

Shattuck

I. First Generation and Children

William Shattuck was the most remote ancestor with whom we have been able to connect ourselves, in our history, upon satisfactory evidence ; and we begin with his, in our classification, as the first, or earliest generation. He was born in England in 1621 or 1622, and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, August 14, 1672, aged 50 years. His exact origin and early history are involved in obscurity. Neither the place of his birth, nor the year in which he came to this country, nor the names of his parents, are certainly known. There is no doubt, however, that his immediate ancestors and connections were residents of England. It has been conjectured that his father might have died on his passage or soon after his arrival ; and also that he may have been the son of widow Damaris Shattuck, who was b. c. 1597 ; she was admitted to the church of Salem, in 1641. She died Nov. 28, 1674.

Massachusetts was first colonized by the English Puritan emigrants, in Boston and it's vicinity, in 1630. Watertown was settled in the same year, ten years later than the founding of Plymouth. This town is in Middlesex County, from four to seven miles westerly of Boston, and has Cambridge, easterly, intervening between the two places. It originally included the present city of Waltham, incorporated separately in 1737. It is thus one of the most ancient, and it was early one of the most important, towns in the Province. The General Court and the Provincial Congress held several sessions in this town. Mr. Shattuck's name appears in an old list of the proprietors of Watertown, made about 1642, twelve years after its first settlement, although he was then only twenty years of age. The first lot of land granted to him is described upon the records as follows:

William Shattuck

1. An Homstall of one acre, by estimation, bounded souwest with commonland, ye east wth John Clough and ye west wth William Perry in his possession.
2. Three acres of upland , by estimation, bounded the north wth Joseph Morse, the south wth William Perry, the east wth John Clough & ye west wth commonland in his possession.

To this estate he made large additions by subsequent grants and purchases. Among other parcels of land the records state that on the 4th July, 1654, he bought of his neighbor John Clough, his house, garden, and thirty acres of land, situated on Common Hill, near his own estate, bounded east by William Payne and E. Goffe, west by the highway, north by Joseph Morse and "south by the highway to the pond;" probably lying in the corner easterly and northerly of the intersection of the two roads, now called Common street and Washington street. Also twenty acres of upland ; three acres of swamp land ; and one part of twelve acres of meadow land. He also bought a farm at Stony Brook , near the present bounds of Weston, and four acres of meadow in Pond Meadow , which he bequeathed at his death, in equal shares, to his sons, Philip and William. He also bought a dwelling-house and a large farm of Edward Sanderson ; but a question having arisen as to his title to some parts of it, the town voted, December 27, 1664; that "William Shattuck shall enjoy the land he bought of Sanders; provided he pay to Sanders twenty bushels of good merchantable Indian corn to spend in his house."

We have found it difficult to ascertain the exact place where Mr. Shattuck resided. It was, however, undoubtedly on Common Hill, near "King's Common" so called the Common land reserved and owned by the town. This locality was northerly of the celebrated residence of J.P. Cushing, Esq. ; southerly of the Wellington Hill Station on the Fitchburg Railroad ; and easterly of Common street, leading from that station southerly to Watertown village. Permission was frequently given by the town to make bricks "at the clay pits near William Shattucks" This bed of

clay was then considered a rarity ; and it was reserved by the town as a public place for brick making. It was on the hill northerly and near Washington street, then an ancient highway leading from Common street to Fresh Pond, and in vicinity westerly of the residences of Mr. Chenery and Mr. Stone, as laid down on Shield's Map of Boston and Vicinty, published in 1852. And Mr. Shattuck's dwelling-house was on the hill, somewhere on the north side of this highway. The Watertown records, in describing a piece of common land sold by the town, in 1743, to Ebenezer Chenery, " lying above the clay pitts," say the bounds run " on a line to a rock at said Chenery's fence, above or west of a spring [commonly called Shattuck's Spring.]" The residences on this hill command a fine view of Fresh Pond, near by, and of Boston and its vicinity in the distance ; and are among the most delightful in Watertown. Successors bearing the name Shattuck occupied the estate for about one hundred years, but has since been in the possession of others.

Mr. Shattuck is sometimes denominated a weaver ; a humble but honorable handicraft of considerable importance in his day, when all articles of clothing were the product of household manufacture. And it is not improbable that he combined his mechanical with other occupations, and wrought in his loom as well as on his farm ; for at his death he actually bequeathed his " loom and its appurtenances" to his son William. Agriculture seems, however, to have been his principal enjoyment, as it has been that of the larger part of his posterity. His example of uniting the labors of the farmer and mechanic in one person has been followed by many of his descendants. He resided in Watertown about thirty years. He appears, so far as can be ascertained from contemporary records, to have sustained the character of a sagacious, energetic, and successful business man ; of an honest, upright, and worthy citizen ; and of a good and peacable neighbor. He held a respectable social position among his fellow townsmen ; and his family and the families to whom they were allied by marriage were highly respected, and among the most wealthy and influential in Watertown.

William Shattuck was married about 1642, when he was twenty years of age. The name of his wife was Susanna Hayden, it is believed she was born in Watertown in 1621. In his will Mr. Shattuck mentions "his ten younger children," as if he had others, but it does appear that he had more than that number. The births of the Second, third, and tenth only are entered upon the Watertown records. The remainder are ascertained from authentic evidence.

His children, by Susanna Hayden, born in Watertown

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---|
| 1. Susanna | b. | 1643 ; m. 1, J. Morse ; 2. J. Fay |
| 2. Mary | b. Aug 25, | 1645 ; m. Jonathon Brown |
| 3. John | b. Feb.11, | 1647 ; m. Ruth Whitney |
| 4. Philip | b. | 1648 ; m. 1, D. Barstow ; 2, R. Chamberlain |
| 5. Joanna | | d. April 4, 1673, unmarried |
| 6. William | b. | 1653 ; m. Susanna Randall |
| 7. Rebecca | b. | 1655 ; m. Samuel Church |
| 8. Abigail | b. | 1657 ; m. 1, J. Morse ; 2, J. Parker |
| 9. Bengamin | b. | d. in his 20th year |
| 10. Samuel | b. Feb. 28, | 1666 ; m. Abigail |

William Shattuck died on August 14, 1672. He was interred in the ancient burying-ground situated on the old road leading from Cambridge to Watertown, a short distance westerly of Mount Auburn. A simple but substantial marble tablet, resting in a granite base, was erected in 1853 by Lemuel Shattuck. It stands near the northwesterly corner of this ground, at the turn of the road to Brighton, bearing the following inscription :-

" To perpetuate the memory of

William Shattuck,
 who died in Watertown,
Aug. 14, 1672, aged 50 ;
 The progenitor of
The families that have borne his name
 In America.
 And of his son,
John Shattuck
 Who was drowned
 in Charlestown Ferry,
 Sept. 14, 1675, aged 28.
 This simple Memorial
 Was erected in 1853, by
 Lemuel Shattuck,
Who holds in grateful veneration
 The character of
 The Puritan Fathers of
 New England."

Susanna Shattuck remained a widow for about fifteen months after his death, and married, Nov. 18, 1673, Mr. Richard Norcross. She died in Watertown, Dec. 11, 1686, fourteen years after the death of her first husband William Shattuck.

A petition, dated June 19, 1683, purporting to be from Philip Shattuck, is on court files of Middlesex County , in which it said, "Our two youngest brothers , Benjamin and Samuel, were left to the care and government of our honored mother, unto whom our honored father did bequeath the most considerable part of his estate ; but after our mother did marry again, she thought it would be beneficial for our youngest brothers to have trades ; and she accordingly put them out, Benjamin to my brother William, and Samuel to myself. But before Benjamin came of age, God was pleased to visit him with a long and lingering sickness, of which he died, being in his 20th year ; and by reason of the long sickness, the charges of the doctor, his attendance, and the funeral charges, were considerable." And he prays that they may be paid out of the estate that was bequeathed to him, which was probable done.

The will of William Shattuck, executed while he was on a sick bed, is dated August 3d, eleven days before his death, and was proved in court August 29th, fifteen days afterwards. This will and the inventory of his estate were deposited in the office of the Middlesex Probate Court. These documents will undoubtedly interest the family, and faithful copies of the original are given below.

The Last Will and Testament of William Shathock, aged 50 years
Watertown Aug: 3d :1672

I, William Shathock, being under the afflicting hand of God, sick and weak but in perfect memory, not knowing how soone I may end the days of my weary pilgrimage, do constitute this my last will and testament, for ye disposal of what I shall leave behind me, as followeth:

Item. I give my ten younger children thirty pound in money to be equally divided amongst them ; to them that are married, I will their parts should be payd a month after my disease ; that which belongs to the unmarried my will is it shall be in their mothers hand to be kept for them till they come to age capable.

Item. I give to my son Sam: Church six pound in money, to be payd a month after my disease.

Item. I give to my son, Philip Shathock, the one half of my farm and two acres of meadow in pond meadow, to him and his heyers forever.

Item. I give to my sonne, William Shathock, the other half of the sd farm and two acres of meadow in pond meadow, to him & his heyers for ever ; as also a young horse with all his trooping furniture ; also the loom and its appertinances.

Item. I give to my four small children my mare with all her increase.

All the rest of my moveable goods I give to my dear wife, Susanna, for her owne maintenance & bringing up my younger children ; and also the use of my hous and land which I now dwell upon with that I bought of Edward Sanderson, til my two younger sons , Benniman & Samuel, arrive to twenty on years of age . If my sd wife marry, my will is that she receive four pound per year out of my said house & lands ; if she marry not, I give them to her during her life.

Item. I give to my sd Benniman & Sanuel my house and land I now dwell upon, with that I bought of Ed Sanderson, and my half dividend, to them and their heyers forever.

Item. I give to my grand children living at my disease forty pound, to be equally divided and payd after ye death of my wife by my sd sons, Benniman & Samuel, within the space of ten years, four pound per year, beginning with the children of my eldest children ; always provided, that if any my legitees dy before marriage my will is that what I have given divided amongst ye rest.

I do father constitute my deare wife, Susanna Shathock, sole exectutor of this my will ; requesting my loving friends, John Coolidge, ioner, and Sam Livermore, assistant my said wife, and to be payd for their pains.

Signed, sealed & delivered
In presence of us,
John Coolidge
John Livermore

Witness my hand,
William Shattuck

No description of ours could give a better idea of the domestic arrangements, the household economy, and the interior life, of William Shattuck than is afforded by a careful examination of this inventory of his estate. It will aid us in paying an imaginary visit to his "parler," his "ceichen," his "shope," his "dairy," and his farm generally, to ascertain their extent and the various implements in use in his daily life.

" An Inventory of the estate of Wilyam Shathauk, late of Watertown, who deceased August the 14th, in ye yeare 1672, made and taken by us whose names are under written, August the 23"

Imprimis. In the Parler,

It, his wearinge cloathes, shirts, hate, boughts & shoes,
It. In money,
It. A bedstead, curtanes, a table, 2 chests, a great char, and basket, and some small things,
It, eight napkeens, 3 pilowbers, 2 table clothes, & 3 pair of sheets,
It, fortyn yds of coaten and woollen clooth
It, a cuple of tobacko boxes, and a pair of silver buttons,

In the ceichen[kitchen]

It, one great kette, 2 old ketles, & 2 scillets,

It, two iron pots, & a friing pane, tramell, firepane & tongs, rost iron,
It, six puter[pewter]platers, a basson, 2 puter poats, 3 poringers, seaven spoons, a chamber
pot,
It, 3 pailles, 3 tubes, and a churne, 3 wooden dishes and boule, 2 botles, a duzen trenchers,
and some earthen ware, & 2 pair of cards,
It, a table and forme, an other small table, 2 buffit stooles, 6 chairs, and other small things,

In the shope,
It, a loome, warping bar and wheal, and all things belonging to it,
It, In the dairy, five tubes, 3 keelers, 2 seives,
It, 3 bush. Of moult, a bush. Of wheat meall, half a bushell of ry meall, halfe a duszen pound
of hops, and other lumber,
It, 3 sakes,
In the ould seeler,
It, a poat of butter, some pork, 2 tubs, a form and earthen poat,
It, In the lodging roome, two bedsteads, 2 barrells, one forme, a heir bage and cheese, 2
wheels,

In the new seller,
It, 4 barils, a small vessell & beer stool, In the first chamber, 3 guns, 2 pistols, and a
cutlash,
It, his geilding tools and horne,
It, one crowof iron, a crose cut saw, one hand saw, 3 axis, 2 sikles, 3 ougers, a plan, chaine,
cap, ringle and sope, a bill hook, a sped, a shovel, weges and betle, and hammer, a pair storke
cards, a pair of sheers,

In the corn chamber ,
It, fifty bushels of indein corn, a bushell and a hafe of ry,
It, in sheeps wool,
It, 2 fether beds, a boulster, 4 pillows,
It, 2 ruges, 2 blankets,
It, one flock bed and bedsted and bed corde, a pair of blankets, 2 boulsters, and 2 pillers, and
a ruge,
It, a carte, a yoake, an ould plow, a pair of haners, grind stone and sithe and 400 bords
It, 2 pair of iron filers, and a pair of glaxes,
It, a carte roupe, an ould tumbrell, two horse coalers and traise, a dung fork, and 2 pitching
forks, 2 rakes, & a hoe,
It, pease, wheat, barley, and ry,
It, the hay in the barne and abrood and in the meddow,
It, a said mare, and an ould horse,
It, an ould mare, and a young horse,
It, a pair of oxen,
It, four cows,
It, a bull, and 2 calves,
It, ten sheep and 9 lambs
It, 6 hoggs, 8 piges
It, one dwelling house and barne, and also the land belonging to it, homestall and meddow,
with the land bought of Edward Sanderson, and halfe a dividint,

John Coollege
John Livermore

Thomas Hastings

Some questions arose to the proper interpretation of the will of Mr. Shattuck, after the marriage of his widow ; and the following bond or order, dated April 8, 1674, was passed by the court at Cambridge, and entered upon its record. This document is given in connection with another, relating to the final settlement of the dowry, to illustrate the manner in which these matters were managed at that early day. It does not appear to be the result of a law suit that had been commenced, but a mutual agreement to avoid any occasion of one.

" For the finishing of all controversy that has or may arise concerning the estate of William Shattuck's widow brought to her with her present husband, Richard Norcross, this court with the mutual consent of all concerned therein, doe order that the said Richard Norcross shall have the use of the whole part of the estate that was left to her during the time of the younger children's minority, to wit, two boys twenty-one years, and the girl eighteen, or else at marriage, which of either shall first happen. And in case that he decease before his wife, that she shall have ye same fully made good to her again besides what he shall have out of his owne good will or the law will give unto him. And in case she decease before him, that then, unless by will she shall bequeath any part thereof to him, the said Richard Norcross, He shall then pay, or cause to be paid, forty-five pound , which is the sum ye inventory of her goods came to his hand, and the same he shall pay in full value to the children of his new wife, which shall then be living, as his said wife shall pay in full value to the children of his new wife, which shall then be living, as his said wife shall appoint, by her last will or otherwise. To the performance whereof the said Richard Norcross acknowledges himself, executors, administrators, to stand fully bound in a bond of ninety pound sterling, to be paid to the treasury of the county.

" And the court do further order that ye aforesaid Richard Norcross, performing according to the above said request, all other obligations by him made , in reference to person or estate, shall be null and void, to all intents and purposes in the law ; and the said Richard is to bring up the three younger children as his own until they come to age to chose guardians or be put to apprentices. Sworn to the court
Richard Norcross"

" This writing , bearing date this 29th March, 1687, testifieth, that we, Philip Shattuck, William Shattuck, Samuel Shattuck, Jonathon Brown, John Fay, and Abigail Morse, all children, natural or by marriage, of Mrs Norcross, late widow and relict of William Shattuck, deceased , do owne and acknowledge ourselves to be fully satisfied with what we have now received of our father in-law, Mr. Richard Norcross, being fully of what he was to pay to us of what he received of our father Shattuck's estate, and agreed by bond, given into County Court, at Cambridge, the eighth of April, in the year of our lord 1674. We say we have each and every of us received our proportion in full, according unto that bond. As witnessed our hands , the day and year above written.

Witnessed by us,

Joseph Sherman
Nathaniel Bright
Produced in Court, June 5, 1688
Recorded In Register of Deeds,
Vol. X., p.105.

William Shattuck,
Philip Shattuck,
Samuel Shattuck,
Jonathon Brown,
John Fay,
John Mors, in ye behalf of
Abigail Mors, late widow."

It will be perceived that neither the heirs of John Shattuck nor Rebecca [Shattuck] Church, were represented in this last agreement. It is probable that the Latter were dead at the date of its execution, but the former were then living in Groton. Why they were omitted does not appear. Perhaps their portion of the estate bequeathed to their father, might have been paid to their mother,

at another time, either before or after their removal to Groton.

II. Second Generation and Children

John Shattuck, son of William, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, Feb. 11, 1647. He had lands granted to him in Groton in 1664, but it does not appear that that he was an inhabitant of that town for any great length of time, if at all. He was a carpenter, and resided principally in the middle district—the present village of Watertown ; where he was employed by the town, in 1669 and subsequently to keep the town mill, then situated near the present bridge leading to Newton Corner [Galen Street.] He was married June 20, 1664, in his eighteenth year to Ruth Whitney who was born in Watertown, April 15, 1645, she was the daughter of John Whitney.

His Children, by Ruth Whitney, born in Watertown

1. John, b. June 4, 1666 ; m. Mary Blood
2. Ruth, b. June 24, 1668 ; m. probably, Jonathon Farnsworth
3. William, b. Sept. 11, 1670 ; m. Hannah Underwood
4. Samuel, b. ; m. Elizabeth Blood

The year 1675 is well known in history as the commencement of the most disastrous war with the Indians that ever occurred in New England. It has been entitled "Philip's" war, from the name given to the notorious Metacom, the principal leader of the different tribes. It was undoubtedly the intention of King Philip to destroy all the white inhabitants ; and at one time fears were entertained that he would carry his designs into execution. Many of the frontier towns were burned, and deserted by the new settlers. Among other places early attacked were the remote settlements on the Connecticut River. As a means of protection a military company was organized under Captain Richard Beers , a distinguished citizen of Watertown, of which John Shattuck was appointed sergeant, and proceeded to Hadley. Hearing that Squawkeaque, now Northfield, had been attacked they marched on the 4th of September 1675, to its relief ; and while on their route a large force of indians who lay concealed, suddenly rose and fell upon them with overpowering fury. Of thirty-six men of whom the company was composed, only sixteen escaped death. Captain Beers was killed.

George W. Ellis and John E. Morris of the Connecticut Historical Society describe the sudden attack in their book King Philip's War:

A few miles north of Deerfield, on the far frontier, lay the settlement of Northfield. Some seventeen thatched cabins, a palisade of rough logs eight feet high set upright in the ground and pierced with loopholes, and a log fort and church, composed this infant settlement born but three years before. A small garrison had been left there, but both settlers and troopers seem to have been careless of danger.

On the day following an attack on Deerfield, while the settlers and the troopers, ignorant of what had occurred down the valley, were working in the meadows, the Pocumtucks, reinforced by a band of Nashaways under Sagamore Sam and Monoco or "One-Eyed John" fell upon them. Some were killed in their houses, and a party of men retreating at the alarm from the meadows, were shot down as they made their way toward the settlement. Women and children rushed to the stockade inclosure and the surviving men held it safe against the rush of Indians, but the anxious people,

more affected than those in Deerfield, had not only to contemplate the flames destroying their homes, but to mourn the loss of eight of their number.

Even before this attack the commanders at Hadley, alarmed for the safety of the town, had determined to succor it and Captain Beers, in ignorance of the condition of affairs, left Hadley on the third day with thirty-six mounted men and an ox-team loaded with supplies, intending to make a forced march and enter the town at night. Progress was, however, slow, and the night fell while the little force was struggling through the woods, some four miles from its destination. Vague rumors of the attack or of the presence of Indians must have reached them, for at dawn the main guard left the horses under a small guard and pushed on.

Their way lay for some distance along the plateau until they reached what is now known as Sawmill Brook. Disregarding the lesson of Wenimisset and Wequomps, carelessly, without flankers or scouts thrown out, they turned and followed it as it fell away toward the valley. The leaves were thick upon the trees, the ground was covered with rank growth of grass and bush, while the trees shut out sunlight and cast the trail in deep shadow. Following the left bank of the brook they came finally to where the path following a depression offered a fordable crossing.

Here, concealed in front and along the steep bank above the stream the Indians had laid their ambuscade, and into it, unconscious of danger, marched Beers and his men. They were in the act of crossing the brook when a murderous volley smote them in the van and rear. Thrown at first into confusion they finally rallied and fought their way out of the ravine and up to the high ground. The Indians were pressing them hard and many of their numbers were down, but the rest fought desperately on, and, after an ineffectual stand upon the plain, the remnant finally gained a position in a small ravine three-quarters of a mile away. Here, upon the southern spur of what is now known as Beer's Mountain, fell Captain Beers and most of his men. That evening, the guard left with the horses, and the survivors of the main body, staggered wearily into Hadley. Hubbard gives the number of Indians in the fight as many hundreds; Temple and Sheldon with more accuracy place them at about one hundred and forty.

* The original settlement of Northfield lay, as does the present village, on the plateau separated from the Connecticut River by a broad stretch of fertile meadow. The stockade and fort were at the south end of the village and their site is marked by a monument.

* Sawmill Brook crossed the path or trail to the southward about a mile from the stockade, while the level plain on which Beers made his desperate stand, borders the brook on the south. The point at which the stand was made is indicated by a suitable monument and is little more than half a mile south of the brook, near the foot of what is now known as Beer's Mountain.

* Captain Richard Beers was from Watertown, Massachusetts. He served in the Pequot War. He was representative to the General Court from Watertown from 1663 to 1675, and was for thirty-one years selectmen of his town, holding both offices at the time of the breaking out of King Philip's war.

Sergeant Shattuck, one of sixteen whose lives was preserved, was immediately despatched as a messenger to the Governor of the colony to announce the result of the expedition. On the 14th of September, ten days after the battle, as he was crossing the ferry between Charlestown and Boston, he was drowned.

Daniel Gookin an Indian missionary describes this event as follows :

About this time a person named Shattuck, of Watertown, that was a sergeant under Capt. Beers, when the said Beers was slain near Squakeage, and escaped very narrowly but a few days before ;

and being newly returned home, this man being at Charlestown, in Mr. Long's porch, at the sign of the Three Cranes, divers persons of quality being present, particularly Capt. Lawrence Hammond, the Captain of the town, and others, this Shattuck was heard to say to this effect : " I hear the Marlborough Indians, in Boston in prison, and upon trial for their lives, are likely to be cleared by the court ; for my part" said he " I have been lately abroad in the country's service, and have ventured my life for them, and escaped very narrowly; but if they clear these Indians, they shall hang me up by the neck before I ever serve them again." Within a quarter of an hour after these words were spoken, this man was passing the ferry between Charlestown and Boston ; the ferry boat being loaded with horses and the wind high, the boat sunk ; and though there were several other men in the boat and several horses, yet all escaped with life, but this man only."

It is proper to remark, in explanation of this narrative, that a painful suspicion was entertained at the time that some of the half christianized Indians in the settlements were privy to and partners in the conspiracy of Philip. Mr. Gookin did not share this suspicion, and he therefore opposed the war and those engaged in it. He had acted as counsel for the Indians then on trial ; and he considered it criminal in anyone to speak against them, notwithstanding some of them were convicted and were afterwards executed for murder. Whether John Shattuck made the remarks, in "effect" as here given, or whether they were a mere hearsay report, is uncertain ; but Daniel Gookin seems to have considered his accidental drowning a special Providence, executed upon him as a punishment for his honest but fearless expression of opinions on subjects which he had just discussed with "divers persons of quality"! This judgement, however, if indeed it was one, did not occur alone ; others happened to other persons for similar acts. John Shattuck, as an honest , independent young man , having opinions of his, and not afraid to express them on a proper occasion, would not be very likely to speak in the most mild and friendly terms of an enemy that had, only ten days before, betrayed and killed twenty out of thirty-six of his companions in arms ; and he is to be commended for his conduct, and for this exhibition of a characteristic trait of the family.

On the 6th of March, 1677, eighteen months after the death of John Shattuck, Ruth Shattuck married Enock Lawrence [or Enosh as often written] and removed to Groton, Massachusetts, with several of his relatives, at the re-settlement of that town, taking with him the four young children by her first husband ; and they probably occupied the land granted to John Shattuck, in 1664. Enock Lawrence died in Groton, Sept. 28, 1744, aged: 95 years. The date of the death of Ruth Shattuck has not been ascertained.

II. Third Generation and Children

William Shattuck, son of John Shattuck was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, Sept. 11, 1670. He lived in Groton with his Mother Ruth [Shattuck] Lawrence and step-father Enoch Lawrence, from 1678 until the time of his marriage in 1688, when he returned to Watertown, where he resided the principal part of the subsequent fourteen years. William Shattuck married Hannah Underwood, in Watertown, March 19, 1688. Hannah Shattuck was the mother of his children and died about 1717. He married Deliverance Pease, March 24, 1719, in Groton, Massachusetts. His wives were members of the church, and his children were baptized.

His Children, by Hannah Underwood, all probably born in Watertown.

1. William, b.c. 1689 ; m. 1, A. Shattuck ; 2, M. Lund,
2. Hannah, b.c. 1690 ; m. Nathaniel Blood,

3. Daniel, b.c. 1692 ; m. 1, M. Serjent ; 2, R. Boltwood,
4. Ruth, b.c. 1694 ; m. Ebenezer Nutting,
5. John, b.c. 1696 ; m. Silence Allen,

In 1691 he was impressed into the public military service of the colony ; and on the 4th of Dec. 1691, the selectman of Watertown:

"Agreed that Mr. William Shattuck should take care to provide for the reliefe of the wife and two children of his cosen [nephew] William Shattuck, during the time of his beeing out in the country service from the 18th November, 1691, till he coms home, or the town taks furdere order ; and the sd William shall be paid for his pains the one part out of the country assesments, as by order of the General Court is allowable, and the other part out of the town rate."

This was undoubtedly the William Shattuck, the subject of this notice ; and his two children then born, were William and Hannah hereafter mentioned. After his return from the military campaign, as a consideration for his services, the selectmen voted to give him a lot of land for a dwelling house, near "Patch Meadow" ; and to allow him to cut timber owned by the town, to build it. He probably availed himself of this grant, in part at least ; for we find the following entry upon the Watertown records, Nov. 16, 1702. At a public town meeting -

"Voted that if William Shattuck, junior, doth deliver the house & lands & fences to Manings Sawin, Town Treasurer that he did hold of the town, within eight days next coming, then the sd Town Treasurer is to deliver the sd four pounds, that he acquired of John Green, to the sd William Shattuck, as a gratuity from the town to help him in his removing to Groton.."

In 1702 he bought lands in and removed to Groton. His residence was a little southerly of the house built by his grandson Job Shattuck, near Wattle's Pond. In 1707 he considered removing from Groton on account of the Indian troubles ; and his wife Hannah and probably her children, did actually return to Watertown, and resided a short time in the family of John Barnard, Jr. They were afterwards, however, permanent inhabitants of Groton.

On the 21st Sept., 1716, William Shattuck deeded to his son:

"in consideration of the paternal love and affection I bear to my son William Shattuck, junior,"
 "that he may be settled for the support of his family, and that he and his heirs may be forever debarred of making any further claim or demand of any farther portion of my estate that I shall die seized of, either personal or real, except what I may hereafter give him."

This deed is signed by William Shattuck, the father, and Anna or Hannah Shattuck, the mother. [Midd. Deeds, Vol. XXXVIII., pp. 33,34.]

William Shattuck died in Groton in 1744, in his 74th year. His son John Shattuck administered on his estate ; and in the petition for his appointment the widow Deliverance Shattuck calls him "her son in-law," step-son, or son of her husband by a former wife. William is called "the eldest son of the diseased," and the others; children and heirs.

The inventory of his property was presented June 1, 1744 ; and William Shattuck's portion of the real estate which he received from his father, was appraised as land "in his hands." The remainder was divided by commissioners appointed for the purpose in 1747 ; and the different heirs, and the portions assigned to each, are described in the deed of partition on the files of the court.

1. To Deliverance the widow of the diseased, &c.

2. To John Shattuck, one of the diseased sons, &c.
3. To Daniel Shattuck, another of the diseased sons, &c.
4. To Hannah Blood eldest daughter of the diseased, wife to Nathaniel Blood, &c.
5. To Ruth Nutting , youngest daughter of the diseased, wife to Ebenezer Nutting, &c.

IV Fourth Generation and Children

John Shattuck son of William, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts in 1696. He was a mason and farmer, and first settled in Shrewsbury, but exchanged places in 1723, with John Bigelow of Marlborough, and removed to the latter town and occupied the "Farms," where he died about 1759. He administered on his father's estate in Groton, and was a highly intelligent man. He married Silence Allen of Marlborough Dec. 24, 1716. He married Mary Newton, widow of Southborough on Oct. 23, 1754. She died June 4, 1760, bequeathing her property to her ten children by her first husband.

His Children, by Silence Allen, born in Shrewsbury and Marlborough.

1. Abigail, b. Oct. 27, 1717 ; b. in Marlborough
2. John, b. Feb. 7, 1722 ; b. in Shrewsbury ; m. Abigail Morse
3. Thomas, b. Mar. 3, 1724 ; m. Elizabeth Parmenter
4. Samuel, b. May 22, 1726.
5. Ephraim, b. April 8, 1728 ; m. Elizabeth Jackson
6. Silas, b. Aug. 21, 1738 ; m. Sarah Jackson

V. Fifth Generation and Children

John Shattuck, son of John Shattuck was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, Feb. 7, 1722, and settled in that part of Marlborough known as "The Farms" now within the limits of Framingham. He married in Marlborough, Nov. 27, 1744, his third cousin Abigail Morse, who was born Nov. 11, 1725, daughter of Joseph Morse and Abigail Barnes, granddau. of Joseph Morse and Susanna Shattuck. He was warden in Framingham in 1772, a selectman in 1777 and 1778, and a respected and useful citizen. He removed with his family to Hubbardston, Massachusetts where he was noted to be a proprietor.

His Children by Abigail Morse, Born in Framingham.

1. Joseph, b. March 5, 1745 ; m. Abigail Fairbanks.
2. Lucy, b. April 12, 1747.
3. Reuben, b. June 25, 1749.
4. Thaddeus, b. June 19, 1752 ; m. Susanna Wait.
5. Susanna, b. May 2, 1755 ; m. ____ Davis.
6. John, b. Aug. 22, 1758.
7. Anna, b. Oct. 30, 1760 ; m. Levi Greenwood of Hubbardston.
8. Chloe, b. Nov. 16, 1764 ; m. Gideon Phillips of Hubbardston.

VI. Sixth Generation and Children

Chloe Shattuck, daughter of John Shattuck was born November 16, 1764 in Framingham, Massachusetts. She was married in Hubbardston, Massachusetts May 5, 1786 to Gideon Phillips and removed to Roxbury, New Hampshire. She died April 3, 1808 at the age of forty-five, she is buried in the Roxbury Town Cemetary, Roxbury, New Hampshire.

Her Children, by Gideon Phillips.

1. Isabel, b. Feb. 28, 1787 ; m. Reuben Alden ; she d. Nov. 24, 1856.
2. Reuben, b. Mar. 24, 1788 ; m. and res. Roxbury, New Hampshire.
3. Barbara, b. Mar. 19, 1793 ; m. and res. Nelson, New Hampshire.
4. Rufus, b. Nov. 25, 1795 ; d. in the army.
5. Anna, b. Apr. 13, 1799 ; m. Samuel Warren.
6. Richard, b. Apr. 13, 1801 ; m. and res. Dublin, New Hampshire.
7. Joshua, b. Nov. 28, 1802 ; m. Julia Stone ; d. Nov. 25, 1859.
8. Gideon, b. Mar. 15, 1807.
9. James, b. Mar. 15, 1809 ; m. Rebecca Lovewell, June 26, 1831.