



# The Gould Family

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## The Gould Context

Our Gould Ancestors identified to day date from about 1610 in England until the marriage of Abigail Gould married Andrew Perrin and the marriage of Mary Gould 1724- 1810 Jacob Lynds. Two Gould brothers married two Belcher daughters thus producing two independent lines of Gould Ancestors. Another rather rare event also occurred when descendants of these two independent lines Grace Elizabeth Atkinson and George Clifford Retson met and married on July 26, 1941. They include

### John Gould 1610 – 1690 and Joanna Unknown 1608 – 1697

Then

#### Line 1

##### John Gould 1648 - 1712 and Abigail Belcher 1670

Thomas Gould 1680 – 1750 Priscilla Bateman 1687 –  
Samuel Gould 1726 - 1754 Martha Stearns Abt. 1726 - 1771  
Capt. Ebenezer Gould 1755 – 1809 Rhoda Robbins 1774  
Abigail Gould 1775 – 1860 Andrew Perrin 1766 - 1859

#### Line 2

##### Daniel Gould Abt. 1655 - Dorcas Belcher

David Gould 1691 – 1760 and Elizabeth Green 1687 – 1753  
Mary Gould 1724- 1810 Jacob Lynds

In time each family of these wives will also have a file which may be found at <http://retson.ca/retsongeneology.html> . An outline of the descendants of the Gould line may be found at

### 1. John Gould 1610 – 1691 Joanna “Joan” Unknown 1608 - 27 Aug 1697

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Gould-317> John Gould (1610 - 1691)

The documentation on John Gould is sparse and the following information is tentatively given. There is a John Gould born about 1610 in Towcester, Northamptonshire, England. <sup>1</sup>He died 21 Mar 1691 at Charlestown, Middlesex, Massachusetts. Assuming that John who arrived on the Defence on 20 June 1635 married to Grace aged 25 is the same as a John Gould as one who married Joan or Joanna Unknown in about 1643 and died 27 Aug 1697 then we have the origin of our line of Goulds.<sup>2</sup> John's Will was dated January 3, 1688/9 and it was proved on June 19, 1691.

He married Grace \_\_\_\_ who arrived with John on the Ship Defence and died soon after their arrival in Charlestown.

He then married Mary \_\_\_\_\_ 1636 . He had at least two children<sup>3</sup>,

- i. Sarah Gould bp 15 Dec 1637 Charlestown, USA, m. John Burbeen 12 Apr 1660 in Woburn, Middlesex, Massachusetts Bay, d. 14 May 1670 Woburn, USA
- ii. Abigail Gould b. 26 Feb 1641 Charlestown, Massachusetts, m. William Rogers 1 Apr 1669 Charlestown, Suffolk, Massachusetts, d. 3 Jan 1689 in Billerica, MA

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<sup>1</sup> Anderson, Robert Charles, Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635 Volume 3 G-H, Page 125 provides an argument against this view believing that the John Gould arrived in 1636.

<sup>2</sup> The Great Migration Volume 3, page 125, New England Marriages Prior to 1700

<sup>3</sup> A Mary Gould who married Cutler has been severed for want of proof

He then married Joanna \_\_\_\_\_ about 1643.

- iii. Hannah Gould, b. 26 Oct 1644 d. 03 Jan 1689 in Charlestown, MA, m. Thomas Elliott 10 Jun 1675
- iv. John Gould b. 21 Jan 1646, d. 08 Mar 1646 in Charlestown, MA
2. v. John Gould Sr. b. 05 Aug 1648 in Charlestown, MA, d. 24 Jan 1712 in Stoneham, Massachusetts, USA. m. Abigail Belcher 1670
3. vi. Daniel Gould b. Abt. 1655, d. 25 Mar 1697 in Charlestown, Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States, m. Dorcus Belcher, sister of Abigail Belcher<sup>4</sup>

## **Charlestown, Boston, Massachusetts, USA<sup>5</sup>**

Charlestown is the oldest neighborhood in Boston, Massachusetts, United States. Originally called Mishawum by the Massachusett, it is located on a peninsula north of the Charles River, across from downtown Boston, and also adjoins the Mystic River and Boston Harbor. Charlestown was laid out in 1629 by, in the reign of Charles I of England. Originally a Puritan English city during the Colonial era, Charlestown proper was founded in 1628 and settled July 4, 1629, by engineer Thomas Graves, Increase Nowell, Simon Hoyt, the Rev. Francis Bright, Ralph, Richard and William Sprague, and about 100 others who preceded the Great Migration.

It was originally a separate town and the first capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It became a city in 1848 and was annexed by Boston on January 5, 1874. With that, it also switched from Middlesex County, to which it had belonged since 1643, to Suffolk County.

Thomas and Jane Walford were the original English settlers of the peninsula between the Charles and the Mystic. They were given a grant by Sir Robert Gorges, with whom they had settled at Wessagusset (Weymouth) in September 1623 and arrived at what they called Mishawaum in 1624. John Endicott, first governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, sent William, Richard and Ralph Sprague to Mishawaum to lay out a settlement. Thomas Walford, acting as an interpreter with the Massachusetts Indians, negotiated with the local sachem Wonohaquaham for Endicott and his people to settle there. Although Walford had a virtual monopoly on the region's available furs, he welcomed the newcomers and helped them in any way he could, unaware that his Episcopalian religious beliefs would cause him to be banished from Massachusetts to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, within three years.

The territory of Charlestown was initially quite large. From it, Woburn was separated in 1642, Melrose and Malden in 1649, Stoneham in 1725, South Medford, the land south of the Mystic River was known as "Mistick Field". It was transferred from Charlestown to Medford in 1754. This grant also included the "Charlestown Wood Lots" (the Medford part of the Middlesex Fells), and part of what was at the time Woburn (now Winchester). Other parts of Medford were transferred to Charlestown in 1811. Somerville was transferred in 1842. Everett, Burlington, Arlington and Cambridge also acquired areas originally allocated to Charlestown.

On June 17, 1775, the Charlestown Peninsula was the site of the Battle of Bunker Hill, named for a hill at the northwest end of the peninsula near Charlestown Neck. British troops unloaded at Moulton's Point and much of the battle took place on Breed's Hill, which overlooked the harbor from about 400 yards off the southern end of the peninsula. The town, including its wharves and dockyards, was almost completely destroyed during the battle by the British. The town was not appreciably rebuilt until the end of hostilities but, in 1786, the first bridge across the Charles River connected Boston with Charlestown. An 87-acre (35 ha) Navy Yard was established in 1800.

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<sup>4</sup> The Great Migration Volume 3, page 125, New England Marriages Prior to 1700

<sup>5</sup> Wikipedia Entry for Charlestown accessed 25 Aug 2018

Today Charlestown is a largely residential neighborhood, with much housing near the waterfront, overlooking the Boston skyline.

## **2 John Gould b. 05 Aug 1648 in Charlestown, MA, d. 24 Jan 1712 in Stoneham, Massachusetts, USA. M. Abigail Belcher 1670**

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Gould-854>

John Gould, son of John Gould, and Joanna Unknown was born 5 Aug 1648 in Charlestown, MA.<sup>6</sup> He married Abigail Belcher 1670 in Old Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony.<sup>7</sup> They had 3 children

- i. John Gould b. 28 Mar 1671 Reading, Massachusetts, m. Sarah Baker, d. 25 Jul 1752
- ii. Abigail Gould b. 30 Dec 1672 Reading, Massachusetts, m. Benjamin Garey (or Geary) 15 May 1693, Old Charlestown, Massachusetts, d. 1729 Reading Massachusetts
- iii. Jeremiah Gould b. 1678 Charlestown, Massachusetts, m. Mary Brown 3 Jun 1701 Reading, MA, d. 25 Jul 1752 Dedham Massachusetts
- 4 iv. Thomas Gould b. 1680 Ipswich, Essex, MA, USA d. 1750 Killingly, Windham, Conn. m. Priscilla Bateman 1714 Killingly, Windham, Conn.
- v. Daniel Gould b. 11 Dec 1681 Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts, m. Sarah Grover 21 Oct 1702 Woburn, MA, d. 7 Mar 1761 Stoneham, MA
- vi. Mehetable Gould b. Framingham, MA, m. Jonas Eaton 10 Mar 1705 Ipswich, Essex, MA
- vii. Mary Gould 8 May 1687 Ipswich, Essex, MA, m. Ebenezer Knight, d. 24 Apr 1717, Wakefield, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States

His first wife Abigail Becher Gould died 20 Dec 1687

He married Martha Redington before 1691. He has three children by her,

- viii. Samuel Gould b. 26 Jun 1691 Reading, MA m. Ruth Dunton, 28 Apr 1713 Reading, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA d. 1754 Sudbury, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA
- ix. Abraham Gould b. 3 OCT 1693 Reading, m. Mary Flowers, d. 4 Sep 1776 Stoneham, Massachusetts
- x. Isaac Gould (AKA Gold) b. 09 Feb 1695 Charlestown, Suffolk, Massachusetts, USA

John Gould (1648) died 24 Jan 1712 in Stoneham, Massachusetts, US, d. 1732 Reading, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA

### **Reading, Massachusetts** <http://www.ci.reading.ma.us/>

A [town](#) in [Middlesex County, Massachusetts](#), United States, 16 miles (26 km) north of central [Boston](#). The population was 25,518 at the 2020 census.

Many of the [Massachusetts Bay Colony](#)'s original settlers arrived from England in the 1630s through the ports of [Lynn](#) and [Salem](#). In 1639 some citizens of Lynn petitioned the government of the colony for a "place for an inland plantation". They were initially granted six square miles, followed by an additional four. The first settlement in this grant was at first called "Lynn Village" and was located on the south shore of the "Great Pond", now known as [Lake Quannapowitt](#). On June 10, 1644 the

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<sup>6</sup> Early Records of Boston 1855, v 8 NEHGR 170, accessed from Ancestry.ca on October 4 2018

<sup>7</sup> See entry for Jeremy Belcher in The Great Migration immigrants to New England 1634-35 Vol 1 page 235

settlement was incorporated as the town of Reading, taking its name from the town of [Reading](#) in England.<sup>[2]</sup>

The first church was organized soon after the settlement, and the first parish separated and became the town of "South Reading" in 1812, renaming itself as [Wakefield](#) in 1868. [Thomas Parker](#) was one of the founders of Reading. He also was a founder of the 12th Congregational Church (now the First Parish Congregational Church), and served as deacon there.<sup>[3][4][5][6]</sup> He was a selectman of Reading and was appointed a judicial commissioner.<sup>[7]</sup> There is evidence that Parker was "conspicuous in naming the town" and that he was related to the Parker family of [Little Norton](#), England, who owned land by the name of Ryddinge.<sup>[8][9][10]</sup>

A special grant in 1651 added land north of the [Ipswich River](#) to the town of Reading. In 1853 this area became the separate town of [North Reading](#). The area which currently comprises the town of Reading was originally known as "Wood End", or "Third Parish". Reading borders the towns of [Woburn](#), [Stoneham](#), [Wakefield](#), [Lynnfield](#), [North Reading](#), and [Wilmington](#).

### 3 Daniel Gould Abt. 1655 - Dorcas Belcher

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Gould-2878> Daniel Gould (abt. 1655 - 1697)

- xi. Dorcus Gould b. 05 Jan 1684 m. Joseph Brown
- xii. Daniel Gould b. 30 Jun 1687, d. Feb 15 (Within the same year)
- xiii. Daniel Gould b. 07 Mar 1688, d. 08 Mar 1788, m. Susanna Pearson
- 5 xiv. David Gould b. 06 Feb 1691 in Stoneham, Massachusetts, USA, d. 03 Apr 1760 in Stoneham, MA, m. Elizabeth Green
- xv. Joanna Gould

### 4. Thomas Gould 1680 – 1750 Priscilla Bateman 1687 -

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Gould-2168> Thomas Gould (1680 - 1750)

Thomas Gould, son of John Gould and Abigail Belcher was born in 1680 in Ipswich, Essex, MA, USA. He married Mary Hays 29 May 1705 in Charlestown, Suffolk Massachusetts. She died 16 September 16 1709 Wakefield, Middlesex, Massachusetts. He next married Priscilla Bateman in 1714 Killingly, Windham, Connecticut.

- i. Priscilla Gould bp. 15 May 1715 Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut Colony d. died very young, May 1715 Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut Colony
- ii. Thomas Gould, bp. 30 Oct 1715 Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut Colony d. 1736 m. Ruth
- iii. John Gould bp. 23 Feb 1717 Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut Colony, d. Bef. 1755
- iv. Mary Gould bp. 27 Apr 1718 in Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut Colony of Connecticut, m. Ebenezer Stearns 28 Feb 1740 Putnam, Connecticut, USA d. 1757 Killingly, Windham, Connecticut
- v. Jeremiah Gould bp. 17 Jan 1720, d. 20 Feb 1778, m. Elizabeth Brooks
- vi. Daniel Gould bp 02 Dec 1722 d. 20 Apr 1754 in Ware, Hampshire, Massachusetts, USA
- vii. Ebenezer Gould b. 20 Dec 1724 in Killingly, Windham, Connecticut, United States d. 9 Jan 1809 Granville, Washington, New York, United States
- 6. viii. Samuel Gould b. 10 Nov 1726 Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut Colony d. 1754 Granville, Washington County, New York, USA, m. Martha Stearns

Thomas Gould died in 1750 in Killingly, Windham, Conn.

## Killingly, Connecticut<sup>8</sup>

The town of Killingly lies in the eastern central part of Windham county, on the Rhode Island border. In territory, population and business importance it is one of the largest towns of the county. Its territory, which originally embraced the whole northeast corner of Connecticut east of the Quinebaug and north-of Plainfield, has been diminished by the formation of Thompson and Putnam in part from its territory. It is bounded by Putnam on the north, Rhode Island on the east, Sterling and Plainfield on the south, and Brooklyn and Pomfret on the west. The town is about nine miles long from north to south, and an average width of six miles from east to west. The post offices of Danielsonville, Ballou ville, Killingly, East Killingly and South Killingly are in this town. The factory villages of Attawaugan and Williamsville are in this town. The population of the town at different periods has been-in 1756, 2,100; in 1775, 3,486; in 1800, 2,279; in 1840, 3,685; in 1870, 5,712; in 1880, 6,921.

The original township of Killingly was laid out north of Plainfield in 1708. It occupied the northeastern corner of Connecticut, in the wild border land between the Quinebaug and Rhode Island. This region, called the Whetstone country, was known to the white settlers of the surrounding towns, but was for a long time neglected. It was owned by the colony of Connecticut and not by individuals or companies, and tracts of it were given by the government in recognition of civil or military services rendered it. Its first white proprietors were thus the leading men of the colony.

In 1708 the court granted liberty to the inhabitants of Killingly to survey and lay out one hundred acres of land within their township for the use and encouragement of a minister to settle there and carry on the worship of God among them." A hundred acres of land for the first settled minister were also pledged to the town by Captain Chandler, in presence and with concurrence of the selectmen.

The first minister was Reverend John Fisk, of Braintree, Mass., a son of Reverend Moses Fisk and a graduate of Harvard. His work probably began about 1710, religious services being held in private houses, alternating between different parts of the town. July 16th, 1711, the town agreed to give Mr. Fisk three hundred and fifty acres of land for his encouragement to settle in the work of the ministry. Two hundred acres were laid out on French river, which were afterward proved to be beyond the bounds of Killingly. Seventy-five acres were laid out on the western slope of Killingly hill and seventy five on Assawaga or Five Mile river. Stated religious services were probably held after this date by Mr. Fisk, though some years passed before his settlement, neighborhood ministers meanwhile being called in to administer baptism and other sacraments as occasion required.

In the summer of 1714, the meeting house was raised and covered. Its site was east of the Plainfield road, about one-fourth of a mile south of the present East Putnam meeting house. -Nothing is known of its size and appearance, or of the circumstances of its building. In the ensuing summer it was made ready for occupation, and preparations made for church organization. September 15th, 1715, was observed in Killingly as a day of solemn fasting and prayer, preparatory to the gathering of a church and the ordination of a pastor. October 19th, 1715, a church was organized, and Reverend John Fisk ordained the pastor of it. The original members were: John Fisk, James Danielson, Peter Aspinwall, James Leavens, Sampson Howe, Ebenezer Balman, Richard Bloosse, George Blanchard, Isaac Jewett, **Thomas Gould** and Stephen Grover. Sixteen additional communicants were admitted into the church before the close of the year. December 29th, 1715, Peter Aspinwall and Eleazer Balman were chosen deacons. The first marriage recorded by the young minister was that of William Larned to Hannah, the first of the seven

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<sup>8</sup> <https://connecticutgenealogy.com/windham/killingly.htm>

notable daughters of Simon Bryant. The ministry of Reverend Mr. Fisk was acceptable and prosperous, and large numbers were added to the church. His pastoral charge comprehended also the inhabitants north of Killingly. The hundred acres of land given by Captain Chandler to the first settled minister of Killingly were laid out to him in 1712, west of Five Mile river, a half mile east of the meeting house.

In 1694 Reverend Noadiah Russel secured two hundred acres five miles southeast of Woodstock, east of the Quinebaug, "lands that bound it not taken up." In 1699 Reverend Russel sold his land to Peter and Nathaniel Aspinwall, Samuel Perrin and Benjamin Griggs, for twenty pounds.

In 1703 Aspinwall bought of Caleb Stanley two hundred acres south of Mashapaug lake. The land adjoining it westward and extending to the Quinebaug was laid out to Thomas Buckingham, and sold by him to Captain John Sabin of Mashamoquet, whose daughter Judith, married young Joseph Leavens, and received this beautiful valley farm as her marriage portion. James and Peter Leavens bought up land grants and also settled in this vicinity. Other settlers soon followed. These settlers, the pioneers of Killingly, located on or near the Quinebaug, mostly between the falls and Mashapaug lake, on the land called Aspinock, at distances of three, four and five miles from Woodstock. As details of the settlement of those parts of original Killingly which are now included in Thompson and Putnam are given in connection with the history of those towns, it will be unnecessary to repeat them further in this connection. We shall therefore confine our review now as far as practicable to the territory of the present town of Killingly.

The first settler south of Lake Mashapaug was James Danielson, of Block Island, who in 1707 purchased of Major Fitch "the neck of land" between the Quinebaug and Assawaga rivers, for a hundred and seventy pounds. Mr. Danielson had served in the Narragansett war, and his name appears on the list of officers and soldiers who received the township of Voluntown in recompense for their services. Tradition tells us that he passed through the Whetstone country on an expedition against the Nipmucks, and stopping to rest his company on the interval between these rivers, was so well pleased with the locality that he then declared that when the war should be ended he would settle there. Tradition adds that he first traded with the natives, receiving for a trifle all that he could see from the top of a high tree, but found that Major Fitch had forestalled him, so then he bought out his claim. Mr. Danielson at once took possession of his purchase, built a garrison house near its southern extremity and was soon known as one of the most prominent men in the new settlement. No other settler appeared in this vicinity for several years. The land south from Acquiunk-the name given by the Indians to this locality-was held by Plainfield proprietors, under their purchase from Owaneco, and no attempt was made for many years to bring it into market.

An extensive rise of land in the eastern part of the town was called Chestnut hill. A broad open plateau lay upon the top of this hill, while its steep sides were heavily wooded. This very desirable spot of ground was included in the grants laid out to John and Joseph Haynes, Timothy Woodbridge and Governor Treat; sold by them to John Allen; by him to Captain John Chandler, who sold the whole tract-2,400 acres, for £312-to Eleazer and Thomas Bateman, of Concord, **Samuel and Thomas Gould**, Nathaniel Lawrence, Ebenezer Bloss, Thomas Richardson and Ebenezer, Knight, joint proprietors. John Brown, Moses Barret, Josiah Proctor, Daniel Carrol, **Samuel Robbins**, Daniel Ross and John Grover were soon after admitted among the Chestnut hill proprietors. Home lots were laid out on the hill summit, but the remainder of the land was held in common by them for many years. A road was laid over the hill-top and carried onto Cutler's mill and the Providence way.

The population of Killingly continued to increase. Daniel Cady removed to the south part of Pomfret, Nicholas Cady to Preston; but others took their places. Robert Day settled south of Whetstone brook in 1717. Nell-Ellick Saunders-afterward called Alexander-bought land of the non-resident Mighills in 1721, near Lake Mashapaug, which soon took the name of Alexander's lake, which has since clung to it. Joseph



Covill, Philip Priest, Andrew Phillips and John Comins, of Charlestown, were admitted among the Chestnut hill company. John Hutchins, of Plainfield, is believed to have taken possession of the north part of the Owaneco purchase about 1720. In 1721 the town of Killingly laid out and distributed its first division of public lands. About eighty persons received shares of this land. No record is preserved of the terms and extent of this division. During this year the train-band was organized. Joseph Cady was chosen captain, Ephraim Warren lieutenant, and Thomas Gould ensign. Of the progress of schools, roads and many public affairs at that time, no knowledge can be obtained. A burial ground south of the Providence road was given to the town by Peter Aspinwall at an early date.

This church prospered for a while. A season of special religious interest in 1728-9 added sixty to its membership. Eleazer Bateman, Jr., was chosen deacon in 1730, and Haniel Clark in 1733. Mr. Fisk remained in the pastorate till July 8th, 1741, when he was dismissed at his own request. During his ministry he had performed 463 baptisms, and admitted 254 members into full communion and 148-to the” half-way covenant.”

A protracted meeting house controversy followed the dismissal of Mr. Fisk. It was decided to build a new meeting house, and at the same time a division of the First society into two was contemplated. The people of each prospective society wished to have the new meeting house located so that it would fall within their own bounds when the division should be made. The northern people wished it to stand near the old church, on Killingly hill, while the southern people wished it to be located on Breakneck hill. In October 1743, the assembly, after hearing the case and reports of committees, decided that the latter site, which was nearly central to the society as then constituted, should be adopted. November 21st than society by a large vote refused to build on that site. The question was re-opened at a later meeting, in December, and a controversy in regard to the qualification of some proposed voters became so clamorous that the moderator dissolved the meeting, and most of the people went home. The southern party then having the field, reorganized the meeting and voted to build a meeting house on Breakneck hill. A committee was appointed for the purpose, and the work was immediately carried forward. The” Breakneck party.” though probably in the minority, had obtained the lead and were carrying things by storm. In the midst of the confusion and excitement that prevailed, a messenger was sent to report the irregular proceedings to the governor and council. On the day appointed for raising the meeting house frame, March 28th, 1744, a large company gathered on the ground. When the frame was partly raised the northern party arrived upon the ground, with a message from the governor and council expressing the opinion that it was irregular and” high handed disorder” for any party to carry forward the work of building, in defiance of the properly expressed determination of the society, even though the society had refused to do the bidding of the assembly. The opinion and advice were that it was the business of the assembly to see that its decrees were carried out, and was not proper for a part of the society to volunteer to act in that direction against the desires of the majority. The opinion and advice were not heeded by the builders, who went boldly forward with their work until the meeting house was raised and covered.

The disgraceful wrangle between the two parties was carried to- the assembly, and so well balanced were their counter charges against each other in respect to irregularities and unfairness that the assembly were at a loss to know how to decide between them, and postponed any action till October, when it decided that the meeting house should stand and be finished where it was. The Breakneck party were now in triumphant gladness, but the northern people, as well as those in the extreme south, were not disposed to accept the situation. Thus, the Killingly First society was broken into many factions. There was the Breakneck party, who wanted the society to remain with a meeting house in the center. In the north and south ends of the society were factions striving for a division into two societies, so that each could be better accommodated with a meeting house near them. Then, to add to the complications, the Separate or New Light movements were raging at this time, and this made subdivisions of each faction.



In October 1745, the assembly divided the society and made two distinct societies of it. Under this act each claimed the prerogative of being the First society, and with this dispute they again repaired to the assembly. This, however, was quickly set. tied in favor of the north society.

The First society and church now hastened to reorganize. The church at its reorganization, November 29th, 1745, was composed of the following members: Joseph Leavens, Sr., Joseph Leavens, Jr., Thomas Moffatt, Daniel Whitmore, Joseph Cady, David Roberts, Sr., David Roberts, Jr., Samuel Buck, John Brown, Ebenezer Brooks, Francis Whitmore, John Roberts, Andrew Phillips, Ephraim Day, Benjamin Leavens, John Leavens, Thomas Mighill. Reverend Pearley Howe was then pastor elect, and continued in that relation until his death, March 10th, 1753, being then in his forty-third year. His wife was Damaris, daughter of Captain Joseph Cady. He received the commendation of being "a highly respectable and useful minister." By consent of the town the First society in the last end of 1745 proceeded to pull down the old meeting house and to build a new one about a quarter of a mile north of it, on the 11 east side of the country road right against Noah Leavens' dwelling house," where an acre of land had been given for the purpose by justice Joseph Leavens. The house now erected was said to be superior to any other in the county. It had three great double doors, opening east, west and south; large square pews, furnished with lattice work; a high pulpit and sounding board; galleries, front and sides, with rising seats and wall pews in the rear, and two flights of broad stairs leading to them. Reverend Aaron Brown, of Windsor, was ordained January 19th, 1754, and soon after married the widow of his predecessor. The society was divided into three school districts, each district maintaining its, own school. The church and society were now prosperous. Reverend Emerson Foster, the successor of Reverend Aaron Brown, was ordained here January 21st, 1778, the society offering him £220 for settlement and X20 salary. Dissatisfaction soon arose, many withdrew to the Baptist society and it soon became difficult to raise the money. In July 1779, Mr. Foster was dismissed, and for a time religious services were maintained somewhat irregularly by Russel Cook and others for several years. Reverend Elisha Atkins, of Middletown, was installed in the pastoral office here June 3d, 1787, the society granting two hundred pounds settlement, fifty-five pounds salary, and the cutting and drawing of the minister's firewood. The house was repaired, and a belfry added, and a bell procured and placed in it. Sampson Howe was to be paid twenty dollars a year for ringing the bell and sweeping the meeting house. Mr. Atkins proved a most excellent pastor, and as a citizen was interested in all plans for public improvement.

The society of Killingly being divided, as we have already seen, into two societies, meeting houses and churches were established in both ends of the former society, and the meeting house on Breakneck hill not being available for either, it was of but little further use. It was used for various irregular religious services and for public town meetings, and after a number of years was taken down, and some of its timbers used in the construction of the town house at Killingly Centre. A few mouldering gravestones on the rugged summit of Breakneck hill' remain to mark the neighborhood of its site. The church and society were by the organization of others reduced to the merest remnants, which soon faded out entirely, the church records being destroyed by fire, so that the details of the Breakneck church are buried in oblivion. -The church appears to have maintained strength enough to have a minister more or less of the time until about the end of the last century.

The inhabitants in South Killingly were permitted, on account of their remoteness from the Killingly hill meeting house. in the winter of 1734-35 to employ a minister to preach to them during the winter season, though they were required to pay rates to the regular minister the same as before. In April 1735, the assembly granted the South Killingly people, who then numbered about one hundred and fifty souls, liberty" to hire an orthodox minister five months in the year, and freedom from the ministerial tax during that period." This temporary exemption from rate-paying did not become their permanent privilege until

1755, when they were released by the assembly from further charges to the South society, in which they were embraced in the division of 1745. This happy result was secured from the colonial government only by an appeal first to the throne of Great Britain in the reign of George II. The petition from South Killingly was the first to gain a favorable hearing in the colonial assembly.

## 5. David Gould 1691 – 1760 and Elizabeth Green 1687 – 1753

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Gould-205> David Gould (1690 - 1760)

David Gould, son of Daniel Gould and Dorcus Belcher was born on 6 Feb 1691 in Stoneham, Massachusetts, USA He died on 3 Apr 1760 in Stoneham, MA, USA

They had children

- i. Dorcus Gould b. 05 Jan 1684 m. Joseph Brown
- ii. Elizabeth Gould b. 04 Sep 1718 at Stoneham, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States, d. 07 Sep 1719 at Stoneham, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States
- iii. Esther Gould b. abt 1720 at Stoneham, Middlesex, Massachusetts, United States
- iv. Elizabeth Gould b. 07 Sep 1721
7. v. Mary Gould b. 06 Apr 1724 at Stoneham, Massachusetts, USA, d. 21 Aug 1810 in North River, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, Canada<sup>9</sup>, m. Jacob Lynds in 28 Mar 1746, Malden, Middlesex, Massachusetts

## 7. Mary Gould 1724- 1810 Jacob Lynds

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Gould-521> Mary (Gould) Lynds (1724 - 1810)

Mary Gould b. 06 Apr 1724 in Stoneham, Massachusetts, USA<sup>10</sup>, d. 21 Aug 1810 in North River, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, Canada, m. Jacob Lynds around 28 Mar 1746 in Malden, Middlesex, Massachusetts<sup>11</sup>. He appears to have changed his spelling from Lynde to Lynds when he moved to Nova Scotia. She was buried in the Onslow Island Cemetery, Upper Onslow, Colchester County<sup>12</sup>

Miller gives information about Mary Gould, wife of Jacob Lynds:

Jacob Lynds was an early settler in Cobequid. He was born in Ireland, about the year 1720. He married there to Mary Guild then widow McNutt, in 1746. They removed to Nova Scotia in 1756. They removed again to Nova Scotia in 1761. He settled for a time at Advocate, where he obtained a grant of one thousand five hundred acres of land, and remained there but a short time. He removed further up the Bay of Fundy. He settled on the farm that is now owned by Messrs. Putnam at Fort Belcher, where he spent the short remainder of his life. He died there November 22nd, 1768. His body was taken up the Bay in a boat, and was buried in the Onslow Cemetery. This was the second body on this island. The first was Miss Mary McNutt, daughter of William and Elizabeth McNutt, who died August 15th, 1765. After the death of Mr. Lynds, the farm was sold at the Fort was sold to Mr. Richard Upham, and the family removed and settled on the farm that his eldest son, Thomas Lynds, and his son Thomas, lived and died upon at North River. His widow was married again to James Whidden, of Truro. Mr. Whidden died December 13<sup>th</sup>,

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<sup>9</sup> Miller, Thomas, Historical and Genealogical Record of Colchester County, Halifax, NS: A&W MacKinlay, 1873, reprinted by Mika Studio, Belleville, Ontario, 1972, 379

<sup>10</sup> Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. Massachusetts Vital and Town Records. Provo, UT: index Holbrook Research Institute (Jay and Delene Holbrook). digital image (Ancestry.com <http://www.ancestry.ca>) birth record of Mary Gould

<sup>11</sup> Marriage intentions were published in the name of Mary Gould and Jacob Lynde in, she was the daughter of David Gould and Elizabeth (Green) Gould. (Planters and Grantees of Cobequid, 1761-1780, V.2, 556

<sup>12</sup> Grave of Mary Gould Lynds, Find a Grave, database and Images

(<http://www.findagrave.com/memorial/133782829?ftm=1>):accessed 20 Aug 2018 citing Onslow Cemetery, Upper Onslow, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, Memorial, 133782829

1790. She was again left a widow. She returned again to the house of her eldest son, Thomas, at the Fort, where she spent the remainder of her life. She died there in 1810.<sup>13</sup>

[To date I have found no other evidence of Jacob being born in anywhere other than Malden Massachusetts or that there were any other spouses to Mary Gould.]

They had 9 children

- i. Mercy Lynde<sup>14</sup> b. 22 Jun 1747 in Malden, MA, USA d. died young 03 Aug 1749 in Malden, MA,<sup>15</sup>
- ii. Thomas Lynde b. 23 Dec 1748 in Malden, MA, USA<sup>16</sup> , d. 06 Jan 1839 North River, Colchester County, NS, Canada<sup>17</sup> m. Rebecca Blair 27 Jan 1774 Onslow, Colchester County, NS, they had 12 children
- iii. Mary Lynds, b. 27 Jul 1751 on Mystic Side, Malden, Suffolk, Massachusetts, United States<sup>18</sup>, d. 1815 in Onslow, [Our direct ancestor See Lynds file<sup>19</sup>] m. Solomon Hoar 01 Apr 1773 24 Sep 1748 Onslow, Colchester County, N.S.
- iv. Jacob Lynds b. 27 Jul 1751 at Malden, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA, d. 23 Dec 1833 m. Martha Morrison
- v. Bernard Lynds b. 26 Oct 1752 at Malden, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA
- vi. Lydia Lynds b. 25 Mar 1755 Malden, Middlesex, Massachusetts, USA, d. 17 Feb 1788
- vii. John Bunker Lynds b. 30 Mar 1757 at Bunker's Hill, Massachusetts, d. Aug 1838
- viii. Ruth Lynds b. 06 Nov 1759 at Malden, Ma, New England, US
- ix. Sarah Lynds b.18 Apr 1768 at Onslow Township, Colchester County, NS, Canada, d. 08 Sep 1846 at Pictou, Nova Scotia, Canada

## **6 Samuel Gould 1726 - 1754 Martha Stearns Abt. 1726 - 1771**

Samuel Gould, son of Thomas Gould and Priscilla Bateman was born 10 Nov 1726 Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut Colony. He died 1754 Granville, Washington County, New York, USA. He married Martha Stearns. She was born about 1726. She died 24 Oct 1771 in Killingly, Windham, Connecticut, Colony.

8 i. Capt. Ebenezer Gould b. 09 Aug 1755 Killingly, Conn. d. 14 Jun 1809 in Granville, Washington County, New York, USA, m. Rhoda Robbins in 1774 in Killingly, Windham, Connecticut.

## **8. Capt. Ebenezer Gould 1755 – 1809 Rhoda Robbins 1774 -**

Capt Ebenezer Gould, son of Samuel Gould and Martha Stearns was born 9 Aug 1755 in Killingly, Connecticut. He died 14 Jun 1809 Granville, Washington County, New York, USA. He married Rhoda Robbins in 1774 in Killingly, Windham, Connecticut.

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<sup>13</sup> Miller, 1873, 379

<sup>14</sup> Mercy Lynde Birth Record, Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. Massachusetts Vital and Town Records. Provo, UT: Holbrook Research Institute (Jay and Delene Holbrook)., digital image of transcripts: Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.ca>) accessed 20 Aug 2018 hereafter referred to as VR Malden MA

<sup>15</sup> Mercy Lynde Death Record, Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. Massachusetts Vital and Town Records. Provo, UT: Holbrook Research Institute (Jay and Delene Holbrook). digital image: Ancestry.com (<http://www.ancestry.ca>) accessed 20 Aug 2018

<sup>16</sup> Thomas Lynde Birth Record, VR Malden, MA

<sup>17</sup> Miller, 380

<sup>18</sup> Massachusetts VR

<sup>19</sup> Mary Lynds descendants included George Clifford Retson

9. Abigail Gould b. 8 Sep 1775 in Granville, Washington, New York, USA, d. 7 May 1860 in Augusta Twp, Grenville Co, Ontario, Canada, m. Andrew Perrin

## **9. Abigail Gould 1775 – 1860 Andrew Perrin 1766 - 1859**

Abigail Gould, daughter of Captain Ebenezer Gould and Rhoda Robbins, was born 08 Sep 1775 Granville, Washington, New York, USA. She died 07 May 1860 Augusta Twp, Grenville Co, Ontario, Canada. She married Andrew Perrin Abt. 1793 Probably in Granville, Washington, NY

They had 7 children:

i. Marcus Marquis Perrin b. 13 Dec 1794 in Granville, Washington, New York, United States, d. Aft. 1859, m. Hannah Dake

ii. William Perrin b. 21 Oct 1797 in Augusta Township, Grenville County, Ontario, Canada, d. 21 Dec 1841 in Maynard, Augusta Township, Grenville County, Ontario, Canada, m. Rosanna Bass on 17 Mar 1818 in Grenville County, Ontario, Canada

iii. Andrew Festus Perrin b. 20 Feb 1798 in Washington County, New York, d. 1877 in Augusta Township, Grenville County, m. Elizabeth Bunker Ontario, Canada

iv. Orrin Gould Perrin b. 16 Aug 1806 in Maynard, Augusta, Grenville, Ontario, d. 1888 in Maynard, Augusta, Grenville, Ontario, m. Hannah Anna Youker.<sup>20</sup>

v. Martha Perrin b. 2 May 1808 in Maynard, Augusta Township, Grenville County, Ontario, Canada, d. 25 Mar 1882 in Augusta, Leeds and Grenville United Counties, Ontario, Canada

vi. Rhoda Perrin b. 1814 in Augusta Twp, Grenville Co., Ontario, Canada, d. 08 Oct 1889 in Augusta Twp, Grenville Co., Ontario, Canada, m. Nehemiah Brundage

vii. Ebenezer Perrin b. 7 Sep 1817 in Maynard, Grenville, Ontario, d. 25 Mar 1882, Maynard, Grenville, Ontario m. Catherine C. McCann 01 Feb 1838 in Prescott, Ontario

## **Appendices**

### **Abbreviations:**

Aft after      b. born      Bef. Before bpt      baptism      bur buried      d. died      m. married

### **Calendar Old Style-New Style, Julian & Georgian<sup>21</sup>**

The old calendar used up to about 1752 in Protestant countries was the Julian Calendar based on 365.25 days. In 1952 Great Britain and empire switched to the Julian Calendar and since the actual year is 365.2422 days long the switch over caused a 11 day out of synch problem. To solve this problem, it was proclaimed that September 2 would be followed by September 14. As well the old style calendar the calendar year began on Lady Day 25<sup>th</sup> of March i.e. the year ran from 25 March to 24 March. Hence January 24, 1712 old style would be January 24, 1713 new style. The correct way to describe a date in the “overlap” period from January 1 to March 24 is to state the Old/New Style as 1712 /1713 which means

“January 24, 1712 old style is what we call January 24, 1713”

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<sup>20</sup> This is the direct ancestor of the Grace Atkinson Retson family.

<sup>21</sup> Greenwood, Val D. The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co Inc 2000

Also, since the calendar began in March the months if numbered are as follows

March 1, April 2, May 3, June 4, July 5, August 6, September 7, October 8, November 9, December 10, January 11, February 12

## List of Freeman<sup>22</sup>

The status of freeman was primarily of political importance, for it gave one the right to vote for colony officers. In some colonies, though, freeman was tied to church membership, and so the meaning was somewhat different. Massachusetts Bay and New Haven, the most Puritan of the Puritan colonies, made church membership a prerequisite for foremanship, while the rest of the New England colonies did not.

List of freemen may be used for a number of purposes beyond proving biographical information about an immigrant. Like tax lists later, a list of freeman provides basic information about the presence or absence of a person on a given date. And, as noted above, freemanship in Massachusetts Bay and New Haven supplies information about church membership, from which we can learn not just whether this individual was a church member at a given time; we can also reconstruct some of the history of churches whose records have been lost by studying the lists over a period of years.

## Sources

Killingly, CT: Church Records, 1711-1775. NEHGS containing the page image of the original manuscript, and it is searchable by first name and last name, record type, and family members (where available). Record types include Birth, Baptism, Church Record, Marriage, and Death records. These records are from the original "Book of Church Records: The gift of J. F. (Rev. John Fisk) to the Church of Killingly; March the 5th, 1715-16." Records from the book were published in the Putnam Patriot newspaper in 1894, and the information contained in this database was abstracted from these newspapers by E. D. Larned. The records were later published in a book entitled Church Records of Killingly, Connecticut (Hunterdon House, Lambertville, N.J., 1984)

Research of two Perrin sisters, Patricia McKey and Bonnie Gaylord

## General Resources

Leclerc, Michael J. Genealogist's Handbook for New England Research, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, Boston Massachusetts, NEHGS

Wikipedia Entry for Charlestown, Boston Massachusetts

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reading,\\_Massachusetts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reading,_Massachusetts)

[\*"The Town of Reading – History"\*](#)

[Our History. First Parish Congregational Church.](#)

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<sup>22</sup> Anderson, Robert Charles, The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England 1634-1635, Volume VII, T-Y Boston, MA: New England Historical and Genealogical Society, 2011

*History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts*, by Samuel Adam Drake, published 1880, [Volume 2. Page 270 Reading by Hiram Barrus and Carroll D. Wright.](#) [Page 259 North Reading.](#) [Page 399 Wakefield by Chester W. Eaton.](#)

## **Websites**

## Line 1 John Gould Abigail Belcher -Thomas Gould Relationship to Author


8th great grandfather

	<b>John Gould</b>
	b: 05 Sep 1648 Charlestown, Suffolk, Massachus
	d: 24 Jan 1712 Stoneham, Middlesex, MA

2nd great grandmother

	<b>Elizabeth Jane Perrin</b>
	b: 28 Sep 1840 Merrickville, Grenville County, On
	d: 08 Apr 1915 Maynard, Grenville, Ontario, Can


7th great grandfather

	<b>Thomas Gould</b>
	b: 28 Mar 1680 Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts,
	d: 1750 Killingly, Windham, Conn.


Great grandmother

	<b>Abigail Almeda Spicer</b>
	b: 13 Sep 1860 Prescott, Ontario, Canada
	d: 10 Jul 1940 Merrickville, Ontario, Canada


6th great grandfather

	<b>Samuel Gould</b>
	b: 10 Nov 1726 Killingly, Windham, Conn.
	d: 1754 Granville, Washington County, Ne


Maternal grandfather

	<b>Edward Elbert Atkinson</b>
	b: 26 Feb 1887 Merrickville, Merrickville-Wolford,
	d: 14 Jan 1957 Vancouver, British Columbia

5th great grandfather

	<b>Capt. Ebenezer Gould</b>
	b: 09 Aug 1755 Killingly, Conn.
	d: 14 Jun 1809 Granville, Washington County, Ne

Mother

	<b>Grace Elizabeth Atkinson</b>
	b: 11 Dec 1916 Waskada, Manitoba, Canada
	d: 04 Jun 2008 Truro, Colchester County, Nova S

4th great grandmother

	<b>Abigail Gould</b>
	b: 08 Sep 1775 Granville, Washington, New York,
	d: 07 May 1860 Augusta Twp, Grenville Co, Ontar

Self

	<b>James Clifford Retson</b>
	b: 28 Jul 1948 Truro, Colchester County, Nova S
	d:

3rd great grandfather

	<b>Orrin Gould Perrin</b>
	b: 16 Aug 1806 Maynard, Augusta, Grenville, Ont
	d: 01 Mar 1888 Maynard, Augusta Township, Gre



## Line 2 Relationship of Author John Gould Dorcus Belcher -Daniel Gould



### John Gould

b: 1610  
Towcester, Northamptonshire, En  
d: 21 Mar 1690  
Charlestown, Middlesex, Massac

7th great grandfather



### Daniel Gould Sr.

b: Abt 1655  
Stoneham, Massachusetts, USA  
d: 25 Mar 1697  
Charlestown, Boston, Suffolk, Ma

6th great grandfather



### David Gould

b: 06 Feb 1691  
Stoneham, Massachusetts, USA  
d: 03 Apr 1760  
Stoneham, Massachusetts, USA

5th great grandmother



### Mary Gould

b: 06 Apr 1724  
Stoneham, Massachusetts, USA  
d: 21 Aug 1810  
North River, Colchester County,

4th great grandmother



### Mary Lynds

b: 27 Jul 1751  
Mystic Side, Malden, Suffolk, Mas  
d: 1815  
Onslow, Colchester, Nova Scotia,

3rd great grandfather



### David Gould Hoar

b: 28 Sep 1783  
Onslow Township, Colchester Co  
d: 1861  
East Mountain, Colchester Count

2nd great grandmother



### Agnes Hoar

b: 27 Jul 1812  
Onslow Township, Colchester Co  
d: 13 Feb 1896  
East Mountain, Colchester Count

Great grandmother



### Rebecca Nelson

b: 04 Apr 1841  
Truro, Colchester County, Nova S  
d: 18 Mar 1924  
Salmon River, Colchester County,

Paternal grandmother



### Beatrice Mary Clifford

b: 16 Feb 1887  
Brookside, Colchester County, N.  
d: 16 Sep 1958  
Truro, Colchester County, Nova S

Father



### George Clifford Retson

b: 19 Dec 1912  
Bible Hill, Colchester, Nova Scoti  
d: 17 Feb 1997  
Truro, Colchester County, Nova S

Self



### James Clifford Retson

b: 28 Jul 1948  
Truro, Colchester County, Nova S  
d: