

This compendium of records was created for Matthias Peter Button (an ancestor of the author) as a set of references in November, 2017. By inference, this file will clearly contain duplicated records and poorly formatted data elements, ancient English language spellings and a number of erroneous references; please direct any comments to the author?

Thanks!
Regards, DJ Shave
DJ.Shave@gMail.com

From Further Discussion on the Button Families.htm

I [the unknown author] just happened to come across a website on the Buttons that should be included here:

http://rusbutton.com/family/Sir_Thomas_Button1.html

http://rusbutton.com/family/Sir_Thomas_Button2.html

There is too much for [him] to type out, so have fun reading it

Extracts from each reference

BUTTONS OF DYFFRYN (WORLTON)
Glamorgan County, Wales

A Norman family, originally called Le Grant, but called Button for some twelve or fourteen generations lived in Wales. There is some obscurity concerning the origin and history of the family. The origin of this line was apparently Gwien Le Grant, Duke of Saville, who married Mabel, daughter of Richard de Clare. A Thomas Le Grant, fifth generation descendant of the Duke, was the first to be called by the surname Button. Some say it was a nickname with playful reference to his small stature. He married Grissyl, the Welch heiress of Dyffryn, probably late in the thirteenth century. His son, Howell Button, who married Guenllium, daughter of Tomkin Turbenville of Tylhegston, his mother being Lucy, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Norris, knight of Penlline Castle. His descendants intermarried with the families of Gethin of Llandaff

We find the Buttons of Dyffryn filling the office of High Sheriff of Glamorgan many times under the various Kings and Queens of England

In 1557, James Button of Worlton, who had been an undersheriff in the reign of Henry VIII, was a High Sheriff in the reign of Philip and Mary

In 1565 and 1589, Miles Button of Worlton, who had been under-sheriff in the reign of Philip and Mary, was High Sheriff in the reign of Elizabeth

In 1640, Robert Button of Dyffryn was High Sheriff in the reign of Charles I

In the reign of Charles II, Martin Button of Dyffryn was High Sheriff in 1665, and Thomas Button of Cottrell in 1668

In the reign of Queen Anne, Thomas Button of Cottrell was High Sheriff in 1709

Not long after this date, the male line of Buttons became extinct

Sir Thomas Button, the Admiral, perhaps looms largest in English History and ranks as one of Glamorganshire's most famous men. He entered the naval service in 1589 and died in April, 1634. His story was told earlier in the introduction

Admiral Button has been commonly believed by many to be the father of Matthias Button. This is completely untrue. He was never of the area where Matthias is believed to have been born, was alive many years after the death of Thomas Button, father of Matthias. He married twice and left a large family; of these, his only sons were named Myles, William and Rice. They themselves, continued in the naval service and are easily identified in English history

A Barbara Button, fifth in descent from Admiral Button, inherited the Manor of Cottrell, in Glamorganshire from her parents. She never married. She possessed considerable cousin, Anne Emes, who married Reverend Samuel Gwinnette, Vicar of the Church of St. Mary and Corpus Christi in Down Hatherly, Gloucestershire. Samuel and Anne became the parents of Button Gwinnette, famous signer of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia, and named for his mother's cousin, Barbara Button. Barbara willed the Manor of Cottrell to her cousin Emilie Button, who married Rev. Samuel Gwinnette Jr., Button Gwinnette's oldest brother

Button Gwinnette was baptized Apr. 10, 1735 in St. Catherine's Church, Gloucester. He married Apr. 19, 1757 in the ancient Collegiate Church at Wolverhampton in Staffordshire, to Anne Bourne, daughter of Aaron Bourne of that city. Three daughters were born and recorded in the registry of the Collegiate Church as follows:

- i Amelia Gwinnette, baptized Feb. 27, 1758
- ii Ann Gwinnette, baptized May 14, 1759
- iii Elizabeth Ann Gwinnette, baptized Jan. 4, 1762

Button Gwinnette had no other children and no sons as far as is known. In 1759 he engaged in exporting, shipping goods to America and eventually immigrated to Georgia, where he purchased St. Catherine's Island. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, drew up the state constitution of Georgia and served as Governor of Georgia. He fought a duel with General Lachlan McIntosh and received wounds which resulted in his death 10 days later on May 28, 1777

There are recurring myths in U. S. Button family records that certain Buttons in America are descended from a son of Button Gwinnette, who allegedly changed his name to Button from Gwinnette after Gwinnette's death, and immigrated to New York, and married there. This is untrue; Button Gwinnette had no son and there is some doubt that any of his daughters ever came to this country

From life sketch.htm and a duplicate, **Mathias Button.htm**

MATTHIAS BUTTON

ORIGIN: Unknown

MIGRATION: 1633

FIRST RESIDENCE: Boston

REMOVES: Ipswich 1636, Haverhill 1652

OCCUPATION: Mariner

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: There is no evidence that Matthias Button was ever a church member, but at least one of his wives was, and perhaps more

EDUCATION: Signed deeds and bonds by mark

ESTATE: Matthias Button sold one half acre house lot in Ipswich to William Symmons of Ipswich, it "having been granted to John Thornton, deceased, and falling into hands of the grantor by marriage with Joane, widow of said Thornton, who is living," entered 16 November 1639 [Essex Ant 8:3]

On 14 June 1644 Matthias Button of Ipswich sold to Thomas Welles of Ipswich two parcels given to Button by the town, one of meadow, the other upland, thirteen acres [ILR 1:155]

On 18 March 1658[9?] "Matthias Button and Tegell his wife of Haverhill "sold to John Hazeltine of Rowley six acres of planting land, three acres of meadow at Hawke's Meadow and three commonages with all privileges belonging thereto [NLR 1:104-06]

On 14 February 1664[5?] "Matthias Button of Haverhill "mortgaged to Mr. John Ward of Haverhill "my mansion or dwelling house and a parcel of land belonging to me"; Elizabeth acknowledged the deed and made her mark [NLR 2:23]

On 11 April 1665 "Matthias Butten of Haverhill "granted to "my brother-in-law George Wheeler for the use of my wife Elizabeth Butten " fourscore acres of upland, part of his third division [NLR 2:24]

Elizabeth sold thirty of the eighty acres almost immediately to son-in-law John Kingsbury, 28 December 1670 [ELR 33:229]

On 7 December 1673 she deeded twenty acres near Hawk's meadow to "Peter Green my son-in-law" [NLR 3:107]

Button brought in an account of what he had lost in the fire "when John Godfrey burnt his house, which totaled £111 1s., and included the house itself with the cellar and leanto, a musket with a firelock, a sword and a pair of bandoliers, 2 pound of powder, 16 pound of lead, a great brewing tub and the loss of his owne time and which is the most damage to his estate the death of his wife occasioned hereby, £20" [EQC 4:373-5]

His daughter Sarah refused to swear to the inventory, saying that her father had sold the butter he was claiming to the merchant for hats, and that the amount of linen in the house was much overstated. The bedding had been seen since the house was burned. Button angrily told Abraham Whitaker that if he swore against the inventory, he would strike him, and that if there were some things in the inventory which should not be there, there were some things left out which should have been in, so they might set one against the other [29 August 1670, for June Term, 1671, EQC 4:375]

The clerk of the writs at the October Term, 1672, was ordered to inquire after the estate left by Matthias Button and to bring an inventory to the next Salisbury court [EQC 5:104]

Captain Nathaniel Saltonstall was appointed administrator pro tempore at the April Term, 1673, and the court addressed the fact that widow Elizabeth Button refused to relinquish her dower right as the court directed, despite having received land from her husband in his lifetime [EQC 5:153]

Saltonstall acknowledged a judgment to Daniel Ela from Button's estate at the April Term, 1674 [EQC 5:297]

The estate of Matthias Button was inventoried in four installments. On 2 December 1672 six swine were appraised at £3. On 5 April 1673 a collection of moveables was valued at 14s. 6d. on 7 October 1673 a second collection of moveables was valued at £2 1s. 6d. and finally an inventory of the remainder of his estate, taken on 9 March 1673/4, totaled £99 11s. 8d., of which £35 was real estate: "3 acres Duck meadow, 8li.; Spiggot meadow 3 acres, 8li., Strong water meadow 3 acres, 5li.; land about the house 7 acres, 14li.," the latter appeared to have a mortgage [EPR 2:300; NLR 2:2:325]

At court on 14 November 1676, it was ordered that the estate be divided into five equal sums, "a part for each child, and that the share to the two daughters be delivered to their husbands as soon as possible and the other shares at age or marriage" [EPR 3:101]

BIRTH: By 1610 based on approximated date of first marriage

DEATH: Haverhill 13 August 1672 "Husband of Elizabeth"

MARRIAGE:

(1) By 1633 Lettice _____; "Lettyse Button the wife of Mathew [sic] Button "admitted to Boston church 26 January 1633/4 [BChR 18]; died after 1635 and before 1639

(2) By 16 November 1639 Joan (_____) Thornton, widow of John Thornton of Ipswich [Essex Ant 8:3]; died by about 1650

(3) By about 1650 Teagle _____; died Haverhill 4 February 1662[3] as a result of the firing of their house by John Godfrey (see COMMENTS below)

(4) Haverhill 9 June 1663 Elizabeth (Wheeler) Duston, born about 1622 (deposed aged forty-seven 29 June 1669 [EQC 4:154-55]), daughter of John Wheeler, and widow of Thomas Duston [Pillsbury Anc 1107-09]; died Haverhill 16 July 1690

CHILDREN:

With first wife

i MARY, bp. Boston 23 February 1633/4 [BChR 278]; m. Haverhill 6 December 1652 Edward Yeomans

ii DANIEL, bp. Boston 22 February 1634/5 [BChR 279]; no further record; presumably died without issue before 10 April 1654, when his half-brother of the same name was born

With third wife

iii SARAH, b. say 1650 [possibly daughter with second wife]; m. Haverhill 6 January 1673[4] James Kingsbury

iv HANNAH, b. Haverhill 11 May 1652; presented for fornication in 1673, thus unmarried at that date [EQC 5:233]; probably still alive on 14 November 1676, as otherwise there would not be five children to receive the distribution of their father's estate

v DANIEL, b. Haverhill 10 April 1654; apprentice to John Dresser Sr. April 1672 [EQC 5:40]; slain at Muddy-Brook Bridge 18 September 1675 with Capt. Lathrop [Bodge 136]; his 1677 estate was divided among his brothers and sisters, indicating he was unmarried [EPR 3:124]

vi ABIGAIL, b. Haverhill 16 June 1656; deceased before the division of her father's estate in November 1676

vii MATTHIAS, b. Haverhill 17 March 1657/8; m. Haverhill 16 or 24 November 1686 Mary Neff

viii PETER, b. Haverhill 17 July 1660; m. by about 1690 Mary Lanphear, daughter of George Lanphear [NEHGR 153:139-40]

ix PATIENCE, b. Haverhill 1 June 1662; d. Haverhill 30 October 1662

ASSOCIATIONS: "Thomas Davis, constable of Haverhill, according to the Governor's warrant, brought in Stephen Kent, Matthias Button, Dutchman, and John Mackcalamy, Scotchman" [EQC 1:278, March Term, 1653]

COMMENTS: R. Glen Nye and Katherine (Watson) Nye identify Matthias Button as "a son of Thomas Button of Harrold, Bedford Co., England. He was baptized there October 11, 1607" [Button Gen 23]. Such a baptism does exist, but there is no other evidence in support of this claim. Furthermore, since our Matthias is called at one point a "Dutchman," he presumably derived from a Germanic-speaking region on the Continent and not from England

In a letter [undated but circa April 1636] to her mother, Margaret Winthrop, Mary Dudley asks that her mother send her "a child's chair for I can get none made here and Goodman Button's Boat shall call for it a fortnight hence" [WP 3:242]

Matthias Button sued Thomas Boreman for an undisclosed offence at the December Term, 1641, probably relating to the sale of land in Ipswich [EQC 1:38, 7:86]

In relation to a retrospective case about this land, Daniel Hovey deposed in September 1678, aged sixty years, that "living in the house of Goodman Buton at the time of the earthquake in June forty years since and being at that time at work with him in his planting lot at the place called Button's point..." [EQC 7:87]

Isaac Cummings and Thomas Newman recognized Button's stray swine at March Term, 1647 [EQC 1:113]

Thomas Perkins sued Matthias Button, Abraham Wear and Robert Beacham for debt at September Term, 1647, implying that the three defendants may have been connected in business in some way [EQC 1:125]

Matthias Button acknowledged judgment to William Marston, Sr., of Hampton at the April Term, 1664 [EQC 3:147, 199]

At March Term, 1665, "Matthias Button acknowledged judgment in open court to Mr. Jewett's executors, Mr. Philip Nelson and Jeremiah Jewett, in corn and cattle" [EQC 3:241]

Matthias Button had the poor judgment to deal with the notorious John Godfrey. Owing him a bond dated 12 January 1663[4], at June Term, 1668, Button was sued by Godfrey for debt and the jury found for Button. The court disagreed and set the verdict aside. In this case John Hutchins and Abraham Whitaker deposed that four years before, Godfrey had them accompany him to Button's to demand the cattle valued to £12 that Button owed him. Button said, "I will now look up my cattle and pay thee." Godfrey told him to bring them to town to Goodman Kent's before twelve o'clock where they would be appraised, and he would give up the bond. Godfrey chose Stephen Kent for his appraiser and Button chose Bartholomew Heath. The cattle were brought before the time and appraised, but Godfrey would not come to receive them, although deponents remained till almost night [EQC 4:29]

Even with the verdict set aside by the court, Godfrey evidently harbored a grudge. At the April Term, 1669, less than a year later, Button sued him for "firing his chimney which caused his house to burn and the goods therein, also the death of his wife, and for running away as soon as he had done it." The court, which did not have the power to rule in a case of wrongful death, brought a verdict anyway, and awarded Button £238 2s. [EQC 4:130-31]

More detail about this case is seen in the June Term, 1669, when Godfrey sued Matthias Button for "unjust molestation." Button won, but the court again set the verdict aside. From the deposition of Edward Clark, we learn that Button gave Godfrey an acquaintance (9 January 166[2]/3), before the burning of his house [EQC 4:152]

Godfrey was accused, in the course of testimony, of being in two places at once, and appearing suspiciously the day after Goody Archer was buried, among other trappings of witchcraft. Matthias's fourth wife, Elizabeth Button, deposed aged about forty-seven years,...that on a rainy day, she and her daughter Saray laid in a bed by the fireside about twelve or one o'clock there was a great noise about the house which this deponent took to be the cattle, but when she was awake she saw a shape of a man and [it] sat in a great chair and being a great fire near the bed and near the chair within a yard and a half I saw Godfrey sitting and I would faine have struck him but could not put forth my hand and I did what I could to wake the maid that was in bed with me but could not for I could neither speak nor stir and thus he continued for the space of two hours and I see him three or four times but as soon as I had come to settle myself in the bed he vanished away to my apprehension for he went strangely out and the door was fast and when I rose in the morning I went to the dore and it was fast bolted [sworn 22 June 1669, EQC 4:154-5]

Godfrey was found legally not guilty of witchcraft by the Court of Assistants, but was found "suspiciously guilty." By the next term, he was back in court, unsuccessfully suing the deputy, Daniel Ela, for extortion [EQC 4:179]

The case would not go away. Ela sued Godfrey for "willful firing and burning of the dwelling house of Matthias Button, which was the cause of the death of said Button's wife." Godfrey replied, "Why should I bely myself; there be the witness: and asked whether he should go and execute himself; ... protested that he was cleared of firing the house and knew not of it: and that he went to Corlis his house, and there remained until Button came with his family" [EQC 4:185]

In a calmer deposition, Godfrey "acknowledged that he was at Button's house the day before the house was burned and went about ten or eleven o'clock to Corlis' house; that he said to Goody Button, lying upon the bed, 'Woman weigh me out some meat,' and she arose and gave him meat and brought in water; also that he made a little fire of small wood upon the hearth" [EQC 4:186]

Button apparently paid Ela for his services as deputy and attorney, and the court found Ela's charges to be excessive. During testimony at November Term, 1669, it was revealed that Button had agreed to give Ela one third of all he "should return of John Godfray for the burning of my house and goods" [EQC 4:199]

Godfrey sued Matthias Button again at the June Term, 1671, trying to overturn the conviction for burning Button's house/ The humble request of Matthias Button: that having been sued by John Godfrey `and I lying very sick and weak for this great while so that I am not able to do anything nor to come to the court the hand of God have been

and is still so upon me that I humbly beseech the honored court to consider how unjustly Godfrey sues me out of my own county contrary to law as I conceive because it will appear by evidence that Godfrey belongs to one town and County therefore if he find himself aggrieved he should try in the same county where we both live, therefore I humbly beseech the Court that your poor petitioner may have justice in the case as the Lord shall direct you [EQC 4:373]

As late as 29 June 1671, the court was still ordering Godfrey to pay Button in this case and Godfrey was still countersuing Ela [EQC 4:450, 5:51]

Button sued Godfrey one last time, and the case being called at the October Term, 1672, Button did not appear, and Godfrey was discharged [EQC 5:102]

Button had died the preceding August

At the June Term, 1673, Godfrey sued Edward Clark, claiming that Clark had fraudulently prevented him from receiving even one penny of a £138 judgment Button was to pay Godfrey pursuant to a Court of Assistants' decision dated 13 March 1671/2 [EQC 5:182]

(For copies of these and other papers in the disputes involving Button, Godfrey and Ela, see RCA 3:151-61, 212-13.)

The Great Migration Begins

Sketches

PRESERVED PURITAN

From life story.htm

[...] due to the burning of their dwelling by an implacable and unrelenting personal enemy who caused him no end of trouble for several years. Probably the chief cause of the enmity of this man, John Godfrey by name, was due to the fact that Mr. Button, with Edward Yeomans and others, were witnesses against him when he was arrested on complaint of Job Tyler and John Remington on suspicion of Witchcraft and tried in court at Boston in March, 1665. (Essex County Court Records)

We also find the following record:

Matthias Button, Haverhill vs. John Godfrey:

For the burning of my house, and my goods that was in it and the cause of my wife's death, and running away as soon as he had done it June 10, 1669

The jury find for the plaintiff œ238.2s damages and costs. (Essex County Court Records)

Mr. Button evidently inherited the spirit of adventure as history tells us that those who came with Governor John Endicott were gentlemen and their families who came to better their impaired fortunes, and enjoy the peace of religious liberty

Mr. Button was a very young man when he landed on this continent, and it is not known whether he brought his wife Lettyce with him or not. As no record of their marriage has been found, it is presumed that she came with him

In 1650 Mr. Button's estate was assessed at œ60. This does not show him to have been wealthy, nor yet poor. Land property those days was not valued very high, and very few of the early settlers of New England were considered rich. Even the Vanderbilt's and Gould's of early New York were men of moderate property

Mr. Button had several grants of land in and near Haverhill, as shown by the public records. He had many hindrances in his acquisition of property; he had a prolonged siege of sickness himself, besides the here-in-before mentioned sickness and death of children, and the sickness of his third wife and her death following the burning of his dwelling by John Godfrey and the litigation that followed

From court records we learn that a thatched house belonging to Matthias Buttin in 1671, and situated near the present home of Thomas West, one mile north east of the village of Haverhill was burned; this is of interest in showing the style of roof that was used on some of the houses in those days

The following are among transfers of real estate recorded:

Matthias Button of Haverhill, and his wife Teagell, for œ60 deed to John Hazeltine of Rowley, six acres planting land, bounded north on highway, west with a runlet, south butting towards the great river, east on land of Stephen Kent. Also three acres upland; bounded west on John Byers, east on highway running up to land of Robert Ayres, the north side to said Ayers marked tree, thence to land of John Ayers over the swamp

From Mathias Button (Ann and Lettyce) Problems.htm

CAUTION: It's STILL not clear if Ann and Lettyce are the same person - some combine them together, some don't

There appears to be a "general consensus" of the multiple LDS entries (I have nothing else as core sources to compare) that Lettyce TEAGLE was born 1590-1611 and died 1637-1639 - HOWEVER... some show her death date as the SAME death date as some have for Ann TEAGLE. The problem of course is that Mathias married Joanne THORTON in 1639 and then Ann TEAGLE. But Mary and Daniel BUTTON are repeatedly listed as children born BEFORE Joanne THORNTON and of Lettyce TEAGLE, not Ann TEAGLE, who is more consistently written into the LDS records as b.c. 1630-d. Feb 4. 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665 (date changes i year are certainly because of the Feb. split date being mistranscribed again and again)

Besides the LDS, the source most commonly being used is "New England Marriages" but the information there is confusing at best:

New England Marriages Prior to 1700, Author: Clarence Almon Torrey, Baltimore MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1985 & 1992 Page: p. 129:

"Matthias Button (-1672) (see John) (m/2 Joane Thornton; bef 16 Nov 1639) & 1/wf Lettyse (___) (-1652); b 1633?, b 1634; Salem/Boston/Ipswich/Haverhill. John Button (see Matthias) & 2/wife Joan? Thornton; b 25 Oct 1640; Boston."

While plenty of work has gone into sorting out the wives of Mathias BUTTON something is still not quite right - I've been depending largely on the work by BUTTON researchers and then came across this in the KINGSBURY family research:

"On 28 Dec. 1670 Lettyce Button conveyed land to "her son-in-law, John Kingsbury, land in Haverhill being part of ye land given me by my husband"

Why would Lettyce be giving away land given to her by her husband **unless he was dead**!. So Lettyce *has* to be alive in 1670, and perhaps Mathias is even dead at the time of the conveyance, or the conveyance has been mistranscribed. Lettyce supposedly died in 1639 and EVEN if she is being confused, or is the same person as "Ann TEAGLE" Ann TEAGLE died in 1663-64. So this makes Lettyce (his 1st wife) surviving after his second wife (Joanne THORTON) and then after his second wife (Ann TEAGLE) and then LONG after his supposed *fourth* marriage to Elizabeth WHEELER (DUSTIN)!

This ALSO SUGGESTS then that something could be wrong about his death date - But this doesn't seem likely (the probate was in 1676) so this suggests that the date of the conveyance is either wrong OR Lettyce is NOT the wife of Mathias, AND/OR the

BUTTON children that m. KINGSBURYs are not *his* children, but some other
BUTTON family member
(A. Timleck, Jun 2008)

From the Sanford-Shulsen Family Tree on RootsWeb
<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=sanford-shulsen&id=I9746>

Matthias came on the "Abigail" in 1628, with Endicott, first Governor of Massachusetts. He was at Salem MA in 1628. By 1633 he was at Boston. In 1639 he removed to Ipswich. He was a commoner there in 1641. On 14 June 1644 he sold land in Ipswich to Thomas Wells

Hammatt says that Matthias removed to Haverhill in 1646. He subscribed to Major Denison's allowance 29 December 1648. He owned a considerable amount of property Old Norfolk County Records show: "Matthias Button of Haverhill (his mark) with my wife Elizabeth (her mark) mortgaged to Mr. John Ward of Haverhill my mansion or dwelling house and land on west side of Merrie's creek in Haverhill, for L21, 3s, 10d. Wit: James Davis, sr (his mark), Thomas Davis (his mark) and Nathl Saltonstall. Ack. in court at Ipswich March 28, 1665." "April 11, 1665, Matthias Butten (his mark) of Haverhill conveyed to my brother-in-law, George Wheelar, for the use of my wife Elizabeth, 80 acres of land in Haverhill. Wit: Mary Bradbury (her MB mark) and Willi: Chandler. Ack. in court 11: 2 mo: 1665."

He was "living in a thatched house" in Haverhill as late as 1670. A house situated a short distance northeast of the village, belonging to Matthias Button, a "Dutchman", was burned in 1671. Button gave the Rev. Thomas Cobbett some of the facts communicated to Dr. Increase Mather of the early troubles with the Indians

The Probate Records show: "November 14, 1676, court ordered the estate be divided into five equal sums, a part for each child, and that the share to the two daughters be delivered to their husbands as soon as possible and the other shares at age or marriage." (Salisbury Quarterly Court Records vol 2, leaf 67)

Marriage Notes

Married: 16 NOV 1639, Ipswich, Essex Co., MA, NEW ENGLAND (USA) 19 20 21

Footnotes

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, A - Ancestral File (R) - LDS (Copyright (c) 1987, June 1998, data as of 5 January 1998)

BUTTON.ged

Date of Import: 10 Feb 2005

Bonnie Cunningham, BUTTON/RICE Ancestry (RootsWeb)

BUTTON.ged

Date of Import: 10 Feb 2005

Evelyn Beran, Sanford-Shulsen Family (RootsWeb)

Ibid

BUTTON.ged

Date of Import: 10 Feb 2005

Ibid

Date of Import: 10 Feb 2005

Ibid

Date of Import: 10 Feb 2005

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, International Genealogical Index (R)

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http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/PRF/individual_record.asp?recid=1280056915

Bonnie Cunningham, BUTTON/RICE Ancestry (RootsWeb)

From Matthias Button History.htm

MATTHIAS BUTTON The information on this page came from the book, "Button Families of America" compiled by R. Glen Nye, edited by Katherine Watson Nye

Matthias Button Sr., the immigrant came to America with Governor John Endicott, landing at Salem, Mass. September 6, 1628. (Savage's Gen. Dict.)

He was the son of Thomas Button of Harrold, Bedford Co., England. He was baptized there October 11, 1607. (Parish Records of Harrold). He died at Haverhill, Mass. August 13, 1672 (Haverhill Town Records). He married (1st Lettyce; (2nd) about 1639, Joanne, widow of John Thornton; (3rd) about 1649 Ann Teagle and (4th) June 9, 1663 Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ann Wheeler of Newbury, Mass., she was born at Salisbury, England and died at Haverhill, Mass., July 16, 1690

John Wheeler and wife came from Salisbury, Eng., in 1634, on the ship Mary and John, embarking from Southampton, and settled in Newbury, Mass. In his will made March 28, 1668, proved October 11, 1670 he mentions his daughter, Elizabeth Button, to whom he bequeathed 4 pounds

Some early writer recorded Matthias as a Dutchman. This is evidently an error; the man does not indicate a Holland nativity, and the foregoing records show his baptism in England, and probable English birth. He may have gone to Holland just previous to coming to America, and possibly married his wife Lettyce there; we do not find any record of his first marriage. He must have been about 20 when he landed in America. His stay in Salem was brief; he soon removed to Boston, where he is found among the earliest settlers. He identified himself with the First Church of England sometime previous to 1633, and there at least two of his children were baptized. He removed thence to Ipswich, where he was a commoner in 1641 and thence in 1646 to Haverhill, where he died. (Haverhill Town Records, Genealogical Register Vol. 6 page 246)

Rev. Cobbett says Mr. Button died at Haverhill in 1672 at a great age. (Savage's Genealogical Dictionary)

According to our records, if he was baptized in infancy, as was customary, he was about 65 years of age when he died. He doubtless appeared much older, due to sickness, anxiety, and hardships endured

After a voyage of months in one of the frail vessels of that day across a practically untracked and uncharted ocean, he passed through the trials, hardships, privations, and dangers of pioneer life in early New England. Wild beasts, and far more dangerous wild and savage men who roamed the wilderness night and day, made it necessary for the settlers to be constantly on their guard against the dangers; even on the Sabbath when attending church, they were constantly in danger of the deadly tomahawk and scalping knife, expecting at any moment to hear one of the hideous warwhoops of the bloodthirsty savages. Besides which Mr. Button had a long siege of sickness in his

family, and lost children, and his first three wives died, the last from fright and exposure while sick in bed due to the burning of their dwelling by an implacable and unrelenting personal enemy who caused him no end of trouble for several years. Probably the chief cause of the enmity of this man, John Godfrey by name, was due to the fact that Mr. Button, with Edward Yeomans and others, were witnesses against him when he was arrested on complaint of Job Tyler and John Reminton on suspicion of Witchcraft and tried in court at Boston in March, 1665. (Essex County Court Records)

We also find the following record:

Matthias Button, Haverhill vs. John Godfrey:

For the burning of my house, and my goods that was in it and the cause of my wife's death, and running away as soon as he had done it June 10, 1669

The jury find for the plaintiff 238 pounds, 2 shillings damages and costs. (Essex County Court Records)

Mr. Button evidently inherited the spirit of adventure as history tells us that those who came with Governor John Endicott were gentlemen and their families who came to better their impaired fortunes, and enjoy the peace of religious liberty

Mr. Button was a very young man when he landed on this continent, and it is not known whether he brought his wife Lettyce with him or not. As no record of their marriage has been found, it is presumed that she came with him

In 1650 Mr. Button's estate was assessed at 60 pounds. This does not show him to have been wealthy, nor yet poor. Land property those days was not valued very high, and very few of the early settlers of New England were considered rich. Even the Vanderbilt's and Gould's of early New York were men of moderate property

Mr. Button had several grants of land in and near Haverhill, as shown by the public records. He had many hindrances in his acquisition of property; he had a prolonged siege of sickness himself, besides the here-in-before mentioned sickness and death of children, and the sickness of his third wife and her death following the burning of his dwelling by John Godfrey and the litigation that followed

From court records we learn that a thatched house belonging to Matthias Butin in 1671, and situated near the present home of Thomas West, one mile north east of the village of Haverhill was burned; this is of interest in showing the style of roof that was used on some of the houses in those days

The following are among transfers of real estate recorded:

Matthias Button of Haverhill, and his wife Teagell, for 60 pounds deed to John Hazeltine of Rowley, six acres planting land, bounded north on highway, west with a runlet, south butting towards the great river, east of land of Stephen Kent. Also three acres upland; bounded west on John Byers, east on highway running up to land of Robert Ayres, the north side to said Ayers marked tree, thence to land of John Ayers over the swamp. (Norfolk County Deeds Vol 1, page 104 - 106) Note: Old Norfolk County became extinct

in 1675 or 1676 with several other towns including Haverhill and came in to the present county of Essex

Matthias Button Sr. of Haverhill and wife, Elizabeth, deed to John Ward, "my mansion house and all that parcel of land belonging to me on ye westward side of a brook called Morris Creek. Feb 10, 1664." (Ibid., Vol. 2, page 23)

Matthias Button Sr. gave a trust deed to his brother-in-law, George Wheeler, for use by his wife Elizabeth Button, eighty acres of land in Haverhill, being a part of his 3d division. April 11, 1665 (Essex Co. Ct. Rec. V. 2, page 28) Elizabeth, wife of Matthias Button, Haverhill, deeds to her son-in-law, John Kingsbury, thirty acres upland, "being part of eighty acres I had given my husband Matthias." Dec. 28, 1670. (Essex Co. Deeds, Vol. 33, page 229)

Matthias Button died at Haverhill Aug. 13, 1672 and the following court proceedings are interesting as history of the settlement of his affairs, and also showing the quaint language of the day:

Norfolk County Court

Captain Nathaniel Saltonstall informed this court, yt Matthias Button Sr. died intestate, and yt none doth appear to this Court to seek administration to ye estate of ye sd Matthias Button. Oct. 8, 1672 (Norfolk County Records)

The Clarke of ye writts of Haverhill giving notis to ye Court yt Matthias Button died intestate, and yt none yt hee heard of did intend to take out letters of administration, the Court ordered yt ye sd' Clarke of ye writts make inquiry after ye sd estate and secure it what hee can and make report of what he shall doe on it; and ye inventory which hee shall take to ye next Court at Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1672. Ibid.)

It is ordered yt Captain Nathaniel Saltonstall be administrator to Matthias Button's estate pro tempore and until yt bee deliver his account and desire his discharge. Who hath power granted unto him to pay all debts yt are cleare and without exception, and is appointed to bring in inventory at next Hampton Court, and to use all lawful means to seize ye estate and recover it into his own hands, and to attend ye orders of Court that may be made in order yt ye disposal or division of ye estate

This Court doth declare yt ye widow Button having land made over to her as a dowrie from Matthias Button, hath no right to her portion of ye estate which otherwise by law she might have. She also in Court refusing to relinquish her sd joynture or dowrie. April 29, 1673 (Ibid)

This Court doth order yt ye administrator of ye estate of Matthias Button shall improve ye sd estate according to his descretion by letting out, or changing it to other specia, taking sufficient securities for ye preservation of it. Oct. 14, 1673 (Ibid)

Upon ye motion of ye administrator of ye estate of Matthias Button yt a division of ye estate may be made, this Court orders ye administrator to compute ye estate, and to

divide ye remainder into five equal sums, for each child a part, and to deliver as soon as hee can ye shares belonging to ye two daughters, to their sd husbands, taking their receipts for ye sums, and ye other shares to ye other children when they come to age, or are married, unless other orders intervene. Nov. 14, 1676. (Ibid)

The estate of Matthias Button Sr. was inventoried by Henry Kingsbury and Robert Swan, March 9, 1673 at 99 pounds: 11 S: 8d. (Norfolk County Deeds, Vol. 2, page 491.)

Elizabeth Button, widow of Matthias Button of Haverhill, to Peter Green, her son-in-law, twenty acres upland near Hawk's meadow, bounded south on said Green, and Aquilla Chase, north on Thomas Dustin, N.W. on Walnut tree and Hawk's meadow. Dec. 7, 1673. (Norfolk County Deeds, Vol. 3, page 107.)

The forgoing transfer is a part of the eighty acres conveyed to his wife Elizabeth by Matthias Button, and formerly a part of his farm, bounded on the northwest by Hawk's meadow, and north by Thomas Dustin, whose wife Hannah was the heroin of Haverhill and who was captured by the Indians in their assault on Haverhill

Ed. note: This ends the unedited portion of the original book introduction by Alphonso Button and Dr. C. A Button. The remainder of this introduction is also in large part taken from their notes but has been edited and augmented by information not available to the original writers

Thomas Button, father of Matthias had other children, according to Parish records of Harrold, Bedfordshire, England

Children:

1. William, christened Nov. 23, 1600. He married Oct. 12, 1631, Etheldreda Clayton (or Claydon). Children: 1. Mary, Christened Sept. 2, 1632
2. Ann, Christened May 4, 1634
3. Elizabeth, Christened Oct. 9, 1636
4. Etheldreda, Christened Oct. 13, 1639
5. Joan, Christened mar. 6, 1641
2. Ann, Christened Dec., 1604. She married Nov. 19, 1632 James Hull
3. Matthias, Christened Oct. 11, 1607

From Matthias Button.htm

This information was taken from the book, "The Descendants of William Neff", by Dorothy Neff Curry, page 14

THE ANCESTRY OF MATTHIAS BUTTON

"Contrary to what some early writers would have us believe, Matthias Button, born 1607, was christened 11 Oct. 1607 at the Parish Church, Harrold, England, the son of Thomas Button, an Englishman. Thomas Button was born about 1575 in England and died at Harrold, England 23 June 1617. This Thomas Button was a direct descendant of Sir Thomas Button who was appointed Bishop of Exeter, England, 25 Jan 1292/3. (Inf. taken from Parish Reg. of Harrold, England)."

"Matthias Button came to Salem 6 Sept. 1628 with Gov. John Endicott. He removed to Boston where he and wife Lettice had Mary, bp. 23 Feb. 1634 and Daniel bp. 22 Feb. 1635 at the 1st Church of Boston. Lettice died and Matthias next appears in the Ipswich Town Records on 16 Nov. 1639 in the sale of "a houselot on High St."..."being granted at two several grants to John Thornton, deceased, and falling into the hands of the sayed Button by marriage of Joane, late wife of the sayed John Thornton"..."the sayed Matthias Button together with the consent of Joane his sayed wife doth quitt all title" etc. Matthias then moved to Haverhill where his name appears on a tax list in 1650. Mary, daughter of Matthias & Lettice married Edward Yeomans at Haverhill 6 Dec. 1652, and Sarah, presumably the daughter of Matthias' 2nd marriage, married James Kingsbury there 6 Jan. 1673 and were among the original settlers of Plainfield, Conn. No record has been found of the death of the first son Daniel nor of Matthias' marriage to his 3rd wife, Teagle _____ but at Haverhill, Matthias & Teagle had the following children: Hannah b. 11 May 1652, Daniel b 10 April 1654 and killed at the Bloody Brook Battle 18 Sept. 1675, Abigail b. 16 June 1656, Matthias b. 17 March 1657/8, Peter b. 17 July 1660 and Patience b. 1 June 1662 and d. Oct. 1662. Teagle died 4 Feb. 1663 and Matthias then married his 4th wife, the widow Elizabeth (Wheeler) Duston, 9 June 1663. Matthias Button died 13 Aug 1672 and Elizabeth, his widow died 16 July 1690. The foregoing data is from the Haverhill Vit. Rec. This 4th marriage of Matthias Button made Thomas Duston, son of Elizabeth, and his famous wife, Hannah Duston brother and sister-in-law to Matthias Button and his wife, Mary Neff. It was Mary (Neff) Button's mother who was captured with Hannah Duston at the time of the Indian Massacre of 1697. (See under William Neff)."

"More space is devoted to the descendants of Mary Neff Button than might have been, because of the six children of William and Mary Neff, it has been possible to trace the descendants of only two, Mary and Clement Neff."

From Matthias Button notes.htm

Matthias BUTTON'S marriage to the widow Elizabeth (WHEELER) DUSTON put him in a position to parent her son Thomas. Reportedly he provided Thomas DUSTON with the same level of education he did his own sons. Thomas DUSTON grew up to marry a woman named Hannah EMERSON. Following the birth of their 9th or 12th child (accounts differ) Thomas found himself under attack by Abenaki (or Mohawk) Indians while out working in his field. He managed to make it back to the house where he and Hannah agreed he would take their older children and run for it, leaving Hannah and her neighbor Mary NAFF to fend for themselves with the newborn, Martha DUSTON

What followed was the kidnapping and forced march of the two women, the murder of the infant Martha, and the horrible revenge and escape of Hannah, Mary, and a captive 14 yr. old boy. The end result was the return of all three to their families and the beginning of stories about Hannah Duston by Nathaniel Hawthorne and others. Search the name Hannah Duston online for all the various accounts of this adventure

Source: Hudson-Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs: Button

This information is from Vol. II, pp. 667-668 of Hudson-Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs, edited by Cuyler Reynolds (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1911). It is in the Reference collection of the Schenectady County Public Library at R 929.1 R45

Eliza (Button) Page traces her ancestry to Matthias Button, who came to America with Governor John Endicott; he first settled in Salem, Massachusetts, where he landed September 6, 1628. He soon removed to Boston, where he is found among the earliest settlers and was identified with the First Church prior to 1633. He removed to Ipswich, then to Haverhill, Massachusetts, 1646, where he resided until his death, 1672, very old. He married (first) Lettyce _____, who died 1652. Married (second) Teagle _____, who died 1663. Married (third) Elizabeth Wheeler. Children by first wife: Mary, David, Elizabeth, Sarah, Hannah. Children by second wife: Daniel, killed at the battle with the Indians at Bloody Brook; Abigail, Matthias, Peter and Patience. There was no issue by third marriage. His widow survived him several years

(II) Matthias (2), son of Matthias (1) and Teagle Button, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, 1657. He married Mary Neff. They removed to Plainfield, Connecticut, 1690, where he died 1725

(III) Matthias (3), son of Matthias (2) and Mary (Neff) Button, was born 1689. He was of Plainfield, Connecticut. He married and had issue

Source: The Yeamans-Yeomans-Youmans genealogy by Grant Samuel Youmans

Tuttle Publishing Company, 1946. Pg. 31

Sources: As provided below

NOTES ON MATHIAS BUTTON:

From Genealogical Guide to Early Settlers of America p. 74:

Button, Matthias of Boston, by wife Lettia, had Mary 1634, David 1635. He was at Ipswich 1639 and afterwards Haverhill where he died 1672

From Button Families of America:

Matthias may have been married 4 times. His occupation was that of a mariner. There is no evidence that he was ever a church member, but at least one of his wives was. He signed deeds and bonds by his mark

From The Witter Tyler Button Families:

"Busson was a Dutchman and seems to have been a movable one. He first lived in the village, then in the western part of the town, then in the eastern, and finally about a mile north-easterly from the village. When we recollect the fact that the people of Haverhill suffered severely from the depredations of the hostile Indians, we cannot wonder that the settlers frequently changed their places of abode. In 1671 the thatched house belonging to Matthias Button was burned

Matthias Button was baptized 11 Oct 1607 at Harrold, Bedfordshire, England. He came to America on the ship ABIGAIL with Governor John Endicott's party, landing at Salem, Mass. 6 Sept 1628. There is a possibility that he actually came from Holland to America, a son of one of those who emigrated from England to Amsterdam in the winter of 1608-9 and to Leydon, Holland in the spring of 1609 where they resided for 12 years.

According to the Button Families of America, his supposed father was buried at Harrold, Bedfordshire, England 26 June 1617, but the record says nothing about his death, perhaps inferring that his body was brought there to be buried beside his wife or child.

Further, among the effects of Matthias', his son Daniel found at his death a "Holland shirt", perhaps indicating that his family had brought it with him from Holland or alternatively indicating a Dutch ancestry of Daniel's mother, Ann Teagle or Mathias' first wife, Lettyce

From Vital Records of Haverhill:

Matthias Button married Elizabeth (Wheeler) Duston on 9 June 1663 in Haverhill

In "Old Norfolk Count (MA) Records, Matthias Button of Haverhill with his wife, Elizabeth mortgaged to Mr. John Ward of Haverhill my mansion or dwelling house and land on the west side of Merrie's Creek in Haverhill for 21 pounds, 3 shillings, 10d. Acknowledged in court at Ipswich 18 March, 1665. In 1665, Matthias "Butten" of Haverhill conveyed to brother-in-law, George Wheeler, "for the use of my wife, Elizabeth, 80 acres of land in Haverhill. Acknowledged in court 11 May 1665

The inventory of his estate was filed at Salisbury, Mass. court 14 April 1674. He was "of great age" when he died

From parrish record of Harrold.htm

Parish records of Harrold (S0001)

Parish records of Harrold

Alive in Year Alive Dead Roots Leaves

Birth>100Birth<=100Death>100Death<=100Reset

INDI Name Birth Place Death Age Place Last Change SEX BIRT DEAT TREE 110016
Button Sr, Matthias about 1607402-403 913 August 1672338 64-65Haverhill 10
September 2007 12:51:54 MYESYES Total Names:

From Was Matthias Buttons Father Sir Thomas or Not.htm

From: mgowdy_1 / to: wordsofhope64

Hello, to my knowledge THOMAS BUTTON the father of MATTHIAS BUTTON "was not knighted."

Through the years people have confused MATTHIAS BUTTON'S father THOMAS, of HARROLD, BEDFORDHIRE, ENGLAND with SIR THOMAS BUTTON OF GLAMORGANSHIRE, WALES.

I have done in-depth research on SIR THOMAS BUTTON of GLAMORGANSHIRE, WALES, and to date I have found no connection to him or his immediate family to MATTHIAS BUTTON.

I have looked through numerous documents related to Great Britain, including records found in Parliamentary procedures, and none of these historic documents mention MATTHIAS BUTTON being part of SIR THOMAS BUTTON'S family. Nor was there any mention of MATTHIAS BUTTON being a kinsman of MILES BUTTON and MARY PRICE, the parents of SIR THOMAS BUTTON.

The pedigree (family tree) that exists for SIR THOMAS BUTTON'S family "does not include MATTHIAS BUTTON.

Through the years while researching the BUTTON family, I came across hundreds of sites of fellow researchers who claimed MATTHIAS BUTTON was the son of SIR THOMAS BUTTON OF GAMORGANSHIRE, but I chose not to take the word of those researchers based on the fact that my research did not turn up a MATTHIAS in my BUTTON'S history. It appeared [that] all of those researchers copied what the first researcher had on his/her site, and needless to say, they took it as factual, and never took the time to do research to see whether or not it was true.

Regarding MATTHIAS'S FATHER "THOMAS" being "knighted," no he was not. However, it is reported (but not documented) your MATTHIAS had an ancestor who was knighted. His name was THOMAS BUTTON, BISHOP OF EXETER, ENGLAND. SOURCE: HISTORY OF HOMEOPATHY AND ITS INSTITUTIONS IN AMERICA. BY WILLIAM HARVEY KING, M. D., LL. D.

NOTE: In doing research, I have learned not to believe everything put into books. Too many times the information in the books is erroneous. It is only after finding actual documents that I realize what was in a book was misleading.

As far as I know, there is not an ENGLAND, MASSECHUSETTS.

Regards, Milly

PS Please let me know how you feel about not taking the word of others and that documentation, when available is the key to doing genealogy