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Mary Johnson Mowry married John Kinglsey after the death of Roger Mowry. So here is some facts on him which pertains to her. The following is some material I have assembled on John Kingsley and family. I found recently that his grave eventually was moved to Seekonk, MA. I know where it is but have not had the time to go and look at it. There is a mention of him in the recent book. "King Phillip's War."

Among the people who came to Plymouth in 1630 were two brothers, John and Stephen Kingsley, who came from Hampshire in England. In 1635, John Kingsley left Plymouth and moved north to Dorchester in the developing Boston area with a friend of Cotton Mather. He was followed by Stephen who by 1640 was the owner of a valuable property in the Braintree area. There he became a Court deputy in Braintree and Milton from 1650 to 1666 and was also trustee of estates until his death in 1673. His family was to go on to found several towns in the Connecticut area.

John, along with seven others was a pillar of a new church founded for him in August 23, 1636 and was among the last survivors.

He got married a year after he got to Dorchester to Alice Daniels. They had four children while they were at Dorchester, Eldad (1638), Enos, Samuel, Renewed (1644). John Kingsley acquired the first grant of land in the Taunton area in 1645 and moved there. The next year he became shareholder in Great Lots (?). Three years later he moved to Rehoboth in Bristol county. John and Alice had three more children in Rehoboth, Grace, John, and Edward. What happened in moving into the Rehoboth area, however, was that he moved into a region which was eventually to explode into what is known as King Philip's War. The first generation of settlers who had worked out an uneasy alliance with Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, were now replaced by people who wanted to expand their opportunities for development. The culture of the Indians and that of the settlers differed greatly as to the use of land. A continuing problem was the trampling of Native cornfields by colonists' livestock. While colonists were legally responsible for damage, such laws were difficult to enforce in remote areas such as Rehoboth and Taunton.

Increased competition for resources (particularly land for planting, hunting and fishing) caused friction between the two groups. In 1662, in an arrogant attempt to exert control, the Plymouth Court summoned Wampanoag leader Wamsutta (the son of Massassoit) to Plymouth. Major Josiah Winslow and a small force took Wamsutta at gunpoint. Soon after questioning, Wamsutta became sick and died. His death greatly angered the Wampanoag.

Wamsutta's brother Metacom (also called Philip) succeeded him. Plymouth's continued unyielding policy toward Native leaders, as well as the events surrounding the murder of Sassamon, a liaison between the two groups, caused the breakdown in relations that led to war. In 1675, hostilities broke out in the town of Swansea, and the war spread as far north as New Hampshire, and as far southwest as Connecticut. Not all Native People, however, sided with Philip. Most Natives who had converted to Christianity fought with the English or remained neutral. The English, however, did not always trust these converts and interned many of them in camps on outlying islands. Native soldiers fighting on the side of the colonists helped turn the tide of the war, which ended in 1676 when Philip was killed by a Wampanoag fighting with Captain Benjamin Church in the Great Swamp of southern Rhode Island. The strain connected with the difficult relationships with the Indians over almost a thirty year period ending with the death of Philip caused John's health to suffer and he asked for relief in that year. He moved to Bristol, RI and died in 1678/9. His son, Eldad, married Mehitable Morey, the daughter of Roger Morey in 1662 in Providence, RI and the following year they helped the Rev. John Miles form the first Baptist Church of Massachusetts. Eldad died in 1669, ten years before his father at the age of 33. Eldad and Mehitable had three children, Elizabeth, John, and Jonathan. Somehow between Plymouth and Rehoboth, the Kingsleys changed from Puritan to Baptists. This may have been through the influence of Roger Williams. The youngest child, Jonathan, married Mary Cole on November 27, 1697 in Swansea, Massachusetts. They had six children, Hezekiah, Aaron, Benjamin, John, Jonathan, and Mary. Hezekiah was born on September 15, 1699. On the 3rd of December 1724 he married Elizabeth Thomas and they had at least one child, Jonathan. When the war was on, according to the records he enlisted in Swansea as a private in Captain Pecks's Company in Captain Thomas Carpenter's Regiment on August 1, 1780. This would make him 80 years old. They marched to Tiverton, RI on an alarm. Apparently many of

the officers refused to serve and the regiment had to be reorganized and Hezekiah was discharged on August 9, 1780 having served for nine days and going from private to captain. He is buried in the Thomas Cemetery at Swansea Baptist Church in North Swansea. At this time the family changed its name to Kinsleys because of the prevailing feelings about England and King George.