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THE MORRILL'S OF ST. LAWRENCE CO., NY: INFORMATION ABOUT ISAAC MORRILL

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View Tree for Isaac Morrill Isaac Morrill (b. 1588, d. date unknown)

Isaac Morrill (son of Richard Morrill) was born 1588, and died date unknown. He married Sarah on Abt. 1625 in England.

Includes Notes Notes for Isaac Morrill:

ISAAC5 MORRILL, b. 1588, Hatfield, Broadoak, Essex County, England; d. October 18, 1662, Boston, (Roxbury), Suffolk County, Massachusetts; m. SARAH OF ISAAC MORRILL, WFT Est. 1612-1642, England; b. 1600, Unknown; d. November 9, 1672, Unknown.

Notes for ISAAC MORRILL:

On June 22, 1632, Isaac Morrill gave his Oath of Allegiance to the English Crown to a Captain John Mason. Emigrant men, were not given permission to leave the shores of England, without doing this. On the same day, Isaac and members of his family embarked in the ship, 'Lyon' under Captain William Peirce. It took the little vessel 12 weeks, but they arrived safely and anchored outside Boston on September 23, 1632 with no loss of life en route. We know that there were 50 children on board and one of those was Abraham Morrill, a younger brother to Isaac. Because Abraham was not required to take the oath, he must have been under the age of 21 at the time of the sailing. The rest of the family who traveled then, was the wife of Isaac (Sarah) and their two daughters Sarah and Katherine. Joanna Brewer, a sister of Isaac and Abraham Morrill was there too along with her husband Daniel and their children Daniel, Anna and Joanna.

In the grounds of 'The Old First Burying Place in Roxbury' which is located at the corner of Washington and Eustis Streets in Boston, Massachusetts, was found a small fragment of burial stone giving the following information: Isaac Morill, aged 74 years, died 18 October 1662. His wife Sarah died 1672 aged 72 years.

The only clues we have as to the birthplace of Abraham Morrill are (1) His brother Isaac sold land before leaving England, which was situated in Hadfield, Broadoak, Essex and (2) Abrahams's sister Joanna Morrill-Brewer was thought to have

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come from Somersetshire.

He signed a will on Dec. 15, 1662 (See the will in Morrill Lineage, Vol.1, pages 7-8).He belonged to the Ancient and Honorable Company in Boston in 1638.He was a member of the first Church of Roxbury, the Church of Christ of Roxborough.He was also the Constable of Roxbury in 1659 and one of the four wealthiest citizens of Roxbury,(Morrill Lineage, Vol. 1 pages 6-7).

He sold land at King's Hatfield alial Hatfield Broad-Oak.The sale is mentioned in the Probate Record Office, London, 8 Charles I (Essex) File 416.

ISAAC

Isaac, referred to as Welshman, suggests Wales as birthplace.Somersetshire, Devonshire, places identified with the Morrills, are near Wales.He was freeman, 1633, and member of the First Church, Roxbury.Was constable in 1659, and one of the four richest men.Wrote a fine hand as shown by his signatures, Isaac MORRELL.His three sons died young with no issue.The three daughters married names Smith, Brewer, Davis, from whom are many descendants in New England ancestry and scattered married throughout the United States and thousands more descended from Abraham.Isaac's wife Sarah died Nov. 9, 1672, aged 72 years.He belonged to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.In the history of the company is given an outline of its members, from which is quoted an interesting side light in this book of Abraham and Isaac.

Source:The book, "The Morrill Name in America" by Gamelia I. Morrill Grant, San Jose, California, January 1923.

Description of Burial Place of Isaac and Abraham.

In the "Old First Burial Ground, Roxbury, now Boston," corner of Eustis and Washington Streets.A section of ground about 200 feet by 200 feet, an elevation, excavated to level of the sidewalk and walled up in stone some six feet.Pedestrians make their way below on two sides of the corner, with buildings in contact on the other sides.

Source:The book, "The Morrill Name in America" by Gamelia I. Morrill Grant, San Jose, California, January 1923.

Source of the below information:The New England Historic Genealogical Society.Itpublished "The Great Migration Begins" in three volumes in 1995.By Charles Boyd Anderson, the intent was to summarize serious research for each of the immigrants from the period 1620-1633 in a short monograph. pages 1289-1292

ISAAC MORRILL

ORIGIN: Unknown

MIGRATION: 1632 on Lyon [Hotten 150]

FIRST RESIDENCE: Roxbury

OCCUPATION: Blacksmith.His Roxbury land inventory includes "two forges" [RBOP 16].He was co-author of the blacksmith's petition of 1639 [Lechford 183-84].His blacksmithing tools were bequeathed to his "cousin" Isaac Morrell [SPR 1:379-80].

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: "Isaak Morrell and [Sarah] Morrell the wife of Isaak Morrel" were members #41 and #42 on Eliot's list, entered without comment among others joining in 1632 [RChR 75].

OFFICES: Suffolk grand jury, 19 September 1637 [MBCR 1:203].

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Isaac Morrill was admitted to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1638 [HAHAC 1:73].

EDUCATION: Isaac Morrill signed his will, while his wife Sarah made her mark when swearing to codicils.

FREEMAN: 4 March 1632/3 [MBCR 1:367].

ESTATE: The Roxbury land inventory lists thirteen parcels for Isaac Morrill, eight of them granted by the town and five purchased. He was one of the largest landholders in town: "Isaack Morrill his two houses, two forges, one barn with out housing and two orchards, and a swamp"; "four acres more or less upon Pine Hill south"; "six and twenty acres called by the name Foxeholes"; "fifteen acres more or less called Smith-field"; "one acre and a half in the lower calves pasture"; "nine acres of salt

marsh"; "in the second allotment of the last division ... fourth lot ... one hundred and thirteen acres one quarter and ten pole and two hundred and four acres in the four thousand acres, and six acres more or less upon Pine Hill"; "four acres more or less upon the great hill bought of Griffen Craft"; "five acres of the fresh meadow ... bought of John Pieropoynt"; "two acres of fresh meadow ... lately the land of John Scarbrow"; "two acres and a half ... lately the land of Robert Williams" [RBOP 16].

In his will, dated 15 December 1661 and proved 23 January 1661/172, Isaac Morrill bequeathed to "my dear &: loving wife" the use of my entire estate during her life; after her decease £40 to "my four grandchildren to wit John Smith, Isaac Smith, Francis Smith and Abraham Smith" equally; to "my grandchild Mary Smith ... my farm lying between Reading and Andover being more than two hundred acres"; residue to "my two sons (to wit) John Smith & Daniell Brewer &: to my grandchild Sarah Davis"

(with some additional household goods for Sarah Davis); what I have given to "John Smith, & his wife Katherine if she outlive him" to be enjoyed by them during their lifetimes and then equally to their now children and any future children John Smith will have "by my daughter Katherine" to be carefully used so that the children are not "embesselled" or disappointed; if "my loving wife" as a result of sickness or poverty requires the sale of any property for her comfortable supply, it may be sold; "loving sons Tobias Davis & Daniel Brewer" executors; and "loving friends Thomas Weld & Edward Denison" overseers; witnesses Samuel Danforth and Elisha Cooke.

At probate three nuncupative codicils were added, all representing desires of the deceased made on 19 December 1661: (1) £3 to Roxbury church (evidence of Samuel Danforth, Edward Denison and John Smith); (2) anvils and all smith's tools and instruments to cousin Isaac Morrill (evidence of Tobias Davis and Sarah Morrell); (3) wearing apparel to brother Abraham Morrell, grandchild Sarah Davis, and sons John Smith and Daniel Brewer (evidence of Sarah Morrell) [SPR 1:379-80].

In May of 1663 Tobias Davis and Daniel Brewer, executors of the estate of Isaac Morrill, petition for the right to lay out in a specific place the two hundred and four acres that had been granted to him in his lifetime; the court noted that the land in this location had already been taken, but the petitioners could take up land in any place "not prejudicing former grants" [SJC #519].

BIRTH: About 1588 based on age at death.

DEATH: Roxbury 18 December 1662 (.sic) aged 74 years; buried "21 December 1661 Isaac Morell, an aged brother" [RChR 177].

MARRIAGE: By about 1625 in England, Sarah ____; she died at Roxbury 9 January 1672/3, "Sarah, widow of Isaac Morrel, aged 72" [RChR 180].

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CHILDREN:

i SARAH, b. say 1625; m. by 1646 Tobias Davis (daughter Sarah b. Roxbury 10 February 1646[/7?]). On 23 February 1648/9 "Sarah Davis bro. Morel's daughter died, by occasion of unheedful taking cold upon an abortion [i.e., miscarriage]" [RChR 174].

ii CATHERINE, b. say 1627; m. Roxbury 1 August 1647 John Smith.

iii ISAAC, b. Roxbury 27 or 28 November 1632; d. Roxbury January 1632/3.

iv ISAAC, b. Roxbury 5 February 1633/4; bur. Roxbury 31 January 1639.

v HANNAH, b. Roxbury 6 or 12 September 1636; m. Roxbury 5 November 1652 Daniel Brewer, son of DANIEL BREWER.

vi ELIZABETH, b. Roxbury May 1638; bur. Roxbury [blank] May 1638.

vii ABRAHAM, b. Roxbury 6 June 1640; d. Roxbury 13 November 1661, "being a hopeful young man about 21 years old" [RChR 177].

ASSOCIATIONS: Brother Abraham Morrill who arrived in Cambridge by 1635, and later resided in Salisbury, was named in Isaac's will, and the "cousin Isaac Morrill" who received the blacksmith tools was Abraham's son. Abraham Morrill appears on a 1632 Cambridge list of those required to maintain fencing, and on this basis it has been assumed that Abraham was also on the Lyon. But this list is chronologically defective, and the first verifiable record of Abraham in Cambridge is in August of 1635.

Since Abraham did not marry until 1645, he was apparently much younger than Isaac.

COMMENTS: Banks gives the origin of Isaac and Abraham Morrill as Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, without evidence [Topo Diet 47]. The presence of Isaac Morrill on the Lyon, and his settlement in Roxbury along with others of the Nazeing community, makes this a likely neighborhood, however. Pope confused the date of Isaac Morrill's will for the date of his death; he may have been abetted by the published Roxbury vital records, which place Isaac's death one year too late.

In September 1639 Lechford drew up the humble petition of Isaacke Morrell & Thomas Carter, blacksmiths in the behalf of themselves & the rest of the blacksmiths within this colony: Showing and informing this court that whereas heretofore coals have been in this country sold them for 30s. a cauldron now of late they are raised to £4 lacking but 2s. cauldron, and moreover that they are forced speedily to buy them at that great price or else they can not be gotten for money but are brought up & sent away into other parts of this continent, and your petitioners conceive that unless some speedy remedy be found out to help & prevent these mischiefs their trade will be much hurt and the commonwealth deeply prejudiced [Lechford 183-84]. This is probably the petition of "goodman Morrell's" that was still in committee 27 September 1642 [MBCR 2:31].

More About ISAAC MORRILL:

Burial: The Old First Burying Place in Roxbury, Boston, Massachusetts

More About SARAH OF ISAAC MORRILL:

Burial: The Old First Burying Place in Roxbury, Boston, Massachusetts

More About ISAAC MORRILL and SARAH MORRILL:

Marriage: WFT Est. 1612-1642, England

ii. ABRAHAM MORRILL, b. 1595, Hatfield, Broad Oak, England; d. June 20, 1662, Roxbury, Suffolk County, Massachusetts; m. SARAH CLEMENT, June 10, 1645, Salisbury, Essex County, Massachusetts; b. 1626, Haverhill, Essex County, England; d.

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August 1694, Salisbury, Essex County, Massachusetts.

Notes for ABRAHAM MORRILL:

Abraham came to Massachusetts in 1632 in the ship Lyon or Lion. Set sail on June 22, 1632 and arrived outside Boston on September 16, 1632.

He is buried in the "Old First Burying Place" in Roxbury, MA near Boston.

THE MORRILL COAT OF ARMS:

The Coat of Arms of this family is as follows:

Silver on a red embattled fesse. Between six Cornish Cougls proper, three palm branches of the first. The quartering for Edwardes is two chevrons engrailed between three raised silver boar heads.

The Morrill crest is a demi-griffin and the motto is "norma tuta Veritas", which translated means "Truth is the Safe Rule".

The above information is found on page seven hundred seven (707) of Burke's General Armory.

Abraham was a blacksmith who settled first in Cambridge Massachusetts, but later moved to Salisbury. He married Sarah Clements who came from Haverhill, near Salisbury and in 1635 they moved to Salisbury where their 9 children were born. Abraham was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston 1638. He became a planter, millwright and iron founder. In 1641 he was fined for 'selling his servant his time' (it is believed this means paying the servant for work done). In June 1662, Abraham was visiting his older brother Isaac Morrill in Roxbury. While there, he must have taken ill, as he made a will and died two days later on June 20, 1662. The Morrill homestead in Salisbury was situated on 'the Green' and within a year of Abraham's death the town bargained with his widow for the house 'for the use of the ministry'. She sold it to them and from then on it was the parsonage.

Sarah, Abraham's widow remarried to Thomas Mudgett, a shipwright in 1665.

The below is from the Morrill Ancestry in America of Prof. Jeremiah Thomas Morrill of Slidell, Louisiana.

Abraham Morrill - came to Boston from England in the "Lion" arriving there Sept. 16, 1632. In the first plotting of homesteads in 1635 in Newton (now Cambridge) Mass., he received lot number 28 containing some ten acres. This site is diagonally across Harvard Square from Harvard College, which was founded in 1836. He probably went to Salisbury, Mass. in company with one Anthony Colby, as proprietor there sometime during 1634 or 1635. He is listed as a proprietor in Newton in 1636.

Salisbury is the oldest town in Massachusetts north of the Merrimac River, having been incorporated in 1640, and Abraham Morrill was among those who received lands in the first division of Salisbury in 1640, and in 1644, and in 1645. In 1650 he was a commoner and was taxed, only four men being rated higher.

His brother Isaac, who also came on the "Lion", settled in Roxbury, Mass. (now part of Boston). Both were members of the Military Company of Boston; later the Ancient Honorable Artillery Company, in 1638. This company still exists. He was fined in 1641 for "selling his servant his time". He was a planter, millwright, and iron founder.

Abraham Morrill married Sarah Clement or Clements on June 16, 1645, whose family were of the first settlers in 1640-41 of the region which later became Haverhill, Mass. He died at Roxbury, Mass. on June 20, 1662, while on a visit to his brother, and is buried in the "Old Burying Place" in Roxbury.

The widow, Sarah Morrill married second, Thomas Mudgett, Oct. 8, 1665. He was a "shipwright" and served for Abraham, his stepson, as a soldier in the Narragansett War, 1675. Sarah (Clement, Morrill) Mudgett died August 1694.

The below is from "The Origin, History, Genealogy, of the Morrill Ancestry in America" Research and correspondence by

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Charles Prescott Morrill in the year 1968.

The Puritans founded Boston in 1630, and we know from going back to the year of 1620, the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, so between 1620 and 1630 history had begun in the founding, maintenance, future protection of the later molding of the United States of America. This laid the corner stone which now consists of 50 states.

Each and everyone who has ancestry dating back to the 17th century feels proud of their connection, their responsibilities towards keeping the United States of America secure for the betterment of the world, in maintaining democracy, freedom of mankind, and love of God.

Before I go into the history and background of the Morrill ancestry, I wish to make this statement that many other Morrill's are doing exactly what I am doing, and writing research data that proves their descendants did accomplish great deeds for the maintenance and growth of the United States of America and the world. My personal statements and research work has been only a drop in the bucket, compared to what already has been accomplished, by others.

I will therefore start with the year 1632. Abraham and Isaac Morrill were brothers with their families, came over from England on the ship "Lion" in 1632. On February 1, 1968, I wrote to the oldest library in London, England, for information on the ship "Lion". My letter was forwarded to the national Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London, S.E. LO, England. After four weeks of research work by Dr. D. Goddard, Research Assistant, I received a letter by airmail which reached me in two days and one night. The contents of the letter is as follows:

Dear Sir,

Your inquiry of the 17th of January, and letter of February 1st has been passed to us by Kensington and Chelsea Control Library. Information on the movements of early 17th century merchant ships is hard to find. Lloyd's Registers, giving owner, captain, voyage, tonnage etc., do not begin until 1764. The Calendar of State Papers for 1631-1633 refers only to a Scotland warship on the name of "Lion".

"Elizabeth Privateering" by K.R. Andrews (Cambridge) 1964, refers to an eighty ton "Lion" of South Hampton in the West Indies in 1591, and also a ship "Lion" of Chichester sailing to Virginia in 1585. We have very few dimensions of merchant ships before the nineteenth century.

Yours truly,

D. Goddard,

Research Assistant, Library.

It could have been any one of the ships mentioned above, but if it was the ship that landed in Virginia in 1585, then later sailing to Boston, it may have proven that this ship made the landing in America 45 years before the Mayflower "1620". It could have been the Scotland warship, because the reference is only contained for three years 1631-1633. It could have been the "Lion" which landed at the West Indies in 1591, then went to Boston in 1632.

The below is from "Research and History of Patriotic Events and Enlistments into all of the Arm Forces of the United States and participation in every conflict and war that has occurred since before the American Revolution":

by Charles Prescott Morrill.

On September 16, 1632. the ship "Lyon" landed at Boston, and they, like the Pilgrims at Plymouth, fell on their knees and thanked God for their safe journey across the ocean from England. The "Lyon" brought 123 passengers, 50 of which were children. Of the 73 adults, we know only 33. They, being men who took the oath before sailing. Most of these became prominent in New England. Captain William Pierce commanded the ship "Lyon" on this voyage. Later she sailed for Virginia,

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en route to England, loaded with beaver and was wrecked, late in the year 1632 off the Virginia coast. Captain Pierce and the passengers were saved, but "ye goode shyppe 'Lyon' and all she contained was completely lost". The "Lyon" passengers were of the Braintree of Hooker's Company, said to have come mostly from near Braintree, Essex, England, which is a county of England.

A two volume book containing 821 pages, titled "Passengers on the 'Lion' from England to Boston, 1632 and Five Generations of Their Descendants" (ISBN 1-55613-706-0) by Sandra Sutpin Olney is available (1999) from Heritage Books, Inc. 1540E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, MD 20716-1800 1-800-398-7709 or 301-390-7709. This publication contains many members of the Morrill Family starting with Abraham (Abt. 1856).

Description of Burial Place of Isaac and Abraham.

In the "Old First Burial Ground," Roxbury, now Boston,, corner of Eustis and Washington Streets. A section of ground about 200 feet by 200 feet, an elevation, excavated to level of the sidewalk and walled up in stone some six feet. Pedestrians make their way below on two sides of the corner, with buildings in contact on the other sides.

Source: The book, "The Morrill Name in America" by Gamelia I. Morrill Grant, San Jose, California, January 1923.

ABRAHAM

In this evolution of colonial events the object is to establish the Morrill ancestry in the New World around the time of the great exodus of Puritans mentioned. Traced back to 1632, when two brothers, Abraham and Isaac Morrill, immigrated from England, June 22, arriving September 16. They sailed on the ship "Lion," sometimes spelled "Lyon," landing at Salem or Boston. The question has arisen, did Abraham come the same time, since only the name of Isaac appears "as taking the oath of passage before sailing." With Isaac came his wife Sarah and two daughters, Sarah and Catherine; their names also not appearing on the passenger list.

There is no doubt of the brothers arriving the same time, as they were known to be moving and co-operating always together in 1632. Both located on arrival at Cambridge, a new settlement, in 1631. Later Isaac went to Roxbury, and made his home. Abraham remained in Cambridge, received land there, and was a proprietor. His home was in sight of what is now known as Harvard Square, close to Harvard College. He moved to Salisbury in 1641, a distance of forty miles up the coast from Boston and Cambridge. In 1640-44-45 he received land in first divisions. In 1650 he was a commoner and taxed, only four rated higher than he.

Also their sister Joanna Brewer, wife of Daniel Brewer, mentioned as "friend of the brothers," came in the same ship, it is said, and they also settled in Roxbury. Joanna was born in Somersetshire, 1601; would place her as a much younger sister, and age about 31 years, and Isaac, born in 1588, about 44 years of age on landing in America. To determine the age of Abraham, two to four years usually between ages of children, would credit him possibly as 40 years of age on landing. Their deaths occurring within six months of one another, would seem they were not far apart in age, and that the "allotted span of life" had closed upon both nearly of age.

The maturity of Abraham no doubt protected him against application of the rule of "early marriage" in the colony, forced upon the young men at that time, since he was a celibate for thirteen years before marrying. There existed a political and ecclesiastical system, rendering a premium on early marriage. An unmarried man living by himself in the colony was an object of suspicion. Church membership was not easily obtained, even denied such a one. Cases known where a son being

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stubborn and disobedient was convicted. In some of the colonies, by law, could be tried and sentenced to death. "In the seventeenth century a bachelor over 21, or a spinster over 20, was an exception."

In the Connecticut Colony a code was enacted that "no young man without wife, servant, or public office, might keep house by himself, or be taken as a lodger in a family, unless the magistrates gave leave."

Abraham lost much time before marrying Sarah Clement of Haverill, June 10, 1645, thirteen years after his arrival. He then was around 50 years of age. In summing up births of their children, the first occurring July, 1646, and so on up to his death, in 1662, would suggest he married quite a young woman, and Sarah Clement being next to the youngest of Robert Clement's family of five children. That she was much younger than Abraham is borne out; that she lived thirty-two years beyond the time of his death, she dying in 1694.

Also the fact of his versatility, skilled and experienced as an older man, disproves the theory of being "much younger" than his brother Isaac. Known to be a blacksmith, millwright, iron founder, planter, and a trainer in the Artillery Company. Robert Clement, Sarah's father, was an immigrant from England to Salisbury, 1642, which part of town he settled, later became Haverill. A man of prominence, receiving many appointments of office & "a man of rare integrity and superior talents" as quoted.

Abraham was fined in 1641 for "selling his servant his time" explaining that he hired his servant out to another. As a celibate, he probably lived alone with his servant, whose time he allowed another to use. Slavery conditions existed at that early day in the colonies, of the Negro, Mulatto and Indian. The rigorous climate of New England was unfit for it to any great extent, where in Virginia slavery began and flourished, the warmer climate adapted and in the more southern states of outdoor work.

The will of Abraham, made the month before he died, mentions his wife and six children only, out of the then eight births known; one child, a girl named Hepzibah, born after his death. Infant mortality was great in the colonies owing to the severe climate and deprivations of an unsettled country. Abraham died while on a visit to his brother Isaac in Roxbury, June 20, 1662. His state, worth 507 pounds, besides a farm, implements and stock.

Sarah, his widow, married Thomas Mudgett in 1665, a ship builder, by whom she had, some authorities say, five children; some say two only proving her to have been a very young woman when she married the first time.

Abraham belonged to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. In a history of that company is given an outline of the lives of members, from which is quoted on another page in this book something of Abraham and Isaac.

Source: The book, "The Morrill Name in America" by Gamelia I. Morrill Grant, San Jose, California, January 1923.

The below information is from Jeffrey P. Morrill of MorrillOnline - 2001.

Abraham and Isaac Morrill

Most people in America who spell their name 'Morrill' are descended from Abraham Morrill. Abraham came to America with his brother Isaac in the ship Lyon, landing in Boston Sept. 16, 1632. They each became prominent Puritan citizens in New England at the very beginning of its settlement by Europeans. In 1620, Pilgrims formed a small settlement in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Beginning in 1630, a larger group of about 1000 Puritans left England to pursue religious freedom in the New World under the government of John Winthrop. In 1630, the towns of Boston, Cambridge, and Charlestown were founded.

Isaac settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He became one of the most wealthy citizens of that town. Isaac had a number of

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children, but all of them were girls, so his name was not passed on through the generations.

The first mention of Abraham Morrill is found in the history of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is listed in a plan of Cambridge, which was then called New Town, showing plots of the first homesteads. He owned ten acres known as Lot number 28. At this time, he was probably not married.

Abraham left Cambridge in about 1640 to Salisbury, a new settlement on the northern coastline of Massachusetts north of the Merrimack River. There he received a lot in the first division of Salisbury. One description of this area is quoted by Merrill in the History of Amesbury:

When the English first landed on the coast, the country looked like one vast wood, the Indians having only cleared here and there a small patch of ground for planting corn; but upon a narrower survey they found every three or four miles a fruitful valley with a clear, fresh rivulet or brook gliding through it, and these again were surrounded with vast woody hills, which afforded a very agreeable prospect.

It is difficult to imagine what it must have been like to establish a new town in the midst of a forest, several days travel from the nearest town. In the first year, the settlers had to clear the land, build themselves a log house, and build a garrison house in the center of town. In addition, they raised goats and planted farms. The farms were apparently along the beach, where one end of each farm lot was swept by the sea. But the settlers did not live on the farm land, they lived in close proximity in the town center surrounding the "Green." The purpose of this arrangement was for protection from Indians. A watch of two sentinels was kept at nights. If Indians were to attack, the sentinels were to fire their muskets three times, or else beat a drum. This was the signal for the town people to retreat into the garrison, and for the militia to gather in defense.

Wolves were also plentiful, and a bounty was offered for each wolf killed. To bury someone in the cemetery required that the headstone be laid horizontally over the grave to prevent the wolves from digging.

In 1645, Abraham married Sarah Clement. Over the next 16 years, they had nine children, six of them boys. From them, thousands of Americans have descended by the name of Morrill.

Abraham was primarily a blacksmith. However, in 1642, he and Henry Saywood were granted land to build a "corn mill" on the Pawow River. And he never gave up his farm, cattle, and horses.

More About ABRAHAM MORRILL:

Burial: The Old First Burying Place in Roxbury, Suffolk County, Massachusetts

Notes for SARAH CLEMENT:

Sarah's last name could have been Clements. Her father's name was Clements, whose family were of the first settlers, in 1640-41, of the region which later became Haverhill, Massachusetts.

After Abraham's death, Sarah remarried to Thomas Mudgett

More About **Isaac Morrill**:

Burial: Unknown, Roxbury, Suffolk County, MA.

More About **Isaac Morrill** and **Sarah**:

Marriage: Abt. 1625, England.

Children of **Isaac Morrill** and **Sarah** are:

+**Sarah Morrill**, b. 1625, d. date unknown.

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Catherine Morrill, b. 1627, d. date unknown.

Isaac Morrill, b. November 27, 1632, d. January 1632/33, Roxbury, Suffolk County, MA.

Isaac Morrill, b. February 05, 1633/34, d. date unknown.

Hannah Morrill, b. September 06, 1636, d. date unknown.

Elizabeth Morrill, b. May 1638, d. date unknown.

Abraham Morrill, b. June 06, 1640, d. November 13, 1661, Roxbury, Suffolk County, MA.

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