

the family." The authority above quoted is of the opinion that the name of Andrewes ceased with John Andrews of Salem, a shipwright, who was the grandson of Captain Robert, and had three daughters but no sons. We certainly hope this conjecture (which honesty requires us to give for what it may be worth) is groundless; for the descendants of Lieut. John Andrews now number many thousands, and have intermarried with many of the best families of Essex county and elsewhere.

Our conscientious genealogist has very wisely aimed to exclude conjectures from the body of this volume. Yet, in this introductory chapter it is not amiss to give brief room for some conjectures as to the origin of our ancestral name and allied lineage.

The name of "Hove," accented on the terminal syllable, is found in France, Holland, Norway and Sweden. So strongly was the late Rev. George L. Hovey, of Bricksburg, N. J., convinced of the identity of this name with his own, as to cause him to change the pronunciation accordingly. His theory was that the "y" was added to prevent the English name from being sounded as one syllable. This was also the theory of Gen. Charles E. Hovey, of Washington, D. C., and Prof. E. O. Hovey, of Newark, N. J.* The learned linguist, Dr. J. D. Butler, of Madison, Wis., derived our name from the Angle-Saxon words, "Hof," meaning a walled place, and the suffix "ey," meaning an island; the "f" being changed to "v" for euphony; the combination meaning "a walled island."

In my memoir of Daniel Hovey, published in 1900, another conjecture was offered, on the ground that "f" and "v" are often interchangeable; e. g. in the words "save" and "safe," "calf" and "calve," "half" and "halve," and in such proper names as "Farnam" and "Varnam." Possibly the "Hovey" of colonial days was identical with the "Hoffe" so frequently found in our early annals, and which Trumbull assumes to be the same as Goffe. Agawam (Ipswich) was settled in 1633 by John Winthrop, Jr., and twelve men. "the rest to be supplied at the coming of the next ships." The largest of these was the Griffin, on which Mr. Hoffe was a passenger. Winthrop's letters show that Hoffe and Goffe were not identical. In 1635, Winthrop, Dummer and Hoffe were chosen as assistants to Governor Haynes; and in 1637 Hoffe is again mentioned along with Dummer, Saltonstall and Wheelwright. It was in 1637 that the name of Hovey first appears in

*The fact is worth noting that the traditional original form of our family name, Hove, is given to a municipal borough of Sussex, England, with a population of about 37,000 souls, and an area of 1521 acres. It boasts a mayor, 10 aldermen and 30 councillors, and within its bounds is located the Sussex county cricket-ground. Although the parish of Hove is ancient, the incorporation of the borough only dates to 1808, having formerly been a part of Brighton, whose famous seawall continues along its border, forming a delightful promenade.

conclusion that what we have known as "The Old Hovey House" was built by him in 1668, and stood till 1804 when it was burned down. But some of us cling to the previously received idea that this ancient dwelling was the original home of our immigrant ancestor. It pleases our fancy to think of him as residing there, with his "loving and well-beloved" wife Abigail, and their six sons and "one dafter"; holding family councils under its roof-tree; extending hospitality to their neighbors, and particularly honoring as a guest the learned teacher, Thomas Andrews, their "truly dear and well-beloved brother," who died July 10, 1683. The house was two story frame, with a "lean-to"; nine windows in front and four at the end, with small square panes, of which only those over the front door were "bullseyes." Around it were rocks and trees and in the distance Sagamore Hill was visible, overlooking the bay.

We cannot be denied a brief reference to the ancestry of Abigail Andrews, with whom Daniel Hovey says, "I did more than forty years ago match and by whom the Lord hath blessed me."

Our colonial ancestor, her father, retained the English way of spelling his name, signing it "Robert Andrewes"; the extra "e" in the final syllable being suggestive of the "ancient ancestry" of Suffolk County, England, that spelled it thus.

The widow of Thomas Andrewes, (Master of Trinity House), Mrs. Johane Andrewes, residing at London, on "Tower Hill, All Saints Barking," left a will which is found in "Genealogical Gleanings in England," Vol. I, p. 603. She mentions her son, Lancelot, the Bishop of Winchester, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., (whom he assisted to crown), and Charles I. He was first in the list of fifty-four learned men selected to make what is known as King James' "authorized version" of the Bible. The will also mentions her son, Thomas; and her brother-in-law, William, to whom (along with Richard Ireland) she left "one-third part of the ship called 'the Mayflower,'" on certain conditions. It has pleased our fancy to imagine that this was the same ship on which the Pilgrims embarked for the New World, and on whose deck they made the celebrated Mayflower Compact. It is said that William afterwards, in 1633, came over and settled in Boston. This will likewise mentions a brother-in-law Robert Andrewes.*

* It is a curious fact that none of the earlier records of the Pilgrims ever mentioned the name of the vessel that brought them to these American shores. They always mentioned it as "the ship"—"the bigger ship" or by some similar term, vague and uncertain, or else as the all-important ship to them. Antiquarians have identified twenty or thirty different vessels bearing the name "Mayflower." For a full discussion of this interesting subject, the reader is referred to "The Mayflower and her Log," by Azel Ames, Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1907, especially pages 94, 95 and 96.

The Bishop's will, found on pp. 609 and 610, of the same volume, names numerous relatives, among them his "cousin Robert Andrewes." Thomas and Richard Andrewes are mentioned in Bradford's Letter-Book, as among the forty-two merchant adventurers of London who financed the Plymouth Plantation; and Thomas at least belonged subsequently to the Massachusetts Company. Both names figure frequently on the pages of what is sometimes styled "The Log of the Mayflower."

How the foregoing persons stood related, if at all, to Captain Robert Andrewes, master and owner of the *Angel Gabriel*, we do not certainly know; but they shared in planting New England.

The *Angel Gabriel* was an armed ship that came as consort of the *James*, in August, 1635, and both were caught in a terrible thunder storm,* and had to part company. The *James* anchored near the Isles of Shoals, and the *Angel Gabriel* off Pemaquid, on the coast of Maine. The diary of Rev. Richard Mather, published by Dr. Young, in 1846, and republished by the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, gives an account of that disastrous gale, as it imperilled the *James*, which finally arrived "rent in sunder and split in pieces" in the Boston harbor. Mr. Mather remarks that "The *Angel Gabriel* was the first vessel which miscarried with passengers from Old England to New." It was built for Sir Walter Raleigh, and sailed from Bristol, England, and was of 240 tons burden, carrying sixteen guns. For a full account of the wreck of this gallant ship, we refer the reader to Chapter XI of a book entitled "Ten Years at Pemaquid," and to Vols. XXX, and XXXIX of the Massachusetts Archives. Omitting details it interests us that among the rescued passengers, besides Captain Andrewes and his family, were his three nephews, John, Thomas and Robert Burnham, sons of his sister Mary, who had been put under the charge of their uncle. These all, with a London merchant, named John Coggswell, afterwards settled in the town of Ipswich. From the town records it appears that large land grants were made in 1635 to Mr. Coggswell, and considerable grants were made to Robert Andrewes. The latter was also licensed to "keep ordinary (an inn) in the plantation where he lives during the pleasure of the court." It was agreed that he might sell wine, "if he do not unwittingly sell to such as abuse it by drunkenness." This was probably the first case of the kind in this region. Under the circumstances it proved the confidence men had in Mr. Andrewes as a man of discretion and integrity.

Consulting various histories and genealogies of the Andrews Family (e. g. the files of the Essex Antiquarian, the N. E. Hist.

* See "The Great Storm of 1635." Essex Antiq. Vol. I, p. 63.

and Gen. Register, the Andrews Memorial, by Rev. Alfred Andrews, the "History of the Andrews Family," by Hon. H. F. Andrews, etc.,) we find no little confusion as to the different dwelling-lots and land grants, owing to the fact that a number of representatives of the family with similar names, settled in Ipswich, Topsfield, Rowley and other adjoining places. Caldwell's "Antiquarian Papers" states that our Robert Andrews lived near the South Church, and he probably did.

In Waters's "Ipswich," p. 58, it is stated that road surveyors were appointed in January, 1640-1, and that Mr. Robert Andrews was one of the first four men designated for that responsible office. Their task was to transform crooked paths and grass-grown lanes into passable highways for ox-carts and primitive carriages. It was also their duty to detect encroachments on the roadways and to enforce the laws for repairing the same by the labor of all "youths above 14 years of age." They had power to call out all the Town for at least one day's work with men and teams for mending walls and wharves.

The will of Robert Andrewes, March first, 1643, mentions his wife, Elizabeth, his sons John and Thomas, his grandchildren, one of them being his "son-in-law Franklyn's daughter," and the other "my son Daniel Hovey's child, Daniel Hovey my grandchild." The mother of the former has been identified as Alice, and the mother of the latter was Abigail, as proved by Daniel Hovey's will. In order of age they were Alice, Abigail, John and Thomas. Robert Andrewes provided by his will for the education of his younger son, Thomas, who also had further aid by a legacy from John Ward, and became the school master of Ipswich, concerning whose estate Daniel Hovey made a certificate. (See pp. 12 and 13 of this book.) The will of Robert Andrewes names his nephews, John, Thomas and Robert Burnham, who were with him on the Angel Gabriel. The family of the Captain must have included our colonial grandmother, Abigail, who was married to Daniel Hovey six years later. John, mentioned in the will as the eldest son, must also have been a survivor of that shipwreck. Hammatt states that the latter was in the Pequot War, being first Corporal, then Lieutenant. He moderated the town meeting, August 23, 1687, when sturdy resistance was made to the tyrant, Sir Edmund Andros, who violated the terms of the charter of the colony by levying taxes without consent of the General Court. In memory of that event the seal of Ipswich bears the motto: "The Birthplace of American Independence, 1687." A memorial brochure of 16 pages has been published concerning this heroic Lieutenant, by Hon. H. F. Andrews, in 1909, expressing doubt as to his relationship to our Captain Robert Andrewes, of whom he may have been a brother instead of a son. Anyhow "it was all in