

(b) Will of Rev. Nicholas¹ Street, dated April 14, 1674, mentions "my grandchild Hanna Andrews." [*Hist. of Taunton*, 182; *Street Genealogy*, 475.] The supposition, on p. 5 of the Street Genealogy, that this grandchild was Anna, daughter of Rev. Samuel² Street, is obviously inadmissible, since this Anna, born Aug. 17, 1665 [*Street Gen.*, 8] could not have been married in 1674.

(c) Will of Mary Andrews, mother of Henry² Andrews, dated Feb. 14-24, 1653-4, mentions Anne, daughter of son Henry [2]. As Henry was born probably in 1629 [3], it is not probable that he married before 1652 (at the age of 23), and this daughter Anne (or Anna or Hannah) was doubtless his first child and born in 1653 or early in 1654.

[8] (a) That Henry² Andrews had a wife Mary, who survived him, is proved by various deeds, of which one is cited under [6].

(b) Will of Christopher¹ Wadsworth (whose son John² married Abigail² Andrews), dated July 31, 1677, names wife Grace and daughter Mary Andrews. Will of Grace Wadsworth, widow of Christopher¹, dated Jan. 13, 1687, names daughter Mary Andrews, widow [*Wadsworth Family*, 34].

[9] The Division of Lands at Taunton on Dec. 28, 1653 [*Taunton Proprietors' Records*, ii: 11], gives *three heads* in the family of Henry² Andrews,—presumably himself, his wife and one child. This child must have been Hannah² Andrews, born about 1653 and living in 1674 [7, b, c.]. The wife is supposed to have been Henry's *second* wife and his second marriage is thought to have occurred in 1658, because probably the births of the five younger children [10] began in or about 1660, and continued at the then common interval of about two years; and the names of two of these children, Mary and Grace, are very suggestive of Mary Wadsworth and her mother, Grace Cole.

[10] The births of the five younger children of Henry² Andrews are calculated as follows:—

(a) They were all born after Dec. 28, 1659. [9]

(b) Grace was born in 1665 or 1666. [18]

(c) Grace and Mary were both married on June 26, 1685. [18 and 16.] If, as seems probable, Mary was named after her *mother*, and Grace after her *grandmother*, it is a natural conclusion that Mary was the elder, and her birth may be placed with considerable probability in or about 1668.

(d) Henry was married less than eight months after his two sisters and so, presumably (in absence of conflicting evidence*), was older than they. Henry's

* Mr. Drummond considers that the following deed is conflicting evidence:—Mary Andrews of Taunton, widow of Henry² Andrews, sells to Shadrach Wilbore land in Taunton, promising to give also copies of all deeds or other writings relating to said land, etc. And further, the said Mary Andrews and Henry Andrews, her son, promise, upon lawful demand, to do or cause to be done all such further acts, whether by way of acknowledging this deed, or of any other kind, that may be necessary for the more full confirming and sure-making the afore-bargained premises unto the said Shadrach Wilbore. In witness whereof the said Mary Andrews and Henry Andrews, her son, have hereunto put their hands and seals this 15th day of April 1684. Signed: Mary Andrews and a seal, Henry Andrews and a seal. Acknowledged by Mary Andrews and Henry Andrews, May 31, 1686. Recorded Dec. 11, 1717. [*Bristol Co. Mass. Deeds*, xi: 300.]

"When Henry² Andrews died," writes Mr. Drummond, "the title to this [his?] property vested in his wife and children. In those times the widow not unfrequently conveyed real estate so left, *while her children were minors*; but if any of her sons were of age, it was necessary for them to join in the deed as *grantors*. In this deed Henry did not join as *grantor*, as he should have done if he was twenty-one, but his mother makes the grant and he simply joins with her in a promise to do any act necessary to confirm the title. If he was then a minor, his acknowledgment of the deed two years later was such a *confirmation of his mother's act* as would bind him also. I therefore believe that Henry was a minor when that deed was given, and [judging from the date of acknowledgment] was not born before 1664."

It is with great diffidence that I venture to differ from so able a lawyer as Mr. Drummond, yet I think he has drawn a too subtle deduction from this deed of early times, and I demur at the wording of his statement that "this property was vested in his wife and children," since a part of the estate of Henry² Andrews was "settled upon his widow" and the balance, on March 8, 1678-9, was ordered to be divided among his six children [*Printed Plymouth Col. Deeds*, vi: 5]. There is no direct statement in the deed that Henry was a minor, and he put his hand and seal to the document in the usual manner of adults. The promise to acknowledge the deed and the delay in acknowledgment have no significance, in my opinion, such promises and delays being common in those days. Mary Andrews and her husband executed at least two deeds which were not acknowledged until after a long time; in fact, every deed of Mary Andrews which I have seen was acknowledged long after its date. In brief, as I read the deed, Mary sells the land and Henry confirms the sale.