



## Our Martin (Preston Line) Ancestors

by

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**Note: This file is under construction and should be regarded as incomplete and unverified as to content**

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### 1. George Martin 1648 – 1734 Wife unknown<sup>i</sup>

George Martin, was born . After the Death of his first wife he married Elisabeth Durke 21 Feb 1712/13. He died April 14, 1734 in Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts.

By his first wife he had the following children,

2. i. George Martin b. 17 Sep 1680 Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts, m. Anne Choate 29 Nov 1706 Chebacco, Massachusetts, d. 15 Aug 1755 Windham, Windham, Connecticut
- ii. Elizabeth Martin b. 12 Sep 1682 Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts, d. 1685
- iii. John Martin b. 6 Oct 1686 Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts, United Statesd. Abt 1760 Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts
- iv. Mary Martin b. 7 Aug 1692 Chebacco (Ipswich), Essex, Massachusetts, d. 10 Nov 1736 Hampton, Windham, Connecticut
- v. Joseph Martin b. 26 Dec 1694 Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts,
- vi. Ebenezer Martin b. 20 Apr 1697 Chebacco, Ipswich, Essex Co., Massachusetts, d. 13 Jul 1775 Hampton, Windham, Connecticut

For many years there has been a confusion between the George martin who died in April 14 1734 and George Martin son of Susannah North and George Martin of the Salsibury Massachusetts and associated with the Salem Witch Hunt.

George Martin of Ipswich and his first wife may well have been immigrants. A 1679 court case produce an intriguing passenger list. In November 1679 before Salem Quarterly Court, Mr. John Barton, "chirurgion," sued Nicholas Manning for payment of 2s. 6d. a passenger for all who came in the ship Hannah and Elizabeth, Mr. Lott Gourding, commander. The ship had sailed from Dartmouth and had arrived in Salem apparently that September. The passenger list was submitted in evidence, and it includes "George Martine and his wife." Barton's list of "Medicines expended" mentions "July 12, Goodwif Martin, Naturall Obstructions & very faint, syrup of saffron, gascons power, 3s. 6d." The passenger list includes children, usually by name but once by the statement that the passenger had a child with him. The listing fits well with George Martin and his first wife, who appear in Ipswich by the time their first known child was born in 1680. It should be emphasized, however, that no evidence has been seen that the 1679 passenger was indeed the Ipswich George Martin." The article ends with an editor's note which says, "On the other hand, it seems highly improbable that the passenger on the Hannah and Elizabeth could have been the Salisbury-Amesbury George, since he had been in America for about forty years in 1679. Dr. Greene calls the passenger list intriguing, and one of the evidences for that word lies in the medicines administered to the Goodwife Martin. One wonders whether these suggest that they were administered to a pregnant woman."

[Note from David L Green on the Will of George Martin married to Sussanah North Martin::

The will mentions no son named George. All experienced genealogists have seen wills that omit a living child or living children, almost always because they had already received their full portions. Such was not the case in the above will, for clearly all the living children except Wil liam had received their portions. There is no other way to interpret the token sum of five shillings that each was left. Since the testator was so careful to name them, we must assume that his son George was dead by 19 Jan. 1683/4, some fifty years before George Martin of Ipswich died.]

## **2. George Martin 1680- 1755                  Annie Choate 1706 - 1708**

George Martin was born September 17, 1680 in Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts. He married Annie Choate 29 Nov 1706 Chebacco, Massachusetts. Sometime previous to June 25 1710 he moved to Windham, Connecticut. He died 15 Aug 1755 Windham, Windham, Connecticut. She was born 29 Sep 1686 at Chebacco, Massachusetts. She died in 1708-9 at Windham, Windham, Connecticut

They had one child,

3. vii Elizabeth Martin b. 17 Jul 1707 Windham, Windham, Connecticut, m. David Preston 02 Aug 1726 Windham, Connecticut, British Colonial America, d. 1755 Dover, Dutchess, New York, United States

He married his second wife Mercy Durke June 4 1709 (at least intentions) . Her ancestors had an interesting history. By her he had 4 children

viii. Mercy Martin b. 25 Jun 1710 Windham, Windham, Connecticut, m. Amos Leach 16 May 1728, d. Aft. 08 Nov 1767 New Fairfield, Fairfield, Connecticut

ix. George Martin b. 19 Apr 1712 Windham, Windham, Connecticut, m. Sarah, d.

x Sarah Martin b. 31 Mar 1721 Windham, Windham, Connecticut. m. John Marsh 29 Sep 1736 Windham, Windham, Connecticut, d. 15 May 1792 Dutchess, New York, United States

xi Anna Martin b. 15 Jul 1725 Windham, Windham, Connecticut, m. Ebenezer Stowell Hampton, Windham, Connecticut, British Colonial America d. 09 Sep 1753 Windham, Windham, Connecticut

After his second wife's death, he married Mercy Linkon on November 5 1730

### **3. Elizabeth Martin 1707 – 1755     David Preston 1703 – 1755**

Elizabeth Martin was born 17 Jul 1707 in Windham, Windham, Connecticut. She died in 1755, Dover, Dutchess, New York, United States. She married David Preston 02 Aug 1726. He was born abt. 1703 in Andover, Essex, Massachusetts, United States. He died bef. Oct 1755.

They had the following children,

- i Ebenezer Preston b. 28 May 1727 in Windham, Windham, Connecticut, United States d. 12 Aug 1809, m. Hannah Smith 04 Oct 1749 in Brooklyn, Windham, Connecticut, United States
- ii. Sarah Preston b. 05 Sep 1728 in Windham, Windham, Connecticut, United States, d. 1790 in Pawling, Dutchess, New York, United States, m. Joshua Agard 11 Nov 1748 in Mansfield City, Tolland, Connecticut, United States
- iii. David Preston b. 20 Jun 1731 in Windham, Windham, Connecticut, United States, d. 1779 in Rutland, Rutland, Vermont, United States, m. Sibble Sybil
4. iv. Elizabeth Preston b. 30 Oct 1733 Windham, Windham, Connecticut, United States, d. 1766 at Cambridge, Washington, New York, USA, m. Jabez Mosher 1755, New York, USA
- v. Anne Preston b. 22 Sep 1736 Windham, Windham, Connecticut, United States, d. 25 Jun 1737 in Windham, Windham, Connecticut, United States
- vi. Martin Preston b. 21 Sep 1740 in Windham, Windham, Connecticut, United States, d. 24 Feb 1813 in Dover, Dutchess, New York, United States, m. Rebecca Judd 01 Jan 1761 at Kent, Litchfield, Connecticut, United States.

Precis / Extracts from Augusta Township, Wikipedia (accessed June 1, 2018):  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augusta,\\_Ontario](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augusta,_Ontario)

Augusta Township is a township in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville; located in eastern Ontario, Canada. Augusta is situated along the Saint Lawrence River, and extends back into rural hamlets. The township is located between the city of Brockville to the west, and the town of Prescott to the east. The township of Augusta was not fully settled until the late 1700s and into the early 1800s, when the Loyalists received their land grants throughout the area and began building homesteads. Most of the residents living in the township today are direct descendants of these Loyalists. Just prior to this in the mid-to-late 1700s, the French had occupied some of the land in the region, including Pointe au Baril in Maitland, Ontario.

During the American Revolutionary War, residents of the American colonies were politically divided; many American's were displeased with the British and striving for their independence from British rule. During this period of political unrest, those who sided with the British were viewed as traitors or rebels, and their opposition was met with violence. Individuals were forced to take sides, as even neutral parties were deemed rebels. Those who remained loyal to the crown were called Loyalists. During and after the war, the Loyalists were essentially pushed out of present-day America for their opposing views and left destitute with no where to go; they then turned to the British for relief. Initially, the Loyalists were hopeful that Britain would be able to successfully negotiate with the rebelling colonies, and that their land, homes, and possessions would be returned to them. No such negotiations ever occurred and with the end of the war military payouts were dwindling. New laws were passed in New York state which allowed the Loyalists' property to be officially seized, and threats were made on the lives of Loyalists who may try to return. The Loyalists had no other option but to rely on the British and return to present-day Augusta and the neighbouring townships.

Britain's solution to the widespread poverty and homelessness was to provide the Loyalists with land grants which could be used to build new settlements and start over. These grants were also looked at as a reward for the men's loyalty to the crown. Originally, areas of Quebec were considered for division and distribution to the Loyalists; Quebec feared that the Loyalists would affect the area negatively, and could bring diseases such as measles into their community therefore the idea was abandoned. Major Samuel Holland, surveyor-general of Quebec was put in charge of surveying lands west of Quebec and assess their suitability for settlement. In 1783, Holland declared the land to be more than adequate for Loyalist settlements. The only remaining obstacle in the way of the Loyalists' land grants was the native population of Augusta; Britain would have to consider their land ownership when dividing the land. A man named Sir John Johnson was instructed to inquire as to which lands belonged to the native communities, and to purchase any land that they claimed as theirs. Captain Justus Sherwood, who remained in the area, was employed to provide a detailed survey of Augusta and the surrounding townships.

By 1784, the Loyalists were becoming increasingly restless and began to petition the government for relief from their dire situation; they were scheduled to be settled for the Spring of 1784. The long waiting period to be settled was due in part to the fact the government knew they would need to provide the Loyalists with some tools and supplies in order for them to sustain themselves. The government intended to provide each settler with some seeds and livestock to begin farming, as well as a few essential tools such as axes, knives and hoes. Carpentry and blacksmithing tools were also to be distributed to be shared amongst groups of settlers. The land grants were to be granted based on military position and rank.

By the spring of 1784, supplies had been gathered and the land had been surveyed in detail and divided into lots to be drawn for. Batteaux and provisions were ready to be transported along with the Loyalist settlers to the new settlements. The area surrounding present-day Augusta township was divided into two ranges of townships, the first of which being called the Royal Townships. There are seven Royal Townships, Augusta being the seventh and titled Royal Township Number Seven. Eventually, the townships were named, Augusta being named Princess Augusta after the third daughter of King George III. In June 1784, the Loyalists finally embarked from Quebec down the St. Lawrence River to their new settlements; Edward Jessup's Corps were to be the first settlers of the new Royal Township.

The earliest known school established in Augusta was the Johnstown Grammar School which stood in Maitland. It was not until the mid-1800s that substantial progress was made in regards to education in Augusta township. By 1844, the township had been successfully divided into 22 school sections, as well as 5 part-sections, which were union sections with neighbouring townships with pupils from multiple townships. The original sections and schools are found in the larger article in Wikipedia

During the 1950s and 60s as transportation improved larger public schools were built in centralized locations to amalgamate the pupils from the smaller schools. Present day, only one elementary school exists within the boundaries of Augusta township: Maynard Public School located within Maynard, Ontario. Elementary students can either attend school in Maynard or be transported to Prescott or Brockville to attend the elementary schools there. There are no secondary schools within the township; however, secondary schools located in Prescott and Brockville service students living in Augusta township.

## Appendices

### Abbreviations

abt	about	aft.	After	b.	born	bp	baptised/christened	m.	married
mos	months		d.	died	yrs.	Years			

## Calendar Old Style-New Style, Julian & Georgian<sup>1</sup>

The old calendar used up to about 1752 in Protestant countries was the Julian Calendar based on 365.25 days. In 1752 Great Britain and empire switched to the Julian Calendar and since the actual year is 365.2422 days long the switch over caused a 11 day out of synch problem. To solve this problem, it was proclaimed that September 2 would be followed by September 14. As well the old style calendar the calendar year began on Lady Day 25<sup>th</sup> of March i.e. the year ran from 25 March to 24 March. Hence January 24, 1712 old style would be January 24, 1713 new style. The correct way to describe a date in the “overlap” period from January 1 to March 24 is to state the Old/New Style as 1712 /1713 which means

“January 24, 1712 old style is what we call January 24, 1713”

Also, since the calendar began in March the months if numbered are as follows

March 1  
April 2  
May 3  
June 4  
July 5  
August 6  
September 7  
October 8  
November 9  
December 10  
January 11  
February 12

### Note Re Origin of George Martin

Some online trees claim George Martin was son of Christopher Martin but there is no evidence for this. Nor is there any evidence for where in England he came.

### Source

Greene, David L. *George Martin of Ipswich, The American Genealogist, New Haven. CT D.L. Jacobus 1937, Pages 155-159*

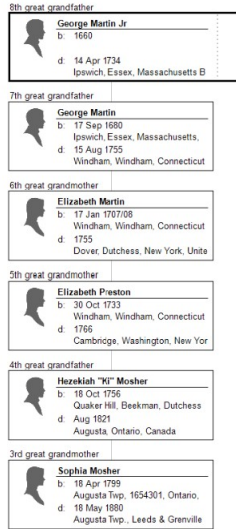
<https://www.americanancestors.org/ExploreDatabases/PrintPage?collectionId=283&volumeId=126067pageid=2437951&range-5&familySearch=False> , accessed May 8 2021 from

### Websites

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<sup>1</sup> Greenwood, Val D. *The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co Inc 2000

## Martin Relationship to Author



<sup>i</sup> Greene, David L. *George Martin of Ipswich, The American Genealogist, New Haven. CT D.L. Jacobus 1937, Pages 155-159*