







Family Group Sheet for William Ives

Husband:	William Ives ¹⁻²⁶		
Birth:	21 Mar 1607 in Langham Parish, Rutlandshire, England ²		
Baptism:	21 Mar 1607 in Sait Peter and Paul church, Langham, Rutland, England		
Marriage:	04 Jun 1639 in New Haven, Connecticut, USA ^{2, 10-11, 27}		
Burial:	1648 in Center Church graveyard; moved 1813-1821; whereabouts unknown		
Death:	03 Apr 1648 in New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut, USA ^{1, 3-4, 17, 19, 24}		
Sex:	Male ^{18-19, 21-23, 25, 28-29}		
Father:	Thomas Ives		
Mother:	Susanna Beale		

Wife:	Hannah (Dickerman) ? ^{1-3, 12-14, 17-22, 27-38}		
Birth:	Sep 1621 in New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut, USA ¹⁹		
Burial:	1665 in New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut, USA; Center Church on the Green Churchyard ²³		
Death:	29 Aug 1684 in New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut, USA ^{1-3, 17-18}		
Sex:	Female ^{18-19, 21-23, 27-29, 31, 33-38}		
Father:	Thomas Dickerman ^{19, 21, 29, 31, 33-34, 36-37, 39-47}		
Mother:	Eleanor Ellen Whittington ^{29, 35, 37, 42-44}		
Other Spouses:	William Bassett (07 Nov 1648 in Wallingford, New Haven, CT) ^[37]		

Children:			
1	Name:	Phebe Ives ^{17, 20, 28, 36, 48-57}	
F	Birth:	02 Oct 1642 in New Haven, CT, USA ^{20, 28, 48-49}	
	Christening:	Bet. 20 Oct 1642-29 Dec 1644 in Of New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut or Quinnipiac, New Haven, Connecticut ⁵⁰	
	Marriage:	02 Aug 1670 in New Haven, Connecticut ⁴⁸	
	Death:	1682 in Branford, New Haven, Connecticut, United States ^{29, 51-54}	
	Ancestral File Number:	9PCZ-F4 ⁵⁰	
	Sex:	Female ^{28-29, 36, 49-56}	
	Spouse:	John Rose ^{49, 51, 55, 58-59}	
	Other Spouses:	Joseph Potter (03 Apr 1657 in New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut, United States) ^[54]	

2	Name:	John Ives ^{1, 3, 12-14, 21-22, 28-29, 36, 60-72, 74-93}	
M	Birth:	12 Dec 1644 in Meridan, New Haven, Connecticut, USA ⁶⁰⁻⁶²	
	Baptism:	29 Dec 1644 in First Congregational Society of New Haven, New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut ⁶³	
	Christening:	29 Dec 1644 in <Of Center Street, Wallingford, New Haven, Connecticut> ⁶⁴	
	Marriage:	12 Nov 1668 in New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut, USA ⁶⁵	
	Death:	1682 in Wallingford, New Haven, Connecticut, USA ^{60-62, 66}	
	Burial:	Center Street cem., Wallingford, Connecticut ⁶⁰⁻⁶²	
	Residence:	CT, United States ⁶⁰	
	Residence:	Connecticut ⁶⁰	
	Sex:	Male ^{21-22, 28-29, 36, 60-64, 66-78}	
	Spouse:	Hannah Merriman ^{1, 12, 22, 60-64, 66-77, 79, 84-90, 94-100}	

3	Name:	Martha Ives ^{29, 101-104}	
F	Birth:	1646 in New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut ¹⁰¹	
	Marriage:	1676 in Wallingford, Connecticut, USA	
	Death:	1701 in New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut	
	Sex:	Female ^{29, 101-104}	
	Spouse:	Azariah Beach ¹⁰²⁻¹⁰⁸	
4	Name:	Joseph Ives ^{18, 23, 36, 109-110, 113-120}	
M	Birth:	16 Apr 1647 in New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut, United States ¹⁰⁹⁻¹¹²	
	Marriage:	03 Jan 1672 in Wallingford, New Haven, Connecticut	
	Death:	17 Nov 1694 in North Haven, New Haven, CT ^{28, 111-112}	
	Burial:	North Haven, New Haven, Connecticut ¹⁸	
	Ancestral File Number:	92CG-NX ²³	
	Sex:	Male ^{18, 23, 28, 36, 109-110, 112-120}	
	Spouse:	Mary Yale ^{18, 23, 109-110, 113-124}	

Notes:

William Ives

An extensive summary of William Ives' life can be found in the PDF document, "William Ives - A Summary," that is included in this database (and attached to William's record as a media file).

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From: Wooldridge, David 1874, From the Steeples and Mountains: A Study of Charles Ives. Alfred A. Knopf, NY, pp. 23-25

father - Thomas Ives, squire of Swatham, Norfolk
 Arrived in New England 1635 on the ship Truelove out of London, master Robert Dennis (also noted as master Jo Gibbs); out of the port of London 15 Sep 1635 bound for Boston; 65 passengers

Listed as Capt. Wm. Ives, late Kings Man, 28, bachelor
 Capt Yves cashiered the Duke of Norfolk's regiment in 1634 "that he was importunate with my Colonels mistresse"
 Letter from William at Quinnipiac, in the Colony of Connecticut, dated May 22, 1639 addressed to John Ives Esquire of Swatham
 baptised at the church of New Haven
 departed Boston harbor Mar 30, 1638

Received in the first division 6.25 acres, in the neck 1.25 acres, meadow 2.25 acres; land in the second division 9 acres; as noted on a 1641 map

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From Ives, Arthur Coon, 1932, The Ives Family. The Hungerford-Holbrook Company, Watertown, NY, p. 15
 Signed civil compact at New Haven

Out of the 63 original 'free planters' of the settlement of Quinnipiac (Cutter, William Richard, ed., 1911, Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut, 4 volumes, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, NY, p. 1440)

soldier at New Haven; went out in the Indian alarms of 1642 and 1646 (Society of Colonial Wars, 1922, An Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members of the Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Colonial Wars, NY)

"Will Iues" listed as one of the Freemen of the Courte of New Haven (Hoadly, Charles, 1857, Records of the Colony and Plantation of New Haven From 1638 to 1649; Case, Tiffany and Co., Hartford, p. 9)
 Mentioned in court records of Feb 5, 1639 (Ibid. p. 28)

Notes: (cont.)

Goodman Ives admitted as a member of the Court, Dec 25, 1641 (Ibid. 61)

Will Ives - persons numbered(2); estates(25); land in the first division(6.25); in the neck(1.25); land in the second division(9); rates yearelt payd for land(00-04-09)(Ibid. 92)
swears to oath (Ibid 138)

Appointed 'viewer' fro the suburbs, Feb 24, 1644 (Ibid. 155)

Bro. Ives wanting a scourer (fyned 6d) (Ibid 232)

seating at the meeting house (Ibid 303)

William Ives acquires 4 acres, 1 quarter and 30 rods of upland of the first division from Mr. Rudderforde, lying on the further side of the West River, Dec 7, 1647 (ibid 338)

Richard Myles and Rogger Allen were appointed to prise the estate of William Ives, deceased, June 6, 1648 (Ibid 387)

Will of William Ives presented in court (it was made April 3, 1648). Richard Miles and Rogger Allen inventory the estate at 98:04:00, Nov 7, 1648 (Ibid 410)

William Ives' will to John and his three other children. The mark of William Ives witnessed by Richard Miles and Roger Allen (Ibid 410, footnote)

Seating of Sister Ives at the meeting house, March 10, 1646 (Ibid 304)

William Ives was born in England about 1607. William died after 3 Apr 1648 in New Haven, New Havet, Connecticut, at approximately 40 years of age. Wm. Ives may have been born at Mears Ashby, Wilby, Northamptonshire, England as per Arthur Coon Ives, "Genealogy of the Ives Family". 1932.

On page 17 of Arthur Coon Ives' book "Genealogy of the Ives Fmily", 1932, is written the following: Sept 19, 1635, William Ives, after taking an oath of allegiance, was accepted as a passenger on the Truelove, "to be transported to New England"; he was then twenty-eight years of age.

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[Http://www.primenet.com/~langford/ships/shpnamet.htm](http://www.primenet.com/~langford/ships/shpnamet.htm)

Truelove

1622 The Truelove, from London, arrived at Virginia

1623 The Truelove, from London, arrived at Virginia

Before 1624/25 The Truelove, from London, arrived at Virginia

June 10, 1635 The Truelove departed London for Bermuda

September 19, 1635 The Truelove departed London for New England

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The following is found on page 23 in Arthur Coon Ives' book "Genealogy of the Ives Family" 1932:

Two years after the date of this assignment the families of Ives and Bassett were detined to assume a closer relationship. William Ives and "Sister Bassett" both died within ten years after the founding of Quinnipiac, and Hannah Ives became the second wife of Dr. William Bassett, Nov 7, 1648. Dr. Bassett's name disappears from the church record in 1684; Hannah's 'after 1662'

At 35 years of age William became the father of Phebe Ives in New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut, 1642. At 37 years of age William became the father of John Ives in New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut, 1644. William became the father of Martha Ives in New Haven, New Haven, Connecicut, about 1646. William became the father of Joseph Ives in New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut, about 1648. While I have seen parents listed for William Ives, I haven't seen any proof of them. Because of lack of proof, I will not include them on these pages.

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From: http://billives.typepad.com/ives_family_history_blog/bios/

Notes: (cont.)

Captain William Ives (1) is the starting point for this genealogy series. I think the best guess is that William was born in 1607 in Norfolk, England. Some genealogy sites list him as born in 1621. Here is another list that agrees with the 1607 birth date. If the 1621 birth was the case he would have come to Boston on the Truelove in 1635 (documented fact) at age 14 by himself and then gone to be a co-founder and property holder in New Haven at age 17. Not impossible but less likely. Also, there was a William Ives listed as a member of the same London parish, St. Stephens of Coleman Street, as John Davenport, the first minister in New Haven prior to this trip (Caulder, 1936). That William Ives would not have been born in 1621. So I feel more comfortable with with 1607 date reported at several sites. There is no birth record so this is still speculation.

William arrived in the Boston area by himself in 1635 at age 28, on ship Truelove two years before Davenport and the main party of New Haven settlers came to Boston on the Hector.

He first lived in Watertown, MA (it could be in what is now Cambridge, MA). On March 30, 1638 he left Boston to help found a new colony on Long Island Sound. This party became the founders of New Haven on April 15, 1638. In June 4, 1639 they established the first civil government and William Ives is listed in the original New Haven Civil Compact as one of 63 signers of "Fundamental Agreement of Quinipiack" (now New Haven).

William Ives was allotted a total of 18 acres in several parcels. His house was at 72-160 Congress Street (at the corner with what is now Hill Street) and his occupation is listed as farmer. In 1638 his estate was valued at 25 pds. and grew to 98 pds. at the time of his death in 1648. His immediate neighbor was George Smith. The map dated 1641 by Brockett shows the nine square that were laid out and the sections of William Ives and others.

William Ives married shortly after arriving in New Haven but the identity of his wife is not clear. The Early List of Estates published by the New Haven Church in 1640 lists William Ives with two people in his household with an estate valued at 25 pds. The second person is most likely his wife. Many claim that she was Hannah Dickerman but I feel that there is more evidence against this claim than supporting it as I outlined in a series of posts (see Who was William Ives' Wife?). William Ives was admitted as a member of the General Court in Dec, 25, 1641 and received the charge of freeman, along with Mr. Malbon. Ives (1928, p.78) quotes that to be designated a "freeman" a man had to "be possessed of thirty pounds proper personal estate, and be of honest and peaceable conversation." Candidates had to appear in open meeting and were sworn in if found qualified. They were then required to attend all open town meetings and they had to pay two shillings if they could not present an acceptable excuse for being absent.

In the first division of land in 1641, William received 6 ¼ acres in the first division, 1 ¼ acres in the neck, and 2 ¼ acres in the meadow with 9 acres in the second division. See this 1641 map of New Haven. His annual tax for this land was 4 shillings and 9 pence. He is listed in attendance in the general court of July 1, 1644. At the court of Feb. 24, 1644, he and Edward Banister are listed as "viewers for the suburbs" (the suburbs were near his lot - see map of 1641). William also served as a soldier in the Colonial Militia as a Capitan in the New Haven Indian Alarms from 1642 - 1646. In 1644 he was fined 6 pence, along with John Cooper, James Bishop and many others, for not keeping his military equipment up. He and his wife had designated seats in the "meeting house" in 1646. He had seat 69 and she had seat 149 as the men and women sat separately. Around 1646, he purchased 4 ¼ acres of upland from Mr. Rudderford lying on the further side of the West River abutting the west meadow. William and "Goodwife Ives" had five children:

1. Phebe was baptized in New Haven on October 2, 1642. Her first marriage was to Joseph Potter (1635-1669) on 1660. Joseph was the son of William Potter, one of the signers of the 1639 New Haven Covenant. They had at least four children; Joseph (1661), Rebecca (1663-), Phebe (1665-1738), Joseph (1667-1742), her second marriage was to John Rose (-1722) in August, 1670. They had at least five children: Deborah (1671-), Sarah (1673-), Hannah (1676*-), John (1679), Daniel (1782/3), all born in Branford, CT. Phebe died on 1682 in Branford. After Phebe died, John married Elizabeth Curtis (1654-1719), widow of Mercy Moss. John had also married Deborah Usher before Phebe and they had one child, Elizabeth (1668-1690). Phebe's mother, in her last recorded appearance before the New Haven court of August 5, 1662, apologized to the court for her "sin in meddling with that which did not concern her," the execution of William Potter, and breaking the fourth commandment. William Potter was the father of Joseph and father-in-law of her first daughter, Phebe, so this may have given her reason to feel connected to the event.

Notes: (cont.)

2. John was baptized in New Haven on December 29, 1644, and died in 1682 in Wallingford, CT. He married Hannah Merriam (1651-1703) on Nov. 12, 1668. They had five children: John (1669-1747), Hannah (1672-1715), Joseph (1674-1755), Nathaniel (1677-1711), Gideon (1680-1767). All were born in Wallingford, CT.

3. daughter still born 1645

4. Martha was born in New Haven about 1646 and married Azariah Beach (1646-1696) in New Haven around 1675. They had seven children: Mary (1676-), Richard (1677-), Thomas (1679-1755), Benjamin (1682-1710), Hannah (1685-1769), John (1689-1713), Martha (1690-).

5. Joseph was born in New Haven about 1647, and died in North Haven on November 17, 1694. He married Mary Yale on Jan. 2, 1672 and they had ten children: Joseph (1673-1751), Mary (1674-1675), Mary (1675-1712), Samuel (1677-1726), Martha (1678-1713), Lazarus (1680-1703), Thomas (1683-1767), Abigail (1685), John (1686-1690), Ebenezer (1692-1759).

William Ives died in New Haven in the late spring of 1648 some time after he signed his will on April 3, 1648. Richard Miles and Roger Allen witnessed his will on that date and they also appraised his estate on June 8, 1648 after his death and placed the amount at 98 pounds, 4 shillings. They provided an inventory of the estate on September 22nd. It included the following:

“his wearing cloathes; one bed furniture to it; one trundle bed with bed & bolster; two cheats; one box; 3 pars of sheets; 2 pars pillow covers; 6 napkins; one board cloath; Table; stools & charis; old brass pot; Iron pot; Iron kettle; 2 skillets; 1 bake pan; a mortar & pestile; 1 skimmer; 2 ladels; warming pan; pewter; 2 candle sticks; wooden ware; one hower glass; 1 gridiron; 1 pr of bellowes; 1 pot; hooks, pair of hangers; frying pan, fire shovel & tongs; cookes ware; Muskit & sword; Bondoleers & Sheaff; working tools etc; 2 wheels; 1 sheepe & yeuss. Ye house' home lot & all upland & meadow; 3 coves, 2 oxen, 2 horses, 3 swine. Debts Matthew Molthrop owes to ye Estate.”

His will was probated in court on Nov. 7, 1648, later in the same day his widow married Dr. William Bassett. Richard Miles and Roger Allen testified that William Ives “was in a state fit to make this will & did make it.” In the will he designated his wife as the sole executor of his estate to be used to bring up his children until they came of age. When his oldest son, John, became twenty one he was to receive the house and land and when the other children became twenty they were to received one cow or the worth of a cow. In Feb. 6, 1649, William Bassett agreed in court to honor the will of William Ives. It is assumed he and his wife raised the four Ives children along the four they had together (see Bassett family). The family continued to live in the house of William Ives until it was sold in 1652 to the widow of Anthony Thompson. William Bassett placed eleven pounds worth of cattle as security for John Ives' portion of the property. William Ives' two sons, John and Joseph, went northward in 1670 and were among the original 39 signers of the Wallingford plantation agreement in 1668.

While it is probable that several persons by the name of Ives emigrated to colonial North America, our lineage in this country begins with William Ives (sometimes spelled W. Joes, W. Jues, Wm. Iues, Will Eues), who arrived in Boston harbor aboard the ship Truelove in late 1635. This was only 15 years after the Pilgrims had landed at Plymouth Rock.

Evidence exists that William stayed with a Miles Ives when he reached the New World until he could join the Davenport Colony.

In March 1637, he joined a party of Puritans led by the Reverend John Davenport who set out by water to find a suitable location for a new colony. They landed near the mouth of the Quinnipiac River on the north bank of what is now known as Long Island Sound, April 15, 1638. Here they established the plantation which was known as the Quinnipiac “New Haven” Colony.

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Arthur Coon Ives' book, pg 15 - William is referred to as 'Captain.' This probably was his rank during his militia service in New Haven Colony during 'the Indian Alarms' of 1642 and 1646.

Notes: (cont.)

"Will Eues" was among the 63 signers of the covenant setting forth the rule of conduct for the new settlement, which was laid out in the form of a square one-half mile each way. In the center of the plot was a market place, now the New Haven Green, around which were 'house lotts' and farm land for each 'free planter.' A map date 1641 shows that William Ives was allotted 6.25 acres in the first division, 1.25 acres in the Neck, 2.25 acres of meadow, and 9 acres in the second division. His residence is believed to have been at '72-160 Congress Street and corner of Hill Street,' which would be only 2 blocks north of the Hill and Silver Street address where Warren Ives lived 200 years later. The location is still called the 'Ives Corner' as of 1995. Incidentally, both addresses are now obscured by subsequent building and rerouting of streets. One source described the property as "His house & lott lying betwixt the house of George Smith and the highway...and two acrs of meddow...on this side of the river...the other end against the West river...all of which did belong to the eldest son (John) of William Ives."

William was a 'freeman of the Courte of New Haven' and is on the rolls of the church 1641-1647.

William's name and various information about him and his family appear in the records of his church - "Historical Catalog of the Members of the First Church of Christ (Center Church) in New Haven, CT, A.D. 1639-1914", compiled by Franklin Bowditch Dexter, New Haven, 1914 (at the New Haven Colony Historical Society, New Haven, CT). William was buried in the churchyard. The present building was erected in 1813 on the site of the old burial ground. The tombstones of the graves covered by the new building are still preserved in the crypt of the present church, the rest, removed in 1821, are arranged alphabetically along the wall of the Grove Street Cenetery, New Haven, CT. Positive identification of William's stone has never been made.

As indicated by the frequency with which his name appears in the early records, William apparently was quite active in the church and civil affairs of the New Haven Colony during the ten years he lived after its founding. From these records it appears that he married Hannah Dickerman in 1639, at the First Church of Christ, New Haven, CT. Hannah remarried, to Dr. William Bassett, on November 7, 1648.

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The text below is copied verbatim from the bottom of page 26 of Arthur Coon Ives' book, 'Genealogy of The Ives Family', 1832.

"At a court held at Newhauen the 7th of November, 1648," the first Ives will in America "was presented;" it had been "witnessed and vnderwritten by Richard Milles and Rogger Allen, whoe now in court testify that the said William Ives was in a state fitt to make this will & did make it." "allso the inventorie, ... amount 98(1):04:00d." "Wm Bassett whoe is near the marriage (they being contracted), of ye widdowe, was called to put in securitie to ye court for the estate, that the children of William Ives maye have their portions duly pd, ... but he desired respite till ye next court...." Apparently it was not his purpose to "put in securitie" for the Ives estate until sure of marrying the Ives widow. And, indeed, they were "neare the marriage!" The wedding is recorded on the same day William Ives's will was probated.

The text below is copied verbatim from the top of page 27 in Arthur Coon Ives' book, Genealogy of the Ives Family", 1932.

Among the court records is the entry that "William Bassett...was complained of for the absenc at the generall trayning yesterday...because he had some haye wch, ...if he had not fetched it that day it would have bine eaten up & spoyled by many catle lying at it." But he kept faith with the court: Feb 6, 1648 (1649?). "William Bassett whoe hath married the widdow of Wm Ives...doth in court ingadge the whole estate which was left by him ye sd William Ives, & will not alter any of it..."

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William Ives, New Haven Colony

Posetd by Joseph Morgan Ives on March 23, 1999 at 19:11:04:

The will Of William Ives deceased was presented in court, made the third of April, 1648, witnessed and vnderwritten by Richard Milles and Rogger Allen, whoe now in court testify that the said William Ives was in

Notes: (cont.)

a state fitt to make this will and did make it. (* see Note 1)

Allso the inventorie of the estate of the said William Ives amounting to 98:04:00d prised by Richard Milles and Roger Allen vpon their oath, the 22nd of September 1648. (*see Note 2) William Bassett whoe is near the marriage (they being contracted) of ye widdowe, was called to put in securities to ye court for the estate, that the children of William Ives maye have their portions duely pd, according to ye generall courts order, but he desired respite till ye next court wch the court granted.

*1 - Will of William Ives, made April 3d, 1648.

He makes his wife sole executrix and gives her the use of all his goods, house, and land for the bringing up of his small children; gives to his son John the house and land at 21 years of age, to his three other children when they come to 20 years of age one cow apiece or tis value, to his wife the rest of the estate. If the Lord should take away any of the daughters, then that portion shall fall to the youngest son, and if the Lord should take away the eldest son, then it shall fall to the youngest son at 21 years of age. The mark of William Ives, witnessed by Richard Miles, Roger Allen.

*2 - In the margin, "ye 4th Septem. 1649. Rich. Miles & Roger Allen confirmed vpon oath what they before testified concerning William Ives and his will, and ye 6th of Novm. 1649, the executrix tooke oath yt to ye best of her light ye inventorie prsented is a true invent. Of her deceased husbands estate."

William Bassett whoe hath married the widdow of William Ives deceased, being called to give in securitie for ye portions of the children, according to the will of William Ives, doth in court ingadge the whole estate wch was left by him ye sd William Ives, & will not alter any of it till he acquaint the court wth it & put in as good estate as he shall dispose oy.

From the text: "Records of the Colony and Plantation of New Haven from 1638 to 1649. Transcribed and Edited in Accordance With a Resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut With Occasional Notes and an Appendix. By Charles J. Hoadly, M.A. State Librarian of Conn., Member of the Conn. Hist. Soc., Cor. Memb. N.E. Hist. Gen. Soc. Hartford: Printed by Case, Tiffany and Company, for the Editor. 1857

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Posted by Joseph Morgan Ives on March 26, 1999 at 18:07:04:

In Reply to: Re: William Ives, New Haven Colony posted by Michael Ives on March 24, 1999 at 20:28:03:

The will of William Ives was made 3 April 1648. The quote I posted was from the court record of 7 Nov 1648 where it was presented. The second part, about William Bassett is from a court record of 6 Feb 1648/49. The issue is also presented at an earlier court of 5 Dec 1648.

So, William died AFTER 3 Apr 1648, though I have seen this as his death date. Hannah was not married to William Bassett before 7 Nov 1648 but was married to him by Dec 5, 1648.

As to the children, I have never seen a primary source for most of the children. But the will indicates four children only, two boys and two girls, with John being the oldest. I too have seen 9 attributed to William, thoguh one of them was stillborn and probably his. John, Phebe and Martha are his, and the youngest boy is probably Joseph.

I don't know who the actual parents of the others are, it is just certain that William was not their father. More research into primary sources has to be done, not simply relying on secondary sources completely. (Even good ol' Coon Ives is a secondary source.)

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Posted by Peggy Ives on March 28, 1999 at 16:18:00:

In Reply to: Re: William Ives, New Haven Colony posted by Joseph M. Garcia, Sr. on March 27, 1999 at 08:26:31:

I'm not sure how frequently Nancy C. checks this forum so will copy in a message I received from her

Notes: (cont.)

regard to Martha.

Yes, William Ives and Hannah Dickerman had a second daughter. Her name was Martha, and she married Azariah Beach. In fact, one of the confirming sources for the maiden name of Hannah, her mother, is Beach Family Reunion records sent to me over the past few years. The Ives genealogist, Arthur Coon Ives, did not know that maiden name, and, in fact, didn't know Martha's name.

Martha was presumably with her husband, azariah, when he went to Elizabeth, NJ in 165, Newark in 1669, back to Wallingford Conn in 1673, then to Killingworth.

Reference: Virkus Compendium: VI:656

Nancy

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<http://sml.simplenet.com/smlawson/ives.htm>

Timothy and Margaret Ives

Timothy IVES - b. about 1610, England. Came to American in 1638, taking up a grant of land of 100 acres at Deep Creek, near Portsmouth, VA. It is probable that he was abrother to Robert and John IVES of Accomack Co. VA. And there are some interesting associations that make it possible that he was a brother of William IVES of New Haven, CT. (Consider: the land grant to Timothy was recorded in New York State; the military service of William was recorded in Virginia).

Margaret -

Children of Timothy and Margaret Ives

1. John - married Eliza. Son: Luke married Eliza
- 2.2. Timothy - b. about 1640, probably near Portsmouth, VA; d. after 1716, Norfolk Co., VA
- 3.3. William - may have moved to NC

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Ives Family Genealogy Forum

Re: William Ives' origin - question of sources

Posted by Nancy Curran (ID*****6440) Date: September 15, 2002 at 10:23:05

In Reply to: Re: William Ives' origins - question of sources by Scott Ives of 1799

The question of William Ives' origin is so frustrating that I push it to the back of my mind and take to out to consider every year or so.

From my notes:

"Genealogical Gleanings in England," by Waters, indexes the surname Ives in a number of places, showing that the Ives, Hopkins and Yale families were in the same circle as the Davenport and Eaton adherents. Davenport and Eaton emigrated on the 'Hector,' the ship backed by the company from St. Stephen's parish in London. William Ives went from Boston to Quinnipiac Colony with that company.

This might enable us to put his feet on the ground in the geographic area of those religious leaders.

Nancy

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Re: William Ives' origins - question of sources

Posted by Bill Ives (ID*****4290) Date: November 04, 2003 at 10:36:23

In Reply to: Re: William Ives' origin - question of sources by Nancy Curran of 1799

nancy I just e-mailed some information on the William Ives-Hannah Dickerman question separate from this

Notes: (cont.)

posting. I have been looking into William Ives for some time. I came across the following on his oprigins and plan to check out the original source very soon. It places Wm Ives at St. Stephens in Coleman St which was new to me. I recently visited Coleman St and the St Margaret around the corner that took over the St Stephens parish in the 1950s. I have much more than can be posted if you want to discuss Wm Ives more. I would also be very interested in your response to the Hannah Dickerman issue. You have seen the information posted below by now.

The following is derived from "The New Haven Colony" by Isabell MacBeath Calder, published by Yale University Press in 1934: John Davenport has been elected vicar of St. Stephens but before he could begin his duties, he was charged with Puritanism by King James I, which he denied. In November of 1633, Davenport fled to Amsterdam to escape increasing disapproval of the Crown and this is where his group organized their move to the New World. The group included John and Elizabeth Davenport (left their infant son in the care of a noble lady), Theophilus Eaton, Anne Eaton, dau of George Lloyd, Bishop of Chester, and widow of Thomas Yale, the second wife of Theophilus Eaton, old Mrs. Eaton, his mother; Samuel and Nathaniel Eaton, his brothers; Mary Eaton, the dau of his first wife; Samuel, Theophilus and Hannah, the children of his second wife; Anne, David, and Thomas Yale, the children of Anne Eaton by her former marriage; Edward Hopkins, who on Sept 5, 1631 had married Anne Yale at St. Antholin's in London; and Richard Malbon, a kinsman of Theophilus Eaton. Also many inhabitabts of the parish of St. Stephen: Nathaniel Rowe (son of Own Rowe who inended to follow); William Andrews; Henry Browning; James Clark; Jasper Crane; Jeremy Dixon; Nicholas Elsey, Francis Hall, Robert Hill, WILLIAM IVES, Geo. Smith, George Ward, and Lawrence Ward.

Evidence exists that William stayed with a Miles Ives when he reached the New World until he could join the Davenport Colony.

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Ives Family Genealogy Forum

Re: William Ives' origin - question of sources

Posted by Bill Ives (ID****4290) Date: December 08, 2003 at 19:01:07:

In Reply to: Re: William Ives' origins - question of sources by Ken Ives of 1799

Ken - thanks for your reply. The statement about Miles Ives comes from the Arthur Ives book on the Ives Family - Ives, Arthur Coon, The Genealogy of the Ives Family, Hungerford-Holdbrook Company, Watertown, NY, 1932 - but Arthur does not provide the evidence and I should have mentioned this. We do know William Ives arrived in Boston in 1635 on his own and left in 1638 with the original New Haven founders. There is no record of his leaving Boston between 1635 and 1638 so he probably stayed in the area. While Arthur Ives mentions the possibility of Miles Ives as a place where he stayed, I have also seen evidence that would dispute this. I believe it was in: Cooke, H. Ruth, Times and Generations of the Driver Family, 1899. This book (if it was the source) said Miles Ives was one of the early Ives in New England but he came to Watertown in 1639, moved to Boston in 1641, settled in Cambridge in 1660 and died in Boston in 1684. This would place him there after William left for New Haven. Miles married Martha and had three daughters, Sarah, Mary, and Hannah. There was also a Thomas Ives in Salem, MA who arrived by 1668. He was born in England in 1648 and his descendants are described in Cook (1889). There is no confirmation of how Miles and Thomas might be related to William Ives. A son of Thomas, also called Thomas, was born in Salem in 1674 and settled in Marblehead, MA by 1710 where I live now. There are several descendants of Thomas Ives still living in the Salem and Marblehead area with the last name of Ives but I have determined I am not related to them. Sorry that I am not more precise but I have not really tracked Miles or Thomas since they are not related to William Ives, at least not in a known way. I am still looking at a different issue, the name of the wife of William Ives. Many sites claim it was Hannah Dickerman but I have found no real evidence to support this - any thoughts are appreciated.

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Ives Genealogy Forum

Re: William Ives' origins - question of sources

Posted by morgan IVES (ID****0518) Date: September 16, 2003 at 20:40:36

In Reply to: Re: William Ives' origins - question of sources by Nancy Curran of 1799

Notes: (cont.)

Nancy - I have been digging around for a while and have found a number of sources on the net that indicate that William Ives came over on the True Love in 1635 and was the son of William Ives of Wilb, England, born 1585. William Jr. was born in Mears Ashby, near Wilby and sailed to Boston from the UK, eventually settling in New Haven. Subsequently, one of his off-spring married into the Yale family and became involved in the establishment of Yale University. If you have any other info on the Ives clan please share. Thanks.

Marriage: Hannah Dickerman (b. abt. 1621 in Little Missenden, Buckinghamshire, England), married 4 Jun 1639 in New Haven, New Haven, CT.

Children:

1. John Ives, b. 12 Dec 1644 in Meriden, New Haven, CT
2. Phebe Ives, b. before 2 Oct 1642 in New Haven, New Haven, CT
3. Martha Ives b. abt 1646 in New Haven, New Haven, CT
4. Joseph (Capt.) Ives b. 1647 in New Haven, New Haven, CT

William Ives (son of John Ives) was born September 09, 1607 in Ipswich, Suffolk, England and died April 03, 1648 in New Haven, Conn. He married Hannah Dickerman on June 14, 1639 in Wallingford, Conn., daughter of Thomas Dickerman and Elenor Whittington.

More about William Ives:

Resided: House on the corner of Hill and Congress Streets

Will: April 3, 1648, Gave his son John the house upon reaching the age of 21

More about William Ives and Hannah Dickerman:

Marriage: June 14, 1639, Wallingford, Conn.

Ives Family in England - Prior to 1600:

The name Ives (Welsh) and Iver (Gaelic) means chief or leader. The name Ives (Danish) means zeal or fervor. The family name, Ives, in various spellings, is mentioned at different times in England but there is no certain link to the William Ives from Norfolk who sailed on the Truelove for Boston in 1635. Much of this information prior to 1600 came from Ives (Ives, Arthur Coon, 1932, The Ives Family. The Hungerford-Holbrook Company, Watertown, NY) and Cook (1889)

The Saint Ives for whom the town in west Cornwall is named was a churchman who became a Bishop and was also a lawyer. He was born in Brittany and became the patron Saint for lawyers. In eastern Cornwall there is the village of Saint Ive which contains a church named for Saint Ivo (1040-1116) the Bishop of Chartres. There is also an English borough named St. Ives in Huntingdonshire. Here in 970 Abbot Ednoth built a church on the burial site of Ivo, a Persian bishop who traveled through England preaching. One of William the Conqueror's followers from Normandy was Ivo de Taillebois (Ives the Woodcutter). Rogerus de Iverii was cup bearer to William the Conqueror. His son, Ivo, fell out of favor with the King, Henry I, and died on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. In 1252 Henry III granted to Thomas Ives permission to enclose a portion of the highway adjoining his mansion at Kenteffetonne. The family of Ives were listed as of great antiquity in the Parish of Pancras, London.

Captain William Ives from Norfolk was listed in the Original Lists of Persons of Quality 1600-1700 as taking the oath of allegiance and being accepted as a passenger on the Truelove that sailed for Boston in 1635. There are two candidates for William Ives' father - John Ives and William Ives - but no current conclusive evidence exists for either.

The Ives coat of arms listed in the Burdis Armory of England, Scotland and Wales refers to Ives of Bradwell County, Norfolk England. The Matthews American Armory and Blue Book states:

"The arms were used by the descendents of William Ives who came from London on the ship 'Truelove' in 1635, one of the founders of New Haven, Conn.; also of the descendents of Major Simon Willard, one of the founders of Concord, Mass.

Notes: (cont.)

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Cutter, William Richard, ed., 1911, Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut, 4 volumes, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, NY, p. 1440 -
relieved to have come from Norfolkshire family in England

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Society of Colonial Wars, 1922, An Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members of the Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Colonial Wars, NY
1607-1648
soldier at New Haven
Indian Alarms of 1642 and 1646

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, volumes 59, 9, 25; volume 9:360 -
baptism at the church of New Haven, Ct; William Ives (spelt Eves); Phebe - 2 Oct 1642; John - 29 Dec 1644

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From <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~khokkanen/hall/ives.htm>

Ives Family
...of Connecticut and New York
William Ives, Colonist (1607-1648)

Born about 1607 in England, died 1648, New Haven, Connecticut
Married Hannah (possibly Hannah Dickerman, daughter of Thomas D. Dickerman and Eleanor Whittington, p. 1622, d. 1665). Her second husband was William Bassett (m. Nov 7, 1648).

William Ives sailed from England in the ship "true Love" in 1635, landing in Boston. He is listed in the "Original Lists of Persons of Quality, 1600-1700" as "Wm. Joes," age 28, transported to New England on TrueLove, Sept. 1635. Genealogist Arthur Coon Ives has explained that early copyists frequently misspelled the name Ives, and that the letters 'v' and 'u' were used interchangeably. It is generally assumed that William came from the Norfolk, England family. He lived for a time near Watertoen, Massachusetts, and then joined the Davenport Company, a group of Puritans led by Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton. The left Boston harbor on March 30, 1638 in search of a location for a new colony, finally landing at what is now New Haven, where the Quinnipiac River meets the Sound. They held their first Sabbath observance under an oak tree at the harbor on April 15, 1638. "Will Eues" was among 63 planters of the group. A 1641 map apparently shows the 18.75 acres assigned to William Ives in the new colony. The group purchased the land for the colony from the Indians, and supposedly lived in peace with the Indians for quite a while. The census of the colony in 1639 indicates that William had married a "Hannah" by that time. In a church roll of 1641, William was listed as #69 and in 1646 Hannah was listed as #149. At a General Court held on March 10, 1646 to designate seats in the meetinghouse (men and women on separate sides), "Willm Ives" and "Sisted Iues" were listed. William died at New Haven in 1648, leaving a widow and four children. His widow remarried to William Bassett on November 7, 1648.

Phebe, bapt. Oct 2, 1642; m. 1) Joseph Potter; m. 2) John Rose
John, napt Dec 29, 1644; d. 1682; m. Hannah Merriman on Nov 12, 1668. She was daughter of Nathaniel and Joan (Lines) Merriman. Her second husband was Joseph Benham (Aug 17, 1682)
Daughter (Martha?)
Joseph, b. about 1648, d. Nov 17, 1694; m. Mary Yale on 2 Jan 1672

Children of William Ives and Hannah Dickerman are:

John Ives, b. 12 Dec 1644 in Meridan, New Haven, Connecticut; d. 1681/82 in North Haven, New Haven, CT; buried Center Street Cemetery, Wallingford. Married Hannah Merriman 12 Nov 1668 in New Haven,

Notes: (cont.)

New Haven, CT.

Phebe Ives, b. 2 Oct 1642

Martha Ives, b. 1646 in New Haven, New Haven, CT. Died 1701 in New Haven, New Haven, CT. Married Azariah Beach 1676 in Wallingford, New Haven, Ct.

Captain Joseph Ives, b. 1647 in New Haven, CT. Died 17 Nov 1694 in North Haven, New Haven, CT. Married Mary Yale 3 Jan 1672.

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Personal communication from James Harvey Ives --
CAPTAIN WILLIAM IVES (RN=951)

The first of the family in America was Capt. William Ives, who arrived in Boston harbor aboard the ship "Truelove" in 1635. It is generally assumed that he descended from the county Norfolk family, and that he was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1607. However, some claim that he came from Yorkshire, and that he was descended from Guilbert Ives who crossed the channel from Normandy among the followers of William The Conqueror. By inference we can say that he became one of a select group of influential and well to-do Londoners in the establishment of a distinct colony.

William Ives' movements for the next three years are clouded. It is assumed that he made his home at or near Watertown, Mass., for it was here that he met men of wealth, education, and influence with whom his destiny was to become so closely linked. It is a matter of record that he joined the Davenport Company and departed from Boston harbor on March 30, 1638, in quest of a spot on which to found a new colony.

John Davenport was the Vicar of St. Stephen's, and he dissented from the Church of England. He was joined by Theophilus Eaton, a man of wealth, an able administrator, and a zealous Puritan, in organizing a company of parishioners from St. Stephen's and families from the counties of Kent and Hertfordshire for a move to New England. In Boston, they found repeated challenges to Puritan orthodoxy and decided to search for another area. Hearing of the "rich and goodly meadows of Quinnipiac," an advance party, led by Eaton, was sent to investigate. "Quin-Nippe-Ohke" (in the language of the aboriginal inhabitants) means long-water-place, and aptly describes the long sweep of the river before it discharges into Long Island Sound. What Eaton found here delighted him, and seven months to the day after Eaton and the advance party left Boston, Davenport and about 500 followers, including William Ives, set sail for Long Island Sound and the "new haven."

They arrived at the site on April 24, 1638. They hoped to create a Christian utopia on the banks of the Quinnipiac, and they also envisioned a commercial empire that would certainly control all of the Long Island Sound and possibly the coastline as far south as Delaware Bay. To New Haven came the wealthiest group of merchants to come to any New England settlement before 1660; they hardly intended to spend their lives raising Indian corn and peas. These men came to make the most of Quinnipiac's spacious harbor and favorable location.

Upon arriving at the site, these Puritans gathered for their first Sabbath observance. Next came a day of fasting and prayer as a preparation for entering into a solemn compact called a "plantation covenant". The planters agreed that in "matters which concern the gathering and ordering of a church," and in "public offices which concern civil honor," as well as in the "choice of magistrates and officers" and "all things of like nature," they would be guided by the "rules which the Scriptures held forth to them." For more than a year there were no other laws to guide conduct. Among the 63 planters who made this compact is the name "Will Eues." ("E" and "I", as well as "U" and "V", were, in the old days, used interchangeably.)

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April 15, 1638, the Rev. Davenport preached a sermon preparatory to signing the agreement of settlement on the site of an Indian village, purchased from the chief of the Quinnipiac tribe. The Company did not take a crown patent. The purchase price was paid to the Indians in the form of store supplies bartered in lieu of money; the savages had no money, their only currency was wampum. The terms included 12 coats of English tucking cloth, 12 achemy spoons, 12 hatchets, a dozen hoes, 2 dozen knives, 12 porringers and 4

Notes: (cont.)

cases of French knives and scissors.

The original settlement was organized around 11 squares, nine of these divided from a half-mile square; and two, called suburbs, which extended from the rectangle to the waterfront. At the center of the nine squares was the marketplace. Within these 11 squares were the home lots of those settlers, called proprietors, who had originally invested in the association. The extent of their lots depended upon their wealth and family size. A map bearing the date 1641 indicates the section assigned to William Ives.

About 1664, the Quinnipiac colony (New Haven) merged with the Colony of Connecticut.

William Ives married Hannah Dickerman about the time of the settlement of New Haven. They had four children, 2 daughters and 2 sons.

The Quinnipiac census of 1639 recorded Ives' family of two persons only; their first child was born in 1642. In 1641 the church roll recorded the name of William Ives as No. 69. Hannah was listed in 1646 as No. 149. She had been busy. Their four children were as follows: Phoebe, baptized Oct. 2, 1642; John Ives, (RN = 9 2 3) baptized Dec. 29, 1644; Hannah, not stated; Joseph Ives, was born 16 April 1650.

William Ives did not long endure the hardships of pioneer life. He died early in the Spring of 1648, aged 41. The only record of his birth was stated in a history of New Haven as 1609, in or near London, the descendant of Jacob Ives who lived in the city about 1508. The exile was survived by his widow and four children. Hannah, left alone and with a farm on her hands, married Nov. 7, 1648, Dr. William Bassett, a neighbor and co-proprietor whose first wife was deceased before the death of Ives.

The Ives Will

The will of William Ives followed the English law of primogeniture, modified to leave his estate to his wife during her life in trust for the eldest son, John Ives, (RN=923) with reversion in the event of John's death before his majority to the younger son, Joseph Ives.

Dr. Bassett, on the day he married Hannah Ives, filed a bond with the court for the security of the estate. Hannah died in 1663. Dr. Bassett outlived his stepson.

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From:

http://billives.typepad.com/ives_family_history_blog/2012/06/some-more-information-on-william-ives-in-england.html --

Some More Information on William Ives in England

Richard Ives continues to do some great work on the origins of our William Ives in England. We know for sure he boarded the True Love at age 28 to sail to the New World. There are various theories on what happened before then. Here is one post on it - New Clues on the Parents of William Ives (1607 - 1648).

Richard wrote me recently, "In a will made drawn up in 1628, Thomas Ives, a well to do inhabitant of Langham, Rutland, dispossessed his eldest son, William Ives, making a big deal of leaving him precisely one shilling in his will. To his other sons, Thomas left £15 a piece. This was seven years before "our" William Ives left England, but I think it is interesting to note that in 1628, the year William Ives of Rutland was dispossessed, "our" William was 21 years old - a fact that may have impelled to Thomas Ives of Rutland to make his intentions in regard to his estate clear. Are William Ives of Rutland and William Ives, Boston immigrant the same person?" He added in, "The Parish Map of 1624," you will find the Thomas Ives ("Iues") residence smack in the middle of Langham, the location of which can still be pinpointed in the town today see below.

Notes: (cont.)

In a second message Richard found the baptismal records of Langham Parish and he was able to locate William's baptismal record. He was born March 21, 1607, which would make him 28 years old in 1635, the age of our William Ives.

The then picture clouds a bit as Richard added in a third message - David Ives, an expert genealogist, discovered in the Langham Parish Burial Records a record of a "William Ives" being buried at Rutland on September 10, 1639. No age or family connection of the deceased is provided.

Although this certainly does complicate matters, David and I agree that, far from discarding the notion that William Ives of Rutland is "our" William Ives, we ought to continue looking into the case. There are several reasons why we have come to this conclusion.

The first is, simply, that as far as we know, after a century and a half of numerous American members of the Ives family examining original documents in England, William Ives of Rutland is (as far as we know) the first whose date of birth exactly matches the age given by "our" William Ives to the King's agent the day he boarded the "Truelove." It is, of course, entirely possible that there were two William Ives of the same age living in England at the time, but the fact that the date of birth of William Ives of Rutland perfectly matches that of "our" William remains powerfully suggestive.

The second is that if the "William Ives" who was buried in Langham on September 10, 1639, is the son of Thomas Ives of Langham, then a curious picture emerges. Born in 1607, William Ives of Rutland is disinherited at age 21, left with only a shilling in his father's will. Despite this, he either goes on living in Langham (or returns there later in life) and dies in the village in 1639 at age 32. For us, this scenario is little short of bizarre. It is nearly impossible to imagine a disinherited and shamed son continuing to live in Langham for 11 years after his stunning disinheritance. For one thing, with no property or money inherited from his father, how would he have made a living? As for the possibility of William leaving Langham and returning later, the idea that William, the prodigal son, left Langham after his disinheritance at age 21, only to return later and die at age 32 (death bed reconciliations notwithstanding), seems pretty unlikely as well.

Our conclusion is that the September, 1639, William Ives burial record for Langham may well refer to a child (baptized because he has a name) who was a nephew or cousin of the William Ives of Langham, born in 1607. The problematic bit of this theory, of course, is that there is no surviving baptismal record from Langham that we have been able to find so far for any such child.

Richard concluded - So, there you have it. Unfortunately, "our" William Ives still refuses to reveal his origins in a conclusive way and remains, as they say down South, "as slippery as an eel in a barrel of oil."

Thanks to Richard for this great work and I wanted to share it with you in this post.

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From:

http://billives.typepad.com/ives_family_history_blog/2014/05/update-on-the-english-origins-of-william-ives.html --

Richard Ives just returned England where he was conducting more research for his book about his branch of the Ives family in America. He was kind to share his latest discoveries and conclusions. The text that follows is by Richard with only a few minor edits. After a careful examination of the evidence that has recently come to light about the William Ives who was baptized in Langham, Rutland County, England on March 21, 1607, Richard has become convinced that he and our ancestor, William Ives, who arrived in Boston in 1635, are the same person. The evidence to support this view is, admittedly, scanty but extremely compelling.

The first bit of evidence resides in the fact that on the day Will Ives, the immigrant to Boston, boarded the "Truelove" in England, he was asked to swear his allegiance to King Charles - which he did. He was no doubt asked other questions by the ever-suspicious Royal customs and immigrations inspector, but the only answer the inspector was required to write down was William's age, which Will Ives gave as "28." This age accords perfectly with the date of birth of William Ives of Langham. To grasp the significance of this

Notes: (cont.)

fact, one ought to ask just how men named William Ives were living in England in the early decades of the 17th century? We know of at least half a dozen and there may have been twice that many. How many of the William Ives men we know about were born in 1607? Answer? Only one.

The second bit of evidence is somewhat more tangential but nevertheless extremely telling. When William Ives of New Haven died in about May 1648, his wife (We will call her Hannah for the same of convenience) understood that in a matter of months she must find a husband (At her age, she would not have been allowed to live without a husband in New Haven.). Now, consider the fact that she might have found a man from anywhere in New England to marry, or she might have chosen an immigrant from any of the 10,000 towns and villages in England itself. Whom did she choose in the end? Dr. William Bassett, scion the Bassett clan of North Luffenham (pronounced "Luff-Num") a village located just 9 miles from Langham, where the only English William Ives we know of from that period who was born in 1607 was born and raised. What, then, are the chances then that William Ives of Rutland and William Ives of New Haven are not the same person?

For some time now, our cousin David Ives and Richard have been in contact with the Langham Village History Group, based in Will Ives' home village, which has produced a magnificent volume entitled The Life and Families of 17th Century Langham. In it there is a considerable amount of information in it that pertains to Will Ives' youth, his family, and his ancestors. Richard would urge any Ives person who is interested in knowing about the background of our ancestor, Will Ives, to purchase a copy. A careful examination of the book and of the website that the Langham History Group maintains on the internet will open vistas that Ives researchers have been seeking for hundreds of years. Richard believes the that the book may be purchased directly from the Langham History Group, which can be contacted at LVG@LanghaminRutland.org The Langham Village History Group Home Page can be accessed simply by entering the name at Google Search or any search engine.

Last month, Richard traveled to England and met with members of the Langham Village History Group. They could not have been more obliging and generous in their hospitality. He laid the evidence before them that indicates that Will Ives of Langham and Will Ives of New Haven were one in the same person, and they agreed that the evidence is extremely persuasive. Attached below are a few photos by Richard of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Langham - the church where Will Ives was baptized in 1607. Also included is a photo of the font - original to the church, and dating from the 16th century of before - at which Will Ives was baptized.

Finally, Richard it is time to clear the air about a few details relating to Will Ives, both before he arrived in America, and after. Three years ago, he procured copies of the records of church membership for St. Stephen Coleman, London for the years 1630 to 1635 from the LDS genealogical center in Salt Lake City, Utah. Since 17th century English cannot be read by anyone not trained to read that script, he paid several experts to decipher the rolls. What they revealed was that Will Ives was never enrolled as a tithing member of St. Stephen Coleman during the period 1630-1635, nor is there a record of any person named Ives having been enrolled during that time. The legend, perpetrated by well-meaning scholar Isabel Calder that Will Ives was a member of Reverend Davenport's congregation is, simply, false. This is not meant to suggest that Will did not attend St. Stephen - he may have - only that the records indicate clearly that he was never a member.

There is a second bit of William Ives lore in need of correction. It is been stated in the past that on arriving at Boston in 1635, Will resided in Cambridge/Watertown Massachusetts, near Boston, presumably to be near or live with his supposed kinsman, Miles Ives. As far as I have been able to discover, there is not the slightest bit of evidence to support this claim. Because the Ives name is relatively rare, they were probably related, and in view of the fact that Boston and Cambridge were mere villages at the time, the two men probably did meet, but that is really all that can be said about it.

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From: http://billives.typepad.com/ives_family_history_blog/

August 15, 2014
DNA signature of William Ives Now Available

Notes: (cont.)

I heard from David Ives that for the first time, the DNA signature of William Ives (1607-1648) has been made publicly available. It is the result of the Y chromosome testing of 4 male known direct descendants, none of whom are closely related, of William. This is not only the signature of William Ives; it also is the DNA signature of every one of the thousands of direct male descendants of William Ives. This document, "William Ives DNA Signature," can be downloaded from: <http://ivescentral.com/genealogy/>

Our thanks to John Wilder (Jothamw@aol.com) for being THE driving force behind the Ives progenitor DNA project. Anyone wishing to find out further information about this project should contact John directly (above); or may contact David at: davidives@ivescentral.com.

DNA tests from direct male descendants of any of the progenitors of the various Ives lineages, other than that of William (e.g., the lineages of Timothy, Franklin Alexander, Thomas, Eardley, etc.), are always actively being sought.

May 11, 2014

Update on the English Origins of William Ives

Richard Ives just returned England where he was conducting more research for his book about his branch of the Ives family in America. He was kind to share his latest discoveries and conclusions. The text that follows is by Richard with only a few minor edits. After a careful examination of the evidence that has recently come to light about the William Ives who was baptized in Langham, Rutland County, England on March 21, 1607, Richard has become convinced that he and our ancestor, William Ives, who arrived in Boston in 1635, are the same person. The evidence to support this view is, admittedly, scanty but extremely compelling.

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Notes: (cont.)

included is a photo of the font - original to the church, and dating from the 16th century or before - at which Will Ives was baptized.

Finally, Richard it is time to clear the air about a few details relating to Will Ives, both before he arrived in America, and after. Three years ago, he procured copies of the records of church membership for St. Stephen Coleman, London for the years 1630 to 1635 from the LDS genealogical center in Salt Lake City, Utah. Since 17th century English cannot be read by anyone not trained to read that script, he paid several experts to decipher the rolls. What they revealed was that Will Ives was never enrolled as a tithing member of St. Stephen Coleman during the period 1630-1635, nor is there a record of any person named Ives having been enrolled during that time. The legend, perpetrated by well-meaning scholar Isabel Calder that Will Ives was a member of Reverend Davenport's congregation is, simply, false. This is not meant to suggest that Will did not attend St. Stephen - he may have - only that the records indicate clearly that he was never a member.

There is a second bit of William Ives lore in need of correction. It is been stated in the past that on arriving at Boston in 1635, Will resided in Cambridge/Watertown Massachusetts, near Boston, presumably to be near or live with his supposed kinsman, Miles Ives. As far as I have been able to discover, there is not the slightest bit of evidence to support this claim. Because the Ives name is relatively rare, they were probably related, and in view of the fact that Boston and Cambridge were mere villages at the time, the two men probably did meet, but that is really all that can be said about it.

June 17, 2012

Some More Information on William Ives in England

Richard Ives continues to do some great work on the origins of our William Ives in England. We know for sure he boarded the True Love at age 28 to sail to the New World. There are various theories on what happened before then. Here is one post on it - [New Clues on the Parents of William Ives \(1607 - 1648\)](#).

Richard wrote me recently, "In a will made drawn up in 1628, Thomas Ives, a well-to-do inhabitant of Langham, Rutland, dispossessed his eldest son, William Ives, making a big deal of leaving him precisely one shilling in his will. To his other sons, Thomas left £15 a piece. This was seven years before "our" William Ives left England, but I think it is interesting to note that in 1628, the year William Ives of Rutland was dispossessed, "our" William was 21 years old - a fact that may have impelled to Thomas Ives of Rutland to make his intentions in regard to his estate clear. Are William Ives of Rutland and William Ives, Boston immigrant the same person?" He added in, "The Parish Map of 1624," you will find the Thomas Ives ("Ives") residence smack in the middle of Langham, the location of which can still be pinpointed in the town today see below.

In a second message Richard found the baptismal records of Langham Parish and he was able to locate William's baptismal record. He was born March 21, 1607, which would make him 28 years old in 1635, the age of our William Ives.

The then picture clouds a bit as Richard added in a third message - David Ives, an expert genealogist, discovered in the Langham Parish Burial Records a record of a "William Ives" being buried at Rutland on September 10, 1639. No age or family connection of the deceased is provided.

Although this certainly does complicate matters, David and I agree that, far from discarding the notion that William Ives of Rutland is "our" William Ives, we ought to continue looking into the case. There are several reasons why we have come to this conclusion.

The first is, simply, that as far as we know, after a century and a half of numerous American members of the Ives family examining original documents in England, William Ives of Rutland is (as far as we know) the first whose date of birth exactly matches the age given by "our" William Ives to the King's agent the day he boarded the "True Love." It is, of course, entirely possible that there were two William Ives of the same age living in England at the time, but the fact that the date of birth of William Ives of Rutland perfectly matches that of "our" William remains powerfully suggestive.

The second is that if the "William Ives" who was buried in Langham on September 10, 1639, is the son of Thomas Ives of Langham, then a curious picture emerges. Born in 1607, William Ives of Rutland is disinherited at age 21, left with only a shilling in his father's will. Despite this, he either goes on living in Langham (or returns there later in life) and dies in the village in 1639 at age 32. For us, this scenario is little

Notes: (cont.)

short of bizarre. It is nearly impossible to imagine a disinherited and shamed son continuing to live in Langham for 11 years after his stunning disinheritance. For one thing, with no property or money inherited from his father, how would he have made a living? As for the possibility of William leaving Langham and returning later, the idea that William, the prodigal son, left Langham after his disinheritance at age 21, only to return later and die at age 32 (death bed reconciliations notwithstanding), seems pretty unlikely as well.

Our conclusion is that the September, 1639, William Ives burial record for Langham may well refer to a child (baptized because he has a name) who was a nephew or cousin of the William Ives of Langham, born in 1607. The problematic bit of this theory, of course, is that there is no surviving baptismal record from Langham that we have been able to find so far for any such child.

Richard concluded - So, there you have it. Unfortunately, "our" William Ives still refuses to reveal his origins in a conclusive way and remains, as they say down South, "as slippery as an eel in a barrel of oil." Thanks to Richard for this great work and I wanted to share it with you in this post.

March 27, 2012

William Ives Signature's on the Freeman of New Haven

Here is a recently taken photo of the original list of "The Freeman of New Haven," that Richard Ives was able to retrieve via a genealogical researcher intermediary from the Connecticut State Archives at Hartford just a few days ago. You will find Will Ives' name listed third from the bottom of the left column. There is a blow up posted below the larger image. If you click on the image it will expand.

January 08, 2011

Current Photo of William Ives New Haven Property in 1640s

Richard Ives has again provided a great service to the readers of this blog. See - Record of William Ives Departure to New England in 1635 for an earlier contribution. What follows is his comments to go with the picture only slightly edited by me. He was in New Haven over the holidays and after some serious consultation of old maps was able to pinpoint the precise location of William Ives's home lot, as it appears on the 1641 Brockett map, drawn the year before William and Goodwife Ives' first child, Phebe, was born. Although the site today is, part of the parking lot of a medical building, he found it interesting nevertheless.

The photo seen on the left was taken at the west end of William's house lot - the first property that William was granted after his arrival at Quinnipiac in 1638.

(The photo was taken looking roughly due east.) William's lot was about 50 feet wide by 100 feet long and is pretty much contained by the area shown in the photograph. The hedge and chain link fence on the left side of the photo mark the northern boundary of his property. The snow piled up at the far end of the parking lot marks its eastern boundary. The southern boundary, parallel to the northern, was just about where the right side of the photo ends. The place where Richard was standing when he took the photo is just a few feet inside the western boundary of his house lot.

These days the area between the far end of the property, as seen in the photo, and the cubical white building in the distance is occupied by a busy highway, known as the "New Haven Connector." (You can't see any cars in the photo because the Connector, built in the 1960's on an old creek bed, is on a somewhat lower elevation than the parking lot.) In the 1630's the place now occupied by the Connector was West Creek, which flowed, left to right (roughly north to south) as seen in the photo.

By the time the creek reached the area below William's house it had widened into a salt marsh that extended to the Long Island Sound, which in those days was not more than two hundred yards off to the right (roughly south) as seen in the photo. From the eastern edge of his property (at the present-day far end of the parking lot in the photo) William would have been able to look out over the marsh to the wooden bridge that in all likelihood he had helped to build across West Creek, probably in the summer of 1638.

Looking off to the right, he would have been able to see the Sound itself, a couple of hundred yards away. He would have had a splendid, unimpeded view of the rising sun.

William did not live in an area adjacent to the New Haven Green, site of the meeting house and market, but rather in the western "suburbs," along with thirteen other families, whose lots were lined up, side by side,

Notes: (cont.)

on a gentle bluff, the higher reaches of which, somewhat to the west, would later come to be known as "Sodom Hill," and eventually just, "The Hill."

To reach the New Haven Green in those days, William walked along a path that led down into the marsh (in the direction of the cubicle white building in the photo) to the wooden bridge that was probably just wide enough for an oxcart to pass. Having crossed the bridge, he headed up the path to the top of the slope on the far side and headed east (just to the left of the wavy brownish parking lot in the photo) past other farms belonging to the settlement. The walk from his house to the Green on all but the snowiest days would have taken him fifteen to twenty minutes.

Directions- If you drive (or walk) to the junction of College Street and Congress Avenue in the area of New Haven just west of the Connector, then walk (roughly) east on Congress, you will come to Lafayette Street on the right. If you continue walking a few more steps, you will come to a place where Congress veers sharply right to connect with the "S. Frontage Road." (This little dog leg in the road is clearly visible on the Brockett map and later maps.)

At this point the northern portion of the medical building parking lot will be just ahead. A chain link fence, running along the right side of the Congress Street dog leg is the boundary of the parking lot of a rather imposing medical building. It also marks the boundary of William Ives' property in 1641.

If you visit the site, you will notice that the Long Island Sound is nowhere visible from anywhere on, or near the property. That is because over the last 350 years New Haven town has expanded into the old harbor, which means that the Sound, these days, is one half a mile to the south.

I really enjoyed Richard's photo and comments. I have long wanted to go to New Haven and do exactly what he did. Now I will have his photo to further guide me.

October 17, 2010

Request for Contact with Direct Descendants of William Ives

Richard Ives who provided the wonderful pictures of the record of William Ives departure to New England is writing a book on the William Ives family in America. As part of his research he would like to contact direct William Ives descendants on the male line. I am eagerly looking forward to seeing his work. It is vital part of the story of our country that starts long before the American Revolution. Anyone interested in this project could contact Richard directly at lindstromives@yahoo.com.

October 15, 2010

Record of William Ives Departure to New England in 1635

Thanks to Richard Ives of Sag Harbor New York for the content for this post, both the text and the photos. It is really appreciated. Richard is the author of "Of Tigers and Men" (Doubleday 1997). He is currently working on a book about his branch of the Ives family in America.

What follows are Richard's words: Here are a few photos of the London port book from the 1630's that lists the passengers on the "Truelove." If you look carefully at the bottom of the left page in the righthand column, you will find "Wm. Ives" with his age, 28. This is not William's signature. As William was about to board the "Truelove" the Royal Inspector asked him to swear an oath to King Charles, which William promptly did. He then asked William his age, and William told him. The Inspector wrote William's name and age in the book and allowed William to board.

First here is the cover of the port book.

Here is the page that mentions William Ives. It is the very last name in the right column on the left page. You can click on the picture to slightly enlarge it.

Here is an enlargement of William's name.

Here is more context from Richard. Because writing of that period is so difficult and the Truelove passenger list is so hard to read, I thought I would translate a few things. First of all, the heading of the list (which

Notes: (cont.)

appears at the middle of the page on which William's name is listed) reads: "xix, Sept. 1635" meaning September 19, 1635. The words just beneath the heading read: "Theis under written names are to be transported to New England imbarqued on the Truelove, Jo: Gibbs, Mr the men have taken the oathes of Alleg: and Suprem:" The "Mr" stands for "Master," meaning master of the ship, Joseph Gibbs. The "Alleg: and Suprem" mean oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

The first name in the left hand column of the passenger list is "Thomas Burchard - 40." The names of Burchard's family follow. As for William, whose name appears at the bottom of the right-hand column, the name listed just above his is that of little Joseph ("Jo") Preston, age 3. The names of five other Preston family members are listed above Joseph's. The Prestons must have boarded the Truelove just before William did. I suspect that all adult male passengers were asked to place their hand on the Bible as they swore allegiance to the Crown.

By the way, there are listings on the internet that say that William was on board the "Hector" with John Davenport in 1637. He was not. It turns out that well-meaning people have assumed that William was on board because of a misreading of a passage in Isabel Calder's New Haven history. Calder talks about the fact that William was a member of Davenport's London congregation and implies that William was on board the Hector with Davenport. She obviously believed that he was on board. The reason Calder made this mistake was, simply, that she was unaware of the Truelove passenger list and therefore unaware that William Ives was already in Boston in 1637.

(By the way, while I was at the National Archives, I inspected the port book that ought to have included the passenger list for the "Hector," the ship that brought Davenport, Eaton, et. al. to Boston. Regrettably, the book is terribly damaged. Many pages are incomplete, many seem to be missing altogether. It looks as though the book was water damaged at some point. So, we may never be able to inspect the "Hector" passenger list.)

On his arrival in Boston, William Ives may well have stayed with Puritan divine, John Cotton. Davenport and Cotton were friends. Davenport had hidden Cotton from Royal authorities in London before Cotton's departure for New England. William was a member of Davenport's London congregation. So the connection between Ives and Cotton is pretty straightforward. I suspect that William may have traveled to Boston as a kind of forerunner, or emissary, for Davenport and Eaton. At the very least, William probably remained in contact with Davenport and Eaton by letter until they departed from London on the Hector. Here is the location of the archives where the book is kept.

Here is the sign in front of the building.

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Some good information on the Langham Parish Rutland Ives family can be found in the following documents, compiled and made available by a number of knowledgeable and dedicated members of the Langham Village History Group -- <http://www.langhaminrutland.org.uk/> (the documents noted below are made part of this database and are stored in the "Media" folder for this database):

1624 Langham Rutland Map.pdf
Brewing in Langham 1488-1546.pdf
Langham Parish Rutland Baptism Register 1559-1725.pdf
Langham Parish Rutland Burial Register 1559-1725.pdf
Langham Parish Rutland Court Roll 1486-1546.pdf
Langham Parish Rutland Goal Del Roll.pdf
Langham Parish Rutland Map 1624.pdf
Langham Parish Rutland Marriage Register 1559-1725.pdf
Langham Rutland 16th Century Wills.pdf
Langham Rutland 17th Century Wills.pdf
Rutlandshire 1611 Map.jpg

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From Langham Rutland 17th Century Wills, page 109 --

Notes: (cont.)

"Thomas Ives of Langham - 1628
NRO Peterborough ~ Film MW93 Book XI F126

Testamentum Thome Ives de Langhame

In the name of God Amen the fourth day of January in the yeare of our Lord God 1628 I Thomas Ives of Langham in the County of Rutland yeoman beinge sicke in body but in perfect memory thankes be givene to God doe make and ordaine this my last will and Testament as followeth

ffirst I bequeath my Soule to Almighty God my Creator assuredly trusting in god that he will forgive mee all my sinnes for his only sonnes sake Jesus Christ my sole Saviour and Redeemer and my body to be buried in the Church of Langham

I doe make Susan Ives my wife Sole Executor [sic] of all my goods and debts wch is oweing mee

And I give to William Ives my Eldest sonne Twelve pence

And to Mary Hacke the wife of Thomas Hacke of Whissendine Twelve pence

Item to my foure other sonnes Bartholomew, Thomas, Robert, and John fiteene pounds apiece to be payed att the age of the one and Twentieth yeare of every one of there ages

And alsoe to my other two daughters Susann and Jane tenn pounds apeece to be payed at the one & twentieth yeare of every of their ages, But if any of my sonnes or daughters afore named dye before the terme of the sayde one and twentieth of age then the portion of the same sonne or Daughter shall remaine to my Executor,

Thomas Ives
Thomas Hack
the marke of John Harlye

Probatum fuit ... apud Barrowden sextio die Martij
Anno Dm 1628 ...
Richard Johnson"

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Listed in the Langham Parish Rutland Baptism Register, page 23

Hannah (Dickerman) ?

WARNING & NOTE: THE LINKAGE (MARRIAGE) OF HANNAH DICKERMEN WITH WILLIAM IVES IS TENUOUS!!!

John Ives

Signer of Wallingford Agreement; settled in north part of town (now Meriden).
Seated at a town meeting at New Haven Feb 7, 1667
Moved to Wallingford ca. 1668
Was a farmer

Settled in northern part of Wallingford (now Meriden)

Dexter, Franklin B., ed., 1917, New Haven Town Records, vol. I, 1649-1662; Vol. II, 1662-1684; Vol. III, 1684-1769; New Haven Colony Historical Society Ancient Record Series; New Haven Colony Historical Society, New Haven; Vol. II:221 -
seated at a town meeting at New Haven, Feb 7, 1667

Ives, Arthur Coon, 1932, The Ives Family. The Hungerford-Holbrook Company, Watertown, NY; 28, 41: probably burried Center Street cemetery, Wallingford

Notes: (cont.)

From: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~khokkanen/hal/ives.htm>
John Ives (1644-1682) and Hannah Merriman:

John was baptized December 29, 1644 in the New Haven colony. When he was about 23 (1667), the New Haven colonists voted to create a new village on the East River, and their request was granted by the "General Courte" at Hartford. On January 31, 1668, 39 colonists, including John and his brother Joseph Ives, signed a covenant to settle in the new village by "next May." The new village was Wallingford. John Ives and Hannah Merriman were married on November 12, 1668. Hannah was born May 16, 1651 in New Haven. They left New Haven and settled in Wallingford at "North Farms." John was a farmer. In the new village, each planter was required to help build the community. Decisions were made by a majority vote, with guidance from the Bible and Church. The first homes built were log cabins with thatched roofs, and later frame buildings of white oak. John died in about 1682 (age 38), leaving five children, the youngest of whom was only a baby. Hannah remarried to Joseph Benham in the same year.

John, b. Nov. 14, 1669; d. April 15, 1747; m. Mary Gillet on Dec 6, 1693
Hannah, b. about 1672; d. May 29, 1715; m. Samuel Cook on March 3, 1692
Joseph, b. Oct 14, 1674; d. May 18, 1755; m. Esther Benedict on May 11, 1697
Nathaniel, b. May 31, 1677; d. Nov 6, 1711; m. Mary Cook on Apr 5, 1699
F\Gideon, b. about 1680; d. Feb 6, 1767; m. 1) Mary Royce, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Porter) Royce on Dec 20, 1706; m. 2) Elizabeth, widow Corwall, on May 10, 1743.

Personal communication, James Harvey Ives --

JOHN IVES (RN=923) & Hanna (Merriman) (RN=924)

In 1670 New Haven was confronted with the ever recurring problem of a rapidly growing community--the disposition of its surplus population. Our forefathers in New England adopted the practice of grouping themselves in villages or plantations for mutual protection.

The "General Courte" at Hartford granted the "towne of New Haven libertie to make a village on ye East River provided they settle a village there within fewer years from May next." Thirty-nine persons entered into a "covenant" which provided that "we doe engage personally to settle upon ye place by May next." Among the signers of this agreement were the sons of William Ives, John and Joseph. Another signer was Nathaniel Merriman, whose daughter Hannah married John Ives.

The new colony was called Wallingford, taking its name from a town in England. The Old Colony Road, "the first highway laid out in the state," and chief artery between Hartford and New Haven, was little more than a trail. It followed, generally, the Quinnipiac River, but Wallingford was about a mile east of that stream. The village was laid out with a "Long Highway" extending north and south, and "Cross Highways" running east from the Colony Road. "House lots" were plotted within the village, around which were "Common Fields," "Wilderness," "Planting Field," "Burying Ground," and "Land laid out for purposes other than building or House Lots."

The method of allotting land in the old days was unique. The planters owned everything in common, and "cast lots" to determine the spot on which the various homes should be established.

Joseph Ives drew lot number 10, on the east side of the Long Highway. (Joseph remained in Wallingford for about three years, and then returned to the New Haven area and settled in North Haven, where his descendants remained for many years.) John Ives drew Lot number 12 on the west side of Long Highway, but he chose not to occupy his lot, and it was assigned to another.

Each planter was required to take an active part in building the community; each shared in the appreciation in land values. Always, they were striving to better living conditions by improving the quality of the "cattle and sheep." At first there were no fences, and the domestic animals ("beasts") frequently destroyed what had been planted. It was found necessary to appoint committees to determine "what Hogs shall be yoked and ringed, and what hogs have no need soe to be."

John Ives was married 11 Dec 1668 and chose to settle in an area north of Wallingford called North Farms,

Notes: (cont.)

which later became the town of Meriden. In the development of Wallingford and its "parishes," the Ives family assumed a prominent part for more than a hundred years.

JOHN IVES (RN=923) & HANNA (MERRIMAN) RN=924 IVES

John Ives, eldest son and heir of William Ives, the pioneer, born 29 Dec 1644, married 11 Dec 1668, Hannah, daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Joan Merriman, a co-proprietor. Ives cleared a farm and built his home in North Haven, now a suburb of Meriden, CT. He was wealthy gauged by the standard of land values of that day. Joseph, the younger brother, also became independent. The two sons of the pioneer, and Samuel, son of Joseph Ives, became signers of the Wallingford Agreement to divide that original township. The three John's share of Wallingford was located in West Wallingford, later named Cheshire. He never lived in Wallingford; Joseph lived there only three years, then returned to his own farm in North Haven and remained there until his death. According to Davis' History of Meriden and Wallingford, John Ives, the ancestor of Lazarus Ives of Poestenkill, died in North Haven 1681-82 at the early age of 37. He left a widow and six small children. The total value of the estate of John Ives was recorded as 230 pounds, 8 shillings, pence, equivalent at the purchasing power of money before the World War to about \$10,000. Part of the inventory is as follows:

The homestead, that is all the land within fences about 10 acres, the house, a new frame joining it and the barns, orchard and other appurtenances ; 8 acres of land in the plane upon lease; the rest of the accommodations in 1 and , 2 or 3 acres ; the rest of the accommodations in land; 13 acres of corn and flax on ye ground; 16 steers , 2 cows ; chaffing dishes , lamp, warming pan ; a gun , a cutlass, ammunition, pouch, powder horn bullets and moulds; flax, tow, thread, stockings; casks and other things; a great washing tub; sheep's wool clothe, calicos, Buttons and silks; clapboards; 1/3 of cart and wheels, with the hoops and boxes," Left alone as her mother-in-law had been, the widow remarried 17 Aug 1682, Joseph Benham of Wallingford.

Joseph Ives

From: http://billives.typepad.com/ives_family_history_blog/bios/

Joseph Ives (2) was born 1647 New Haven, the son of William Ives. He married Mary Yale on Jan. 2, 1672 (first cousin of Elihu Yale for whom university named). Mary was born on Oct. 26, 1650 in New Haven and died in 1710 in North Haven. In a meeting of the New Haven court on Feb. 7, 1664, John Thomas, Samuel Cooke, Samuel Clark, and Joseph Ives (age 16 at the time) "were complained of by Edward Preston for disorders in ye meeting on ye lords day; They were dismissed with a serious admonition & told that they should suspend ye punishment they thought of in hopes of amendment, but if ever they were took in like offense this would be remembered against them."

Joseph first settled in North Haven as one of the first settlers, building a house "on the road twenty rods north of the house erected at the corner by Issac Thorpe (Thrope, 1892)," but then went north and was a co-founder of Wallingford, CT in 1670. He had signed the Wallingford Agreement in 1668 (see following post). Joseph was granted lot 10 but sold his interest to Goodman Foote and returned to North Haven in 1673 after marrying Mary Yale in 1672 to be near her family (Thomas and Mary Yale) who had returned from England in 1660 to settle in North Haven.

Unlike Wallingford, North Haven was most likely settled gradually and remained a part of New Haven. Ives (1928, p. 76) notes that the minutes of the New Haven town meetings in 1650 indicated that there were "more in towne then can well subsist together," and there was a "necessitie that some should remove." Until a meeting house was built in North Haven, people met at the house of Joseph and Mary Ives for Sabbath worship. Joseph was captain of the first train-band in the place. He is listed as a Proprietor of New Haven, CT, in the Year 1685 (NEGHSR, vol. 1, pp. 157-8). Joseph died Nov 17, 1694 in North Haven at age 47 and he is buried there. Joseph and Mary had ten children, all born in North Haven.

1. Joseph, born on Oct. 17, 1673, and died on Nov. 1, 1751. He was the first clerk of the parish society in 1716 and, according to Thrope (1892) was re-elected for 20 years. During this time he was part of a movement, led by his brother-in-law Nathaniel Yale, to dismiss the minister, Mr. Wetmore, for views too close to the Church of England. Joseph was captain of the first military company in 1718. In 1730, Joseph was appointed, along with Jonathan Mansfield, to lay out a highway from the Country Road to the East

Notes: (cont.)

River. He married Sarah Ball (1679-after 1722) on Jan. 7, 1700 and had 8 children: Sarah, John (1701), Joseph (1703), Alling (1705), Stephen (1708), Enoch (1711), Elisha (1715), Dan (1721-1776).

2. Mary, born on March 18, 1674/5. She died in infancy.

3. Mary, born on Mar. 17, 1675, and died on April 14, 1712. She married John Gilbert (1668-1741) on Jan. 21, 1691, in New Haven. She died on Apr. 14, 1712 in New Haven and is buried in the City Burying Ground, "Grove Street Cemetery". They had 6 children: John (1692-1732), Sarah (1694-), Jonathan (1700-1758), Mary (1704-), Stephen (1708-1754), Miriam (1712-1799). After Mary died, John married Abigail Heaton, widow of Ebenezer Atwater on Nov. 27, 1712 and they had one child.

4. Samuel, born on Nov. 6, 1677, and died on Nov. 24, 1726. He married Ruth Atwater, on Jan 3, 1705. They had nine children: Mary (1708-after 1730), Lydia (1709-after 1750), Samuel (1711-1784), Ruth (1714-1781), Jonathan (1716-1792), Damaris (1718-1802), Phebe (1721-1725), David (1723-1753), John (1726-1812).

5. Martha, born on March 5, 1678, died Jan. 17, 1727, married Eleazer Stent (1680-) on Jan. 6, 1713 in Branford, CT. They had at least two children: Eleazer (1715-1772), Elizabeth (1717). Both born in Branford, CT.

6. Lazarus, born on Feb. 19, 1680, and died on Nov. 5, 1703. He had no children.

7. Thomas, born on Aug. 22, 1683, and died on May 5, 1767. He married Anne Thompson (1682-1751) on May 4, 1711 in New Haven. They had five children: Thomas (1712-1752), Anne (1717-1748), Rebecca (1719), Mehitabel (1720-1793), Elizabeth (1722-1791). All but Anne were born in New Haven and she was born in Waterbury, CT.

8. Abigail, born about 1685. She died in infancy.

9. John, born on Jan. 18, 1686/7. He died in 1690.

10. Ebenezer, born on April 6, 1692, and married Mary Atwater on Jan. 17, 1714. He died on July 7, 1759. Mary was a cousin of Ruth Atwater who married Samuel Ives. They had 10 children: Miriam (1722-1792), Mary (1717-1770), Abigail (1728-1773), Eunice (1732-1801), Lazarus (1715-1762), James (1718-1804), Abel (1723-1792), Ebenezer (1727-1759), Noah (1730-1800), Lydia (1733-1778). His sons, Lazarus and James, settled near Jonathan Ives in Hamden.

I will now stop and look at what was happening in New Haven during Joseph's time including the early histories of North Haven, Hampden, and Wallingford Connecticut before going on to Joseph's son, Samuel.

personal communication from Richard Ives (NY), 16 Feb 2011:

Over the last couple of weeks I have been working on the Theophilus Eaton/Ives connection myself. I think I can add just a detail or two to what you sent to me.

David Yale and his wife Anne had three children - David Yale (b.1614), Anne Yale (b.1615) and Thomas Yale (b.1616). As you point out, Thomas Yale married Mary in 1645 and produced a daughter, Mary Yale, who married Joseph Ives.

Meanwhile, the elder Mary's brother David Yale (b.1614) married Ursula and produced Elihu Yale. Thus, Joseph Ives was married to a cousin of Elihu Yale - the Yale after whom Yale University is named. Elihu, who never lived in America after he left as a child, had an absolutely splendid life. He ran the East India Company in southern India and became fabulously wealthy. He was also slightly shady and was finally forced out of his position. On his return to London, he involved himself in collecting art (a Rembrandt, a Van Dyck, and lots of others.) He was eventually contacted by the East India representative in Connecticut - a Mr. Dummer - and was informed that a struggling little college in Connecticut needed an infusion of cash. Mr. Dummer told Elihu that if he was willing to come up with a significant sum, the college might be willing to name itself after him. So, Elihu did just that, and they named the place after him. Ironically, Mr. Dummer had also given money to the school and there was some discussion about naming the place after him. But, for some reason, it was decided not to call the place Dummer College!

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