

The New England Historical & Genealogical Register, The New England Historical and Genealogical Register is the granddaddy of American genealogical journals and a tremendous source for details on your New England ancestors.

These biographies are valuable for genealogy research in discovering missing ancestors or filling in the details of a family tree. Family biographies often include far more information than can be found in a census record or obituary. There are often ancestry details included that cannot be found in any other type of genealogical record. The original vestry mentioned in the charter are the following well-known Montgomery county men: The present church edifice, although modernized and enriched by improvements and alterations, is still essentially the same building which was completed in , and consecrated by the first Bishop of Pennsylvania, the Rt. The autograph letter of consecration from Bishop White is one of the most highly valued treasures of the parish. The rectors of S. Jehu Curtis Clay, ; Rev. Bird Wilson, ; Rev. John Reynolds, ; Rev. Nathan Stem, ; Rev. John Woart, ; Rev. Isaac Gibson, ; Rev. Fisher is therefore the twelfth rector of this historic parish. Fisher was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, September 2, , and received his early education in the private and public schools of that borough, until he entered a military school at Reading, Pennsylvania, then known as Selwyn Hall. Here he was prepared for the classical course at the Lehigh University, which he entered in , and from which he was graduated with honors in , receiving the degree of A. During his college course Mr. Fisher became a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and at graduation he was also elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. He also won in his sophomore year the Wilbur Scholarship awarded annually to the student of highest rank in the sophomore class. Upon leaving the university, Mr. The degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology was given to Mr. Fisher by this institution of sacred learning in , in recognition of his high standing during his seminary course. Fisher, while a student in New York, was also the successful competitor for the Seymour Prize for proficiency in extempore speaking. Nelson Somerville Rulison, D. Fisher began his active ministry as curate of the parish of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, of which the present Bishop of Georgia, the Rt. In the spring of Mr. Fisher was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Rulison, at the Pro-Cathedral in South Bethlehem, where he remained as curate until the fall of the same year; He then accepted a call to the curacy of S. Fisher accepted a call to the rectorship of S. His incumbency of three years in Buffalo was notable chiefly for two things-the enlargement of S. During the spring of Mr. Fisher was with the regiment at Camp Black, Long Island, and there enlisted for service in the volunteer army with the regiment on May 3, The regiment was soon removed to Camp Alger, Virginia, where it remained until its return to Buffalo in the fall. Fisher was the first of the volunteer chaplains invited to act as chaplain of the House of Representatives at one of the regular sessions. Fisher was mustered out of service with his regiment on October 6, On November 27th of the same year he accepted the call of S. Judge Michael Fisher, the founder of the family in this country, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, o. On November 3, o. To Michael and Charity Fisher were born four sons and three daughters. The son Joe1, of their eldest daughter, Christiana, who was married to Abraham Roe, was killed in the battle of Long Island. John Ewing, minister of the Old Presbyterian church, officiating. Anna Flaningham, according to tradition, was a beautiful woman, of superior intellectual attainments, vivacious manner, and a charming personality which created for her a wide circle of devoted friends. When a youth Charles Fisher was accustomed to call frequently at the house of Mrs. Flaningham, the mother of Anna. On one such occasion, Mrs. Flaningham, pointing to the child in the cradle, said to him: Charles, you may have Anna for your wife. In the course of a few years Mr. Jaggard died, and after a suitable interval Charles again offered himself to Anna. Pierce died, Charles attended his funeral, and on the way home, having entered the carriage of the widowed Anna, so it is said, made his third proposal, and was graciously accepted. His former experiences justified his apparently unseemly haste to secure the charming Anna. The result of this union was two sons, Michael Chew, born September 30, , and William, born June 17, William died in boyhood. Michael Chew Fisher the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch and Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Abigail Blackwood, were married by the Rev. Andrew Hunter, October 1, Abigail died in His second wife was Ann, daughter of Joseph and Ann Clement. Ann died in In he married his third wife, Mary,

daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Reeves. Michael Chew Fisher died August 15, , near ninety years of age. He had been a judge of the court of common pleas Gloucester county, New Jersey for a number of years. The eldest son of Judge Michael C. Samuel Blackwood Fisher the grandfather of the Rev. Fisher moved to Orwigsburg and thence to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and became the pioneer engineer and geologist of the anthracite coal regions. His eldest son, born at Woodbury, November 8, , was educated in the excellent private schools at Pottsville. Howell Fisher was admitted to the Schuylkill county bar in , at the age of twenty-two. Fisher was a man of great versatility. In addition to the practice of the law he was an expert civil and mining engineer, skilled geologist, extensive coal operator and practical iron manufacturer. In he was nominated for district attorney on the Republican ticket, and elected by a handsome majority over his opponent, Mr. Again nominated for the same office in , he was defeated by the opposing nominee, Mr. During the time of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, Mr. Fisher, who was then operating a furnace at St. Fisher, and cost him several thousand dollars. Fisher was the regular Republican nominee for congress, and again in Immediately after the war Mr. Fisher was employed by eastern capitalists to investigate the coal fields of Nova Scotia. Upon his recommendation two collieries were open, one in Cape Breton and the other at New Glasgow, both of which were successful operations. The town of Quinnimont, Fayette county, West Virginia, was founded and named by him. During the latter years of his life the Hon. Howell Fisher resumed the practice of the law at Pottsville, where he died on July 2, , when his son, the Rev. Fisher, was fourteen years old. Fisher, the mother of the Rev. Both the Sheafe and Haven families have been prominent in New England for many generations. Jacob Sheafe, who died in , went to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, as the agent for the Girard estate. He was born in His father, Jacob Sheafe, of Portsmouth, was born in , and died in The distinction of the Quincy family is too well known to need more than reference. Six resolutions were drawn up, and it was therefore voted that the Hon. John Sherburn, John Pickering, Esq. This Jacob Sheafe was the great-grandfather of the Rev. His father was also Jacob Sheafe, born , died , the son of Sampson Sheafe, born , died , and Sarah Walton. Edmund was son of the Rev. Thomas Sheafe, canon of S. He married Margaret Webb, only child of the richest man then in Boston, and thus laid the foundation of the family fortune always since then considerable. There are several tombs of the Sheafe family in Rochester Cathedral, and the Sheafe coat-of-arms is there to be seen, carved on a ledger stone. Edmund Sheafe and the Rev. Thus the Sheafe family is readily traced back to the beginning of the sixteenth centurv. Haven during the Revolutionary war was a genuine son of liberty, giving the whole weight of his character, influence and exertions to the American cause. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Portsmouth, he sat up a good part of the night with his family making bullets, and when in the next year an alarm was given in the night that the enemy was approaching, he shouldered his fowling-piece, and with his parishioners went to share in the toils and dangers to which they might be exposed. Haven, have examined a quantity of saltpetre made by him, and have weighed off three hundred and eight pounds, which we judge to be sufficiently pure and dry.

2: History of Massachusetts - Wikipedia

Harman, the sou, named after Ms great grand- father's family, did not come to New England, probably dyhig young. Samuel, bapt. , came to Connecticut, married and settled in New Jersey, where he died 26 April, KVJO.

For its first governor they chose Sir William Phips. Phips came to Boston in to begin his rule, and was immediately thrust into the witchcraft hysteria in Salem. He established the court that heard the notorious Salem witch trials , and oversaw the war effort until he was recalled in Economy[edit] Concerning Evil Spirits Boston, by Increase Mather The province was the largest and most economically important in New England , and one where many American institutions and traditions were formed. Unlike southern colonies, it was built around small towns rather than scattered farms. The westernmost portion of Massachusetts, the Berkshires, were settled during the three decades following the end of the French and Indian War , largely by Scots. Sir Francis Bernard, the Royal Governor, named this new area The largest settlement in Berkshire County was Pittsfield, Massachusetts , founded in Newspapers became a major communications system in the 18th century, with Boston taking a leading role in the British colonies. Five Boston newspapers presented a full range of opinions during the coming of the American revolution. In Worcester, printer Isaiah Thomas made the Massachusetts Spy the influential voice of the western settlers. Most farming towns were largely self-sufficient, with families trading with each other for items they did not produce themselves; the surplus was sold to cities. Great quantities of cod were exported to the slave colonies in the West Indies. Most other manufactured products were imported from Britain or smuggled in from the Netherlands. Banking[edit] In , the Massachusetts Bay Colony became the first to issue paper money in what would become the United States, but soon others began printing their own money as well. The demand for currency in the colonies was due to the scarcity of coins, which had been the primary means of trade. Paper money quickly became the primary means of exchange within each colony, and it even began to be used in financial transactions with other colonies. The ban proved extremely harmful to the economy of the colonies and inhibited trade, both within the colonies and abroad. By , however, the colony recalled its paper currency and transitioned to a specie currency based on the British reimbursement in gold and silver for its spending in the French and Indian wars. The large-scale merchants and Royal officials welcomed the transition but many farmers and smaller businessmen were opposed. Boston responded, launching naval expeditions against Acadia and Quebec in both wars. The fortress was returned to France at the end of the war, angering many colonists who viewed it as a threat to their security. Disasters[edit] Boston was hit by a major smallpox epidemic in Some colonial leaders called for use of the new technique of inoculation, whereby a patient would get a weak form of the disease and become permanently immune. Puritan minister Cotton Mather and physician Zabdiel Boylston led the drive for inoculation, while physician William Douglass and newspaper editor James Franklin led the opposition. The first pulsations of the ground were followed for about a minute of tremulous motion. Next came a quick vibration and several jerks much worse than the first. Houses rocked and cracked; furniture fell over. Holyoke, of Salem , wrote in his diary that he "thought of nothing less than being buried instantly in the ruins of the house. The ocean along the coast was affected; ships shook so much that sleeping sailors awoke, thinking they had run aground. In Boston, the earthquake threw dishes on the floor, stopped clocks, and bent vane-rods on churches and Faneuil Hall. New springs appeared, and old springs dried up. Subterranean streams changed their courses, emptying many wells. The worst damage was to chimneys. In Boston alone, about a hundred were leveled; about fifteen hundred were damaged, the streets in some places almost covered with fallen bricks. Falling chimneys broke some roofs. Many wooden buildings in Boston were thrown down, and some brick buildings suffered; the gable ends of twelve or fifteen were knocked down to the eaves. Despite the danger and many narrow escapes, no one was killed or seriously injured. Aftershocks continued for four days. For example, each governor was ordered to enact legislation for providing permanent salaries for crown officials, but the legislature refused to do so, using its ability to grant stipends annually as a means of control over the governor. Gage was the last British governor of Massachusetts, and his effective rule extended to little more than Boston. Boston campaign Massachusetts was a center of the movement for

independence from Great Britain, earning it the nickname, the "Cradle of Liberty". Colonists here had long had uneasy relations with the British monarchy, including open rebellion under the Dominion of New England in the s. His first victory was the Siege of Boston in the winter of 1776, after which the British were forced to evacuate the city. Boston Massacre[edit] Boston Massacre Boston was the center of revolutionary activity in the decade before, with Massachusetts natives Samuel Adams, John Adams, and John Hancock as leaders who would become important in the revolution. Boston had been under military occupation since 1768. When customs officials were attacked by mobs, two regiments of British regulars arrived. They had been housed in the city with increasing public outrage. In Boston on March 5, 1770, what began as a rock-throwing incident against a few British soldiers ended in the shooting of five men by British soldiers in what became known as the Boston Massacre. The incident caused further anger against British authority in the commonwealth over taxes and the presence of the British soldiers. Boston Tea Party[edit] Main article: Boston Tea Party Boston Tea Party One of the many taxes protested by the colonists was a tax on tea, imposed when Parliament passed the Townshend Acts, and retained when most of the provisions of those acts were repealed. With the passage of the Tea Act in 1773, tea sold by the British East India Company would become less expensive than smuggled tea, and there would be reduced profitmaking opportunities for Massachusetts merchants engaged in the tea trade. On December 16, 1773, when a tea ship of the East India Company was planning to land taxed tea in Boston, a group of local men known as the Sons of Liberty sneaked onto the boat the night before it was to be unloaded and dumped all the tea into the harbor, an act known as the Boston Tea Party. September Main article: They closed the port of Boston, the economic lifeblood of the Commonwealth, and reduced self-government. Local self-government was ended and the colony put under military rule. The Patriots formed the Massachusetts Provincial Congress after the provincial legislature was disbanded by Governor Gage. The suffering of Boston and the tyranny of its rule caused great sympathy and stirred resentment throughout the Thirteen Colonies. On February 9, 1776, the British Parliament declared Massachusetts to be in rebellion, and sent additional troops to restore order to the colony. With the local population largely opposing British authority, troops moved from Boston on April 18, 1776, to destroy the military supplies of local resisters in Concord. Paul Revere made his famous ride to warn the locals in response to this march. The city was quickly brought under siege. The British won the battle, but at a very large cost, and were unable to break the siege. The British made a desperate attempt by using biological weapons against the Americans by sending infected civilians with smallpox behind American lines but this was soon contained by Continental General George Washington who launched a vaccination program to ensure his troops and civilians were in good health after the damage biological warfare caused. Soon after the Battle of Bunker Hill, General George Washington took charge of the rebel army, and when he acquired heavy cannon in March 1776, the British were forced to leave, marking the first great colonial victory of the war. Ever since, "Evacuation Day" has been celebrated as a state holiday. Massachusetts was not invaded again but in the disastrous Penobscot Expedition took place in the District of Maine, then part of the Commonwealth. Trapped by the British fleet, the American sailors sank the ships of the Massachusetts state navy before it could be captured by the British. John Adams was a leader in the independence movement and he helped secure a unanimous vote for independence and on July 4, 1776, the United States Declaration of Independence was adopted in Philadelphia. Soon afterward the Declaration of Independence was read to the people of Boston from the balcony of the State House. Massachusetts was no longer a colony; it was a state and part of a new nation, the United States of America. We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Great Legislator of the Universe, in affording us, in the course of His Providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence or surprise, on entering into an Original, explicit, and Solemn Compact with each other; and of forming a new Constitution of Civil Government, for Ourselves and Posterity, and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, Do agree upon, ordain and establish, the following Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government, as the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Bostonian John Adams, known as the "Atlas of Independence", was an important figure in both the struggle for independence as well as the formation of the new United States. John Adams The new constitution[edit] Massachusetts was the first state to abolish slavery. The new constitution also dropped any religious tests for political office,

though local tax money had to be paid to support local churches. People who belonged to non-Congregational churches paid their tax money to their own church, and the churchless paid to the Congregationalists. Baptist leader Isaac Backus vigorously fought these provisions, arguing people should have freedom of choice regarding financial support of religion. Adams drafted most of the document and despite numerous amendments it still follows his line of thought. He distrusted utopians and pure democracy, and put his faith in a system of checks and balances; he admired the principles of the unwritten British Constitution. He insisted on a bicameral legislature which would represent both the gentlemen and the common citizen. Above all he insisted on a government by laws, not men. Still in force, it is the oldest constitution in current use in the world. The economy of rural Massachusetts suffered an economic depression after the war ended. Merchants, pressured for hard currency by overseas partners, made similar demands on local debtors, and the state raised taxes in order to pay off its own war debts. Efforts to collect both public and private debts from cash-poor farmers led to protests that flared into direct action in August. Rebels calling themselves Regulators after the North Carolina Regulator movement of the s succeeded in shutting down courts meeting to hear debt and tax collection cases. By the end of a farmer in western Massachusetts named Daniel Shays emerged as one of the ringleaders, and government attempts to squelch the protests only served to radicalize the protestors. In January Shays and Luke Day organized an attempt to take the federal Springfield Armory ; state militia holding the armory beat back the attempt with cannon fire. A private militia raised by wealthy Boston merchants and led by General Benjamin Lincoln broke the back of the rebellion in early February at Petersham , but small-scale resistance continued in the western parts of the state for a while. The event led nationalists like George Washington to redouble efforts to strengthen the weak national government as necessary for survival in a dangerous world. Massachusetts, divided along class lines polarized by the rebellion, only narrowly ratified the United States Constitution in

3: The Sheafe Family of Old and New England

The Baronetage of England Containing a New Genealogical History of the Existing English Baronets, and Baronets of Great Britain, and of the United Kingdom, From the Institution of the Order in , to the Last Creation, With Their Amorial Bearings, Correctly Engraved by William Miller.

Historical and Genealogical Research for April, Some of the principal settlements? Located at Hemsted, in Banenden parish, which adjoins Cranbrook and Rolvenden, soon after the Conquest, the Guhlford family were prominent, both from their public service and through the alliances they formed. A modern mansion has since been erected there, and is the seat of Viscount Cranbrook, a recent creation, -the Guhlford baronetcy having become extinct in the first part of the eighteenth century. Another residence of the Guldefords was Halden-Place, in Rolvenden parish, which came into their family by marriage of an heiress of the Haldens, temp. Kenchill in the same parish also belonged to him. Many of these halls are standing to-day; one of these is Willesley House the residence of W. Thomas Lange, of St. Cosmos and Damain-in-the-Blean, near Canterbury, in The cloth trade prospered, and large fortunes were made by the "Grey Coats of Kent," as they were called after their dress. Of these cloth workers were the Sheafe family, and others with whom they intermarried. Thomas Sheffe of Cransljrook, Kent, in his will proved at Canterbury, 10 July, , mentions his desire to be buried in the church of St. Dunstan of Craubrook, viz. To be buried in the parish church of Crauebroke, in St. An obit to be kept yearly in the said church for 4 years after my death. To each of my unmarried daughters, viz. To Katheryn Love my daughter. To Anne Knachebull daughter. I will that the said Thomas shall yearly for 10 years after my death deliver to the said Elizabeth at the messuage whereon I now dwell or at my messuage where Robert Clachyuden now dwells in Cranebrook 20 loads of good wood "redy made. To Sir John Baker, knight. The residue of my goods to Thomas my son whom I make executor. I give to Eliz. To William my son all my marsh land? Richard Sheaf of Cranbrook was on the Subsidy Roll in They had fifteen children, nine sons and six daughters. Their children, baptized at St. A daughter, married George Roberts of Brancheley. Edmund, 17 March, ; mar. JOAX, 19 Dec, Alexander, 15 Dec, ; mar. Harmax, 4 July, ; mar. William Sheafe evidently had no children, and left his property to his brothers and sisters and their children, as shown by his will which follows. Thomas Sheafe, yeoman, was buried at Cranbrook, 6 Sept. Richard, son of brother Thomas Sheafe, dec. Margaret Sheafe, another daughter. Conrthopp, one silver cuppe, and foresaid Mary Conrthopp her sister a trencher silver salte gnylte, consin Roberts, -wife of Mr. George Roberts of Brenchley, ring, etc. Katherine and Mary Conrthopp fether beeds, etc. Said godson John Conrthopp my two books of Martyrs, and my great bible. All pots, glasses, etc. W" Sheafe, son of Dr. Thomas Sheafe, messuage, etc. Peter Conrthope to have free use, etc. To my son Richard Sheafe my principal messuage, wherein the said Richard then dwelt, with all the lands, etc. To John Sheafe, my son. To Thomas, son of my son Alexander Sheafe, deceased, and Phoebe, his wife, my messuage called Bakers, with the dye house and lands, etc. To Alexander, son of my son, Alexander Sheafe, my messuage, lands, woods, etc. To my son Harmon Sheafe my messuage, lands, etc. Eddie, Vicar of Cranbrook, was the Rev. William Eddy who succeeded Robert Roads in , and continued there "in low circumstances" till he died, in 16 His son Samuel, it is said, was the same who came to Plymouth, Mass. The predecessor of Mr. Roads was Richard Fletcher, who was made vicar in The son was made Bishop of Bristol in , Worcester in , Loudon in , and he died in he was father of John Fletcher the dramatist. Another son was Giles, who was an ambassador to Russia, of which nation he wrote a curious account in , which was suppressed lest it should give offence to Russia. He married, 16 Jan. Phineas, born in , died about , and Giles, born about , died in ; two poets of some note. Giles, the father, died in Their children, baptized at Cranbrook, were: Katharine, 20 Dec, Thomas, 5 June, ; m. Maky, 1 April, ; m. Margaret, 21 May, Ellix, 13 Dec, ; m. Joan, daughter of the above, married Jonas Bottings, schoolmaster and parish clerk of Cranbrook. She survived her husband, and was buried 23 Aug. The following children by Elizabeth were christened at Marden, Kent: Marie, 24 June, ; m. Elizabeth, 2 Dec, Edmond, 14 March, Harman ; of Willesley. Robert Kitchell and Margaret Sheafe were licensed to marry, 21 June, 1631, she being of Tenterden, age 30, and he of Rolvenden, and he is stated to have been born in Under the above circumstances

it would seem that son meant son-in-law. They also had baptized in the same parish, 27 April, Harman; and 6 Dec, Samuel. Two other children were Joanna, named after her grandmother, who married Rev. Jeremiah Peck, and Sarah, who died at Guilford, 10 May, Mary JMerriam, in her will written in , mentions her cousin neice Mrs. He had a son Thomas, lost at sea in ; and a daughter, Joan, married Henry Farnham. He was first cousin to Mrs. Mary Sheafe Merriam, being the son of her aunt, who married John Ruck. He is mentioned in the will of Thomas Sheafe, his grandfather, in , and also in the will of his grand uncle, William Sheafe, in In , John Ruck of Boston, N. Thomas Ruck of London was perhaps the brother of John, and son of Thomas of Salem who was lost at sea in William Chittenden came with his brothers-in-law to Guilford in He had several children born in Connecticut, among them the four mentioned in the will of Mary Merriam. He died, 1 Feb. William Wilson, D. He died in , and was buried next his father at Windsor. His eldest son was Edmund Wilson, M. His second son was Rev. John Wilson of the First Church, Boston. In the will of Dr. Henry Whitfield and the Sheaf family. His will was proved II Oct. John Summers and Mr. Bartholomew Edwards of Aldermanbury. William Wilson, in his will proved 27 JMay, , mentions his godson William Sheafe when twenty-one ; and in the codicil he mentions his son-in-law Mr. His will was proved 2 March, 1696 To son Grendall lands in Hungerford and Inkpen, co.

4: harvey-sheafe-fisher-genealogy-montgomery-county-pennsylvania-norristown-pa

The Sheafe family of old and New England. by Watkins, Walter Kendall, [from old catalog] Publication date Topics Sheafe family.

Zacktyr on Sunday 09 December 12 Like you, I too, have been attempting to find the origins of her family. She was the third wife of Valentine Austin. I have been through extensive records of the Cranbrook group and can find no evidence to support a connection there, except a slim possibility that the mother was Sarah Gyllebrand, the former wife of Harman Sheafe. Harman died young and left behind two known girls bearing similar names to the girls of our mutual Sarah and also born at appropriate times for the Titherton marriages. However, I have been trying to following the family Edmond Sheafe, who is claimed to be a brother on two of the girls marriage licences as well as one Timothy Sheafe. Although no relation is stated for Timothy Sheafe I would expect that he would have been a brother, uncle or close cousin. I do have some notes on Edmond and Timothy but do not have them at hand as I write this quick reply to your posting. Caleb had a brother named Edmund, also at Willesborough. I would be interested in hearing your line of descent from this family. Mine is through Henry Austin and Mary Rigden. Elizabeth Sheafe is my ancestor through his marriage to Valentine Austen. I see that you have this as his third marriage, however I only have a record of two. On 24 September he married Jane Terrell [widow] in the parish of Brook. Valentine was 30 and is described as a bachelor and Jane was Jane died in about and Valentine married Elizabeth Sheafe of Wye. This time he is described as a widow and she is described as a virgin, and again the marriage was my Licence and took place at Canterbury St Margaret , Kent. Her sister Sarah married Timothy on the same day at Wye, and Valentine Austen was the bondsman to this marriage. Another sister, Mary, married John Titterden [Titherton? There is also mention of a Timothy Sheafe who might be a brother. These details are taken from the Canterbury Marriage Licences: Valentine was born in Chilham in and had brothers called Thomas and Henry. I also know that Valentine and his wife Jane had a son named Matthew born in who I guess was probably the father of the Mary Austen who married Caleb Sheafe in I would be very interested to hear back from you and hopefully we can find out some more details about both the Sheafe family and the Austen family.

5: Sheafe - Meaning And Origin Of The Name Sheafe | www.enganchecubano.com

The Sheafe Family of Old and New England by Walter Kendall [From Old Watkins (Creator) starting at \$ The Sheafe Family of Old and New England has 4 available editions to buy at Alibris.

6: Richard Sheafe () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

Sheafe family of old and new england. 1. Sheafe family of old and new england. Print book: English. [Place of publication not identified]: Nabu Press 2. The.

7: The Sheafe family of Old and New England

Excerpt from The Sheafe Family of Old and New England To William my son Â£, I will that my executors buy land within the same to the use of my said son. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books.

8: Formats and Editions of The Sheafe family of Old and New England [www.enganchecubano.com]

The Sheafe family of old and New England Boston link Archive The Sheafe family of old and New England was also published as: Watkins, Walter K. "Some Guilford, Conn., Settlers and Their Relationship, or the Sheafe Family in England and New England."

9: Full text of "The Sheafe family of old and New England"

If you google Elizabeth Sheafe in books, there is a baptism for Elizabeth Sheafe dau of Thomas bap 20th June Cranbrook in the book "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume 4".

The crusader kingdom of Valencia The male animal, by James Thurber and Elliot Nugent. Mental Distress among Winter-over Personnel in Antarctica Jan Mattijs (d. 1534), Jan Beukelssen (d. 1535) Java practice programs with solutions Precinct Kali The Gertrude Spicer story Seismic data analysis yilmaz 340. Billboard Top Country Songs of the 60s (Billboard Top Country Songs of the 60s) V. 3. 1-374. War time records, British Zone Germany Amazon kindle fire hd 8.9 user manual 19th Century European Furniture/Excluding British Shadow Star (Chronicles of the Shadow War, Book 3) Changing scenes of life Bible Brainteasers Old Testament A Light and Lively Look Back at Cabarrus County, N.C. Bad Case of the Giggles Learning in a new world Purple Ronnies Love Poems Holding down the fort Conclusion : revisiting discourse, identity and / Save as ument is not searchable Advances in World Diabetes Research Marion Marion County, Ohio StreetMap Timeless Wisdom of the Native Americans The creation of America Woman, mother, sexual being A century of growth, or, The Church in Western Maryland (A Heritage classic) Who was blackbeard book Subcommittee Hearing on S. 621, for the Relief of Horace J. Fenton A plea for hardy plants Sociology (Custom Version for Houston Community College System) The saint : Stephen Girard (1750-1831) Harry Kaplans adventures underground Working with your attorney Satellite spin-off Retail management books indian authors Neurological and psychological effects of cerebral injuries, by A. E. Walker and W. C. Halstead. Deer on the high hills Two way street tuebl Art of Chesley Bonestell