6. That the female member of the Major family who married the Topcliffe bore the same Christian name as the daughter of Pearson who married John Major, and may therefore very reasonably be concluded to have been her daughter.

7. That Bridlington being a seaport with considerable foreign trade, the marriage of Mary Topcliffe to a sea captain was not an unnatural alliance.

8. That Sir John Major and this Mary Topcliffe were first cousins.[10]

9. Mary Topcliffe, being first cousin to Sir John Major, her mother must have been sister to John Major, Sir John's father, and consequently daughter to Joanna Pearson.

XI.

The difficulties to be reconciled are these:

1. If Anthony Pearson were born in 1628 he could not reasonably have had a grand-daughter married in 1674.[11]

2. It would be almost equally as unreasonable that Joanna Major, married in 1674, should be grandmother to Grace Locke born in 1750.[12]

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(10) Under the English method of reckoning, the child of either one of first cousins would be regarded as "first cousin, one remove" to the other, and they would be spoken of as first cousins. Mary Topcliffe may have borne this relation.

(11) May it not be possible that Anthony Pearson was born at an earlier date and twice married, Joanna being the offspring of the first marriage? In support of this hypothesis is the improbability of so young a man (only 37 at the time of his death if born in 1628) assuming so prominent a part in public affairs as he did. The probability of a prior marriage lies in the fact of his widow marrying again and becoming a mother eleven years after Pearson's death, as well as in the children returning to the Church of England while Mrs. Pearson remained a Quaker.

(12) May it not be possible that another generation should be interjected and that William and Joanna Topcliffe were the grand-parents, instead of parents, of Mary Locke?