

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

EARLY SETTLERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Commencing with the Plymouth colony, in 1620, New England had many emigrants from the mother country in the early part of the century, and most, if not all, from the same cause. Under James I. all forms of worship which did not conform to those of the established church (Anglican) were strictly prohibited; and all "Non-Conformists," as they were called, were rigorously persecuted, and many fled to Holland and America. Catholics and Puritans suffered alike under that bigoted monarch.

His son Charles, who succeeded him, continued his father's policy of persecution. Mills, in his "Foundations of Genealogy," says: "To the student of history this date (1640) is an important one. It marks the culmination of the issue between Charles I. and the Puritans in England, when emigration to New England ceased, after more than 25,000 Puritans had left Old England for the New." Douglass Campbell, in his book, "The Puritans in England, Holland, and America," says: "Nowhere could absolutism have found a more ardent friend than in Archbishop Laud, who, from 1627 until his impeachment in 1641, was the virtual ruler of the English church. . . . Not only were the Puritan ministers driven from their livings by the hundred, flocking to Holland, their old shelter, and to America,

a newly discovered refuge, but Laud extended his operations beyond anything dreamed of by his predecessors."

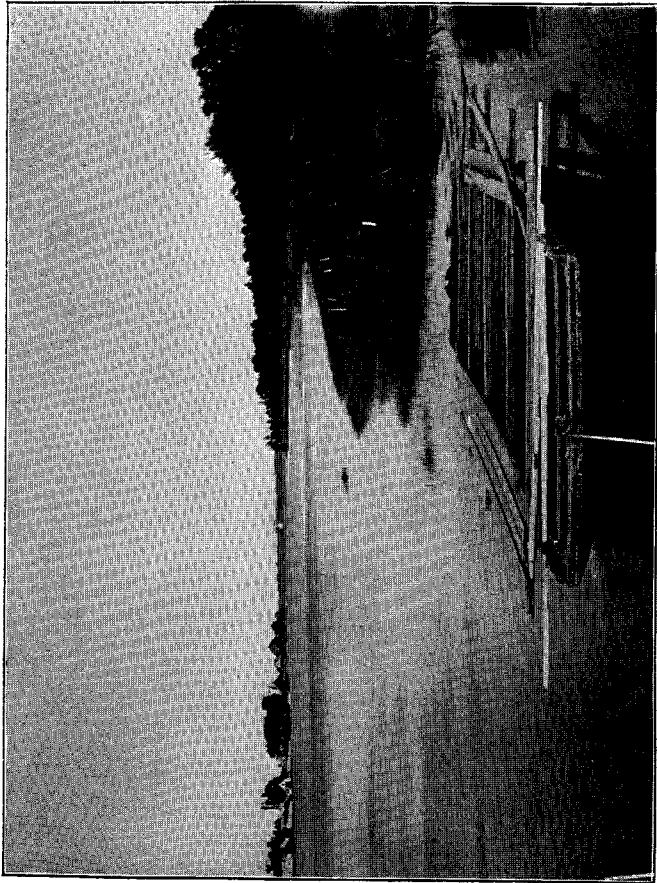
It was during this time that New England received most of its early settlers, and this persecution was no doubt the cause of the emigration of James and Nicholas Noyes, and those who came with them. Before leaving England all emigrants were required to take the oath of Supremacy and Allegiance. The record of the departure of those of our name is as follows, and is copied from an old book of orders, etc., belonging to the port of Southampton, now in the custom house in Portsmouth, Eng. (6th of December, 1735).

PASSENGERS IN THE MARY & JOHN, 1633-4.

Among the vessels detained in the river Thames by order of the king's Privy Council, Feb. 14, 1633-4, was the ship "Mary and John," whose passengers were obliged to take the following oath of allegiance before the ship was allowed to sail for New England:—

"I Doe sweare before the Almighty and ever living God, that I will beare all faithful allegiance to my true and undoubted Sovereigne Lord King Charles, who is Lawfull King of this Island and all other his dominions both by sea and land by the Law of God and man and by lawfull succession, and that I will most constantly and cheerfully even to the utmost hazard of my life and fortune oppose all seditious, rebellions, conspiraces, covenants, and treasons whatsoever against his ma'ties (majesties) Crowne and dignity or person, raysed or sett up under what pretense of religion or colour soever, and if it shall come veyled under pretense of religion I hould it most abominable before God & man.

And this oath I take voluntary, under the faith of a good Christian and loyall subject, without any equivocation or mentall reservation whatsoever, from w'ch I hould no power on earth can absolve me in any parte."



Southern View on Parker River, from the Bridge.

Ordered, 1st, That all and every person aboard their ships now bound for New England as aforesaid, that shall blaspheme or profane the holy name of God, shall be severely punished.

2nd. That they cause the prayers contained in the book of common prayer, established in the church of England, to be said daily at the usual hours, for morning and evening prayers, and that they cause all persons aboard their said ships to be present at the same.

“The names of such passengers as took the oaths of ‘Supremacy and Allegiance’ to pass to New England in the MARY & JOHN of London, Robert Sayers, Master, 24 March, 1633.

.....
Nicholas Noyes

.....
James Noyes.

.....”
“The list of the names of the passengers intended for New England in the good ship Confidence of London, of C. C. tonnes, John Jobson, Master; and thus by virtue of the Lord Treasurer’s warrant of the 11th of April, 1638, Southampton, 24 of April, 1638.

.....
Peter Noyce of Penton, Southampton.

Thomas Noyce, his sonne.

Elizabeth “ “ daughter.”

.....
(This family does not seem to be closely related to James and Nicholas, as the son Thomas, in a legal document, refers to Nicholas as his “good and trusty friend Nicholas Noyes.” They settled in Sudbury, Mass., and their genealogy will be found in Volume II.)

No record has been found of the place and date of the landing of James and Nicholas, but it was probably on the

bank of the Mystic river, as the records show that they settled in Medford in 1634, and that they moved to Newbury the following year. On arriving, they sailed up the Parker river (then called the Quascacunquen) to a point a short distance below where the bridge now stands. Tradition says that Nicholas was the first to leap ashore.

The descendants of Nicholas spread over eastern Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, and from those states over all the northern states and into Canada; while those of his brother James were most numerous in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, whence they migrated to New York and the western states. Only in the counties of Lamoille and Bennington, Vermont, have many of the name been found that belong to that line. Comparatively few have been found in the south or the territories, or in Maine, who are descendants of James.

NOYES COATS OF ARMS.

By permission of the author, Mr. James Atkins Noyes, of Harvard University, the following extract is made from an article written by him for the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register:—

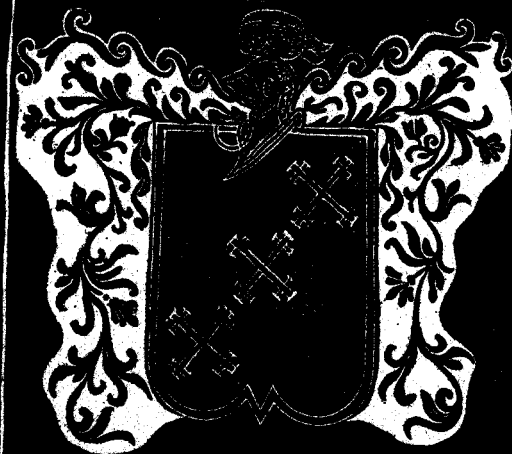
“NOYES INSCRIPTION AND MEMORANDA.

BY JAMES ATKINS NOYES, A. B., PH. B.

A photograph of the light-brown stone tablet which covers the remains of Rev. James Noyes, in the ancient Palmer burying ground, upon a sloping hill on the east side of Wequetequoc Cove, midway between Stonington, Connecticut, and Westerly, Rhode Island, is reproduced in fac-simile.

Rev. James Noyes was a son of Rev. James Noyes of Newbury, Mass., and grandson of Rev. William Noyes, rector of Cholderton, county Wilts, England. He was born in Newbury, Mass., 11 March, 1639-40; was graduated at Har-

In Expectation
of A Joyful Resurrection
to Eternal Life
Here lyeth Interred y^e Body
of the Rev^d M^r. James Noyes
Aged 80 Years.
Who after A Faithful Serving
of the Church of Christ
In this Place,
For more then 55 Years
Deceased Dec. y. 30. 17¹/₂.
Majesty Meekness & Humility
Here Meet in one with greatif Charity



vard College, 1659; ordained 10 Sept., 1674, as the first minister of Stonington, Conn.; married, 11 Sept., 1674, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Lord) Stanton. Rev. James Noyes was one of the founders of Yale College.

The photograph was taken in 1889, under the direction of Judge Richard A. Wheeler, of Stonington, Conn. The tablet was recut before the photograph was taken. George W. Marshall, LL. D., Rouge Croix, Heralds' College, London, says that the only Noy-Noye-Noyes arms recorded are those of William Noy of Buryan, County Cornwall, England, who died in 1593, and whose grandson was William Noy, attorney general to Charles I. Those arms were granted by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, and the blazon is as follows:—

Coat—Azure three crosses in bend Argent.

Crest—On a chapeau azure turned up ermine a dove argent in the beak an olive branch Vert.

The epitaph was written by Rev. Eliphalet Adams, Harvard College, 1694, who died in 1773, pastor in 1720 of the First Congregational Church, New London, Conn. The original draft was, in 1889, in the Sunday School library room of the First Congregational Church, Stonington, Conn.

Rev. William Noyes, rector of Cholderton, county Wilts, Eng. (a town eleven miles from Salisbury), matriculated at University College, Oxford, 15 Nov., 1588, æt. 20 years, and was graduated B. A. 31 May, 1592. He married Anne Parker. He died intestate before 30 April, 1622, when an inventory was made, and widow appointed administratrix 28 May, 1622. (Court of Archdeacon of Sarum.) She was buried at Cholderton, 7 March, 1657, æt. 82 years (per parish register). Her will is at Somerset House, London (Wootton, 130), and mentions sons James and Nicholas, in New England. Will made 18 March, 1655, proved 21 of April, 1558, at London, (and gives "one shilling to each of my sons, James and Nicholas, now in New England."*)

*Added by Col. Noyes.

Their sons, Rev. James and Deacon Nicholas Noyes, in March, 1633, embarked for New England in the MARY AND JOHN of London, with their cousin, Rev. Thomas Parker, and were among the settlers of Newbury, Mass., May, 1635.

Rev. James Noyes, born in England about 1608; matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 22 Aug., 1627, but was not graduated; died at Newbury, Mass., 22 Oct., 1656, æt. 48; married, 1633, Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Brown, of Southampton, county Hants, Eng. She died 13 Sept., 1691, at Newbury, Mass. His will, made 17th Oct., 1656, proved 26 Nov., 1656, mentions wife Sara and children, brother deacon Nicholas Noyes, and cousin Rev. Thomas Parker. Inventory of estate amounting to £657, 11s. 4d. Her will, made 11 Nov., 1681, proved 29 Sept., 1691. Inventory of estate amounted to £1108.

The branch of the Noyes family of East Mascalls, county Sussex, England, represented by Thomas Herbert Noyes, B. A. Ch. Ch. Oxford, claim the arm as given below:—

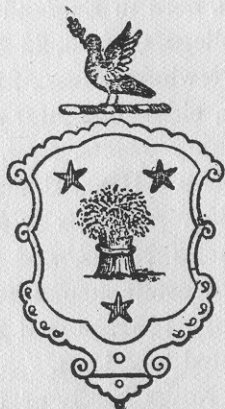
Coat—Azure three crosses crosslett in bend Argent.

Crest—On a chapeau gules turned up ermine a dove Argent in the beak an olive branch Vert.

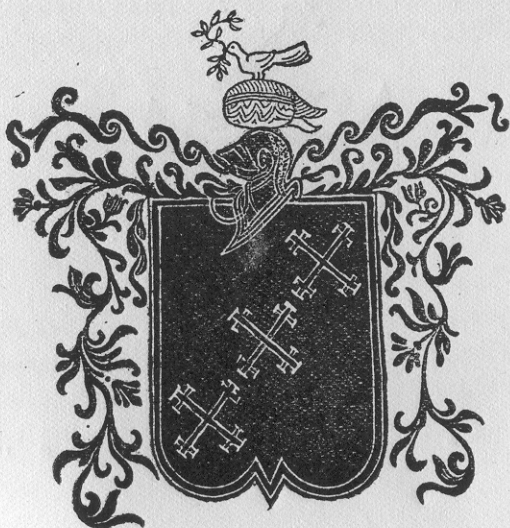


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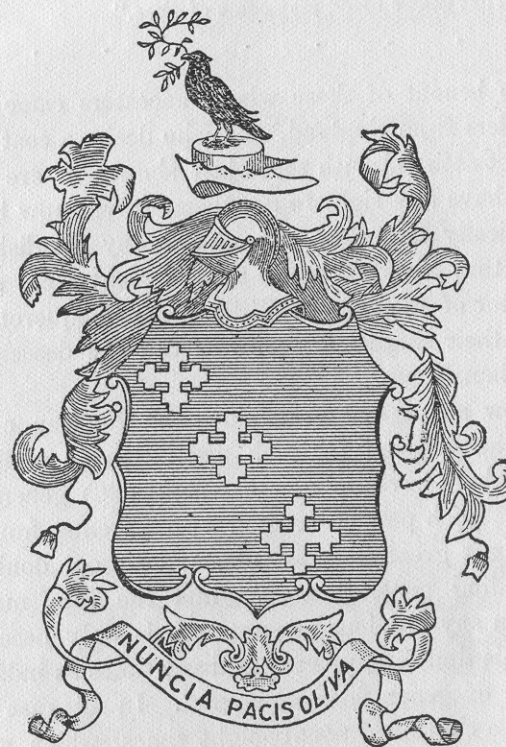
In her "Reminiscences of a Nonogenarian," Miss Sarah A. Emery gives the Noyes arms as follows:—
 "Argent garb or three mullets gules interchanged.
 Crest—Dove bearing olive branch."



The arms shown on the tombstone of Rev. James Noyes of Stonington, Conn., and illustrated below, have the crosses reversed, as they should slope from the left upper corner to the right lower corner; the dexter side being the right side as the shield is held in front of the bearer, and the left side as seen from the front.



There is no motto on the arms on Rev. James Noyes' tombstone, nor was there any before the inscription was recut. Various mottos have been used by different branches of the family, some using the arms for trademarks, etc. The cut below is an example of one so used. Besides that motto, several others noticed are, "Nuncia Pacis," "Crux Fidei Index," "Crux Fidei Coticula." In one case the head of a dove is turned to the right, with the motto, "Trust in the Cross."



(Note. As the William Noy referred to as attorney to Charles I. occupied that position from October, 1631, until August, 1634, he could not be identical with the Rev. Wil-

liam Noyes of Choulderton, as he died before 30th of April, 1622.)

"Boast not the titles of your ancestors,
Brave youths, they're their possessions, none of yours;
When your own virtues equalled have their names,
'Twill be but fair to lean upon their fames."

"Then dost thou come of gentle blood,
Disgrace not thy good ancestry.
If lowly born, so bear thyself
That gentle blood may come of thee."

For the benefit of those whose ancestors came with the early settlers from England, and who desire a coat of arms, but are not satisfied with those just shown, or are not sure that they have any right to use them, it will now be proven mathematically that they can choose any English coat of arms that they like, and prove their descent from any English ancestor of the time of William the Conqueror, if they can prove their English descent, as can the descendants of Rev. William Noyes.

It is now about 840 years since the Norman conquest; allowing thirty years for each generation (a conservative estimate), there have been twenty-eight (28) generations in that time. Each person has had two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, and so on, doubling for each preceding generation. To find the total number of ancestors in any previous generation it is only necessary to continue this doubling process as many times as indicated by the number of generations considered. In this case the process must be continued twenty-eight times, which will give the grand total of 134,217,728 ancestors of that time; as one-half of them were females, there were 67,108,864 male ancestors for each of us in the time of William the Conqueror—a number vastly greater than the total male popu-

lation of all the British islands at that time; hence we can claim William himself, and all his followers, as well as all other male adults of that time in England, for our English ancestors. Of course this includes all classes, criminals, as well as the nobility.

This seems impossible, but a solution has been advanced by Prof. David S. Jordan of Stanford University, in his "Footnotes to Evolution." He claims that intermarriages of those of the same ancestry have eliminated a large number of ancestors. By his permission, the following letter on the subject is copied:—

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY, }
CAL., Sept. 1, 1902.

COL. HENRY E. NOYES, 2611 Parker St., Berkeley, Cal.

Dear Sir:—

In a volume of mine, called "Footnotes to Evolution," under the head, "The Heredity of Richard Roe," you will find a number of suggestions as to genealogy, including the solution of the problem to which you refer.

As a matter of fact, there were living, say in the time of William the First, a certain number, say a million, of vigorous men, who have left numerous descendants, and whose descendants have inherited for the most part their own vigor. This million or so occur in the ancestry of nearly every Englishman of our time. If we could complete the genealogical tree, we should find that some of these men occur a thousand different times in the same genealogy. I doubt if there is an Englishman in the south of England who does not have the blood of Alfred and William the First in his own veins. His mother's family were descended from the Plantaganets, as were also his father's family, and probably Plantaganet blood from a thousand different sources runs in your veins and mine, and in those of any neighbor you may chance to meet. It is easy to prove this in every case in which a record has been kept. In most cases the

clues have been lost at the time of emigration. In other words, it is true that at the time of William the First you had an ancestry a thousand times greater than the population of England. But certain parts of this were repeated ten thousand times. Whatever line you follow, you will find somewhere at the end of it the same names.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) DAVID S. JORDAN.

Miss Harriette E. Noyes, associate author of this volume, is an example of Prof. Jordan's theory, as she is a descendant of Joseph³ (grandson of Nicholas) on the paternal and maternal side, her parents being cousins in the third degree. Her mother is also a descendant of Rev. James Noyes, brother of Nicholas.

Were there no intermarriages of ancestors, the mathematical calculation would hold good; but when there are such intermarriages, one-half of the ancestors, previous to those who intermarried, are eliminated.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

Those who are expecting to find recorded in this volume

"A successive title long and dark,
Drawn from the mouldy rolls of Noah's Ark,"

will be somewhat disappointed. Interest is naturally felt in our ancestry and in the origin of the name, and it has been made the subject of considerable investigation. Some think it is derived from Noy, a titled English family name. Those who have made the subject of family names a study have generally agreed that the tendency has always been to shorten rather than lengthen them, whenever changed. This is natural, and tends to confirm the opinion formed from the first researches on the subject of which we have any record, as given in the memorandum of the eminent jurist, the late William Curtis Noyes, dated 20 Dec., 1847; from such a

source it is entitled to due consideration. This is supplemented and confirmed by George W. Noyes (783, chapter VI.), who went to England in 1867 to search the records there for his ancestry and the origin of the name: the notes of his researches are now in the possession of his nephew, Dr. Theodore R. Noyes, who, in answer to a letter on the subject, wrote a full account, from which the following extracts are copied, with his permission:—

"281 West 114th St., New York, Dec. 3d, 1892.

COL. HENRY E. NOYES, 2d Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 14th ult., addressed to Rev. John H. Noyes, after some delay, was sent to his widow, my mother, who is living with me here, and has requested me to answer your queries. I am not much of a genealogist myself, but my uncle, George W. Noyes, father's younger brother, was an enthusiast in that and other antiquarian researches, and left a manuscript note book containing a summary of the result of his inquiries.

* * * * *

He begins with a reference to the "Domesday book," compiled by William the Conqueror about 1086, by which it appears that one of his commanders was *William Des Noyers*, who settled in the county of Norfolk, where he had large possessions (see Domesday book, Vol. 2, 116, 117, 135, 195 to 169). In Thierry's History of the Norman Conquest he is stated to have been one of the Barons of the Conqueror. The family continued in Norfolk and Suffolk many years, their descendants remaining to the present day (see Bloomfield's History of Norfolk). One of the family was imprisoned in the time of Mary for denying the "real presence" (see Fox's Martyrs—John Noyes).

My uncle was in England in 1867, and went to Wiltshire and Choulderton, where the father of Nicholas and James was rector about 1585 to 1616. The rector at the time of my uncle's visit was absent, so that my uncle could not get access to the register; but after his return to this country he received a courteous letter from the Rev. C. P. Clovettien, saying that the register dated

only from 1651. * * * * The rector whos tarted the register wrote on the page before beginning entries: "Mr. William Noyes, rector of Choulderton about thirty years, departed his life anno 1616. Mr. Nathan Noyes succeeded his father in the rectorie, and departed his life about 1651." * * * *

While the time from 1086 to the time of the Rev. William Noyes does not yield any regular genealogy, there is scarcely room for doubt that the family came down for five hundred years in a narrow region of Norfolk. When America is reached the line diverges into two distinct branches, those of James and Nicholas. * * * *

The following is my uncle's genealogical chart, with my own position indicated:—

William Des Noyers, Norman follower of William the Conqueror.

*

Unknown.

*

Connecting

*

Links.

*

O Rev. William Noyes, Rector of Choulderton,
1585 to 1616.

:

O. James. O Nicholas, born 1616.

:

O James, " 1657.

:

O Joseph, " 1686.

:

O Humphrey, " 1717.

:

O John, " 1764.

:

My Uncle. O John H. " 1811. Married Harriet A.
O. George W. O Holton, 1838.

:

O Theodore R., born 1841 (the writer).

My uncle then goes on to detail a visit that he paid in 1865 to Atkinson, N. H., and Newburyport. He had a long talk with an old lady of 81, Judith Little, who established for him the identity of Joseph, the father of Humphrey, with the grandson of Nicholas mentioned in Savage's Genealogical Register.

* * * * *

Very respectfully,
(Signed) THEODORE R. NOYES."

The references in the foregoing letter have been examined and found generally correct, except that a casual reading of Thierry's History of the Norman Conquest shows William de Noyers as engaged with Roger Bigot and another Norman in despoiling some English refugees who fled from a neighboring county into Suffolk, in 1074. A careful reading would probably confirm the reference fully. Many other pages of Domesday book have records of lands held by him, or, as he is variously called, W. de Noers, W. denoes, Will de noers, Willm denuers, W. de noies, W. denoiers, W. de noiers, W. denoiers, Willi de noies, Willm denoiers. (The French name, translated, means, "William (of the) Walnut trees." The prefix "de" or "des" would naturally be dropped first, leaving, as the Anglicised form of the name, "William Noyers," which differs by only one letter from the name of our known English ancestor.

Some of the lands referred to were described as formerly the property of Bishop Stigand, who had taken a prominent part at the coronation of William, but was later deposed from his office and dispossessed of his lands, which were allotted to Normans. Stigand was Archbishop of Canterbury, and held much property which he was accused of having obtained illegally.

We are indebted to an expert in mediæval history (a member of the faculty of the California State University) for translating the abbreviated Latin of Domesday book.

Quite a number of other opinions as to the origin of the

family and name have been suggested by correspondents from time to time, one of which comes from the far West, and is as follows: "I think our branch of the family descended from Philip de la Noye, who came over in the ship Fortune in 1621, landing at Plymouth. He was cousin to Priscilla Moulines, afterwards wife of John Alden. Both were French Huguenots, but came from England. They added an "s" to the name, making it Noyes, and left off the prefix. The Delanos are of the same origin."

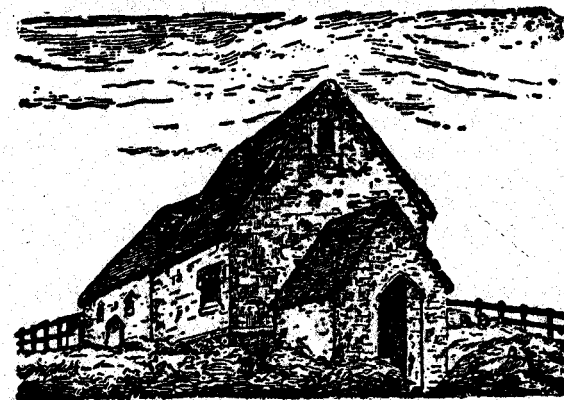
Another writes as follows: "The crest of the coat of arms—to wit, the dove with an olive branch in its mouth,—gives color to the fact that the family comes from the ark. I am told that the words Noah and Noyes mean the same thing—saved from drowning; and from the fact that there are men near the bridge over the Seine, in Paris, who have for their occupation the saving of drowning people, and on their signs, indicating their business, is the name "Noyes." From these circumstances I frequently claim that I belong to the oldest family in the world. I have heard that the name was originally De la Noye, or from the drowned—saved from drowning; which takes us back to the flood, and the ark, and the name Noe (Noah). It is said that some of the family took the name Delano."

Numerous other opinions might be copied, but these are fair samples of many. It has been suggested that a "Noyes Association" be incorporated, and funds raised to explore Mt. Ararat for the remains of the ark, to ascertain if Noah left any records to sustain the later theory, and if such a plan materializes, Col. Noyes offers to head the expedition, and give his services to the association gratis.

(NOTE. The French verb "Noyer" means to drown: the past participle is Noyé, drowned: used as a substantive, in the plural form, it is Noyés, meaning drowned persons. The second person, singular, of the present indicative and subjunctive modes is *Noyes*, which probably accounts for the words being on the life saving stations.)

"However it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

In 1896 a letter was received from Col. Henry T. Noyes, of Rochester, N. Y., from which the following extract is made: "In 1883 I visited Choulderton, Wiltshire, England, and found some interesting facts. Rev. William Noyes' family at one time owned the living in Wiltshire, but their lands were confiscated by the crown, on account of the dissenting views held by them.



I have a sketch of the old church, which, however, has been remodelled and a part made over into a parish school. The wife of Rev. William Noyes was a sister of the scholar, Robert Parker, whom Mather called one of the greatest scholars of the English nation, and was, in a measure, the father of all 'Non-conformists.'" * * * *

The old church at Choulderton, of which Rev. William Noyes was rector, as shown in the cut, was forty feet two inches in length, by sixteen feet three inches in width. It was said to have been torn down, or remodelled to a parish school, in 1850.

SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION OF THE NAME.

There is much more uniformity in spelling the name than with some families; with a single exception, the only departure from the usual way of spelling it that has been noticed in a correspondence extending over ten years of time, and in several thousand letters and circulars, is that a few have spelled it *Noyce*; as for the proper pronunciation, that of the early generations in this country, to rhyme with *choice*, is no doubt the correct way, as indicated on the tombstone of Timothy², son of Nicholas¹ Noyes (born 1655). This stone still marks his grave in the Newbury cemetery:—(See dedication and chapter V).

“ Good Timothy in his youthfull days
He lived much unto God’s prays,
When age came on he and his wife
They lived a holy & a pious life.
Therefore you children whos nams are Noyes
Make Jesus Christ your only choyse.”

Some biographical encyclopedias give “Noiz” as the proper pronunciation; but this implies a sound of “z,” which is not correct.

GIVEN NAMES.

(Extracts from “*Puritan Nomenclature*” by Charles W. Bardsley.)

“ There were no Scripture names in England when William the Conqueror took possession; even in Normandy they had appeared but a generation or two before then. * * * Before many generations had passed, Simon, Peter, Thomas, Nicholas, John, and Elias, had engaged a third of the male population: yet Domesday book had no Philip, no Thomas, and only one Nicholas. * * * From the advent of William the names of the Normans began to prevail: he brought

in Bible names, saint names, and his own Teutonic names. * * *

In every community of one hundred Englishmen, about the year 1300, there would be an average of twenty Johns; fifteen Williams: then would follow Thomas, Nicholas, Philip, Simon, Peter, and Isaac, from the Scriptures; and Richard, Robert, Walter, Henry, Guy, Roger and Baldwin, from the Teutonic.” * * *

John, Thomas, Richard, etc.

(From Notes and Queries.)

“ The popularity of John is believed to be due to the supposed suitability in baptism of the Baptist’s name, just as Jordan was a name usually given to children who were baptized in water brought from Palestine by pilgrims or crusaders. The prevalence of William is due to William the Conqueror; that of Robert to sympathy with the misfortunes of his son. Thomas came in with the murder of the great archbishop. The crusading exploits of Richard I. made the name popular, while to the adventures of the Paladins we owe Roland, Roger, and Reginald. In the fourteenth century Charles, James and George are almost unknown. Charles only became popular after the execution of Charles I., and George came in with the Hanoverian dynasty.”

The Noyeses have been quite partial to apostolic names in the past, as their frequency in this volume shows. For their daughters, Mary exceeds all others in frequency, as is the rule in many Christian countries.

A few names have been found that are common to both sexes—Bernice, Clarence, Guy, Marian and Marion, Vivian, Pearl, etc., and some have been used arbitrarily, regardless of sex.

Some genealogies have long lists of given names, with their significations; this is not considered essential, as they

can be found in most town and city libraries, in books concerning names, and in dictionaries.

We have our share of queer or unusual names, as will be seen by reference to the index. As a rule, given names have been recorded as received, although some of them seem to have been improvised; but the children are not responsible for the vagaries of their parents. Among the descendants of Rev. James was a daughter whose name appeared to be *Windmill*, as nothing else could be made of it as written, but inquiry on the subject showed that the name was intended for *Mindwell*. In the Nicholas line a son appeared on a record received as *Anmanias*, which had to be changed to *Amarius*. For really curious names we are far behind some families; the Corwins had a daughter named Yet Once Corwin; the Vaux family named their first girl Alpha, and their last Omega; the Branches have an Olive Branch, and Miss Gates has Pearl for her first name. An officer of the army named his daughter for the day she was born, and she writes it May 26. Oakland, Cal., has the Chapman twins, named Oney and Twoey, in the order of their arrival. A neighboring town has Miss Innocence Algreen as a society belle, and Miss Evening Star lives in the same town. Mrs. Daisy Butterfly recently died in San Francisco.

OTHER NOYES GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

There have been quite a number of charts and pamphlets published (or prepared) giving the genealogy of some of the numerous branches of the family, in the order of their dates, as follows:—

Chart by George W. Noyes, showing his ancestry, and another giving the Hayes-Rutherford-Noyes, etc., marriage connections.

Pamphlet by Jacob Noyes, giving the genealogy of the Noyeses of Abington, Mass.

Pamphlet, "Memorial to My Honored Kindred," by Charles W. Darling, and chart showing marriages of the Darling-Noyes-Pierrepoint, etc., families, with the descendants of Mabel Harlakenden, with her pedigree from William the Conqueror (a genealogical curiosity).

Pamphlet by Horatio N. Noyes, giving his branch of the descendants of Rev. James Noyes.

Chart by Charles P. Noyes, giving his and his wife's ancestry. This is semi-circular in form, and is very interesting.

Pamphlet by James Atkins Noyes, giving the genealogy of his branch of the descendants of Nicholas Noyes, including the family of the Rev. William Noyes, the English ancestor.

Pamphlet by same author, "Noyes Inscription and Memoranda."

Octavo volume by LaVerne W. Noyes, entitled "Noyes and Allied Families," giving thirty pages to his branch of the descendants of Rev. James Noyes.

The History of Pembroke, N. H., has eleven pages concerning the descendants of Nicholas Noyes.

In her interesting "Reminiscences of a Nonagenarian," Sarah Anna Emery of Newburyport, Mass., devotes seven pages to the Noyes family.

Judge R. A. Wheeler's History of Stonington, Conn., gives much genealogy of the descendants of the two sons of Rev. James Noyes, who settled in that vicinity.

David Noyes' History of Norway, Me., has considerable concerning the Noyeses of that vicinity.

Coffin's History of Newbury and Currier's "Ould Newberry," and "History of Newbury" have much that is interesting.

Many of the histories of New England towns have something concerning the Noyeses, as they were represented in most of them.

Some interesting experiences have attended the collection of the data which has served as the basis of this volume, not the least of which was an article in the press dispatches in 1894, stating that Nicholas Noyes of Newbury, Mass., had died and left a large fortune to his heirs, and that I was to

find them and divide it among them. At first it was annoying, but it soon proved a blessing in disguise, as some who had given no attention to my circulars before this, now showed great interest and sent the records, with anxious inquiries as to when the fortune would be divided. It was all a canard, invented by a Noyes of Springfield, Ohio, to whom I had sent a circular, and who could not appreciate the efforts for collecting such data, except for mercenary motives. The thousands who have received circulars know that no mention of any fortune was made in the circulars sent to them, but the rumor no doubt brought some records that would never have been received but for its stimulating influence.

The Associated Press received the following item:—

“SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 2, 1894. A. Noyes of this city is corresponding with other heirs, scattered all over the country, to secure a division of \$40,000,000 left by Nicholas Noyes, late of Newbury, Mass. Ex-Gov. Noyes is a cousin, and H. E. Noyes of Berkeley, Cal., is foremost in the matter.”

Following are some of the many articles from the newspapers on the subject:—

MILLIONS IN IT.

(Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.)

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 2. Millions are awaiting the heirs of the late Nicholas Noyes, of Newbury, Mass., who left a colossal estate in this country, Mexico, and England. The estate is estimated at from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000. A. Noyes, steward at the Arcade Hotel, is on the list, his grandfather having been a son of the dead millionaire. Henry E. Noyes, of Berkeley, Cal., has undertaken the task of completing a list of heirs-at-law, and writes A. Noyes that he has already in hand \$20,000,000 ready for distribution as soon as the list is completed. Ex-Governor E. F. Noyes was a cousin of the deceased

millionaire, and there are branches of the family in all parts of the country.

THE NOYESSES.

FORTY-FIVE PEOPLE TO GET A MILLION EACH.

BRANCHES OF THE FAMILY IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

(Gazette, Haverhill, Mass.)

A vast estate in this country, in Mexico, and in England, has been left by the late Nicholas Noyes of Newbury, Mass., and a search is being made for the heirs-at-law, who are thought to number 45.

Nicholas Noyes died some years since in Newbury, having an estate in lands, stocks, etc., the present value of which is variously estimated at from forty to sixty millions of Uncle Sam's good round hard dollars. Henry E. Noyes of Berkeley, Cal., has undertaken the task of completing a list of the heirs-at-law, and verifying their titles and claims individually. He is in correspondence with Springfield's representative of the family tree, A. Noyes, and writes that he has already in hand \$20,000,000, ready for distribution as soon as the list of fortunate ones is completed, which work he is hastening as much as possible. He thinks there are at least \$40,000,000 more of the estate yet to be acquired. Ex-Gov. E. F. Noyes was a cousin of the deceased millionaire, it is stated, and there are branches of the family in all parts of the country. A. Noyes, the efficient steward at the Arcade hotel, Springfield, Ohio, is on the list, his grandfather having been a son of the dead and gone millionaire.

NICHOLAS NOYES.

RATHER UNSATISFACTORY INFORMATION GLEANED IN NEWBURY
RESPECTING HIM.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Journal.)

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 2. The story of Nicholas Noyes' large estate reached this place through the Boston Journal of

this morning. A full investigation relative to Nicholas Noyes of Newbury, Mass., resolves itself into the following details:

I learned from the very intelligent historical Miss Mary Tappan Little, who has in her possession records of the Noyes family, deaths, estates, etc., from 1635 to 1860.

Nicholas Noyes, the *only one* of that name, died in Newbury, September, 1843. His will was written April, 1840, and approved November, 1843. His only son, "Pike" Noyes, died two weeks before his father. He left one daughter, who married Jonathan Boardman of Newburyport, to whom was born several children, but they all died in youth. "Pike" Noyes left one daughter, Jane Noyes, who died unmarried. Thus Nicholas Noyes and his family are extinct. An inventory rendered of the property of Nicholas Noyes, in June, 1844, shows personal property of \$194.50. The homestead, house and farm, made a total of \$2600 of real and personal property.

The property of Jane Noyes was small, and by her willed to a young man to whom she was to be married. After her death he left this vicinity, and nothing has been known of him for forty-five years. The entire story, so far as any information can be gained connecting any Nicholas Noyes of Newbury, Mass., is pronounced "very fishy." A Dr. Nicholas Noyes lived in Andover, Mass., leaving several children when he died, in 1765.

THE STORY PURE FICTION.

NICHOLAS NOYES OF NEWBURY HAS NOT LEFT VAST POSSESSIONS IN MEXICO AND ENGLAND.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

NEWBURYPORT, June 4, 1894. The story that Nicholas Noyes of Newbury has left vast possessions in Mexico and England is a pure fiction.

The original Nicholas Noyes, the ancestor of most of the Noyeses in the United States, is said to have been the first person to leap ashore from the boat on the first landing of settlers from Ipswich at Parker river, in Newbury, in 1635. A later Nicholas Noyes appeared on the scene a century or more ago,

but neither he nor the original Nicholas possessed much wealth. They always resided in Newbury.

ARRANGEMENT.

SERIAL NUMBERS.

The name of every descendant of Nicholas Noyes, who married, has a number before it for reference, called its serial number. Every male who married and had a family will have two other numbers, where he is shown as the head of his family, unless it follows his father's, when he will have only his serial number. The number following the name, and on the same line, is his father's serial number; the third number, immediately after and just above the name, denotes the number of the generation, counting from Nicholas as the first generation. In the family records this number is given but once (to the first child), as all children of the same family are of the same generation. Every son who married and had a family is recorded twice, once as a child of his father's family, and again as the head of his own family, and is designated by a star before the serial number of his name.

To trace any ancestry, look back for the serial number following the name, and this will show the father's family; the number following his name will lead to the grandfather's family; and so on, back to the son of Nicholas, who is the ancestor in the second generation.

The serial numbers of the married daughters will be found in the records of their fathers' families only. When the serial number of a son is not found where it should naturally be (in the natural sequence of his generation), it will be found following the record of his father's family, if he had a family; if there were no children, he is shown only in his father's family.

Some of the serial numbers were accidentally omitted, in

passing from one family or generation to another; others were purposely omitted, viz., all numbers ending with 1, after 900 (901, 911, 921, etc.), in order to provide for additions, to correct errors, etc., etc. Many of these numbers have already been used. In a few cases some of the children have been given their father's serial number, with the letters a, b, c, etc., added to identify them; the record of their marriage having been overlooked when the family was numbered, or but recently received.

This volume contains all that is available concerning the known descendants of Nicholas Noyes, and is divided into seven chapters, one introductory, and one for him and each of his six sons. Following the last one will be the index of marriages, with the names of the allied families arranged alphabetically by the surnames; except that Noyes-Noyes marriages are so arranged by the given names of the wives.

Before each name (to the left on the same line) is the serial number of the Noyes, followed by the number of the page on which it will be found, if the Noyes ancestry is known. Quite a number of marriages have been copied from newspapers, town records, etc., without the Noyes ancestry having been determined.

Example—Abigail Poor married John Noyes, who is recorded in Chapter III.; his serial number is 67. The marriage index will show this: 67 Poor, Abigail. Look on the page given for No. 67, where John is shown at the head of his family.

Following the marriage index will be the index of all Noyeses named in this volume, arranged alphabetically by their given names. Following this will be the index of all towns, cities, counties, etc., with page references.

Volume II. contains all the known descendants of Rev. James Noyes, and all those whose ancestry has not been determined. Also the Noyes descendants of Peter Noyes of Sudbury, 1638.

As a rule, all titles have been omitted in the records of the children of a family; and what is known of any service in the army, navy, marine, or merchant marine service, is stated under the name of the head of the family, if it is his service that is recorded; but if it is the service of a son who is not the head of a family, then the service record will follow that of the family. All service records that cannot be definitely fixed will be recorded in the last chapter. Church and other local titles are generally omitted, except that for clergymen—Rev.

As a complete record of service of all Noyeses in Colonial, Indian, Revolutionary, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish wars was considered desirable, application was made to the chief of the record and pension office of the war department for copies of all such records. In reply it was stated that it was forbidden to furnish copies of such records for publication. But personal requests for records of not more than two ancestors of applicants will be furnished under rules adopted for such cases.

For making corrections, and additions of births, etc., a number of blank leaves, conveniently ruled, are inserted at the end of each chapter, after the second; each family can continue its genealogy for several generations to come by this means. This will also enable the female lines to continue their genealogy from where it branches from the Noyes line.

In some cases the birth dates seem to indicate that the laws of nature have failed; in all such cases it is safe to assume that dates, etc., have been incorrectly copied, or that the difference between the old style of chronology and the new is not understood.

There are quite a number of colored families named Noyes in New England; they are probably descendants of slaves owned by Noyeses in colonial times. The records of Woburn show this marriage, under date of Oct. 3, 1760:

“ John Noyes, a mulatto servant to Lt. James Hay of Stoneham and Phillis — of Woburn were married by Rev. John Earl, Sept. 3, 1760.”

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

To assist in tracing ancestry, and to show graphically the lines of descent, a genealogical chart of the Noyes descendants of Nicholas Noyes, in the second and third generations, is given in Chapter II; and there will be other charts preceding the third or fourth generations, continuing this plan, including the eighth generation. With these and the directions already given, there should be no difficulty in tracing the ancestral lines. The absence of the names of male descendants, in many cases, in these charts, does not imply that there were none; it simply indicates that none have been found. In some cases it is certain that there were male descendants, but no record of them was available.

On account of the frequent repetition of many of the given names, the Noyes index will not be of much benefit in finding any Noyes record, except for an unusual given name. The better method in all cases will be to consult the marriage index. If your name is Noyes, look for your mother's maiden name, the serial number of the Noyes whom she married will precede it, followed by the page. In a similar manner any other family may be found, if the maiden name of the mother is known.

If your name is not Noyes, you can find the Noyes family to which your mother belongs by looking for your father's name in the marriage index; before it, will be your mother's serial number, and after it the page.

Abbreviations: Adm., administrator; b., born; bef., before; d., died; d. y., died young; dau., daughter; grad., graduated; inv., inventory; m., married; rem., removed; res., resided, or resides; unm., unmarried. When no state

is given after the name of a place, Massachusetts is meant. An interrogation point (?) implies doubt as to the date or other record preceding it.

There is no claim to perfection in this work; on the contrary, no doubt it has as many errors as the average genealogy, if not more. Some of the records received were almost illegible, and could be deciphered only by the aid of others of the same line, repeating part, or all of them.

Although the principal object has been to compile a correct *genealogy*, some family history has been added, so far as the data was furnished by official records, or voluntarily contributed by relatives; nothing of this kind has been solicited, as warning was given, when beginning the work, that more genealogy could be collected if no request was made for family history. Experience has confirmed the wisdom of that advice, as much difficulty has been encountered in collecting the genealogy only. With this as a basis, any one who wishes to write a history of his branch, or of the whole family, has a good foundation to work on.

In sending forth to their kindred the results of their researches for the numerous branches of the family, the authors can heartily adopt the sentiments of the compiler of the genealogy of the Walker family, who says:—

“ One who has had no experience in genealogical inquiries can form no idea of the amount of labor required to collect and arrange the names and material of the biography of the widely scattered and numerous descendants of the early settlers, through a period of two centuries and a quarter, the labor of extensive correspondence, examination of town and state records, histories, ancient wills and deeds, labor greatly increased by the delay, if not the refusal in some cases, of those from whom information was sought. His labor arising from these sources, delay and indifference, the compiler

has reason to suppose, have not been greater than what is usually the experience of a family historian. But no complete and accurate genealogy can be prepared without an expenditure of time and money, for which no adequate remuneration can be expected, save in the satisfaction attending such pursuits, and in the consciousness of doing something to enshrine in a permanent memorial the lives and virtues of one's ancestors and kindred—a memorial which, while it may be no mean offering to their worth, may also be, to the descendants, full of inspiration, piety and patriotism, as they trace their lineage from the self-sacrificing founders of civilization, and the brave and steadfast defenders of freedom in this New World.”