

602  
March

A HISTORY  
OF THE  
PUTNAM FAMILY

IN  
ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

RECORDING THE ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS OF  
JOHN PUTNAM OF DANVERS, MASS., JAN POUTMAN OF ALBANY, N. Y.,  
THOMAS PUTNAM OF HARTFORD, CONN.

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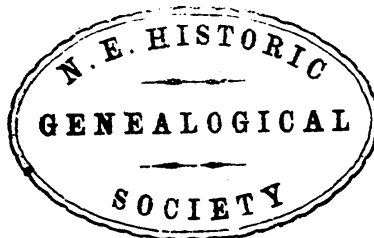
By EBEN PUTNAM.

*Life member N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society; member Essex Institute; Danvers Historical Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Massachusetts Society Sons of American Revolution, etc.*

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ILLUSTRATED.

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## THE ENGLISH HOME.

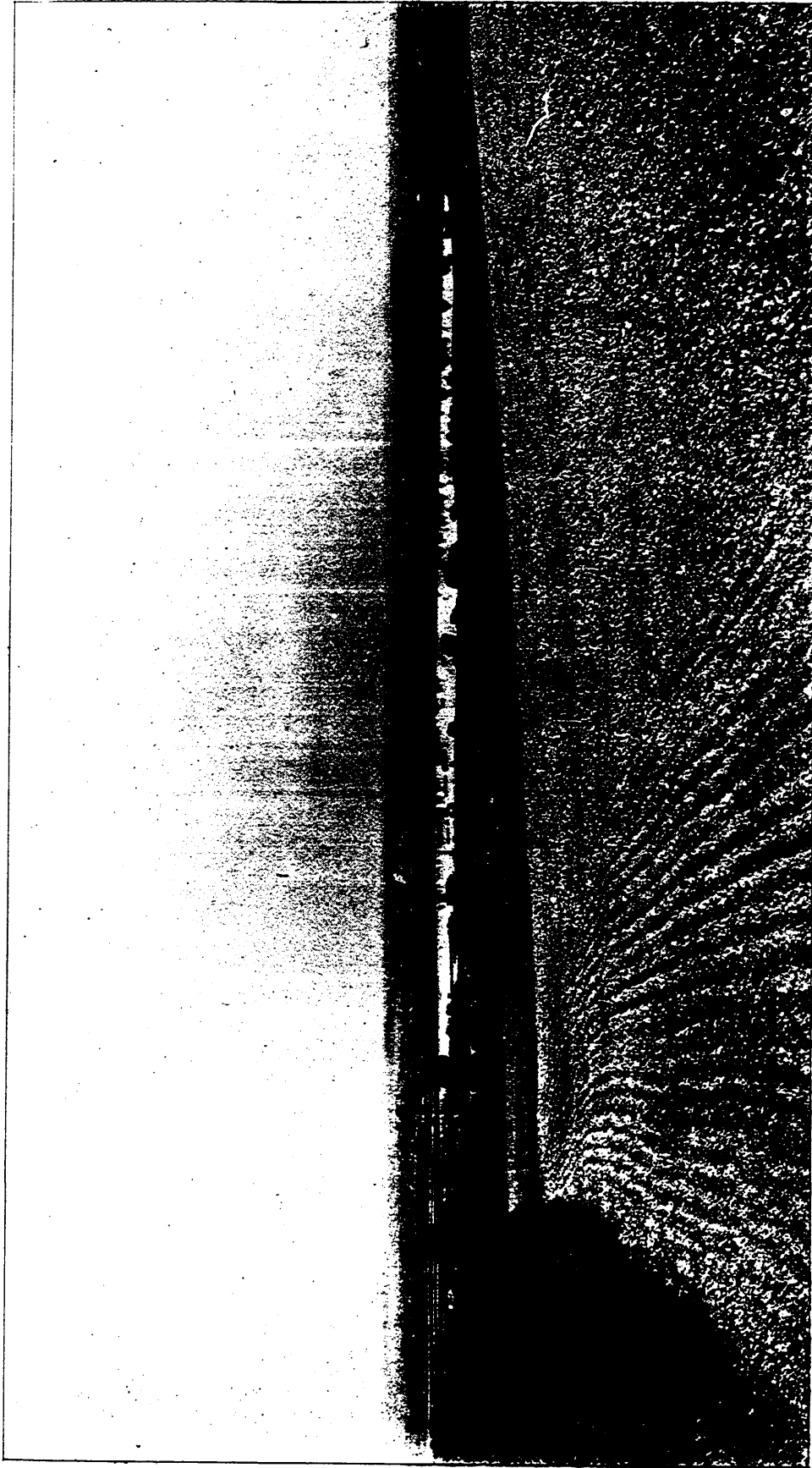
THE range of the Chiltern Hills, flanking the counties of Bedford and Hertford, forms the eastern wall of the pleasant Vale of Aylesbury, in which is situated Puttenham, and cuts off a strip of Hertfordshire about ten miles long by from two to four wide, projecting northwestwardly into the county of Buckingham. The ancient town of Tring has guarded the pass there for many centuries, and under its protection lived the earliest known ancestors of our race. Tring station lies thirty-three miles north of London, on the line of the London and Northwestern Railway, but the town itself is a couple of miles to the west.

By following the highway leading to Aylesbury, for another two miles, along the northerly side of the hills, from which a grand view of the valley is obtained, through a pleasant country, one comes to the road leading northward and crossing the boundary of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire. This road descends rapidly till it crosses a canal, and permits a glimpse to the left of the tower of the ancient and charmingly situated little church of Drayton Beauchamp standing in a park aside from the road, and the scene, for a year or so, of the labors of Hooker, the author of *Ecclesiastical Polity*. Continuing by this road another two miles, one comes to the road running nearly east and west through the parish of Puttenham. Taking the eastern branch, and passing a few houses and the buildings of the farm, a lane is reached which leads to the church, a small but extremely interesting building, which will be found fully described in another place. From here a footpath crosses the fields to the ruined tower of the old church at Long Marston, and

thence to the highway passing Marston's Gate, a railway station on the branch from Cheddington to Aylesbury, on to Wingrave, just before reaching which place a sharp ascent begins, terminating at Wingrave church. The road now turns more to the west, and, continually ascending, intersects the main road from Leighton Buzzard to Aylesbury. A mile beyond one's progress seems about to be effectually barred by the high hedges and natural formation of the land, but a way opens abruptly to the left, and another turn brings the traveller into the little village of Aston Abbots, so hidden that its vicinity is totally unexpected till one is actually on the green. The manor house stands within its park on one side of the green, and about the other two sides are, with one or two exceptions, modern cottages. The church is at the farther end, on the left, a bit up the road leading out of the village and toward Cublington.

This stretch of country is charming, and the green fields and groves alternate pleasantly with the small clusters of cottages or more substantial farmhouses and imposing residences which here and there meet the eye from the more elevated spots. The view is not unlike that from the southern slope of Hathorne's Hill in Danvers. Nearby is Mentmore, the seat of Lord Roseberry, the present Prime-Minister of England, and the extensive estates of the Rothschilds. The town of Aylesbury is six miles south of Aston Abbots, and the latter place lies directly northwest of Tring, from which it is not distant in an air line over ten miles. This is the district familiar to John Putnam in his youth, for at Wingrave lived his parents and grandparents, and there he was baptized and probably married. His later home was within the boundaries of the parish of Aston Abbots, probably at Burstone, and from there he migrated to New England.

Branches of the family were resident in the whole of the eastern part of Bucks and the adjoining part of Herts. Penn was an early possession. At a later date descendants



VIEW FROM TRING HILL, LOOKING NORTHWEST, SHOWING WILSTONE RESERVOIRS WITH PUTTENHAM,  
WINGRAVE, MENTMORE, AND CHEDDINGTON.

are found in the Missendens, at Amersham, Chesham, Hawridge, Choulsbury, and other places between Penn and Puttenham, and to the north at Eddlesborough, Slapton, Stukeley, Woughton, and neighboring parishes, and at Hemel-Hempstead in Herts, as well as at one or two places in Essex.

Roughly speaking, the country for fifteen miles north and south of Tring, for a width of ten miles, was at the end of the sixteenth century nearly as thickly populated by people of our name as the country about Danvers is to-day, but at the present time I am only aware of one family in that whole territory, that of a respectable and well-to-do merchant of Aylesbury, who has a son in business in each of the towns of Tring and Thame. Even he spells his name Putman, which indeed is the usual form it is met with in the London directory, where a score of individuals are mentioned.

There are no memorials of the family in existence in all this territory, for, the elder line, the representatives of the family, were seated at Sherfield in Hampshire, and the younger branches were but small gentry or yeomen, entitled to and at times using coat-armor, but obliged to attend to their own affairs. Their position was similar to that of the "gentleman farmer" of to-day in England.

In early times the history of a family is that of the land with which it was identified. For this reason it is necessary, before beginning the genealogical account of the Putnam family in England, to describe in a brief manner the history of the territory of which their after possessions were a part.

The counties of Hertford and Buckingham are among the most fruitful, and the people have always been among the most progressive, in all England. In early times, before the Roman occupation, it is supposed to have been a part of the territory of the Catyeuchlani.\* After the arrival of the Romans the province of Flavia Cæsariensis embraced this

\* At the time of Cæsar's second invasion, this tribe, with the Cassi, under Cassibelaunus (Caswallon), proved a worthy match for the Romans.

district, and at St. Albans was an important Roman city (Verulamium). The famous Watling Street and Icknield Way intersect the counties, passing to the northward of the "Putnam country," as we may call it.

The four centuries of Roman occupation affected principally the people in the southeastern part of Britain, and after the Romans came the Saxons, who founded seven kingdoms more or less independent, of which two founded in the sixth century, Essex and Mercia, embraced the territory we are interested in. The Danes, too, at a later date, permanently occupied a part of this same territory. Near Hawridge may still be traced the lines of one of their fortified camps. During all these centuries, and to the coming of the Normans, there is nothing to throw light upon so small a section of the country as Puttenham and vicinity. With the Norman occupation comes the first information about the particular parish of Puttenham. Who then were the inhabitants of the Vale of Aylesbury? Britons, Romans, Saxons, or Danes? It is likely that the prevailing race were most thickly distributed in those places the pleasantest, the most easily defended, and the richest. In remoter spots the former owners were less likely to be disturbed to as great an extent. It is probable that while the greater part of the population of Britain was Celtic, that is, a modified Celtic, as would result from the admixture of the various conquering races, it being preposterous to suppose the original inhabitants were either completely driven away or destroyed, that in such spots as about Aylesbury, the prevailing race would be either Saxon or Danish at the time of the Norman invasion. Moreover, this part of the country was the scene of stubborn resistance between the Britons and Saxons, and later with the Danes.

When, in 1066, William the Norman conquered England, there was an estimated population of two and one half millions of people, and of these but three hundred thousand are enumerated in Domesday Book. It is doubtful if the total so called "Norman" contribution to the population of

Britain amounted to over 100,000 individuals, and of these a majority were drawn from the districts of France which were of the same race as the ancient Britons. It is, then, probable that our ancestors were of a mixed Danish-Saxon-Celtic race\* and may have been identified with the land from the earliest times.

There is nothing to show to what extent the territory about there was "Normanized."

Puttenham is mentioned in the great survey ordered by William the Conqueror, and which took place in the years 1085 and 1086. The records of this survey are to be found in a volume called Domesday Book.

The inquisitors were to inquire into the name of every place, who held it in the time of King Edward, who was the present possessor, the extent of the manor, its capabilities, the number of inhabitants of certain classes, its present value and the value in King Edward's time. From this survey it appears that before the time of the Conquest the manor belonged to Earl Leuiun, the brother of Harold, and that it was given by William to Odo, Bishop of Baieux, his half-brother, on his mother's side, who held it at the time of the survey. "The manor answers for four hides, Roger holds it for the Bishop. There is land to four ploughs. There is one in the demesne and another may be made. Four villanes with two borders have there two ploughs. There are four cottagers and two bondmen, and two mills of ten shillings and eight pence. Meadow for four ploughs, and four shillings. Pasture for the cattle. It is worth sixty shillings, when the Bishop received it forty shillings. In King Edward's time four pounds."

The origin of the name seems to be from the Low Dutch or Flemish word "pütte," a well, plural pütten, and "ham," a house, or hamlet. The Danish word "putt" is

\* I am inclined to think that the Danish rather than Saxon blood is predominant in our race, and was at the time of the Migration. Since then, in many branches of the family, the so-called Saxon must predominate. The late George D. Putnam used to say that the majority of the Putnams he had met would very well meet the supposed physical characteristics of the Danes of early times.

used to designate a well or spring. Near Ghent, in Holland, is a village called Püttenheim, and there is a place called Puttenham\* in Surrey, England. It is probable that the Putmans † of Holland may have a similar origin for their name.

Mr. Cussans, in his *History of Hertfordshire*, states that Puttenham is singularly devoid of wells or springs; the subsoil there is of stiff, blue clay, through which a boring of four hundred feet had then (1881) recently been made without reaching water. A small stream rises at Astrope, a hamlet about one mile east of the village, where were probably the two mills mentioned in Domesday, flows westward, close by the north side of the church, then north into the Thame.

The church of an ancient English parish is surrounded by even more interest than is the case in this country. The church at Puttenham is a structure of the date of the thirteenth century. It is not a large building, but has ample accommodations for the needs of the parish, which is a small one. Close by is an old straw-thatched cottage which has the appearance of extreme age and which is now used as a Sunday-school. An ancient tree still survives near the porch, which looks as though it may have witnessed the going and coming of contemporaries of John Putnam. The church itself can best be described by using the words of former historians.

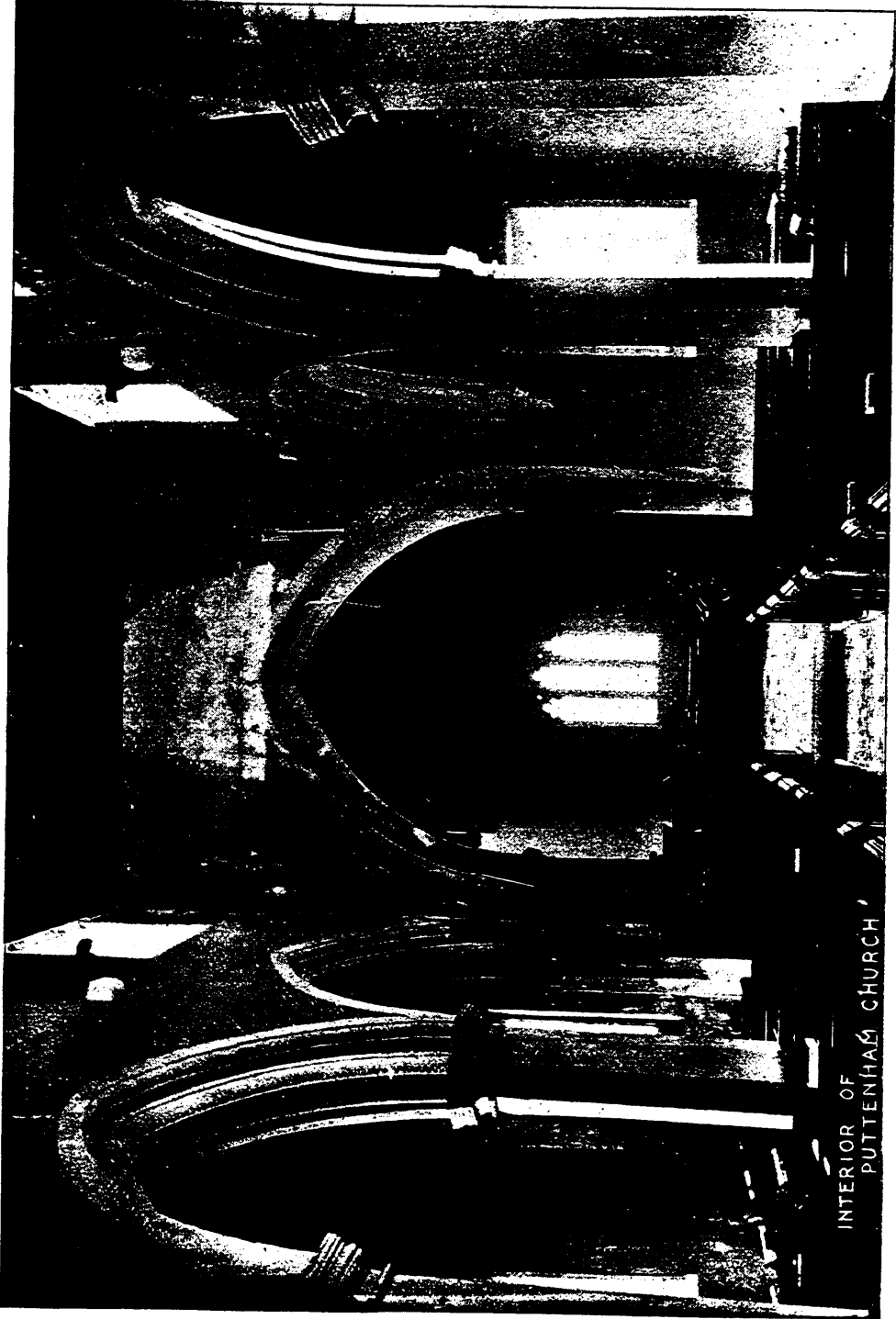
“The church at Puttenham is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and a modern south porch, and is one of the plainest and smallest in the county, being but 69 feet long inside measurement, and of which the chancel occupies 25 feet, and the tower 14 feet 6 inches. The width is 31 feet 8 inches.

“Salmon writing of the church in 1728, says: ‘The chancel

\* Puttenham in Surrey is singularly devoid of running water. It is not mentioned in Domesday.

† Mr. DeWitt C. Putman informs me he has investigated the history of the Putmans to some extent, and finds four distinct families in Europe, *i.e.*, the Continent, existing at the present date.





INTERIOR OF  
PUTTENHAM CHURCH

is dark and uninhabited, two round windows have been stopt up and it is shut out from the church. There are two old stones in it, the arms and inscriptions broke off.' "

The date of the structure is put by Cussans as about 1280 or 1290 or very early in 1300. The tower is large and beautiful. The original roof over the nave and south aisle are, however, decidedly decorated, while the windows are early Tudor. The chancel was rebuilt in 1851. The roof of the nave is supported by eight carved figures against the wall, apparently intended to represent saints, which serve as corbels. Between them and resting on the wall plates are smaller figures, each holding an uncharged shield on its breast. From the shape of the shields, at the intersection of the rafters and beams, it is safe to put the roof at the date of 1420. The easternmost shield is charged with the arms of Zouch, Gules, twelve bezants and a canton, indented at the base, ermine. The other, Argent, two chevronels sa. between three roses gu., for Wykeham.\*

William Wykeham was Bishop of Lincoln (in which diocese Puttenham was situated) 1584-94, but Cussans thinks that too late a date to account for the arms.

Alan la Zouch of Ashley, Co. Northampton, died in 1314, and he and his father, Roger, and grandfather, Alan, were liberal benefactors of the priory there, and as this church belonged to the prior and canons of Ashley until the reign of Edward II. when it was granted to the Bishops of Lincoln, it is probable it was built by the Zouch and given to the priory. When the church was reroofed the arms were placed in a conspicuous position.

Clutterbucks adds that in one of the windows lighting the north aisle of the nave are these arms in stained glass: 1. Ar. a ship in full sail, in the dexter corner a bezant, in a chief gu. a lion passant gardant or. 2. A chief divided compartments; in the centre, Gu. a lion pass. gard. or; 3 and 4, Or. each charged with a rose gu.

\* Chauncey describes but one coat as follows: A field arg., a cheveron sa., voided betw. chaplets gu.

The benches and pews are of solid oak and date back to the time of Henry VI. The construction of the tower is curious; it is built of long, squared blocks of Kelton stone, with spaces varying from eight inches to a foot between the ends of each block, filled in with flint.

There are three bells in the tower—one undated, one dated 1656, and the other 1714. In the last year of Edward VI. there were three bells in the steeple, a chalice of silver, etc.

The gravestones are modern and bear the names of Gregory, Gales, Chapman, Ives, Hancher, Hall, Collins, Clark, Nash, Tapping, etc. The rectory is in the diocese and archdeanery of St. Albans, and at the valuation at demolition of the religious houses in England was placed at £10. 1. 1½.

The prior and canons of Ashby presented the living till 1309; then the Bishop of Lincoln until 1852, but there was no resident minister from 1713 to 1849.

The registers begin in 1684 and are very carelessly kept; among the names which occur are Stonnell, Gurney, and Chapman.

The hamlets of Long Marston and Wilstone are included in the parish of Tring.

Urwick, in the *History of Nonconformity in Herts*, states that Long Marston was a stronghold of the Nonconformists, and that Hertfordshire was one of the first counties to embrace Nonconformity. The seat of Sir Nicholas Bacon and his lady was some few miles west of St. Albans, and was the rallying-place for many Puritan divines. In 1662, the widow Puttenham and many others of Tring and vicinity were either fined or imprisoned for not going to the parish church.

Odo, Bishop of Baieux, had at the time of the survey four hundred and thirty-nine lordships, of which thirty were in Buckinghamshire. Who Roger his undertenant was I know not; this same Roger seems to have held other of the Bishop's manors. The Bishop was also Earl of Kent, but before his death had lost his authority and influence in England. He left an illegitimate son.

The Beauchamps, afterward Earls of Warwick, were possessed of large estates in this section of the country soon after the conquest, as also were the Spigornells. The Putnams first appear during the latter part of the twelfth century, and soon after are undisputed lords of the manor of Puttenham.\*

From this time to the middle of the sixteenth century Puttenham was a part of the possessions of the Putnams of Sherfield, after which time it passed by descent or purchase successively into the families of Skipwith, Saunders, Duncombe, Lucy, Meacher, Egerton, and was finally purchased by Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild.

Wingrave in Bucks, the home of the grandparents of John Putnam, was also a part of the possessions of the Beauchamps, and later that of the Nevilles. Early in the sixteenth century it became the property of the Hampdens and still later passed to the Dormers.

Wingrave includes Rowsham, which latter place is bounded on the west by Burstone, a part of the parish of Aston Abbots. It is in Burstone that John Putnam probably lived, as his uncles, from whom his father inherited property, owned land in Wingrave, Rowsham, and in Burstone. Burstone bounds Aylesbury on the north. It will thus be seen that the direct ancestors of John Putnam continued to reside upon the same or nearly the same property which had been in the family for nearly four centuries.

\* Chauncey errs in saying that the manor was early in possession of the family of Cheyne and from them passed to the Puttenhams; he confesses ignorance concerning those Cheynes. In Browne Willis's MSS. will be found an account of the Cheyne family of Drayton Beauchamp, the adjoining parish, who are descended from Thomas ob. 1357, whose son Thomas was the grantee of Drayton Beauchamp in 1362 and who died in 1368. A Roger Cheyne, who died in 1415, of Drayton Beauchamp and grandson of the last-named Thomas, held land in Puttenham in 2 Henry V. (*Inq. p. m.*). Willis does not give Puttenham at all among the possessions of any of the Cheynes, and I have found no further evidence of their ownership there. Willis was descended from the Hampshire Putnams.

## THE PUTNAMS OF PUTTENHAM.

**Simon de Putteham\*** and **Ralph de Pudeham**, mentioned in the Rotuli Curia Regis, report of a court held in Hertfordshire, October, 1199.

**Ralph de Puttenham** had property in Stivecle, Bucks, 1217-18. (*Fines, 2 Henry III.*) Ralph de Puteham held three carucates, *i.e.*, about 150 acres, of land in Puttenham by three parts of one knight's fee of the honor of Leicester (*Testa de Neville temp Henry III.*, prob. 1236). Simon de Mountford, the great Earl of Leicester, was the over-lord: his property was confiscated after his defeat and death in 1264. Ralph de Puttenham is also mentioned in the Rotuli Litterorum Clusæ, of 1st Henry III., 1217.

**Richard de Puttenham** is mentioned under the Hundred of Bonestowe, Bucks. 2 Edw. I., 1273 (*Hundred Rolls*).

**John de Puttenham** and Agnes his wife, and Richard Payn and Agnes his wife, enter into an indenture concerning a messuage in Tykeford, near Newport Pagnell, 34 Edw. I., 1306 (*Fines No. 368*). John de Putham is assessed 70 shillings, Peter de Putham 5 shillings, and Walter de Putham 27 shillings 6 pence, 19 Edw. I., 1291 (*Lay Subsidies*), for property in Puttenham, John being the first person of the thirty-two named, with the largest assessment.

In 22 Edw. I., 1294, Johan de Putham also appears on the subsidy as of Totenhale.

**Peter de Puttenham**, mentioned above with John de Putham (*Lay Subsidy for Herts, 19 Edw. I.*), 1291, and in 34 Edw. I., 5 April, 1306, Peter de Puttenham, "manucaptor" of Ranulphus de Monte Caniso, knight of the shire returned for Herts. (*Parl. Writs.*)

\*The name on old records is variously spelled Puttenham, Puttenham, Pottenham, Putham, Puteham, with the usual contractions; later, Putnham, Puttnam, Puttman, and Putnam.

Peter de Puthen held land in common socage as one thirtieth part of a knight's fee in Aston Clinton, Bucks (*Testa de Nevill*).

**James de Puttenham** was Bailiff of Southwerk, 1325 (*Rolls of Parl.*), and in 17 Edw. II., 1323, as "Janitor Dori Regis," brings certain persons into the Court of Kings Bench.\*

**Thomas Puttenham**, temp. Edward I. (1272-1307), married Helen,† daughter and co-heir of John Spigornell, Lord of Buckingham (*Harl. MSS. 1553, fo. 41 b.*).

John Spigornell, was seized of the manors of Stondon in Essex, and Skegely in Notts, 1308-9 (*Inq. p. m. 2 Edw. II.*). He was brother and heir of Edmund who d. 24 Edw. I., 1295-6 (*Banks Baronia Anglica*), or, according to Morant (*History of Essex*), his son. They were descended from Godfrey Spigurnel, who had a grant of Skegeby, 9 John (1207-8). This was an important family during the succeeding two centuries, and possessed much property in Eastern Bucks. I fail to find that any Spigornell was ever the possessor of the lordship of Buckingham, which seems to have been at the time of Thomas Puttenham's marriage a part of the possessions of the Broas family.

Thomas left a son

**Roger Puttenham** (*Harl. MSS., 1553*), whom I identify with Roger de Puttenham, High Sheriff of Herts in 1322.

3 Edw. II., 1309-10, Roger de Puttenham and wife Aliva are parties to an indenture with Robert de Gravile and Alicia his wife, concerning lands in Penn, Bucks.

In consequence of his continuance with the king he was exonerated from the fine imposed on the knights and esquires of Essex and Herts. 15 Jan., 1321-2. (*Parl. Writs.*)

Roger left a son

\* Beside the above there occur the names of Gilbert de Putesham of Melecombe in Cumberland, 1314-15; Phillip Puttesham, B.A., Oxford, 1454, supplicant as secular chaplain for B.C.L., March, 1462, instituted incumbent of Newton St. Loe, Somerset; William Puttysham, supplicant for B.A. Oxford, 19 June, 1454.

† Somerby MSS. in the library of the Mass. Hist. Soc. calls her Catherine.

**Henry Puttenham** (*Harl. MSS., 1553*), about whom no further information has been discovered. He probably was living between 1300 and 1350. He probably had a brother or son

**Sir Roger de Puttenham**, Knt., who was knight of the shire for Bucks, 1354, 1357, 1362, 1364-5, 1366, 1368, 1370-1, 1378. He married Margery, and in 44 Edw. III., 1370-1, Robert Stratford, parson, granted by deed to Christian Bardolph the manor of Long Marston for life, with remainder to Sir Roger Puttenham, Knt., and Margery his wife, and the heirs of their body begotten, and for want of such issue the remainder to the heirs of said Roger.

**Robert Puttenham** \* was a witness to a deed conveying the manor of Erle in Pittston in 1346, of which William Puttenham was later one of the enfeoffees.

**William Puttenham** of Puttenham and Penne, who married Margaret, the third daughter of John de Warbleton of Warbleton, Sussex, and Sherfield on Loudon, Southampton, by Katherine, daughter of Sir John de Foxle of Foxle, Bramshell, and Apuldrefield. This John de Warbleton died 21 Sept., 1375. He was son of John, who was great-grandson of Thomas de Warbleton of Warbleton and Sherfield about the middle of the 13th century. (*Vol. III. Topographer and Genealogist.*)

In 1422, William Puttenham, Esq., John Hampden, Esq., and others, were enfeoffed of the manor of Erle in Pittston, by John Southend of Eddlesboro, and others. In 1406 and 1427-8, Robert Puttenham was witness to similar grants of this same manor.

William Puttenham of Tring, Esq., in 1430 was one of the persons resident in Herts who "may despend X ls by yere and above."

\* In the pedigree given by Berry in his *Hampshire Pedigrees* (taken from a *Visitation of Hampshire, 1634?*), the descent of Sir George is derived from a Robert Puttenham. At present the exact relationship of Sir Roger, Robert and William remains a matter of conjecture.

Margaret (Warbleton) Puttenham died prior to 8 Edward IV., 1468. Children:

Henry, son and heir.

Robert (?), living 1406-28.

John (?), rector of Tewin, Herts, resigned 21 June, 1453.

Thomas (?), vicar of Ambrosden, Co. Oxford, 1458.

**Henry Puttenham**, son of William, was aged 60 and upwards in 8th Edward IV.; he died 6 July, 1473. (*Esch. 13 Edw. IV.*)

In 28 Henry VI., 1449-50, he, with Edmund Brudenall, Robert Foster, and Thomas Lombard, purchase of Thomas Hand and Johan his wife a messuage in Chalfhant (*Fines 28 Hen. VI.*), and two years later, with Thomas Everdon and Thomas de la Hay, buys of Thomas More and Florence his wife, messuage and land in Wycombe and Huchenden (*Fines, 30 Hen. VI., No. 81*). In 1461-2 Barnard son and heir of Bernard Brocas of Horton, Bucks., Esq., gave to Richard Neville, Count Warwick,\* John Neville, Lord Montague, Thomas Perkins, Henry Puttenham, Robert Rushford, Esqrs., John Bulman and John Malter, the manor of Haliborne, Estbroke et Westbroke, Trayle, Renstede, Slapton, Whaddon, Croston, Woketon, Dakenhale, Tisede, Betlow, Aldewyk, Marsworth, Ivingho, Aston Clinton, Picksliethorn, Wingrave, Wegeton and Roysden. (*Close Rolls 1st. Edw. IV.*)

Henry Puttenham married Elizabeth, the widow of Geoffrey Goodluck, whose will is recorded in Somerset House (*Prerog. Court of Canterbury, "Logge" 25*). - It is dated 25 Dec., 1485 and proved 9 Oct., 1486. She desires to be buried in the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, in All Saints of Istelworth next to the burial-place of Geoffrey Goodeluck formerly her husband: to the high altar at Istel-

\* Libscombe says the Nevilles, Lords Latimer, held Wingrave manor, which they had by marriage with an heiress of the Beauchamps, who were anciently possessed of it, and that John, Lord Latimer, died, seized of Wingrave in 1531. It was sold 1531 to William Hampden, Esq., whose heirs in 1617 sold to Sir Robert Dormer. Richard, Earl of Warwick, held the estates of his uncle George, Lord Latimer, during the later years of his uncle's life, who was non-compos. George, Lord Latimer, died in 1469.



worth church she gives her red girdle silver gilt, and to the lights of the Blessed Virgin, the Holy Cross, St. Nicholas, and All Saints at that church she gives 12 pence each. The minister and convent of Holy Trinity at Houneslowe, and the prior and convent of the House of Jesus at Bethlehem of Shene, the abbess and convent of Lyon, each receive 13 shillings and 4 pence. For repairs of parish church at Potenham in diocese of Lincoln, 20 shillings, at All Saints in Istelworth, 13 shillings and 4 pence, and at Twykenham, 6 shillings and 8 pence. She forbids Maude, the wife of John Chase and Thomasine the wife of Philip Payn, her daughters, to disturb John Anger or his heirs in the possession of a certain messuage in West Brayneford (Md.), called the "Belle" formerly the "Angel," which she had lately sold the said John. Residue of her estate to be devoted by her executors William Potenham, Philip Payn, and Richard Lovet, "to do other works of piety for my soul and for the souls of my parents, friends, and benefactors," etc. By a codicil of same date, she gives to her daughter Molte (Matilda) Chase her white bed with all apparel thereto belonging, in the great chamber, also a second pair "fuscians."

**William Puttenham**, of Puttenham, Penn, Sherfield, Warbleton, etc., eldest son of Henry, above, was probably born about 1430. He married Anne, daughter of John Hampden,\* of Hampden, Co. Bucks. She was probably living in 1486.

William Puttenham was named executor in the will of Gilbert Stapleton, vicar of Aston Abbots, in 1490. His will is dated 10 July, 1492, and was proved at Lambeth, 23 July, 1492. He directs that his body be buried before the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Chapel within

\* The Hampdens enjoyed the distinction of being one of the most ancient of English families, claiming descent from Baldwin de Hampden, who was of note before the Norman invasion. John, the father of Anne Puttenham, was Knight of the shire for Bucks in 1420 and 1430; of Beds, in 1450, in which year he died. He is said to have married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Whalesborough, Knt., of Whalesborough, Co. Cornwall. From John descended John Hampden, the "Patriot," noted for his resistance to the collection of ship-money, whose mother was Elizabeth Cromwell, aunt to Oliver Cromwell.

the church of the Hospital of the Blessed Mary, called the Elsingspytell, in London. For his daughters he provides liberally, whenever they shall be married, except Agnes, to whom he gives £5 yearly, to be taken from his manor of Willeigh, in Co. Surrey. The profits of his manors of Tannerigg and Willeigh, in Co. Surrey, and Merston, in Co. Hertford, are placed in trust until the marriages of his daughters, to provide their portions. George, his son and heir, Sir William Bowlond, prior of the Hospital of the Blessed Mary of Elsingspytell, William Tysted, Esq., and William Oldacres, chaplain, are made executors. (*P. C. C. Doggett 19.*)

Children :

Sir George, son and heir.

Edmund, of Puttenham.

Nicholas, of Penn., ancestor of the American family.

Frideswide.

Elizabeth.

Alionore, m. Richard Pigott, son of Richard Pigott, Esq., of Aston Rowant, Co. Oxon. He held Milksoppe manor in Aston Rowant, etc.: Ch. Bartholomew, who m. Julianda, daughter of Thomas Lenthall, Esq., of Lachford, and was buried in 1558, at Aston Rowant; Edmund; Andrew; Sybell; Leonard. Pigott quartered Puttenham, Sa., a stork arg., beaked and legged gu., between eight crosslets fitcheé of the second. (*Harl., 1533: Lipscombe's Bucks.*)

Brigide.

Agnes.

**Sir George Puttenham**, of Puttenham, Sherfield, etc., son and heir of William, above, married, previous to 1479, Alice, daughter of Thomas de Wyndesor. After her death he married Rose, daughter of Sir John Gainsford, of Crowhurst, Surrey. She married, secondly, William Sackville, who died at Bletchingley, Surrey, 1538. Myldred, daughter of William Sakevyle, gent., and Dame Rose Potingham, buried

1541; and on the last day of March, 1545, Dame Rose Pottenham, wife of Mr. William Sakvyle, buried. (*Church Wardens' Accounts, Bletchingley.*)

Thomas Wyndesor, the father of Sir George's first wife, is the ancestor of the Earls of Plymouth and other noted English families. He was the son of Miles de Wyndesor, who died in 1452. Thomas Wyndesor, in his will of 13 Aug. 1479, provides for payment of what he owed to William Puttenham by his daughter's marriage. Sir George was knighted upon the occasion of the marriage of Prince Arthur, 17 November, 1501. His arms at that time are described as follows: Crest, a hind's head gu. Arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, Sable, crusily fitché and a stork arg.; 2 and 3, Lozengy, az. and or (for Warbleton). Motto, "Quære an sit caput vulpis vel clamæ." He was of considerable prominence in his county, and is named upon various occasions in the early part of the 16th century upon commissions of the peace, to collect subsidies, etc., etc. On the 2 May, 1512, a commission was issued to Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, Sir George Puttenham, and others, to review the captain, mariners, and soldiers under the said Marquis, about to depart for foreign parts and to arrest and punish rebels. In 1520 his name occurs among a list of noblemen and gentry to attend Henry the Eighth at the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

From a fine, 8th Henry VIII. (1516-17), passing lands and messuages in Long Merston, Gobilcote, and Tring, it appears that Alice, his wife, was still living.

From a fine levied 18 Henry VIII. (1526), it appears he had had possession of the manor of Stoke in Co. Northampton.

He owned land in Penn, Wycombe, Denham, Co. Bucks, as well as the manors of Puttenham, Long Marston, Sherfield, Warbleton, Willeigh, Tannerigge, Westfelde, Crighthing, Cateherst, Cuckstepe. He died in or prior to 1535, as upon Close Rolls, 27 Henry VIII., 2d part, is an indenture dated 15 May, 26 Henry VIII., between Robert Puttenham, Esq., son and heir of Sir George, deceased, and the

King, who agrees to grant, etc., all the lands, etc., which descended to the said Robert. By this document it appears that the manor of Sherfield was valued at £40, and Puttenham, Co. Herts., at £25; this manor was in the possession of Rose, widow of Sir George, while Tannerigge, Co. Surrey, was feoffed to the use of Margaret, wife of Robert Puttenham. The other estates mentioned are Warbleton in Sussex, Wylkey in Surrey, Chyngham in Southampton, and Marston in Hertford. The total value was £145.

An inquisition post mortem was taken upon George Puttenham, Knt., 33-34 Henry VIII. (1542), by which it appears that Robert Puttenham was son and heir.

Children :

Robert, son and heir.

Bridget, m. Christopher Bullock, of Aberfield, Berks.

Dorothy, m. Thomas Dawbridgecourt, of Stratfield Say, son of Thomas of the same. He died 20 Jan., 1539-40.

Their children were Thomas, Barnard, and Anne. (*Vis. Notts.*)

Anne, m. John Norton, of Tisted, whose son Robert married Mary, daughter of Richard Elyot, the Chief Justice. From this marriage Browne Willis derived his Putnam descent.

Audrey.

Dorothy, m. an Adams of Kent.

Elizabeth, m. Thomas Oxenbridge.

**Robert Puttenham**, son and heir of Sir George, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Elliott. His name frequently occurs upon the State Papers concerning Hampshire. He was obliged to mortgage a part of his estate. Many of his indentures are recorded on the Close Rolls. One dated 13 July, 35 Henry VIII., mentions the manor of Long Marston, now in the tenure of John Duncombe, yeoman. John Duncombe died prior to 1558, when an inquisition found him possessed of lands in Stukeley, Puttenham, and Long Marston.

On the 6 June, 38 Henry VIII., Robert Puttenham, of Sherfield, Esq., sells to Richard Puttenham, gentleman, his son and heir-apparent, the manors of Puttenham, Sherfield, and Marston, immediately after the death of Robert, upon condition that Richard pays £5 semi-annually at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel and the feast of the Annunciation of our Lady; also, upon request, to pay a yearly rent to Francis and George, younger sons of Robert, to be taken out of the manor of Marston. Probably Robert Puttenham died in 1546.

Children :

Richard, son and heir.

George, of Sherfield.

Rose, m. Thomas Blundeville, of Blundeville manor, Newton, Co. Norfolk. In the church at Newton, re-built 1385, over the vault where many of the family are buried, is a monument having Noah's Ark figured thereon, and on either side a square pillar, the whole supported by four marble pillars forming three partitions, on the first of which are three men in armor. The second contains the effigy of a man in armor, bareheaded, kneeling, and over him "Thomas Blundeville, filius Edwardi"; beneath are two shields, Blundeville impaling Johnson, and Blundeville impaling Puttenham, Sable, crusilly, a stork argent, quartering Warbleton, Lozengy, or and azure. The third part contains four effigies, viz., the two wives and two daughters, and above, "Rosa et Margareta Uxores Thome Blundeville cum Fil' suis Elizabetha et Patientia." This monument was erected in 1571.

Margaret, m. a Dockwray, who dying, she m., second, Sir John Throckmorton, the fifth son of Sir George, of Coughton, where Sir John and his wife Margaret are buried. Sir John Throckmorton was a well-known character in Elizabeth's reign. He was at one time, 1558, Justice of Chester, and Master of Requests. He suffered the enmity of Lord Leicester. George Puttenham found his brother-in-law his firm friend and adviser.

Lady Margaret survived her husband, who died 22 May, 1580, and lived to see her son Francis executed for treason, first having been terribly tortured on the "equuleus," an instrument shaped like a horse, to extort a confession. He was concerned in an attempt to liberate Mary Queen of Scots. He was conveyed from the Tower to Blackfriars Stairs, thence to the Old Bailey and delivered to the Sheriff of London. Then placed on a hurdle and drawn to Tyburn, to be hanged, disembowelled, and quartered. This was on the 10 July, 1584.

Anne, m. John Edwards, of Co. Denbigh.

Francis, living 1546.

William, prob. d. y.

Mary, m. Richard, son and heir of Robert Charnock, of Hulcote, Beds. Esq. Their children were: John, living in 1634, who m. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Arundell; and Florence, who m. Thomas Emery, of Arlesey, Beds.

**Richard Puttenham**, eldest son of Robert, married Mary daughter of Sir William Warham, of Malsanger (*Chancery Proc., Elizb.*) He leased to his brother George his manor of Sherfield upon conditions which would result in the end, of that property passing to George. As shown above, he had immediate possession of the paternal estate after his father's, death, and that same year, as "of Warburton, Sussex," mortgaged that manor to William, Lord Windsor, for £400. He added to his estate at and near Sherfield (*Close Rolls, 1550*), but soon after fell into disgrace at Court and retired to the Continent, leaving his wife in the care of his brother. This was probably in 1561 (*vide Machyn's diary*). Later he returned, secretly, for which he was afterward pardoned,—those were troublesome times—and while visiting his son-in-law, Francis Morris, sold—22 Oct., 1567 to him and Anne, his wife, his estates, subject to the lease already mentioned. This transaction was the cause of a bitter lawsuit between George Puttenham and Morris.

By the terms of the indenture by which Morris got Sherfield, he was to pay £50 semi-annually at the tomb of Jeffery Chaucer, within the Church of St. Peter, city of Westminster, also to deliver the carcass of a fallow deer, called a buck, being in season, yearly. The property conveyed is described as "his lordship of Sherfield on Loudon, within the parish of Sherfield or Brameley Basing, Gowiche, Selchester, Stratfield Saye, Stratfield Mortymer, Turgyes Hartley, Odyam, or Rotherwick, or elsewhere within the said county of Southampton."

Richard next appears as a prisoner in the Court of Kings Bench. In 1574 Mary Puttenham asks Thomas Colby, who has bought her husband's estate, "to pay her her pension fixed on the estate, as her estate is very poor." (*Acts Privy Council.*)

In 1578, during the troubles of George Puttenham with his wife, Richard wrote him, which letter is on file (vol. 127, fo. 32, *Dom. State Papers*). He accuses George of ungrateful behavior to Sir John Throckmorton. It is a brotherly letter.

In 1585, Richard Puttenham, "prisoner ye second time," petitions the Privy Council and makes complaint against Mr. Sackford, Master of Requests. He had been in prison a year and complains that he has had money taken from him; that his income is diverted from him to his wife, who he says Colby is maintaining against him; and that in consequence of all this, by reason of lack of funds, he will die of cold and want of food, having been placed in the common jail. Moreover, he says he was wrongfully condemned. (*Dom. State Papers.*)

The will of Richard Puttenham, "the nowe prisoner in Her Majesty's Bench," is dated 22 April, 1597, and was proved by Catherine Puttenham 2 May, 1597. To his "verily reported and reputed daughter Katherin Puttingham and her heirs forever," he gives all his goods and chattels, etc., and makes her his sole executor. (*P. C. C. Cobham 39.*) He was the last male representative of the Puttenhams of Sherfield.

Children by Mary Warham :

Anne, m. Francis, son of Thomas Morris, of Copewell, Co. Berks. Sold Sherfield, in Hants, prior to 1574; Ch., Anne m. a Turner, of Clanfield, Oxon; Martha m. Stephen Martin, of Sherfield, Berks.; Alice m. Edmond Hornejoy, of Lincoln; Katherine m. Walter Louddon, of Cuiscott, Berks.; Jane m. Bartholomew Weeks, of Ashbury, Berks.; Mary; Warham, Thomas, of Copewell, son and heir, m. Dulsabell, daughter of Thomas Dennys, of the Isle of Wight, and had Thomas, Francis, Edward, Anne, Dulsabell. Morris quartered Johnes, Puttenham and Warham :

By an unknown :

Katherine, her father's executor.

**George Puttenham**, the younger of the two surviving sons of Robert of Sherfield, is best known as the author of the *Arte of English Poesie*. According to his own statement he was born in 1528. The early years of his life were spent abroad, probably in the train of some great noble or ambassador. In the *Arte of Poesie* Puttenham occasionally alludes to events in his life. He states that he was aged eighteen upon his addressing *Elpine* to Edward VI.—unfortunately this composition has not come down to us,—and that he was brought up in foreign countries and has less knowledge of English courtiers than those of other countries.

Whatever his education and associations, he leased Sherfield, with the intention of becoming its future owner, gave a bond of £1000 for the performance of the lease, and, according to the old documents on record, "farmed" it for his brother Richard's interest. I think this lease was made 15 Feb., 2 Elizb. (1560), about the time of his marriage with Elizabeth, Lady Windsor. That the marriage occurred about this time is probable, as Edward, Lord Windsor, granted Lady Windsor a settlement of £240 yearly 18 May, 2 Elizb. She was the daughter of Peter Cowdray and second wife of William, Lord Windsor, who died 1558. By a



former marriage, with Richard Paulet, she was the mother of Thomas, Lord Paulet. Puttenham's married life was not happy. Whether the trouble was his own or of his wife's making it is hard to tell. The question of his control of her property had evidently something to do with it.

It was, however, ten years before the legal embarrassments of Puttenham reached a crisis. As we have seen, Richard secretly returned in 1567, and deeded the Sherfield estates to his son-in-law. In the meantime the Privy Council had ordered George to pay certain sums to Richard's wife, which he very properly reserved from the rent; but without legal right. This pretext was seized by Morris to regain possession of Sherfield, which he did in 1570. The matter was not finally settled till 1583. Puttenham resisted Morris, attempted to make a forcible entry upon one of his estates, and with his men was seized and thrown into prison, from which, however, he soon was released. His case going against him, he probably made use of some strong language against the court, and having denounced as a traitor one Hodges, retained by him as a go-between, Hodges lodged information against Puttenham, accusing him of a design to kill Secretary Cecil. The papers are in existence and are interesting reading. It seems he had armed his servants for the purpose of "terrifying" Morris, and so had rendered himself liable under the laws of the realm. This and his harboring a man accused of murder, together with a pretended offer to Hodges of 500 marks if he would kill Secretary Cecil, are in brief the chief accusations against him, of all of which he was acquitted.

Later Puttenham attempted to recover from the government a sum of money, £900, alleged to have been wrongfully taken from him by his obedience to the Queen's commands. In this he failed, but the following decision by the Privy Council seems to place him in a fair light: "I know no cause to move me to think otherwise but that George Puttenham ought to be relieved of the forfeiture, whereof Morrise took advantage for I know that George Puttenham's relieving of

his brother's wife, where by grew the cause of his forfeiture, was by order of the councill upon the lamentable complaint made to her Ma<sup>tie</sup> by Ri: Puttenham's wife." This forfeiture was that of his bargain of inheritance by the stopping of rent upon the ownership of Sherfield changing hands.

In the meantime Puttenham's troubles with Lady Windsor had reached a climax. In 1578 he was repeatedly summoned to appear before the Privy Council. On one occasion he excuses his refusal to appear on account of outrages feared from Lord Paulet, and says: "My danger is not small in respect to my wife and her children, who have long desired my death." Again, in a letter to Sir John Throckmorton, to whom he had transferred much if not all his property, and who was looking after his interests at court, he writes that he is now on the point of fifty years, and has been five or six times waylaid, twice by the Lord Thomas Paulet and his servants, and his goods taken away from him, and twice or thrice other times by Mrs. Paulet's servants, being assaulted with swords and daggers. He goes on to complain of the slanders against him by his wife and her favorites at Court. In another letter he writes of the great labor in his causes before the Privy Council which Sir John Throckmorton has been put to "for my cawse at the pursewt of the La. Wyndesore whereof ye write ye are assured we shall be eased."

Finally a safe conduct was issued and he proceeded to London, only to remain in hiding for three weeks, until Sir John Throckmorton, by means of a little French girl who was Puttenham's messenger, discovered his retreat, had him arrested and brought before the Council.

In his examination he testified that the first passing of writings between himself and Throckmorton was at the time of his final going beyond the seas, about the fifth year of Elizabeth (1563), which statement seems to contradict the statement of Haslewood, his biographer, that he was certainly at Spa about 1570.

A settlement of financial troubles was finally effected by Throckmorton between the mismated couple, and Puttenham continued to occupy Herriard, his wife's inheritance, which seems to have been his home after the loss of Sherfield.

Shortly after Throckmorton's death, Frederick, Lord Windsor, instituted a suit against Puttenham, claiming that certain lands chargeable with an annuity to Lady Windsor, granted by Edward, late Lord Windsor, had been transferred to Throckmorton, and that the payment of £20 yearly rent to Edward, Lord Windsor, due as long as Puttenham and Lady Windsor lived together, had been stopped some seven years since, when Edward, Lord Windsor, went beyond seas. Moreover, Puttenham had utterly wasted Lady Windsor's estate and he, Frederick, had been obliged to pay Lady Windsor £80 since Michaelmas, at which Puttenham was much displeased. Also that said Puttenham and Lady Windsor, the executor of William, Lord Windsor's will, had induced William, one of his sons, to claim a legacy they knew had already been paid, and confessed the demand.

As very little more appears on the court records it is probable that he was left in comparative peace the remainder of his life, and evidently he regained the favor of Elizabeth, the loss of which he so greatly bewailed in 1578, as he became one of her gentlemen pensioners, and toward the end of his life basked in the sunshine of the Court, in which life he so much delighted.

During his tours abroad he had used his powers of observation to good advantage, and he describes some of his experiences in his works. He visited the Courts of France, Spain, and Italy. Haslewood thinks it not unlikely he visited the Courts of Italy in the train of Henry, Earl Arundell, as he describes himself as witnessing a feast given by the Duchess of Parma to that nobleman at the Court of Brussels. This was probably in 1558, when the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Arundel, was joined on the commission for settling the terms of peace with France and Scotland. Of his numerous works only the *Arte of English Poesie* and *Partheniades*,

published in 1579, are known to exist. The first of these was entered upon the register of the Stationers' Company Nov. 9, 1588, and published anonymously in 1589, dedicated to Sir William Cecil, Knt., Lord of Burghley, the same Cecil whom he had been accused of a design to murder. Until now no research has proved successful in determining the authorship of the *Arte of Poesie*. In 1605, Edmund Bolton, in a manuscript entitled *Hypercritica*, notes that "Queen Elizabeth's verses, those of which I have seen and read to some extent in the elegant, witty, and critical Book of the Art of English Poetry (the work, as the fame is) of one of her gentlemen pensioners, Puttenham, are princely as her prose."

In 1615, Richard Carew, writing of the "Excellencie of the English Tongue," says: "You shall find that Sir Philip Sidney, Master Puttenham, Master Stainhurst and divers more have made use how far we are within compass of a fair imagined possibility in that behalf."

Puttenham thoroughly mastered the complex rules of expression then prevailing, but, while his verse has some merit, he was not a poet. He advanced one or two original ideas, since accepted by modern writers, but his work should be judged from the standpoint he himself used, as he professes to have written for the Court, and not for the school. He says: "Our chief purpose herein is for the learning of ladies and young gentlemen, or idle courtiers, desirous to become skilful in their mother tongue, and for their private recreation to make now and then ditties of pleasure." It has been said of him that he was a candid but sententious critic.

His will is nuncupative and dated about the 1 Sept., 1590. He is styled George Putenham, of London, Esq. To Mary Symes, widow, his servant, "as well for the good service she did him as alsoe for the money which she hath layed forth for him, all and singular his goods, chattels, etc. It was proved by Mary Symes 14 Oct., 1594. (*P. C. C. Dixy 69.*)

That Throckmorton's comment, perhaps made in a fit of petulance, that once his end was served he was careless of

all men, was not deserved is shown by the following epitaph from the *Arte of Poesie* upon his "deere friende, Sir John Throgmorton, Knight, Justice of Chester, and a man of many commendable vertues,

"Whom vertues rerde, envy hath overthrowen  
And lodged full low, under this marble stone :  
He never were his values so well knowen,  
Whilst he lived here, as now he is gone."

## THE PUTNAMS OF WINGRAVE AND WOUGHTON.

**Henry Putnam**, younger son of Nicholas of Penn, was living in 1526.

His will has not been found.

Children:

Richard, of Eddlesborough and Woughton, born about 1500.

John, of Slapton and Hawridge.

Thomas, of Eddlesborough.

**Richard Putnam**, of Eddlesborough and Woughton, the probable eldest son of Henry Putnam, above, is mentioned in the Lay Subsidy of 16th Hen. VIII. (1524), as of "Edlesbury," while in those for the 14th and 15th Hen. VIII. he is styled Rychard Puttynhn. From this same roll it appears that John Pottman, of Slapton, was assessed 4s. The roll is badly mutilated. Eddlesborough is nearly surrounded by the county of Hertford. It was a town of considerable importance as early as 1332. Slapton joins on the west, and Woughton, whither Richard removed, perhaps on the death of his father, who may have been living there, is but a dozen miles to the north of Eddlesborough. Wingrave is about the same distance from Woughton. The early registers of Woughton, unfortunately, are so tattered and worn that it is impossible, except here and there, to glean any information from them. The register begins in 1556, but is illegible until 1558, and, until 1590, the outer half of each page has been destroyed. Thus in some instances the name and in some the dates suffer.

The church, a fine specimen of its style, has been recently restored, at his own expense, by the rector, Rev. Mr. Field, who is an enthusiastic antiquary.

Mr. Field located the farm occupied by the Putnams of the 17th century as lying nearly opposite the rectory and toward Stony Stratford, being on the farther or south side of the canal. The property is now owned by Mr. Bowles, while the name, remembered dimly by the aged parish clerk, has long since been lost in that vicinity. From the wills extant and from the churchwardens' accounts it is evident the younger branch of the family living at Woughton were substantial yeomen. Richard Putnam fortunately left a will, a copy of which is on record at Somerset House. The name of the testator in this instance is spelled Puthnam, and he is styled as of "Woughton on the Grene." He directs that his body be buried in the churchyard at Woughton. To Joan his wife, he leaves his house in Slapton, with remainder to his son John, and all the goods she brought with her at her marriage. To John he also gives £3. 6. 8; to son Harry, land in Woughton. To son John's wife, 6sh. 8d., and to every child that he hath one sheep. To his daughter Joan he gives £6. 13. 14, and to each of her children a sheep. The residue of his estate he gives to son Harry whom he makes his executor. To the high altar at Woughton he gave 4s. Overseers John, his son, and Rychard Brynkelowe. Witnessed by John Chadde, Laurence Wylson, with others. The will is dated 12 Dec., 1556, and was proved 26 Feb., 1556/7. (*Arch. Bucks.*)

The register for the year 1565 contains an entry of which but the name, Jone Putnam, is legible; it may be the entry of burial of Richard's widow, who was likely a second wife, or the baptism of a daughter of Henry Putnam.

Children:

John, of Wingrave, eldest son.

Harry, of Woughton.

Joan, married prior to 1556.

**John Putnam**, of Rowsham, in Wingrave, the eldest son of Richard of Woughton, was buried in Wingrave, 2 Oct., 1573. Margaret Putnam, who was buried 27 Jan., 1568, was probably his wife.

His will is dated 19 Sept., 1573, and proved 14 Nov., that year. He directs that he be buried in the church or churchyard of Wingrave. To son Nicholas he gives £30, as well as cattle, sheep, barley, etc., etc.; Richard receives the house and lands at Wingrave, and lands lying in the fields of Rowsham and Wingrave, also twenty nobles. He divides his flock of sheep thus: Nicholas, two of the best; Kateryne Mosse next best couple; Richard and Thomas five of next best; and bequeaths small legacies to the following persons: Ellyn Duncumbe, Katerin Mosse, William Brandon, godson; Robert Rowe, Mother Gillam, William Gillam, Harye Wakeman, Kempster, Skelton, widow Raffe. Overseers, Mr. Henshaw and John Duncumbe. Witnessed by Robert Nixon, clerk, John Rowe, Thomas Gryne, John Winchester. (*Arch. Bucks.*)

The registers at Wingrave are in excellent condition, beginning with 1550; but unfortunately from 1611 to 1640, there is a gap, and from 1645 to 1653, were poorly kept. The church has been considerably improved of late, the defacements of the church-wardens of the early part of the century having been removed, the old windows opened, and many interesting evidences of ancient church art, both painting and sculpture, revealed. The rector, Mr. Starbuck, has still to do much to the building, the tower needing a considerable expenditure of money. As here John Putnam, who came to Danvers, was baptized, this edifice is of more than ordinary interest.

A window or brass should be placed there to commemorate the events of his life. Wingrave includes Rowsham, and is between Aston Abbots and Long Marston and Puttenham. Settled at Wingrave were the Goodspeeds, Duncombes, Hardings, Stonehills, and other families bearing the same names frequently mentioned in the wills of members of other



branches of the family about this time. It is probable that intercourse between the people of the Vale of Aylesbury between Tring and Aylesbury was constant. As mentioned previously, non-conformity had a firm foothold at Long Marston and in other parts of Herts nearby. The farmers and yeomen of this part of Bucks were of good estate, the land being exceedingly fruitful.

Children :

Nicholas, probably born previous to 1550, and perhaps as early as 1540.

Richard, of Wingrave, d., *s. p.*, buried at Wingrave, 24 June, 1576. By his will, dated 21 June, and proved 17 Oct., 1576, he gives to his brother Nicholas his house at Wingrave, his free lands and leaseholds bequeathed him by his father, John Putnam. To brother John and his son Thomas, Ellyn Duncombe, Harry Wigge, William Brandon, Johan Duncombe. Brother Thomas executor. (*Arch. Bucks.*)

Thomas, of Rowsham, d., *s. p.*, buried at Wingrave, 2 July, 1576. He married, 16 Nov., 1574, Agnes Britnell. In his will, dated 26 June, proved 7 July, 1576, he mentions brothers John and Nicholas, and Thomas, John's son, also sister Johan Macham, and William Brandon, Ellyn Duncombe, Harye Wigge, brothers John and Richard Brickenell. Wife Annys, executor. Overseers, "my well beloved friend Maister Triamor Smithe of Edlesborough, and Maister John Blackenell of Wingrave."

Margaret, married at Wingrave, 14 June, 1573, Godfrey Johnson.

**Nicholas Putnam**, eldest son of John of Rowsham, above, probably born about 1540; married at Wingrave, 30 Jan., 1577, Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth Goodspeed. She was baptized at Wingrave, 16 Aug., 1556, Nicholas Goodspeed\* being godfather and Margaret Theed and Margaret Milne godmothers.

\* Nicholas Goodspyde, John Aged, and Nich. Grasse, were witnesses to the will of John Grace, the elder, of Rowsham in Wingrave, husbandman, 13 May, 1528. (*Arch. Bucks.*) The Grace family, toward the end of this century, was one of influence and wealth in

Nicholas Putnam lived in Wingrave until about 1585 or later when he removed to Stewkeley. He inherited property from his father and from both his brothers, and undoubtedly for the times was exceedingly well to do. His will is dated 1 Jan., 1597, and was proved 27 Sept., 1598. It is given in full below :

In the name of God Amen the first daye of Januarie Anno D<sup>m</sup> 1597. I Nicholas Putnam of Stutely being sicke in bodie but of a whole mind Pfict memorrie thank be to god doe dedeyn and make this my last will and testament in maner and forme followinge, first I bequeath my Sowle to Almighty god my bodie to be buried in Christen menes buriall,

It. I geve unto John my Sonne all my howes and landes being in the fielde and towne of Abbots Aston when he cometh to age. It. I geve unto my wife all my goodes untill such time as my sonne John cometh to age and then he to have halfe (*with her?*). It. I will that yf my wife and my sonne cannot agree to dwell together that then my sonne John shall paye unto my wife V<sup>lb</sup> a yeare as longe as she liveth yf she keepe her widdowe, yf she marrye then my sonne to paye her V<sup>lb</sup> a year soe iij yeares after her marriage and no longer. It I geve unto my iij children Thomas, Richard, Anne, and Elizabeth to everi one of them X<sup>lb</sup> to be payd them by my wife and my sonne John when they come to the age of xxi yeares, It I make my wife and Sonne John my executors jointley together to Receive my debtes. Their hearing witness Wm. Meade, Bennet Conley and John Meade w<sup>th</sup> others Prov. xxvij. Sept. 1598. (*Arch. Bucks.*)

Margaret Putnam, married, second, at Aston Abbots, 8 Dec., 1614, William Huxley, and, dying four years later, was buried there 8 Jan., 1618-19.

From the record of marriage licenses granted at St. Albans it appears that license to marry was had by William Huxley of Aston Abbots, widower, and Margaret Putnam of the same place, widow. John Putnam of Aston Abbots, husbandman, was surety.

Wingrave. They appear, from their wills, to have been in about the same position as the Putnams there. John Goodspeed was buried at Wingrave, 20 Jan., 1602.

Children, baptized at Wingrave;

Anne, bapt., 12 Oct., 1578; m. at Aston Abbotts, 26 Jan., 1604/5, William Argett.

John, bapt., 17 Jan., 1579; of Salem, Massachusetts.

Elizabeth, bapt., 11 Feb., 1581, m. at Aston Abbotts, 22 Oct., 1612, Edward Bottome. Ch.: Richard, bapt. 24 Nov., 1613. Marie, bapt. 5 Nov., 1615. Elizabeth, bapt. 16 Aug., 1618. John, bapt. 27 Dec., 1620. Robert, bapt. 5 Dec., 1624.\* Edward Botham buried 31 March, 1642.

Thomas, bapt., 20 Sept., 1584.

Richard, baptism not found. Living in 1597.

**John Putnam**, of Slapton, a younger son of John of Wingrave, owned land in Eddlesborough. From his will, dated 5 March, 1594, and proved 28 Feb., 1595/6, it appears he was possessed of fair estate. He appoints his brother Nicholas Putnam and Richard Sawell, overseers, and his wife Margaret and son Thomas, executors.

It is likely Thomas, the elder son, was the issue by a former marriage.

The will of Margaret, widow of John, is dated 2 July, 1617, proved 1 Oct., 1617, by the executors. She mentions son Barnard to whom her freehold in Horton in Eddlesborough, he paying the four children of William Ames, £5 each; also her daughters Agnes and Margaret whom executors; also her son John's two children. Thomas and Joan, who may have been the wife of William Ames, are not mentioned. (*Arch. Bucks.*)

Children:

Thomas, b. prior to 1576.

John.

Margaret

Joan

Anne

} under 16 in 1594.

Barnard, b. subsequent to 1585.

\* There was a Robert Botham of Ipswich, Mass., in 1652.

**Harry Putnam**, of Woughton, husbandman, the younger son of Richard of Woughter, made his will 13 July, 1579, which was proved 3 Oct. the same year. He mentions his wife's daughter, Elizabeth Twytchill, his wife Jane, who is to live with his son Richard, three months after his decease, and the children given below. Supervisors to be Harry Goodman, the elder, and Arthur Mason. Witnesses were William Townlye, Harry Goodman, junior, Laurawnce Willson, James Robberds, Goylliam Kyswyck. (*Arch. Bucks.*)  
Children :

Richard, executor of his father's will.

Harry.

Margaret Putnam who was m. November 157(6) to —, at Woughton. She received for her unborn child, by her father's will, a ewe and a lamb.

Alice, under 22 in 1579.

Jhone, under 22 in 1579, perhaps the child (name effaced) of Henry who was bapt. Jan. 1569/70 at Woughton. She m. a Coleman, and had two children living in 1613.

**Richard Putnam**, of Woughton, yeoman, the eldest son of Harry of Woughton, had the house and lands. His will is dated 1 Dec., 1613 and was proved 12 Jan., 1613/14. To each of his children he gave generous bequests. He directs that his son John remain with his mother till her death, she providing for him. He also mentions sister Jane Coleman and her two children, and his brother Henry's children. Wife Ann to be sole executrix.

"Jonas Chapman and Agnes Puttenham married 14 Sept., 1615."—(*Woughton Register.*)

Children :

Henry.

John.

Anne, m. Pattison, and had two children living 1613.

Richard, bapt., 13 Mar., 1600.

William, bapt., 22 Jan., 1601/2. Adm. on estate of William Putnam of Stony Stratford, granted 29 March, 1678.

Edward, bapt., 19 Feb., 1601/2.

Margaret, bapt., 19 Feb., 1601/2.

Katherine, bapt., 19 Feb., 1601/2.

**Henry Putnam**, of Wolnerton, husbandman, brother of Richard, above. His will, dated 21 Sept., 1625, was proved 26 Oct., 1625.

Children :

Thomas, of Wolnerton; he had a dau., Elizabeth, mentioned in her father's will.

John, of Wolnerton, executor of his father's will.

Anna.

**Henry Putnam**, of Woughton, eldest son of Richard of Woughton, inherited his father's lands.

"Henry Puttenham and Ales Goodman, widow, married 15 Oct., 1615."—(*Woughton Register*.)

Children, baptized at Woughton :

Richard, bapt., 24 Mar., 1615/16.

Alicia, " 23 Dec., 1618.

**Richard Putnam**, of Woughton, son of above. Administration upon the estate of Richard Putnam of Woughton, to relict Mary, 23 March, 1658.

Children :

"Mary, of Richard and Mary Putnam, born 25 Dec., 1650."—(*Woughton Register*.)

? Richard: "Alice, wife of Richard Putnam, buried 10 Dec., 1692."—(*Woughton Register*.) Richard buried at Woughton, 1717.

**Edward Putnam**, son of Richard of Woughton, bapt., there, 19 Feb., 1601/2. His will, dated 7 March, 1670/1, was proved 24 May, 1671. He makes Thomas White of Caldecot, Bucks, gent., and Roger Chapman of Newport Pagnell, gent., his kinsmen, trustees for his children, Charles, Thomas, Priscilla, Mary, Katherine, to whom he devises his lands in Great Woolston and Little Woolston, also the perpetual advowson of the parish church of Great Woolston.

Certain legacies to other children, viz., Richard, John, and Ann; wife Priscilla to be executrix. The seal is a coat-of-arms rather indistinct, probably, a bend, cottised, charged with three fleur de lys, between six fleur de lys. Crest, on an esquire's helmet, a griffin rampant. (*Original will, Somerset House.*)

Edward Putnam was matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, 23 Nov., 1621, aet. 17; B.A., 7 Feb., 1623/4; M.A., 6 June, 1627. He was presented to the living of Great Woolston, May, 1634, on presentation by Agnes Chapman, widow, and John Harris, yeoman, and at the time of his death was rector there.

Woolston adjoins Woughton, and is a pleasant parish with, to-day, but a very small population. The old church has been pulled down and a small, plain affair erected. The living is an excellent one. The will of Priscilla Putnam, widow, of St. Bride's, London, dated 2 May, 1690, was proved 30 June, that year. She mentions son Charles, to whom land in Little Woolston; son Thomas, to whom money and plate; and daughter Priscilla Moody. Also her grandchild Priscilla Puttnam. (*P. C. C. Dyke 94.*)

**John Putnam**, of Wroughton of the Green, Co. Bucks, yeoman.

From his will, dated 8 Dec., 1761, proved 31 Dec., 1761 (*Arch. Bucks*), it appears that his grandfather was John Chadd. He makes Bernard Cheval and Hy. Ashby of Wroughton his executors. To his wife Dennis he left his cottage, where his sons George and Chadd then dwelt.

Children:

John.

Robert.

George.

Chadd.

Elizabeth, deceased prior to 1761. She had married  
 ——— Fleet and left children, John, Elizabeth, and Edward.

**Thomas Putnam**, of Olney, Co. Bucks, senior, dealer. His will was made 1 May, 1729, and proved 22 Sept., 1729 (*Arch. Bucks*).

Children :

Thomas.

John.

Samuel.

Robert.

William.

**Richard Putnam**, of Olney, senior, chapman. Probably brother of the above. His will was dated 3 Dec., 1731, proved 10 May, 1732 (*Arch. Bucks*). He makes brother Hy. Butcher and Thomas Putnam of Olney, his nephew, executors, his wife having deceased.

Children :

Richard, under 21.

Hannah, under 21.

**Thomas Puttenham**, of Olney, Co. Bucks, dealer. Probably son of Thomas, above. His will was made 29 July, 1765, proved 7 Oct., 1765 (*Arch. Bucks*).

Children :

Thomas, of Olney.

Sarah, m. John Armstrong.

Hannah.

## COAT-OF-ARMS.

The coat-of-arms of the Putnam family of Salem, Massachusetts, and its various offshoots, found in every State in the Union, in Canada, Australia, and in Old England, is a silver stork surrounded by eight crosses crosslet-fitchee, and placed upon a black field. The Crest is a red wolf's head.

Heraldically the above coat-of-arms would be described: Sable, between eight crosses crosslet-fitchee (or crusily-fitchee), argent, a stork of the last, beaked and legged gules. Crest, a wolf's head gules.

These arms have been borne by the Putnams from early times, prior to the Visitations, and are ascribed to Sir George Puttenham of Sherfield, and to Nicholas Putnam of Penn, the latter bearing a mullet for a difference. Such are the arms described in the Visitation of Bucks by Harvey in 1566 and 1634, and in the Visitation of Hampshire in the latter year.

The quarterings as given in the Visitations are: Lozengy, or and azure, which is for Warbleton.

The following coats-of-arms are found described by Burke in his *General Armory*:

PUTTENHAM of Sherfield, 1634, Argent, crusily fitchee sable, a stork of the last. Crest, as the last.

PUTTENHAM or PUTNAM, Bedfordshire and Penn, Co. Bucks, Sable, crusily fitchee argent, a stork of the last. Crest, a wolf's head gules.

PUTMAN or PUTNAM, Sussex, Sable, a martlet between six crosses crosslet argent.

PUTTENHAM or PUTNAM, Sable, a heron in an orle of crosslets argent, beaked and legged gules.



PUTNAM, Sable, a bend between six crosses, crosslet, three, two, and one.

All of the above except the last are practically the same coat. I have been unable to locate any example of the one last described.

Several instances occur in the 16th century of families impaling or quartering Puttenham, and from the known rank of the ancestors of Nicholas Putnam it is probable that the stork and crosses have been borne from the beginning of our family history, certainly at the time of the intermarriage with Warbleton.

It seems that Nicholas Putnam could have added the following quarterings to his paternal coat beside that of Warbleton: Gules, two bars argent, for Foxle; Ermine, a bend vaire or and gules, for Apuldrefield; and Gules, a frette argent, on a chief or, a lion passant of the field, for Spigurnell.

John Putnam of Danvers, to our knowledge, never used coat armor, although entitled to by birth and position. He was the actual head of the family, as the two elder lines, those of Sherfield and Penn, had become extinct in the male line, and the Putnams of Woughton, Hawridge, and Eddlesborough were of younger lines than the Putnams of Wingrave.

The present head of the Putnam family must be looked for among the descendants of Thomas Putnam, the son of Thomas, and grandson of Thomas the eldest son of John Putnam the emigrant, and he is probably Thomas Burnside Putnam of Covington, Penn, or one of that family, he being descended from Samuel, the sixth and youngest son of Elijah Putnam, and the only one who lived to have children.

During the Revolution the Hon. James Putnam, the younger son of James Putnam, Esquire, of Danvers, and younger brother of Doctor Ebenezer Putnam of Salem, made enquiries, as may be seen from his letters printed in this history, about the origin of the American family,

and his son, James Putnam, Esquire, obtained a confirmation of his claim to bear the same arms as the Putnams of Penn. This acknowledgment by the College of Arms was founded upon a presumption, since proved correct, as to the descent of John Putnam of Danvers from Nicholas of Penn.

While it is extremely probable that the various Putnam families in America whose ancestry is traced back to some other ancestor than John Putnam of Salem (Danvers), if of English descent, come from the same stock, presumably the Hawridge line, yet until that is proven they cannot consistently bear the stork and crosses.

The Putmans and Putnams descending from Jan Poutman of Albany are of Dutch descent. There is in existence an ancient tile, which may be as old as the migration, upon which is painted the arms described below, of undoubted Dutch origin. For many years this has been considered by them to represent their coat-of-arms, and I believe the right to bear those arms has never been questioned.

Arms of Poutman, Putman, Putnam: Gules on a fesse argent between three boars' heads erased close or, a lion passant sable. Crest, a boar's head or, snout and tusks argent.