

## **Apparent confusion in identity between two early immigrants, James Brown/e.**

Likely more than one man has been confused in the profile of James Browne, Browne-499. By this I mean that the man who married twice (first to Judith \_\_\_\_; then, Sarah Cutting) and only later for a short time resided Newbury, Massachusetts, is unlikely also the early settler of Newbury, said by some to have been Sarah (Brown) Noyes' brother. The more likely scenario is that these were two different men, both James Brown/e.

Although often confused in print, the earliest historical accounts of the two men indicate they settled in different towns (one at Charlestown, the other Newbury), had different social standing and conflicting associations during the Antinomian Controversy.

- It does not seem likely that the Newbury settler, often referred to as Mr. James Noyes, said to have walked 40 miles in May 1637 to help defeat the antinomians, would so support the agitators six months later as to be ordered disarmed, as was the case for the Charlestown settler.
- Sarah (Brown) Noyes' husband, Rev. James Noyes, well identified himself during the controversy as a supporter of and aid to Revs. Cotton and Wilson. It seems unlikely that the James Brown ordered disarmed during the political conflict had close Noyes family connections during the Antinomian Controversy.
- It is also notable that among the many sons born to the Charlestown settler, none were given the names Joseph, Thomas or Moses, all thought to have been associated with the birth family of Sarah (Brown) Noyes.

In today's light, Sarah Cutting's husband, whose origins and parentage are unknown, can be considered the James Brown/e made free 1633/4, of Charlestown, who was ordered disarmed in 1637.

### **1. James Brown/e, glazier and early settler of Charlestown**

From the careful work of Robert Charles Anderson, James Brown(e) of Charlestown (c1604-1676) was made a freeman early, 4 March 1633/4.[1] Children were born or baptized to this James Brown(e) at Charlestown between say 1638 and 1660; thereafter at Newbury in 1663, 1665 and 1667.\*[2] Anderson reports he removed to Salem in 1668[3]; James Brown died there, 3 November 1676.[4]

Anderson identified[5] this Charlestown settler as “an adherent of Wheelwright and Hutchinson,” being one of two men of the town men so disarmed 20 November 1637.[6] Wheelwright and Hutchinson had become opponents of Revs. John Cotton and John Wilson in what is known as the Antinomian Controversy (1636-1638).[7]

The Charlestown settler's name appears in many early Massachusetts records. Though he moved from place to place, he is often called a glazier in the records.[8] He may be the James Brown referred by Noyes, Libby and Davis in *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (GDMNH) as a "traveling glazier"[9] citing [a 1674] entry in the "Early Papers at Portsmouth, N. H.,"[10] although GDMNH considered that man of Ipswich, without further reference.

Without concluding an origin, Robert Charles Anderson suggested that research about the man's homeland might be conducted in the Colchester area of England,[11] referencing an alleged debt due from "James Browne of Charle towne in N: England" asserted by Josias Firmin and Thomas Peeke in 1649/50.[12]

\*James Brown's children's names as John, Mary, James (buried 1642), James, Nathaniel, Sarah, Samuel, Hannah, Abraham and Mary (again).

## **2. Mr. James Brown/e, early settler of Newbury**

A record of his passage/migration has not been identified, but in the earliest records of Newbury, the name James Browne, often specifically "Mr. James Browne," appears through about 1650. The records do not refer to him as a glazier, nor mention an earlier migration to Charlestown.

In *\_History of Newbury\_* (1845), Coffin claims the early settler "Mr. James Brown" arrived in 1634,[15] and was granted 159 acres[16] at the Newbury settlement. He was among fewer than 20 men described by Coffin as "wealthy." [18] James Browne is listed as one of the original town proprietors.[17] Along with just over fifty others, the general size and location of his house lot at the Lower Green appears on Daniel Dole's 1826 diagram of the first settlement along the Parker River.[18]

James Browne was made free 17 May 1637,[19] together with nine others of the town including Sarah (Brown) Noyes' brother-in-law, Nicholas Noyes.[20] From Coffin's *\_History of Newbury\_*,

In order to prevent the re-election of sir Henry Vane as governor and strengthen the friends of governor Winthrop, Henry Sewall, junior, Nicholas Noyes, Robert Pike, Archelaus Woodman, Thomas Coleman, Thomas Smith, James Browne, John Cheney, Nicholas Holt, and John Bartlett, went from Newbury to Cambridge on foot, (forty miles,) qualified themselves to vote by taking the freeman's oath, seventeenth of May, 1637, or, in other words, 'were made freemen.' [21]

Coffin adds, "Winthrop was chosen governor, and sir Henry Vane and the friends of Mrs. Hutchinson were in a minority."

The early settler served as town constable in 1638.[22] When the decision was made to relocate the town lots to Merrimack River, his name appears, once more as "Mr. James Browne," among

those “deputed [in 1642] for the Managing of those things that concerne the ordering of the New towne.”[23]

Together with Mr. Richard Dummer and Henry Short, James Brown was appointed by the General Court 28 May 1644 to “end small controversies in Newberry.”[24] As “Mr. James Browne,” he was so appointed again by the court on 26 May 1647[25]. A similar appointment was made, 27 April 1648, by the town of Newbury.[26]

On 1 March 1651, Newbury established a committee to “settle all claims arising from the sale or purchase of freehold rights.” This work produced a record of rights that had been transferred. The list of transfers includes an entry of note, “William Titcomb besides his owne hath Mr. James Brownes.”[27] As part of the same work, 10 January 1652, the names of town inhabitants who were not freeholders were recorded--no entry appears for a “James Browne.” It is likely that that by this time, the early settler was no longer considered a townsman of Newbury, probably the result of his relocation or demise.[28]

None of the historical record record extractions reviewed about this Mr. James Browne through 1652 comment about his family relations. Nor do entries that seem attributable to him appear in the published vital records of Newbury.

### **3. Sarah (Browne) Noyes and family**

In what may be her will[29] and/or deed[30] of 1664, Sarah (Brown) Noyes referred to and transacted property at Newbury described as “my brother Mr. James Browne’s portion of dividend land.”[31 (see note)] Only one James Brown/e seems to be so titled in the many extractions Currier published from the early Newbury town records and proprietors’ volumes. Whether biological brother or not was intended by the 1664 passage, Sarah most likely refers to the early Newbury settler. If Sarah had a brother, James, who was not the Newbury settler, then this relative was almost certainly someone other than the early Charlestown settler.

Sarah (Brown) Noyes was the daughter of Joseph Brown of Southampton according to a sketch about Sarah’s husband, Rev. James Noyes, written by his nephew, Nicholas Noyes (1647-1717) and published in Cotton Mather’s *Magnalia Christi americana, ...Ecclesiastical History of New England ...*[32] (1702).[33]

A 1907 Noyes genealogy includes brief notice about the Southampton family of Joseph Browne.[34] The authors report that both Sarah and a brother, Thomas, were mentioned in the will of another brother, Moses Browne, who died “about June 1688.” In the 1907 work, the brother/testator was described as, “Moses Browne, citizen and founder of London.” The will reportedly made bequests to “his ‘sister Sarah Noyse of New England’” and her two sons, William and Joseph. Also reported mentioned by Moses was ‘his ‘late brother Thomas Browne.’”[35] The authors do not report Moses’ will mentions a brother or deceased brother

James Browne, but they assert Joseph Browne of Southampton had such a son, claiming he was the early settler of Newbury.

If Sarah had a brother James who was not the early Newbury settler, then this relative was almost certainly someone other than the man who settled Charlestown. The man of Charlestown is said to have been an Antinomian sympathizer. He would have been supporting challenges to the ecclesiastical/political hierarchy of the Revs. Wilson and Cotton, with whom Rev. James Noyes was closely associated.

In Mather's *Magnalia ...*, described earlier, Noyes writes that his uncle, Rev. James, was "dearly loved" by Rev. Wilson, noting, "Twice he was called by Mr. Wilson and others to preach in the time when the Antinomian principles were in danger of prevailing, which he did with good success and to the satisfaction of those that invited him." [36]

It is separately notable that the names of Joseph Browne's reported sons, Moses and Thomas, are not found represented in the family of James Browne of Charlestown. Both of these given names are, however, passed along in the family of James and Sarah (Browne) Noyes. [37]

#### **4. Commonality of the surname; confusion in print.**

Brown/e is a very common name, both in England and New England. In 1860, about some of the men, James Brown, who had at one time resided Newbury, James Savage wrote, "the difficulty of discrim. betw. the many of this name, even by aid of ws. and ch. is insurmount." [38]

Close connections, too, ultimately developed between the families of Sarah (Cutting) Browne and Sarah (Browne) Noyes. Sarah Cutting's sister, Mary, was married "by 1641" [39] to Nicholas Noyes (c1616-1701). And, these various immigrant families all resided Newbury for some time after about 1660.

Compared to the Great Migration work by Robert Charles Anderson about James Brown of Charlestown, both James Savage (1860) [40] and Charles Henry Pope (1900) [41] authored sketches that treated that man as more than one person. In one way or another, each also introduced some confusion between the early man of Charlestown and the man of Newbury.

Having expressed his own challenges to distinguish between men of the same name once residing Newbury, Savage (1860) may have been the first to suggest Sarah Cutting's husband was the son of Joseph Brown of Southampton. [42] Also placing his migration in 1635 as a "youth of 17." [43] Yet other articles in print identify Sarah Cutting's husband as the brother of Sarah (Brown) Noyes. [44] No doubt these articles have misled family historians so that countless family files and reports conclude one or more relationships lacking historical justification.

Robert Charles Anderson's 1995 article about James Brown(e) of Charlestown made no attempt to associate him with the Southampton family. [45] Still later, in 2007, Anderson, with George F.

Sanborn, Jr. and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, again made no attempt to connect the two men, James Brown, in the extensive account about Sarah (Browne) Noyes' husband, James Noyes.[46]

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[1] *\_Records of the governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England\_*, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, editor, 5 vols in 6 (1853-1854), 1:368; digital images, *\_Hathi Trust\_* (accessed 2014) [This source was referenced as "MBCR" by Robert Charles Anderson in his article, "James Brown" (1604-1676), *\_The Great Migration Begins ...\_* 1:250.] <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uma.ark:/13960/t0gt5x713?urlappend=%3Bseq=392>

[2] Citing "ChVR 1:2," "ChChR 48," "ChChR 49," "ChVR 1:10," "ChVR 1:71," "EQC 5:121," "ChVR 1:18," "ChChR 51," "ChChR 51," "ChChR 60," "EQC 8:286-87," for the list of his children in Robert Charles Anderson, *\_The Great Migration Begins : Immigrants to New England 1620-1633\_*, 3 vols., 1/A-F:252-253, "James Brown."

[3] Robert Charles Anderson, *\_The Great Migration Begins : Immigrants to New England 1620-1633\_*, 3 vols., 1/A-F:249, "James Brown."

[4] *\_The probate records of Essex County, Massachusetts\_* 3 vols. (1916-1920), 3:108-110; digital images, *\_Hathi Trust\_* (accessed 2014); in particular, 110 for report about "James Brown, sr. who deceased Nov. 3, 1676," cites *\_Essex County Quarterly Court Files, vol. 26 leaf 25\_*.  
<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/njp.32101059988889?urlappend=%3Bseq=128>

[5] Citing "MBCR 1:212," in Robert Charles Anderson, *\_The Great Migration Begins : Immigrants to New England 1620-1633\_*, 3 vols, 1/A-F:253 ("James Brown").

[6] *\_Records of the governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England\_*, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, editor, 5 vols in 6 (1853-1854), 1:211-212; specific reference on 212. [This source was referenced as "MBCR" by Robert Charles Anderson, *\_The Great Migration Begins ...\_*, 3 vols., 1:249-254, "James Brown."] <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uma.ark:/13960/t0gt5x713?urlappend=%3Bseq=235>

[7] "Antinomian Controversy," *\_Wikipedia\_*. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antinomian\\_Controversy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antinomian_Controversy)

[8] Citing "MLR 2:86," "MLR 2:124," "ChBOP 156," "MLR 11:43," Robert Charles Anderson, *\_The Great Migration Begins : Immigrants to New England 1620-1633\_*, 3 vols, 1/A-F:249-254; digital images, *\_AmericanAncestors\_* (<http://www.americanancestors.org/> : accessed 2013), "James Brown."

[9] Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby and Walter Goodwin Davis, *\_Genealogical dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire\_* originally ?2 vols (1928-1939; reprint ?1972), 113-117 for "Brown"; specifically 115 for "12 James" Brown; digital images, *\_Ancestry.com\_* (accessed 2013); in part cites "List 331a" (p. which in turn cites "Town Treasurer's Accounts, 1669-76," as "N. E. Register xxxviii, 58-59."

[10] Richard Martyn and Frank W. Hackett, "Early Papers at Portsmouth, New Hampshire," *\_New England Historical and Genealogical Register\_* 38:58-59, specifically p. 59 for 1674 accounting "Portemo Dr." entry "To Ja: Brown for glass for ye school house money"; a second entry in the same year reads, "To money to ye glazier." [This source was referred to as "List 331a" in Noyes, Libby and Davis, *\_Genealogical dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire\_*, 48 and 115.] <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uva.x004283446?urlappend=%3Bseq=77>

[11] Robert Charles Anderson, *\_The Great Migration Begins : Immigrants to New England 1620-1633\_*, 3 vols, 1/A-F:253, "James Brown."

[12] \_A volume relating to the early history of Boston, containing the Aspinwall notarial records from 1644 to 1651\_, 350-351; digital images, \_Hathi Trust\_ (accessed 2014). [This source was referenced as "Aspinwall" by Robert Charles Anderson, \_The Great Migration Begins ...\_, 3 vols., 1/A-F:253, "James Brown."]

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t0xp74w5f?urlappend=%3Bseq=372>

[15] Citing in part "uniform tradition," Joshua Coffin, \_A sketch of the history of Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury, from 1635 to 1845\_ (1845), 15, 297; digital images, \_Hathi Trust\_ (accessed 2014). Reports Browne arrived "with wife" and had migrated 1634 from Southampton. [As to the author's claims of wife and migration, no supporting historical record was disclosed; nor has such been otherwise confirmed. No early marriage obviously attributable to this man was found in Torrey, \_New England Marriages Prior to 1700\_. The name James Browne does not appear with the Noyes brothers and others on the passenger list of the \_Mary & John\_ of 24 March 1633/4. For the latter, see Samuel G. Drake, \_Result of some researches among the British archives for information relative to the founders of New England: made in years 1858, 1859, and 1860. Originally collected for and published in the New England Historical and Genealogical register, and now corrected and enlarged\_ (1860), 70-71; digital images, \_Hathi Trust\_ (accessed 2014),

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/hvd.hn4ns5?urlappend=%3Bseq=92>

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t85h7pj38?urlappend=%3Bseq=21>;

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t85h7pj38?urlappend=%3Bseq=303>

[16] Joshua Coffin, \_A sketch of the history of Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury, from 1635 to 1845\_ (1845), 291; digital images, \_Hathi Trust\_ (accessed 2014); entry for "Mr. James Brown" (Appendix A).

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t85h7pj38?urlappend=%3Bseq=293>

[17] "List of First Settlers," \_The Sons & Daughters of the First Settlers of Newbury\_ (<http://sonsanddaughtersofnewbury.org/list-of-first-settlers.html> : accessed 2014), reporting "James Brown" to be among the "original proprietors of the town according to records dated December 7, 1642." [This source was referred to by David Allen Lambert in the NEHGS column "Ask a Genealogist," responding to query by E. Spinney, 2011. <http://www.americanancestors.org/Blogs.aspx?id=25122&blogid=111&blogid=111> ]

[18] John J. Currier, \_Ould Newbury : Historical and Biographical Sketches\_ (1896), 14; digital images, \_Hathi Trust\_ (accessed 2014), for 1828 map drawn by Daniel Dole. Currier writes, "though not strictly accurate in its details, it give a fairly correct idea of the size and location of the house lots assigned to the first settlers ... with page references to the town records where the grants are recorded."

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc2.ark:/13960/t8x92b91w?urlappend=%3Bseq=24>

[19] \_Records of the governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England\_, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, editor, 5 vols in 6 (1853-1854), 1:368; digital images, \_Hathi Trust\_ (accessed 2014) [This source was referenced as "MBCR" by Robert Charles Anderson in his article, "James Brown" (1604-1676), \_The Great Migration Begins ...\_ 1:250.] <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uma.ark:/13960/t0qt5x713?urlappend=%3Bseq=392>

[20] Citing "MBCR 1:373," Robert Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Melinde Lutz Sanborn, \_The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England 1633-1635\_, 7 vols., 5:286-293; digital images, \_AmericanAncestors\_ (accessed 2014), "Nicholas Noyes," specifically p. 287.

[21] Citing "Judge Sewall's diary," Joshua Coffin, \_A sketch of the history of Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury, from 1635 to 1845\_ (1845), 23; digital images, \_Hathi Trust\_ (accessed 2014). [A similar passage appears in John J. Currier's \_History of Newbury, Mass., 1635-1902\_ (1902), 41-42, citing "Samuel Sewall's Letter Book, vol. i., p. 295" <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/yale.39002004990793?urlappend=%3Bseq=47> , for which the two volume underlying source was published as \_Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society\_, vol. 1, series

6; and vol. 2, series 6; entry at <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/nnc1.cr00458783?urlappend=%3Bseq=335> ]  
<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t85h7pj38?urlappend=%3Bseq=29>

[22] Citing "Town of Newbury Records, vol. i," John J. Currier, *\_History of Newbury, Mass., 1635-1902\_* (1902), 48; digital images, *\_Hathi Trust\_* (accessed 2014), 82.  
<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/yale.39002004990793?urlappend=%3Bseq=54>

[23] Citing "Proprietors' Records, vol. i., fol 44," John J. Currier, *\_History of Newbury, Mass., 1635-1902\_* (1902), 48; digital images, *\_Hathi Trust\_* (accessed 2014).  
<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/yale.39002004990793?urlappend=%3Bseq=88>

[24] *\_Records of the governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England\_*, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, editor, 5 vols in 6 (1853-1854), 2:73; digital images, *\_Hathi Trust\_* (accessed 2014) [This source was referenced as "Massachusetts Colony Records" by John J. Currier, *\_History of Newbury, Mass., 1635-1902\_* (1902).  
<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/yale.39002004990793?urlappend=%3Bseq=85>

[25] *\_Records of the governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England\_*, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, editor, 5 vols in 6 (1853-1854), 2:191; digital images, *\_Hathi Trust\_* (accessed 2014) [This source was referenced as "Massachusetts Colony Records" by John J. Currier, *\_History of Newbury, Mass., 1635-1902\_* (1902).  
<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.35112104872215?urlappend=%3Bseq=205>

[26] Citing "Town of Newbury Records, vol. i.," John J. Currier, *\_History of Newbury, Mass., 1635-1902\_* (1902), 48; digital images, *\_Hathi Trust\_* (accessed 2014), 104  
<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/yale.39002004990793?urlappend=%3Bseq=110>

[27] John J. Currier, *\_History of Newbury, Mass., 1635-1902\_* (1902), 48; digital images, *\_Hathi Trust\_* (accessed 2014), 93-94.  
<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/yale.39002004990793?urlappend=%3Bseq=99>

[28] John J. Currier, *\_History of Newbury, Mass., 1635-1902\_* (1902), 48; digital images, *\_Hathi Trust\_* (accessed 2014), 93-94.  
<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/yale.39002004990793?urlappend=%3Bseq=99>

[29] Citing "ILR 3:147" for the 28 June 1664 sale of property to "Curmac Haines," in Robert Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *\_The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England 1633-1635\_*, 7 vols., 5:283, "James Noyes." [See note 17]

[30] Citing "ILR 3:147" for the 28 June 1664 will of "the widow of James Noyes" in Robert Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *\_The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England 1633-1635\_*, 7 vols., 5:284, "James Noyes." [See note 17]

[31] Without accompanying nomenclature "deceased," the document and terminology ("my brother Mr. James Browne's") is given in two passages of the James Noyes article in Robert Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *\_The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England 1633-1635\_*, 7 vols., 5:283, 284. The authors do not otherwise advance a notion that the man survives. Review of the full historical document (cited as "ILR 3:147") seems required in order to exclude other helpful reference therein to this James Browne. [Without success, searched Essex Deeds for further transfer of the property by the named grantee. Results might be learned from either the Ipswich Land Records nor Newbury Proprietors' Records.]

[32] Cotton Mather, *Magnalia Christi americana; or, The ecclesiastical history of New-England; from its first planting, in the year 1620, unto the year of Our Lord 1698 ...* 2 vols. (1853-1855), 1:483-488, for included entry about James Noyes by Nicholas Noyes; digital images, *Hathi Trust* (accessed 2014). [This source was referenced as "Magnalia" in Robert Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England 1633-1635*, 7 vols., 5:282-286, "James Noyes."] [Omitting some details, a version of Nicholas Noyes' submission to Mather is printed in Henry Erastus Noyes and Harriette E. Noyes, *Genealogical record of some of the Noyes descendants of James Nicholas and Peter Noyes*, 2 vols. (1904), 2:19-21. <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/yale.39002007828065?urlappend=%3Bseq=27> ] <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/hvd.32044038513446?urlappend=%3Bseq=488>

[33] "Cotton Mather," *Wikipedia* (accessed 2014), places a 1702 date on Mather's original *Magnalia Christi americana*. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cotton\\_Mather](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cotton_Mather)

[34] Charles Phelps Noyes, *Noyes-Gilman ancestry; being a series of sketches, with a chart of the ancestors of Charles Phelps Noyes and Emily H. (Gilman) Noyes, his wife ...* (1907), p. 45; digital images, *Hathi Trust* (accessed 2014), for the family of Joseph (10) Brown of Southampton, England. <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t3zs2sx32?urlappend=%3Bseq=81>

[35] Without further identifying the will and/or repository, Charles Phelps Noyes, *Noyes-Gilman ancestry; being a series of sketches, with a chart of the ancestors of Charles Phelps Noyes and Emily H. (Gilman) Noyes, his wife ...* (1907), p. 45; digital images, *Hathi Trust* (accessed 2014), for the family of Joseph (10) Brown of Southampton, England. [No further investigation of the will has been made to learn if other information, in context, is available.] <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t3zs2sx32?urlappend=%3Bseq=81>

[36] Cotton Mather, *Magnalia Christi americana; or, The ecclesiastical history of New-England; from its first planting, in the year 1620, unto the year of Our Lord 1698 ...* 2 vols. (1853-1855), 1:484, for included entry about James Noyes by Nicholas Noyes; digital images, *Hathi Trust* (accessed 2014).

[37] Robert Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England 1633-1635*, 7 vols., 5:284, "James Noyes."

[38] James Savage, *A genealogical dictionary of the first settlers of New England : showing three generations of those who came before May, 1692, on the basis of Farmer's Register* 4 vols. (1860-1862), 1: 268; digital images, *Hathi Trust* (accessed 2014); for comment in second entry that opens, "James [Brown], Newbury ...," <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/miun.abe2564.0001.001?urlappend=%3Bseq=284>

[39] Walter Goodwin Davis, *The ancestry of Abel Lunt, 1769-1806, of Newbury, Massachusetts* (1963); digital images, *Hathi Trust* (accessed 2013), 86, in "Cutting" family. <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/wu.89061963823?urlappend=%3Bseq=99>

[40] James Savage, *A genealogical dictionary of the first settlers of New England : showing three generations of those who came before May, 1692, on the basis of Farmer's Register* 4 vols. (1860-1862), 1: 264-279 for Brown entries; digital images, *Hathi Trust* (accessed 2014); specifically, see entries p. 268 for (i) "James, Charlestown 1633" (for which author cites "Frothingham 82"), also (ii) "James Charleston, by w. Judith," and (iii) James, Newbury, s. of Joseph, ... by wife Sarah, dau. of capt. John Cutting." <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/miun.abe2564.0001.001?urlappend=%3Bseq=284>

[41] Charles Henry Pope, *The pioneers of Massachusetts, a descriptive list, drawn from records of the colonies, towns and churches and other contemporaneous documents* (1900); digital images, *Hathi Trust* (accessed 2013), p. 73, for Brown, Browne--James entries. Second such entry is "James, Charlestown ... wife Elizabeth"; and



fourth, "James, glazier, Charlestown ... rem. to Newbury 1637 ... He m. 1. Judith ... m. 2. Sarah."

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t5q81ng7b?urlappend=%3Bseq=81>

[42] James Savage, *A genealogical dictionary of the first settlers of New England : showing three generations of those who came before May, 1692, on the basis of Farmer's Register* 4 vols. (1860-1862), 1: 264-279 (Brown entries); digital images, *Hathi Trust* (accessed 2014); specifically, p. 268 for mention of "James [Brown], Newbury, s. of Joseph, ... by wife Sarah, dau. of capt. John Cutting."

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/miun.abe2564.0001.001?urlappend=%3Bseq=284>

[43] According to another Great Migration sketch, neither the Charlestown or Newbury men could be the James Brown, a "youth of 17" whose name appears among those enrolled for passage in 1635 about the *James*. Citing "Drake 55," Robert Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England 1633-1635*, 7 vols., 1/A-B (1999):420. These authors found "no evidence that he actually arrived in New England." [Cited reference viewed as Samuel G. Drake, *Result of some researches among the British archives for information relative to the founders of New England: made in years 1858, 1859, and 1860. Originally collected for and published in the New England Historical and Genealogical register, and now corrected and enlarged* (1860), 55-56; digital images, *Hathi Trust* (accessed 2014), for entry "SOUTH^on ... *The James* ... about the v^t of April, 1635." <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/hvd.hn4ns5?urlappend=%3Bseq=77>]

[44] See, in particular, William Richard Cutter, *Historic Homes and Places and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs relating to the families of Middlesex County, Massachusetts* 4 vols. 1908, 3:996-997. Note: In this work, Cutter confuses Sarah Cutting's husband with the man who was Sarah (Brown) Noyes' brother and with other men named James Brown(e), too. <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=yale.39002009416646;view=1up;seq=171>

[45] Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins : Immigrants to New England 1620-1633*, 3 vols, 1/A-F:249-254, "James Brown."

[46] Robert Anderson, George F. Sanborn, Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England 1633-1635*, 7 vols., 5 (2007):282-286, "James Noyes."