

















Family Group Sheet for Phillip Babb

Husband:		Phillip Babb	
	Birth:	Abt. 1603 ; Probable son of Thomas Babb	
	Father:	Thomas Babb	
	Mother:	Mary	
	Other Spouses:	Marie Plumlie (19 Nov 1629 in Dartmouth, Devon, England; Saint Savior)	
Wife:		Mary Baylie	
	Birth:	Bef. 1640 in England	
	Death:	Abt. 1674 in Isles of Shoals, York, Maine, USA	
	Father:		
	Mother:		
Children:			
1	Name:	John Babb	
M	Birth:	Abt. 27 Aug 1630 in Tower Hamlets, Limehouse, London, England	
	Burial:	04 Sep 1630 in Tower Hamlets, Limehouse, London, England	
	Death:	Abt. 04 Sep 1630 in Tower Hamlets, Limehouse, London, England	
2	Name:	Philip Babb	
M	Birth:	Abt. 06 Apr 1634 in Tower Hamlets, Limehouse, London, England	
	Death:	15 Nov 1640 in Tower Hamlets, Limehouse, London, England; Foxes Lane	
	Burial:	15 Nov 1640 in Tower Hamlets, Limehouse, Stepney, London, England	
3	Name:	Mary Babb	
F	Birth:	Abt. 21 Mar 1636/37 in Tower Hamlets, Ratcliffe, London, England	
			
4	Name:	William Babb	
M	Birth:	Abt. 1662 in York, Maine, USA; Isles of Shoals	
	Death:	Bef. 20 Feb 1691	
	Spouse:	Deborah	
5	Name:	Thomas Babb Sr	
M	Birth:	1664 in York, Maine, USA; Isles of Shoals (The islands straddle the NH & ME state lines. They are about 9 miles off the shoreline and Appledore Island (previously Hog Island) is part of ME	
	Marriage:	1694 in Brandywine, New Castle, Delaware, USA; Brandywine Hundred	
	Death:	13 Aug 1751 in New Castle, Delaware, USA	
	Spouse:	Bathsheba Hussey	
	Other Spouses:	Elizabeth Conway (25 Mar 1726 in Providence, Rhode Island, USA)	
6	Name:	Philip Babb	
M	Birth:	1666	
	Marriage:	1692	
	Death:	Bef. 1699	
	Spouse:	Lydia Bragdon	

7 Name: Sampson Babb
M Birth: 1668
 Marriage: 1722
 Death: Abt. 30 May 1739
 Spouse: Grace Taprill
Other Spouses: Elizabeth (Bef. 1705)
 Sarah (Bef. 1721)



8 Name: Peter Babb
M Birth: 29 Sep 1671
 Marriage: Bef. 08 Jun 1702
 Death: Bet. 1713–1714
 Spouse: Sarah Cate



Notes:

Phillip Babb

Note: After voluminous research a pattern of corroborating evidence has emerged that indicates that Phillip Babb (1) of the Isles of Shoals is the son of Thomas Babb Mariner (1575). This makes him the brother of Thomas Babb who captained the ship "Hopewell". The entire family was engaged in transport to and from the New World.

-Daniel Greig Babb
April 2023

Phillip's Marriage in Dartmouth, Devon and Life and Family in Limehouse, London, England

Phillip was married to Marie Plumlie (Plumleigh) in Dartmouth, Devon, England. He never seemed to make it his home and instead took his bride to London where he was likely raised and where his immediate family lived. Together they had 2 sons who died young and a daughter named Mary for which no additional records have been located. In 1645 Marie/Mary testifies in a matter involving her maiden family and both she and Phillip are still living at this moment. Seven years later he is found on the Isles of Shoals having emigrated to America. The Isles were "no place for women" at that time. His wife might have stayed on the mainland or may have passed away by then.

Background on the Isles of Shoals

The Shoalers for many years ruled themselves by ship command, as they chose to be very independent and were seldom bothered by mainland politics. The ownership of the isles first came under the patent to the Plymouth Company in 1606 under the command of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. Then in 1620 Gorges formed a partnership with John Mason who had resigned as Governor of Newfound Land to help colonize New England. Gorges and Mason ruled as absentee landlords from England and did not interfere with the fishing, which they considered important. In 1623 Mason and Gorges got a patent from the Plymouth Company for all territory between the Merrimac and Kennebec Rivers, calling it the "Province of Maine." In the same year the Plymouth Council appointed Robert Gorges Governor of all New England, and his first administrative duty was to collect a tax of five pounds for every thirty tons of shipping in New England ports. The fishermen of the isles objected so strenuously that Gorges gave up and returned to England and soon died, along with the tax measure.

If the early fishermen had wives, they did not bring them on their ships because of superstition. But Mason and Gorges inspired young unmarried men to seek their fortunes in New England, and some came to the Shoals. This apparently brought up the question of wives, and a court order was issued from somewhere forbidding women to reside at the Shoals. This did not come to a head in the records until 1647 when a John Renolds and a William Wormwood brought their wives to the isles. In 1650 Wormwood appealed to the Court at Gorgeana (York, ME) that the Act against women be repealed, and it was found that the Act had become obsolete before 1635!

The Man

Into this independent atmosphere young Phillip Babb appeared on Hog Island by November 1652 when his name first appears on record there. He was probably at least a mature 18 or a little older, and he was

Notes: (cont.)

very likely single -- one of those bright young men that Gorges and Mason and perhaps his relatives had inspired to come to the New World.

Kittery in the Province of Maine was the closest landfall to the Isles, and Alexander Shapleigh from Kittery Point in England built the first house there in 1635. However, the first indication that it had developed into a town was a record of a town meeting held 19 Mar 1648. There is a court record dated 16 Oct 1649 which states: "It is ordered by this Court and the power thereof that the Inhabitants of Pascataquack within the jurisdiction of this province had the full power of a township as any other towns within this jurisdiction have, and that all the inhabitants from Brabote Harbor and so eight miles above Newichawanocke with the Isles of Shoales to be within that township³, 8." This, of course, made the Isles of Shoals part of the town of Kittery for the time being.

Self Governance

In 1652 three Massachusetts men were appointed Commissioners to treat with the people of Maine, and to get them to acknowledge the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. This first group failed, and a second group was appointed composed of Simon Bradstreet, Samuel Symonds, Thomas Wiggin (of Dover), and Brian Pendleton (of Great Island, Newcastle). They summoned the men of Kittery to appear at the home of William Everet on 16 November. After some debate thirty-four of them signed the agreement drawn up by the Commissioners -- half signed their full names and half made their marks with a clerk adding their first and last names. The original, about six by eight inches, is in the Massachusetts Archives. Phillip Babb's name is not on this copy.

The report of the Commissioners to the General Court at Boston is in a clerk's handwriting, with the names arranged in different order and seven names added including that of Phillip Babb. Apparently in the intervening 4 days before the final report the seven were convinced that they should concur. The signatures are by the clerk.

The four Commissioners had the powers of a civil and criminal court and on 20 Nov 1652 they issued a grant with 14 conditions which made Kittery a Township in the new County of York of Massachusetts. The first, seventh, and ninth conditions are particularly important in relation to Phillip Babb:

1. That the wholl tract of land beyond the river of Piscataq northerly together with the Ile or Ile's of Soles, within our said Bounds is and shall be henceforth a County, or Shire, by the name of Yorkshire.
7. That all the present Inhabitants of Kittery shall be freemen, and of ye Country: and having taken the oath of freemen shall have libty to give their votes for ye elecon of ye Governour, Assistants, and other gen'all officers of ye Country.
9. That every Township shall have three men approved by the County Court to end small causes as other townships in the Jurisdiction hath where noe Magistrates or Commission resideth.

Article 7 admitted all the inhabitants of Kittery as "Freemen," although they were not church members because there was no organized church in Kittery until later. In Massachusetts one had to be accepted as a church member to be authorized to take the Freeman's Oath. However, the authorities were making an exception for the Province of Maine in the interests of gaining control of the area³, 8. [Becoming a Freeman in Massachusetts was not a condition of serving some years as an English prisoner in the colonies as was often true in southern states.]

In connection with Article 9, the Commissioners appointed Phillip Babb as Constable for the Isles of Shoals on 24 Nov 1652. A constable in those days assisted in preserving order and collecting taxes.

On 18 May 1653 twenty of the Shoalers, including Phillip Babb signed the first of three petitions to the Massachusetts Court to plead for local government on the Isles, including a separate Court and a distinct company of militia. In response to the 1653 petition for a township, the Court did not agree, but did "think meete that the petitioners be granted liberty of determining Civil actions which shall concern them, where either one or both part yes are inhabitants & taken there to the valem of ten pounds." Mr. Brian Pendleton, Mr. Nicholas Shapley, Hercules Hunkins, Richard Seely & Phillip Babb were commissioned for such cases. They or any three of them which must include Mr. Pendleton or Mr. Shapley were to

Notes: (cont.)

determine all such cases legally brought before them according to law until the court took further action⁹. Thus, Phillip Babb became a local magistrate, and apparently retained the office for the rest of his life⁴.

Also under the same date of 18 May 1653, there is an original document in the MA Archives which is a petition of the Inhabitants of Piscataqua [the area around the entrance to the Piscataqua River which included Dover, Kittery and Strawberry Banks - present Portsmouth] and the Isles of Shoals. Addressed "To the much honored General Court at Boston - - - The humble Remonstrance of the Inhabitants in Piscataqua and ye Isles of Showls". It is a request for assistance in the defense of the area, with the agreement that they will share part of the charges according to their abilities, with all submission to the court's mature deliberations.

The importance of the document to us is that the eight signatures appear to be originals, each in a different handwriting, and therefore this is the only true signature of our Phillip Babb that we have found. The signatures are:

For Strawberry Banks	Brian Pendleton, Richard Cutts
For Kittery	Tho: Withers, Nic:Shapleigh
For ye Isles of Showles	Rice Cadogin, Phillip Babb
For Dover	Richard Walderne, Hatevill Nutter

The only other indication of Phillip's signing a document is a deed of Thomas Onyon signed by witnesses on 8 Jun 1660, when Phillip Babb signed his mark "P", so we assume he chose not to write his whole name at this later date, and perhaps had an injured hand. [York Deeds Book III, fol. 119]

On 30 Jun 1653 the York County records reported the sad story of Stephen Ford who had survived a violent storm, but his arms and legs were so badly frozen that part of them rotten off, and he was incapable of using them to make a living. The inhabitants of the Isles of Shoals out of their charitable minds and good will contributed 56 pounds or thereabouts for his subsistence. The court ordered Capt. Brian Pendleton and Phillip Babb to receive the money and improve the same -- and give security to Capt. Nicho. Shapleigh and Mr. Edw. Rishworth. Out of the revenue the said Stephen Ford was to be given necessary food and raiment (Clothing). Pendleton, Shapleigh, Rishworth and Babb were called the "Fishing Masters" of the Isles. Pendleton was a prominent official and merchant as were Shapleigh and Rishworth. Apparently a "Fishing Master" had to have enough money to own his expensive fish drying stage and to have enough influence as a merchant to do buying and selling and exporting of the dried fish, called "dunfish." By 1660 Ford had become well enough to become a "Fishing Master" himself. (4 - p. 39, 71, 240) (York Deeds, Bk 1, fol. 58)

Finally in 1661 as a result of a third petition, the Massachusetts Court approved that the Isles of Shoals be made the Township of Appledore, giving the group equal power to regulate their town affairs as other towns in Massachusetts. The name "Appledore" came from the name of an ancient fishing hamlet in North Devon which was used as a port by merchants engaged in trade and fisheries with the New World². The Isles were later divided up by Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and the township was dissolved in 1682. When Maine became a state, the islands belonging to Massachusetts became part of Maine. The name "Appledore" remained with the Isles as a replacement name for "Hog" Island⁶ where Phillip Babb had lived.

Phillip's Isles of Shoals Family

We know that Phillip's wife was Mary because in 1668 Roger Kelly was bonded for abusive carriages towards Mr. Babb and his wife; and in 1671 Lawrence Carpenter was bonded for cruel usage of Mary Babb's servant. However, no record has been found of Phillip's marriage.

Regarding his Isles of Shoals family, there may have been other children who died young, but we know of only five sons of the couple, and know the exact age of only one. We have assumed the order of the sons from later activities, and assume that they were at least two years apart in age. Since Mary died by 1674 - soon after Phillip - the children were apparently put in the custody of several families on the mainland.

+ I. William b. ca 1662

Notes: (cont.)

- + 2. Thomas b. ca 1664
- + 3. Philip b. ca 1666
- + 4. Sampson b. ca 1668
- + 5. Peter b. 29 Sep 1671 - after death of father

Apparently, Phillip Babb died in early 1671 without leaving a will. At a Court held at York on 4 July 1671, Letters of Administration were granted to Mr. Nathaniel Fryer, and he was empowered to bring in a true Inventory of the estate to the next Court of Associates. (Maine Province and Court Records, Vol. 4, p. 105) An inventory was appraised and valued by William Sealy, John Fabes, and Edward Fetterly the 31 of March and first of August 1671:

"Imp3 one dwelling house with adjacent Rowmes & one Ware house & Rowns adjacent, one stage, moreing place, moreings, Cables, roops, Trayn fatts (oil vats), ould Caske, with flake Rowrn & all within fence

	li	s	d
adjoyneing to the house & stage	100	00	00
Two Cows, 1 bull, one steare and one Heffer all at	18	00	00
Two Swine at 40s, 6 ew sheepe & one Ramme 3:10:00 lt. to foure ould Netts Melted at	05	10	00
lt. to one Cow house, garden & Pond fenced to the North east part of the Ysland	04	00	00
lt. ould Pewter & 1 chaffin dish 20s, 2 Iron potts, pott-hookes & Trammills 24s, to Mr. Babbs wearing apparell 40s	04	04	00
lt. To a parsell of sault in the stage	00	12	00
lt. one ould boate & ould sayle & Quld Reapes att	05	00	00
lt. one ould Iron Beame & Broaken 1/2 C weightt 20s, one Grynd stoone 6s	01	06	00
lt. 3 Codd lynes and 3 Hookes with lyne upon them	00	13	00
lt. To one shallop with all furniture in her			
lt. to leade 16 lb at 5s	30	00	00
		00	05
Total	199	15	00

To the above sayd Inventory Wee underwritten as appryrsers doe subscribe our hands

William Sealy
John Fabes
Edw: Fetterly his 6 marke

Brought from the first balance	199	15	00
Per fish & oyle	120	11	08
Total	320	06	08

Memorandum two horses and 2 Mayres at York when received shall bee accomptable & any other part of this estate hee can find out or discover is to bee brought in per same oath now taken.

Mr. Nathall Fryer tooke oath to the treuth of this Inventory In Court this 19th of September 1671:
Fran: Neale Clerk"

Notes: (cont.)**The Myth**

From the mention of various adjacent rooms to the dwelling house and warehouse, it is believed that Phillip had a form of tavern for fishermen, although he certainly had little in the way of cookware and serving dishes even for his own family. Also, because of the various animals listed on the inventory, it is believed that he was a butcher, although the inventory does not mention a butcher shop as such.

We find that in addition to being a constable, a local magistrate, a fishing master, and a possible tavern keeper and butcher. Phillip has also been called "The Ghost of the Isles of Shoals" and especially fanciful descriptions of this are found in various books about the Isles. For posterity a cove on Appledore was named Babb's Cove. However, in 1908 the U. S. Coast Guard built a boat house on the edge of the cove, covering what some have romantically surmised was Phillip's treasure. Phillip's larger than life personality has led to a number of Legends about him, not all of which could be true. But some are undoubtedly accurate.

Mary Baylie

A bond in 1671 against Lawrence Carpenter for cruel usage of Nary Babb's servant !

Mary died in 1674, soon after Phillip who died in early 1671 . Apparently some of the children were indentured to families on the mainland. On July 4th, 1671, Letters of Administration were granted to Mr. Nath. Fryer to bring a true Inventory of the estate to the next Court of Associates:

William Babb

William is presumed to have been the oldest son of Phillip and Mary Bailey, although we have no proof of his birth, which was probably on Hog Island, now called Appledore, where his father lived. If born ca 1662, he would have been about nine years old when his father died in 1671. Since his mother died by 1674, he must have been taken in by one of the local families and apprenticed, but no records prove it.

Apparently, William and brother Thomas planned to "Go South" after they came of age, and they were on the tax list of Constable Philip English of Salem, MA, on 16 Apr 1683, for two shillings each ("History of Salem, Massachusetts" by Sidney Perley, Vol. 3, p 419). Also, the books of Philip English, who was a Salem merchant, have a charge against William Babb & Co. (Thomas Babb) "To goods sold them to carry to the Southward." The account runs to 1684 ("Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire" by Sybil Noyes, Charles T. Libby, and Walter G. Davis, p. 71).

We have no proof that William and Deborah had any children. William died before he could "go South," and Deborah was named his executrix on 30 Jun 1691 in Essex County MA Probate Records. His inventory was taken 20 Feb 1690/1 and the value was 4 pounds 17 shillings (Essex Co., MA, Probate records 1690/1).

Thomas Babb Sr

In the Newark Monthly Meeting Records there is an entry dated 3 Oct 1713 which reads as follows; "Thomas Babb appearing at this meeting and gives ye meeting to understand yt ye death of his wife and for want of some persons to whom he might leave ye care of his young children hath hitherto been ye lett of his not coming more frequent to ye meetings of business." While there are early entries concerning Bathsheba, none of them mention the birth of her children or the date of her marriage. Since Thomas did not marry 2nd until 1720, he ran a single parent household with resulting problems. A couple of his children were written up in Quaker records for not following the rules!

Thomas would have been about age 7 when his father died (if b. 1664" as we estimate). In April 1675 he was indentured until the age of 18 to Henry Green of Hampton, NH "as a child who was living with him" ("Geneo. Dict. of Maine and New Hampshire" by Noyes/Libby/ Davis). Thomas would have met the Hussey and Perkins families in Hampton, but no date and place of his marriage is known. Thomas and brother William were taxed in Salem, MA in 1683 ("History of Salem, MA" by Perley). Also William Babb & Co. had an account with Philip English, a merchant of Salem, to 1684 "To Goods sold them to carry to the Southward" ("Geneo. Dict. of Maine and New Hampshire" by Noyes/Libby/ Davis).

Bathsheba's father, John Hussey, and uncle Stephen Hussey, became Quakers, and found it desirable to

Notes: (cont.)

leave the NH area because of persecution of Quakers there. Stephen moved to Nantucket Island, and John and his wife continued down the coast to New Castle County, Delaware, noted for being tolerant. On 1 Jul 1695 John Hussey was conveyed land and Plantation at Christina from Charles Rumsey; on 6 Aug 1695 he was conveyed the other Pt. of the above Plantation of 300 acres from John Richardson. (Records of the Court of New Castle, DE, Vol. II, 1681-1699)

Thomas Babb apparently followed close behind Hussey, because on 17 Dec 1695 he was conveyed 100 acres of land and 20 acres of "mash" in Rocklands by Timothy Atkinson (Ibid.)

Thomas and Bathsheba had 7 known children, but we can only approximate their birthdates. The order given below is that shown in the will of Thomas, but since it lists all the males first and then the females, it may reflect the policy of the times and not the true age relationships.

Thomas prospered in DE and had sizeable land holdings as shown in the early land records (DE Land Records). In 1735 he obtained a Patent to 600 acres of land in Frederick Co., VA. By this time his three sons had moved to Chester Co., PA, just across the state line from their former home in DE. Thomas sent the two younger sons Thomas, Jr., and Philip to occupy the 600 acres in VA and to carry out the other provisions of the Patent (Records of Robert E. Babb, Jr., late of Charleston, SC).

In his will, dated 17 Aug 1748 and proved 13 Aug 1751, Thomas bequeathed the home place in DE to his oldest son Peter, and left the VA lands to sons Thomas, Jr., and Philip. He made other bequests to his daughters Mary, Rebecca, and Lydia, as well as to three children of his deceased daughter Hulda -- John, Rebecca, and Lydia Gregory (New Castle Co., Probate Records).

In a 1758 election in Frederick Co., VA, among those voting for George Washington for the VA House of Burgesses were: Philip Babb, Thomas Babb (son of PHIL.), Thomas. Babb, Peter Babb, Joseph Babb, and Thomas. Babb, Jr (Virginia Historical Magazine, 1899 p. 163).

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Philip Babb

On 29 Dec 1691, Sessions of the Peace at York presented Philip and Lydia Bragdon for fornication (York Co. Deeds Book V, part 2, fol. 13). They were to receive seven stripes each on the bare skin or pay 40 shillings (York Co. Deeds Book V, part 2, fol. 16). On 3 Mar 1692 Philip appraised estate of Jonathan Masterson of York (York Co. Deeds Book V, part 1, fol. 73).

Sampson Babb

Sampson and Peter had a seat in the Portsmouth, NH Meeting House 1693 (NH Gen. Rec. Vol. 3). On 18 May 1693 Samuel [Sampson?] and Peter did not appear with their arms for the militia and were fined 5 shillings each (NH Gen. Rec. Vol. 3). About 1725 Sampson petitioned against building a bridge at New Castle, NH (NH Town Papers, Vol. 9, p. 561). In 1727 Sampson was on a tax list in Portsmouth ("Rambles About Portsmouth" by Charles Brewster). On 8 Mar 1732/3 Sampson and Richard petitioned for a meetinghouse in the southwest part of Portsmouth (NH Town Papers, Vol. 9, p. 692).

Grace was Executor of Sampson's will, processed 30 May 1739. In his will he named sons Sampson. Richard, William, Benjamin, and daus. Mary Hodsdon, Elizabeth Alltimes, Sarah Johnson, Susanna Johnson, and Esther Babb, each of whom was to receive 20 shillings. Brother Philip Babb was one of the witnesses (NH State Papers, Vol. 32, Probate, pp. 563-4).

Peter Babb

Peter was b. 29 Sep 1671, St. Michelmas Day, presumably on the Isles of Shoals, though his mother

Notes: (cont.)

may have gone to the mainland after his father died in Mar 1671 ("Gen Dict. of ME & NH" by N/L/D). NH Court Records Vol. 5, p. 15, dtd 24 Jun 1676, Joseph Hall petitioned the court for recompense for maintaining for two years Peter Babb, son of Philip Babb, the father and mother both being dead, and the child five years old next Michaelmas. The court on 27 Jun 1676 bound Peter Babb as an apprentice to Joseph Hall until he reached the age of 21 years (2) In 1696 Peter leased the Hall farm, but a year later he was living in John Westbrook's house near the great swamp ("Gen Dict. of ME & NH" by N/L/D).

Sarah was a member of the church in Greenland before 1707, and as "Widow Babb and son" was taxed in Greenland in 1714 ("Gen Dict. of ME & NH" by N/L/D). Peter had been taxed in 1713, so apparently died in between the two tax dates ("Gen Diet. of ME & NH" by N/L/D). In 1693 Peter and brother Sampson did not appear with their arms for the militia and were fined 5 shillings each (Provo Papers of NH, Vol. 2, p. 106). Also in Nov 1693 Peter and Sampson had seats in the men's side gallery in the meetinghouse (NH GR Vol. 3, p. 172). In 1698 Peter was named on the Greenland section of the Portsmouth tax list swamp ("Gen Dict. of ME & NH" by N/L/D). Note that for land record purposes Greenland was part of Portsmouth at this time, but for religious purposes it had a separate church.

In Court Case #17,934, Thomas Parker (possibly Packer) on 9 Sep 1697 was complainant against Peter Babb, principal, John Brim, and Hugh Banfield for supposedly by force of arms violently taking away his goods and boards. Peter testified that he was a poor man with nothing to maintain his family on but what he got by hard labor; that in the past winter he had gotten ready a parcell of logs; that he had taken about four feet of logs to Mr. Parker's mill to be sawn, and when he went back several times to try to get his portion of the boards, Parker said he should get no boards and no money. Peter picked up one of the boards of the portion due him, and Parker took holt of the other end and shook him several times and tore his neckcloth. They exchanged many angry words with each accusing the other of pushing and shoving (NH Archives, Provincial Probate Records).

In another Court Case #17,961, showing further anger between Peter and Thomas, Peter Bab of Portsmouth was accused on 3 Dec 1697 by Thomas Parker of "taking away a sow of sd farm of sd Parker by drawing her after him by giving of ye sow corn or som graine." Peter, about 26 years old, testified that he never did so do. Elizabeth Babb of about 23 years also testified (NH Archives, Provincial Probate Records). [She may have been the first wife of brother Sampson.]

On 1 Jun 1702 Peter Babb, husband of Sarah Cate, released all right to the estate of James Cate (Provo Papers of NH, Vol. 31, p. 203).

On 15 Feb 1704/5 Peter Babb, laborer of Portsmouth, and his wife Sarah, sold 13 acres in Great Bay area to John Fakins (possibly Fabyan) for b22 and 15 shillings (Rockingham Co., NH Deeds Vol. 14, p. 132). Peter signed a common lands deed 2 Apr 1711 (NEHGR Vol. 51, pp. 44-46).