Difficult to Transcribe plus Confusion

It takes awhile to be able to come to final conclusion one information obtain, and utilized is a lot of cross referencing, not on how I would do things today but in the manner which things were done when the record was taken.

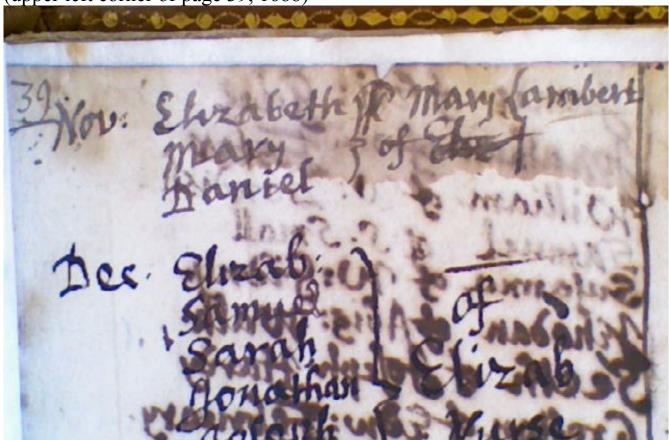
Kris Kobialka, the archivist of First Church of Salem had given a lot of assistance in acquiring the photo, and help me learn a lot at the time. We put it into the proper lighting. The first part of the on of the published transcription is on line. Though there are other transcriptions, this is the only one which had the name "Eliot" in it whether proper or not.

Dad, brought to the attention the transcription when at Mesa LDS Family History Library, an you brought it to my attentions also.

Want to thank Linda Elliott for keeping on me about it.

The records of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629-1736

(upper left corner of page 39, 1688)



It should be noted; above *Mary Lambert* then *of El??t*, below that it reads; *of Elizab Nurse*, though the of does match with the point above it does not match with the point in the below. The letters between the *El* and the *t* seem to appear to be vowels; **a, o, e and/or i**.

	Nov. 20	Benjamin of Jo. Chaplin Miles Mary James of Sister Ward alias Collins James Benjamin of Zack. Marsh Sara Putman at age [Elizabeth] of T[homas] Ives	Dec.	Elizabeth Samuel Sarah Jonathan Joseph Benjamin Hannah Elizabeth Nurse	
	2	Josiah of Joseph Horne		John of Nehemia Willowby	
		Samuel of Samuel Putnam	Feb. 6	Atwood of Samuel Pitman	
	1688	a s		Gideon of Samuel Woodwell	
	P	This year Mary of Sarah Elkins was Baptized about February		Sarah John John	
	Apr. 1	Caleb of Richard More			
20		Jonathan of Samuel Bedle	1689		
	June	Enos of Kuth Bateman			
		Debora formerly Knight	Mar.	Benjamin of Thomas Bedel	
	July 1	Deliverance of Thomas Putman	¥	Thomas of Samuel Golthalt	
		Junior		Estick of Edward Bush	
		Joseph of John Putman junior		Benjamin of H. Striker	
		Elizabeth of Mr. Walcot	Apr.	Mary	
	17	Robart of Mr. Kichin		Elizabeth	
		Ruth of Mr. Daniel Eps		John	
		George of Mr. Hauthorne		Hannah of Sister Small	
	100	John of Mrs. Hitty Atwater		Anna	
	Aug.	Peter of P. Cheevers		Stephen	
		Samuel	λ σ	Rachel J	
		Samuel of Mrs. Barton	May	Banjamin of [John] Herbert	
		Tarton of [Benjamin] Putman		John of John Southrick	
	C	Sara of Janet Rixe		Edward of Ely Giles	
	Sept.	Elizabeth Nurse at age		Margaret of Mary (Will) ² Smith	
		Benjamin of Joseph Phipeny		Elizabeth of David Phipeny	
		Elizabeth of Benjamin Pitman		Thomas of Thomas Wesgate	
	Oct.	Margaret of Deliverance Parkman Bartholmew of John Putman		Mary Elizabeth of Eli Keisar	
	Oct.	[Abigail] of Benjamin Wilkins		Ann of Benjamin Geerish	
		Elizabeth of J. and Deborah	June	Debora of John Tomkins	
		John Masters	June	Christian of Samuel Dutch	
		2 children of Charles Steward		Hanna Stone baptized at age	
	[39]	2 children of Charles ote ward	July	Elizabeth of Mr. Hauthorn	
iot	Nov.	Elizabeth)		David of Jo. Maskall	
ne	10.000	Mary Lambert	-7	Magdalen of [Thomas] Elkin	
		Daniel Eliot ¹			
	1Wheat1	263Ex403 9250	herte were	fishermen and marinan Of D1	
¹ Wheatland reads of same, VII, 127. The Lamberts were fishermen and mariners. Cf. Perley II, 236.					
² I.e., William was the husband of Mary Smith.					
	3C				

Above is scan of a copy made of a book pointed out to me by dad at the LDS genealogical library in Mesa, AZ.

³Struck over *Ingersol*.

On line; the **First Church** *in* **Salem** had made *The records of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts*, *1629-1736* available pages 3-83 and the index.

Pages 3-83

http://firstchurchinsalem.org/documents/Original_Record_Book_3-83.pdf Index

http://firstchurchinsalem.org/documents/Original Record Book Index.pdf

In scanning through the given records, the only time I found a lady of man with three names, first, middle and last, when it was transcribed *Mary Lambert Eliot*.

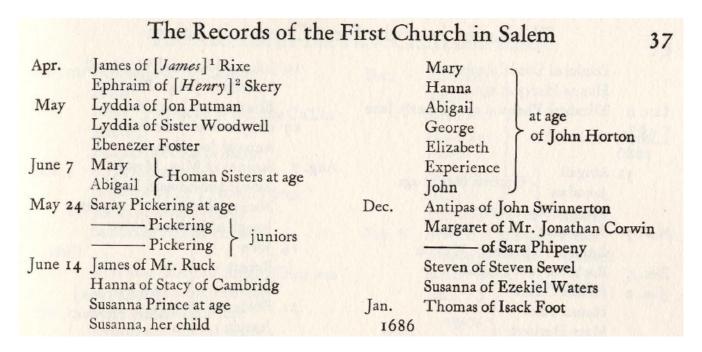
The way it is felt to be read is;



A lot of credit would have to be given to the transcriber to obtain *Eliot* from *El??t*. Kris Kobialka, the archivist of First Church of Salem is to be given a lot of credit showing me at least another transcription which did not bring about the name *Eliot*. So the transcriber **Richard Donald Pierce** (note; a middle name) of the Essex Institute has to be highly qualified.

It should be noted that if a ladies name was list it was proceeded by of, or followed by an at age.

Only one male name; *Ebenezer Foster* did I find without being proceeded by an *of* or followed by an *at age*.



It is felt that in 1686 he may have been of an older age, and they did not need to verify of what age he married at.

```
Vital records of Salem, Massachusetts to the end of the
year 1849, Volume 1
By Salem (Mass.)
316
                      SALEM BIRTHS
FOSTER, Caroline R., d. Moody and Mary (Symonds), Oct. 24,
     1828. P. R. 435.
Charles, s. John S. and Lucy, Aug. 25, 1849.
Charles Henry, Sept. 25, 1833. P. R. 436.
Clementine, d. John, bp. July 12, 1801. c. R. 12.
Daniel, s. John and Abigail, bp. Dec. 16, 1770. c. R. 5.
David, s. John and Martha, Oct. 16, 1665. CT. R.
David, s. H., bp. 21: 5 m: 1667. c. R. 1.
David, s. David and Hannah (Buxton), Mar. 19, 1689.
     [1688-9. CT. R.]
David, s. John and Priscilla, bp. July 20, 1729. c. R. 3.
Eben, s. John, jr. and Mary, Feb. 22, 1685. CT. R.
Ebenezer, s. John and Martha, Aug. 5, 1677. CT. R.
Ebenezer, s. [E]benezer and Anna (Wilkins), Aug. 23, 1710.
```

The above shows Ebenezer son of John and Martha (Foster), in the Salem vitals as being born Aug. 5, 1677.

So in 1685 this would make him (1686-1677) nineteen.

guilty as principals in the acts of piracy or murder, and they were evidently entitled to a jury trial, but they did not have even the benefit of a doubt. It is called a clear case of judicial murder. Essex Institute historical collections,
Volume 54

Children :-

By Essex Institute, Peabody & Essex

14. SARAH, b. bef. 1684.

Museum 14a. A son, only known through the reference in Sewall's Diary.

6. Daniel Lambert, born Oct. 3, 1658, was also a shipwright, and there was an unidentified Daniel of Sweet's Cove, Salem, engaged in the same trade about 1663. He bought a lot of Jonathan Neale of Salem, cordwinder, for £10:15, and built a house upon it, in 1682, and in 1686 he had also bought a wharf, when he bought more land adjoining from John Ruck. In 1691 he bought a small plot of Samuel Woodwell of Salem, glover, and the next year still more of John Ruck, adjoining his own land, "next ye King's High Way." That same year he and William Smith, tailor, exchanged houses, "the exchange whereof one with the other will be Accomodable & Advantagious to them in there respective Occupacons." Dec. 31, 1692, he sold to Capt. John Legg, Mr. William Hirstt, Mr. John Turner and Stephen Sewall, one-fourth part "in ye Hull or body of ye Barke Olliuebranch with all her Masts yards boat and Carpenter worke." The next year he bought more land of John Ruck and also sold some adjoining his own to James Rix.

He married, first, June 5, 1682, Mary, born Apr. 3, 1661, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Graye of Salem and later of Andover; she died before 1693, and he married, second, Elizabeth Crouder (Croade), widow of Edmund Bridges, who survived him, as administration on his estate was granted her Dec. 22, 1695. She was still a widow in 1710, and was living as late as 1724.

The above shows that **Daniel Lambert** married a **Mary Graye**, born **1661**. Noted: the above mentioned Edmund Bridges likely the son of **Edmund** Bridges which married Sarah Town Bridges Cloyse.

So this would make **Mary Lambert** having no *of*, and would be quite a bit past age to have an at age. This makes Mary Lambert (1688-1661) at the age of 27 which would not need an at age for baptism.

It should be note a character which proceeds *Mary Lambert's* name looks like an arc over k, and sine the feather pen did not spell out El??t so well it may be argued that this represents the word of and the word of was spelled below, which would put it in question. It should be noted in this transcription at age was not used.

It should be noted, middle or maiden names were found only used on Mary Lambert Eliot, all other names at most were dual first and surname.

Difficult time of finding what at age of baptism meant;

The Puritan age and rule in the colony of the Massachusetts Bay, 1629-1685 (1888)

Author: Ellis, George Edward, 1814-1894

Subject: Massachusetts -- History **Publisher:** Boston, Houghton NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT **Call number:** AEW-9559

maybe one of the links will get through.

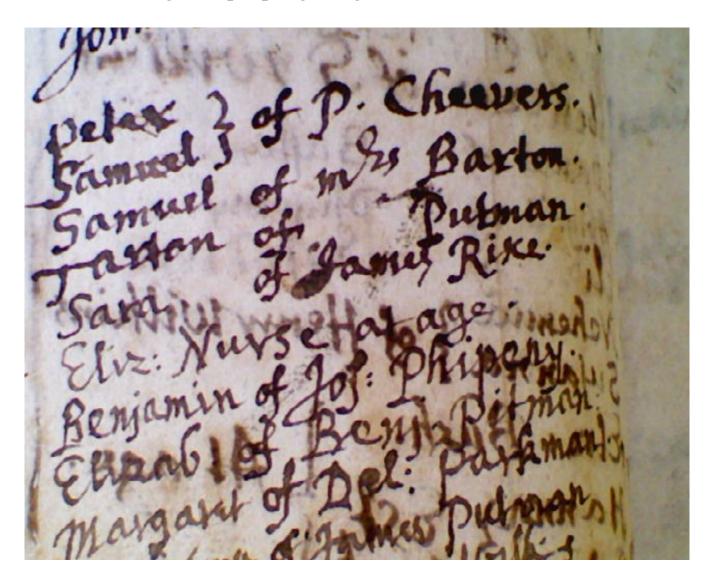
http://books.google.com/books?id=toM-

 $\frac{AAAAYAAJ\&pg=PA378\&lpg=PA378\&dq=baptism+age+Puritan+MA+}{+infant\&source=bl\&ots=fYZm3OvYy\&sig=C_Hk0K0Q9L_Lhz5hpe9a8Vbu5wg\&hl=en\&sa=X\&ei=q_cBUMOfCoaC2gWDqrmdCw&ved=0CE0Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=baptism=920age%20Puritan%20MA%20%20infant&f=false}$

http://www.archive.org/stream/puritanagerulein00elliuoft/puritanagerulein00elliuoft_djvu.txt

Has a long explanation; but it is felt at age means not an infant.

What are the ages of people getting married?



Samuel of Mrs Barton;

Samuel is about a year old then Daniel Elliot of the testimony.

 $www.merriam-webster.com/\ dictionary/mrs.$

Origin of MRS.

Mrs. abbreviation of mistress; Mesdames from French, plural of Madame

First Known Use: circa 1578

Not listed as *Sister* (felt to mean a female widow a member of the church).

Of Peter Cloyse;

The above record shows Peter Cloyse of York (County? Wells), was in Salem in 1677.

James of Peter Cloyse, is the felt where the name James of Daniel Elliot of the testimony came from.



The family ways of the Puritans came out of their religious convictions. Family relationships were covenants that could be broken. Marriages, therefore, were not usually performed by a clergyman, but by the magistrate. Divorce was allowed if the covenant was broken. Valid reasons for divorce were: adultery, fraudulent contract, willful desertion, and physical cruelty. It was against the law for husbands and wives to strike each other. Sex was supposed to be confined to marriage and offenders were punished severely--both parties were punished but the men more severely than the women. The average age for marriage was higher than in any other group of immigrants. For men it was age 26 and for women age 23. (This is something to consider when trying to estimate a possible birth date from age at marriage.) There was a strong imperative to marry--those who did not were ostracized. Therefore, 98 percent of men and 94 percent of women did get married. The practice of celibacy was disapproved of by the Puritans. Both parents and children had to consent before a marriage could take place--and parents were not allowed to withhold consent arbitrarily. They had to have a valid reason. The Puritans married for love--there were no arranged marriages. Courtship practices were strict and weddings were simple affairs. Banns had to be posted before a marriage could take place. First cousin marriages were forbidden and second cousin marriages were discouraged.

Average age men 26, women 23. Marriage unarranged.

wiki.answers.com/Q/What_was_the_average_age_of_marriage_for_a_puritan



"They saw marriage as a civil rather than religious custom. Puritans arranged marriages for their children and no one could marry outside the church. A girl could veto a choice but no one expected her to use the right. Love meant physically caring for someone so romance was unnecessary for marriage. "

Marriage arranged.



In the early-17th century, women usually married between ages 20 and 23. (The aged dropped somewhat in succeeding generations and was younger in some locales than others.) They probably spent up to 20 years bearing children and most of their adult life raising them. There were some large families of 10 to 15 children, but the average family had six or seven. Many children died from disease in infancy or early childhood (only about half of Colonial infants reached adulthood). Most couples lost one or more children.

The death rate was high for husbands and wives, too. Newlyweds had only a one-in-three chance of living together 10 years. Women often died in childbirth. It is not uncommon to find an ancestor from Colonial period who married three or four times. A woman needed a husband to provide for her and her children, and a man required a wife to care for his children and home.

The chores of a Colonial wife involved constant production of food, clothing, and household items. Spinning, for example, was a vocation of almost every 17th-century housewife.

Women married between the ages of 20 and 23.





From the Roxburghe Ballads. University of Victoria Library.

One common belief about the Renaissance is that children, especially girls, married young. In some noble houses marriages were indeed contracted at a young age, for reasons of property and family alliance, but in fact the average age of marriage was quite old--in the middle twenties.

Marriage statistics indicate that the mean marriage age for the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras was higher than many people realize. Data taken from birthdates of women and marriage certificates reveals mean marriage ages to have been as follows:

1566-1619 27.0 years 1647-1719 29.6 years 1719-1779 26.8 years 1770-1837 25.1 years

The marriage age of men was probably the same or a bit older than that of women. (In 1619, it was about 23 for women, 26 for men.) The age of

consent was 12 for a girl, 14 for a boy, but for most children puberty came two or three years later than it does today.

Oddly enough, there seems to be a period in the late sixteenth century when the mean marriage age of women in and around the area of Stratford-on- Avon dropped as low as 21 years: the mean marriage age from 1580 to 1589 was about 20.6 years, and it was in this decade that Shakespeare, at the age of eighteen, married Anne Hathaway.

Marriage of women in 1619, about 23 for women, 26 for men.



It is felt that the proper transcription would be *Mary Lambert*, then *Elizabeth Mary, and Daniel of Eliot*.

In Conclusion;

It is felt that the son Daniel was named after the father, Daniel Elliot. Since there is not any *at age*, appearing in the transcription, it is felt they are not infants.

Since **Daniel** of the testimony was estimated to be born in 1665 in 1688 he would be (1688-1665), would be twenty-three. The age of his sisters **Elizabeth** and **Mary** would be about the same. The above indicates they were not married at the time. Given the age of marriages during the day this would be highly likely.

Though to have the name **Mary Lambert** appear in a grouping which contains a **Mary** would be indicative of some relation between names. A connection is also given between the Bridges and Lamberts which Daniel Elliot of the testimony step mother-in-law was **Sarah (Town, Bridges) Cloyse**.

One concept which was tested. The concept of Mary Lambert being a Mary (Eliot) Lambert, where the Mary of Eliot was this Mary Lambert, because of the age of the sisters it was felt one may have been married. This seem to fall through when it was looked at, and it was found that Daniel Lambert married a Mary Graye.

It should be noted that **Hannah** wife of **Daniel** was named after her mother. It is very likely that immigrant **Daniel** married an **Elizabeth** or a **Mary**. It is felt because **Eliz Elliot** has a ring to it that the Mary may more likely be the name.

Would have a tendency to look in both Boston and Salem for the name.

Mark Elliott any questions or comments melliott.nm@gmail.com 7/14/2012

Adding to the Confussion;

6. Daniel Lambert, born Oct. 3, 1658, was also a Essex shipwright, and there was an unidentified Daniel of Essex Sweet's Cove, Salem, engaged in the same trade about Institute 1663. He bought a lot of Jonathan Neale of Salem, historical cordwinder, for £10:15, and built a house upon it, in 1682, and in 1686 he had also bought a wharf, when he collections, bought more land adjoining from John Ruck. In 1691 Volume 54 he bought a small plot of Samuel Woodwell of Salem, glover, and the next year still more of John Ruck, ad. By Essex joining his own land, "next ye King's High Way." That Institute, same year he and William Smith, tailor, exchanged houses, Peabody & "the exchange whereof one with the other will be Accomodable & Advantagious to them in there respective Essex Occupacons." Dec. 31, 1692, he sold to Capt. John Legg, Museum Mr. William Hirstt, Mr. John Turner and Stephen Sewall, one-fourth part "in ye Hull or body of ye Barke Olliuebranch with all her Masts yards boat and Carpenter worke." The next year he bought more land of John Ruck and also sold some adjoining his own to James Rix.

He married, first, June 5, 1682, Mary, born Apr. 3, 1661, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Graye of Salem and later of Andover; she died before 1693, and he married, second, Elizabeth Crouder (Croade), widow of Edmund Bridges, who survived him, as administration on his estate was granted her Dec. 22, 1695. She was still

a widow in 1710, and was living as late as 1724.

The inventory of his estate, Nov. 4, 1695, includes "putting the child out to nurse, Daniel Lambert's schooling, keeping four children and Samuel Lambert's schooling, and the net real and personal estate was £187:16:17. The division was made, 1/8 to the widow for life and to revert to the children, Daniel, eldest son, Samuel, Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth, Rachel and Abiah. Samuel was to make

Essex Institute
historical
collections,
Volume 54
By Essex
Institute,
Peabody &
Essex Museum

certain payments and was awarded the house and homestead in Salem. Ebenezer Lambert was made guardian of the son Daniel: John Lambert, sr., of the son Samuel, and Mary and Rachel were placed under guardianship of Thomas Waller of Charlestown.

In 1710, Daniel, the eldest son, "purchased by the act of Redemption", for £81:10, the house and homestead of his father from Samuel Swasey of Salem and sold it to him by the same instrument. One of the bounds was the highway to Marblehead, and the widow Elizabeth sold Swasey her rights and those of her daughter Abiah. The daughters Mary and Elizabeth had conveyed their own rights to Swasey the previous year and were then unmarried and living in Boston.

Elizabeth, the widow, married (intention) June 6, 1713, Moses Gilman of Exeter, N. H., yeoman, and they sold land in Salem, on the main street, to Joseph Neale of Salem, cordwainer, Sept. 26, 1724.

Children, born in Salem* :-

- 15. MARY, b. Feb. 20, 1683.
- ELIZABETH, b. Apr. 9, 1684.
- 17. DANIEL, b. Dec. 7, 1686.
- 18. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 5, 1688; d. young.
- 19. SAMUEL. b. Apr. 7, 1689; d. 1742.
- PRESERVED, b. Apr. 21, 1691; d. Sept. 24, 1698.
- 21. JOSEPH, bapt. Apr. 12, 1692.
- 22. RACHEL, bapt. Sept., 1694.

Child, by second wife :-

23. ABIAH.

*In the files of the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County appears the following:—

Roston Sent & 1790

It should be noted the Mary, Daniel and Elizabeth are children of Mary and Daniel Lambert, and born before 1688. At their ages they would not be considered *at age*.

Genealogy of the Swasey family: which includes the

Fourth Generation the Swezey ...

Salem, Mass., Branch.

the Swezey ... By Benjamin Franklin Swasey

8. SAMUEL SWASEY⁴, shipwright (Joseph³, Joseph², John¹). Bapt. in Salem, Mass., July 14, 1682; d. in S., 1739; pub. in Salem, Dec. 30, 1710, (Salem ch. records); m. in Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1711, by Rev. Cotton Mather (Boston records), Miss Ammi Ayers, daughter of Nathaniel Ayers of Boston.

He is mentioned both in Boston and Salem as ship-builder. On Feb. 20, 1709-10, he bought of Mary and Elisabeth Lambert of Boston, heirs of Daniel Lambert of Salem, their interest in their father's estate including house and lot, building yard, wharf, etc. In 1710 he bought the interest of Daniel Lambert, Jr., and also of John Lambert, Jr., fisherman. In 1742 his widow bought the remainder of the Lambert estate. He also bought extensive tracts of land including salt marshes in the Southfield.

The above indicates that Mary and Elisabeth Lambert were heirs to the estate of Daniel Lambert. With Mary and Elisabeth having the Lambert name it is likely they did not get married.

It is important to note that Daniel Lambert was alive in 1688, so it is felt that the child should be listed as of Daniel Lambert or just of Lambert, because it is felt the father would be indicated some how.

It is felt the infant baptist existed amongst Puritans but the question had been brought to trial in Salem. There was reported infant baptism among the Puritans.

It could be that Eliot was crossed out an Mary Lambert written above, with the mariner husband Daniel out of town, Mary's name was used.

Mark Elliott 7/14/2012

Children of Mary and Daniel Lambert

```
Children, born in Salem*:—

15. MARY, b. Feb. 20, 1683.

16. ELIZABETH, b. Apr. 9, 1684.

17. DANIEL, b. Dec. 7, 1686.

18. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 5, 1688; d. young.

19. SAMUEL, b. Apr. 7, 1689; d. 1742.

20. PRESERVED, b. Apr. 21, 1691; d. Sept. 24, 1698.

21. JOSEPH, bapt. Apr. 12, 1692.

22. RACHEL, bapt. Sept., 1694.

Child, by second wife:—

23. ABIAH.
```

*In the files of the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County appears the following:-

Shows that *Joseph, Preserve, Samuel and Rachael* of *Daniel Lambert* had child baptisms. So *Mary, Elizabeth* and *Daniel* would likely have child baptism. It is now felt by me that it may have been first *of Eliot* because *Daniel Elliot* had a son name *Daniel*, but *Elliot* was crossed out and *Mary Lambert* put above as a correction. Where *Daniel Lambert* was used for the rest of the children for baptism.

The *arced K* may be the initial for the change.

Mark Elliot 7/15/2012

Clarification;

Writing this for clarification of what are felt the tentative conclusion I have.

Not an expert on baptisms or mothers having children baptized so would like to have input from anyone closely classified to the manner. But it is felt providing the analysis.

First of all like to give;

Children, born in Salem*:— children of Daniel and
Mary Lambert

- MARY, b. Feb. 20, 1688.
- 16. ELIZABETH, b. Apr. 9, 1684.
- 17. DANIEL, b. Dec. 7, 1686.
- 18. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 5, 1688; d. young.
- SAMUEL. b. Apr. 7, 1689; d. 1742.
- PRESERVED, b. Apr. 21, 1691; d. Sept. 24, 1698.
- 21. Joseph, bapt. Apr. 12, 1692.
- 22. RACHEL, bapt. Sept., 1694.

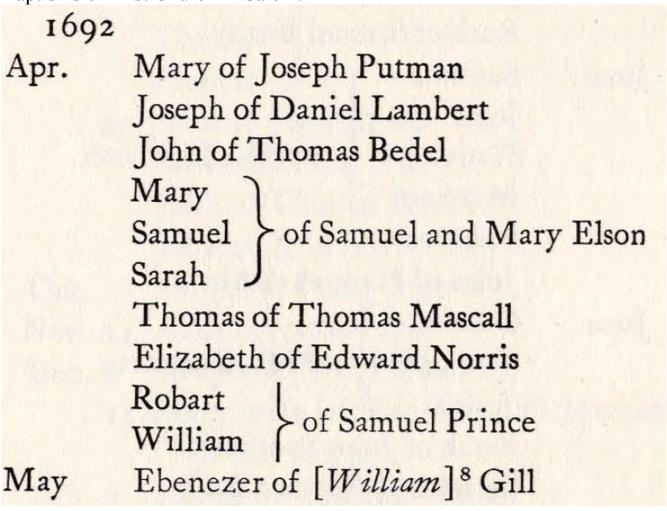
Child, by second wife :-

23. ABIAH.

*In the files of the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County appears the following:—

The children of Daniel and Mary Lambert.

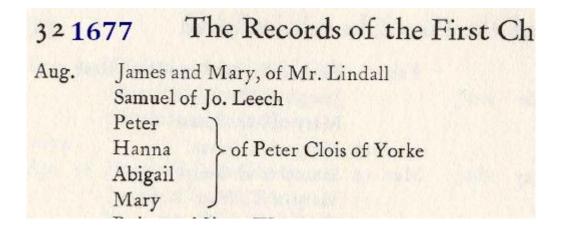
Baptisms of First Church in Salem.



Note; Joseph of Daniel Lambert.

The Records of the First Church in Salem 41 26 Ebenezer of Ez [ekiel] Waters Oct. 6 Joseph of Jo. Sutherick Mary of — Flendor Hanna of Hugh Pasco Susanna of Captain Steven Sewell Mary of Hanna Homes [Jehoadan] 6 of Jehodan Ward George Preserved of [Thomas] 1 Maskal Abigail Day at age Nov. 9 Samuel of Mr. Hauthorn Nov. Susanna of Susanna Maston Herbert of Mr. Jon. Corwin Dec. Elizabeth of — Stevens Dec. Samuel of Benjamin Mayfield Mary Chevarty, at age Jan. Jonathan of John Maskall Benjamin of Samuel Woodwell lan. 1691 Mary of Mr. Chevarty Mary Catin² at age Richard Mar. and her three children Mary of Isak Foot Susanna, Mary, Daniel Kaiton [Abigail7] of [Judith]7 Pudny Mar. Margaret of Mr. Eps of Bethia Peters Apr. Isack of Bethia Hacker 1692 Preserved of Daniel Lambert Mary of Joseph Putman Apr.

Note; Preserved of Daniel Lambert

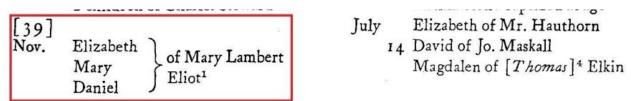


Note; Peter, Hanna Abigail and Mary of Peter Clois of Yorke (Wells, York County, Maine).

Mar. 10 Richard of Sister Williams
James of Peter Cloye
Mary of Sister Bedle
Apr. 7 Abigail of Sister Willowby
Sarah of Brother Batter
Margaret of Jon [athan] Corwin

[34]

Note; James of Peter Cloyse (not listed as of Yorke).



¹Wheatland reads of same, VII, 127. The Lamberts were fishermen and mariners. Cf. Perley II, 236.

It should be noted; Hannah Cloyse was baptized into The First Church of Salem in 1677, so she had been part of the First Church of Salem for at least ten years before it was when she, and her husband Daniel Elliot came to Salem.

Now Given;



It should be noted that **El?t or El??t**, is enough which I feel is some form of **Elliot**. **Elet** the word you gave is used for the example.

Nov Elizabeth

1 Mary of Elet
Daniel

The above is basically the way it is felt to be written the first place.

Nov Elizabeth

2 Mary of Elet
Daniel

Then it is felt that the recorder was in error. It could have been the familiarity with the Elliot family, and that Daniel Elet had a son Daniel also. It should be noted not to confuse with three generations of Daniel Elliot, do not know for sure Daniel immigrant was living in Salem at the time, but we do know Daniel of the testimony and his son Daniel (a child) was there at the

time. One of the sons being baptized was a Daniel, so it was felt that the father was a Daniel so the original recording was **of Ellet**, because it is felt the only Daniel with a son to be baptize was a **Daniel Ellet**.

Then it was found that the mother was **Mary Lambert**, without may be knowing the mariner father **Daniel Lambert** at sea, so a correction had to be made.

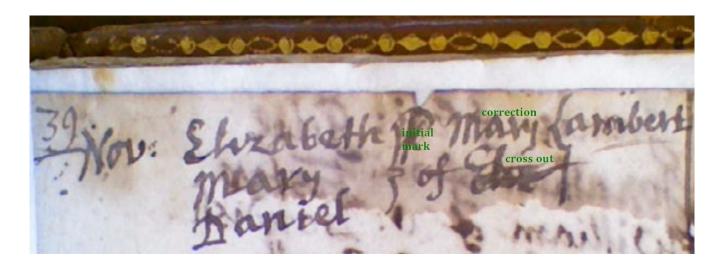
So first Ellet was cross through.

Then the change was initialed/marked by the one making the change.

3

And then the correct name was written above;

4



The above shows the **cross out**, the **initial/mark**, and **correction**.

Would appreciate any questions, or comments.

An sure appreciated the one from Linda Elliott

First Church (Salem, Mass.), Richard Donald Pierce - 1974 - 421 pages Richard Donald Pierce (February 5, 1915-August 1, 1973) was a minister, librarian, scholar, editor, Professor of History and Religion, and Dean of Emerson College in Boston, Massachusetts.

http://www25.uua.org/uuhs/duub/articles/richardpierce.html At publication the author was deceased, and it would be others which bestowed a middle name preference.

It should be noted; was shown by Kris Kobialka First Church in Salem archivist that on at another transcription the name or any variation of the name Elliot was not used.

It is felt it may be likely that Mary Lambert had her first three children baptized on her own the infant baptisms were not felt condoned by The First Church in Salem in 1688. Loosing a son Samuel born and died in 1688, she may have wished Samuel was baptized before he died. After the death of her son Samuel, The First Church in Salem may have allowed her first three the others not born at the time to be baptized.

Mark Elliott melliott.nm@gmail.com 7/19/2012