



Our Porter Ancestors

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<https://www.retson.ca/porter.pdf>

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Porter Context

Our Porter ancestors came from England and emigrated to British North America. Our discovered ancestral line begins with William Porter in England and ends with the marriage of Jerusha Porter to Thomas Perrin.

1. William Porter Abt. 1565 - Jane Bussy Abt. 1570 –

William Porter Abt. 1565 Kenilworth, Warwick, England Jane Bussy Abt. 1570 Kenilworth, Warwick, England

They had children:

2. John Porter b. 1590 Kenilworth, Warwick, England, d. 21 Apr 1647 Windsor, Hartford, CT. m. Anna White 18 Oct 1620 Messing, Essex, England

2. John Porter 1590 - 1647 Anna White 1600 - 1647

John Porter , son of William Porter and Jane Bussey, was born 1590 in Kenilworth, Warwick, England. They emigrated from England in 1638. He married Anna White, daughter of Robert White and Bridget Allgar, 18 Oct 1620 in Messing, Essex, England.

They had the following children:

3. i. John Porter b. 09 Feb 1621/22 at Felsted, Essex, England d. 02 Aug 1688 Windsor, Hartford, CT. m. Mary Stanley 1650
- ii. Samuel Porter b. 26 May 1632 Felsted, Essex, England, d. 16 Jul 1632 Felsted, Essex, England

He died 21 Apr 1647 in Windsor, Hartford, CT. His wife died 11 May 1647 also in Windsor.

3. John Porter b. 09 Feb 1621/22 at Felsted, Essex, England d. 02 Aug 1688 Windsor, Hartford, CT. m. Mary Stanley 1650

John Porter, son of John Porter and Anna White, was born 09 Feb 1621/22 at Felsted, Essex, England. He died 02 Aug 1688 in Windsor, Hartford, CT. He married Mary Stanley 1650 in Windsor, Hartford, CT. John Porter "Soldier in King Philip's War 1658" (Member of the 1st Calvary of Windsor).

They had the following children:

4. i John Porter b. 03 Jan 1651 Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, d. 04 Dec 1699 Windsor, Hartford, CT, m. Joanna Gaylord on 16 Dec 1669 at Hebron, Tolland, CT Windsor, Hartford, CT
- ii. Mary Porter b. 17 Jul 1653 in Windsor, Hartford, CT, d. 10 Jun 1682 East Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, United States, m. Captain Joseph Phelps 26 Jun 1673 in Westfield, Hampden, Massachusetts, United States
- iii. Sarah Porter b. 05 Sep 1655 in Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, United States d. 13 Dec 1730 in Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, United States, m. Enoch Drake 1680
- iv. James Porter b. 22 Dec 1657 in Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, Colonial America d. 27 Sep 1727 in Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, Colonial America, m. Sarah Tudor (Twin) Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, United States
- v. Nathaniel Porter b. 20 Apr 1660 in Windsor, Hartford, Colony of Connecticut, British Colonial America d. possibly 10 Feb 1747, m. (1) Deborah Buell 1700 she died May 1712, (2) Elizabeth Gillett 04 Jun 1712 in Windsor, Hartford, Colony of Connecticut, British Colonial America
- vi. Samuel Porter 5 Mar 1665 Windsor, Hartford, m. d. 16 Nov 1694 Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, Colonial America

4. John Porter 1651- 1699 Joanna Gaylord 1653 – 1685

John Porter, son of John Porter and Mary Stanley, was born January 3, 1651 at Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut. He married Joanna Gaylord December 16, 1669 at Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut. He died 04 Dec 1699 at Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut. They had the following children

- i. Joanna Porter b. 07 Feb 1670 at Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, m. d. 14 May 1756 at Windsor
- ii. Mary Porter b. 20 Nov 1672 at Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, m. Hezekiah Loomis d. 12 Aug 1752 Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut
- iii. John Porter b. 17 Jan 1674 Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, Mary Drake 1697, d. 02 Jul 1713 Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut
- iv. Sarah Porter b. 04 Jan 1677 Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut m. John Skinner 1697 d. 22 Feb 1747/48 Norton, Bristol County, Massachusetts
5. v. David Porter b. 10 Oct 1683 Windsor, Hartford, CT, d. 24 Jan 1767, m. Anna Phelps 03 Jan 1707 Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut
- vi. Martha Porter b. 16 Sep 1683 Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, m. Moses Rowley d. Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut
- vii. Isaac Porter b. 23 Sep 1687 Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, m. d. 10 Oct 1717 Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut

5. David Porter 1683- 1767 Anna Phelps 1686 – 1767

David Porter, son of John Porter and Joanna Gaylord was born October 10, 1683 at Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut. He married Anna Phelps January 3, 1707. He died 24 Jan 1767 at Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut. They had the following children:

- i. David Phelps b. 13 Sep 1708 m. Ruth Mack 22 Mar 1739 at Hebron Tolland, Connecticut, d. 1761 at Hebron Tolland, Connecticut
- ii. Anna Phelps 25 Sep 1710 m. Thomas Judd 11 May 1732 Waterbury d. 1801 Somme, Picardie, France
6. iii. Jerusha Porter b. 15 Sep 1712 Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut m. Thomas Perrin 14 Feb 1738/39 Hebron, Connecticut d. 23 May 1754 at Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut
- iv. John Phelps b 18 Sep 1714 Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut, m. Sarah Mack 22 Jun 1738 at Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut d. 3 Oct 1762 Hebron, Connecticut
- v. Tabitha Phelps b. 11 Nov 1716 Hebron, Tolland County, Connecticut, m. William Lord d. 1786
- vi. Pelathiah Phelps b. 30 May 1719 Hebron, Tolland County, Connecticut, m. Sarah Allen
- vii. Increase Phelps 18 Feb. 1722 Hebron, Tolland County, Connecticut, m. Mary Niles
- viii. Lydia Phelps b. 6 Nov 1724 Hebron, Tolland County, Connecticut, m Simon Burroughs

Windsor, Connecticut¹

Website www.townofwindsorct.com

Windsor is a town in Hartford County, Connecticut, United States, and was the first English settlement in the state. It lies on the northern border of Connecticut's capital, Hartford. The population of Windsor was 29,044 at the 2010 census.

Poquonock is a northern area of Windsor that has its own zip code (06064) for post-office box purposes. Other unincorporated areas in Windsor include Rainbow and Hayden Station in the north, and Wilson and Deerfield in the south.

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windsor,_Connecticut

History

The coastal areas and riverways were traditional areas of settlement by various American Indian cultures, who had been in the region for thousands of years. They relied on the rivers for fishing, water and transportation. Before European contact, the historic Pequot and Mohegan tribes had been one Algonquian-speaking people. After they separated, they became competitors and traditional enemies in the Connecticut region.

During the first part of the 17th century, the Pequot and Mohegan nations had been at war. The Podunk were forced to pay tribute to the more powerful Pequot, who claimed their land. Eventually, the Podunk invited a small party of settlers from Plymouth, Massachusetts, to settle as a mediating force between the other tribes. In exchange they granted them a plot of land at the confluence of the Farmington River and the west side of the Connecticut River. After Edward Winslow came from Plymouth to inspect the land, William Holmes led a small party, arriving at the site on September 26, 1633, where they founded a trading post.

Native Americans referred to the area as Matianuck. It was about 50 miles (80 km) up river from Long Island Sound, at the end of waters navigable by ship and above the Dutch fort at Hartford, offering an advantageous location for the English to trade with the Indians before they reached the Dutch.

The first group of 60 or more people were led by Roger Ludlow, primary framer of the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, having trekked overland from Dorchester, Massachusetts. They had arrived in the New World five years earlier on the ship *Mary and John* from Plymouth, England, and settled in Dorchester. Reverend Warham promptly renamed the Connecticut settlement "Dorchester". During the next few years, more settlers arrived from Dorchester, outnumbering and soon displacing the original Plymouth contingent, who returned to Plymouth in 1638 after selling their parcel to a Matthew Allyn of Hartford.

In 1637, the colony's General Court changed the name of the settlement from Dorchester to Windsor, named after the town of Windsor, Berkshire, on the River Thames in England.

Several "daughter towns" were formed from Windsor's original boundaries. These include portions or all of Barkhamsted, Bloomfield, Bolton, Colebrook, Coventry, East Granby, East Windsor, Ellington, Enfield, Granby, Harwinton, Litchfield, Manchester, Morris, Simsbury, South Windsor, Suffield, Tolland, Torrington, Vernon, and Windsor Locks.

The first "highway" in the Connecticut Colony opened in 1638 between Windsor and Hartford. Two years later, the highway was extended north to the colony's 1636 settlement at Springfield, with the road also connecting to Wethersfield and thus the four settlements that came to dominate the region for much of colonial history were connected.

In the summer of 1640, during a grain famine, the founder of Springfield, William Pynchon, was given authority by Windsor and Hartford to negotiate a price for grain for the three settlements with the natives. First, the natives refused to sell grain at the usual market price, and then refused to sell it at "a reasonable price". Pynchon refused to buy it, attempting to teach the natives a peaceful lesson about integrity and reliability. Windsor's cattle were starving, however, and the citizens of Hartford were furious. With Windsor's consent, Hartford commissioned the famous Indian fighter John Mason to travel to Springfield with "money in one hand and a sword in the other" to threaten the natives, and thereby force the grain trade. The natives capitulated and ultimately sold their grain. After "negotiating the trade", Mason refused to share the grain with Springfield, and, to add further insult, insisted that Springfield pay a tax when sailing ships passed Windsor. Outraged, Springfield forever sided with the Massachusetts Bay Colony, a faraway theocracy based in Boston, rather than with the Connecticut Colony, which was much closer geographically and far more compatible ideologically. Windsor played a neutral role in the colonial rivalry between Hartford and Springfield; however, Windsor's

direct border with both settlements caused many discussions about whether to align with Massachusetts or Connecticut. Ultimately, Windsor sided with Connecticut.

Hebron Connecticut²

<http://www.hebronct.com/> Town of Hebron Website

<https://hebronthistoricalsociety.org/> Hebron Historical Society

The town of Hebron was settled in 1704, and incorporated on 26 May 1708 within Hartford County from Non-County Area. The population was 9,686 at the 2010 census. The villages of Hebron Center, Gilead and Amston are located within Hebron. Amston has its own postal ("zip") code and post office. The remnants of two long since abandoned communities, Grayville and Gay City, are also located in Hebron. The site of the latter is now Gay City State Park.

Hebron became a town in Windham County upon its formation on 12 May 1726. It became a town in Tolland County upon its formation from part of Windham County on 13 October 1785. On 13 October 1803, the town of Marlborough, Hartford County was created from parts of the towns of Colchester (New London County), Glastonbury (Hartford County), and Hebron.

6. Jerusha Porter 1712 - 1754 Thomas Perrin 1738/39 - 1789

Jerusha Porter, daughter of David Porter and Anna Phelps, was born in Windsor Hartford Connecticut on 15 September 1712. She died at Hebron, Tolland, CT on 23 May 1754. She married Thomas Perrin on February 14, 1738/39 in Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut,

Thomas Perrin was born on Mar 02, 1716 in Westfield, Sussex, England. He died on Sep 17, 1789 in Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut, United States. Thomas Perrin and Jeresusah Porter had the following child:

- i. Thomas Perrin b.1 Jan 01, 1739 in Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut, USA, m. Martha Savery, on Sep 30, 1762 in Hebron, Connecticut, USA (Ancestry transcription error indicates error of Sep 30, 1764), d. in 1822 in Granville, Washington, New York, United States.
- ii. Jerusha Porter b. 1742 Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut, USA, 12 Mar 1801 in Marlborough, Hartford, Connecticut, United States m. Asahel Phelps
- iii. Solomon Perrin b. 24 Feb 1744/45 at Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut, United States, d. 08 Sep 1826 at Vernon, Tolland, Connecticut, USA, m. Anna Kellogg 17 Jun 1773 in Second Congregational Church, Gilead, Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut, United States
- iv. Aaron Perrin b. 14 Sep 1746 Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut, United States, 1746 at Hebron
- v. Lydia Perrin b. 19 May 1748 Hebron, New London Connecticut, 1749 Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut, United States
- vi. Zechariah Perrin b. 08 Mar 1749/50 in Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut, United States, d. 28 May 1838 Berlin, Vermont, Mary Talcott 11 Jan 1781 at Hebron, Connecticut
- vii. Ephraim Perrin b. 02 Jul 1752 at Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut, United States, 16 Mar 1773 Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut, United States,

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hebron,_Connecticut

Appendices

Abbreviations

abt about aft. After b. born Bef. Before Bp baptism bur buried
d. died m. married

Calendar Old Style-New Style, Julian & Georgian³

The old calendar used up to about 1752 in Protestant countries was the Julian Calendar based on 365.25 days. In 1582 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 25th 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

List of Freeman⁴

The status of freeman was primarily of political importance, for it gave one the right to vote for colony officers. In some colonies, though, freeman was tied to church membership, and so the meaning was somewhat different. Massachusetts Bay and New Haven, the most Puritan of the Puritan colonies, made church membership a prerequisite for foremanship, while the rest of the New England colonies did not.

List of freemen may be used for a number of purposes beyond proving biographical information about an immigrant. Like tax lists later, a list of freeman provides basic information about the

³ Greenwood, Val D. The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy, 3rd Ed. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co Inc 2000

⁴ Anderson, Robert Charles, The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England 1634-1635, Volume VII, T-Y Boston, MA: New England Historical and Genealogical Society, 2011

presence or absence of a person on a given date. And, as noted above, freemanship in Massachusetts Bay and New Haven supplies information about church membership, from which we can learn not just whether this individual was a church member at a given time; we can also reconstruct some of the history of churches whose records have been lost by studying the lists over a period of years.


Selectmen and Board of Selectman

In most New England towns, the adult voting population gathered annually in a town meeting to act as the local legislature, approving budgets and laws. Day-to-day operations were originally left to individual oversight, but when towns became too large for individuals to handle such work loads, they would elect an executive board of, literally, select(ed) men to run things for them.


The board typically consists of three or five members, with or without staggered terms. Three is the most common number, historically. In some places, a first selectman is appointed to head the board, often by election.

These men had charge of the day-to-day operations; selectmen were important in legislating policies central to a community's police force, highway supervisors, pound keepers, field drivers, and other officials. However, the larger towns grew, the more power would be distributed among other elected boards, such as fire wardens and police departments. For example, population increases led to the need for actual police departments, of which selectmen typically became the commissioners.


11th great grandfather

	John Porter
	b: 21 Feb 1563 Felsted, Uttlesford District, Essex
	d: Aug 1625 Felsted, Uttlesford District, Essex


10th great grandfather

	John Porter Jr
	b: 21 Jun 1594 Felstead, Essex, England
	d: 21 Apr 1647 Windsor, Hartford, CT


9th great grandfather

	John Porter Jr.
	b: 09 Feb 1621/22 Felsted, Essex, England
	d: 02 Aug 1688 Windsor, Hartford, CT

8th great grandfather

	John Porter
	b: 03 Jan 1651 Windsor, Hartford, Connecticut, U
	d: 04 Dec 1699 Windsor, Hartford, CT

7th great grandfather

	David Porter
	b: 10 Oct 1683 Windsor, Hartford, CT
	d: 24 Jan 1767 Hebron, Tolland, Connecticut

6th great grandmother

	Jerusha Sarah Porter
	b: 15 Sep 1712 Windsor, Hartford, CT
	d: 23 May 1754 Hebron, Tolland, CT

Sources

Leclerc, Michael J. Genealogist's Handbook for New England Research, 5th Edition, Boston Massachusetts, NEHGS
Lefton, Gwen, Ancestral Lines (1994), Colchester Historical Society, 929.2.

Research of the two Perrin Sisters Patricia McKay and Bonnie Gaylord

General Resources

Websites