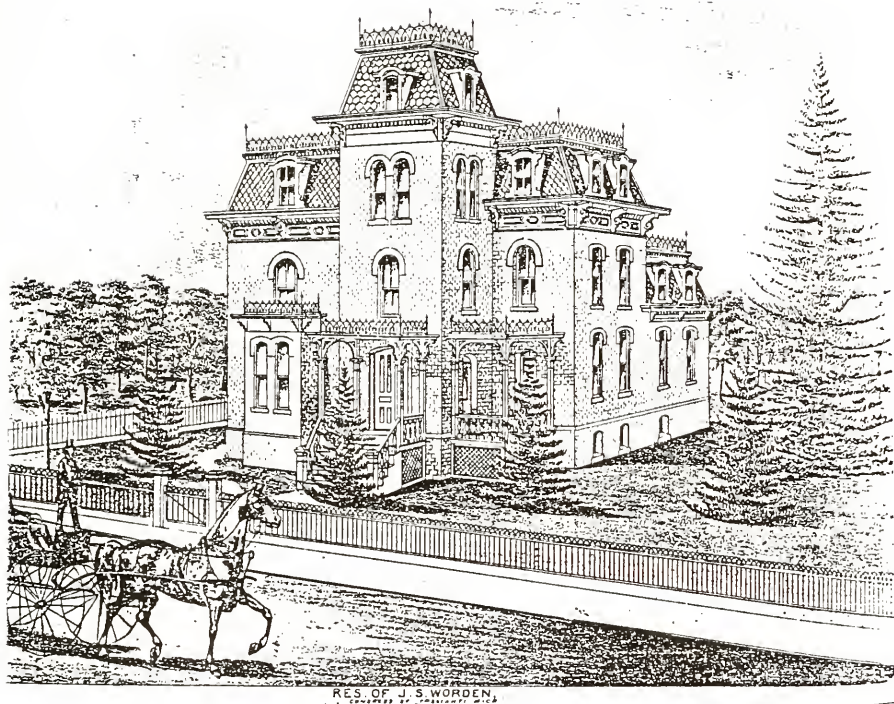


RES. OF A. WORDEN,
CONGRESS ST. YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN

Residence of Alva John Worden

Congress St., Ypsilanti, Michigan.

From: Combination Atlas Map of Washtenaw County, Michigan,
compiled, drawn and published from personal examinations and
surveys by Everts and Stewart, Chicago, Illinois, 1874.



Residence of John Sullivan Worden, Jr.

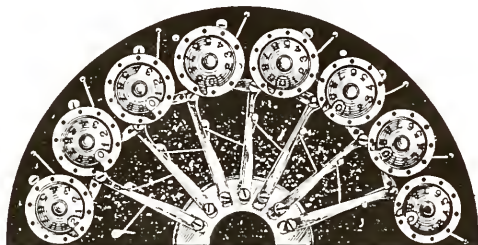
Congress St., Ypsilanti, Michigan.

From: Combination Atlas Map of Washtenaw County, Michigan,
compiled, drawn and published from personal examinations and
surveys by Everts and Stewart, Chicago, Illinois, 1874.

The Worden Adding Machine

FOR MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, MUNICI-
PALITIES AND ACCOUNTANTS
GENERALLY.

SIMPLE, * * * *
EASY TO LEARN.



SPEEDY, * * * *
INEXPENSIVE.

Patented Dec. 24th, 1901.

The Worden Adding Machine is the very best on the market for the price. It does the work of a \$125.00 machine for \$100.00 less, and will save six months' time in learning, as it can be operated as soon as seen.

A parent company is being formed, after which territory will be offered for sale and offices opened in the leading cities of the United States.

The Machine sells readily at a great profit.

Prospective investors in parent company, address,

F. A. WORDEN,

Office and Factory, 110 River St.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

PATENT INFRINGEMENT LITIGATION

A. WORDEN & BROS, YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

1. October 22, 1867. Alva Worden and Henry M. Curtis were granted a patent for a "self-adjusting whip-holder" under Letters Patent No. 70,075

2. November 5, 1867. Erastus W. Scott, of Connecticut, was granted a patent for a whip-holder, under Letters Patent #70,627.

3. The Worden patent was granted earlier than the Scott patent, and the Worden patent had a lower number than the Scott patent.

4. January 16, 1873. Scott and one Anson Searls applied for a reissued letters patent, by which they sought to expand the details of the patent issued to Scott seven years earlier, November 5, 1867. On the same date as their application for reissue, January 16, 1873, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, Anson Searls filed suit against A. Worden and Bros. for alleged patent infringement.

5. May 6, 1873. The U.S. Patent Office granted a reissued letters patent to Erastus W. Scott and Anson Searls for an "improvement in whipsockets", and assigned it number 5400.

(Note: Chauncey Perry Worden, brother and business partner, died April 10, 1876, thus is not named in further litigation.).

6. July 1880. The bill was filed, and on July 19th a preliminary injunction was issued and served against Alva Worden and John S. Worden. This injunction barred the Wordens from the manufacture and sale of whipsockets which the Court held to be an infringement of the Scott & Searls reissued patent.

7. September 1880. The Wordens replied that they were making and selling whipsockets constructed under and in accordance with the specifications and drawings of Letters Patent #70,075, owned by them, granted to Henry M. Curtis and Alva Worden on October 22, 1867, for "an improvement in self-adjusting whip-holder."

8. February 24, 1882 an interlocutory (i.e., not final) decree was made, declaring that the reissue (of the Scott patent) was valid, and had been infringed, and it awarded a perpetual injunction barring the Wordens from the manufacture of their product.

9. March 6, 1882. An order was made imposing a fine of \$250 on the defendants (Wordens) for a violation of the preliminary injunction, the fine to be paid to the complainant (not to the Court).

10. April 29, 1882. The order of March 6, 1882, was opened for a further hearing.

11. October 9, 1882. As a result of the further hearing:

a. an order was made imposing a fine of \$1182 on the defendants (Alva and John S. Worden) for such violation to be paid to the clerk of the court and by him to be paid to the complainant (Searls) for damages and costs.

b. an appeal by the defendants from this order was allowed, and all proceedings to enforce the collection of the fines were to be stayed until the further order of the Circuit Court, on the giving of a specified bond, which bond was given.

c. On the report of a master, a final decree was entered that the plaintiffs (Searls and Scott) recover against the defendants (Alva and John S. Worden) the sum of \$24,573.91 as profits, and \$386.40 costs. From this decree the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

12. March 1887. Alva and John S. Worden appealed to the United States Supreme Court for a reversal of the the findings of the Circuit Court. The appeal of **WORDEN v. SEARLS** was argued before the Court on March 16th and 17th, 1887, and a decision was handed down on March 28th. The Supreme Court stated these opinions:

a. that although the purpose of each whipsocket was the same, the mechanisms were different.

b. that the defendants' whipsocket did not infringe the original Scott patent (of November 5, 1867).

c. that the object of obtaining the patent reissue (in May of 1873) was to cover the structure in the Worden patent of 1867.

d. that it was manifest that the specifications and claims of the reissue were designed and so worded as to cover a structure which the claim of the original patent would not cover.

e. that the Scott patent was reissued with a view of covering the device of Curtis and Worden.

f. that the reissued Scott patent (#5400 of May 6, 1873) was, in its claims, an unlawful expansion of the original patent, designed to cover the defendants' structure.

g. that the reissued patent is invalid.

h. that being invalid, no further defense (by the Wordens) is necessary.

i. that the order for the preliminary injunction was unwarranted as a matter of law.

j. that the orders imposing the fines cannot be upheld.

(Underlines mine.)

Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States

WORDEN V. SEARLS

October Term 1886

Morrison Remick Waite, Chief Justice

"The final decree of the Circuit Court, and the orders of March 6, 1882, and October 9, 1882, are reversed, and the case is remanded to that court with a direction to dismiss the bill, with costs, but without prejudice to the power and right of the Circuit Court to punish the contempt referred to in those orders, by a proper proceeding. The preliminary injunction was in force until set aside. (See In re Chiles, 22 Wall. 157.)"

Source:

1. Supreme Court of the United States, October term, 1886, No. 118, Volume 121, pp. 853 - 858.

NINTH GENERATIONCHAUNCEY PERRY WORDEN, 1826-1876

Son of John Sullivan Worden, Sr.

1. Chauncey Perry Worden (my grandfather) was named after Commodore Isaac Chauncey and Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, the two naval officers responsible for the American victory in the Battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812. He was born September 18, 1826, the last of seven children born in Batavia, N.Y. The name "Chauncey" was commonly pronounced "Chancey", and thus frequently spelled Chancey or Chancy. Even CPW himself, in a book of his entitled PICTORIAL UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, wrote inside the front cover, "Chancey Worden, Ypsilanti, July 1, 1847."

2. Two of the seven children, Lorenzo and Norman, had died, a week apart, in March of the year CPW was born. In the autumn or early winter of the same year, he removed with his parents and four surviving siblings to Washtenaw County, Michigan, where the family settled in the Township of Panama which, in 1833, was split into two townships named Salem and Superior. The family lived in the southern half of Panama Township, which was renamed Superior Township.

3. According to my father, Edward Chauncey Worden, I, his father, CPW, was a storekeeper in Hartland, Livingston County (just north of Washtenaw County) where he was also the postmaster during the Civil War.

4. On Thursday evening, December 16, 1852, at age 26, CPW was married to 20-year-old **Elvira Mabel Brainerd**, by the Rev. Edwin T. Branch. She was the daughter of Norman Brainerd and Grace Kent, and a direct descendant of Daniel Brainerd...

"...the ancestor of the Brainerds in this country, (who) was brought from England when eight years old, to Hartford, Connecticut, where he lived with the Wyllys family until he was of age. He became a proprietor and settler of Haddam (Conn.) about 1662, and was a prosperous, influential, and very respectable man; a justice of the peace in the town, and a deacon in the church." (Ref. A.)

5. Elvira was born June 27, 1832, in Holley, which was situated in that part of Genesee County, New York, which later became Orleans County. Holley is about 20 miles NE of Batavia, the birth place of CPW. It appears that her parents, as did those of her husband, were also attracted to the Territory of Michigan, and thus removed from the Genesee

Country to the Territory of Michigan. Of their four children (10th generation), the first three were born in Hartland, while the fourth was born in Ypsilanti:

Children of Chauncey P. and Elvira Worden

a. Mary Louisa (known in the family as "Iza") was born Sunday, February 26, 1854. She died in Ypsilanti, at age 15, on June 21, 1869.

b. Freddie Chauncey (Chancy), was born Wednesday, September 30, 1863, and died in Ypsilanti on April 10, 1873, age 9.

c. Alva John, named after his uncle, was born Saturday, February 19, 1859, and died in El Paso, Texas, October 19, 1891, age 32, thought to have been in the U.S. Army at that time. He married Emma Lynn Dimick, daughter of Stowell and Harriet Dimick of Ypsilanti, on Tuesday morning, March 29, 1881. They had one child (11th generation) Dean Shuart Worden, unmarried, who died at Elizabeth, N.J. He is buried in the Rosehill Cemetery, Linden, NJ. His gravestone says:

DEAN SHUART WORDEN
Only child of
Alva John and Emma Lynn
WORDEN
died May 29, 1915
Aged 33 years.

d. Edward Chauncey ("Eddie Chancy"), born at Ypsilanti, April 17, 1875. See **Tenth Generation, Edward Chauncey Worden, I**, which follows.

6. Soon after the birth of Freddie in 1863, the family moved from Hartland to Ypsilanti. For some years, until his death in 1876, CPW was a partner with two of his brothers, Alva and John Sullivan Jr., in the firm of A. Worden and Bros., manufacturers and wholesalers of Worden's Self-Adjusting Whipsocket.

7. CPW prospered, along with his brothers, in the whipsocket business. He built a handsome home of the same size and style as those of his partner brothers, drawings of which appear on a previous page.

8. CPW died on the 12th of April, 1876, at age 49, five days before his infant son, "Eddie Chancy" (ECW I) reached the age of one year.

Line of Descent of
ELVIRA MABEL BRAINERD
1832-1902.

1. Elvira Mabel Brainerd's ancestors in North America were:

a. Daniel Brainerd of England, who came to Connecticut at age eight. He was born about 1630, and died April 1, 1715. By his first wife, Hannah Spencer, he had one daughter and seven sons, one of whom was..

b. William Brainerd, born March 30, 1673. He married Sarah Bidwell, and had seven children, one of whom was...

c. Josiah Brainerd, born May 4, 1711. By his second wife, Hannah Spencer (same name as his grandmother) he had eight children, one of whom was...

d. (Deacon) Ezra Brainerd, born August 1, 1744, and died at the age of 93 in April 1837. By his first wife, Jerusha Smith, he had thirteen children, one of whom was..

e. (Colonel) Ezra Brainerd, Jr., Born May 11, 1769. His wife was Mabel Porter, born June 1770, by whom he had twelve children. The seventh was...

f. Norman Brainerd, , born March 2, 1799, moved to Holley, Genesee County, NY. He married Grace Kent, and they had six sons and three daughters, including...

g. Elvira Mabel Brainerd (my grandmother), born at Holley, NY June 27, 1832. The family moved from NY to Hartland, Michigan, in 1836, where Elvira married my grandfather, Chauncey Perry Worden on December 16, 1852. Elvira and Chauncey had four children, one of whom was...

h. Edward Chauncey Worden, my father.

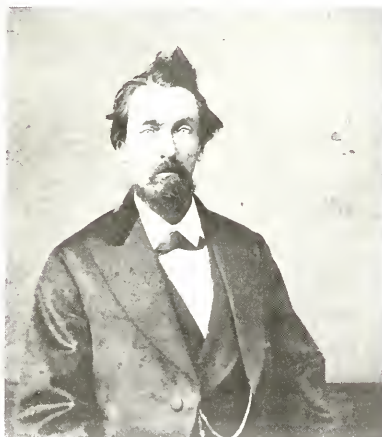
2. Elvira was of the 7th generation of Brainerds in this country, covering a period of about 200 years from Daniel's birth (perhaps 1630) to hers in 1832.

Sources: THE GENEALOGY OF THE BRAINERD FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES, by the Reverend David D. Field, D.D., John F. Trow, Printer, New York. 1857.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE BRAINERD-BRAINARD FAMILY IN AMERICA, 1649-1908, by Lucy Abigail Brainard. (Descendants of Daniel¹, the Emigrant Ancestor. Hartford Press, The Case, Lockwood, & Brainard Co., 1908.



Elvira Mabel (Brainerd) Worden and Chauncey Perry Worden
of
Ypsilanti, Michigan



Chauncey Perry Worden (1826-1876)
son of
John Sullivan Worden, Sr
1789 - 1873

TENTH GENERATIONEDWARD CHAUNCEY WORDEN, I1875-1940**Son of Chauncey Perry Worden**

1. Edward Chauncey Worden was the youngest of four children of Chauncey Perry and Elvira Mabel (Brainerd) Worden. He was born in Ypsilanti, Michigan, April 17, 1875, and died in Millburn, New Jersey, September 22, 1940, age 65.

2. ECW, later styled ECW I to distinguish himself from his namesake son, attended the Ypsilanti Seminary, but quit at the end of his junior year to enter the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where he embarked upon a combined course in pharmacy and medicine. For lack of money (the son of a widow), he was forced to abandon the medical part of the curriculum, obtaining a degree from the School of Pharmacy in 1896 at age 21.

3. Although he worked for a short time as a pharmacist, at the handsome salary of \$2 a week, he developed a greater interest in chemistry, which became his life's vocation. Soon after graduation from the University, he obtained employment as a chemist at the NY Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, NY. After about 18 months he became dissatisfied with the chemical analysis of fertilizers, and was hired as a chemist with a large drug store in Rochester, NY. The work was more of a pharmaceutical nature, rather than one of chemistry, which led him to seek a position as a "real" chemist in "the land of opportunity," in or near, New York City.

4. In 1899, ECW I joined in partnership with three other chemists, in Jersey City, NJ. The two older partners he later described as "bankrupts and rascals", causing him and the other junior partner, a Dr. Crane, to establish their own laboratory under the name of Crane and Worden, Consulting and Analytical Chemists, with offices in Manhattan. About 1900 he took employment with a company in Springfield, NJ, which manufactured products made of cellulose. This facet of chemistry so intrigued him that it became his life's work, which led him, in later years, to achieve a world-wide reputation in that field.

5. Having met his future wife, Anna Wilhelmine Dorothea Breitsman, in Geneva, he returned there to marry her, on September 25, 1901, after which they settled in the Wyoming section of Millburn, NJ.

6. From 1903 to 1911 he was chief chemist of the Clark Thread Co., in Newark, NJ. Working with cotton, the purest natural form of cellulose, he developed "Clark's O.N.T. (Our New Thread)", a brand which was superior in strength and quality to others on the market, establishing Clark as the leading producer of cotton thread in the US. At this writing, in 1992, it is still being sold under the trade name of "Coats & Clark's O.N.T." During this time, feeling a deficiency in his education, he attended night and summer courses at New York University, obtaining a Bachelor of Science degree in 1907 and Master of Arts in 1909. Some years later NYU conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Science (Honorary).

7. In 1911 he established his own business, known as The Worden Laboratory and Library, Analytical and Consulting Chemists, in Millburn, NJ, which he continued until his death in 1940. Engaged to testify in Berlin and Paris in a certain chemical patent litigation between a Boston and a foreign firm, he spent part of 1911 and 1912 in Europe. This gave him an opportunity to study the German chemical industry, and to purchase in both Germany and France sets of books and reference material concerning cellulose chemistry which were not available in the US. These purchases significantly augmented his professional library, which ultimately reached a size of some 20,000 volumes, said to be one of the most extensive private libraries on cellulose chemistry in the US.

8. Returning from a business trip to France and Germany in late 1916 (the USA still "neutral" in WW I), an American firm engaged ECW to locate new sources of sulphur, which had become in very short supply. He did this by organizing a prospecting team to search for it in the desert east of the Apache Mountains, some 40 miles NW of the tiny town of Toyah, which is about 20 miles SW of Pecos, in southwest Texas. Some sulphur deposits were found there (by drilling) but the amount was disappointing, although Pennzoil Sulphur now (1992) has a mine and plant in that area. Letters to his wife to July 1917 detail extremely harsh living and working conditions for him and his men, not by way of complaint, but purely for narrative interest.

9. The United States entered World War I in April of 1917. Shortly after his return to NJ from Texas, ECW was asked to head the airplane wing-coating division of the United States Bureau of Aircraft Production. A critical problem for aircraft, then in their infancy, was that of shrinking the cotton cloth covering of their fuselages and wings to a precise degree. If not shrunk sufficiently, the cloth would flap and tear off in flight, causing the aircraft to crash. If shrunk too tightly, it would crack or crush the wooden framework. This situation had been of grave concern to both

England and France in their war with Germany, as military aircraft were being lost as a result. The same problem confronted the U.S. Army's Air Corps. ECW was charged with the mission of resolving it. Cellulose chemistry was the key to the matter. Fortunately he was able to do so.

10. He spent much of 1917-1918 in England and France. In London on November 11, 1918, he was witness to the jubilation of the British at Germany's surrender. Between then and the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles, June 28, 1919, he travelled extensively through Germany on a confidential mission for the US Government to assess that country's present and future capabilities and plans toward reestablishing itself in the chemical and pharmaceutical industry. Interviewed in Paris, the NY TIMES of June 24, 1919, reported that he found the Germans were making a superhuman effort to recover their pre-war eminence by building huge plants, stockpiling vast amounts of chemical materials with a view to flooding the world market, and pursuing a relentless industrial aggression. His report to the US Government, according to one press account, consisted of ten volumes of some 5,000 pages each. His own assessment, in a letter to his wife dated June 16, 1919, was that the data obtained would be, in his judgment, "of inestimable value to our Government." Further trips to Europe in 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1928 were of a commercial business nature.

11. Over the years he wrote and published numerous papers and books on cellulose chemistry, notably the following:

a. The Nitrocellulose Industry, two volumes, D. Van Nostrand Co., NY, 1911.

b. The Technology of Cellulose Esters, six volumes, D. Van Nostrand Co., NY. 1921.

c. Chemical Patents Index, United States, 1915-1924, five volumes, Chemical Catalogue Co., Inc., NY, 1927 (Vol. I) and later for Vols. 2-5

d. The Technology of Cellulose Ethers, five volumes, Newark Printing Co., Newark, NJ, 1933.

12. ECW's consuming avocation was stamp-collecting, in which he achieved a singularly complete and valuable collection of United States stamps, said at the time to be one of the best in existence.

13. Much in demand by US and foreign governments and corporations, he travelled abroad extensively. He was highly instrumental in the development of products which had cellulose as a base. He was a prodigious worker, never, in my memory, taking a vacation, other than, perhaps, a weekend at the seashore with the rest of the family.

14. ECW I and Anna had five children. (See the following pages for details of their families):

- a. Marian Alice Worden
- b. Edward Chauncey Worden, 2nd
- c. Anna Lois Worden
- d. Waite Warren Worden
- e. Loanna Worden

15. Anna Wilhelmine Dorothea Breitsman, wife of ECW I, was born in Shelby Township, Orleans County, NY, Sept 4, 1875, the daughter of Charles Frederick Breitsman (originally Karl Britzmann) and Mary or Maria Sassenbrecher. Anna's father (1838-1911) who was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, emigrated to the United States with his 1st wife, Mary Harms, and a daughter named Mary, "just after our Civil War" according to Anna. He first settled in Michigan, but after the death of his wife there, he and his children Mary, John and Henry, removed to Knowlesville, NY, where he married Mary or Maria Sassenbrecher (1838-1897) by whom he had two children, Anna and her brother, Emory Frederick Augustus Breitsman (1878-1964).

16. While visiting her daughter, Loanna, in Williamstown, Mass., Anna died February 22, 1959. Both she and her husband, whom she survived by nineteen years, are buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Springfield, NJ.

Sources: ECW I family bible; many family records; magazine and newspaper articles; technical publications; personal knowledge of the author; baptismal certificate of Anna Breitsman dated 17 October 1875.

ELEVENTH GENERATION**Marian Alice Worden, 1902-1974**

1. Marian Alice Worden, the first child of Edward C. Worden I and Anna (Breitsman) Worden was born in Millburn, NJ, August 27, 1902. After attending Smith College, she was graduated from The Connecticut College for Women in New London, Conn., class of 1927.

2. Marian married DeWitt Bailey M. Bell, who was born January 1, 1902, in Short Hills, NJ, the son of Stephen and Catherine Elizabeth (Kepplemann) Bell, of Millburn, NJ. Marian and DeWitt were secretly married in White Plains (?) NY, in November 1927, then publicly married at the Worden home in Millburn, NJ, June 6, 1928. Records of marriage will be found in the States of both New York and New Jersey. DeWitt Bell was a chemist, employed by the Manhattan Rubber Co., Paterson, NJ. He and Marian resided most of their married lives in Radburn, Fairlawn, NJ, where both died, DeWitt on Sept. 13, 1969, and Marian on June 14, 1974. They are both buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Springfield, NJ, in the family plot of DeWitt's parents, across the pathway from Marian's parents.

3. The children of Marian Worden and DeWitt Bell, (12th Generation):

a. Richard Worden Bell, was born February 24, 1929, at Passaic, NJ. On Sept. 2, 1951, at Hoboken, NJ, he married Joan Paula Schroeder, born June 26, 1931 at Hoboken, the daughter of Edwin Paul Schroeder and Irene McKenna. Richard died at Akron, Ohio, October 4th, 1978. He is buried with his parents and grandparents in Springfield, NJ. In 1992 Joan was living at their family home in Akron. "Dick" and Joan had three children (13th generation):

(1) Edith Nancy Bell, born in Montclair, NJ, April 24, 1953, married Michael James Bowers. They live in Akron, Ohio, with their two children, Jennifer and Jason.

(2) Betty Lynn Bell born in Montclair, NJ, July 30, 1954, married Ralph Woods Price. They reside in Scottsdale, Arizona, with daughters, Christie Lauren and Julie Lynn.

(3) Paul Richard Bell, born in Wilmington, Delaware, December 24, 1956, married Janice Ann (Woggon) Symons. They reside in San Jose California, with their two children, Michael John Symons and Jessica Ann Bell.

b. Ann Bell, second child of DeWitt Bell and Marian Worden, was born March 7, 1933, in Passaic, NJ. She married Charles K. Pickering, now of Monroe, NY. They have one child, Laurel Ann Pickering. Divorced, Ann (Bell) Pickering lives in Bradenton, Florida.

ELEVENTH GENERATION**Edward Chauncey Worden, 2nd, 1910-1983**

1. Edward Chauncey Worden, 2nd (birth certificate says "Jr.") was the second child of ECW I and Anna Breitsman Worden, born in Millburn, NJ, June 2, 1910. He attended the University of Michigan, and was graduated from American University, Washington, D.C., in 1932.

2. Ed was associated with his father in the Worden Laboratory and Library, Millburn, NJ, until 1940, when he became employed as a chemist by the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Delaware, from which he retired in 1975.

3. On April 15, 1939 he married Virginia Louise Follmer, in East Orange, NJ. Virginia was born August 2, 1915, in New York, NY., the daughter of Adolph Peter Follmer and Iris M. Lavalley. From 1940 to 1965 they lived in Claymont, Delaware, then removed to Wilmington, where Virginia presently (1992) resides.

4. Edward and Virginia had three children (12th Generation):

a. Velita Worden, born August 14, 1940, in Orange, NJ. She married (1) Lawrence J. Caroff and (2) Jeffrey R. Toff, with whom she resides (1992) in Nevada City, California. Velita and "Larry" Caroff had three children:

- (1) Michael Andrew Caroff (March 21, 1960)
- (2) Christine Leigh Caroff (March 16, 1963), who married Bruce A. Fasick. Their children:

- (a) Reece Christian Fasick, Oct 11, 1988
- (b) Chelsea Erret Fasick, Feb. 12, 1991

- (3) Jacqueline Caroff, who married Kevin Ives Keady, one child:

- (a) Jena Leigh Keady, born March 7, 1991

b. Edward Chauncey Worden, III, born Feb. 15, 1942, in Wilmington, Delaware, married Mrs. Eleanor Yates Gunther January 22, 1972, in Red Bank, NJ. They reside (1992) in Fair Haven, NJ. No issue.

c. Victoria Louise Worden, born May 8, 1945 in Wilmington, Delaware, married Reza Saadati (deceased), by whom she had one child, Naji (now Karen Worden). They reside (1992) in Mountain View, California.

4. Ed was a veteran tournament bridge player, named a Life Master by the American Contract Bridge League, during the

1940s, the fourth Delawarean to achieve that distinction. Ed died July 31, 1983, at age 73. Fond of swimming and fishing during many summers at the New Jersey shore, he had his ashes scattered in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

5. After bringing up her family, Virginia, a graduate of Upsala College, Class of 1937, re-entered the teaching profession from which she retired in 1977.

ELEVENTH GENERATION**Anna Lois Breitsman Worden, 1913-1915**

1. Anna Lois Breitsman Worden, the third child and second daughter of Edward C. Worden I and Anna Breitsman Worden, was born at Millburn, NJ, on the 31st of July 1913. She died there of pneumonia on November 17, 1915, aged two years and four months.

2. She was buried the following day, November 18th, 1915, in the Fairmount Cemetery, Central Avenue, Newark, NJ, Row 12, Grave 25, Youth Plot No.3. Cemetery records refer to her as Anna L. Worden. There is no headstone.

3. I had not known that Anna Lois had had a third given name (Breitsman) until I discovered a note typed by my father, ECW I, dated September 8th, 1914, which he had pasted in Marian Alice Worden's copy of the Brainerd Genealogy. In it he wrote that he had checked the birth certificates of his (then three) children in the Archives of The State Board of Health, Trenton, NJ. He wrote:

"I found the birth of Marian Alice Worden filed away as No. 19052, while the birth certificates of Edward Chauncey Worden, 2nd, and Anna Lois Breitsman Worden, respectively, were bound up in their alphabetical arrangement in the years 1910 and 1913."

4. In the 1940s or 1950s, Anna Breitsman Worden made a hand-written record of the births of her five children. Her listing recorded not only the date of birth of each child, but also the day of the week, the time of day, the street on which she lived at the time (Chestnut St. for Marian, Prospect St [name later changed to Sagamore Road] for the four others), as all of the children were born at home. Also listed for each is the name of the attending physician.

5. Anna Breitsman Worden wrote that the death of Anna Lois had occurred Thursday night, 8:00 PM, November 18, 1915. The Town Clerk of Millburn, NJ, has record of the death occurring on November 17th. The cemetery records indicate burial (not date of death) was November 18th. At the time of her daughter's death in November of 1915, Anna was seven months pregnant with her fourth child, Waite, who was born two months later, in January 1916.

ELEVENTH GENERATIONWAITE WARREN WORDEN , 1916 -Son of Edward C. Worden, I

1. Named after his great-great-grandfather, Wait Worden of Waterford, Conn. (see Seventh Generation), Waite was the fourth child and second son of Edward Chauncey and Anna Breitsman Worden. He was born in Millburn, NJ, on January 13, 1916. Upon graduation from the University of Michigan in 1939, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.

2. On June 17, 1941, at the Church of the Holy Communion, Charleston, S.C., he married Elizabeth Louise Ball, daughter of William Alfred Ball and Amelia Beatrice Baker, of Maplewood, NJ, both of whom were born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 8, 1888, and December 18, 1888, respectively.

3. Elizabeth Louise Ball was born February 18, 1918, in Orange, NJ. She attended Duke University, Durham, NC, for two years, later being graduated from the Berkely Secretarial School, East Orange, NJ. She was employed by the Seaboard Surety Co., NYC, until her marriage.

4. Their first child, Elizabeth Louise Worden, was born March 30, 1942, at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, VA. Twenty-nine days later, Waite was ordered overseas, while Elizabeth and her new-born daughter returned to Maplewood.

5. Waite's wartime service was in the South-, Central-, and Western-Pacific, most of which was as the Executive Officer, 1st Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, First Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force. He participated in operations against enemy forces at Cape Gloucester (New Britain) and Peleliu (Palau Islands). For this service he was awarded the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with "V" (Valor), and the Purple Heart Medals. He returned home in January 1945.

6. Waite Warren Worden, Jr., the second child of Waite and Elizabeth, was born in Washington, D.C., February 2, 1946.

7. Norman Randall Worden, their third child, was born in Norfolk, VA, March 1, 1948.

8. Marilyn Baker Worden, their fourth child, was born at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Agaña, Guam, Marianas Islands, on October 3, 1949.

9. From 1950-58, Marine Corps assignments took the family to Norfolk, VA; Minneapolis, MN; and to the Second Marine Division, FMF, at Camp Lejeune, NC, after which they were posted to the Republic of the Philippines, 1958-1960.

Following a tour of duty at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, VA, the family moved to Manassas, VA, during Waite's assignment with the 3d Marine Division, FMF on Okinawa, 1963-64. After a year at HQ, USMC, in Washington, Waite retired as a colonel on June 30, 1965, after 26 years of active duty in the Corps.

10. In 1966, Waite and Betty and their three youngest children removed to East Burke, Caledonia County, Vermont, where they had purchased a 19th-Century farm home, with a guest house, situated on 100 acres of meadow and woodland, bordering the East Branch of the Passumpsic River, where they now reside. (The PO address is East Haven, Vt. 05837.)

11. Their children (12th Generation):

a. Elizabeth Louise Worden attended Iowa State University and Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School, Providence, Rhode Island. In 1978 she was graduated from the Physician Assistant program at Emory University, in Atlanta, from which she received the degree of Bachelor of Medical Science. After graduation she joined the faculty, first as academic, later as clinical, coordinator. Continuing her education at Emory, she obtained a Bachelor of Medical Science degree in 1978, and a Master's Degree in Public Health in 1990. Currently residing in Atlanta, she is a Certified Physician Assistant working in OB/GYN with Kaiser Permanente. In 1962 she married Michael Bernhart (divorced in 1985), by whom she has two children (13th Generation):

(1) Michelle St. Germaine Bernhart, born January 16, 1965 at Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona. A 1985 graduate of Emory University, she resides in Atlanta.

(2) David Michael Bernhart, born December 6, 1969, at Framingham, MA. A 1991 graduate of Williams College, Williamstown, MA, he is an ensign in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Corps.

b. Waite Warren Worden, Jr. graduated from the University of Michigan in 1968, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps. His service included a combat assignment in the Republic of Viet Nam with the First Marine Division, FMF, 1969-70. Following a tour of duty with the First Marine Corps Aircraft Wing at Iwakuni, Japan, he was transferred to the Marine Barracks at the U.S. Naval Base in Charleston, S.C. On May 14, 1971, at the Church of the Holy Communion in Charleston (where his parents had been married thirty years previously) he married Kinue Nishimura, daughter of Isami Nishimura and Ikumi Tamura, of Iwakuni, Japan. In May of 1972 Waite resigned his commission (as a captain) in the Marine Corps to return to civilian life. Employed in St. Johnsbury, Vt. as an international sales broker to the electrical industry, he resides with his family in Waterford, Vt. He and Kinue have three children (13th Generation):

(1) Emily Ikumi Worden, born 26 March 1972 at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Charleston, S.C. On March 16, 1991, at St. Johnsbury, VT, she married Jon William Drew of Amesbury, MA, where they now reside with their daughter, Ashley Kinue Drew (14th Generation), born Aug. 14, 1991, Newburyport, MA.

(2) Norman Isami Worden, born April 25, 1975 in Littleton, NH.

(3) Alva Tsutomu Worden, born September 23, 1980, at Littleton, NH.

c. Norman Randall Worden married (1) Carolyn Myers, of Clemons, NC on January 16, 1969 in Boone, NC. They had a daughter, Elizabeth Ann Worden, born at Winston-Salem, NC, on September 17, 1969. Upon his graduation in 1970 from Appalachian State University in Boone, with a degree in Physical Education, he was drafted into the US Army, in which he had a combat assignment in the Republic of Viet Nam with the 43rd Infantry Brigade. Discharged as a Specialist 4th Class, in 1972, he settled in Tarboro, NC, as a high school physical education teacher. Divorced in 1977, Randy married (2) on July 28, 1977, Deborah Elaine Radford, the daughter of Alford Radford and Addie Alleene Spivey, of Tarboro. Debbie was born September 15, 1955, at Edgecombe Community Hospital, Tarboro. She is a financial analyst with an industrial corporation. In 1977 Randy obtained an M.A. degree in school administration, with a principal's certificate from East Carolina University, Greenville, and in 1980 a bachelor's degree in business administration from Edgecombe Community College. He is now the Assistant Principal of Phillips Middle School. Randy and Debbie live in Tarboro with their two children (13th Generation):

(1) Ridgley Elaine Worden, born in Rocky Mount, NC, October 26, 1981

(2) Chelsea Louise Worden, born in Rocky Mount, NC, June 19, 1984.

d. Marilyn Baker Worden attended Purdue University for two years. She became a Certified Laboratory Assistant and later a Registered Cytotechnologist, in which capacity she worked for a group of pathologists, first in Littleton, NH, then in Honolulu, Hawaii, as the supervisor of the Cytology Department. On May 15, 1976, she married Suky Cospito (of Honolulu) in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Suky was born February 22, 1941, in San Juan, Argentina. In 1980 they removed from Hawaii to California, later settling in San Diego. Suky and Marilyn have two children (13th Generation):

(1) Neil Rolando Cospito, born at Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, Hawaii, November 4, 1978, and

(2) Katherine Worden Cospito, born at Sharp Hospital in San Diego, CA, August 6, 1987.

ELEVENTH GENERATIONLOANNA WORDEN, 1918-**Daughter of Edward C. Worden, I**

1. Loanna Worden, fifth child and third daughter of Edward C. Worden and Anna Breitsman, was born in Millburn, NJ, on the 24th of May, 1918, while her father was in Europe. First named Alma by her mother, she was renamed Loanna after her father's return. Her name is derived from that of Anna Lois Worden, her late sister (1913-1915).

2. Loanna attended Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA. She was later graduated from Berkley Secretarial School, East Orange, NJ.

3. On September 7th, 1940, at her parents' home in Millburn, she married Charles Edward Kochenour, Jr., a graduate of Dickinson College. Charles was born July 2, 1916 in Harrisburg, PA, the son of Charles E. Kochenour, Sr., and Lydia May Mulligan, of Columbia, PA. Charles did graduate work at North Adams (Mass.) State College; the University of Connecticut at Storrs; Williams College, Williamstown, MA; and Albany (NY) State College.

4. During WW II Charles was initially a Chief Petty Officer, USNR, stationed at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Farragut, Idaho, where Loanna was secretary to the Communications Officer there. Later he was commissioned Ensign after graduating from Midshipman School, University of Notre Dame. He served as Gunnery Officer, USS LST 939, participating in the assault against enemy Japanese forces at Leyte, Philippine Islands, and at Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands.

5. For most of their married lives after WW II Loanna and "Koch" resided in Williamstown, MA (their present home) where Charles was a physics and chemistry teacher at Mt. Greylock Regional High School, from which he retired in 1981. Loanna devoted herself to bringing up her family of three children (12th generation):

a. Lee Worden Kochenour, born October 11, 1949 at North Adams, MA. He married Pamela Terry on July 30, 1976 in Williamstown, MA. Residing now in West Lebanon, NY, Lee and Pamela are both teachers in an elementary school there. Their children (13th generation):

- (1) Shannon Terry Kochenour
- (2) Jocelyn Terry Kochenour
- (3) Nathaniel Lee Kochenour

b. Chris Kochenour, born May 15, 1953 in Newton, NJ. He married Mary Remillard in Adams, MA. They reside now in Pownal, VT., where Chris is a chemistry teacher in the Bennington, Vt public school system. Mary, also a teacher, is currently devoting her time and energies to bringing up their two boys (13th generation):

- (1) Sky Kochenour
- (2) Cale Kochenour.

c. Lynn Marian Kochenour, was born May 14, 1955 at North Adams, MA. She married Paul Henry Austin of Andover, MA on August 28, 1976, in Williamstown, MA. Lynn is an expert quilter, quilt designer and teacher, and is co-manager of a quilt and fabric shop in Wilmington, VT. Paul is a senior designer with Beloit Lenox, in Lenox, MA. They reside in Stamford, VT. Their children (13th generation):

- (1) Benjamin Dane Austin
- (2) Alysa Sierra Austin

A Worden Male Line of Descent

From ca. 1514 - 1992,

478 years

<u>Male Worden</u>	<u>Born where and when</u>	<u>Died</u>	<u>Wife</u>
William	England, before 1514	1574	??
Robert	England, 1534	1580	Isabel Worthington
Peter (I)	England, ca 1576	1639	Margaret (Grice) Wall
Peter (II)	England, 1609	1680	Mary <u>?</u>
(Dr.) Samuel	P.C. (*) 1646	1716	Hopestill Holley
Peter (III)	" (*) 1668	1732	Mary Holley
Peter (IV)	Rhode Island, 1697?	1745	Rebekah Richmond
John (I) (**)	R. I. (?) 1724?	1779?	Dorothy Satterly
Wait (**)	R.I. (?) ca 1759	1816?	<u>?</u>
John S. Sr	Conn. 1789	1873	Sophia Rorabeck
Chauncey P.	Batavia, NY 1826	1876	Elvira Brainerd
Edward C. (I)	Ypsilanti, Mich., 1875	1940	Anna Breitsman
Waite W.	Millburn, NJ, 1916	----	Elizabeth Ball
Waite W. Jr	Washington, D.C. 1946	----	Kinue Nishimura
Norman I. and Alva T.	Littleton, NH 1975 Littleton, NH 1980	---- ----	Single 1992 Single 1992

.....Fifteen generations beginning with William Worden in England, and thirteen generations beginning with Peter Worden I, in North America.

(*) Plymouth Colony (at Varmouth, Cape Cod, Mass.)

(**) Relationship not proved. See pp 64 and 65.

WORDEN HALL

In present-day Lancashire, in the township of Leyland, there are the remains of two old family residences, each named Worden Hall. One is today referred to as Worden Old Hall, while the other is just "Worden Hall," now a public park. Neither one was ever owned or occupied by a Worden family. The name of Worden Hall is derived from the name of a place (which will be discussed later) not from that of a family.

Although Worden Hall has nothing to do with Worden ancestry, I mention it here because I have met too many people who have erroneously thought it was the "old family mansion," the "ancestral home." This thought (or wishful thinking) should be laid to rest. Further, the history of it should be of interest to us because it, and we, have derived the name from the same geographical location. And finally, its story gives a view of the continuity of an ancient and highly-placed English family and the care with which its estate was protected and preserved by skillfully-planned hereditary transfer.

For more than 400 years Worden Hall was the home of the prestigious, Royalist family of **ffarington**. The name was spelled several ways, including Farington, Faryngton, Farrington, Faringdon, and others. In 1876 one Susan Maria ffarington (born 1809), an unmarried daughter of Colonel William Farington, and a collateral descendant of the first Farington to own the Manor of Worden, wrote a complete and exhaustively-researched, well-documented history of her family and of Worden Hall (Ref. 1.) Drawn largely from this historical account, a greatly-condensed version of the ownership of the Manor of Worden and of Worden Hall is this:

1. Prior to the 1066 conquest of Britain by William, Duke of Normandy, a significant portion of the land between the Rivers Mersey and Ribble, held by the King, was known at the time as the Royal Manor of Lailand.

2. Some years after the Conquest much (or all) of the Manor became the property (probably by purchase) of two Norman supporters of King William I (The Conqueror). They were Roger de Poictou and Roger de Bushell (de Busli, de Busseil).

3. In the year 1229 Robert de Bushell, a descendant of Roger, gave half of the Manor of Lailand to his son-in-law, **John de Faryngton**, who had married Robert's daughter,

Avicia. This either began, or at least vastly improved, the wealth and status of the Farington family.

4. Some 300 years later, in 1534, Sir Henry de Faryngton (descendant of John) purchased the Manor of Worden, including Worden Hall (thought to have been built in 1509) from the Anderton family. (See the previous mention of the "Anderton of Worden" coat of arms in the stained glass window panel of the Parish Church of St. Andrew in Leyland).

5. In 1537 Sir Henry married (2nd) one Dorothy Okeoner, of Okeoner, Staffordshire. The family referred to itself as "Oker of Oker." As part of the marriage settlement Dorothy was to have lands (from Sir Henry) in Leyland and Worden. In the event that there would be no children of this marriage the lands were to revert to Sir Henry's second son by his first wife. Normally the first son, through the laws of primogeniture, would inherit the ancestral estate. This provision for the 2nd son of a previous marriage was designed to keep Worden and Worden Hall within the Farington family if Sir Henry had no heirs by Dorothy. This marriage contract was the first mention of the Worden mansion in the Farington records. The year was 1537, more than four hundred and fifty years ago.

6. Sir Henry and Dorothy had a son, William, in 1538. Because Sir Henry had purchased the Manor of Worden, rather than having inherited it as part of the ancestral estate, it was free of the restrictions ("entails") that would have mandated its inheritance by the first son of the first marriage. Sir Henry was, therefore, free to bequeath the Manor of Worden to William, his son by Dorothy. Susan Maria (the family historian) and a collateral descendant of Sir Henry and William, said in her 1876 account (Ref. 1) "...and so it is that we have it now." She was referring to herself and her sister, Mary Hannah (see Para. 14, below).

7. William added greatly to the fortunes and status of the Faringtons by becoming secretary to Edward, Earl of Derby, and afterwards as Controller of the household to Earls Henry and Ferdinand. The Derbys were the most wealthy and influential landowners in Lancashire. This was the beginning of a long and happy association between the Derbys and the Faringtons, which resulted in the building, in 1736, of the Derby Wing at Shaw Hall (later renamed Worden Hall).

8. By the year 1714 Worden had passed to another William Farington, (a cousin to the main line at Worden) who was living in a manorial home called Shaw Hall. Thus this William became the lord of two manors, the squire of both Shaw Hall and (Old) Worden Hall. They were barely three miles apart, both in Leyland.

9. The next lord of the manor(s), George Farington, (1696-1742) decided to move the family residence to Shaw Hall, retaining Worden as a farm.

10. Mention should be made of Sir William Farington (1720-1781) who, following a grand tour of Europe, built a beautiful Grecian Room, or Gallery, to house the treasures he had brought home. He did much to beautify the park and gardens in his old age, building cascades and bridges, and adorning the woods with temples in the manner of the day. Relics of his work are still to be found around the park (as it is known today), such as archways over cascades, walled gardens, ice house and so on.

11. Eventually the estates passed to James Nowell Farington (1813-1848), Susan Maria's brother, who inherited at his age of 24. In her history she relates:

"The older part of Shaw Hall was in so infirm a state that much against his will he was obliged almost immediately to take it down. The walls were giving way in many places, and it was only when the wainscoat was removed that we fully knew our danger. All but the Gallery (Sir William's Grecian Room) and the three rooms under it had to be rebuilt...The oak wainscoat in the present house is from the older one, and came originally from ancient Worden.

"Mr. Farington" (referring to her brother, James Nowell) "..was advised by friends to re-assume the ancient name as sounding better than Shaw Hall, and thus Shaw Hall is actually Worden now." (Underlines mine.)

12. So the ancient Worden Hall, built ca. 1509, relegated to use as a farm, got a new breath of life by contributing its interior oak wainscot and its very name to Shaw Hall.

13. Estates were normally passed to male heirs. If none were available in the direct line of descent, a close male relative, such as a cousin, might inherit. But Susan Maria's father, Colonel William Farington, had much family

misfortune. In his first marriage he lost three sons and a daughter. Two other daughters lived to adulthood, but one died unmarried, while the other died a widow with no children.

14. By his second wife, Colonel William had son James Nowell, and two daughters, Susan Maria, the elder of the two, and Mary Hannah. James Nowell was not of robust health, and there was worry that he might not live long. While his father was still living, an agreement was made within the family that if James Nowell should die without a son, the estate would go jointly to his two sisters, or the survivor of them. James inherited at age 24, married at age 34, but died without issue seven months later. In the words of Susan Maria, "The direct elder male line of a long established race expired with him and he was succeeded only by two sisters...", neither of whom had married. His widow, Sarah Esther (née Touchet) lived on at Worden Hall with her two maiden sisters-in-law until her death in 1863.

15. Susan Maria, who survived her sister by eight years, was determined that Worden should always be in the hands of a Farington. Accordingly, she arranged to have the property pass, at her death, to a distant branch of the family, specifically to the male offspring of Admiral William James Farington of the Isle of Wight. She even provided that if that failed, Worden should go to yet another branch. Susan Maria died in 1894 at age 85, the last of her own line.

16. At Christmas, 1914, Everilda Mary Farington, the mother of the then owner of Worden Hall, recorded the events which followed Susan Maria's death. Worden passed to a minority trust for the benefit of the Admiral's only son, William Edmund Farington, then just eight years old. After attaining his majority the young man married, but died before age 23. A posthumous child was born, but it was a daughter, and title passed to the alternate branch, to a cousin named Richard Atherton Farington (1837-1910), Everilda's husband, then aged 72 and in failing health. Their son, Henry Nowell Farington (b. 1868) succeeded at the death of his father in 1910, thus was lord of the manor at the time of Everilda's writing in 1914.

17. In 1941 most of Worden Hall was destroyed by a fire which started in the attic. Six years later Henry Nowell Farington died, **the last Squire of Worden Hall**. The following year the contents were disposed of in a four-day auction. Four hundred years of Farington stewardship had ended.

In November of 1950 Worden Hall passed from the Farrington estate to the people of Leyland. Opened to the public in June of 1951, it is today known as Worden Hall and Worden Park. The Hall remained standing until the early 1960's, before the main block was demolished as unsafe. In 1976 the intact structures were restored, and the remains of the manor house were cleaned up and preserved.

Today the only part of the main block still standing is a portion of one wall, which includes a window opening. The ornamental stone border which surrounds the formal gardens, the gardens themselves, the greenhouse, ice house, the Swiss Lodge, and the gate house, as well as the "maze" (a puzzling labyrinth of tall hedges) stand proudly in testimony of better days. The park grounds are beautiful, much enjoyed by the public. The smaller, red brick out-buildings are used as craft shops. The Derby Wing, built by George Farrington around 1736, and left unscathed by the fire, is now the headquarters of the Lancashire Branch of the Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE), and its Visitor Centre.

The ice house at Worden Hall, bricked up since about 1950, was opened near Christmas of 1989 with a view toward restoring it. The event was witnessed by Mr. George Bolton, frequently mentioned in these pages; Mr. William E. Waring ("Give Us Back Our Eleven Days"); and Mrs. Elizabeth Shorrock (see bibliography), who has kindly sent me photographs of the interior. The dome is of bee-hive construction in brick, an amazingly beautiful, artistic piece of craftsmanship.

As for Worden Old Hall, it is still standing, more or less swallowed up inside the perimeter fence of the Royal Ordnance Factory, which has absorbed its land and is consequently closed to the public. In 1987 application was made to pull it down, but this was refused as it is listed as an historical building, considered worthy of preservation. The R.O.F. was ordered to put Old Worden in a good state of repair, but this is easier said than done. There has even been consideration given to removing it brick by brick and re-erecting it in Worden Park, but no volunteers have yet been found willing to shoulder the tremendous cost of doing it. Old Worden, thought to have been built about 1509, still clings to life after 481 years or so!

A present-day (1992) branch of the Farrington family (so spelled) lives on the Devon/Somerset border. Sir Henry Farrington has a son, two grandsons and a daughter who is highly interested in Leyland and family history. She is

Susan Maria Farrington, II

Reference:

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2. Bibliography:

a. Another Piece of History in No-Go Land, by George Bertill, from unidentified magazine or newspaper.

b. Worden Park, Leyland, published by the South Ribble Borough Council. Leyland Printing Co., Ltd. 1974.

c. At Worden Hall, Printed and Published in Great Britain for the Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE), Lancashire Branch, by Jarrold and Sons, Ltd. Norwich.

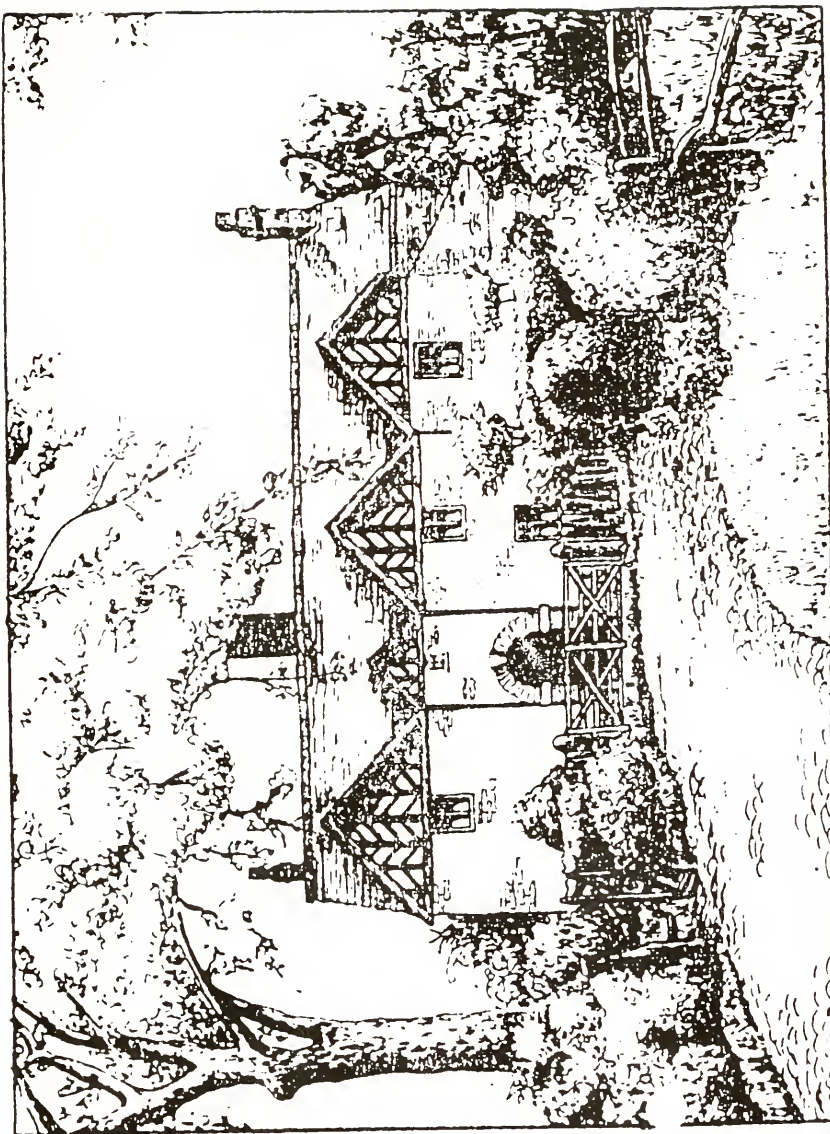
d. Article, Craftsmen Bring Life to History, a look at the activities of the new Worden Hall. South Ribble Supplement, Monday, March 4, 1985.

e. Private correspondence with Mr. George L. Bolton, of Leyland, President of the Leyland Historical Society.

f. Private correspondence with Mrs. Elizabeth Shorrocks, of Leyland, Chairman of the Leyland Historical Society, and acknowledged authority on the Farington family and Worden Hall.

Pictures of both Worden Halls follow.

WORDEN OLD HALL.



Built about 1509, first occupied by the Andertons of Euxton, later known as Anderton of Worden. Purchased by Sir Henry de Farington in 1534. Artist unknown. Compares accurately with old photographs.



Worden Hall in 1845



Worden Hall when the Faringtons were in residence

From the guidebooklet WORDEN PARK, LEYLAND, published
by South Ribble Borough Council, Leyland, Lancashire,
England, 1974

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