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# THE WADE GENEALOGY

—BEING—

Some account of the origin of the name, and of the lost folk-story of the famous hero, Wada, particulars and pedigrees of famous Englishmen of the name,

—AND—

Genealogies of the families of Wade of Massachusetts and New Jersey, to which are added many miscellaneous pedigrees,

—ALSO—

A roll of honor of the Wades who went to War.

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Illustrated with portraits and coats-of-arms.

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Compiled by  
STUART CHARLES WADE.

“He tolde a tale of Wade.” CHAUCER. *Troilus and Cresseide*, Book III, line 615.

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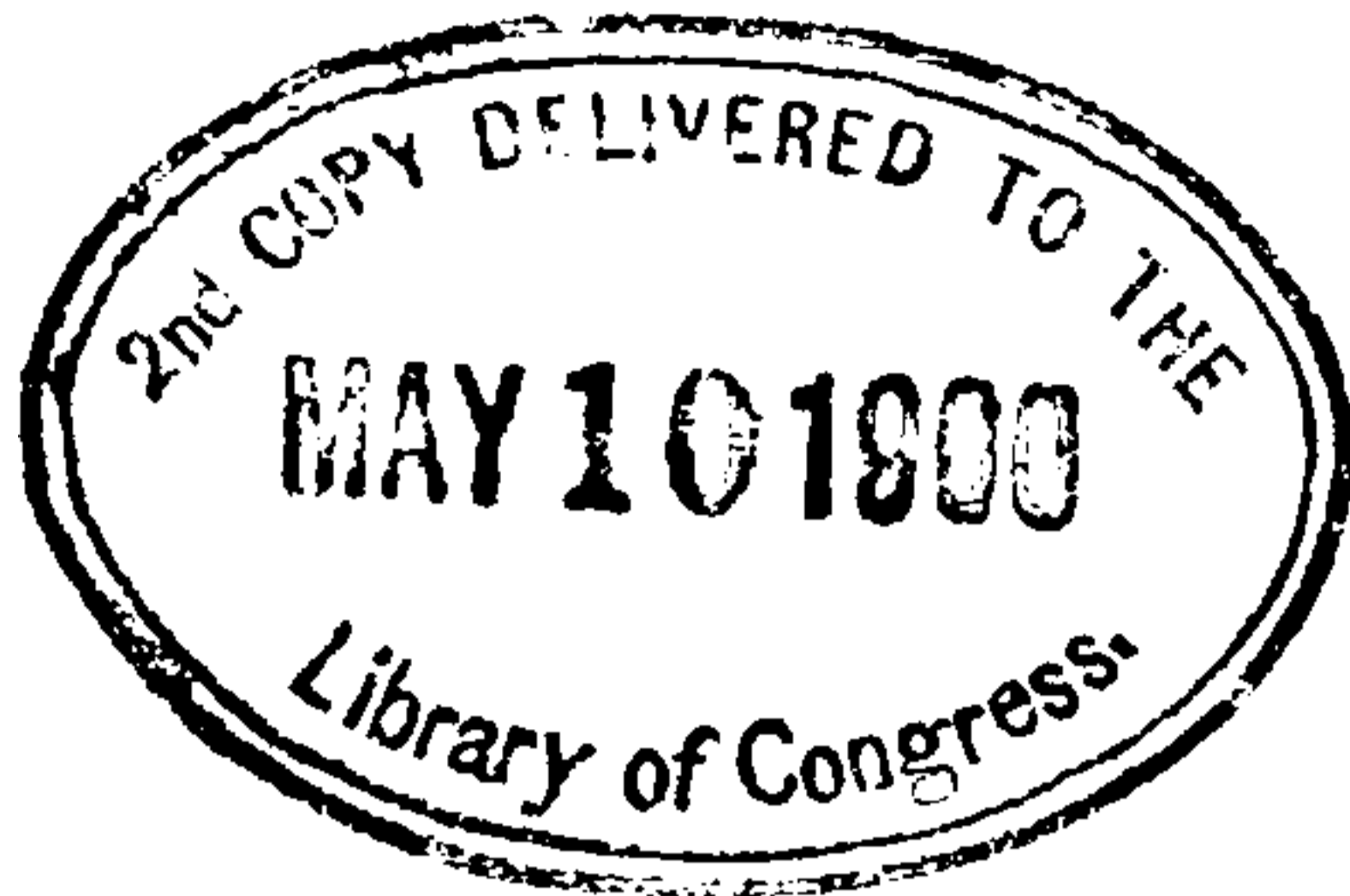
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*Stuart C. Wade*

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To  
JEPHTHA HOMER WADE, ESQ.,  
(of Cleveland),

To whose researches so much of this work is due, and by whose liberal  
encouragement it was accomplished,

the Compiler,  
with sincere respect,

dedicates  
this volume.

New York,  
1900.

## **IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

The History and Genealogy of the Wade Family, of which this forms Part I, comprises over 960 pages and 60 inserted illustrations in 10 parts, the six chapters being entitled as specified on the next page.

With Part 10 and in ample time for binding there will be supplied a title page, dedication, preface, table of contents and list of illustrations, together with a special set of pages for the inscription of the purchaser's family record. Directions for placing the full page illustrations will also be supplied as well as a complete set of indices of Wades, allied families and places.

No further charge will be made for these essential additions. Covers for binding will be supplied or the binding of parts undertaken at moderate cost.

Occupying as this compilation has the labors of many enthusiastic collectors, necessitating, as the cost of material and labor have, an expenditure of more than five thousand dollars, this publication can never prove a source of profit to those concerned.

As a family record of every Wade it will be as perfect as time, labor and money can make it. As a history of a famous family it possesses much interest. As a careful compilation of the folk-lore and literature relating to Wade it possesses, the compiler sincerely hopes, such literary value as will insure its purchase by libraries and colleges.

The compiler's ability to publish the remainder of the book depending entirely on the sale of the first part, he earnestly appeals to every person of the name and all important libraries to purchase one copy of his work. The Edition is limited. Early application is necessary.

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**STUART C. WADE.**

**146 West 34th Street,**

**New York City, U. S. A.**

# Wade Genealogy.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN PART I.

Preface, line 34, for *Genealogical History* read *Genealogical Dictionary*.

Page 12, note (d), *worhs* should be *works*.

Page 12, add, Vadi Olaffsun (*i. e.* Wade the son of Olaf), is mentioned in the account of the settlement of Iceland by the Norsemen, about A. D. 800. See the *Landnamabok*.

Page 26, line 23, add, William Morris in his poem *Sir Peter Harpdon's End* (contained in *The Defence of Guinevere and other Poems*) (1858), uses a similar comparison of bravery in the lines:—

They ought to sing of him who was as wight,  
As Launcelot or Wade, and yet avail'd  
Just nothing, but to fail and fail and fail.

Page 30, line 31, *illusion* should be *allusion*.

Page 31, line 17, *Hovenden* should be *Hoveden* (now *Howden*), Yorkshire.

Page 36, add, Atkinson's *History of Cleveland, Yorkshire* I, 161, under the parish of Syche, near Whitby, says: "Standing stones or monoliths remain standing in three or four localities (on the Ugthorpe moors); one of these is on the moor not far from Ugthorpe Mill, another stands a little east from Goldsborough, and another is somewhat to the north east of East Barnby. This last, the so-called *Wade's Stone* (\*), is, I have no doubt at all, sepulchral, and from personal inspection of its site and characteristics, I feel confident examination would result in the discovery



## WADE GENEALOGY CORRECTIONS:

of one or more burials near. It is remarkable as being a mass of the stone termed 'crowstone' by Professor Phillips, and 'white flint' by the dalesmen, which, notwithstanding the extreme hardness of the material, is seamed and furrowed on its upper surface in 'a really surprising manner.'" (\*) Atkinson adds as a note: "The tradition is uniform in connecting these stones *with a giant Wade*, but not in counting them his gravestones; for there are numerous fables, ascribing to the gigantic powers of Wade, and his wife and son, the erecting of such monuments, as well as the building of Mulgrave and Pickering castles, and the forming of the Roman road. One of Wade's stones which stood near Swarthouse was broken up some years ago to mend roads."

Page 37, note (q), add, little reliance can be placed on this account of the origin of Lasswade.

Page 37, add, Wach in the parish of Hovingham, Yorkshire appears as Wad in the Domesday Book, Wath in Habikeld Wapentake figures as Wat, and Wath-upon-Dearne in the county of York is called Wade, Wat, and Wate.

Page 38, The Domesday spellings of Wade place-names are instructive. To the courtesy of that able antiquary, Mr. William Brown, F. S. A., Honorary Secretary of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, the compiler is indebted (with much other valuable data) for the following: Waddington figures in the Domesday survey as Widitun, Wadsley as Wadelei and Wadesleia, Wadsworth as Wadeswurde, Wadworth as Wadeworde, Wadewurde and Wadewrde, Watlas as Wadles, Wheatley (in Doncaster Parish) as Watelag and Watelage and Wheatley (in Lancashire) as Watelei.

Page 38, line 12, add, Waddow Hall (township of Waddington), Yorkshire and Wadlands (parish of Calverley), Yorkshire.

Page 40, line 34, add, Wade, Merton County, North Dakota. Mail Mandan.

Page 41, note after (e) should be note (f).

Page 41, note (I) for Alexander L. Waderead Alexander Wade.





WADE GENEALOGY CORRECTIONS.

Page 49, line 4, for Dunken's read Dunkin's.

Page 49, line 14, for Job read Benjamin.

Page 54, line 6, for Major read Marshal.

Page 54, line 12, for correspondence read correspondents.

Page 56, line 23, add, for abstract of his will see *New England Historic and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 51, page 276.

Page 74, line 6, for Yorke read Yorkshire and add Alured Comyn was confirmed as Prior of Nostel, May 13, 1524. He was the last Prior but one before the Dissolution of the Monasteries. See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Vol. V, p. 91.

Page 75, line 6, for Anna read Anne.

Page 76, line 2, for werthy read worthy.

Page 76, note w, for *alumi* read *alumni*.

Page 82, line 27, for Cambridge read Oxford.

Page 85, line 3, note (i) should be note (a).

Page 88, line 14, for statesmen read statesman.



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## PREFACE.

The fact that up to the present, no one has published a connected account of a family, famous not only in England, but in America, should be a sufficient excuse, if excuse be needed, for the compilation of this book.

A family which has produced Armigel Waad, Secretary of the Privy Council to King Henry VIII. of England and one of the first Englishmen to land in America; his son, Sir William Waad, who had so leading a part in the colonization of Virginia, and whose activity as Lieutenant Governor of the Tower of London procured for him the epithet of "that villain Wade," from his prisoners, Sir Walter Raleigh and Cobham; Colonel Nathaniel Wade, the ill-fated Monmouth's companion at Sedgmoor; Field Marshal General George Wade, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in early Georgian days and builder of the famous Highland Roads; Colonel Nathaniel Wade, of Massachusetts, who held West Point the night after Arnold's treason and who was the friend and confidant of Washington and Lafayette; scores of Revolutionary soldiers; United States Senator Benjamin Franklin Wade and his patriot sons, Major-General James Franklin Wade and Major Henry P. Wade of the United States Army; Jephtha Homer Wade, Senior, the first President of the present Western Union Telegraph Company; his son, a Union officer, and his grandson to whom the compiler dedicates this book; and to turn for a moment to the Old World, Sir Claude Martine Wade, K. C. B., the soldier who first forced the Khyber Pass, and Sir Thomas Francis Wade, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of China; such a family may be pardoned for a family pride which, deeming insufficient the scattered notices in biographical and genealogical works, has essayed to present a collected, though necessarily far from perfect, History of the Wade Family.

Occupying, as the present compilation has, the labor of many years and requiring the expenditure of much money, it can only hope to serve as an index or stepping-stone for others who come after to use. All honor to our ancestors who preserved records, to Savage, whose *Genealogical History of New England* has proved of great value, and to those, dead and gone, who with a pardonable pride in the possession of an honored name, collected much of the material. The compiler can only say with Montaigne, "I have gathered a posie of other men's flowers, and nothing but the string that binds them is mine own."

Though the little *Mayflower* bore none of the name, as early in the days of settling the Massachusetts Colony as 1630, came Nathaniel, Nicholas, and Jonathan Wade, solid yeomen of the English county of Norfolk, and settled around Boston. From this stock came men who rushed to arms at the first call of the colonies, who mustered at Rehoboth to fight the fierce Narragansetts, who went with Pepperell to the attack on Louisbourg, and whose descendants, in the times that tried men's souls, responded to the first echo of the Lexington alarm — men who fought at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, at Harlem and in Rhode Island, and who went with the "Father of their Country" to the wintry horrors of Valley Forge. The records of the Revolution have been carefully examined and all information obtained as to those Wades who took up arms for freedom.

The compiler's especial thanks are due to very many members of the family for valuable information, data, copies of documents and assistance in his self-imposed task. The obligations under which he remains to Messrs. Ebenezer Delano Wade, Judge Decius S. Wade, Major-General J. F. Wade, Jephtha Homer Wade, Junior, William Wade of Pittsburg, Daniel Treadwell Wade, William Dwight Wade, Alexander L. Wade, George Washington Wade, Alfred L. Beebe, and his transatlantic correspondents, William de Vins Wade, Armigel Bleaymire Wade, D. T. Newton-Wade, William Cecil Wade, and Claude Fitzroy Wade, in this respect, are deep and very sincere.

There exists a third class — as the old Winchester adage runs — to be scourged. To the many engrossed too deeply in the chase of the almighty dollar to reply to his circulars of enquiry, the compiler can only express his conviction that in future years, their negligence will be execrated by their descendants.

It remains but to add that all corrections, data and particulars will be welcomed by the compiler with a view to later and more extended editions of the work.

STUART C. WADE.

146 West 34th Street,  
New York, March, 1900.

# The Wade Genealogy.

## CHAPTER I.

### THE ORIGIN AND ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAME OF WADE AND HEREIN OF DUKE WADA. (a)

“Sine nomine, homo non est.” Puteanus: *Diatr: de Erycio*.

“To find out the true originall of surnames is full of difficultie.”—CAMDEN.

Wade, according to Lower (*Patronymica Britannica*), is one of the names that man derives from the face of nature. *Britaine's Remaines* (1614) speaks of it as a baptismal name in use in England at the Conquest (1066). It is one of the oldest English names, as the following folk-rhyme, (quoted by Lower), will show:—

With *Thorpe* and *Bourne*; *Coke*, *Carter*, *Oke*,  
*Combe*, *Bury*, *Don* and *Stowe* and *Stoke*,  
With *Ey* and *Port*; *Shaw*, *Worth* and *WADE*,  
*Hill*, *Gate*, *Well*, *Stone* are many made  
*Cliff*, *Marsh*, and *Mouth* and *Don* and *Sand*,  
And *Beck* and *Sea* with numbers stand.

As to the derivation of the name, the same author ascribes it to the Anglo-Saxon *wād*, as importing a meadow or a ford. The late Dr. E. Cobham Brewer, also, in his excellent *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, derived the name from the Anglo-Saxon *wād*, a ford; *wādan*, to ford or go through (a meadow), but erroneously instances the Anglo-Saxon name for the month of June—Weydmonat; as, so called, according to Verstegan, “because the beasts did then *weyd* in the meadow, that is to say, go and feed there.”

Thus, an investigator may expect to find innumerable instances of the surname from the earliest date when surnames came into general use. Lower also informs us that the surname Wade itself

(a). The compiler acknowledges the deep debt of gratitude due to his friend Mr. Wm. Addison Hervey, A.M., Instructor in Germanic Languages and Literatures, Columbia University, New York City, for a considerable and valuable portion of this first chapter. To his painstaking effort is due the entire credit for the excerpts and translations from the early Scandinavian and German literature as to the exploits of the hero Wade. If, as is sincerely hoped, this chapter possesses more than a mere genealogical interest, a part of the credit belongs to Mr. Hervey for his kind collaboration with the compiler.



is also derived from a baptismal use of the name, but affords a grain of comfort by the statement that it is not included in the sixty most common surnames of the English people, a dictum also confirmed by the reports of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England, and the data of the four largest American cities.

Arthur, in his *Etymological Dictionary of Names* (1857) incorrectly ascribes our surname to the Dutch as derived from *weide*, a meadow or pasture, but the Dutch *weide*, it seems, may have been itself derived from the earlier and kindred Anglo-Saxon. Hereon Ferguson, in his *English Surnames* (1858) goes more to the root of the matter by relating that the father of the Anglo-Saxon hero Weland, was called in that dialect Wada; in Old Norse, Vadi, and in Old High German Wado. The philologist Grimm identifies Wada with the Danish hero Wate, in *Gudrun*. In an old Anglo-Saxon poem, called the *Widsith*, (*Scop, Gleeman's* or *Traveler's Tale*, for the terms are identical), we are told that Wada ruled over the Helsings, a Scandanavian tribe which left a trace of its occupancy in the place-name, Helsingfors (*b*). Grimm goes further and derives Wada's name from his having waded, like a second Christopher, with his son on his shoulder, over the nine-ell-deep Groenasund (*c*), between Seeland, Falster and Moen.

Chaucer, the father of English poesy, mentions this famous Saxon hero, perhaps real—perhaps mythical—in his classic *Canterbury Tales*. He says:

“ And eke thise olde widewes (God it wote)  
They connen so moch craft on *Wades* bote (*d*)  
So mochel broken harm whan that hem lest  
That with hem shuld I never live in rest.”

(Lines 9297–9300.)

(*b*). *Helsingaland* was probably the Finnish peninsular on the Gulf of Bothnia. There is now a town named *Helsingfors* on the southern extremity of that peninsular, situated on the Gulf of Finland. Also a district in eastern part of Sweden, (just across the Gulf of Bothnia), called *Helsingland*.

(*c*). Groenasund is the modern Gron Sound, between the Danish island of Zealand, Falster and Moen.—(W. E. H.)

(*d*). Professor W. W. Skeat, the eminent Chaucerian scholar, in his *Works of Chaucer* (London, 1894) Vol. v. pp. 356-7, and his notes to the *Canterbury Tales* (line 1424 of *The Marchantes Tale*), after men-



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And again the same poet in *The Booke of Troilus and Cresseide*, refers to this hero as popular and well known in the following words :

“He songe, she plaide, he told a tale of Wade.” (*e.*)

(Book III, line 615.)

As to the origin and significance of the word or name of *Wade*, the earliest occurrence of the name of Wade in literature is in *Widsith*, or *The Traveler's Song*, line 22, where *Wada* is mentioned as ruler of the *Helsing*s. The date of *Widsith* is probably as early as A. D. 433-440, and the poem is quite certainly continental. Of the *Helsing*s we have no information, except that Adam of Bremen (who wrote about A. D., 1080,) mentions *Helsingaland* as “*civitas maxima Scritofinnorum.*” In the *Lay of Wieland* (Elder Edda), the father of Wieland, Egil, and Slagfid, is a Finnish king, whose name is not mentioned. In the *Wilkina Saga* the father of Wieland (Völund) and Egil, is Wade (Vadi). In the Anglo-Saxon poem, *The Lament of Deor*, (belonging to the seventh or eighth century), the story of Wieland (Weland), as told in the *Vilkina Saga*, is referred to so circumstantially as to show that the poet knew it well.

The story of Wieland's having been carried across the Groena-

(*d*) that the son of Wieland and Bodwild was *Wittig*. The four generations are Wilkinus, Wade, Wieland, Wittig. Is it possible that Wade became confounded with his father Wilkinus, whose boat was boarded by the mermaid with whom he had lain while ashore just before he set sail from the Baltic coast in Russia? (cf. post, transl. from *Vilk. Saga*, ch. 18). The mermaid climbed over the stern, seized the rudder and held it so tightly that the ship came to a standstill. She did not leave the ship until Wilkinus told her to come to him in his domain, where he promised to receive her well, and take good care of her. Six months later she made her appearance at his dwelling saying that she was about to bear a child by him, and he received her according to his promise. May there not be an allusion to the cunning of widows and a comparison with the mere-woman who brought Wade's father to terms by heroic measures?

Skeat says further (note to line 1425 *broken harm*): - - - Taken all together, lines 1424-6 simply imply that ‘old widows are so full of tricks for deceiving me, and can inflict at pleasure such small but constant annoyances, that I &c. (He explains *broken harm* as meaning “fragmentary, i. e. petty annoyances,” “small worries.”)

(*e*). “In this,” says a critic, “there seems to be some obscene allusion to what anatomists have termed *fossa navicularis*, (as to which see *Dunghlison's Medical Dictionary* p. 689), though what immediate connection there could be with the mythical Wade, now escapes us.”

sund on his father's shoulders, was probably a part of the Anglo-Saxon tale, as well as his exploit in the wonderful boat which he made from the trunk of a tree. The wonderful exploit of Wade in carrying his son across the Groenasund, where it was nine ells deep, might easily bring about the transfer of the boat episode to him.

The Anglo-Saxon words which have a similarity to the proper name of Wada or Wade are :

- (1.) *wadan*, to go, stride, etc.; *specifically*, to go through water, to wade. With this verb belongs the noun, *wād*, a ford; this word occurs also as *wæd*.
- (2.) *wæd*, clothing, garment, etc.; the modern English *weeds*.

The resemblance between the name and the verb *wadan* seems to offer a very plausible derivation. Grimm evidently believes it the correct one, for he says he was probably so called because he waded through the Groenasund with his son, Wieland. It is more likely, that this exploit was attached to Wade through a popular etymology of his name, which had, in fact, nothing to do with the verb *wadan* (to wade), but was derived from *Wuotan* (Wodan). It is probably true, however, that this name ultimately goes back to the same root as *wadan*, in its earlier meaning, *to go*; hence, *Wuotan* :—source of movement or energy. As noted later in the remarks on Wate in *Gudrun*, there is a little doubt that Wada is the successor of the god *Wuotan*, for he is everywhere endowed with superhuman characteristics, and his function in the heroic sagas corresponds very closely to that of *Wuotan* in the earlier legends of the gods. If this be conceded, it is easy to connect the Anglo-Saxon name for the Milky Way—*Waetlingastret*—with the popular belief that *Wodan's* “wild army” or “wild hunt” passed over the sky by this route. It is to be noted further that in the district to which the *Gudrun* belonged the name for the Milky Way is *Vroneldenstraet* (Frau Hilde's Way); and the leader of Hilde's army for the recovery of *Gudrun* and the punishment of her abductors was *Wate*.

The Anglo-Saxon verb *wadan* has nothing to do with the word *weyd* (monat), as the month of June was called. *Weyd* is connected with *wædan*, to roam about, to hunt, etc., and *wād*, a hunt.

English has lost this word, but it is the German *weiden*, to feed, pasture, *ultimately* to go seeking food, whence the idea of hunting, which is preserved in the noun *Waidmann* (hunter), but not in the verb. It may be connected with the Latin *ve-nari*, to hunt. *Watan*, on the other hand, is the German *waten*, to wade, which is ultimately connected with the Latin *va-dere*, to go, this being, as noted above, the earlier meaning, now lost, of the Germanic word.

As to the origin of the family-name, Wade, nothing of any significance can be said. Speculation in this direction is futile. While all indications point to an early Germanic origin, there is always present the possibility of its having come from Romance sources, so far as the etymology is concerned. The Italian borrowed the word as *guado*, and it might have come back into English as a surname. The very early record of *Wada* in Anglo-Saxon sources seems, however, to make this unlikely.

The most natural way to account for the surname would be to connect it with the place of residence, *i. e.*, it was given to a family living near a wād, or *ford*. The English did not keep "of the" between the Christian and the family name. While the Dutch name, *e. g.*, remained *Van-der-voort*, the Englishman called himself plain *Ford*.

It will be appropriate here to notice the mention of Wade in the *Vilkina Saga*, an abstract of the parts relating to Wade being as follows:— Chapter 18, "Of King Vilkinus, how he got the giant Wade with a mermaid. . . . Vilkinus, King of Vilkinaland, was a mighty and warlike hero. It happened once that he was crossing the Baltic Sea with an army; and when he was about to sail for home and was lying off the Russian coast, it chanced one day that the King went ashore and into a wood alone, none of his people being with him; and here in the wood he saw a woman who was very beautiful and seemed to him most pleasing to look upon. She delighted the King forthwith and he went up to her; this woman, however, was none other than what is called a mermaid, a creature that in the sea is shapen like a monster, but on land has the appearance of a woman. King Vilkinus put his arms about her neck, kissed her, drew her to him and lay with her. And when his people, who should have been following him, missed him,

they went about the wood seeking him ; and soon afterward the King came again to his people and his ships.

“And as soon as a favorable wind rose they sailed away ; and when they were far out at sea a woman climbed over the stern of the King’s ship, seized the rudder and held it so tightly that the ship stood still. The King marveled how this could happen ; and he remembered that it was the same woman that he had found in the wood by the sea-coast, and he said to her : ‘Let us go our way ; and if you have any matter to lay before us, come to my land, where I will receive you well, and abide with me.’ Hereupon she let the ship go and swung herself again into the sea, and the King sailed homeward to his domain.

“And when he had been home a half year there came to him a woman and said that she was with child by him ; and he knew this woman well and had her brought to a house that belonged to him. And when she had dwelt there a short time she bare a child that was named *Wade*. Hereupon she would no longer remain there and vanished ; and none knows what has become of her since that. But the boy when he grew up became so tall that he was a giant ; he took after his mother altogether, and was not like other persons, but was ill-natured in his ways and was therefore nowhere welcome. His father, also, loved him little ; but before he died he gave him twelve estates in Seeland (*also read Sweden and Saxland*).”

Chapter 19 tells us of the giant Wade and his son Wieland as follows: “The giant Wade, the son of King Vilkinus and the mermaid, dwelt now in Seeland on the estates which his father had given him, as has been before told. And it is not told of him that he was a war-hero, but he was satisfied with what his father had given him at the beginning.

“Wade had a son who was called Wieland and was of exceeding good promise. When he was nine winters old, Wade would have him learn some craft ; he had heard of a smith in Heunenland who was called Mimer, and was of all smiths the most cunning. Thither fared the giant Wade with his son Wieland and gave him into Mimer’s care, that he should learn to smithy iron. After that Wade returned home again to Seeland.

“At that time there was with Mimir also, Siegfried, the valiant,

and he did to his fellows much ill, struck and beat them. When the giant Wade heard that his son was also often beaten and abused by Siegfried, he came again and took him home to Seeland.

“Wieland had been three years in Heunenland and was twelve winters old, and he remained now twelve months home with his father. He was thought well of by everybody and was also the most cunning of all men.”

Chapter 20 relates to the giant Wade and the dwarfs and of their death, and is in part as follows: “Now Wade heard in Seeland that two dwarfs dwelt in a mountain that was called Kallewa. These dwarfs knew how to smithy better than any other, either of dwarfs or of men; well did they know how to make all iron-work, such as swords, armor and helmets; also of gold and silver they could make all sorts of jewels; and from every ore that can be forged they could make whatever they would.

“Then the giant Wade took his son Wieland and fared thither. And on the way he came to a sound that hight Groenasund (f); but there was no boat to set him over the sound, and he waited there some time. Now when he had waited long and no boat appeared, he took the boy, set him on his shoulders and waded through the sound, which was nine ells deep. More is not told of their journey until they came to the mountain.

“Wade went to the dwarfs and talked with them and said he had brought his son Wieland hither and would that they take the lad for twelve moons and teach him all kinds of smith work; for that he would give them as much gold as they would agree for. The dwarfs said that they would take the lad and teach him every kind of craft if Wade would give them a mark (g) of gold. That he accepted and gave it to them forthwith.

“The giant Wade now fared home to Seeland. But Wieland remained there and learned to smithy, and so easy to teach he was that he could forge after them whatever model they might give him. And so well did he serve the dwarfs that when Wade came for him at the time agreed they would not let him go. And now

(f). Between the islands of Zealand, Moen and Falster, in the Baltic Sea.

(g). In weight about eight ounces.



Magazine of Western History

*J. S. Mudge*







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a stream of water, with trees, stones, rubbish and earth, overwhelmed the giant; and so did Wade lose his life.

“Now when the appointed day came the dwarfs opened the mountain, went out and looked around to see whether Wade had come for his son. Wieland also went out and down the precipice before the mountain and looked around for his father, but saw him nowhere; then he came to a valley and saw how a cliff had lately fallen, and straightaway it came to his mind that this cliff must have slain his father; and he saw that there was no revenge to be taken, and he thought now of what his father had counselled him before they parted, and sought where the sword might be hidden; and at first he went to look by the cliff, but then he remembered that Wade had hidden the sword in a bush-covered bog, but this bog had been buried under the avalanche. Then Wieland knew that he was in sore need; his father was dead and he himself was destined to die. Again he looked about and saw on a sudden the sword hilt sticking up out of the ground. Then Wieland went thither and pulled the sword out, looked at it and said: ‘What need I now fear of being worsted!’

“He saw how the dwarfs stood on a mountain and looked about, but they were not aware of Wieland’s purpose. Wieland went now also to the mountain and had the naked sword under the folds of his mantle and let it not be seen; he went up to the one nearest him and gave him his death blow, and after that he slew the other. Then Wieland went into the mountain and took all their smith tools and all the gold and silver that he could find. Hereupon he took a horse that belonged to the dwarfs and loaded it with their gold and precious treasures; he himself was laden with as much as he could carry, and now he turned northward toward Denmark.

“When Wieland had gone three days as quickly as he could, he came to a great river that was called the Weser, and he could not cross it. And by the stream was a great wood and there he tarried some time; and it was near the sea. Then Wieland made ready; he went to a hill by the shore and picked out a great tree, felled it to the earth, cut it in two and then hollowed it out inside; and at the thinner end, where the branches grew, he placed his tools and his treasure, and where the trunk was thicker

and roomier he put his food and drinks and himself got in, and then he closed the trunk so tightly that neither river nor sea could in any wise harm him; and before the holes that were in the tree he put glasses, which were so arranged that he could remove them as quickly as he would; but when the glasses were there no water could enter, just as if the tree had been without holes. So the tree lay on the bank of the stream, and in it Wieland with all his treasure and all his tools; then he moved himself about in the trunk until it rolled into the water. This trunk was now carried out into the high seas and was driven about for eighteen days until it finally came to land."

A synopsis of chapters 21-31 is as follows: "Wieland's boat went ashore in the domain of King Nidung, in Jutland, and he became his man. At first he served at the king's table, but through an accident he was enabled to show his skill as a smith. He made a trial of skill with Amilias, the king's smith, whom he defeated and slew. He then became King Nidung's smith, and was famed in all northern lands for his skill.

"King Nidung marched forth with his army to meet an invading enemy. When one day's march distant from them he found that he had forgotten his 'victory stone.' He called for a volunteer to return and get it, promising his daughter's hand and half his kingdom as reward. Wieland alone offered to make the attempt, which he succeeded in by riding the wonderful stallion Schimming. On his return the king's lord high steward tried to take the stone from him by violence, but Wieland slew him. For this the king banished him from his presence and Wieland disappeared, none knew where.

"Finally Wieland returned disguised to King Nidung's court and found a place in the kitchen. In revenge he attempted to poison the king's daughter, but was detected through a knife which he had made to accomplish his purpose and which led to his identification. For punishment the sinews of his legs were cut, so that he was thereafter always lame. For a while he was ill treated, but was subsequently restored to favor and given charge again of the royal smithy.

"Egil, Wieland's brother, came to King Nidung's court. He was a famous bowman, and to prove his skill the king compelled him

to shoot an apple from the head of his three-year-old son. This master shot became far-famed.

“Nidung had three sons and a daughter. The latter broke her best gold ring one day and sent it to Wieland to repair. He refused unless the princess should herself come to the forge. She did so, secretly, and Wieland restored the ring, but first he lay with her, and this matter both kept secret for a time.

“Wieland quarreled with two of the King’s sons and slew them, concealing their bodies. They were sought long but vainly, Finally Wieland took out the bodies, stripped the flesh from the bones and from these made all sorts of utensils for the King’s table.

“The princess was with child, but told no one of Wieland’s being its father. She loved him and would fain have married him. Wieland had now revenged himself on King Nidung and thought it best to make his escape, lest Nidung might learn of what he had done. With Egil’s help he made a garment of feathers. He flew into the air and called to the King, who marvelled to see Wieland thus transformed. Wieland told him that he had killed his sons and lain with his daughter, and thus revenged himself. The King was wroth and bade Egil to shoot an arrow at the bird. Egil aimed and shot Wieland under the left arm, where the latter had tied a bag containing the princes’ blood. When Nidung saw the blood he thought Wieland was mortally hurt. Wieland, however, flew away to Seeland and dwelt there on the estates which Wade had possessed. Nidung died soon after and was succeeded by his son Otwin. The princess bore a male child, which was named Wittig (other sources say she was called Bodwild). Otwin was friendly to Wieland, invited him to return and gave him his sister in marriage, and Wieland continued to dwell in Jutland.”

In the *Gudrun* (or *Kudrun*) Wate occupies a very prominent place in the story. He is King Hettel’s foremost vassal and counsellor and performs many important services. He is called *the Old* (or *Venerable*, about=wise), *the Valiant*, *the Wise*. Wate is lord of Sturmland, which he holds in fief from Hettel, King of the Hegelings. Like all of the other characters in the epic Wate is wholly unhistorical. The poem is a blending of myth and

legend, and was originally a tale of the gods which in the course of centuries became transferred to heroes. (The *Gudrun* was written down in its present form about A. D. 1190–1200, but the songs on which the folk-epic is based probably existed many centuries before. The geography of the poem is not certain, but the land of the Hegelings was probably on the coast of the North Sea, and Sturmland (*or* Sturmen) was probably adjacent to Frisia.)

Some of Wate's deeds in *Gudrun* are the following: "King Hettel had heard of the beauty of Hilde, daughter of King Hagen of *Irland*. With Horant and Frute of Denmark, also Hettel's vassals, Wate sails to *Irland*. They pretend to be merchants, give rich presents to Hagen and ask his protection, declaring they have been exiled by Hettel. At court Wate especially attracts the attention of the ladies by his splendid stature and attire. During a tourney Wate fights with Hagen and proves himself a master-swordsman. They remain in *Irland* some time, until finally Hilde and her young women go aboard their ships one day to see their splendid treasures, whereupon they sail away and bear the princess to *Waleis* (not Wales, but the site of the present Netherlands), where Hettel receives them joyfully. Hagen subsequently makes an expedition against Hettel. In fierce combat he wounds Hettel and is himself wounded by Wate. (The foregoing deeds seem to belong to Wate's younger days.)

"Hettel and Hilde have a daughter, Gudrun, like her mother, of famous beauty. She is wooed unsuccessfully by *Siegfried* of *Morland*, *Hartmut* of *Ormanie* (Normandie) and *Herwig* of *Seeland*. The last named attacked Hettel with a large army. A fearful combat ensues and Gudrun begs that they make peace. Herwig again sues for her love, wins it, and they are betrothed. He returns to his land and is subsequently attacked by Siegfried of *Morland*. At Gudrun's request Hettel goes to his help. During his absence Hartmut comes and abducts Gudrun, with thirty or more of her women, carrying them off to *Seeland*. Messengers take the news to Hettel and Herwig, and on Wate's advice they make peace with the Moors and pursue the abductors. By Wate's advice, also, they seize the ships of some pilgrims whom he knows to be not far away. This seizure seems to have brought

disaster to them. (The author seems to connect pilgrims with one of the crusades, a matter of no historical significance). They overtake the abductors at the *Wülfensand* (or *Wülfenwerder*), an island in the mouth of the Schelde. A fearful battle is fought, in which Wate was foremost in dealing death to the enemy. King Hettel was slain by Ludwig, Hartmut's father. During the night following the battle, which was to be resumed on the next morning, the Normans stole away. The Hegelings do not attempt pursuit, for their ranks have been terribly depleted. Wate alone dared to take the sad news to Queen Hilde, of the defeat and her husband's death. For thirteen years no attempt is made to rescue Gudrun and take revenge on the Normans, but at the end of that time enough of the Hegeling youth have grown up to make the expedition possible. Wate, now an old man, but with undiminished strength and fierceness, leads the expedition. They reach Normandy and attack the fortress. When the besieged see Old Wate, they dread him as they would "a fierce and savage lion." Long and fearful waged the battle, the lines flowing back and forth like the waves of the sea. One there was that never yielded an inch on this day, and that was old Wate. Terror went before him, death and horror followed him. Finally Wate and Hartmut came together, and only with difficulty did Herwig separate them, Gudrun having besought him to do so for the sake of Hartmut's sister Otrun, who had treated Gudrun kindly during her captivity. Then Wate, more furious than ever, stormed through the castle slaying men, women, and even children in their cradles. The wicked Queen Gerlind, who had treated Gudrun most cruelly because she persistently refused to break her vows to Herwig and marry her (Gerlind's) son Hartmut, Wate seized and dragged out into the great hall, where he cut off her head. Wate would have burned the castle, but the counsel of Frute and other leaders dissuaded him."

As compared with Wade of the *Vilkina Saga*, the most important difference in Wate is his fierce warlike nature. Wade, in the *Vilkina Saga*, is said to have had the wild ways of his mother, but does not appear as a warrior. He dwells contentedly on his estates in Seeland, except when he goes to apprentice his son Wieland to the smiths. It is believed that Wate did not origin-

ally belong to the *Gudrun* story, as he does not appear in the Scandanavian version. He seems to have been conceived by some as a storm-giant, the name of his domain (*Sturmen*) perhaps giving such suggestion. In the *Gudrun* are found several traces of his superhuman nature and origin. He is said to have had the strength of twenty-six men, his stature strikes terror, in his fury he rages and roars like a lion. He blows a horn (*h*) that can be heard thirty miles, and its blast causes the sea to foam and the castle walls to tremble. He possessed the power to heal wounds, which art he had learned from a wild woman (probably his mother, the mermaid Wachilt.)

Wate has characteristics that belong to Wuotan and has probably been developed from the god for the purposes of the hero-legend. Wuotan possessed the healing art. as is noted above of Wate. Wuotan (or Odin) is represented with a great beard; Wate in *Gudrun* has a beard a yard in width. The god is spoken of as aged or venerable: so, too, Wate, even early in the poem, when he would in natural order of things be still in his prime, for thirty years later he is still the same fierce, invincible warrior. As Wuotan was the source of power, the one who decided the issue of war and battle, so Wate is the organizer and leader of warlike expeditions and the chief counsellor in important crises. Finally it may be noted that the exploits of Wate are identified with the scenes of Wuotan's activity, viz., Denmark and the Netherlands.

Chaucer is not the only early author who refers to Wade, for in the old English romance of *Sir Bevis of Hampton*, (Southampton), (*i*) we find

After Josianis cristing  
Beues dede a gret fighting,—  
Swich bataile ded never non

(*h*) It is curious how this horn legend has been preserved in the family of Wade. A horn is to-day in the possession of William de Vins Wade, Esq., of Great Dunmow, Essex, England, with an inscription of "Wada" upon it. A half-tone illustration of this curiosity appears in Chapter II, with full description.

(*i*) *Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries*; published by Henry Weber, Vol. III (Edinburgh, 1810, small 8vo.), page 315. Wade's adventure with the dragon is only alluded to in the Auchinleck and Stafford MSS of *Sir Bevis*.



Cristene man of flesch and bon.—  
 Of a dragoun thar beside,  
 That Beues slough ther in that tide:  
 Save Sir Launcelot de Lake,  
 He faught with a fur-drake, (*j*)  
*And Wade dede also,*  
 And never knightes bouthe thai to,  
 And Gij of Warwick ich understonde  
 Slough a dragoun in Northhomberlonde.

Sir Thomas Mallory in his *Morte d' Arthur* (Vol. 1, p. 229, Edit. 1816, 2 vols.; Wright's Edit. 1858, 3 vols., I c. 126, p. 247; Macmillan Edit. by Strachey, 1879, cap. 9, p. 135), which in 1469 embodied many romances of the Crusaders, refers to the prowess and bravery of Wade as proverbial. The passage occurs in a scene between a distressed damsel and the knight Sir Beaumains, on which Tennyson clearly founded his *Gareth and Lynette*, and is as follows:

“And then she said to Sir Beaumains: ‘Why followest thou me, thou kitchen boy? Cast away thy shield and speare, I counsaile thee yet, and flee away betimes or thou shalt say soon, alas! *for were thou as wight* (brave) *as ever was Wade*, or Sir Launcelot, Sir Tristram, or the good knight. Sir Lamorake, thou shalt not pass a pace hereby, that is called the pace perilous (pass perilous.)’”

From these quotations it would appear clear that at one time there was current in England a series of folk-stories as to the exploits of this hero Wade. That these stories are lost seems due to the execrable carelessness of Speght, who, in his editions of Chaucer (London, folios 1598 and 1602), passes over in his glossary the words “Wade’s bote” with the remark, “Concerning Wade and his bote called Guingelot, as also his strange exploits in the same, because the matter is long and fabulous, I pass it over.”

“*Tantemne rem tam negligenter?*” says Tyrwhitt (Edition of Chaucer, (1843),) of his predecessor, Speght, “who, in his commentary on Chaucer, has omitted as trivial and fabulous the story of Wade and his bote Guingelot, to the great prejudice of posterity; the memory of the hero and the boat now being entirely lost;” adding, “Mr. Speght probably did not foresee that posterity would be as much obliged to him for a little of this fabulous matter concerning Wade and his bote as for the gravest of his annotations.”

(*j*) A fur-drake is, of course, a fire drake or fiery dragon.



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Then Kynaston, having quoted the passages in Chaucer and Lydgate relating to Wade and the notes of Speght and Tyrwhitt on the same subject, is followed by Joseph Ritson in his *Ancient English Metrical Romances* (1803), Vol. III, pp. 265 and 266, who says:— “He (Wade) is suspected to have been either a Scot or a Pict, and to have been the chief or leader in an irruption through the Roman Wall; in which was a chasm known, in old time, by the name of *Wude-gapp* (*l*). (That there was such a place, we find from the Roll of Escheats of 10 Elizabeth (A.D. 1568) wherein occurs this entry:— “Robertus Thurlwall fuit seisitus de et in manerio de Thurlwall, Lowbyre, le Hill, Chappel, *Wade’s Gapp*, Cruke, Wardhaw-hill, Shawfield, Dirt-house, Over-hill, Brow-houses, Brunt-Walls, Holly-house, cum terris in Hexham, Estree, Newbrugh, Haltwesel, Byddlesse, et Blind-gapp.”)

Conybeare, in his *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry* (1826, 8vo., p. lxxviii), says:— “Chaucer enumerates the adventures of Wade and his boat, a fiction also of the same school (see *Vilkina Saga*), among the romances of price; so that we have probably lost a Saxon poem on this subject.”

Sir Walter Scott (*Sir Tristram; a metrical romance of the thirteenth century; by Thomas of Ercildoune, called the Rhymer*. (Edited from the Auchinleck MS., 1804, 8vo., p. lxi; Edinboro edition, 1819, p. lxiii,) thus refers to the matter:— “The romance of *Wade*, twice alluded to by Chaucer, but now lost, was probably a Border composition. The castle of this hero stood near the Roman Wall, which he is supposed to have surmounted; and it was long inhabited by his real or fancied descendants. It is absurd to suppose that the Norman minstrels came into these remote corners of the kingdom to collect or even celebrate the obscure traditions of their inhabitants; although, finding them already versified, they might readily translate them in their own language.”

As to the question of a personal Wade and his nationality, we find that doctors differ, as Thomas Wright, the famous English antiquary, wrote to M. Francisque Michel as follows:— “All that Ritson and Scott say about Wade’s being a Scotchman, and the

(*l*) See Wallis’ *History of Northumberland* (1769), 4to., Vol. II, p. 3, note *e*.

romance having originated on the Border, is great nonsense. The old Northern and Saxon romances existed in two different forms in England. First they were preserved in the romances of the mythic cycles, which romances were, according to the manner of their forefathers, long sung in the halls of the Saxon nobles. The subjects of these romances were perhaps many of them more popular in one tribe than another, and amongst the people of that tribe the tradition was more vivid. As these tribes settled in different parts of England they brought these traditions with them, and, as doubtlessly in the country whence they came these traditions were located in particular positions, so when in their new settlements in England the mind of the people among whom any particular tradition was popular, which naturally preserves its traditions by local associations, soon regarded the old stories as referring to the places and objects which were every day before their eyes, and there sprung up Wade's castles and Wade's gaps, and the like. The romances are, unfortunately, in most cases lost; but the names which popular tradition had given to places and things remain, while even the traditions themselves are but faintly remembered; and hence people have been often led into the error of making Scotch and English heroes of a comparatively modern date out of names which have reference to the earliest period of Teutonic Mythology."

Thus, we see, Wright, who is a standard authority on the Saxon era, is of the opinion that all tradition of Wade is of the earliest Teutonic origin; in other words, that he is identical with Wada, the father of Weland, so famed in the folk-lore of Scandanavia and Germany. Weland, be it said, was the most famous of smiths and all good swords are his work. It is curious also that the *Wilkinia Saga* makes Weland the constructor of a wondrous boat, so that tradition may have transferred the art of the son to the father.

- How widespread was the name, or at least the tradition of Wade's exploits, may be gathered from the fact that legendary Japanese history mentions a celebrated general and noted archer, *Wada Yoshinori* by name, who served under Yoritomi in the 12th century.

It is remarkable also that Carlyle, *Heroes and Hero-Worship*,

probably supplies us with the solution of the whole difficulty as to the derivation of the surname Wade, and in so doing coincides with Thomas Wright. He says:— “The word *Wuotan* which is the original form of Odin, a word spread, as the name of their chief divinity, over all the Teutonic nations everywhere; this word, which connects itself, according to Grimm with the Latin *vadere*, with the English Wade, and such like, means primarily, movement, source of movement, power.”

But let the iconoclast have a say. Writing over the initials H. C. K., in *Notes and Queries*, June 26, 1858, an unknown critic thus summarily would dispose of the original Wade. He says:— “*Wade's bote*. Tyrwhitt's note on this passage is amusing. After lamenting Speght's want of copiousness, he is of the opinion that ‘the allusion in the present passage to Wade's bote can hardly be explained without a more particular account of his adventures than we are likely ever to attain.’ . . . The meaning of the passage in modern English is, that January, the hero of the tale, is as much afraid of widows as Mr. Weller, senior, and for much the same reason, viz., “They connen so moch craft” in cases of breach of promise of marriage! “Wade's bote” is simply the forfeit of a pledge—our English term, *wed*, comes to us from the Teutonic. Schilter (*Gloss. Teut.*) gives *wett*, *pignus*, Ang.-Sax. *pactum*, *speciatim pactum sponsalitiū*. The old Germans had *wad*. This Anglo-Saxon *wed* or *wedd* is a promise, pledge, or earnest, from *weddian*, to bargain, make a vow or contract, to *wéd*, or betroth. As *wed* then indicates the contract before marriage, so *bote* is the forfeit or reparation for the breaking thereof. Hence we have the Anglo-Saxon *bot*, compensation paid to an injured party, boot, recompense, amends, whence, *to bote*,—to boot, with advantage. Thus “*Wade's bote*,” instead of being an illusion to a legendary tale of Wade, his bote is nothing more than damages paid for breach of promise of marriage. Part of the phrase, “*wade*,” is again used by Chaucer, *Troilus and Cresseide* III, 615, where the meaning is evidently a tale of love-making or espousals.”

How this erudite (?) iconoclast would explain the meaning of passages such as “and Wade dede also” and “as wight as Wade” in catalogues of the famous heroes of romance is a riddle

more inscrutable than the face of the Sphinx. Perhaps he would have a solution similar to the above for such names as Lancelot du Lac, Guy of Warwick and Richard Coeur de Lion!

One thing seems certain; that is, as early as A. D., 798, there were one or more famous Anglo-Saxon chiefs named Wade. On this point we have the following testimony. Matthew of Westminster, in his *Flores Historiarum* (edition of 1601, folio, p. 151, line 11), tells us that "about the same time (i. e., A. D. 798,) Eardulfus, King of the Northumbrians, met in battle at a place called Billingeo (now Langbo Fell) with Wade, the leader, and certain of his fellow conspirators."

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, under the date 798, says:— "This year there was a great fight at Hwelleage (Whalley), in the land of the Northumbrians, during Lent, on the 4th before the Nones of April, and there Alric, the son of Herbert, was slain, and many others with him."

Roger of Hovenden (p. 406, line 2,) is exact as to date, and states that Duke Wade led the revolt in 798; that the battle occurred at Billingahon juxta Wallalege (i. e., Langbo Fell, near Whalley in Lancashire), and that Wade and his fellow conspirators were defeated and forced to flee.

Simeon of Durham has the following reference to this battle:— "A. D. 798. A conspiracy having been organised by the murderers of Ethelred the King, Wada, the chief of that conspiracy, commenced a war against Eardulph, and fought a battle at a place called by the English Billangahoh, near Walalega, and, after many had fallen on both sides, Wada and his army was totally routed." Apparently he deals with a more southern Saxon leader of the same name in speaking of a battle in 854 between Earl Ealchere and Duke Wade on the one side and the pagans on the other, as he locates the battle in the Isle of Thanet, in Kent (see *Simeonis Dunelmensis Historia*, col. 140, line 1). This same Wade is called Huda by the historian, Florence of Worcester (Edition of 1601, p. 583, line 12).

Further references to Duke Wada appear in Camden's *Britannia* (1695) (*l*), wherein, after describing an Abbey founded by

(*l*) For references to Wade see Camden's *Britannia*, Gough's edition, Vol. III, p. 18; col. 1, p. 80, col. 2; p. 252, col. 1, and p. 245, col. 2.

Hilda, near Whitby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, the author goes on to state that “hard by upon a steep hill near the sea (which yet is between two that are much higher) a castle of Wada, a Saxon duke, is said to have stood, who (in the confused disorderly times of the Northumbrians so fatal to petty princes), having combined with those that murdered King Ethelred, gave battle to King Ardulph at Whalley, in Lancashire, but with such ill fortune that his army was routed and himself forced to fly for it. Afterwards he fell in a distemper, which killed him, and was interred on a hill between two hard stones about seven feet high, which being at twelve feet distance from one another, occasions a current report that he was a gyant in bulk and stature.” Camden makes the following marginal note:— “Duke Wada, from whom the family of Wade derive their pedigree—the year 798—Wade’s grave.”

Camden also refers to Wade when describing Whalley, in Lancashire, as follows:— “Here in year 798 Duke Wada unfortunately engaged Ardulph, King of the Northumbrians, at Bil-langbo, now by contraction Langbo.” And again in reference to Thirlwall Castle, Northumberland, he says:— “Near this stands Thirlwall Castle (no large structure), which gave a seat and surname to that ancient and honorable family the Thirlwalls (*m*) which had formerly the name of Wade.”

The author of “*Pendle Hill in History and Literature*,” thus refers to the Revolt of Wada:—“Dr. Whitaker, the prince of local historians, Mr. Charles Hardwick, and other chiefs of the Archaeological fraternity, amongst whom we must not forget to mention Canon Raines, have devoted with commendable patience, time, energy and money to mapping out the scene of a great conflict which undoubtedly, once upon a time took place on the flank of Langbo Fell. The Tumuli which are always conspicuous features of these very early battle fields, are much in evidence on this particular site. Canon Raines in one of his works published for

(*m*) As to the Thirlwalls of Thirlwall in Northumberland, see *Genealogist* ii, 253, and *Hodgson’s Northumberland* III, ii, 145. They bore for arms a chevron between three boars’ heads erased, and it is remarkable that this boars’ head charge appears on the coat of arms of Maximillian Wade (of London, from county of Dorset), allowed at the Visitation of London in 1633-4. (See *post*, chapter II.)

the Chetham Society tells us that "In the year 1836 as Thomas Hubbersley, the farmer at Brockhall, was removing a large mound of earth in Brockhall Eavis, about 500 yards from the bank of the Ribble, on the edge of the road leading from the House, he discovered a Kist-vaen (or tomb) formed of rude stones containing some human bones and the rusty remains of some spear heads of iron. The whole crumbled to dust on exposure to the air. Tradition has uniformly recorded that a battle was fought about Langbo, Elker and Buckfoot near the river Ribble. But what about the battle that took place here? We have a far richer treasury of information on this point than we usually are fortunate enough to possess in relation to such matters. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* under the date 798 records, "This year there was a great fight at Hwelleage (which is understood to be Whalley in the land of the Northumbrians) during Lent, on the 4th before the Nones of April, and there Alric, the son of Herbert, was slain and many of those with him." Simeon of Durham under the same date says that "a conspiracy having been organized by the murderers of Ethelred the King, *Wada*, the chief of the conspiracy, commenced a war against Eardulph. and fought a battle at a place called by the English Billangahoh near Walalega, and after many had fallen on both sides Wada and his army were totally routed." At the time when this great conflict took place the north of England must have been in a most miserable state. The leading spirit in this great battle was a certain *Wada* and certainly there is some ground in the name itself for giving special interest to this great struggle which took place in the later Saxon times at the foot of Pendle. We have already referred to the village of Waddington; and the enthusiasts of the Kemble school of Saxon etymology will have it that Waddington means simply the settlement or town or home of Wada, so that they establish immediately an inferential connection between the revolted chieftain who withstood his king at Billangahoh, and this village of Waddington at the very foot of Pendle. In confirmation of this theory they also point with a good deal of reason to the neighboring village Waddow as meaning the howe or the hill of Wada. But notwithstanding infinite pains in research nobody has yet been able to give us any satisfactory account of who Wada



himself was. Of course it will be remembered that we have ourselves adventured the opinion that Waddow and Waddington instead of having any connection whatever with any individual chief, owe their names in reality to the adoration once offered at or near them to the old deity Woden. Mr. Charles Hardwick in his monograph, *Some Ancient Battlefields in Lancashire, &c.*, (1882), pp. 130-147, has certainly shown most commendable industry in collecting together a museum of references to personages or creatures of the imagination, who once rejoiced in the name of Wada. We are told that a chief 'so called is mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon poem called *The Traveler's Tale* as being one of the chiefs of the Haelsings; and we are reminded that Mr. Haigh, in his *Anglo-Saxon Sagas* regards him as probably one of the companions of the first Hengist. From this Mr. Hardwick infers that the Wada of Waddow and Waddington and the hero of the battle of Langbo, was a descendant of this prehistoric adventurer. Then again we are told that amongst the heroes of heathen tradition Wada is celebrated in ways that have still left their trace in England. One of the marvels attributed to him in the ancient myths is that he waded across an arm of the sea carrying his son on his shoulder. Mr. Kemble certainly seems to find some remote reference to this particular legend when he recalls that Chaucer once or twice refers to "Wade's boat" in such a way as to show that the expression was used in an obscene sense; but then it is the common fate of those who are heroes and demi-gods in one age to be regarded as laughing stocks in periods of later time. The good fortune of King Eardulph deserted him on a future occasion. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* says 'A. D. 806 — This year the moon was eclipsed in the Kalends of September and Eardulph, King of the Northumbrians, was driven from his kingdom.' This is the last we hear, says Mr. Hardwick, of the victor of Billangahoh; and the manner of his exit from the historic stage would seem to indicate that his rule like that of his predecessor had become so intolerable that further revolts ensued and that Wada's successors, whoever they may have been, being successful in their contumacy, would be regarded not as traitors, but as saviours of their country. Truly in struggles of this character successful rebels writing their own history are ever lauded as heroes or patriots, while discom-



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The stones of Weyland's Smithy still recall the days when the new settlers told one another, on the conquered ground, the wondrous tale they had brought with them from their German home, the tale of the godlike smith, Weland, who forged the arms that none could blunt or break; just as they told around Wadanbury and Wadhanhlaew the strange tale of Wade and his boat. When men christened mere and tree with Scyld's name, at Scyldsmere and Styldstreow, they must have been familiar with the story of the godlike child who came over the waters to found the royal line of the Gwissas. So a name like Hnaef's-scylf was then a living part of English mythology; and a name like Aylesbury may preserve the last trace of the legend told of Weland's brother, the sun-archer, Egil."

Leland, in his *Itinerary* (Vol. 1, p. 59), speaking of Mulgrave Castle, near Scarborough in Yorkshire, says:— "Mougreve castle stondish upon a craggy hille; and on ech side of it is an hille far higher then that whereon the castelle stondish. The north hille on the toppe of it hath certen stones communely caullid *Wadde's Grave* (*n*), whom the people there say to have bene a gigant and ouner of Mougreve."

Hinderwell, in his *History and Antiquities of Scarborough, Yorkshire* (2nd Edition 1811, pages 18 and 19), thus refers to another instance of the folk-story of Wade:—

"What makes it, (the village of Dunsley), more considerable is a Roman road which leads from it, many miles over these vast moors and morasses towards York. This extraordinary road, at present disused, is called by the country people Wade's Causey (i. e., Causeway), concerning which they relate a ridiculous traditional story of Wade's wife and her cow (*o*). It is, however,

(*n*) Dr. Young's *History of Whitby, Yorkshire* (1817), says Wade lived within four miles of Whitby. See also Charlton's *Whitby*, p. 40.

(*o*) The fabulous history is, that Wade had a cow, which his wife was obliged to milk at a great distance, on these moors, and for her better convenience he made this causeway, and she helped him by bringing great quantities of stones in her apron; but the strings breaking once with the weight, as well they might, a huge heap (about twenty cart loads) is shown that dropped from her, and the supposed rib of his monstrous cow is still shown to such as visit Mulgrave Castle. A local author conceives this rib to be the bone of a whale, but admits that the common people are still infatuated with the ancient opinion.

worthy of observation, that this name accords with Camden's Saxon duke Wada, who, he says, lived at a castle on these coasts, and probably in the deserted Roman fortress or station. Two stones, about seven feet high, and placed at twelve feet distance, are called Wade's Grave, as they believe that this Saxon prince was a giant. These stones are, probably, ancient sepulchral monuments."

How widespread was this tradition of Wade and how scattered and numerous were his descendants, and this at a very early date appears from the Domesday Survey. In its quaint characters we find Wade as the name of a *tenant in paravail*, probably a Saxon, holding land before the survey. Wado, Wadolo, Wadel, Wadellus and Wadele are also names recorded in the survey. Wadellus held land near Wadefaste and Wadesbridge, in North Cornwall. But as place-names the principal usage of Wade appears. There is a Deepwade Hundred in Norfolk and has been from Domesday to this day. We find Wād in Gerlestre Wapentake in the West Riding of Yorkshire, a Wadberge in Clent Hundred, of the county of Worcester; two Wades in the West Riding of York and three instances in Lincolnshire. There is a Wadeham in Devonshire, a Wadescel in Derbyshire, a Wadingham in Lincolnshire, a Wadefeste in Cornwall and Wadetuna (now Watton) and Wade's Beck Bridge, near Thursford, in the county of Norfolk. The county of Kent had several instances. There is a parish near the Isle of Sheppey once called Iwade, but now called Warde. Wadeslade is a manor in the parish of Chatham; Wadenhall and Wadling are manors in the parishes of Waltham and Ripple respectively. There is a parish of Landwade in the county of Cambridge, while Biggleswade (*p*) in Bedfordshire, Lasswade (*q*) in Scotland, and Wade in the North Island of New Zealand, convince us that the Wades wandered from Dan to Beersheba and left their marks on the land in place-names.

(*p*) Biggleswade = Biggle's ford, over the river Ivel, now replaced by a stone bridge. *Wath* (as *wat*) a shallow wading place.

(*q*) Between five and six miles from Edinburgh, lies a small village, scarcely more than a hamlet, consisting now of only a few old houses, thatched with peat; a blacksmith's forge, and humble, little chapel, it is yet on the high road from Edinburgh to the east. . . . .

I was impressed with its odd sounding name to inquire of our

To the courtesy of Mr. Daniel Treharne Newton-Wade of Newport, Monmouthshire, England, the compiler is indebted for the following list of Wade place-names in England and Wales. It proves, if anything, that at a very early date the Wades flourished "wherever the hazel grew." The list follows:—

- Wadborough, a hamlet, Holy Cross parish, County of Worcester.  
 Waddesdon, (*r*) a parish, near Aylesbury, County of Buckingham.  
 Waddingham (or Wadingham), a parish, near Caistor, County of Lincoln.  
 Waddington; a parish, near Lincoln, County of Lincoln.  
 Waddington, a chapelry, parish of Mitton, County of York (West Riding).  
 Waddingworth, a parish, near Horncastle, County of Lincoln.  
 Waddon, a hamlet, parish of Portisham, County of Dorset.  
 Waddon, a hamlet, parish of Croydon, County of Surrey.  
 Wade and Ower, a tything, parish of Eling, County of Hampshire.  
 Wadebridge, a small seaport town in Egleshayle and Great Breville parishes, County of Cornwall (*s*).  
 Wadeford, a place near Chard, County of Somerset.  
 Wadenhoe, a parish, near Oundle, County of Northampton.  
 Wade's Causeway, a Roman road in Yorkshire, from Stamford Bridge past Mallon, Broughton and Cawthorn to Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby (*t*).  
 Wadesmill (*u*), a hamlet, near Standon, County of Hertford.  
 Wadhurst (*v*), a parish, near Ticehurst, County of Sussex.  
 Wadley, a tything, parish of Great Farringdon, County of Berkshire.  
 Wadsley, a chapelry, near Ecclesfield, County of York (West Riding).  
 Wadswall and Wadswick, two hamlets, parish of Box, County of Wilts.  
 Wadsworth, a township, parish of Halifax, County of York (West Riding).

driver, the meaning of its curious title, Lasswade. He told me the following quaint tradition: About a century and a half ago the only means of fording the stream was either by one's individual exertions in the matter of leaping from stone to stone, or by the equally primitive method of being carried bodily. A ferry of even the rudest description was unknown.

When desirous of crossing by other than the first means mentioned it was the custom of the inhabitants to station themselves at the water's edge and halloo "Lass wade!" In response to this salutation, a stalwart-looking lassie would step forward, and, hoisting the intending passenger upon her shoulders, wade through the tumbling waters. On depositing her burden on the other side, she received her twopence toll and waded back again. And so it was that the little settlement came in time to be known as "Lasswade."

"The Legend of Lasswade." *Current Literature*, Jan., 1898.

(*r*) Called Wodesdon in a charter of 37 Hen. VI. (i. e., A. D. 1459).

(*s*) Wadebridge, in the opinion of Cornish antiquaries, derives its name from the ancient family of Wade, long settled at nearby Tintagel and Boscastle. As to these see *post*, chapter II.

(*t*) See *ante* page 36.

Wadworth, a parish, near Doncaster, County of York (West Riding).  
 Wadshaw, a place, on Haworth Moor, County of York.  
 Waddon Hall, a residence, parish of Waltham, County of Kent.  
 Wade's Hall (*w*), a residence, parish of Ugley, County of Essex.  
 Wade's Green (*x*), parish of Minshull, County of Chester.  
 Wadfast, a place, near Week St. Mary, County of Devon.  
 Wadland, a place, parish of Ashbury, County of Devon.  
 Waddish, a place, County of Dorset.  
 Wadford, a place, County of Somerset.  
 Wadsham Dean, a place, County of York.  
 Wadshelf (*y*), a place, County of Derby.  
 Wadshay, a place, County of Devon.

America has been, from its greater area, if anything, more prolific in Wade place-names. The following appear in Gazetteers and directories of recent date:—

Wade, St. Clair County, Alabama.  
 Wade Cross Roads, Cherokee County, Alabama. Mail, Forney,  
 Wade Gap, Jefferson County, Alabama. Mail, Hillman.  
 Wades, Cross County, Arkansas.  
 Wade Spur, Cross County, Arkansas. Mail, Vanndale.  
 Wade, Kern County, California. Mail, Kern.  
 Wade, Modoc County, California. Mail, Lookout.  
 Wade Rock, Butte County, California. Mail, Oroville.  
 Wade's Meadow, Tuolumne County, California. Mail, Big Oak Flat  
 Wadawunck, New London County, Connecticut. Mail, Stonington.

(*u*) Wadesmill stands on the ancient Roman road, the Erming Street (soldier's road), and may be derived from the Latin *vadum*, strictly a ford or shallow place, and possibly as derived from *vadere*, to go, meaning a road or way. In a letter (preserved in the British Museum) under date Standon, August 22, 1465, Alderman Field, of London, speaks of this hamlet as "Walysmyll;" but it is memorable that upon a small brass in the nearby church of Standon, dated Sept. 15, 1557, and erected to Guy Wade, a reference to the name is made in the opening words:—

Thy lymes (limbs), O Wade, yt lately death hath slaine  
 Under this stone entered here remaine, etc.

(The will of Guy Wade, Esquire, of London and Standon, Herts, is proved in Vol. 40, Register Wrastley, of the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury.) A Rev. John Wade was Vicar of Standon from October 21, 1670, to 1719, and a Rev. William Wade filled the same office from his predecessor's death in 1719 until his own decease in 1728.

(*v*) Called Wadehurst in a deed dated 13 Elizabeth (i. e., A. D. 1571).

(*w*) This place is said by the Vicar to be a corruption of Ward's. Thomas Buck lived there in 1607.

(*x*) This locality was probably named after the Wade family long inhabiting Church Minshull. See chapter II, *post*.

(*y*) Possibly identical with the Wadescel of Domesday Book.

- Wade, Alachua County, Florida.  
 Wade, Emanuel County, Georgia, near Swansboro.  
 Wade's Park, Brooks County, Georgia, near Quitman.  
 Wade's Store, Brooks County, Georgia. Mail, Okapilco.  
 Wade, Jasper County, Illinois. Mail, Newton.  
 Wadena (*z*), Benton County, Indiana.  
 Wadesville, Posey County, Indiana.  
 Wade, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.  
 Wadena (*z*), Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. Mail, Kosoma.  
 Wadeville, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. Mail, Mountain Fork, Ark.  
 Wadena (*z*), Fayette County, Iowa.  
 Wade, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Mail, Fort Leavenworth.  
 Wade, Miami County, Kansas.  
 Wadesboro, Calloway County, Kentucky.  
 Wade's Mill, Clark County, Kentucky. 878 inhabitants.  
 Wadesboro, Tangipahoa County, Louisiana. Mail, Ponchatoula.  
 Wade Plantation, Aroostook County, Maine. Mail, Washburn.  
 Wade, Clare County, Michigan. Mail, Clare.  
 Wades, Wexford County, Michigan.  
 Wadena (*z*), Wadena County, Minnesota.  
 Wadena Junction (*z*), Ottertail County, Minnesota. Mail, Wadena.  
 Wade, Jackson County, Mississippi, near Three Rivers.  
 Wade Lawn, Issaquena County, Mississippi.  
 Wade, McDonald County, Missouri. Mail, Donahue.  
 Wadesburg, Cass County, Missouri. Mail, Creighton.  
 Wades, Lewis and Clarke County, Montana.  
 Wade's Spur, Lewis and Clarke County, Montana. Mail, Helena.  
 Wade (*a*), Cumberland County, North Carolina.  
 Wade, Harnett County, North Carolina. Mail, Dunn.  
 Wadesboro (*b*), Anson County, North Carolina (13).  
 Wade's Mill, Cumberland County, North Carolina.  
 Wade's Siding, Moore County, North Carolina.  
 Wades Point, Beaufort County, North Carolina. Mail Bath.  
 Wadeville, (*c*) Montgomery County, North Carolina.  
 Wade, (*d*) Washington County, Ohio.

(*z*) Wadena, be it said, once in early days, in Illinois, is an American-Indian word, signifying, "beautiful maiden." The name has appositely been bestowed by Mr. J. H. Wade, Jr., of Cleveland, upon his handsome steam yacht. This particular village is the county seat of Wadena county, northwest-central Minnesota, 162 miles west of Duluth, on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads. It is in a farming and lumbering region. It has three weekly newspapers. Population 1895, 1,252.

(*a*) Wade, N. C., was named after N. G. Wade about 1886. He was born in the village, became a prominent railroad man, and, later, resided at Bingham, S. C.

(*b*) So named from a noted resident. See post, chapter V. As to the Wadesboro area of Triassic rocks, see Dana's *Manual of Geology*, 4th Edit., p. 74. Wadesboro is the capital of Anson County, southern North Carolina, 52 miles E. S. E. of Charlotte, and on the Seaboard Air Line and Cheraw and Salsbury railroads. It has a national bank, two weekly newspapers, Anson Institute, and is an agricultural district.. Population 1890, 1,198.

- Wade Park (*e*) Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Mail East Cleveland.  
 Wades, (*f*) Hamilton County, Ohio. Mail Cincinnati.  
 Wade, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, near Pottsville.  
 Wade's Colliery, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.  
 Wade Siding, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Mail Washington.  
 Wade Siding, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Mail St. Clair.  
 Wade, Rutherford County, Tennessee. Mail Florence.  
 Wades, Lake County, Tennessee.  
 Wades Cave, Anderson County, Tennessee. Mail Hinds Creek.  
 Wades Landing, Obion County, Tennessee. Mail Clayton.  
 Wades Store, Anderson County, Tennessee. Mail Hinds Creek.  
 Wadeville, Hickman County, Tennessee.  
 Wade, Guadalupe County, Texas, 13 miles N. E. of Seguin.  
 • Wades, Nueces County, Texas. Mail Casa Blanca.  
 Wade's Chapel, Parker County, Texas. Mail Hiner.  
 Wadeville, Navarro County, Texas. Mail Kerens.  
 Wades P. O. (*g*) Bedford County, Virginia.  
 Wade School House, Highland County, Virginia. Mail Mill Gap.  
 Wades Store (*h*) Bedford County, Virginia. Mail Wades.  
 Wadesville, (*i*) Clarke County, Virginia.  
 Waid'sboro, (*j*) Franklin County, Virginia.  
 Wade, (*k*) Tucker County, West Virginia.  
 Wadestown, (*l*) Monongalia County, West Virginia.  
 Wadesville, Wood County, West Virginia. Mail Lubeck (? Tyner)  
 Wades Landing, (*m*) Frazer River, British Columbia.  
 Wade's Creek, (*n*) Alaska.

(*c*) Wadeville N. C. was named after W. T. Wade and C. C. Wade who kept a store here in 1871. Their grandfather was a brother of Col. Thos. Wade, a Revolutionary patriot of N. C.

(*d*) Named after U. S. Senator Benjamin Franklin Wade, as to whom see Chapter III *post*.

(*e*) Named after its donor Jephtha Homer Wade of Cleveland. See Chapter IV *post*.

(*i*) Probably named after David Wade the pioneer settler from New Jersey. See Chapter IV *post*.

(*g*) (*h*) Wades P. O. Bedford Co. Va. and Wades Store were so named after Alexander Wade who kept this post office about 1839.

(*i*) Wadesville, Va., was named after James, Daniel and Robert M. Wade, sons of Daniel Wade of Frederic County Va. They kept a store here about 1833.

(*j*) Waid'sboro, Va. was known to the Post office prior to 1860 as Story or Starry Creek, then called Waid's Store, and now Waid'sboro after Edmund Waid, a merchant and tobacco manufacturer, about 1860-70.

(*k*) Wade, West Virginia was established as a post office in 1896. There are only two houses there. The present postmaster knows no local reason for the name.

(*l*) Wadestown, W. Va. was once called West Warren, but the post office was termed Wadestown about 1842 when the land was laid out for a town by Thomas Wade its owner. He was father of Alexander L. Wade (see *post* Chapter V.)



A final word as to the Welsh and Irish families of the name. One thing is certain and that is that the name Wade is essentially of Teutonic or Scandinavian origin. It is neither Erse nor Celtic and therefore is not autochthonal in the principality of Wales or the kingdom of Ireland.

That Wades invaded the principality of Wales with the early English kings is as certain as the fact that one of the family was at the battle of Flodden Field. That they early settled there appears from numerous early records.

As to Ireland, the records disclose a Captain Wade there under Cromwell and Samuel Wade Sr. and Samuel Wade Jr. as officers of the army in 1649. Sir William Waad, (died 1623), was Superintendent of the soldiery in Ireland and Bryan Wade, Henry Wade, Samuel Wade and Major William Wade are recorded as recipients of extensive grants of Irish lands in Cork, Kerry, Meath, Tipperary, Limerick, Waterford and Kings Counties at an early date. In 1702 Richard Wade, Charles Wade, and John Wade are mentioned as land owners.

The alleged Scythian origin of the Saxons may explain the frequent use of a form of the name as a place name such as Wady Halfa, Wadai, Wadan, and Wadelai in Africa. The Saxon occupancy accounts for Waadt (the German name for the Canton Vaud in Switzerland); Wadensmil. in Canton Zurich, and Wadersloh in Westphalia. Wadasima is a port in Japan, Wadden in Friesland (Netherlands) in an old map in the British Museum is called *Vada vulgo* Wadden; Wadet Thäna is a district in Bombay Presidency, India. Wadi Arabah is in Palestine and Waidhofen in Austria.

So much, therefore, for the origin and etymology of our surname. Well indeed can it be said that our ancestors have made for us "a local habitation and a name."

(*m*) Wade's Landing was named after Francis Wade of Montreal, who settled here about 1860, married an Indian woman, died 1894 and is buried at the head of Lake Douglass.

(*n*) In the Yukon District, and the scene of a stampede of miners in search of gold, April 27, 1899. So named in honor of Frederick Coates Wade, a Canadian barrister, who was Crown Prosecutor in British Alaska.



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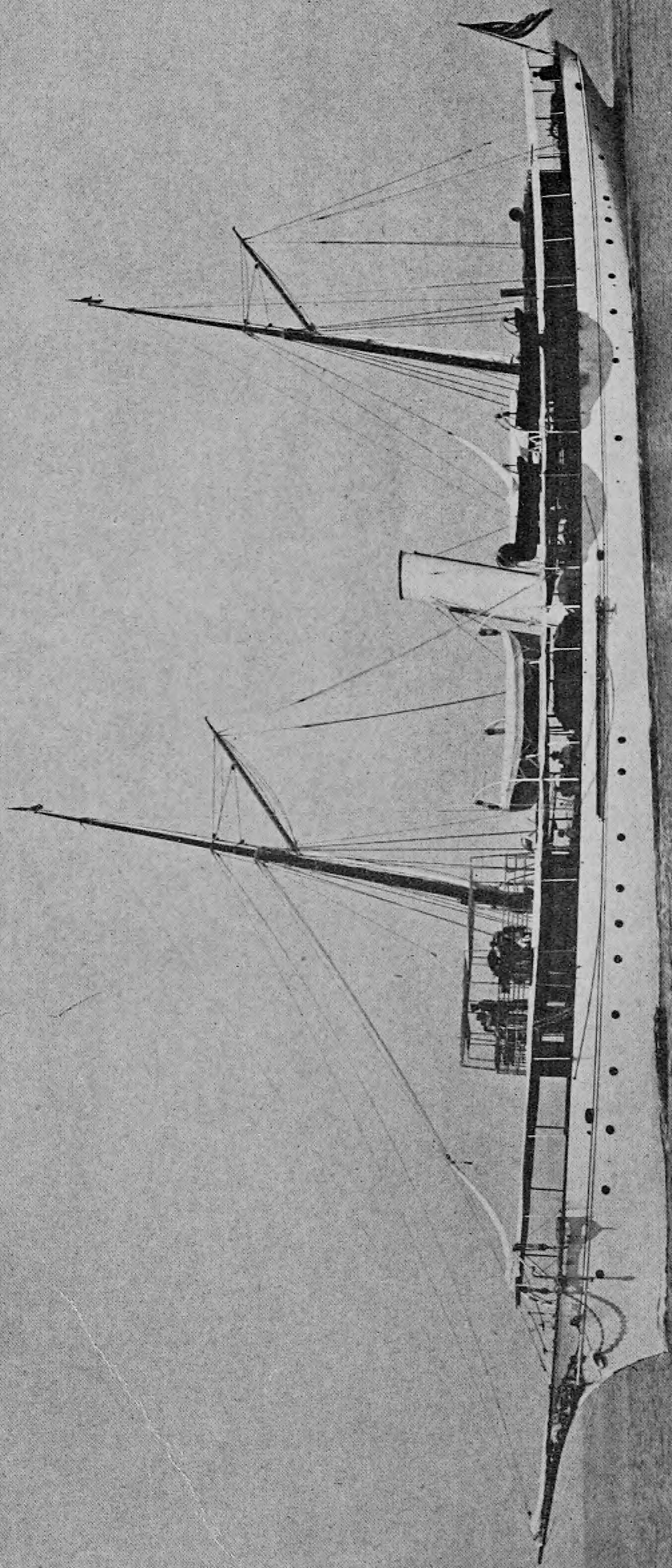
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## CHAPTER II.

### THE ANTIQUITY OF THE FAMILY OF WADE — ENGLISH PEDIGREES AND SOME FAMOUS WADES.

To trace the Wade ancestral tree  
To the very root of the pedigree,  
Were a task as rash as ridiculous,  
'Through antediluvian mists as thick  
As a London fog such a line to pick,  
Were enough, in truth to puzzle Old Nick,  
Not to name Sir Harris Nicholas. (o)

It wouldn't exhaust all the art heralds shewed in  
Their old Visitations, to trace Wade to Woden,  
But waiving all such digressions,  
Suffice it, according to family lore,  
A patriarch Wade there lived of yore,  
Who was famed for his great possessions.

Tradition said he feathered his nest  
Through an Agricultural Interest,  
In the Golden Age of Farming;  
When golden eggs were laid by the geese  
And Colchian sheep wore a golden fleece  
And golden pippins — the sterling kind,  
Of Hesperus — now so rare to find —  
Made Horticulture quite charming!

(With apologies to the shade of Thomas Hood.)

“In the afternoon of time  
A strenuous family dusted from its hands  
The sand of granite, and beholding far  
Along the sounding coast its pyramids  
And tall memorials catch the dying sun,  
Smiled well content, and to this childish task  
Around the fire addressed its evening hours.”

R. L. Stevenson — *Skerryvore*.

The antiquity of the Wade Family has been, it would seem, sufficiently demonstrated in the preceding chapter. Instances of the name occurring in English records are numerous even before the Norman Conquest of 1066. From that date record after

(o). Sir Nicholas Harris Nicholas, (1799–1848), a famous genealogist and antiquary.

record reveals the deeds and honors, and occasionally, the slip from grace, of the early Wades.

Perhaps one of the earliest instances of the name is to be found in *The Codex Diplomaticus Anglo-Saxonica* (Kemble), published by the Historical Society of England, wherein, folio 493, we find the name "Wade hwaede" as Viscount or sheriff of the county of Warwick, at a very early date. An antiquary renders "hwaede" as "the gentle," a misnomer surely for a sheriff, in the days when death was the punishment for nearly every crime, and the sheriff the sworn officer to execute the barbarities of a Draconian code. There is an early and notable instance of a kindred name. Ralph Wader was Earl of Norfolk, and flourished about 1070. He was the son of Ralph the Staller. William of Malmesbury says he was a Breton, probably from the fact that his wife was a native of Brittany and heiress of the castles of Wader and Montfort in that country. Ralph is a strange name for a Saxon but his brother was named Godwine. Both were almost undoubtedly of English birth. Ralph rebelled against William the Conqueror, turned Crusader and died on the road to Jerusalem before July, 1098. (See *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. 23. p. 314). That one of the early Wades was fortunate in placing his trust in princes, appears from the publications of The Record Society, wherein we find that John Wade was chaplain to Henry I., King of England, (1100-1135). Less happy was the lot of Godwin Wade, who in the Pipe Rolls of the twelfth year of the reign of King Henry II. (1166) is recorded as a fugitive from justice. In the rolls of this period also occur the names of Wilhelmus, Juliana, Henricus, and Galfridus Wade. Madox in his folio *Antiquities of the Exchequer* (1711), page 386, refers to a Richard Wade as early as the seventh year of the reign of King Richard I. (1196), and in the feet of Fines for the county of Norfolk for the second year of King John, (1200), we find the suit of William de Eboraco (York) and Matilda his wife, against William, son of Anketill and Thieda his wife, and William Wade and Alveva his wife. The suit related to lands in Lynn in the county of Norfolk, and the extract is of considerable interest when it is remembered that the Massachusetts Wades, came from Denver, not far from Lynn. (See Chapter III *post*).

As the years roll on, the records of England bear more names

of Wade. An early deed of the thirteenth century discloses the fact that Cecilia Wade, late the wife of William Wade, of Welyntone, (Wellington) conveyed to Alan Wade and Alice his wife, certain land in the common field of Welyntone, part adjoining the path leading from Overwardyne towards le Lydegate and part in Bereyr, in the county of Hereford. One Alfredus Wade is entered on the records of the feet of Fines in 1204, and a Henry de la Wade in 1225. John Wade was a bailiff of London in 1230 and Nicholaus Wade conveys land in 1239. In 1241 Henry de la Wade sued William Amyot for two and a half virgates of land in Norton in the county of Oxford, as his right in the estate of which Henry de la Wade, his father died seized in the time of King John, (i. e. 1199-1216). The inquisitions post mortem of 36 Henry III. (1252) disclose the death of one Johannes Wade, possessed of lands at Haveringe and Renham (? Raynham) in the county of Essex. Haveringe, or more correctly, Havering-atte-Bower was a favorite suburban residence of Edward the Confessor, King of England, and the ruins of his castle there are still visible.

English records, under date of 51 Henry III. (1267), refer to one *Magister* Henricus Wade as holding lands direct of the king, and the title Magister (Sir) is indicative of considerable social prominence in those early days. We find that his wife was the daughter of Wilhelmus le Veln, and had been, before her marriage to Henricus Wade, the wife and widow of Simon Jurdan. In this same year an Inquisition post mortem records the death of Henry Wade, holding lands in Cocham (Cosham) and Braye, in the county of Berkshire. This Bray, it may be interesting to remark, is the village famous for its time-serving Vicar.

One John de la Wade was living and in litigation in 1272 (the first year of the reign of Edward I.,) and one Henry Wade was, according to Madox's *Antiquities of the Exchequer* (p. 591), the committee of the manor of Selveston, in this same year, but before the death of Henry III. In 1280, John Wade junior, of Wytton in Norfolk, was defendant to a plea concerning lands in that county, while Blount's *Tenures* is the authority for the statement that in this year, (Pleas of the Crown, 8 Edw. I., roll 26, back), one Rowland de Arley and one Henry Wade held the moiety of a certain serjeanty in Cosham, in the county of Southampton, by find-

ing a certain footman to keep the Castle of Porchester, in time of war, for forty days, at their own proper costs. This was the time of military tenures, when feudalism waxed and the race of robber barons flourished. The tenures and services varied, as in 1285 we find from Blount and the Pleas of the Crown that "Henry de la Wade held ten pounds of land in Staunton, in the county of Oxford, by the serjeanty of carrying a gerfalcon every year before our lord the king, whenever he shall please to hunt with such falcon, at the cost of the said lord the king."

Widespread and numerous indeed was this ancient and lusty family, as from the De Banco roll 64, of 14 Edward I. (1286), we find that Robert Wade and Isabel, his wife, were defendants to a plea relating to lands in the county of York. As early as this same year, one John Wade attained a high dignity as sheriff of London, and in the following year an inquisition post mortem reveals the death of Henry de la Wade, holding lands in Bletchesdon and Staunton, in the county of Oxford. This was probably the man who had to find the gerfalcon for the king's hawking parties, and a word or two as to the nature and necessity for these inquisitions post mortem may here be in order.

From the time of the Norman Conquest of 1066 down to the date in the reign of Charles II., when feudal tenures were abolished, all land in England, with few and unimportant exceptions, was held by the tenure of knight service, military in all its incidents. Thus the Conqueror granted a whole county to one of his barons, on condition that he found so many horse and foot soldiers, in case of war or on demand. The baron subinfeudated or divided the land among his own retainers on like conditions. Then when a tenant died it became of interest and necessity to the lord to enquire who was the heir and from whom the military services were due. For this purpose an inquisition post mortem was held. This particular inquisition found "that Johannes de la Wade, son and heir of the said Henry de la Wade, was his next heir, and was of full age and ability to render the said service."

There is an early will preserved in the Court of the Hustings in the city of London, and dated about 1297, which shows that one of the Wade family was a landowner in London at this date. By

his will, John de Cudington devised to his son-in-law Robert de Piphearst and Juliana, his wife, a tenement at Garlickhithe (*p*) subject to an annual rent charge of four shillings (about one dollar) in favor of John Wade, his heirs and assigns.

But Fortune, the fickle jade, changed for the Wades, as in 1298 one John de la Wade, who had been sheriff of Lincolnshire, fell upon evil days and into the clutches of the law of which he had been the executive officer. Madox's *Exchequer Antiquities* records his removal from the Marshalsea prison to the Fleet prison, but tells us neither of his offence nor his fate. He may have been a primeval "boodler," but far more probably had failed to arrest some one who had offended the king.

An inquisition *ad quod damnum* of 31 Edward I. (1303), tells us of John, son of Henry Wade, and an inquisition post mortem of the same year discloses the death of a Johannes Wade possessed of land at Cosham, near Wymerynge, in the county of Southampton, and Claydon in the county of Buckingham. A will of John Wade, preserved in the Court of the Hustings of the City of London and of the date of 1307, devises to the testator's brother Adam Wade, a tenement in the parish of St. James, Garlickhithe (*p*), in the city of London; to Alice, his sister, a brewhouse in the parish of St. Michael le Queenhithe for life, with remainder to pious uses; and mentions Cecilia Wade, the testator's deceased sister and her daughter Matilda.

Royal favor seems to have smiled on one Adam Wade as early as 1307, as we find him providing the urn for the coronation of King Edward II. in that year. In 1309, an inquisition post mortem finds the death of one John Wade, possessed of estates in Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire, leaving his brother, Henry Wade, of the age of 30 years and more, as his heir.

A curious will of Adam Wade of London, dated about 1310, and preserved in the Court of the Hustings of the City of London, is probably that of the worthy city tradesman who assisted at Edward II.'s coronation. It devises rents and stores called "Helle" in Fleet Street and others in Holbornestreete and at le Queenhithe, with two quarries in the vill of Hensley upon trust for sale, makes

(*p*). The hithes were the old wharves or docks on the banks of the Thames, in the City of London.



bequests in favor of Christiana his wife and mentions Adam de Bandone, testator's nephew; his sister Alice; and leaves one mark for the work on London Bridge.

It was an early Wade who went to the wars with the Scots, as the Parliamentary writs of 4 Edward II. return a certain Richard Wade as one of the *servientes* performing military service due from the Bishop of Worcester, and as such, present at a muster and array at Tweedmouth on September 18, 1311. The inquisitions post mortem of the following year disclose Juliana, the wife of John Wade, and, in right of her dower, possessing in Claydon, Buckinghamshire, a messuage and twenty-five acres of land. Thomas Wade is returned in the Parliamentary writs of 6 Edward II. (1313) as *manucaptor* (*q*) of Hugo le Blund, knight of the shire (member of Parliament), returned for Berkshire, and in 1316 (9 Edw. II.) one Richard Wade suffered an escheatment of his lands in Fresselay, Calverlay and Fairley in the county of York. As to Calverlay, attention is drawn to the pedigree of Wade of King Cross, printed later, this Richard being possibly a remote ancestor of this family, and being also, and as probably, the man who is recorded on the Parliamentary writs for this year as the lord of the township of Fairley in the same county of York.

A certain Roger Wade is returned in 1322 as one of the manucaptors of Petrus Dewerey, knight of the shire returned for Southampton, and the Boroughbridge Roll of Arms gives us the name of Sire Robert de Wadeville as fighting at the battle of Boroughbridge on March 16, 1322. He bore for arms: Argent, three chevrons, between a bordure, sable, and thus early we get the first instance of coat armor appertaining to the Wades.

In 1325 one Adam Wade was defendant to a plea of trespass, in the county of Lancaster (Coram Rege Rolls, Michaelmas, 18 Edw. II.), and in the following year, 1326, a certain Thomas Wade, of Kenton and Soham, this latter place in Cambridgeshire attended the muster and array of the Hundred of Loès in the county of Suffolk, next after the feast of St. George (24 April, 19 Edward II.).

Of high antiquity was the name of Wade in the west of Eng-

(*q*). Manucaptor i.e. mainprize, bail, or surety for another.



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to have been seized of a messuage and one acre of land there, in the right of his wife, Agatha, daughter of Elena Hobbs of Fyffelde, and his son Richard Wade, sued Emma, the daughter of Philip Alleyn de Fyffelde, to recover possession of this property.

The records of 1331 disclose Alicia Wade, Robert Wade, and Henry Wade as plaintiffs in certain *quo warranto* proceedings at the Derby Assize of that year (4 Edw. III) and the will of Emma, wife of William Payntot, of Esingwald (Easingwold, Yorkshire), dated in 1346, contains a bequest of sixpence to Walter Wade.

We find John Wade, a priest, presented by Lord Robert de Tiford, of Hacunby in the county of Lincoln, to the church of Hacunby in 1347, (Chancery Files, 329). In 1349, a plaintiff in a suit to recover lands at Weldon, in the county of Oxford, propounded a pedigree commencing with one Henry de la Wade as the common ancestor, living in the time of Henry III. (i.e. 1216-1272). A William Wade of Hermodesworth and Alice his wife, were parties to a fine of lands at Colham in the county of Middlesex in 1351, in November 1352; one Robert Wade of Sempyngham in the county of Lincoln, was presented to the vicarage of Norton Disney in the same county, by the Master of the Temple, and in 24 and 25 Edward III. (1351-2) William Wade was one of the defendants in a fine levied as to lands at Adderley in Shropshire.

There were other Wades of the tonsure and black robe in these days, as the inquisitions post mortem tell us of a Johannes Wade, a chaplain or chantry priest, in the county of Rutland in 31 Edward III. (1358), and the same class of records reveal a William Wade in 1365 as possessing the manor of Glarton in Lincolnshire, of which in 1377, Margareta, his wife, suffered an escheatment.

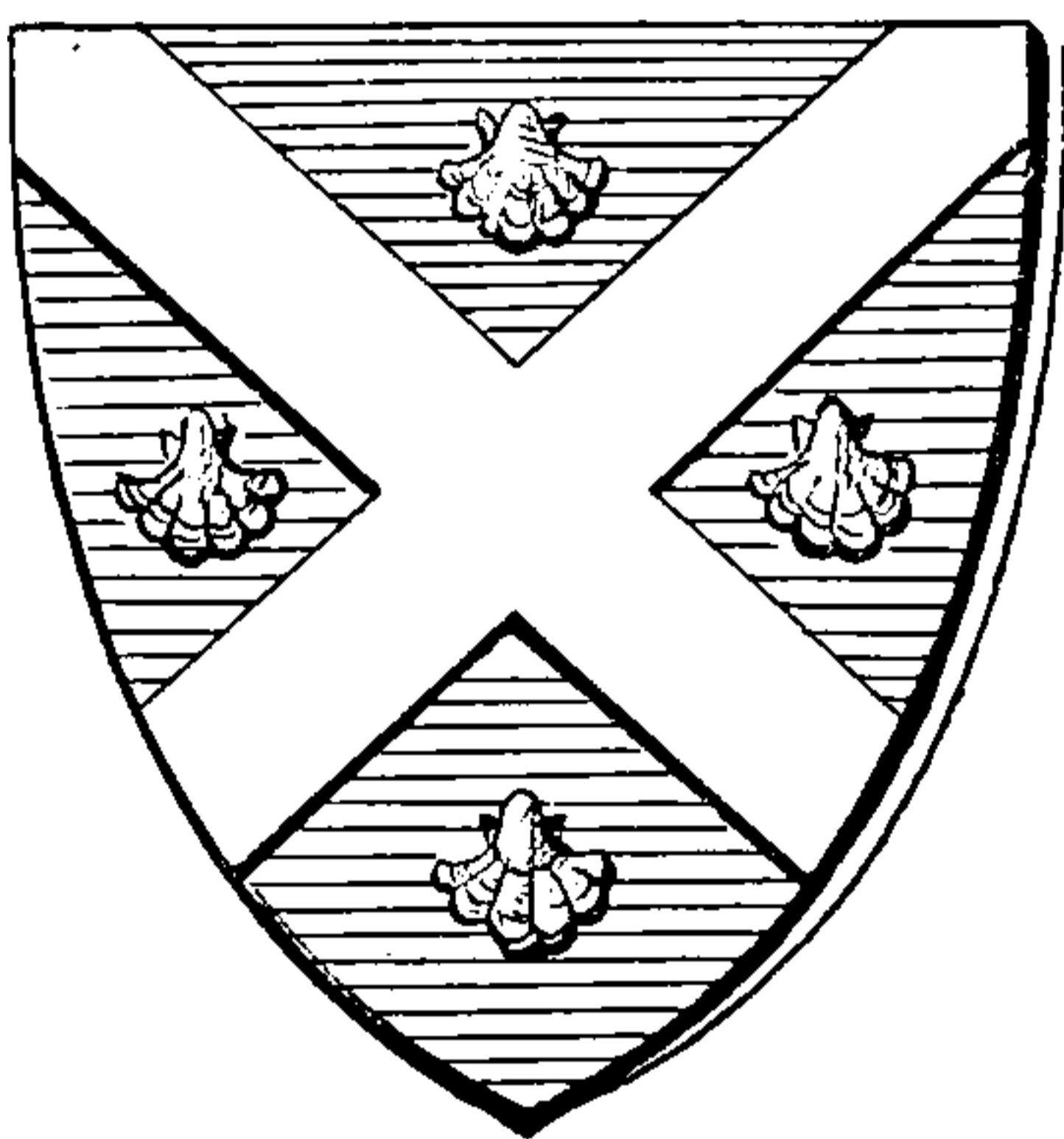
One John Wade, Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is mentioned in the rolls of 32 Edw. III. (1359), and another of the same name was basking in the favor of the king in 1371, as the Exchequer Roll shows him as receiving a pension of two pence daily, no inconsiderable sum in those days. Nor was he alone of the king's household, as a Robert Wade appears on the same roll as the king's carter and one Gilbert Wade as the king's valet.

We turn again to the wills preserved in the Court of the Hustings of the city of London, to find in the will of Henry Hale, a fishmonger, dated in 1375, that he mentions his apprentice, John

Wade, while the will of John Blakenyr, another and contemporary fishmonger, bequeaths to John Wade, fishmonger, "my best sword and bokeler (buckler) covered with plates of silver."

One John Wade was clerk to John Clervaus, Archdeacon of Suffolk, whose will is dated in 1383, and an ancient deed preserved in the English Public Record Office, shows that on May 8, 1386 (9 Richard II.), Thomas Catwy and Joan, his wife, demised or leased to John Wade of Harewell "their manor of Payneliscourt in Barewoodscourt in the county of Berkshire, except the high chambers of the said manor, which were reserved for the lord and lady of the manor when they stayed there, and except the granary."

In 1393, (16 Richard II), an inquisition post mortem records that a certain Johannes Wade and others, held lands in London



JOHN WADE, SHERIFF OF LONDON.

for the Prior and Convent of Canterbury in Kent. An early Lincoln will of Richard de Tretton, proved at Lincoln, December 30, 1395, mentions a William Wade.

Philip de Waude was presented to the vicarage of Edmonton in Middlesex in 1397, according to Lyson's *Environs of London*, III., 267, and Stow's *Survey of London* is authority for the fact that in 1398 (22 Richard II.), one John Wade, fishmonger, was one of the sheriffs of London with John Warnar.

From *The Arms of the Sheriffs and Mayors of London*, we find that this early city official bore for his coat of arms, a saltire between four escallops, or. It is noteworthy how frequently the saltire and escallops appear in the Wade coat of arms. (With the prefatory remark that no heraldic distinctions accord with our

American and republican institutions, we saying, as Kipling's *True Thomas* said in his *Last Rhymes* :

“ And what should I make wi' blazon and belt,  
 Wi' keep and tail and seizin and fee,  
 And what should I do wi' page and squire  
 That am a king in my own countrie ?

Those interested in the subject may with advantage peruse the article on Heraldry in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* with some modern works, such as those by Boutell and Cussans. An indisputable descent from an armigerous family, must, in addition, be strictly that of an eldest son in every generation, in order to entitle the descendant to bear the family arms without a difference or mark of cadency. The coats of arms in this book have been carefully and exactly prepared by an able herald, who will be prepared to furnish hand-colored copies of any heraldic illustrations on moderate terms.)

Lyson in his *Environs of London*, II, 23, refers under the manor of Haliwick, Friarn Barnet, to the fact that this manor in the latter part of the reign of Edward III. was the property of William Olneye, citizen of London. His wife Isabell afterward married John Wade, who died seized of it, 3 Hen. IV. (1402). Her son, John Olneye, was her heir. The will of John Wade, of Bristol, in the county of Somerset, dated in 1404, is in the Lambeth Registry (223 Register Arundell, p. 1.).

Richard Wade, armiger, is mentioned in a grant of land near Barrow in Furness, Lancashire, under date March 17, 7 Hen. IV. (1406). The Exchequer Rolls tell of the good fortune of one Robert Wade in 5 Henry V. (i. e. 1418), he being recorded as having married Coldship, called the Rose of Cooshithe, in London. One John Wade was the executor of the will of Gerard Usflete, knight, of Yorkshire, which will was proved September 13, 1420, and an account of an arbitration of May 20, 1422, preserved in the Public Record Office, mentions one William Wade as a warden of the church of St. Margaret, Moysy (Moulsey?), in Middlesex.

It was possibly an early ancestor of the New Jersey Wades (see *post* chapter IV.), one William Wade, chaplain, who on September 28, 1430, was a party to a bond of David Lewis, rector of

St. Fagan's in Wales, and the fact is interesting in relation to the family tradition of that branch of the Wades that their ancestors came from the Principality of Wales. If this be St. Fagan's in Glamorganshire, a reference to the map will shew its proximity to Tintagel and Bodmin, where an old family of Wades were settled.

An early will of Thomas Barree, rector of Ffylyngnam, in the county of Lincoln, proved at Lincoln October 5, 1431, bears the name of an Edward Wade, as one of the attesting witnesses and the feet of Fines for the county of Cornwall for 18 Henry VI. (1440), mention John Wade and Johanna, his wife, as interested in lands at Camelford and Tregewe in that county. (See hereon *post*).

We find from the will of Thomas Beek or Beck, once a Bishop of Lincoln, which will was dated February 11, 1446, that a William Wade received a legacy of one hundred shillings in it. The *Coram Rege* Roll of 1448, refers to Walter Wade and his wife, Margena, and their daughter, Johanna, who became the wife of Nicholas Trenesh. They seem to have resided near Liskeard in the county of Cornwall.

Letters of Administration to the estate of Robert Wade of Alvely in the diocese of London, one of the yeomen of the crown, dated June 24, 1462, are preserved in the Bishop's Registry at Lambeth (49 a. Bourgchier).

A John Wade, clerk (i. e. minister of the gospel), is mentioned in an early deed preserved in the Public Record Office, dated March 20, 1483, referring to lands in the county of Kent, while the Court of the Hustings of the City of London contains the will of one John Cowper, dated February 14, 1485, devising his tenement in the parish of Estchepe (Eastcheap) St. Leonard's, in London to William Wade, Master of the College of St. Gregory at Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk, and the brethren of this same monastery.

One Lawrence Wade, who was professed as a Benedictine monk of Canterbury, England, in 1467, translated into English rhyme in 1497, the life of Thomas à Becket, from the original by Herbert Bosham, written in Latin about 1180.

To the stranger in blood this enumeration of the early Wades and their deeds may possibly be about as interesting as a recital of

the Homeric navy list, but to the bearers of the name it is submitted that no other method of treatment was possible in regard to the earlier, and necessarily fragmentary, instances from the English records. To attempt to connect these *disjecta membra* would require the assurance of that prince of pedigree-forgers, the late Major-General Plantagenet Harrison, once claimant to the throne of England on a pedigree of his own manufacture! On the other hand, to have omitted these deeds and honors of the early Wades would have been the representation of Hamlet with the melancholy Dane left out of the cast. These results, therefore, of some twenty years searching of records or favors from transatlantic correspondence are inserted thus. To have omitted them would have been to have left unwritten one of the most interesting parts of the book, from the genealogist's point of view.

It seems that Wade was an early prototype of P. D. Armour, engaged in supplying the British army with food, for in Dasent's *Acts of the Privy Council*, under date of February 1548, we find that Roger Wade was ordered to be paid £200 for providing butter, cheese and bacon for the North.

Another member of the family was less fortunate, for the same work informs us under date of August 20, 1549, that £6 was paid for bringing Richard Wade out of Suffolk (as a prisoner for a hearing before the Privy Council). His luck held good, for on August 22nd, £1 was paid to him as "sent hyther out of Suffolk and accused as a styrrer of sedecion whereof he hath cleared himself."

Under date of Jan. 18, 1551, Dasent's *Acts of the Privy Council* mentions a letter ordered to be written to Sir Richard Waide, one of the Justices of Berkeshire, as to woodcutting in the woods, appertaining to the Busshopprike of Winchester, in County of Berkeshire.

The will of Elizabeth Onley, dated June 28, 1554, and proved in the Prerogative court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on August 11, 1556, (Ketchyn, II.) mentions her late husband Robert Wade, and her son-in-law, Guye Wade. One John Hanson, of Woodhouse, in the County of York, (buried at Elland, aged 82, in 1559, and so born in 1477,) married secondly, Margaret, the daughter of Robert Wade. His will dated June 11, and proved

August 29, 1559, mentions Robert Wade, deceased, his late brother-in-law.

Lyson's, in his *Environs of London*, IV. 583, dealing with the parish of Cheam, Middlesex, says that a manor there was in the tenure of Humphrey Wade, temp., Edw. VI., to whom it had been assigned by Thomas Fromonds.

Proceeding, therefore, with the numerous instances of early Wades, we find from the Herald's Visitation of the county of Norfolk, that one Margaret, the daughter of John Bacon, of Harleston, (whose will was dated October 22, 1511,) married a John Wade, while the De Banco Common Roll of Hilary Term, 6 Henry VIII. (1515) mentions Margaret, Alicia, Anna, and Elizabeth Coke, daughters and co-heiresses of one John Coke, of Esthaddon, in the county of Northampton, the first three of whom married John, William, and Thomas Wade, respectively.

The Subsidy Roll for the county of Norfolk, of 15 Henry VIII. (1523,) contains the name of Thomas Wade, of East Rudham, as one of those then possessing over £40, (*i. e.* \$200,) in lands or goods. Glover's Visitation of the county of Warwick; notes the marriage of Robert Wade to Anne, daughter of Christopher Lister, about 1530, and the feet of Fines for the county of Middlesex of 33 Henry VIII. (1542) refer to one Guy Wade as possessing a fishery at Stratford-atte-Bowe.

One William Wade was one of the attesting witnesses to the will of Thomas Bakon, of Helmyngham, in the county of Suffolk, the will being proved at Bury St. Edmund's, February 27, 1535.

The year 1536 was memorable for the voyage of the ships *Minion* and *Trinity* to the shores of Newfoundland. It was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of the purely English voyages of discovery to the New World. The *Minion* bore among its passengers, Armigel Waad, whose exploits on this voyage are more fully dealt with later, and in this chapter.

The Herald's Visitation of Leicestershire in 1619, found that one Thomas Gregory, of Eiton, in the county of Nottingham, had married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Wade, merchant and Mayor of Coventry, in the county of Warwick, who was living 38 Henry VIII., (1546) and died 16 Elizabeth, (1573.)

The Calendar of Pleadings of the Duchy of Lancaster discloses



the fact that from 1561 to 1565, Christopher Wade, Elizabeth Wade, and others were in litigation as regards land of the manor of Coggeshall in the county of Essex, of which one Robert Wade had died seized, and a Herald's visitation of the county of Lincoln relates the marriage of Randolph Wade of Windsor in Berkshire to Fayth, the daughter of Charles Yerburgh of Yerburgh (Yarborough, in Lincolnshire), about the year 1562. The Visitation of Yorkshire for 1563-4 mentions Robert Wade as the husband of Kateren, daughter of John Vavasour.

The Herald's Visitation of the county of Oxford of 1566-7 notes the marriage of Alice, daughter of John Wade of Hokenorton to Walter Calcote of Williscote, and the will of Thomas Wade of Bildeston in the county of Suffolk is proved in the court of the Commissary of Bury St. Edmund's, Archdeacon of Sudbury, on September 18, 1570. It is dated January 23, 13 Elizabeth, (1569) and refers to his wife, Margery, and his brothers, John and William Wade. One John Wade of Framesden is a witness to the will.

In the church of Bildeston in Suffolk is a monumental brass to William Wade, one of the High Constables of the Hundred, who died Feb. 19th, 1599, Alice his wife and their six children, 2 sons and 4 daughters. The figure of William Wade has disappeared.

In the British Record office under date June 1575 are articles exhibited (*i. e.* criminal proceedings) respecting Mr. Wade not conforming to the statute *De Numero Scholarium*, from which it would seem that a limit as to number of pupils was placed upon the Wackford Squeerses of Tudor days.

One John Wade was Mayor of Bristol in 1577 (19 Elizabeth). At Ipswich, in Suffolk was proved in 1579, the will of Agnes Bacon of Helmingham, in that county, dated 17 Elizabeth (1575), and mentioning her daughter, Johane Wade, and her godson, Robert Wade, while the Herald's Visitation of the county of Warwick refers to Thomas Wade of Addingham parish as the husband of Isabel, the daughter of Arthur Monhault, alias Maude, of West Redlesden, in the county of York, and living in 1585.

The register of the church at Seaton, in the county of Rutland, records the marriage, on February 20, 1589, of Robert Wade and



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We learn from Baker's *Northampton*, page 87, that on the north wall of the chancel of Brampton Church is a small marble tablet inscribed:—"EDWARDUS WADE, Oxoniensis Coll. Exon. Artium Magister. per 32 An'os ecclesiae Brampton reverendus Presbyter. Filius Edwardi Wade, quondam civis Exoniensis. Pro pietate colendissimi. Deo Patri, quam integra vita loquantur alii ipse dicam sanctissima morte gratissimus. Aetate simul et doctrina Consummatus. an'os vixit 65. Vesicae doloribus vel spectatore Distrahentibus distorta potius quam saluta natura defunctus poenarum calcaribus et flagellis Deo incitante Stadium exegit Miserrimum: mirabili potentia foelicissimum. Christiani militia probatus athleta. Christiani perseverantia moriens. Credo equidem nec vana fides. Christiani gloria et triumpho in coelis Servum suum Deus aeterne composuit. Ut incitator anima Edvardi Wade ad coelos: festinaret corporis sui in habitos exuvias carnis molestam tunicam. Tanquam ruptus Elias pallium deposuit. Novemb. die 18. a'o D'ni. 1635."

This Edward Wade was, it may be said, presented to the rectory of Holdenby, December 13, 1603, and held the living of Brampton together with that of Holdenby, until his death as above chronicled. The monument also records the deaths of his three children as follows:—"Robert Wade, May 20, 1625; Isabel, 1618; and Mary, 1627." William Wade married Agnes Cromwell at Henbury, Gloucestershire, June 9, 1600 (*r*).

Wright's *History of the County of Essex*, informs us that Adrian Mott of Braintree in that county married Jane Wade about 1604, and the Registers of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, London, under date of February 2, 1608, record the marriage of Thomas Wade and Helen Pelleter.

A curious instance of the association of a Wade with one of the names sacred to us as one of the principals among the Pilgrim Fathers and in that selfsame parish of Austerfield, whence sprang the seed of that great planting, appears from the will of Robert Bradford of Austerfield, in the county of York, who was buried April 23, 1609. He mentions Grace Wade, a servant, in his will. Fortunate indeed would we be if for a brief moment we could unroll the past and trace this Grace Wade. We might then, per-

(*r*). See *Notes and Queries*. 9th Series, III., May 13, 1899, p. 367.

haps, learn more of the three sturdy yeomen, men of worship and substance, who planted the Massachusetts branch of the Wade family as early as 1632. In England, alas, civil strife and most negligent clergy are responsible for the loss or destruction of scores of priceless church records. Unknown to all but One, our heroes dead and unrecorded lie.

The will of Richard Wade of Hauton in the county of Lancaster, yeoman, dated November 23, 1610, and proved at York, May 24, 1611 gives to his youngest son, Richard Wade, his copyholds in Halifax in the county of York—to his eldest son John Wade, three parts of all his implements of husbandry—to his son Richard, certain furniture,—to his daughter, Elizabeth, £40.—to his grand-daughter, Susan Towneley, daughter of Thomas Towneley, £4.—to Ralph and Mary Rushton, children of his son-in-law, Ralph Rushton, £3 each.—to his daughter Ellen's base son, forty shillings,—and the residue of his estate to his seven children, John, Robert, Richard, Elizabeth, Anne, Ellen, and Jennet. He gave to his wife, Lettice, a yearly rentcharge, mentioned Richard Crooke of Pendle, late father-in-law of his son John Wade, and John Wade of Hauton, and he seems to have been a tenant of one Richard Towneley of Towneley, Esquire, to whom, as one of his executors, he left fifteen pounds in gold.

The will of William Bacon, proved in 1610, left the sum of twenty shillings to one Jane Wade of Helmingham in the county of Suffolk, and the Bishop of Lincoln's Marriage Licences record the licence for the marriage of William Brocklebank of Alford in the county of Lincoln, draper, and Elizabeth Wade of Boston in the same county, under date of August 3, 1612, and state that they had relatives living at Stickney in Lincolnshire. Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*, p. 154 mention the marriage of John Gilbert of Willingdon and afterwards of Bletchington in the county of Sussex, gentleman, (who was buried at Willingdon, April 16, 1627) to Joan, the daughter of—Wade of Willingdon, who was buried there, September 4, 1618.

The Marriage Licences of the Bishop of Lincoln record, under date of June 11, 1621, the marriage of Brian Wade of Kingerly, gentleman, and Susanne Harper of Lincoln, spinster. It is clear from the inclusion of Bryan Wade and Thomas Wade of Kingerly

among the list of gentry of the county at the Herald's Visitation of 1634, that this was a family of note and importance, and in this regard it is a matter for regret that the parish registers of Kingerly have suffered the not-infrequent fate: It is fortunate however that in the Diocesan registry at Lincoln are preserved transcripts of the Kingerly registers, which afford us the following particulars as to this family:—

- 1621, June 11, Brian Waad, gent., and Susan Harper, married.
- 1622, Nov. 26, Bapt. Thomas, their son.
- 1624, Nov. 23, Bapt. Jane, their daughter.
- 1625, Dec. 26, Bapt. Jane, (2), their daughter.
- 1627, June 18, Bapt. Elizabeth, their daughter.
- 1629, July 20, Bapt. Susanna, their daughter.
- 1631, Nov. 1, Bapt. Frances, their daughter.
- 1635, Feb. 2, Bapt. Dorothee, their daughter.
- 1644, Aug. 1, Buried Lawrence, their son.
- 1671, Jan. 19, Buried Thomas Wade, gentleman.
- 1691, Dec. 28, Buried, Frances Wade, widow.

The will of William White of London, linendraper, dated August 20, 1622, and proved June 26, 1627, refers to land in Virginia, and has for an attesting witness, one John Wade. The Herald's Visitation of the county of Gloucester in 1623 refers to the marriage of Walter Kemeys to Sara, daughter of William Wade, of Stoke in the same county.

The registers of the church of St. Dunstan in the East, in London, record the marriage of John Yelles and Elizabeth Wade under date of January 29, 1624, while the Lincoln Marriage Licences of February 15, 1625, include the marriage licence of John Allison, yeoman, and Agnes Wade, spinster, both of Wigtoft, in the county of Lincoln.

The Calendar of British State Papers (Colonial) under date of Nov. 17 1629, p. 103 contain abstracts of the Depositions of Capts. David and Thos. Kirke, John Love and Thomas Wade, factors for the adventurers in Canada, before Sir. Hen. Marten, Judge of the admiralty. They left Gravesend on 26 March, 1629, with 6 ships and 2 pinnaces. Arrived at Great Gaspe on 15 June and at Tadousac and Quebec, between that and 3rd of July. Traded with the natives for skins. Thos. Kirke with 200 men demanded the surrender of Quebec about 3rd July, which was given up on the 9th. 1713 beaver skins were taken in the fort, and came into the Company's hands.

In the Marquis of Ormonde's Mss., at Kilkenny Castle, there are numerous letters to and from Richard Wade. in Ireland, between the dates of Dec. 14, 1631 and Oct. 30, 1657.

The church registers of Maxey, in the county of Northampton, chronicle the marriage of Roger Wade and Anne Grange, on June 8, 1629, and the baptism of Judith, daughter of Thomas Wade, on October 9, 1631. A daughter of John Henry, of Whitehall, London, gentleman to Philip, Earl of Pembroke, and afterwards Keeper of the Orchard at Whitehall, and Page of the Back Stairs to James, Duke of York, married ——— Wade. Her mother was Mrs. Magdalen Rochdale, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster, (who died March 1, 1645), and her brother was the Rev. Philip Henry, of Broad Oak, Malpas, in the county of Chester, (who was born 1631 and died 1696).

This was the age of colonization in Virginia, New England and New Jersey. It was but natural that the namesakes of 'the English Columbus,' Armigel Wade, should have considerable part in this great emigration. Accordingly we find, in Virginia, from 1646 or earlier, the names of Wades, some even bearing the peculiar Christian name of Armiger, and so undoubted descendants of the explorer. In New England, the record dates from 1632, when Jonathan, Nathaniel, and Nicholas Wade, wealthy yeomen of the English county of Norfolk, settled around the present site of Boston, Massachusetts. In New Jersey, the family honor was sustained by Benjamin Wade, a clothier, who was for a while in Jamaica, Long Island, proceeding thence to Elizabethtown, in New Jersey, where he was one of the earliest settlers. These important members of the family will be found fully dealt with in the following and appropriate chapters of the present compilation.

John Dike, of London, merchant, in 1633, is recorded as marrying Mary, daughter of Thomas Wade, of London, and in 1634, Richard Allport, of London. skinner, married Alice, daughter of John Wade, of the North. The Herald's Visitation of the county of Oxford in 1634, records the marriage of Charnell Petty, of Stoke, to Eleanor, daughter of ——— Wade, of London. The Herald's Visitation of the county of Hertford, in the same year mentions the marriage of Alban Francis, of Salmons, to Elizabeth, daughter and heiress to Christopher Wad and Widow, of ———

Westcott. The Visitation of the county of Bedford, in the same year, chronicles the marriage of Noah Neale, of Dean, in that county (born 1612), to Eunice, daughter of Thomas Wade, Esquire, and her burial at Dean, March 14, 1664.

On April 13, 1637, Anne Jessop, of Worksop, in the county of Nottingham, married a William Wade, at Worksop. One James Wade, of Colchester, in the county of Essex, Attorney, was from 1638 to 1641, appointed the attorney to act for some residents of the American colonies having property in Colchester, while a search of the parish registers in the Island of Barbados, reveals many instances of the name of Wade from 1640 to 1690.

One Sackville Wade is included in a list of the principal inhabitants of London, "of the better sort and conceived to be of the best estate," in 1640. He seems to have resided in Castle Baynard ward and in the parish of St. Bennett's, Paul's wharf. This, apparently, is the man referred to in the Bishop's Transcripts at Ely, of the church registers of Over, in the county of Cambridge, wherein we find the entries:—"1676. Jany. 10. Buried Margaret, ye wife of Sackville Wade, Esquire. 1676. Jany. 19. Buried Sackville Wade, Esquire."

Dealing with Hampton and Hampton Court, Middlesex, Lysons, in his *Environs of London*, V. 79, says that a tomb in the floor of Hampton Church, commemorates James Darell, Esquire, Chief Clerk of the Spicery, third son of John Darell of Caile Hill, Kent. He married Catherine, daughter of Robert Waide, gentleman, and died 1638.

A certain Sarah Stringer, daughter of Francis Stringer, of Whiston, in the county of York (baptised June 29, 1642), married Robert Wade of Barnby Don, in the same county, gentleman, and one Nathaniel Waterhouse, of Halifax in the county of York, gentleman (bapt. Sept. 11, 1586, will dated July 1, 1642, died June 3, 1645), mentions his cousin, John Wade of Skircote, in his will. Burke also records in his *Landed Gentry*, that Mary Waterhouse, daughter of Anthony Waterhouse, of Woodhouse, clothier, married John Wade of King's Cross, in the county of York, gentleman. (As to this family of Wade of King's Cross, see *post* in this chapter).

Curious indeed is an entry in the Diocesan records of the

Bishop of Ely. From it we find that old England suffered from the pestilent fallacy of belief in witchcraft as badly or worse than our own pious forbears in Salem. Under date of May 30, 1647, there appears the information of Alice Wade, wife of William Wade of Stretham, taken upon oath before one Theo. Cartell, Esq., complaining of one Dorothy Ellis having touched her child's cheek and mumbled some words, which caused the child's face to swell and an eye to fall out!

This was the age of the Commonwealth and the unfortunate Royalists, somewhat like our Tories or Loyalists in the Revolution, and the Union men in the South, had to suffer at the hands of the dominant Roundheads, and to arrange pecuniary matters with a Committee for Compounding. On February 18, 1647, Cuthbert Wade of Kilnsey, in Craven, in the county of York (as to this family see pedigree hereinafter), compounded for his delinquency. He was fined at one-sixth of the annual value of his estate, £222 (*i. e.* about \$1,100), for being related to the Earl of Cumberland, and for having taken up arms against the Parliament. He is recorded as having voluntarily submitted, November 10, 1645, to Colonel Edward Briggs, then commanding in chief the foot forces in Westmoreland, according to the New Model, and as having taken the negative oath and the national covenant.

One Edward Wade, a clergyman, of Swinford, in the county of Leicester, appears as a delinquent, whose benefice had been sequestered about March 3, 1651, and a man of the same name of Angmering, in the county of Suffolk, is recorded as owing a recusant a debt of £132. Nicholas Wade, a delinquent of Faversham, in the county of Kent compounded for his estates at \$400 on July 4, 1651 and Savil Wade (probably the Sackville Wade mentioned *ante*), of Over in the county of Cambridge, is mentioned as a delinquent in April 1656. A certain Robert Wade, of Altham in the county of Lancaster, claimed a house seized by the Committee and refuted the charge of being a delinquent in June 1654.

Burke, in his *Landed Gentry*, records the marriage (about 1650), of Robert Clutterbuck to Sarah, daughter of John Wade, Esquire, and Edward Barker of Dore, in the parish of Dronfield Woodhouse, in the county of Derby, (aged 13 in 1611, died March 29,



1660), married as his second wife, Dorothy Wade, widow, at Hathersedge, on September 14, 1652.

The Calendar of the State Papers (Colonial) (1574-1660) discloses a curious state of affairs in the island of Montserrat in the West Indies. On December 6, 1654 Samuel Waad of Topsham in Devonshire petitioned the Lord Protector Cromwell, alleging that his son Samuel had been illegally shot to death at Montserrat on May 1, 1654 by command of Governor Roger Osborne, who had seized his estate to the value of £12,000 and converted it to his own use. The testimony of Henry Waade, Richard Waad and Henry Wheeler accompanied the petition and spoke of Osborne as an Irishman with Irish accomplices. On January 29, 1655 Cromwell referred the petition to General Disborowe, the Earl of Mulgrave, Colonel Montagu and Sir Gilbert Pickering for their report. The other side of the story appears under date December 31, 1655, when *Robert* Osborne, (presumably the Governor or some relation), petitioned that he was the guardian of one Anthony Briskett, whose mother, the relict of Anthony Briskett deceased, had married Samuel Waad; that Waad had possessed himself of the estate and had been condemned for a mutiny. Osborne prayed an enquiry and that the orphan might be continued in his father's estate. Unfortunately the ultimate decision as to Waad's murder or execution does not appear in the state papers.

One John Wade signs the registers at English Bicknor in the county of Gloucester, in 1656, and was apparently the vicar of the parish at that date, while the registers of St. Margaret's, Lee, in the county of Kent, record the marriage of John Hanford of Lee and Mary Wade of Hoath, as solemnized on June 12, 1660.

Thomas Waade was in the isle of St. Christopher, West Indies, in 1666, and a Richard Waad was a settler in the island of Nevis, West Indies, in 1668.

Robert Wade of Lopsham, in the county of Suffolk, gentleman, was supervisor of the will of Thomas Smith of Thranderton, in Suffolk, gentleman, in 1665, and the Herald's Visitation of the county of Berks in 1664-5, records that Mary, daughter of Timothy Wade, of London, merchant, was married to Richard Bigge of Hains Hill in Hurst, Berkshire, who was born in 1613. Mary Wade, his second wife, is described as the sole heiress of her father



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and relict of Edward Cooke, D.D. A Herald's Visitation of the county of Dorset in 1665, mentions the marriage of Phellip Grey, of Askerwell, to ——— Wade.

A deed, in the compiler's possession, dated in 1664, and made between John Wade of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, and Francis Edmund, Samuel Coleman and Joseph Coleman, all of the town of Ipswich, relates to lands in Holpitt and Drenkeston, in the county of Suffolk, and bears the quaint signatures of John Wade and other parties.

The registers of the church of Barnston, near Great Dunmow, in Essex, record the marriage of Margaret Wade and Mr. Nicholas Collard on April 7, 1670, and the bride's burial on October 10 of the same year. The marriage of Thomas Wade to Elizabeth Lane appears from the church registers of Micheldean, in the county of Gloucester, in 1676. "Cosen Jaine Waide of Barnstone, in the county of Nottingham, and her two sons" are mentioned as legatees in the will of Elizabeth Sheppardson of Owsthorpe, in that county, dated March 29, 1661, and proved at York on June 14, 1681, while the will of William Wade, late of Westham, in Sussex, yeoman, bound to Pennsylvania in America, speaks of his brothers, Edmund and Thomas, and of Edmund, the eldest, and Thomas, the younger son of his brother Edmund. This will is dated August 24, 1682, and is proved October 28 in the same year, in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Register, Cottle, 124).

The calendar of Wills in the Court of the Hustings of the city of London, gives us the will of Timothy Wade, Esquire, of June 26, 1685. He appears to have been a wealthy citizen of that ancient city, devising to his wife, Martha, his Essex lands, Aldermanbury house, Brentford, Hanwell, and Heston estates; and bequeathing to her plate, jewels, etc. John Nevil, of Ridgewell, Essex, died February 27, 1687, and buried there, married Jane, daughter of Nat. Wade of Halsted, in Essex. (Chauncey's *Hertfordshire*, I., 551). William Wade, an infant of Woodcroft, was buried Feby. 19, 1692, at Maxey in Northamptonshire.

A certain John Wade, of London, stuffman, married Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Upton, before 1693, and is mentioned in his will then dated. The marriage licences of the dio-

cesan registry at Worcester, record on April 14, 1699, the issuance of a licence to marry to John Wagstaff and Elizabeth Wade, widow, both of Wick-by-Pershore in Worcestershire, and Burke's *Landed Gentry* informs us that Hugh Hammersley of Doncaster, in the county of York, attorney, (who died December 11, 1750, aged 50, and was buried at Doncaster), married as his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of ——— Wade of Doncaster.

Numerous instances of the name of Wade occur in the registers of the church of Kirksted-cum-Langhale, in the county of Norfolk, from 1700 to 1795, while the registers of St. Mary, Lewisham, in the county of Kent, record the marriage of J. Clowder and Anne Wade on September 21, 1704, and that of Susannah Waide of Deptford, to Thomas Salmon, on August 27, 1715.

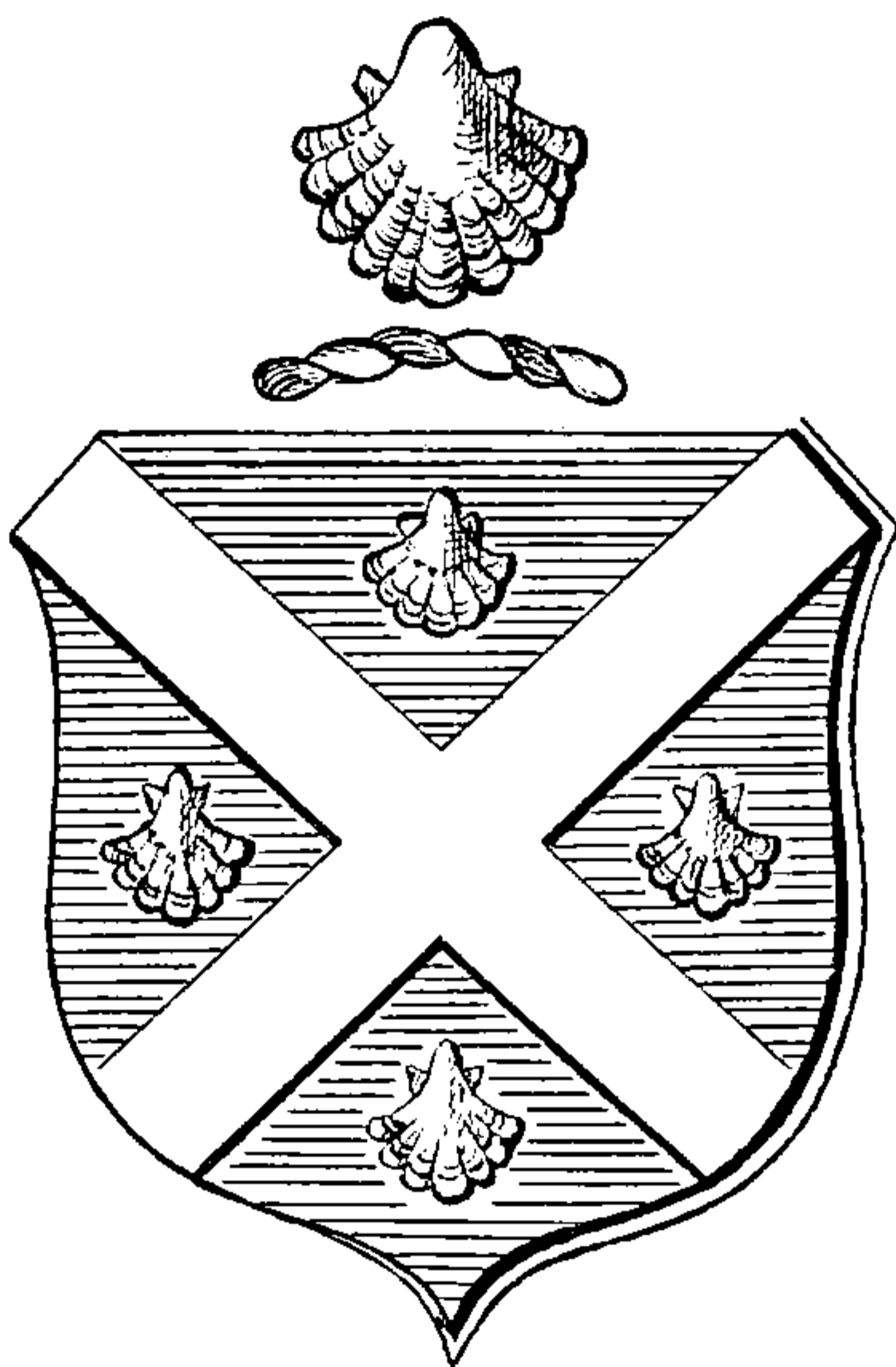
An altar tomb in the churchyard of New Buckenham in the county of Norfolk, bears for a crest a lion, passant, chained, and for arms, Argent, 3 bucks' heads, erased, sable. It commemorates Thomas Wade, who died October 17, 1708; Robert Wade, his brother, who died, November 7, 1708; and John Wade, their uncle, who died July 23, 1726 aged 73 years. Joane Upton, of St. Margarets, Newington, near London, mentions her niece, Elizabeth Wade, in her will dated in 1710, while from the proceedings of the Virginia Historical Society, we learn that the Reverend Peter de la Fontaine, B. A., born 1691, and ordained by the Bishop of London, married secondly, after March 1715, and probably in Virginia, one E— Wade. Mr. De la Fontaine emigrated to Virginia in 1716 and at one time was rector of King William and Westover parishes in Virginia. (As to Wade of Virginia, see Chapter V.)

Blount's *Tenures*, page 277, informs us that one Andrew Wade, a master cutler of the town of Sheffield, was called in a trial as an old man who remembered an old custom, which had been dropped in 1716. The church registers of Branfield, Suffolk, record the burial of Elizabeth Wade on September 27, 1717, and at St. Martin's-at-Plain in the city of Norwich is an inscription to Samuel Wade, who died in 1727, aged 59, and to William, Samuel, and Anne, his children, who died in infancy. The monument bears for arms, Azure, a saltire between 4 escallops, or, and for crest, an escallop, cr.

Burke's *Landed Gentry* is the authority for the marriage of Searles Wade, gentleman, of Woodbridge, in the county of Suffolk, to Laura, daughter of Thomas Carthew, about 1733, and also that Peter Wade, of the Booths, Yorkshire, married in 1744, Anne, daughter and coheiress of Peter Wade, Esquire.

Lyson in his *Environs of London*, I. 472, mentions a monument in the chancel of Rotherhithe Church to the memory of Mr. Joseph Wade, King's Carver, in his Majesty's yards at Deptford and Woolwich, who died in 1743.

Dealing with Hackney, Lysons also mentions the tombs of Thomas Wade, Esquire, 1754, and the Reverend Nelthorpe Wade,



Arms and Crest on the monument to Samuel Wade in the Church of St. Martin-at-Plain, Norwich, England. *Arms.* Azure, a saltire between four escallops, or. *Crest.* An escallop, or.

Rector of Priston, county Somerset, 1781, as existing in the churchyard of Hackney, Middlesex.

In 1757 the Manor of Cranbrook was owned by Samuel Wade of Barking (Lyson's *Environs of London*, IV. 648).

Parmenters, in Ridgewell parish, Essex, was the property of Ambrose Wade in 1770.

In the old burying ground of the parish of St. Andrew's, Jamaica, West Indies, is a memorial inscribed "In memory of Jacob Wade, died 1759, aged 70 years," and we find that Jane Heard, of Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset, married at Montreal,

Canada, January, 1765, Matthew Wade, merchant, and died without issue in Jamaica, December 5, 1783. There were English soldiers of the name in the West Indies, as we find that Peter, the son of Captain John Goldsmith Wade, and Louisa, his wife, born April 17, 1785, was baptised December 4, 1785, at St. Paul's Antigua, and John Wade, captain of engineers, was buried at St. John's, Antigua, October 15, 1786. In the burial ground of the parish of St. Andrew's, Jamaica, is a slab inscribed:—"The body of John Wade — July, 1807."

A monumental inscription in Lewisham church records the deaths of Edward Wade, March 23, 1839, his wife, Margaret Wade, February 18, 1839, and their daughter, Henrietta Mary Anne (Wade) Emberson, April 13, 1838. But this list of disjointed extracts must draw to a conclusion to make way for the more extended entries in Herald's Visitations and public records. Before ending, one must chronicle two deeds of shame. Captain Cooper Wade, of H. M. S. *Defiance* of the British Royal Navy was one of the six captains who so shamefully deserted brave old Admiral Benbow, in his sea fight with Admiral Ducasse and the French fleet. This unworthy member of the family was tried by court martial at Port Royal, Jamaica, with a Captain Kirby, and was shot on his arrival at Plymouth, on board H. M. S. *Bristol*. That one of the Wades followed the lucrative but dangerous calling of Dick Turpin appears from the Gentleman's Magazine of 1755, wherein one Christopher Wade is recorded as receiving sentence of death at the Old Bailey in London, "for the highway."

But the name obtained the honor of inclusion in the fiction of the novelist Charles Dickens, as many will recall the Miss Wade of his *Little Dorrit*, misanthrope as she was, and man-hater as he depicts her.

Marcus Clarke, also in a novel entitled *For the Term of His Natural Life* makes use of Armigel Wade and several members of the Wade family as *dramatis personæ*, but without any historical accuracy. One instance more and the end is reached:—It is an honorable instance, as our name is associated with that of the "day-star of the English reformation,"—the great Wycliffe. A tombstone in the church yard of Whitkirk, in the county of York, bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the

Memory of MRS. KATHERINE WADE of Halton, the last descendant of the family which in the 14th century produced the Reformer, WYCLIFFE. She died in great peace, Jany. 29th. 1838. Aged 75 years. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. Ps. cxvi. 15."

Being a Miss Wycliffe, she married first Walter Sellon Gibson, Esq., of Leeds, and bore him a son, Walter Sellon Gibson, of York. Her husband died of the black fever, contracted while visiting the poor, and, after a widowhood of 14 years, she married Edward Wade of Stourton Grange. After living 14 years with her second husband he died, and she then resided at Halton, in the county of York, until her death.

From the foregoing the reader will have seen that the Wades were people of note and mark in the olden time. The frequent occurrence of the name in Herald's Visitations is the surest evidence of good birth, for the old time herald was nothing if not a sycophant and disdained to bestow the title of esquire on any but a landed proprietor.

The following series of pedigrees, wills and extracts from parish registers relate to families of the name of which records are more connected and perfect. It also includes instances of the famous Wades of the days gone by. Naturally the first concern will be with the Yorkshire family of Waad or Wade, famous as producing Armigel Waad, or Wade—"the English Columbus"—as his monument in the church at Hampstead, Middlesex, used to boast before it fell a sacrifice to the zeal of the church-restorer; his son, Sir William Waad, or Wade, the subservient Lieutenant of the Tower of London, who was such a busybody in ferreting out the details of the Gunpowder Plot, and so great a factor in the colonization of Virginia and the Bermuda Islands, and, lastly, if we may believe the account of the not-always-reliable Sir Bernard Burke, famed also as the ancestral stock of Field Marshal General George Wade, the commander-in-chief of the British army in early Georgian days. But this last distinction requires more evidence to support it, as will be seen from the following data.

By reference to the map of the county of York, in the north of England, the reader will find, nestling near the rugged fells of the adjoining county of Lancaster and in the midst of the bleak beauty



of the Yorkshire wolds and Cumberland dales, a hamlet, near Coniston, called Kilnsey. Here, not many miles away from Whalley, where Duke Wada was defeated, and in the heart of that wild Northumbria, where Teutonic folk-stories of Wada were numerous and curious, was early settled a notable family of the Wades.

That these Wades were of long standing in this district appears from the Poll Tax roll of 2 Rich. II (1379). At Silsden, Yorkshire, Wilhelmus Wade and his wife were taxed four pence, and Matilda Wade a like amount. The name of De Wode or del Wode is of frequent occurrence at Bolton Abbey, Coniston, Malham and adjoining places. William Wade of Addingham, Yorkshire, was a horse soldier of the battle of Flodden Field, September 9, 1513, serving under Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, "The Shepherd Lord of Barden Tower," when, as the old ballad runs :

" All that Craven coast did till  
They with the lusty Clifford came."

Speight's excellent book on the Yorkshire moors around Kilnsey gives some interesting particulars of these Wades of Kilnsey, and conveys a good idea of the romantic beauty of the district wherein these sturdy woldsmen lived.

As a graceful writer says of it :—" Here is a shire which from the first twilight of our stormy history has caught all men's imagination by the strength and vigor of its life ; a stage on which the grandest dramas have been played out with pomp and tragedy ; a soil which has been drenched through and through by the very noblest blood in England ; a sturdy bulwark thrust well-nigh across the whole width of the country, in the track of the Scotch invasion ; a land of tradition, of romance, and one withal of beauty so great and varied, so rare a medley of exquisite river-valleys falling out of wild moorland hills, of high, grassy dales along the wind-swept mountains, and of stern seacoast as can be matched only in one other shire. If life in Yorkshire had been tame throughout all history, if its dalesmen had been peaceful shepherds and its Barons ready to give unquestioning loyalty to every King who sat at Westminster, if its townsmen had been placid traders and its great forests had never bred an outlaw—yet men would have wandered over its mountains and gazed down its valleys with delight for their very beauty. \* \* \* Every mile of the vast area of Yorkshire is an epitome of English history, but



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people appears from the Herald's Visitation of the County of York, made by Sir William Dugdale, Garter-King-at-Arms, in 1665, for under date of Skipton, August 17, 1665, when recording the pedigrees of the gentry resident in the Wapentake of Stainecliffe, the King-at-Arms recorded a descent of Wade of Kilnsey, which, preserved in the Harleian MSS. 4630, folio 663, in the British Museum, has been reproduced in the *Transactions of the Surtees Society*. Vol. XXXVI, p. 32, and also, more recently, and with some additions, in the pages of the *Genealogist*, Vol. XI NS. p. 160-1. (1894). The Herald then ascribed to the family as arms; azure, a saltire between 4 escallops, or, and for crest, a rhinoceros argent, but was careful to note on his visitation rolls that "no prooffe was made of these armes."

There is a curious family tradition as to this rhinoceros crest, it being said that a rhinoceros horn was presented to Armigel or Sir William Wade by the King of Spain on attendance at the court of that monarch as ambassador of the King of England. This most curious horn, with the name and arms of Waad inscribed on it, is to-day in the possession of a descendant of Armigel Wade, Mr. William de Vins Wade, a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, who resides at Great Dunmow, in the county of Essex, and who, as a worthy son of the old stock, has recently, and at considerable expense, restored the tomb of Sir William Wade in the church of Manuden, in the county of Essex.

(There was a strange mediæval belief in the virtues of rhinoceros horn as a poison-detector. It was alleged that if poison were put into a vessel made of rhinoceros' horn, the liquid contained therein would effervesce. Other strange Eastern beliefs as to the rhinoceros appear in Sinbad's Second Voyage, in "The Arabian Nights." As to the meaning of the unusual Christian name of Armigil, still in use among the Wades, *An English Garner*, (Vol. II., p, 61), says; "The name Armigill is probably the same as Armgold, and cognate with the German Eringild." What the origin of the name is is uncertain. Miss Yonge, in her *History of Christian Names*, gives Ermengild as used in Russia, and interprets it as equivalent to "Public pledge."

A family tradition has it that Armigal is the *Portuguese* for a rhinoceros, but this, of course, is devoid of foundation, as both

the Spanish and Portuguese languages call a rhinoceros—rhinocerente. *Almarjal* a garden of glasswort, is the only similar regular Spanish word, but *Armajal* a fen, moor or bog, is given as a provincial Spanish word and is possibly the true origin of the name. It was perhaps suggested by the natural features of the Yorkshire moors, which encircled Wade's birthplace, to some Spanish captive or traveler, and by him given to Wade's father.

As to the use of a similar name as a surname, see Le Neve's *Knights* (Harl. Socy. p. 76), where there is a pedigree of four generations of the descendants of Sir Clement Armiger, (knighted 18 June, 1660) of Bloomsbury, Middlesex and North Creake, Norfolk.

There was also an ancient family of the name of Armiger in Suffolk and Norfolk. Robert Armiger was at Ottley, in Suffolk, in 1386. There are lands in that parish called Armigers. The family were lords of the manor of Monewden, Suffolk, at an early date. (See *Notes and Queries*, 5th Series 2, 458; 6th Series, VII., 428, VIII., 75, 135).

There is a town called Armiger in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, with a population of 12 persons. It is situate near Annapolis. Several persons of this peculiar surname reside in Baltimore, Maryland.

Two other derivations for this unusual Christian name are afforded by Lower, *Patronymica Britannica*, Armiger or Armingier is, of course, the Latin *armiger* (arm-bearer), an esquire, the next in degree to a knight. Lower also quotes the Register of Battel Abbey to shew that the upper servants of an abbey were termed *armigeri*. Now Kilnsea was in possession of the monks until Henry VIII. gave it to Sir Thomas Gresham, and Armigil Waad was, as we know, related to Comyn, the Prior of Nostel. Even if Armigil Waad himself did not come from Kilnsea, the Wade family flourished around Bolton and Fountains Abbeys, where once the monks were all powerful until a divorce-seeking king turned reformer and iconoclast.)

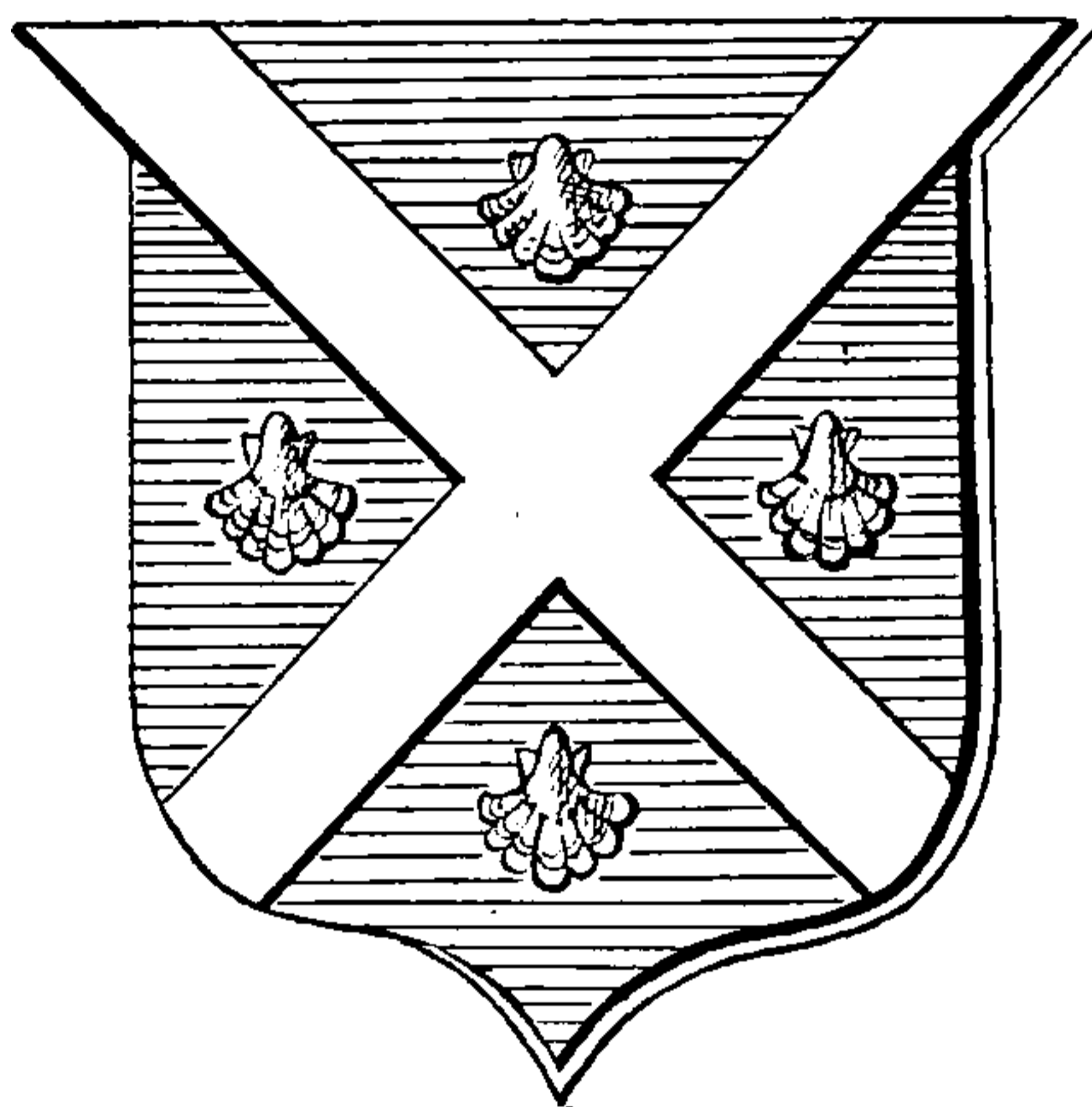
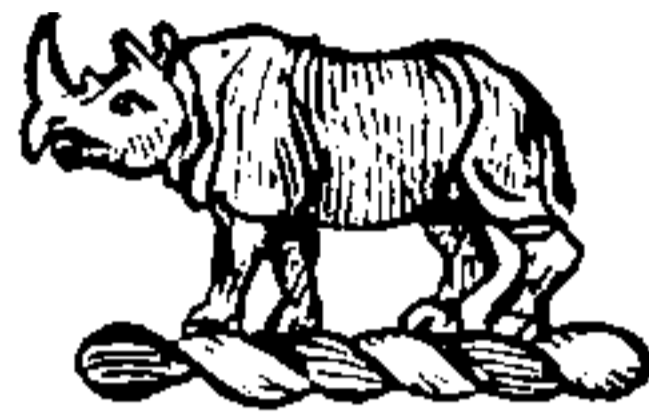
Later records and the compiler's own researches have so added to this pedigree of Wade as to much improve the Herald's Visitation, and it may well be stated in the usual American manner as follows:

## WADE OF KILNSEA AND LONDON.

## FIRST GENERATION.

I. — WADE (the ancestor), probably of Kilnsea in Craven, in the County of York, living about 1500.

*Married* — (daughter of — Comyn and sister of Alured Comyn (*t*), Prior of St. Oswald, Nostel, Yorke.)



Wade of Kilnsea in Craven, Yorkshire. (Herald's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1665). *Arms.* Azure, a saltire between 4 escallops or.

*Crest.* A rhinosceros, argent.

## SECOND GENERATION.

*Issue* :—

2. — Wade.
3. Armigel Wade.
4. Elizabeth Wade, married Robert Allott of Bentley Grange, Yorkshire (*t*).

(*t*) (This connection of Wade and Comyn, a curious point in this descent, is shown in the achievement of Sir William Wade at the Tower of London, who depicts on his marshalled coat of arms. 1. Wade. 2. Gules, a chevron, between three boars' heads, coupéd argent. (Also a Wade coat of arms.) 3. Gules, 3 garbs, or, (Comyn bears:—Gules, 3 garbs, *argent*). 4. Or, 2 bars, azure, in chief 3 water bougets, gules. (See Bayley's *Tower of London*, I, 130.) As to Nostel Priory, see Burke's *Vicissitudes of Families*, Vol. I, pp. 313-321. The will of Elizabeth (Wade) Allott, sister of Armigel Wade and niece of William (?-Alured) Comyn, Prior of Nostel, Yorkshire, is dated February 1, 1566. In it she desired to be buried in the church or churchyard of Emley in the County of York. The inventory of her estate is dated Sept. 17, 1567, and the will of her husband, Robert Allott, is dated 1541.)

## SECOND GENERATION.

2. ——— WADE (son of ———) b.

*Married* : ——— (daughter of ———).

*Issue* :—

5. Arthur Wade.

3. ARMIGEL WADE (son of ———), b. about 1511; d. 1568.

*Married* :—I, Anna Merbury, or Marbury, (*u*) daughter of Thomas Marbury, citizen and haberdasher, of London, (widow of ——— Bradley, by whom she had at least the two daughters, Anne and Judithe, mentioned in Armigel Wade's will).

*Married* :—II, Alice Patten (daughter of Richard Patten, of London, widow of Thomas Searle of Essex, who died after 1536. She died 1568).

*Issue* :—

(I.) 6. ——— Wade.

7. ——— Wade.

8. ——— Wade.

(II.) 9. William Wade, b. about 1546.

10. Thomas Waad, a Reader in the Law, b. 1547, d. Dec., 1594.

11. Joyce Wade (dau.)

12. Ann Wade (dau.)

13. ——— Wade (dau.)

14. ——— Wade (son), died before 1568 (*v*).

15. ——— Wade (son), died before 1568.

16. ——— Wade (son), died before 1568.

17. ——— Wade, died before 1568.

18. ——— Wade, died before 1568.

19. ——— Wade, died before 1568.

20. ——— Wade, died before 1568.

21. ——— Wade, died before 1568. } Sons.

22. ——— Wade, died before 1568.

23. ——— Wade, died before 1568.

24. ——— Wade, died before 1568.

25. ——— Wade, died before 1568. }

Armigel Wade deserves, as will be seen, more than passing notice.

(*u*) Arms of *Marbury* : Sable, a cross engrailed, between 4 pheons, argent. Arms of *Merbury* : Or, on a fesse, engrailed, azure, 3 garbs of the field. The State papers contain a petition of Thomas Marbury and Elizabeth, his wife, dated Feb. 1, 1573, asking for a regrant of lands in County Bedford, and refer to a pension of £20 granted to Elizabeth Marbury being in arrear. The biography of a spy of this name appears in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and both Armigel and his son, Sir William, had much to do with the employment of spies. See also (Harl. Socy., Vol. 1, p. 51, Visit. of London in 1568.)

But scanty indeed is the information we possess as to this early worthy. The principal account of him is to be found in Park's *Topography and Natural History of Hampstead in the County of Middlesex, England* (1818), which tells that "he was descended from the Wades of Yorkshire, in which county he was born; and, according to Anthony Wood (*w*), spent some years in logic and philosophy in Magdalen College, Oxford; and, it seems, took a degree in Arts there; finished his education at one of the Inns of Court (*x*), and then commenced his travels. This is evidently the routine of a person in the superior walks of life, although we are ignorant of his parentage. Upon his return he was attached to the Court by being appointed Clerk of the Council to Henry VIII., which office was continued to him in the following reign. Wood asserts that he had made many observations in his travels, especially in America (being the first Englishman that discovered it), which are remitted into the volumes of travels collected and published by another hand. (*Athenae Oxoniensis* I., 154). This statement as to the discovery of America is certainly authorized by Mr. Waad's monumental inscription, from whence the whole of Wood's account is taken, but, further authority, I can find none. He is indeed said to have been styled 'The English Columbus' (Morant's *History of Essex*, vol. II., p. 631), and Dr. Fuller (*Worthies of Yorkshire*, p. 203) affirms "that his several voyages are largely described in Mr. Hackluit, his travels.

"I believe the reader may search in vain, there or elsewhere, for '*Waad's Voyages*,' although he will find his name mentioned as an adventurer to Newfoundland in the account of Hore's voyage to that island in 1536" (Park's *Hampstead*, p. 138).

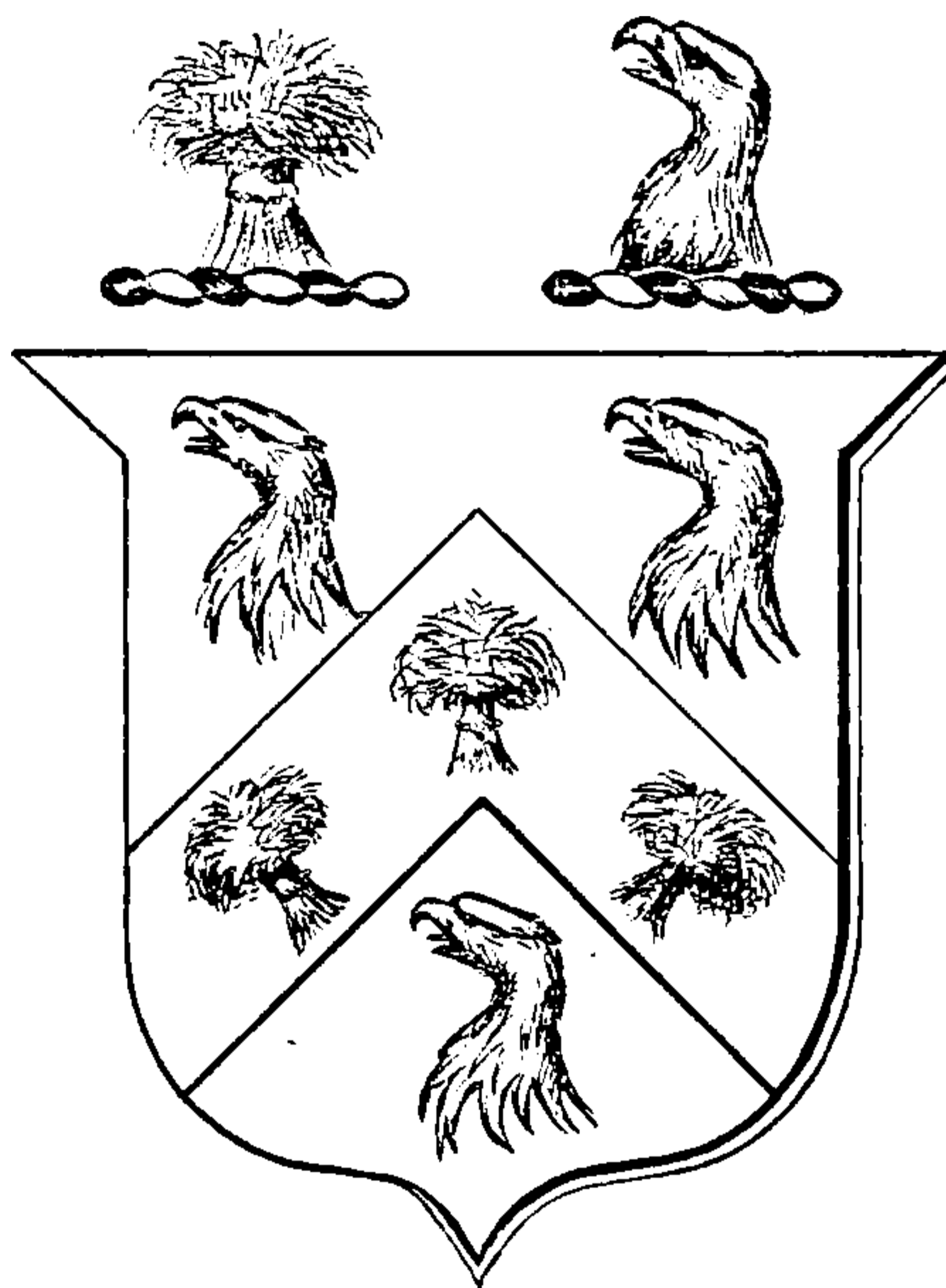
(*v*) It is probable that one of Armigel Wade's sons was named Christopher, and was Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1561; B. A. 10 July, 1562; M. A. 1567, and died young. (See Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis*.) Armigel himself was a graduate of this college.

(*w*). (Foster, in his *Alumi Oxoniensis*, supplies these data: "Armigel Wade, B. A., from Magdalen College, January 23, 1531-2, a great traveler and the first English discoverer of America—Clerk of the Council to Henry VIII. and Edward VI.—M.P. for Chipping Wycomb, (1547-52)—sometimes called a knight. Died at Belsize, Hampstead, 20 June, 1568. (See Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, I., 360, Foster's *Parliamentary Dictionary*).

(*x*). Possibly the Middle Temple, as his name does not occur in the registers of the other three principal inns of court.

Another evidence of the standing of Armigel Wade exists in the grant to him of a coat of arms by Gilbert Dethick, Garter King at Arms. (A. No. 196). The arms, as will be seen from the accompanying illustration, differ curiously from the usual Wade Arms, and are remarkable as possessing 2 crests.

It is perhaps permissible in a genealogical work to speculate on the probable date of Armigel Waad's birth, especially as the church registers of Coniston do not commence before 1560. He graduated B.A. at Oxford on 23 January, 1531-2. It was in the days of early graduations, but to be conservative, if he were 20 years old at graduation, he was born about 1511, and if so, was 58 years old at his death in 1568. It is, of course, possible that he was older at



Arms and Crests granted by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King at Arms, to Armigel Waad, Esquire, Secretary of the Privy Council.

See additional MSS. 12454, and Harleian MSS.

5847, in the British Museum.

graduation. An extreme case might suppose him living to be 83 years old, as such born in 1485 (1 Hen. VII.) and graduating in 1531 at the age of 46, did not his life disprove this. It was a young and adventurous man who in 1536 sailed in the *Minion* on Hore's voyage of exploration. The risks were those a man of 25 years of age would take. His travels and his lifework were done before he was 50 years old, and we may fairly place him as born about 1511, (2 Hen. VIII.). Thus he saw nearly all of Bluff



King Hal's reign, the, brief rule of Edward VI., Bloody Mary's persecution of the Protestants, and stern Elizabeth's similar treatment of the Papists. If he were born about 1511, he was 29 years old when he was appointed Clerk of the Council at Calais, 35 years old at the birth of his son William, 36 when appointed third clerk of the privy council, and 37 when elected Member of Parliament. The balance of probability is thus in favor of his birth about 1511.

So valuable and interesting is this account of the voyage of the English Columbus that the compiler subjoins the extract from Hakluyt verbatim. It runs as follows: "The Master Hore of London, a man of goodly stature and great courage, and given to the study of cosmographie, in the twenty-eighth year of King Henry the Eighth, and in the year of our Lord 1536, encouraged divers gentlemen and others, being assisted by the king's favour and good countenance, to accompany him in a voyage of discoverie upon the northwest parts of America: Wherein his persuasion took such effect that within short space many gentlemen of the Inns of Court and of the Chancerie, and divers others of good worship, desirous to see the good things of the world, very willingly entered into the action with him, some of whose names were as follows: Mr. Weekes, a gentleman of the west country, of five hundred marks by the year living; Mr. Tucke, a gentleman of Kent; Mr. Tuckfield; Mr. Thomas Butts, (*y*) the son of Sir William Butts, knight, of Norfolk, (which was lately living, and from whose mouth I wrote most of this relation); Mr. Hardie; Mr. Biron; Mr. Carter; Mr. Wright; Mr. Rastall (Sergeant Rastall's brother); Mr. Ridley and divers others, which all were in the Admyrall, called the *Trinitie*, a ship of seven score tunnes, wherein Mr. Hore himself was embarked. In the other ship, whose name was the *Minion*, went a very learned and virtuous gentleman, one Mr. Armigil Wade, afterward clerk of the Councailles to King Henry the 8th, and King Edward the 6th, father to the worshipful Mr. William Wade, now clerke of the Privie Counsell; Mr. Oliver Dawbeney, Merchant of London; Mr. Joy, afterward

(*y*) Butts must have been very young at the time of the voyage, probably a student of law or articed to an attorney. As to his father, Sir William Butts, see *Dictionary of National Biography*.



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main force and fled into an island that lay up in the bay or river there; and our men pursued them into the island, and the savages fled and escaped, but our men found a fire and the side of a bear on a wooden spit left at the same by the savages that were fled.

“There in the same place they found a boot of leather garnished on the outward side of the calf with certain brave trails, as it were, of raw silk, and also found a certain great warm mitten, and these carried with them, they returned to the ship, nor seeing anything else besides the soil, and the things growing in the same, which chiefly were store of fir and pine trees.

“And further the said Mr. Dawbeney told him, that lying there they grew into great want of victuals, and that they found small relief, more than they had from the nest of an osprey, that brought them hourly to her young great plenty of divers sorts of fishes. But such was the famine that increased among them from day to day that they were forced to relieve themselves of raw herbs and roots that they sought on the main; but the famine increasing, and the relief of herbs being to little purpose to satisfy their insatiable hunger, in the fields and deserts here and there, the fellow killed his mate while he stooped to take up a root for his relief, and cutting out pieces of his body whom he had murdered, broiled the same on the coals and greedily devoured them.

“By this means the company decreased and the officers knew not what had become of them; and it fortun'd that one of the company, driven with hunger to seek abroad for relief, found out in the fields the savor of broiled flesh, and fell out with one for that he would suffer him and his fellows to starve, enjoying plenty as he thought; and this matter growing to cruel speeches, he that had the broiled meat burst out with these words: ‘If thou wouldst need know, the broiled meat that I had was a piece of such a man’s buttock.’ The report of this brought to the ship, the captain found what became of those that were missing, and was persuaded that some of them were neither devoured with wild beasts, nor yet destroyed with savages; and hereupon he stood up and made a notable oration, containing how much these dealings offended the Almighty, and vouched the scriptures from first

to last, what God had in cases of distress done for them that called upon Him, and told them that the power of the Almighty was then no less than in all former time it had been, and added, that if it had not pleased God to have helped them in that distress, that it had been better to have perished in body and to have lived everlastingly, than to have relieved for a poor time their mortal bodies and to be condemned everlastingly, both body and soul, to the unquenchable fire of Hell. And thus, having ended to that effect, he began to exhort to repentance, and besought all the company to pray, that it might please God to look upon their present miserable state and for his own mercy to relieve the same. The famine increasing, and the inconvenience of the men being missing being found, they agreed among themselves rather than that all should perish, to cast lots who should be killed: and such was the mercy of God that the same night there arrived a French ship in that port, well furnished with victual, and such was the policy of the English, that they became masters of the same, and changing ships and victualling them, they set sail to come to England.

“ In their journey they were so far northwards that they saw mighty islands of ice in the summer season, on which were hawks and other fowls to rest themselves, being weary of flying over far from the main: They also saw certain great white fowls with red bills and red legs, somewhat bigger than herons, that they supposed to be storks. They arrived at St. Ives in Cornwall about the end of October. From there they departed unto a certain castle belonging to Sir John Luttrell, where Mr. Thomas Butts and Mr. Rastall and other gentlemen of the voyage were very friendly entertained: after that they came to the Earl of Bath, and thence to Bristol, so to London. Mr. Butts was so changed in the voyage with hunger and misery, that Sir William, his father, and my Lady, his mother, knew him not to be their son, until they found a secret mark which was a wart upon one of his knees, as he told me, Richard Hakluyt, of Oxford, himself, to whom I rode two hundred miles only to have the whole truth of this voyage from his own mouth, as being the only man now alive that was in that discovery.

“ Certain months after those Frenchmen came into England and made complaint to King Henry the Eighth; the King causing

the matter to be examined and finding the great distress of his subjects, and the causes of dealing so with the French, was so moved with pity that he punished not his own subjects, but of his own purse made full and Royal recompense unto the French.

“In this distress of famine, the English did somewhat relieve their vital spirits by drinking at the springs the fresh water out of certain wooden cups, out of which they drunk their *aqua composita* before.” (*Hackluyt's Voyages*, Vol. III. pp. 129-131).

Hakluyt obtained this account of Hore's voyage on the authority of his cousin and homonym, Richard Hakluyt of the Inner Temple. The start of the expedition is mentioned by Robert Pierce Condon in his *History of Gravesend*, 8vo. London (1843), p. 213. See also *Jean et Sebastian Cabot* par HARRISSE p. 297.

Hakluyt's statement that Master Hore and his companions “were assisted by the King's (Hen. VIII.) favor and good countenance” is a sufficient answer to the silly tirade against Henry VIII. made by Foster (*Northern Voyages*, p. 268), and to the diatribes of Dr. Robertson (*America*, book IX.) and Profs. Leslie and Jameson, and Hugh Murray (*Edinboro Cabinet Library*, Vol. I., p. 98). Dr. Asher, in his introduction to *Henry Hudson, the Navigator* (p. xcv.) is inclined to ridicule Hore as a lawyer who had dabbled in cosmography, and is severe in his strictures on the daring act of piracy committed, (see also Kohl's *Discovery of Maine*, pp. 337-340). Be it as it may, exploration seems to have slumbered from Hore's voyage in 1536 until the year 1574.

To Armigel Waad, as a cultured scholar of the University of Cambridge, would have been known that passage in the chorus of *The Medea* of Seneca :—

‘Venient annis  
Saecula seris. Quibus Oceanus  
Vincula rerum laxet, et ingens  
Pateat tellus, Tethysque novos  
Detegat orbes, nec sit terris  
Ultima Thule.’

(lines 376-381.)

which has been called a prophesy of America, and was thus rendered :

. . . . . ‘time shall in fine out breake  
When Ocean waue shall open euery Realme,  
The wondering World at will shall open lye,

And TYPHIS will some new founde Land suruay.  
Some trauelers shall the Countreys farre escrye,  
Beyond small Thule, knowen furthest at this day.'

It may have been such words as these which set Armigel Waad's soul aflame, filling him with desire to "escrye the Countreys farre," but certain it is that this adventurous voyage was the *first important attempt* by Englishmen to reap the fruits of the knowledge gained by Columbus and Cabot.

Biddle, in his *Memoir of Cabot*, page 278, refers to this voyage made by Armigel Wade as "evidently contemplating an adventurous range of research," though he does not mention the names of those taking part in it; and Alexander Brown, also, in his *Genesis of the United States* (vol. I., p. 2), while he considers Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* as the most remarkable publication having a bearing on America of Henry VIII.'s reign, in the next sentence styles the expedition of Master Robert Hore, in company with Armigel Wade and others, "the most notable voyage of discovery in the same period." It would be idle at the present day to attempt to defend the literal accuracy of the inscription on Armigel Wade's tomb. He certainly was *not* the first English explorer of America, as the sixteen English sailors in Sebastian Cabot's vessel were entitled to this appellation, if not the Irishman and Englishman who perished at Navidad, in the crew of Columbus.

Erroneous is it to call Armigel Wade, the English Columbus, when we are confronted with the Privy Purse Expense account of Henry VII., which under date of Jan. 7, 1502, records the payment "To men of Bristol, (Thome and Elliot), that found the Isle, £5." It seems clear, also, that a Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral (Albertus de Prato) was a member of an earlier expedition in 1527, and actually landed on the American continent (Hakluyt, III., 129).

While the inscription may be taken as bombastic eulogy from the pen of Sir William Wade, even then there is a curious fact to be noted as to the early Wades and their part in exploring America.

Armigel Wade had, as we find from his monument, seventeen sons and three daughters. What is more probable than that some of these sons took part with the other adventurous spirits of these

days in the exploration of the mysterious West? It was an age of great deeds and greater daring. Long had the intrepid Merchant Adventurers of the port of Bristol sought for the fabled terrestrial paradise of the isle of Bimini. The earth was full of rumors of wondrous lands and the fame of Columbus and the Cabots was great indeed. Every simple squire dreamed of empires in the hidden west and later, scores followed Gosnold, Smith, Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher and the gallant Raleigh in quest of Spanish treasure-ships to seize, or auriferous lands to conquer.

Let us look at the facts at Yorktown in Virginia. Here, though the land has been harried by Hessian and English invaders and has suffered severely in the Civil War, the records are fortunately in excellent condition. In the county records a Henry Wade appears as early as 1646. There is a will of Armiger Wade who lived in York county in 1644, and was burgess in 1657, and the Clerk of the County and Circuit Courts reports the frequent occurrence of the names of Armiger Wade, Edward Wade, Thomas Wade, William Wade, John Wade, Richard Wade, James Wade, Joseph Wade and Mildred Wade.

These, as surely as human speculation can be correct, were descendants of that worthy Armigel Wade of England, who was no inconsiderable figure in the history of his own land. (See *post*, Chapter V.)

Waad is said to have written an account of this voyage which was afterwards printed. No such work has been traced. After his return the explorer seems to have entered the service of Henry VIII. probably as a messenger. In 1540, on the recommendation of Lord Maltravers, the lord deputy, Waad was promoted clerk of the council at Calais. He was promoted third clerk of the Privy Council at London at Midsummer, 1547, serving at first without a regular salary, though he was paid for special services, like arresting a Frenchman, (probably Jean Ribauld), when he tried to escape to France (*Acts P. C.*, ed. Dasent, 1547-50, pp. 113, 184). At the meeting of the Privy Council on Sunday, Jan. 15, 1547, Armigill Wade was directed to deliver certain cancelled Letters Patent into the Treasury. On September 22, 1547, he was elected Member of Parliament for Chipping Wycombe, in the

county of Buckingham. On 17 April, 1548, he began to draw a regular salary of fifty marks as third clerk of the council.

We find that Armigel Wade is referred to by William Patten (*i*) in his *Diary of the Expedition into Scotland* (1548), in the following encomiastic phrases:— “Though I plainly told ye not, that my friend’s name was Armigil Wade; yet we that know the man, his good literature, his wit and dexterity in all his doings and mark the well couching of his clue, might have a great guess of whose spinning the thread were.” (See *Notes and Queries*, April, 1891.)

At the meeting of the Privy Council on April 16, 1548, the salary of William Hunnyng, one of the clerks of the council, was raised from £20 to £50, that of Sir Thomas Chaloner, another clerk, from £10 to £40, and Armigill Wade, “who had served syns mydsomer last (for) no manner of fee or interteynement was ordered to receive 50 marks fee by the yere.” At the council of Feb. 3, 1549, the exchequer had a warrant for 13s. 4d (\$3) to Armi-

(*i*) William Patten (fl. 1548–1580), historian and teller of the Exchequer, was eldest son and third child of Richard Patten (d. 1536), a cloth-worker of London. The father was the son of Richard Patten, of Boslow, Derbyshire, and a nephew of William Patten, alias Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester. William’s mother, Grace, died before her husband (*Gregson Portf. Fragments*, pp. 190–4, *Chetham Socy. Pub.*, lxxxviii, 229). Patten apparently accompanied the expedition into Scotland in 1548, and the Earl of Warwick, lieutenant of the host, made him “one of the judges of the Marshalsey.” William Cecil, (afterwards Lord Burghley), went with him, and both, according to Patten, took notes day by day.

Patten prepared an account of the expedition for publication and obtained some aid from Cecil’s diary. The work appeared as “*The Expedecion into Scotland of the most woorthierly fortunate Prince Edward, Duke of Somerset, uncle unto our most noble Sovereign Lord ye kinges majestie, Edward the VI., governor of hys hyghness persone, and protectour of hys graces realmes, dominions and subjects: made in the first year of his majesties most prosperous reign, and set out by way of diarie by W. Patten, Londoner. Imprinted in London the last day of June, in the second year of the reign of Edward VI.*” It was reprinted in Dalzell’s *Fragments of Scottish History*, Edinburg (1798), and in Arber’s *English Garner*, III, 51–155, (1880).

In 1550 Patten had a lease of the manor of Stoke Newington, repaired the parish church 1563, became one of the tellers of the receipt of the Queen’s Exchequer at Westminster, receiver general of her revenues in the county of York, custumer of London outward, and a justice of the peace for Middlesex. His sister Alice, married Armigel Waad. By his wife Annie, one of the heiresses of Richard Johnson, of Boston, Lincolnshire, Patten had seven children. An engraving of Patten by J. Mills is in Robinson’s *Stoke Newington*, p. 28. (*Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. 44, p. 50).



gill Wade, clerk of the Councell for so much delyvered by him to oone who the Kinges Majeste useth in speciall service (*i. e.* a spy.) On Feb. 27, 1540, £150 was ordered to be paid to Armigill Wade to bee by him delyvered as the Kinges Majestes reward to Senour Gaspara Figueredo, Ambassador of the Kinge of Portugal, at the departure of him toward the king his master. On March 13, 1549, the sum of £125 was ordered paid to Armigill Wade, to be by him delyvered to two gentlemen, Almaynes, (Germans), sent to the kinges majeste from the Duke of Brunswick, by way of reward. On May 28, 1549, there was ordered to be paid to Armigill Wade £7, (\$35) for his charges for two severall viages, one made to Cantorbwry, thother to Lewys in Sussex about his Majeste's speciall affayres. Another payment of 20s, (\$5) was made to Armigill Wade on Sept. 7, 1549 for jorneyes by him made. On Nov. 5, 1549, a payment of £4, (\$20) was made to Armigill Wade and to the clerkes of the Counsell for paper, pen and ynk for this last quarter 50s, (\$12.50). On March 27, 1550, the sum of £1050 was ordered to be paid to Sir Thomas Chaloner, knight, and Armigill Wade, esquier, to be by them employed for the paymentes and rewardes of straungers. (*i. e.* the foreign spies.) On July 17, 1550, Armigill Wade was sent to the French Ambassador (in London), with an answer touching the four points of his request. On Nov. 16, 1550, the sum of £150 was paid to Aermigill Wade for special service. On Nov. 19, 1550, an order was made by the Lords of the Privy Council "that Armigill Wade, —— Winter, of the Admyralte and such oone merchaunt as they will call unto them shall understande the case of Domingo and make report. On Feb. 24, 1551-2, the sum of £150 was ordered paid to Armigill Wade for the King's Majestes use. On March 15, 1551-2, a warrant was ordered issued to Mr. Waade, one of the clerkes, to deliver to Flod of the garde £5.5.9. for the borde of John Rybald, (Jean Ribault, a Frenchman), who was prisoner in his howse. On June 21, 1551, a warrant was ordered issued to Mr. Armagill Wade to pay £4 to Barthilimewe Willock, for bringing letters from the Lord Marques Dorset and returning agayn. On July 29, 1551, a letter was written to Armigill Wade to repare to the Emperour's Ambassador with answeare to his articles and to prepare himself to attende here. On Dec. 20, 1551, Sir John Mason and Mr. Armi-



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from the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. In December, 1555, he was summoned to account for £800, which, from the foregoing extracts, it seems clear he had lawfully expended on warrants. Froude, the historian of England, (VIII. 20) under date of December, 1558, quotes from Armigel's Wade's pamphlet, "*On the Distresses of the Commonwealth*. The author advised "wary handling"; "The Catholics were in the majority in every county in England except Middlesex and Kent;" "The Pope was a dangerous enemy"; "theological intolerance was not found by experience to produce healthy convictions;" "glasses with small necks, if liquor was poured into them suddenly and violently, would not be so filled, but would refuse to receive it." (Domestic MS., Elizabeth, Vol. I.).

It was a brave mind of a bold statesmen that could think thus manfully in days when religious intolerance vied for supremacy with the divine right of absolute monarchy, and the man who wrote thus was no small figure in Elizabethan England's foreign and domestic policy.

This pamphlet, calendered as "an elaborate paper," and endorsed "The Distresses of the Commonwealth with ye meanes to remedy them, A. Wade," is preserved in the State Paper Office, 1558, No. 66. It will probably be printed in an appendix to the present work. Waad does not appear to have been restored to the clerkship of the council on the accession of Elizabeth; but on 15 April, 1559, he was sent on a mission to the Duke of Holstein. His instructions read as follows:

April 15, 1559. No. 542.—Embassy to the Duke of Holstein. "Instructions given to Armigill Wade, Esq., being sent to the Duke of Holst. by the Queen:

1. He shall repair to Holsatia, and at his arrival at Hewsen, and afterwards at Kiel, lying upon the east seas of the said Dukedom of Holsatia, shall cause William Earle, servant to Sir William Garrett, Alderman of London, to procure him access to the Duke. This obtained, he shall commune with him or his council in the matter of traffic for the resort of the English merchants into his countries, conferring with him upon the aptness and commodities of the ports to which they may resort with their wares, what privileges shall be granted them, taking care not to bind her to any conclusion.

2. He shall learn, by the secretest and indirectest way that he can devise, what doings, liberties and privileges, they have or had, in the countries of Sweden, Denmark and Holstein, in what state and times they stand there this day, herein groping the Duke, (*tanquam aliud agens*), so as to feel whether he would be induced to break through

them, and so handle the business, as to provoke him to use them in such sort as has been done here, declaring to him the reasonable offers made unto them, which they do not accept or embrace.

3. He shall further learn, by the means aforesaid, how the States seem to take their handling, and what rumours spread there touching their discontentation or what they *may* or *do* practise secretly or openly, for the stay or courage of our determinations here against them.

4. By the means aforesaid he shall learn of what religion the Duke is, and if he is of the religion of the Protestants, he may introduce matters of communication of religion; declaring that, by the goodness of God and her, this realm embraces the religion set forth in the confession of Augusta, (? Augsburg), agreeable to which the King of Denmark, Sweden and other princes of Germany receive; and that the Duke not abhorring from the same, it were meet that there were between England and him some further intelligence for the maintenance of the said Confession, and for the repressing of the attempts of the States for the recovery of the said liberties. In all these things he shall use himself so warily as it may seem these things pass from himself; giving as it were some inkling of hope, but so as in nowise to charge or tie the Queen.

5. In the meantime, he shall cause William Earle to bargain for a mass of bullion in the dollar and fine silver, proceeding in the same bargain himself under or up to 100,000*l*, not exceeding 8 per cent. interest for the whole. In the handling hereof he shall not show that he is her minister, nor produce her warrant to treat herein unless the cause be urgent.

These instructions are preserved in the Harleian and Sloane MSS. in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. 36, fol. 75; Sloane MSS. 31, p. 128). Waad carried also a letter from Queen Elizabeth to the Duke of Holstein, stating that she had received his letters addressed to her late sister, Queen Mary, whose death had occurred before the arrival of his messenger. These letters mention the Duke's intention to select some port within his dominions fit for the importation and exportation of merchandise, and the extension of commerce between their two realms. The project has her concurrence, and she has so informed her messenger. In furtherance of the same object she sent her servant, Armigill Wade, who would further inform him of her intentions in this matter and for whom she asks credit.

On July 8, 1559, the Duke of Holstein writes from Rensburg to Queen Elizabeth acknowledging the receipt of her letters sent by Armigilius Waden, and on July 31 he writes from Golldorp to Sir William Cecil thanking Queen Elizabeth for having sent Armigilius Wade to him as her envoy, by whom he despatches these letters. An English family record tells us that Armygell Wade

was godfather to Elizabeth Roberts, born at Neasdon, Middlesex, Jan, 12, 1560.

It was an age of speculation and the alchemists flourished or fell into the dungeons of the Tower of London. The State papers shew Waad's dealings with one Paul Cypraeus, who, under date of January 25, 1561, writes from Bielsano (Belsize, Mr. Waad's house) to Sir William Cecil that he is encouraged by Mr. Waad to address him, and assures him of his great respect for him and his devotion to his service.

In addition to his public duties, Waad seems to have busied himself in behalf of Sir William Cecil's domestic affairs. Under date of March 1, 1561, he writes from Belsize to Cecil, describing Mr. Vaughan's house. Has given orders to Cecil's gardeners as directed. He also recommended a person for the works at Dover or Sandwich, who has a new method of excavating. And again on March 7, 1561, we find him writing to Sir William Cecil that the gardener at Greenwich will provide Cecil with all that he can. He recommends that lavender, spike, hissop, thyme, rosemary and sage be sent for. If more is necessary, then to send to Hampton Court or Richmond. In June, 1562, Waad was sent to Rye to muster six hundred men for service at Havre, and to collect information about the movements of French parties and the readiness of the Huguenots to accept English help. He writes from Rye on June 18, 1562, to the Lord Admiral, detailing his proceedings in surveying the watercourses between Newenden and Rye, with the view of improving Rye Harbor. But the most interesting letter from this Elizabethan worthy comes from American custody. In the Hardwicke MSS. in the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library, is a copy verbatim of Armigel Waad's letter to Secretary Cecil from Rye on June 25, 1562. Its quaint diction is as follows :

May it like your Honor to be advertised that the Captain of Dieppe having received by Rockard (of whose sending to Dieppe I wrote to your Honor the 19th of this present) the commendations that I did send into him, hath by the same Rockard thanked me most heartily for the same; and for News certain, hath sent me now, that the 17th of this present, Monsr. de Guise issued out of his camp toward



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Sir,

Under the present situation of affairs, I think it necessary that the respective works at West Point and its dependences be supplied with provisions and water. You will therefore be pleased to have a proper quantity distributed to each of them, without any loss of time.

I am, Sir,

Most most obed<sup>t</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>  
G<sup>enl</sup> Washington

Headquarters  
96 Sept. 1780.

Colonel Wade.

Letter from General Washington to Colonel Nathaniel Wade on the day following Arnold's flight on *The Vulture*.

Head Quarters Hudson's River  
Camp Sept 25<sup>th</sup> 1780

General Arnold is gone to the Enemy.  
I have just now received a line from him enclosing  
one to Mrs. Arnold dated on board the Dutchess.  
On this circumstance I felt some business being  
of some business, the command of the Garrison  
to the present devolves on you. I request you will  
be as vigilant as possible. As the Enemy may  
see it in contemplation to attempt some enter-  
prise soon to night against these Posts I wish  
you to make immediately after receipt of this  
the best disposition you can of your force, so  
to have a proportion of men in such watch  
the most part of the River. You will hear  
hear from me further tomorrow.

I am Sir

Your most Obedt Servt

George Washington

General Washington's first letter on Arnold's treason. Written by Alexander Hamilton and signed by General Washington, addressed to Colonel Nathaniel Wade. (From the original in the possession of Col. Wade's grandson, Mr. Francis H. Wade, of Ipswich, Mass.)





PATRICK H. WADE.



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acquaintance with the / < | ^ that may from time to time, as occasions shall happen, and serve stir up some talk meet for the purpose: In which behalf for the causes allegeded in my other Letters, I do judge none more fit than Peter Adrian.

I do as yet hear no news either from ^ or from my man, that I set unto him, which maketh me ^ to fear that all is not well.

Thus Jesus preserve your Honor.

At Rye the 25th of June, 1562.

Your Honor's to be by you commanded with all my heart and service.

AR WADE.

(Vol. 7, Hardwicke MSS. 436-439.)

The compiler's thanks are due to the New York Public Library (Lenox branch), for permission to transcribe this curious document which shows the confidential relationship between Armigel Waad and Secretary Cecil, and the quaint cypher as regards their spies.

Under date of September 18, 1562, Queen Elizabeth's instructions to Armigel Waad at Rye are preserved in the State Paper Office. He was ordered to take the musters of 600 soldiers at Rye, to be transported under command of Edward Ormesby, for service beyond sea. Under date of September 23, 1562, he received similar instructions as to soldiers for service at Dieppe, this document bearing on the face of it, corrections in Secretary Cecil's handwriting. On September 26 Queen Elizabeth wrote to Sir Maurys Denys to make certain payments for a provost marshal, and for officers under him; and also to Armigill Waad, paymaster at Rye, and 2s. per diem for his clerk. There is still preserved in the English Record Office under date of September 28, 1562, an indenture of the armour, weapons, and munitions left in the charge of the Mayor of Rye by Armigill Waad, for the Queen's service. Waad, like a true Yorkshireman, seems ever to have kept an eye open for the main chance and for his own benefit. Accordingly, in December, 1562, he requested a grant of the salt marshes between Lydd and the mouth of the Camber, with license to enclose them.

That he was an extensive landowner appears from the feet of Fines for the county of Middlesex. At Michaelmas 4 and 5 Elizabeth (i. e., A. D. 1562), he and Anne (Merbury), his wife, con-

veyed lands in Kentyshtowne, St. Pancras and Hampstede, and in the following year, at Easter, Armigel Wade and his wife are parties to a fine with Sir William Cecil, Knight, Chief Secretary of the Queen, relating to premises in Kentyshtowne, Paddington and Hampstede, in the parish of St. Pancras. Jones' *Index to the Records*, 7 Elizabeth (i. e., 1565), roll 167, also refers to him as dealing with property at Lydd Promehill, in the county of Kent.

On October 15, 1562, he writes from Rye to Secretary Cecil, with a muster of soldiers arrived under charge of Mr. Walgrave, that he ordered an account to be made of the armour remaining in Rye; which has given offence, as interfering with the privileges of the Lord Warden (of the Cinque Ports). And again on October 16 he writes to Secretary Cecil that Mr. Walgrave has sent one to London to make provision of armour. etc. That some of the band of Sir Maurys Denys have arrived, as to Mr. Winter's return from Dieppe being expected, and gives his opinion on the expedition to Newhaven. By the end of October his duties at Rye were at an end, for on the 31st John Young, Mayor of Rye, writes to Secretary Cecil that Mr. Waad had departed for London, and reporting news from Dieppe that all the captains and their forces were shipped for Newhaven, and that there had been great loss of English and Scots at Rouen. In November, 1562, Armigel Waad filed his account of receipts and disbursements when sent to Rye, by virtue of the Queen's letters, and of payments made to Sir Maurys Denys, Treasurer of the Garrisons in Normandy. An evidence of Armigel Waad's linguistic attainments exists in a letter preserved in the Record office from Challoner to Secretary Cecil. Under date of March 30, 1563, and in relation to two Spanish papers Challoner advises that "Mr. Hampton or Mr. Armigil Wade, so sufficient Castilians, shall well translate it."

Waad was scientific for those days. Indeed an English genealogist has not hesitated to describe him as "probably the most learned Englishman of his day." A linguist of considerable attainments we know he was from his missions. We also find he was an inventor, for on January 25, 1565, according to *Rymer's Fœdera*, p. 805, a license was issued to Armigil Wade and William

Herlle, authorizing them to manufacture sulphur and oil by a method which they had invented.

The next entries of record concerning Waad are of quaint interest. It seems that one, Cornelius de Alneto, or De Lannoy, who signs himself "Philosophie et Jatromathematices Doctor," had come into England and had evolved a wonderful scheme for making gold. Elizabeth, as grasping as all the Tudors, agreed to find the materials and Cornelius de Lannoy agreed to make the gold. The correspondence is amusing, but the alchemist soon got into durance vile. Some curious letters are preserved in the MSS. of the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield House, England. Under date of February 15, 1565, Waad writes to Secretary Cecil from Somerset Place, London :

"Mr. Cornelius is presently about to write to the Queen. He seems more and more to take to heart this lately discovered act, and can by no means abide West, "the sight of whom stirreth up his colere." Is himself also much disliked by Cornelius, notwithstanding his complaisance to him. Sees every day more and more that this proceeds from their next neighbors. Yesterday Cornelius was with her (the Princess Cecilia of Sweden), and to-day, in the company of Montagna, meeteth her and her chaplin in accustomed place, namely, "at the Red Bull, beyond the Stylyard in Teme-strete." His treaty with her (as Montagna says) is to get himself out of the country with all convenient speed, for which purpose he intends to offer the Queen a sum of money to let him off his first bargain, and this is the sum of their conferences. Prays Cecil for God's sake to get him despatched, so that there may be no more reason to trust or make use of him, for he will undoubtedly deceive them. To satisfy Cornelius, it were not amiss that West should be ordered for the present to confine himself to the gallery where he frequently lieth, while seeming to undergo some penance, he might keep a strict watch on all Cornelius's movements."

Waad writes on February 17 to Cecil "Concerning alleged malpractices by Cornelius de Alneto, and his obstinate behaviour under detention. Asks that he may be confronted by Montagna, and that the whole of the circumstances may be declared by the latter before his face for otherwise he maketh light of the whole affair."

He evidently made matters uncomfortable, to say the least of it, for the alchemist for Cornelius de Alneto writes to Sir William



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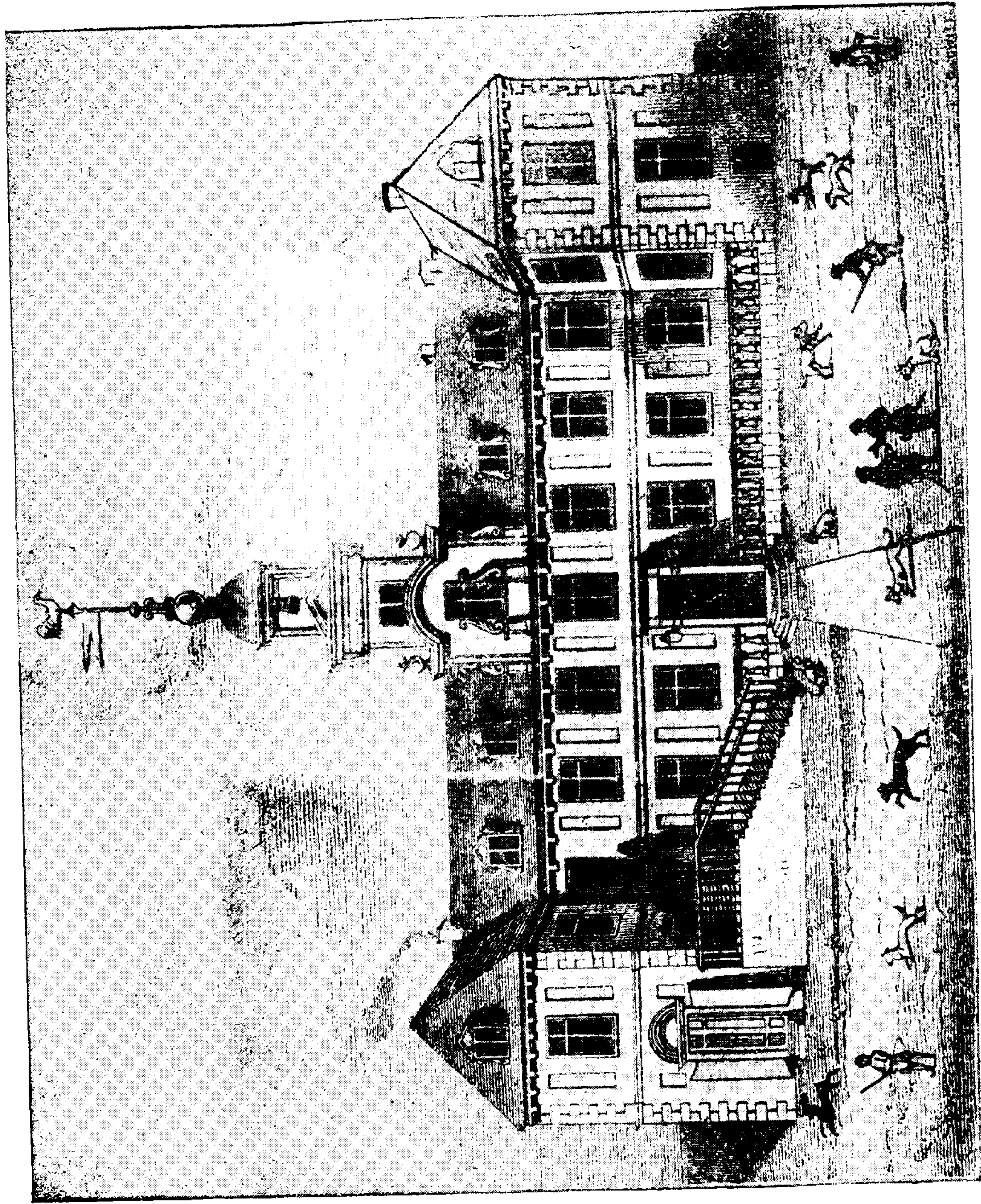
But the fortune of this Edison in advance of his age speedily suffered a reverse. As did many another, he saw the inside of a dungeon in the Tower of London." On July 15, 1566, Armigel Waad writes from Belsize to Sir William Cecil, that he has repaired to the Tower and examined Mr. Cornelius (Lannoy ?), as to delay in assays of metals, etc., and sending particulars of the conversation which took place. Things began to get interesting for the alchemist by July 29, 1566, for then Armigel Waad writes to the Earl of Leicester and Sir William Cecil, that the Lieutenant of the Tower has shown him the letter inclosed, whereof he explains the meaning of a passage. Cornelius (de Lannoy) has greatly abused the Queen. Waad inclosed a letter in Latin, from Cornelius de Lannoy to Leicester and Cecil, in which he enters into a long explanation of his proceedings and begs for mercy from the Queen, acknowledging his delinquency. How pitiful was the condition of this charlatan appears from two more of his letters, preserved in the State paper office. Under date of August 3, 1566, from the Tower of London, there is a declaration by Cornelius de Lannoy that if it shall please the Queen to release him from confinement he will without delay put in operation that wonderful elixir for making gold for her Majesty's service. The letter is in Latin and is followed by another appeal dated August 13, and addressed to the Earl of Leicester and Sir William Cecil.

The only result of his appeal seems to have been a permission (or order), to continue his experiments, for on August 26, 1566, Sir Francis Jobson, Lieutenant of the Tower, (another Yorkshire man), and Armigel Waad write to Secretary Cecil that they have conferred with Cornelius (de Lannoy) on the subject of his letter, and they forward requisitions made by him for carrying on his alchemical operations, for which a small sum of money will be required. There seems to have been some small show of success, for on May 28, 1567, Waad writes to Secretary Cecil that he has taken order for keeping back all boats on the Thames, and for bringing Cor. (Cornelius de Lannoy), to court to-morrow. Waad describes the personal manner of his captive in detail. Waad's last letter in the State papers is dated shortly before his death and is addressed to Secretary Cecil in favor of Mr. (Philip) Cockeram, soliciting that time may be granted to him for the payment of his

*(To be continued.)*







Belsize House, Hampstead, London, the residence of Armigel Waad.  
(From an old print.)



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functus et inter Britannos Indiarum Americanum explorator primus. Ex duâbus conjugibus, Aliciâ Patenciâ et Annâ Merburiâ, 20 liberos progenuit, tandemque, post vitam honorifice et pientissime defunctam, anno virginei partus, 1568, mensis Junii die 20 in Domino placide obdormuit, Et ALICIAE PATENCIAE quae patri 17 liberos peperit, e quibus duo viri et tres femellae adhuc in vivis existunt, quae vitâ castissime et temperatissime transactâ, anno salutis humanæ 1568 animam pientissimam Redemptori reddidit. *GULIEMUS WAADUS*, filius maximus natu, et haeres, idemque divæ Elizabethæ Reginae concillio secretiori ab epistolis, hoc monumentum posuit.

which may be rendered into English about as follows:

“Sacred to the memory of Armigel Waad, the best and most kind of parents, a descendant of an ancient Yorkshire family, Secretary of the Privy Council of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and a Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, who, proficient in very many of the most important arts, excellently versed in civil jurisprudence, very familiar with many languages, discharged divers most honorable embassies and was the first English explorer of the Indies of America. By his two wives, Alice Patten and Anne Marbury, (*d*) he gave to the world twenty children, and after a life honorably and most conscientiously passed, died in the spring of the year 1568, when on the 20th day of June he placidly fell asleep in the Lord. And to Alice Patten, who bore to her husband seventeen children, of whom two sons and three daughters at present survive, who, having lived her life most chastely and piously, returned her soul to her Creator in the year of our Lord 1568. William Waad, the eldest son and heir, and also Secretary of the Lady Elizabeth’s Privy Council, has erected this monument.”

Lysons, in his *Environs of London*, Vol. II., p. 532, falls into the error of calling Armigel Waad a knight, and as erroneously states that Sir William Waad was buried at Hampstead. He says that the parish registers do not mention either burial, but do contain baptisms and burials of several children of Armigel and William Waad. He records in the churchyard a tomb of Abigail, wife of John

(*d*) Anne Marbury’s mother was Agnes, daughter of — Lynne of Northampton. (See Visitation of London in 1568, *Harleian Society Publications*, Vol. I, p. 51).

Whorwood, Esquire, of Stourton Castle, and daughter of Sir William Waad, with the date worn off.

Unfortunately, Hampstead Church was entirely rebuilt in 1745, and has been since that date, twice restored and enlarged. At the hands of the iconoclastic restorer this "faire alabaster monument" has disappeared. Nor do the church registers, which commence in 1560, afford any material assistance as to the genealogy of these Wades. Writing to the compiler as recently as March 24, 1896, the Reverend Sherard Burnaby, vicar of the parish, states that there are no entries in the baptismal registers of the name Wade or Waad.

A further and extremely probable solution of Armigel Waad's unusual christian name is to be gathered from the appendix to Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*. He defines Armigill as an ancient Teutonic personal name, formerly Hermengild, and says that the Roman Catholic Church honors a confessor called Armagill on August 16. It is possible, therefore, that our ancestral hero, born in an age when Catholicism was the state religion of England, in a district where the monks were the principal landowners, saw the light on August 16, and was named in honor of the Romish confessor.

Armigel Waad's will was undated. It describes him as of 'Belsis in Hampsted, Middlesex, Esquire.' In it he desires to be buried "in the chancell of Hampsted church, so nye to my late wife as may be." He devised to his son, Thomas Waad, 'his land and house at Golding Lane and the chamber by him buylded in Graye's Inn.' To his son William he devised 'his leases of Belsye and Lavenden and his rectory of Horton Kirby in the County of Kent.' His will mentions his daughter, Joyce; his godson, Armigill Cockaram; and his wife's daughters, Anne and Judithe Bradley. He disinherited his daughter Ann, "for her disobediencies sake." Mr. Justice Southcott, Mr. Wilbrame, and his son, Robert Jones, were appointed overseers. The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Feb. 5, 1569-70, by William Waad, the son

and executor, and is to be found recorded in Register 6 Lyon, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, at Somerset House, Strand, London.

Sir William Waad seems to have had the usual troubles of an executor and to have become involved in law suits with the Philip Cockeram mentioned in his father's will. Under August, 1568, he entered in his copy of Eberus' *Calendar*, and in Latin, "that he was despoiled of his patrimony and put out of the possession of Belsize House by authority of the Court of Exchequer, and thus most iniquitously robbed by Philip Cockeram, citizen of London." Thomas Rawlinson, who copied Sir William Waad's notes, says of them, "falling upon *Pauli Eberi Calendarium*, which was Sir Wylliam Waad's' Lieutenant of the Tower, in spare parts of the leaves left on purpose by Eberus. I find these notes: 'Upon Martin's Day I was restored to the possession of my father's estate of Beisize.'" (*Rawlinson MS. D.*, 1160, fo. 61-3, in the Bodleian Library, University of Oxford, and by the kind courtesy of the Rev'd Dr. Macray, F. S. A). In the British Record Office are traces of this litigation. Under August, 1568, is preserved "a declaration by William Wade of the sinister dealing of Mr. Cockerham towards him, before and after the death of Mr. Wade's father," and another document dated March 27, 1571, endorsed by Lord Burghley, "between William Wade and Cockeram," sets forth the state of the debt for which Mr. Cockeram stands bound.

5. ARTHUR WADE (son of — Wade) of Kilnsea, Yorkshire.

*Married*:—Elizabeth (daughter of —).

*Issue*:—

26. Christopher Wade, b. about 1591.

Arthur Wade was buried at Coniston, Yorkshire, Oct. 26, 1612. His widow was buried there July 9, 1612.

9. WILLIAM WAAD (son of Armigel), born 1546; died 25 Oct., 1623.



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*Married*:—I, Anne (daughter of Owen Waller); (*e*) married 1586 (Bishop of London's license, Jan. 15, 1585-6), born about 1570; died 1589.

*Married*:—II, Anne (daughter of Sir Humphrey Browne), (*f*) died 1645.

*Issue* :

27. Armigel Waad, Student of Gray's Inn, d. Nov. 4; 1611, at the Tower, bur. at Hampstead (*g*).
28. James Waad, Student of Gray's Inn, b. 1611.
29. Armenia Gildea Waad, (*h*) m. Charles Mordaunt of Thunderly, Essex (*Visitation of Essex in 1665*).
30. Alice Waad, m. Philip Cage of Hormead (*i*).
31. Elizabeth Waad, m. Edmund Lenthall.
32. Mary Waad, m. John Holgate of Saffron Walden, Essex; bur. there April 24, 1654 (*j*).
33. Abigail Waad, m. John Whorwood of Stourton Castle; bur. at Hampstead (*k*).

(*e*) Owen Waller, citizen and stockfishmonger of St. Michael, nigh Crooke Lane end, London, and Sybton, Suffolk, "where I was born," left a will proved in 1576. (Reg. 27, Martyn. P. C. C). Anne Waller, his daughter, was born 1571. The Inquisition post mortem as to Owen Waller is dated 16, Elizabeth, June 1. Anne Waller of St. Alban, Wood Street, London, first wife of Sir William Waad, "conspicuous in disposition, genius and family," died in the nineteenth year of her age, in childbirth, and is buried under a "Fair Marble Monument in oval," in the parish of St. Albans, Wood Street, in Cripplegate Ward, London. Stow's *Survey of London*, III, 586, gives the inscription upon the tomb of Anne Waller, the first wife of Sir William Waad, as follows: "Deo Trino & Uno Opt. Max. Sacrum, ac Aeternae Memoriae ornatissimae & laudatissimae feminae, ANNAE WALLERIAE in Icenis oriundae, unius atq. unicae parentum prolis. Ingenio, Genio & Genere conspicuae: Gulielmi Waadi, Regii consistorii sanctiorisque Concilii Serenissimae Heroinae Dominae Elizabethae, Angliae, etc., Reginae, a secretis, Conjugis. Quae annos enata XIX, in puerperio calendas Septembris, anno Salutis Jesu merito restitutae, CLOIXIC ex hac peritura ad perennem vitam emigravit. Cui Placide in Christo gentis humanae sospitato obdormienti, hoc mortale immortalis amoris Monumentum conjux moestissimus posuit." Stow relates that this inscription was on a fair marble monument in oval on the right hand of the chancel of St. Albans Church, Wood Street, London, and that Sir William Waad's tomb was there with many quarterings on its armorial escutcheon. But Sir William was buried at Manuden, Essex, and Anne Waller alone rests there.

(*f*) There was some confusion as to Sir William Waad's second wife. Walford says he married as his second wife, a daughter of Sir Thomas Wotton, who, surviving as his widow, left Belsize to her son by her first husband, Charles Henry de Kirckhoven. Sir Bernard Burke says that Katherine, daughter of Thomas Lord Wotton, married first, Henry Lord Stanhope, secondly, John Poliander Kirckhoven (by whom she had a son, Charles Henry Kirckhoven), and thirdly, Colonel Daniel O'Neale.



Walford's statement, as impugned by Burke, is further rendered untrustworthy by *The Life of Thomas Bushell* (Lord Bacon's servant), which states that he married Anne, widow of Sir William Waad, Lieutenant of the Tower. This is supported by the *Registers of Westminster Abbey* (edited by Colonel J. L. Chester), wherein, at page 183, we find: "Coll. Bushell buried in the Cloisters, April 24, 1674. He was married to Dame Anne, widow of Sir William Waad, Lieutenant of the Tower and Clerk of the Privy Council, who died in 1623. Dame Anne died in 1645. His former wife was Isabell. (See the Church Registers of Enstone, Oxfordshire)."

The monument to the memory of Colonel Daniel O'Neale in Boughton Malherbe Church, soon disposes of Walford's theory. It was erected by the Rt. Honorable the Countess of Chesterfield, his widow. He died 1663, aged 60, and she survived him, dying in 1667, whereas Anne, widow of Sir William Waad, died in 1645. O'Neale was Sergeant Major in the 14th Regiment of the King's Army, was sent to the Tower by the Parliament, escaped in women's clothes, fled to the Low Countries, and thence joined the King in the Civil War. He was the only Protestant in his family, the famous O'Neales of Ulster, and his monument describes him as Postmaster General of England, Scotland and Ireland, Master of the Powder and Groome of His Majesty's Bedchamber.

(g) Under date of November 4, 1615, Sir William Waad thus wrote in his copy of *Pauli Eberi Calendarium*: "My eldest sonne, Armigill Waad, a child of great witte, modesty, pyety, and discretion above his age, decessed at the Tower, about five of the clocke in the evening, of age above seven yeares, and is buried at Hamstead, anno Dni 1611." (*Rawlinson MSS.* in Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS. D. 1160, fos. 61 b-3).

(h) In his excellent biographical sketch of Sir William Waad in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Mr. A. F. Pollard says: "The elaborate flourish Waad gave to his initial W. has been misread as W. J. (also William Gildea, s. c. w.), and is printed as W. J. in the *Acts of the Privy Council*, 1588-9, *passim*; if it were not a mistake, it would be the earliest instance by more than fifty years of the use of a double christian name in England." So be it, as regards Sir William Waad, but the biographer, with a transcript of this compiler's notes before him, failed to notice that Sir William Waad's daughter was clearly entitled to Juvenal's quotation *Tanquam habeas tria nomina* (*Satires*. V, 127), for in the *Visitation of the County of Essex* in 1665 (pedigree Mordaunt of Thunderly), she is expressly described as Armenia Gildoy Wade, and as born about 1620 would seem entitled to the distinction of being the first English woman to bear a double christian name. There was some reason for the second name, as Sir William Waad is described on his tomb as "Superintendent of the soldiery in Ireland," and Gildea we find from Lower's *Patronymica Britannica* is an Irish name and of the blood royal of Ireland.

(i) Philip Cage of Hormead married, first, Elizabeth Thornton of Hygham, in the County of Norfolk, by whom he had issue Robert, John and Anne. He married secondly, Alice daughter of Sir William Waad of Mallendine (Manuden) in Essex. The Bishop of London's license for the second marriage is dated December 6, 1621, and names the church of Stocking Pelham in the County of Hertford, as the place of the marriage (*Chester's Marriage Licenses*). By the second



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(*Calendar State Papers*, Foreign, 1575-7, *passim*). During the winter of 1578-9, he was in Italy, whence he forwarded to Burghley reports on its political condition. From Venice in April, 1579, he sent the lord-treasurer fifty of the rarest kinds of seeds in Italy (*Cal. Hatfield MS.* II, 254). In May, he was at Florence, and in February, 1579-80, he was residing at Strasburg, furnishing Burghley with information on the state of Germany. An abstract of one of his curious letters must suffice. It runs as follows:

My desire hath been great, and my endeavour hath not wanted, to give your Lordship some certain informations of the doings which are here in hand. The which are sealed with such secrecy, and coloured with reports, as neither by intelligence, nor by the opinion of men, is there any knowledge to be had. So as it must be even the discourse of reason that must open the way to conceive of these matters, whereunto and how unable I am, by the weakness of my understanding, and the small acquaintance I have of the affairs of these parts, the simpleness of my former advertisements do not dissemble. On the one side, I never do look for good where those are the intermeddlers that do deal therein; on the other, am led to think that the Duke Casimir would never have been brought to any colloquy with the Guises, but upon hope of great matters, as he maketh preparations for all things necessary to some voyage.

The French king wrote unto him to Nancy that he understood Casimir meant to trouble France again, under colour to be paid of that was owing for the last voyage, for the discharge of which the king assured him he would take present order, and to that end was already at hand to assemble the estates.

The Duke George John of Liteshowe, of the Palgrave's house, doth make an army, and wrote to the late assembly that the Duke Casimir's reiters made at Magdeburg that he was to make a great levy of reiters for the service of a great Prince, whereto he invited them, with assurance to be well paid, and they say he shall have footmen out of France.

The Guises hold at this present a diet at Basle (the place of their general assembly), where are both the French and the Spanish Ambassadors. It should seem by divers circumstances, that either the attempting somewhat in the French county (Franche Comté) is the pretence, or intended



SIR WILLIAM WAAD, KNIGHT.





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Eberus' Calendar :— "April, 1583, A serenissimâ Regina ad Imperatorem Rudolphum ablegatus per Galliam, Viennam petii, inde in Hungariam. Finitâ legatione, per Hiberniam (sic) et Germaniam, Emden usque, inde per Frisiam, Hollandiam et Zelandiam reversus, August 21, eodem anno" (*Rawlinson MS.*, Bodleian Library). Lord Chancellor Hardwicke had many State papers relating to Waad copied in his MSS., which are now the property of the New York Public Library, and the British State Paper office contains very many of his letters and reports. But to transcribe them would be to transgress the limits of a genealogy and transform the present compilation into a biography of Sir William Waad.

How prominent a figure in history Sir William Waad was appears from Froude's *History of England*, wherein, Vol. XI, we find that in January, 1583-4, Queen Elizabeth sent him as Ambassador to Philip II, King of Spain, at Madrid, to explain the expulsion from England of Don Bernardino de Mendoza, the Spanish Ambassador. On his arrival at Madrid in March, Philip refused to admit Wade to his presence or to listen to any justification. A second and more pressing application for an audience was equally unsuccessful. The English Ambassador, like Mendoza, was directed to depart, and was told also, "in dark and doubtful terms, that he was favorably dealt with and might have looked for worse entertainment." See also (*Cotton MSS.*, Vesp. C. VII, p. 392; *Cal. State Papers*, Simancas, 1580-6, pp. 516, 520-1; Birch, Vol. I, pp. 45, 48; Froude, Vol. XI, pp. 414, 422). He was back in England on 12 April, and with his return diplomatic relations between England and Spain ceased. In the same month Waad was sent to Mary Stuart to induce her to come to terms with Elizabeth, and his account of the interview at Sheffield, is printed by Froude (*History of England*, Vol. XI, pp. 448-51). In February, 1584-5, he was appointed to accompany Nau to the Court of James VI, but was stopped at the last minute (*Calendar of State Papers*, Simancas, 1580-6, p. 533). In March, Waad was despatched to Paris to demand the

surrender of the conspirator Thomas Morgan. Henry III was willing to consider the request, but the Catholic League and the Guises were violently opposed to it, and even instructed the Duc d'Aumale to waylay Waad and rescue Morgan on their way to the coast. Waad, however, convinced that he could not secure Morgan, contented himself with obtaining a promise that he should be detained in prison in France, but Aumale nevertheless attacked the envoy near Amiens, and inflicted on him a severe beating as an answer to his demand for the extradition of a Catholic from France.

Times change indeed, and one shudders to imagine the result of beating an English Ambassador at the present day.

In August, 1585, Waad accompanied William Davison to the Low Countries to negotiate an alliance with the States-General. A year later he took a prominent part in arranging the seizure of Mary Stuart's papers which implicated her in the Babington plot. He himself went down to Chartley in August, 1586, and while Mary was decoyed away on a hunting expedition, arrested her secretaries Nau and Curle, and, having ransacked her cabinet, carried back a valuable collection of 60 ciphers and other papers to London (*ib.* 1580-6, pp. 625-6; Amyas Poulet, *Letter-Books*, pp. 288, sqq.; Froude, Vol. XII, p. 160, sqq.). For this important service he was paid thirty pounds (*Acts P. C.*, 1586-7, p. 211). In the following February he was again sent to France to explain the execution of Mary Stuart, to demand the recall of De l'Aubespine, the French Ambassador, on the ground of his dependence on the League and complicity in Strafford's plot, and to justify Elizabeth's detention of French shipping. For some time he was denied audience, the recall of the French Ambassador was refused, but more success attended his endeavour to arrange the dispute about the detention of French shipping in England, and English shipping in France (*Cal. State Papers, Venetian*, 1581-91, pp. 475, 477, 483, 492, 517, 527, 533). He returned to England in June.



This was the last of Waad's diplomatic missions. He seems to have been a Member of Parliament for Aldborough in Suffolk, in 1585, for Thetford in Norfolk, in 1588, for Preston in Lancashire, in 1601, and for West Looe in Cornwall, from 1604 to 1611. Waad was mainly occupied with his duties as clerk of the Privy Council, and especially in tracking treasonable practices and examining Jesuits and recusants. His zeal in these pursuits gained him the reputation of being the chief persecutor of the Catholics (*ib. Dom.*, 1601-1603, p. 199; cf. *Lansdowne MS.*, 63, 66, 145, 148, 153; Law, *The Archpriest Controversy*, Vol I, pp. 84, 85, 155, 208, 212, 215, 226; Foley, *Records*, Vol. IV, *passim*). As early as September, 1584, he had, when Walsingham's secretary, gained great credit by piecing together and deciphering the fragments of the treasonable document which Father William Crichton had torn up on his capture.

He is described as "An active enemy to the Jesuits." "About 1584," we read, "Creighton (Crichton), a Scottish Jesuit, being taken by Dutch pirates, tore up certain papers and attempted to throw them into the sea; but the wind brought them back to the ship; which, being delivered to Sir William Waad, were joyned again, and revealed new plots of the Pope, the Spaniards and Guisians to invade England, etc." In Bishop Carleton's *Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy* (1624), is a small picture of Waad, represented in the act of putting the fragments of these treasonable papers together.

(The story, sometimes described as ridiculous, is undoubtedly true; see Mr. T. G. Law in *English Historical Review*, Vol. VIII., p. 698). From this time (1584), Waad was frequently engaged in bringing to light plots against the Queen's life, among them that of Dr. Roderigo Lopez in 1594, of which Waad drew up a narrative, still extant at the British Record Office (*State Papers, Domestic*, Vol. CCXLVIII., art. 7), and Essex's Rebellion in 1601 (see Carleton, *Thankful Remembrance; Calendar State Papers, Domestic*, 1591-1603, *passim*).

Waad found abundance of like occupation under James



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The historian, S. R. Gardiner, in his pamphlet "*The Truth About Gunpowder Plot*" (1897), says:

"Two other letters from the Lieutenant of the Tower, written on the Fifth of November, to Salisbury, are among the Gunpowder papers. Waad, 'says Gardiner,' was afterwards most indefatigable in all proceedings connected with the plot. He held the office of Lieutenant of the Tower for many years, but subsequently was dismissed on suspicion of embezzling some jewels belonging to Lady Arabella Stuart, and his daughter was imprisoned. His name is affixed to many of the numerous depositions afterwards taken."

One of these letters (No. 13, *Gunpowder Plot Book*), relates to the Spaniards, and is as follows:

"It may please your honourable Lordship, I thought it very fit yr. L. should know that the people in these parts do so murmur and exclaim against the Spaniards as may grow to further mutiny or disorder, if some good severe order be not taken to prevent the same. Mr. Cole dwelleth hard by, who, if your Lordship think fit, may have directions to be in readiness, if anything should be attempted, to appease the same; which I reserve to yr. Lordship's graiver judgment, and so rest ever, very humbly,

At the c. of yr. h. L.,

W. WAAD."

The other (No. 12, *Gunpowder Plot Book*), seems to be a letter of congratulation, merely. The expressions Waad used are curious.

"As nothing is more strange unto me than that it should enter into the thought of any man living to attempt anything against a sourain prince of so sourain goodness, so I thanke God *on the knees of my soul* that this monstrous wickedness is discovered; and I beseech God all the particularities may be layed open and the traiterous wretches receive their deserts. I thanke God all my prisoners are safe: My care hath of late been the more because we have been extraordinarily warned by such accydents I told yr. L., and the night watches are the severest of any fort in Christendom. \* \* \* I wish impreservation to your Lordship, on whose good the good of his Majesty and the whole estate doth very nerely de-

pend. From the Towar of London, this 5th November, 1605.

Humbly at the  
Commandment of  
Yr. h. L.,  
WM. WAAD."

"Because I know all the gates of London are kept, I have brought all the warders into the Tower, and set a watch at the posterns and the gate of St. Katherine and at the landing strands."

Sir William Wade also wrote to Salisbury, on November 8, 1605 (*Gunpowder Plot Book*, No. 48 B.):

"I find this fellow, Guy Fawkes, who this day is in a most stubborn and perverse humour, as dogged as if he were possessed: Yesternight I had persuaded him to set down a clear narration of all his wicked plots from the first entering to the same to the end they pretended, with the discourses and projects that were thought upon amongst them, which he undertook (to do), and craved time this this night to bethink him the better; but this morning he hath changed his mind and is (so) sullen and obstinate as there is no dealing with him."

Guy Fawkes' confession is dated the ninth of November, and is witnessed by Sir Edward Coke, Sir William Waad and Forsett. Winter's confession is dated November 23, 1605, and is attested by Sir William Waad. There is nothing to show that Winter's evidence was procured by torture, except a letter of Waad's, written November 21, in which he says: "Thos. Winter doth find himself his hand so strong as after dinner he will settle himself to write that he hath verbally declared to yr. Lordship, adding that which he shall remember." But Winter had been wounded in the shoulder at Holbeach House and the improvement may refer to the state of this wound.

The full text of that curious document, the confession of Guy Fawkes was reproduced in facsimile in the *London Graphic* of November 4, 1893, and runs as follows:

"The exaiation of guido fauke taken this 9 of Jan., 1605:—' He confeseth that Mr. Catesby tould this exaiat that Sir Ede Bayneham was derveded by him to goe to the Pope and to acquaint him with the hard estate of the

Catholiques of England to the end Sir Ede Bayneham might be there in rediness and the Pope to be by him acquainted with the succour to be p'pared for the reliefe of Catholiques after the projecte of the powder had taken effect and that then such further imployment might have been made by Sir Ede Bayneham to the Pope as should have been thought fitte.

Guido Fawkes.

Jo Popham,  
Edw. Coke.  
W. Waad.' ”

Granger says Waad was a man of great learning, generosity and benevolence, who had been employed by Queen Elizabeth in several embassies, and that he was removed from the Lieutenancy of the Tower, to make way for Sir Gervase Elways; a man of a prostitute character, who was the chief instrument in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury.

Lloyd tells us that Sir Willam Waad's directions we owe Rider's *Dictionary*, to his encouragement, Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity* " [Richard Hooker (1553-1600) "the Judicious Hooker," author of *The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity* (1594);] and to his charge, Gruter's *Inscriptions*.

"This excellent man," says a contemporary, "employed a faithful and judicious friend to admonish him of everything that he saw amiss in his conduct."

That he was of the goodly company of learned men of those days appears from the pen of Nicholas, who, in his *Life of William Davison* (secretary to Queen Elizabeth), p. 215, also quotes a letter from Francis Davison to his father William Davison, wherein he "desires to be recommended to Mr. Anthony and Mr. Francis Bacon" [Anthony and Francis Bacon are, of course, the famous Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Alban (1561-1626), and his brother], "and Mr. Wade and the rest of my dear and honorable friends."

In 1612, John Taylor, the Water Poet, dedicated his early publication, *The Sculler*, "To the Right Worshipfull and worthy favourer of learning, my singular good Master, Sir William Waad, Knight," etc. And in his *Farewell to the*



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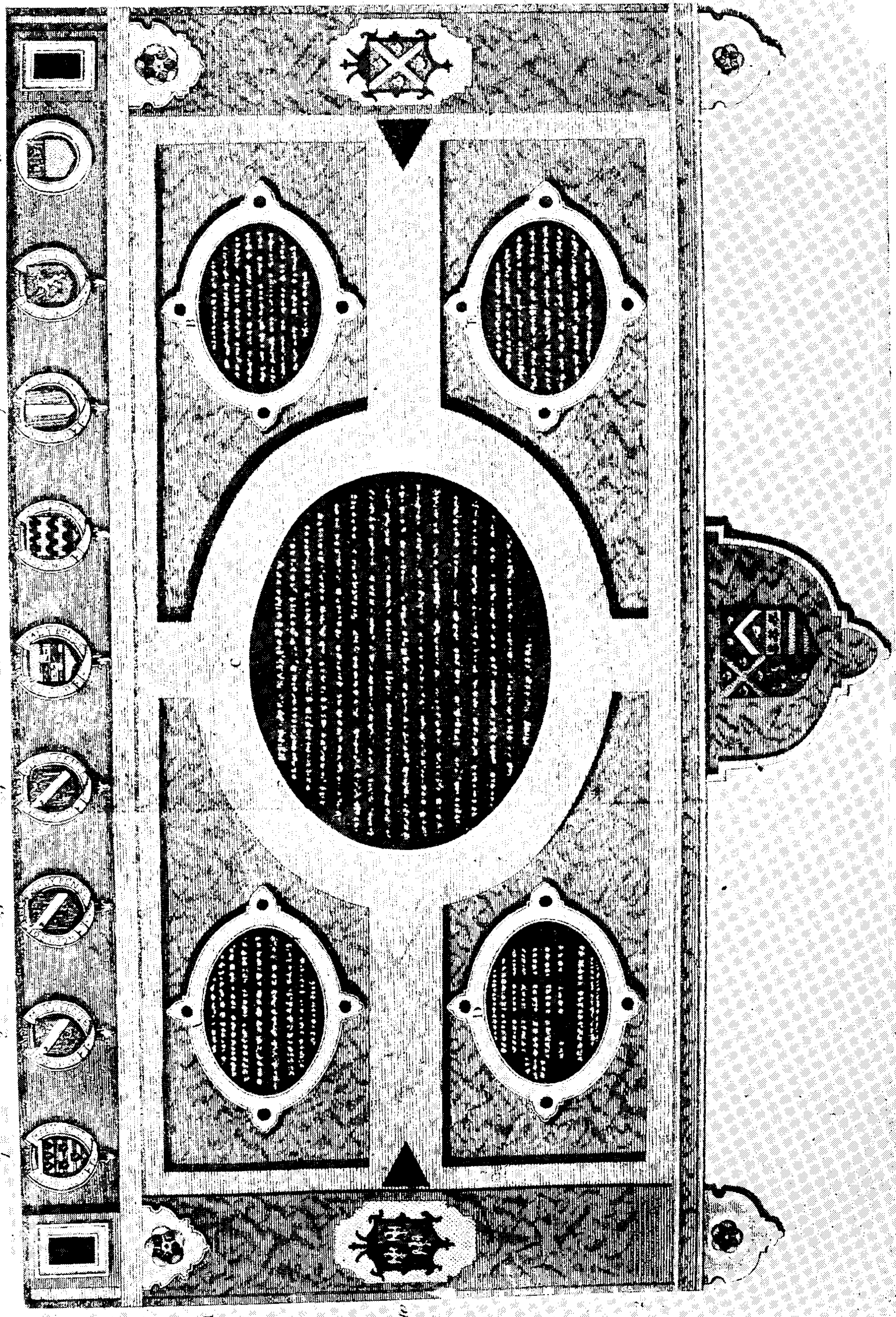
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*Tower Bottles* (1622), the Water Poet thus refers to his patron :—

“ And now I talk of three, just three we are,  
 Two false Black bottles and myself at jar  
 And reader, when you read our cause of strife  
 You'll laugh or else lie down, I'll lay my life,  
 But as remembrance lamely can rehearse  
 In sport, I'll rip the matter up in verse  
 Yet first here down I think it fit to set  
 By what means first, I with these Bottles met  
 Then stroke your beard, my masters, and give ear  
 I was a waterman twice four long year.  
 And lived in a contented happy state,  
 Then turu'd the whirling wheel of fickle Fate  
 From water unto wine : Sir William Waad  
 Did freely and for nothing turn my trade  
 Ten years almost the place I did retain  
 And glean'd great Bacchus' blood from France and Spain  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 But as men's thoughts a world of ways do range,  
 So as Lieutenants chang'd, did customs change.”

Sir William Waad, subscribed £75 to the funds of the Virginia Company, and actually paid £144, 10s. He was one of those who purchased the Somers Islands (the modern Bermudas), from the Virginia Company on November 25, 1612, and resigned them to the Crown of England, November 23, 1614.

How important a factor he was in the early colonization of Virginia fully appears from a perusal of Alexander Brown's *Genesis of the United States*, and the *Calendar of the State Papers*. We find that Zuñiga, the Spanish Ambassador at the English Court, seldom forwarded a report to his master, without referring to the acts or sayings “of the Knight Wed,” as he styled Sir William Waad, who was a Member of Council for Virginia in 1606, and a Member of Council for the Virginia Company in 1609.

Sir William Waad was one of the chief agents in ferreting out the Powder Plot (Jardine, *Gunpowder Plot*; Gerard, *What was the Gunpowder Plot?* and Gardiner, *What Gunpowder Plot was, passim*). Waad's treachery in so doing, however, rests on most inconclusive evidence. Mural inscriptions placed by Waad in the Powder Plot room in the Queen's house of the Tower of London, commemorate the plot and are still extant (Gerard, pp. 264, 267). This



memorial in the form of a panel on the wall, embellished with Waad's own armorial achievements (*l*), is in the shape of a long pious prayer—pagan in form and far from classical in style. It sets forth the virtues and dignities of those who were to have suffered from the explosion, and concludes with a votive offering from the Lieutenant of the Tower, and is here reproduced.

For the curious, the inscription—the work of a time-serving prototype of Doctor Pangloss—can be found in its entirety in Brayley's *History of the Tower of London*. In English, its concluding paragraphs, wherein the worthy Lieutenant uses Greek and Hebrew, as well as Latin, run as follows :

“ To Almighty God, the guardian arrestor and avenger—Who has punished this great and incredible conspiracy against our most merciful Lord the King, our most serene Lady the Queen, our divinely disposed Prince, and the rest of our Royal House, & against all persons of quality, our ancient nobility, our soldiers, prelates & judges; the authors and advocates of which conspiracy, Romanized Jesuits of perfidious Catholic religion, and by the treasonous hope of overthrowing the Kingdom, root and branch; and which was suddenly, wonderfully and divinely detected, at the very moment when the ruin was impending, on the 5th day of November, in the year of grace, 1605.—William Waad, whom the King has appointed his Lieutenant of the Tower, returns on the ninth of October, in the 6th year of the reign of James I, 1608, his great and everlasting thanks.”

We find from *The Dallison Family Papers* that Sir William Waad had as deputies at the Tower, Sir Roger Dallison, Sir John Kay and Edward Forsett. In 1608 he was granted a month's leave of absence. On July 6, and again in 1610,

(*l*) These arms appear in the *Visitation of London by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux*, in 1568, as follows: Quarterly, 1 Azure, a saltire, between 4 escallops, or. 2, or a chevron, between 3 eagles' heads, erased sable. 3, Gules, 2 garbs, or. 4, Azure, two bars, argent, on a chief of the last, 3 maunches, gules. A reproduction of the panel in question is to be found in *Archaeologia*, Vol. XII.



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Sir William Wade, as we have said, died at Battailes-Wade (now called Battles Hall), in the parish of Manuden, in the County of Essex, on October 21, 1623, and in St. Mary's Church, Manuden, in the north aisle, is a mural monument bearing a Latin inscription in gold letters, of which the following is a translation:

“SIR WILLIAM WAAD, Knight, son of Armigild, Secretary to the Lady Elizabeth's Privy Council many years, sent once to the Emperor Rudolphus and to Philip of Spain, and to Henry III., King of France, thrice to Henry IV. of France and Navarre, and once to Mary, Queen of Scotland, on various occasions of the greatest importance. Commissary-General of England and Superintendent of the Soldiery in Ireland, and also Secretary to the Privy Council of our most serene Lord King James, and Lieutenant of the London Tower eight years. Afterwards living privately and religiously till his 77th year, and died at his manor of Battailes-Wade in the county of Essex on the 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1623.

You that have place and charge from prince's trust,  
Which honours may make thankful, not unjust,  
Draw near and set your conscience and your care  
By this true watch of State; whose minutes were  
Religious thoughts; whose bowers heaven's sacred food;  
Whose hand still pointed to the kingdom's good,  
And sovereign's safety; Whom ambition's key  
Never wound up to guiltiness, bribe or fee.  
Zeale only, and a conscience cleare and even  
Raysed him on earth and wound him up to Heaven.”

The monument is surmounted by an achievement of Sir William Wade's arms, with the various marriages quartered and marshalled, as depicted in the illustration used as frontispiece to the first part of this book. Having fallen into decay, it was recently and very handsomely restored at the cost of William de Vins Wade, Esquire, of Great Dunmow, Essex, a descendant of this family. Two portraits of Waad are known, one anonymous, engraved by Jenner, both being reproduced in half-tone engraving in the present book. His first wife's property, in East Ham, involved Waad in prolonged litigation (*Acts P. C.*, 1586-7, p. 235). (The details in *Lansdowne MS.* 83, Art. 82,



FRANCES WADE, daughter of William Wade and his wife ANN (DEAN).  
From the miniature painted by E. G. MALBONE.





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Epigrams on Sir William Wade and on a certain Erasmus Wade are also preserved among the manuscripts of the Marquis of Hertford. They were written by one Daniel Rogers, in the last quarter of the 16th century. (*Historical MSS., Commission, 4th Report, Vol. I., 253*).

The *Dictionary of National Biography* gives these references to Sir William Waad:

(Manuscript collections relating to the Wade family by Stuart C. Wade; *Lansdowne MS., passim.*; *Calendar of State Papers, Dom., 1580-1623, Foreign, 1575-7, Spanish, 1580-6, Venetian, 1581-91*; *Calendar of Hatfield MSS., Vols. II.-VI.*; *Acts of the Privy Council*, edited by Dasent, 1580-90; *Camden's Annals*; *Stow's Annals*; *Weldon's Court of James I.*, pp. 346, 350; *Winwood's Memorials*; *Birch's Memorials of Elizabeth*; *Edward's Life of Raleigh*; *Wright's Elizabeth*; Vol. II., pp. 215, 335, and *Essex, Vol. II.*, p. 208; *Nicolas's Life of Davison*, p. 215; *Granger's Biogr. Hist.*; *Brown's Genesis U. S. A.*; *Foster's Gray's Inn Reg.*; *Official Ret. Members of Parl.*; *Froude's Hist.*; *Gardiner's Hist.*; and authorities above cited.

The State Papers abound with letters written by Waad and examinations of prisoners attested with his signature. To do more than to refer to these sources of information would tax the limits of any genealogical work.

10. THOMAS WAAD (son of Armigel), born 1547; died Dec., 1594.

*Married*:—Gertrude (daughter of ———).

*Issue*:—?

Thomas Waad was a Reader in the Law (*i. e.*, lecturer on law at one of the Inns of Court). He died December, 1594.

The principal source of information as to Thomas Wade is the *Rawlinson MS., D., 1160, fos. 61 b-3*, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, which records this MS. note by William Waad in his copy of *Pauli Eberi Calendarium*. Under December:—“My brother, Thomas Waad, Esq., a Reader in the Law, departed this life at four of the clocke in the afternoon in the year of our Lord God 1594, being of the

age of forty-seven years." The nuncupative will of Thomas Wade, Esquire, was proved in the P. C. C., 31 Dec., 1594, by a proctor for Gertrude Wade, the relict and executrix. By it under date 17 Dec. (37 Elizabeth) he bequeathed all his property to his wife Gertrude. (Reg. 86 Dixy).

Occasional references in the Calendars of the State Papers show that Thomas Waad obtained some legal work for the Crown and this by recommendation of his elder brother, Sir William Waad.

26. CHRISTOPHER WADE (son of Arthur) of Kilnsay, born about 1591.

*Married* :—Margaret (daughter of Cuthbert Wytham), of Garforth, Yorkshire.

*Issue* :—

- 33. Cuthbert Wade, bapt. at Coniston, Nov. 17, 1619.
- 34. Arthur Wade, bur. at Coniston, May, 1618.
- 35. Anne Wade, bapt. at Coniston, April 4, 1622; bur. there Aug. 8, 1623.
- 36. Margaret Wade, bapt. at Coniston, April 4, 1624; bur. there Aug. 8, 1628.
- 37. — Wade, } twins, bur. at Coniston, April 3, 1626.
- 38. — Wade, }
- 39. William Wade, bapt. at Coniston, April 22, 1627.
- 40. Elizabeth Wade, bapt. at Coniston, May 13, 1621; m. Edward Warde of North Cotes, Yorkshire.

Christopher Wade was buried at Coniston, Yorkshire (where all his children were baptized and those dying young were buried), March 9, 1673. His wife predeceased him and was buried there, January 22, 1648.

28. JAMES WAAD (*m*) (son of Sir William), aged 19, in 6 Car. I. (*i. e.*, born 1620).

*Married* :—Frances (daughter of ———), born 1628.

*Issue* :—

(*m*) From entries in *Pepys's Diary*, Oct. 30, 1662, Jan. 14, 1659, (when he dined there), March 8, 1659, and other dates, we find that his "old acquaintance Mr. Wade," who lived in Axe Yard, London, had obtained information as to £7000 in money hid in the Tower. He seems to have heard this from a female confidant of Barkstede, Lieutenant of the Tower under Cromwell, but the money *may* have been some of Sir William Waad's hiding. The busybody Pepys details several ineffectual searches and then drops the matter. He also



41. William Waad.

42. Anne Waad, b. about 1651; m. Sir Edward Bash (*n*).

James Waad died before July 26, 1671. His widow married Sir Joseph Douglas (*o*).

33. CUTHBERT WADE (son of Christopher), baptized at Coniston, November 17, 1619.

*Married* :—I, Agnes (daughter of Matthew Brackin of Litton (Linton ?), in the County of York; sole heiress to her father and to Anne, her mother, daughter of Thomas Litton, of Litton, aforesaid. She was buried at Coniston, Sept. 17, 1655).

*Issue* :—

43. Christopher Wade, bapt. at Coniston, Sept. 11, 1641, adm. St. John's College, Cambridge, May 8, 1657; d. young.

44. Cuthbert Wade, bapt. at Coniston, Sept. 20, 1652; d. unm.

45. Margaret Wade.

46. Elizabeth Wade, bapt. at Coniston, Sept. 3, 1640.

47. Anne Wade, bapt. at Coniston, Aug. 11, 1639.

48. Mary Wade, bapt. at Coniston, May 18, 1648.

49. Agnes Wade, bapt. at Coniston, Dec. 21, 1646.

50. Sara Wade, bapt. at Coniston, May 5, 1650; bur. there July 14, 1651. (?)

*Married* :—II, Dorothy (daughter of Francis Malham of Eslack, Yorkshire, widow of ——— Nelson of Carleton). Married at Burnsall, September 6, 1654.

*Issue* :—

notes that Wade had been to Zeeland and was rallied by his friends with "making" (*i. e.*, boodling) £500. This may have been the son of Sir William Waad.

(*n*) *Marriage Licenses of the Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury*, edited by Colonel Chester, contain this entry:—"1671, July 26, Edwd. Bash of Stansted Berry, Herts, Esq. Batchr, abt. 19 (his mother's consent) & Mrs. Anne Wade of Battles Co., Essex Spr., abt. 21 (consent of her mother, Dame Frances Douglas alias Waad), alleged by Sir Jos. Douglas of Malendine, Co. Essex, Knt. at St. Mary, Savoy." *Le Neve's Knights* states that Sir Edward Bashe of Stanstedbury, knighted at Whitehall March 20, 1671, was living in 1698, sold all his estate & very poor; married Anne, daughter of ——— Wade of Battles Essex, Esq., grandchild of Sir William Wade and sole heir of the family living 1698. No children. As to the Bash family, see also Chauncy's *History of Hertfordshire* and Berry's *Hertfordshire Pedigrees*.

(*o*) The marriage license is dated August 1, 1661, was granted by the Bishop of London and names St. Peter's Church, Paul's Wharf, London, as the place of the ceremony.



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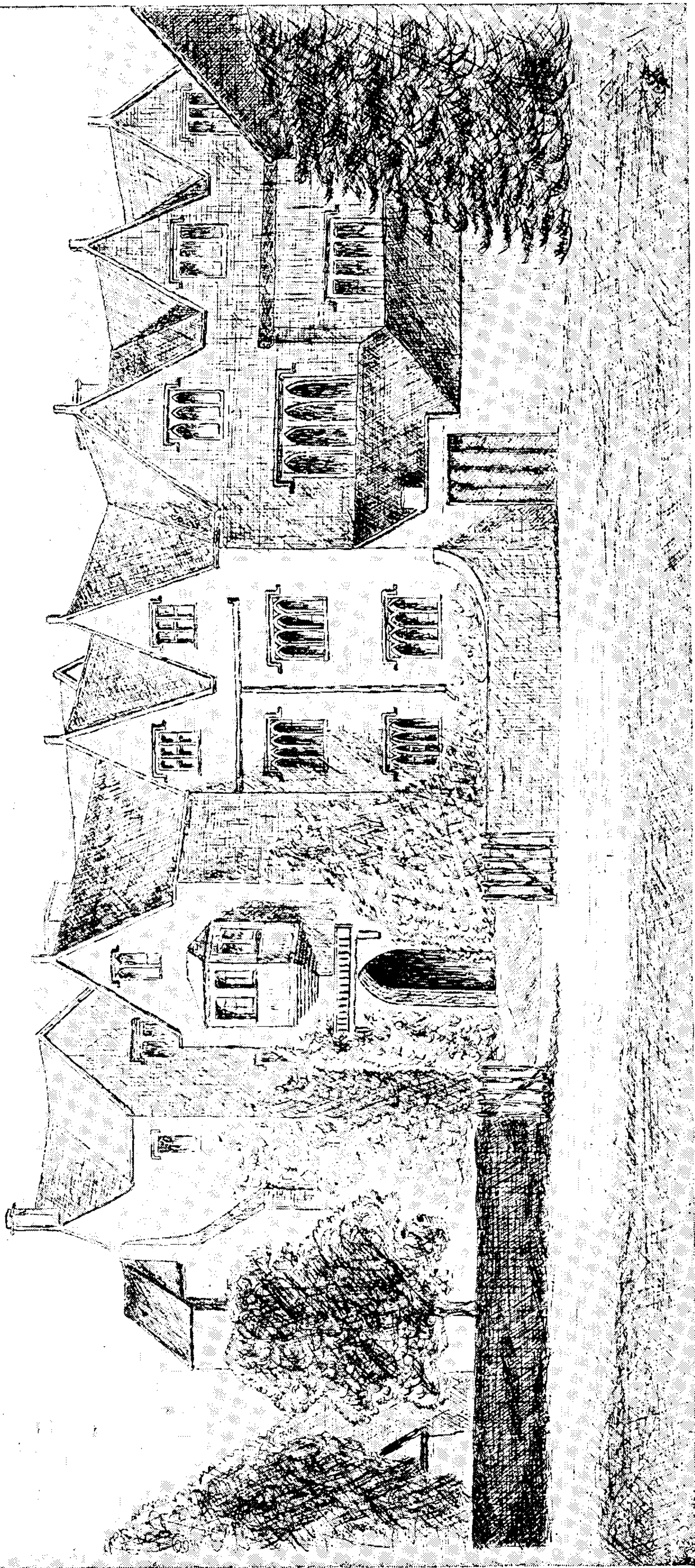
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NAILSEA COURT, near Bristol, England, a seat of the Wade family, 1696-1720.

51. Francis Wade, d. young.  
52. Hester Wade, d. young.

*Married* :—III, Frances (daughter of William Beilby of Killerby and Micklethwayt Grange, Yorkshire, widow of Jonas Thompson of Kilham and Francis Dodsworth of Matlas).

*Issue* :—

53. Cuthbert Wade, b. 1662.  
54. Frances Wade, b. 1663-4; m. Feb. 8, 1682-3, at Coniston, William Serjeantson of Hanlith in Craven, Yorkshire; Justice of the Peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire, b. Nov. 17, 1665, by whom she had a son, Robert Serjeantson.

Cuthbert Wade is described in the Herald's Visitation of the County of York, as "one of his Majestie's Justices of the Peace for this County of Yorke, a captain of horse in the Army of King Charles the First, and afterwards a captain of the Trayned Band." He appears from the List of the Delinquents to have been a zealous Cavalier, to have been related to the Earl of Cumberland. He was fined for taking up arms against the Commonwealth, as appears, ante, p. 63 (*p*).

41. WILLIAM WAAD (son of James).

*Married* :—Anne (daughter of Haynes Barley) of Clavering, Essex (*q*), died 1724.

*Issue* :—

55. William Waad, d. young.  
56. Anne Waad, d. young.

(*p*) The Earl of Cumberland here referred to was Henry Clifford, 5th Earl, who died in 1643. (See Banks' *Dormant and Extinct Peerage*, Vol. III, p. 220).

(*q*) A search of the church register of Clavering, Essex, fails to disclose an entry of this marriage, but the courteous Vicar, the Reverend F. G. Nash, reports that there are many gaps in the registers, and noticeably so at this period. Anne Barley was the daughter of Haynes Barley of Clavering, Essex, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of George Oliver of Great Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire. *Arms of Barley*. Barry wavy of six, ermine and sable. She was buried at Manuden, Dec. 1, 1724. In *History of Essex*, Vol. III., p. 130 (8vo., 1770), is a long account of her husband's murder. A pamphlet, entitled *Boteler's Case* in the British Museum, refers to it. As to Mrs. Betty Ainsworth's part in it, see *Pepy's Diary*, 7 Oct., 1667, and May 22, 1668 and Lord Braybrooke's notes. See also Morant's *Essex*, Vol. II., pp. 620, 621.

Captain William Waad was murdered in July, 1667, in a field near his own house, by an assassin named Parsons. His rank came from his commission in the Trained Bands.

53. CUTHBERT WADE (son of Cuthbert), born 1662.

*Married*:—Rebecca (daughter of Sir Robert Markham, Knt.).

*Issue*:—

57. Rebecca Wade, bapt. at Coniston, Dec. 14, 1692.

Cuthbert Wade, Jr., evidently died young as his widow married II., Thomas Heber, Esq., of Marston and Stain-ton, Yorkshire, and had by him a daughter, Rebecca Heber, who married Roger Nowell, of Rede Hall, Yorkshire, Esq.

The frequent entries of the name of Wade in the registers of St. Mary's Chapel at Conistone, in the parish of Burnsall, Deanery of Craven, West Riding, of the County of York, leads one to suppose that a careful series of abstracts of the Wade wills at York, Lancaster, Ripon and Carlisle, would develop the ancestry of Armigel Wade. Failing to interest his reputed descendants and in the (faint) hope of others following up his researches, the compiler prints the entries of Wade in the early Conistone Registers, followed by a list of the early Wade wills at York. There is a wealth of genealogical information to be gathered from abstracts of the wills at York.

#### EXTRACTS FROM CONISTONE REGISTERS.

22 Elizabeth (1580) Apr. 10, married Christofer Wade and Gennet Kydde.

1597, June 1. Gennetta uxor Christoferi Wade sepulta fuit. Payd to ye Chappell iijs.

1613, Oct. 26. Arthur Wade buried.

1617, May 8. Baptized Arthur, the son of Christofer Wade.

1618, May 4. Buried Arthur, the son of Christofer Wade.

1619, Nov. 17. Baptized Cutbart, the son of Christofer Wade.

1621, May 13. Baptized Elizabeth, the daughter of Chrystofer Wade.

1622, June 16. Baptized Anne, the daughter of Chrystofer Wade.

1623, July 9. Buried Elizabeth, the wyfe of Arthur Wade.

1623, Aug. 8. Buried Anne, the daughter of Christofer Wade.

1624, April 4. Baptized Margret, the daughter of Christofer Wade.

1625, June 2. Buried Margret, the daughter of Christofer Wade.

1626, April 3. Buried two infants of Christofer Wade.



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## EARLY WADE WILLS AT YORK.

DATE OF WILL.	DATE OF PROBATE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BURIAL PLACE.
1488, Jan. 2.....	1488, Mar. 10.....	George Wade.....	Bradford.....	.....
1432, ———.....	1432, July 12.....	John Wade.....	Rector of Barneston.....	.....
1511, Sept. 8.....	———.....	Leonard Wade (priest) ..	.....	All Hallows, York
———.....	1499, Mar. 10.....	John Wade.....	.....	Bolton Percy.....
1501, July 14.....	1501, July 27.....	William Wade.....	Colton.....	Bolton Percy.....
1506, May 25.....	1506, Apr. 4.....	Thomas Waide.....	Monkton.....	Ripon.....
1530, Dec. 9.....	1531, Sept. 27.....	John Wade.....	Adwic.....	.....
1538, Aug. 12.....	1539, May 5.....	John Wade.....	Great Houghton.....	.....
1544, Aug. 2.....	1544, Sept. 10.....	Thomas Wade (priest) ..	.....	Spofforde.....
1550, Oct. 25.....	1551, Apr. 18.....	Thomas Waid.....	Angrome, parish of Marston..	.....
1552, Oct. 14.....	1552, Jan. 18.....	Thomas Waid, Jr.....	Leeds.....	.....
1549, Oct. 13.....	1550, Oct. 2.....	William Waid.....	Newall, parish of Otley.....	.....
1533, Mar. 19.....	1534, July 18.....	William Waid.....	Parish of Swyne.....	.....
1552, Sept. 28.....	1552, Jan. 18.....	Agnes Waide (widow) ..	Leeds.....	.....
1548, Sept. 3.....	1548, Nov. 12.....	Edmonde Waide.....	Newb'g Hall, parish of Sandal	.....
1552, Oct. 2.....	1552, Jan. 18.....	George Waide.....	Leeds.....	.....
1549, Feb. 15.....	1550, Apr. 24.....	Henry Waide.....	Leeds.....	.....
1548, Jan. 10.....	1548, Feb. 23.....	Isabell Waide.....	Hollenthorpe, parish of Sandal	.....
1550, Aug. 4.....	1550, Oct. 23.....	John Waide.....	Bishop Monkton.....	Ripon.....
3 Edw. VI (1529), Mch. 29	1549, May 9.....	Margaret Waide (widow)	Addingham.....	.....
1546, June 21.....	1546, June 21.....	Parcevale Waide.....	Newhall.....	Otley.....
1522, Sept. 3.....	1522, Oct. 3.....	Richard Waide.....	.....	Bolton on Derne..
1542, June 16.....	1542, Sept. 25.....	Robert Waide.....	Billingley.....	.....
1531, Nov. 6.....	1531, Jan. 31.....	Robert Waide.....	Lainham.....	.....

1529, May 9.....	William Waide, Sr.....	Addyngham.....	.....
Administration.....	William Waide.....	Halifax.....	.....
6 Edw. VI (1532), Aug. 12	William Waide.....	Kyrkby in Mallamdayll.....	.....
1560, Sept. 2.....	Ralphe Waide.....	Gauton.....	Brandisburton.....
1555, Oct. 15.....	Agnes Waide (widow of C. Waide of Whitkirk)	Wakefield.....	.....
1557, Aug. 15.....	James Waide.....	Badsworth.....	.....
1558, Jan. 1.....	Raufe Waide.....	Bishop Monkton.....	.....
1558, Dec. 10.....	Thomas Waide.....	Fairley, parish of Calverley..	.....
1558, Oct. 10.....	Isabell Wayd.....	Billingley, parish of Darfield.	.....
1557, Aug. 26.....	Robert Wayd.....	Kyllyngley, parish of Darfield	.....
1558, Aug. 11.....	William Wayd.....	Harwood.....	.....
1560, Dec. 15.....	Gilbert Wayde.....	Warley, Halifax.....	.....
1567, Apr. 27.....	Robert Wayde.....	Hollenthorpe.....	Sandal.....
1554, Aug. 20.....	Robert Wayde.....	Monkton.....	Ripon.....
1568, Nov. 4.....	Laurance Wade.....	Ardwick on Derne.....	.....
1571, May 16.....	Katherine Wade.....	Farsley.....	.....
1580, July 14.....	Richard Wade.....	Warley.....	.....
1570, May 5.....	Michael Wade.....	Farsley.....	.....
24 Elizabeth, Feb. 12...	Thomas Wade.....	Kelfield, parish of Stillingfleet	.....
1578, July 18.....	Thomas Wade.....	Ossett.....	Dewsbury.....
1592, Dec. 6.....	John Wade.....	Foxquithe.....	Bilton.....
1594, July 26.....	Christopher Wade.....	Kilnsey.....	Conistone.....
1596, July 7.....	John Wade (the eldest).	Mouncton.....	Ripon.....
1599, Nov. 1.....	Richard Waid.....	Kildwicke.....	.....



\* \* \* \* \*

100. WILLIAM WADE, B. A., Christ's College, Cambridge,  
1746 (son of—), born about 1729 (*r*).

*Married* :—Margaret (daughter of—).

*Issue* :—

101. George Wade, b. 1767.

102. Sarah Wade, b. at Braughing, County Hertford, Dec. 25, 1769; m. the Rev. R. Black, Rector of Hutton; had two sons and one daughter; bur. at Braughing, Nov. 13, 1826.

103. Anne Wade, bapt. at Braughing, Sept. 18, 1771; m. the Rev. R. Harvey, Vicar of St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, Kent; d. June 13, 1827; bur. at St. Lawrence.

104. Fitzjohn Wade, b. at Braughing, Sept. 7, 1773.

104a. Margaret Wade, d. unm.

104b. William Wade, d. Feb. 24, 1790, aged 24.

The Reverend William Wade was instituted as Vicar of Braughing, July 8, 1761, on the presentation of Jacob Houblon, Esquire. He *may* have been the son of the Reverend William Wade, LL. B., Vicar of the nearby church of Standon, in the same County of Hertford, presented to the living, March 15, 1719 (on the death of *his* father, the Reverend John Wade, who had been Vicar of Standon from October 21, 1670), and who died in 1728. A monumental inscription in Braughing Church reads as follows :

“ Depositum corpus W. Wade, Braughing, viginti annos Vicar, qui morti succubuit Ao., 1780, et aet. suae 51. Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, nulli flebilior quam conjugii charae. Near this is also interred his daughter Mary, who died A. D. 1778, aetate 7 months. Likewise, the Reverend William Wade, second son of the aforesaid William Wade, who died February 24, 1790, aetate 24.

(*r*) It is a matter of sincere regret to the compiler that he could not persuade the living members of this family to ascertain from the public records of England the ancestry of this William Wade. Especially is this so, as the possession of the Wade Horn, and the use of the peculiar christian name Armigel, fortify the family tradition of a descent from Armigel. But the Wades are peculiar people. It will hardly be credited by future generations that of five thousand living Wades (for the compiler has a mailing list of that number), over 4500 had not the courtesy to reply to two or three circulars, while of the less than 500 subscribers, fewer than 25 bore any part of the serious cost of compilation and publishing. Indeed some even forgot to pay for their copies of the book.



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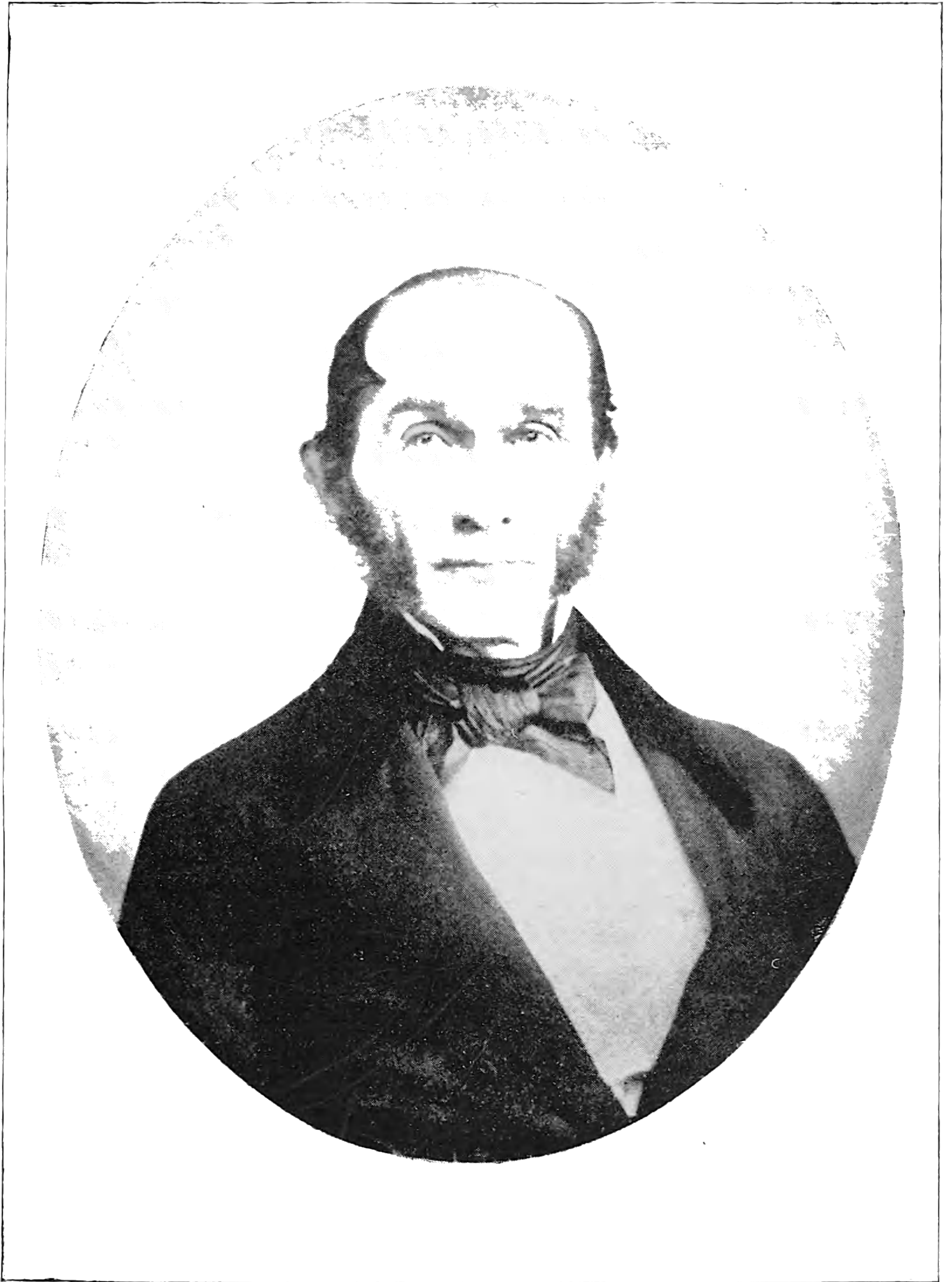


*Married*:—Frances Barbara de Vins (s) about 1795.  
(She born November 11, 1775; baptized St. James' Church, Piccadilly, London, December 11, 1775).

*Issue* :

105. William Thomas Wade, b. Nov. 9, 1796.
106. Frances Harriet Wade, b. 1797; d. Jan. 4, 1880, unm.; bur. Braughing.
107. Sophia Leonora Wade, b. Jan. 14, 1799; d. May 18, 1825; bur. Dunmow.
108. Catherine Selina Wade, b. 1800; m. William Chrystie of Balchrystie, Scotland; d. at Great Bookham, 1889.
109. Mary Ann Wade, b. 1801; bur. at Dunmow, aged 6 months.
110. Emma Fitzjohn Wade, b. Aug. 17, 1802; d. Jan. 13, 1891, unm.; bur. Great Bookham.
111. Elizabeth Wade, b. Jan. 15, 1804; d. March 13, 1819; bur. at St. Lawrence, Ramsgate.
112. George de Vins Wade, b. 1805.
113. Charles James Wade, b. 1807.
114. Charlotte Julia Wade, b. 1808; m. Dec. 22, 1825, Sir John Maryon-Wilson, Baronet; d. March 8, 1895.
115. Armigel Wade, b. 1809; d. Oct. 31, 1842; bur. at Kensal Green.
116. Francis Montresor Wade, b. 1810; officer in British Army, 44th Regiment; perished in the retreat through the Khyber Pass, India, in 1841.
117. John Walter Wade, b. 1812; d. in Edinburg, aged 18.
118. Margaret Ann Wade, b. 1813; m. Edward Humphrey Wiggett.
119. Rachel Susanna Wade, b. 1814; d. unm., 1895; bur. at Dunmow.
120. Barbara Wade, b. 1817; d. Jan. 4, 1883, unm.

(s) Jacques de Vins, 'Seigneur de Villette en Nivernois partie de Courvon l'orgueilleux au Village d'auròre et d' election de Clamecy,' left France on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (Oct. 22, 1685), and fled to England with his wife, Marie de Coton. His four sons were Claude Charles, who married Henriette Villeneuve (and of whom hereafter), Charles Louis, who became minister of the French Church of St. Patrick, Dublin (died without issue), and Isaye Francois, a lieutenant colonel in the service of the Elector of Saxony. (died in Saxony without issue). Claude Charles de Vins' son Richard married Catherine Cox, and his daughter, Frances Barbara, married George Wade. A Wade family tradition as to Sir William Wade saving the life of Le Sieur de Vins at the massacre of St. Bartholomew (Aug. 24, 1572), is easily disposed of by counting the generations and allowing thirty years for each. Sir William Wade's own MS. notes in Eberus' Calendar would indicate 1574 as the date of his starting to France (see ante, p. 103), *Arms of de Vins (en Provence)*: D'azur à une tour d'argent sur une terrasse de même, accosté de deux étoiles d'or; écartelé d'Agout.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON WADE. (New Jersey family.)





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George de Vins Wade died —. His wife died December 18, 1895, aged 72; buried at Chislehurst, Kent.

113. CHARLES JAMES WADE (son of George), born at Dunmow, January 19, 1807.

*Married*:—Maria Cluet Rawes, at Shaftesbury, May 15, 1838.

*Issue*:—

133. Margaret Frances de Vins Wade, b. Feb. 23, 1839; m. Jan. 21, 1862, H. M. Pryor (60th Rifles).
134. George Cholwich Wade, b. April 11, 1840.
135. Armigel Wade, b. March 2, 1843.
136. Alice Maria Wade, b. Dec. 9 1845; m. Oct. 17, 1866, J. E. Lury; m. (2) Apr. 27, 1878, Thomas Algernon Elwell.
137. Florence Wade, b. Nov. 23, 1849; m. Aug. 1, 1877, J. W. Marshall (60th Rifles).
138. Charles Aubrey Wade, b. Mar. 29, 1851.
139. Francis William Wade, b. April 22, 1854.
140. Eleanor Maud Wade, b. Jan. 17, 1856; unm.
141. Emma Caroline Wade, b. Sept. 24, 1858; mar. R. R. Elwell, at Lower Gravenhurst, June 27, 1877.
142. Henrietta Nesta Wade, b. Nov. 11, 1861; m. Herbert Pryor; m. (2) E. C. Dawson, Feb. 22, 1896.

The Reverend Charles James Wade, graduated B. A. from Jesus College, Cambridge. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, April 22, 1832, and priest by the same bishop, April 7, 1833. He held the curacies of Wyke Champflower in the County of Somerset, Brushford, near Dulverton, in the same county, Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire and the vicarage of Gravenhurst, Bedfordshire, for many years. He died July, 1896, leaving a widow to survive him. In addition to the above, his wife bore seven other children who died in infancy.

116. FRANCIS MONTRESOR WADE (son of George), born 1810.

*Married*:— ——— (daughter of ———).

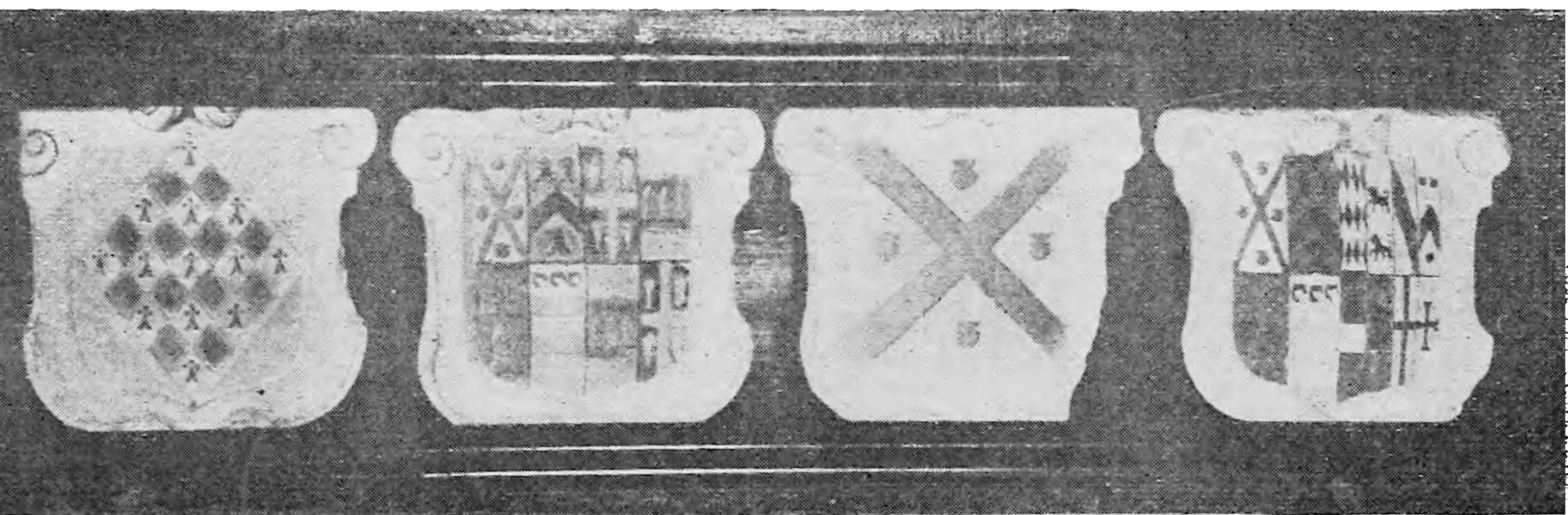
*Issue*:—

143. ——— ———.

Francis Montresor Wade was an officer in the 44th Regiment, and died January '12' 1841, in the disastrous retreat from Cabul, Afghanistan. It was an ideal soldier's death,







The Wade Horn, in the possession of William de Vins Wade, Esq.,  
Dunmow, Essex, England.



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134. GEORGE CHOLWICH WADE (son of Charles James), born April 11, 1840.

*Married* :—Anna Margaret Mary (daughter of Horatio Warren) at Langport, Somerset, June 8, 1871.

*Issue* :—

- 146. Barbara Mary Gwendoline Wade, b. at Shefford, Bedford, June 3, 1872.
- 147. A son, b. at Barmouth, South Wales, Nov. 7, 1873.
- 148. A son, b. Nov., 1879.

Mrs. George C. Wade died at Burnham, Somerset, November 25, 1879.

135. ARMIGEL WADE (son of Charles James), born March 2, 1843.

*Married* :—Marion Bleaymire, at Clifton, Bedfordshire, April 7, 1869.

*Issue* :—

- 149. Armigel Bleaymire Wade, b. Feb. 28, 1870; res. 60 Cromwell Road, Botanic Gardens, Belfast, Ireland.
- 150. George Aubrey Wade, b. May 3, 1871; res. Tallangate, Victoria, Australia.
- 151. Jean de Vins Wade, b. May 18, 1872; d. Aug. 5, 1889; bur. at Hitchin, Hertfordshire.
- 152. Walter Sterling Wade, b. Oct. 8, 1873.
- 153. Marion Ethel Wade, b. Dec. 21, 1874.
- 154. Reginald Colquhoun Wade, b. Dec. 10, 1876; d. July 18, 1880; bur. at Hitchin.
- 155. Helen Kathleen Wade, b. May 23, 1878.

Armigel Wade resides at Julians road, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, England, and is a Solicitor of the Supreme Court.

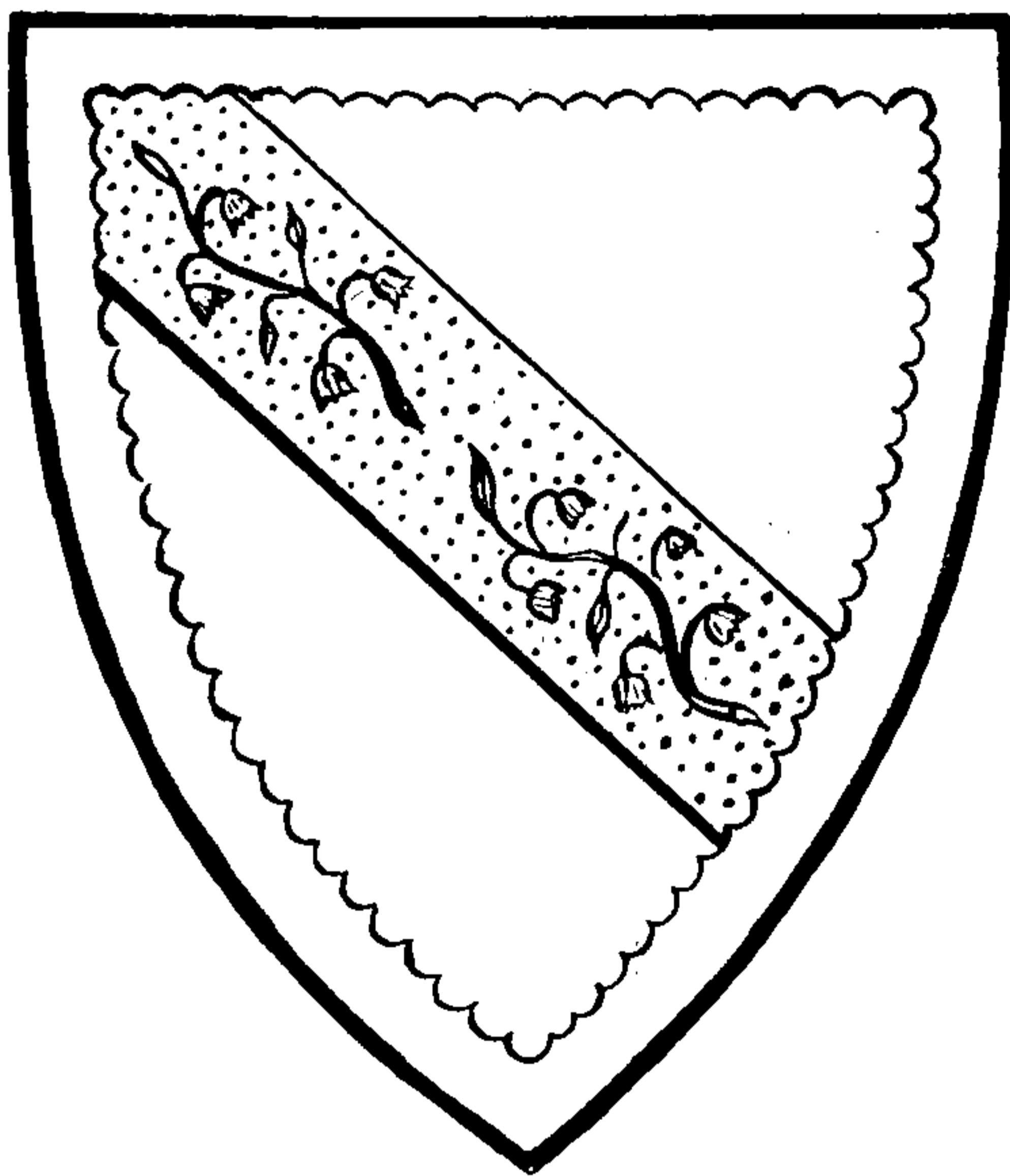
138. CHARLES AUBREY WADE (son of Charles James), born at Gravenhurst, Bedfordshire, March 29, 1851.

*Married* :—Sarah Crouch at Ridgmount, Bedfordshire, January 1, 1878.

*Issue* :—

- 156. Charles James Aubrey Wade.
- 157. Armigel de Vins Wade.
- 158. Alexander Gawthrop Wade.
- 159. Audrey Daisy Wade.
- 160. Cecil Henry Wade.
- 161. Harold Walter Wade.
- 162. Hugh Robert Wade.





Arms and Crest of Wade of Kinge Cross, Yorkshire, England.



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200. ROBERT WADE of King Crosse, Halifax.

*Married*:— ———

*Issue*:—

- 201. Robert Wade of Field House, Sowerby, Yorks; bur. at Halifax, Dec. 5, 1594. Inquisition post mortem, dated April 28 (37 Elizabeth), (1595).
- 202. Richard Wade of Sowerby; yeoman.
- 203. Anthony Wade.
- 204. Henry Wade.
- 205. Margaret Wade, m. (1) Edward Ferrer; m. (2) John Hanson.

202. RICHARD WADE (son of Robert) of Sowerby, Yorkshire, yeoman.

*Married*:—Agnes Ferrer (?) at Halifax, June 18, 1555.

*Issue*:—

- 206. Samuel Wade of Quickstavers, b. 1562.

Richard Wade died before May 6, 1587, when an inquisition post mortem was held as to his estates.

204. HENRY WADE (son of Robert) of King Crosse, near Halifax.

*Married*:—Elizabeth Ramsden (buried at Halifax, July 11, 1600).

*Issue*:—

- 207. Anthony Wade of King Crosse.
- 208. William Wade of Ballgrene, in Sowerby, near Halifax.
- 209. Judith Wade, m. Robert Dene of Exley, Yorks.
- 210. Mary Wade, m. Edward Longbotham of Longbotham, Yorks.

Henry Wade was buried at Halifax, July 28, 1605. His will, dated May 4, 1604, was proved at York, January 28, 1605, and mentions his daughters Judith and Mary.

206. SAMUEL WADE (son of Richard), born 1562, of Quickstavers; buried at Halifax, April 16, 1596. His will is dated April 13, 1596. He probably died without issue.

207. ANTHONY WADE (son of Henry) of King Crosse.

*Married*:—Judith (daughter of Tho. Foxcrofte) of New Grange, at Leeds, November 3, 1590.

*Issue*:—

- 211. Benjamin Wade, b. 1592.
- 212. William Wade, bapt. at Halifax, March 15, 1594-5.
- 213. Elizabeth Wade, m. Cotton Horne of Wakefield at Halifax, March 7, 1613-4.
- 214. Sarah Wade, bapt. at Halifax, July 4, 1596; m. John Hargreaves of Leeds.
- 215. Judith Wade, bapt. at Halifax, April 30, 1598; m. (1) Rev. Henry Power; m. (2) Joseph Stocke.
- 216. Anthony Wade, bapt. at Halifax, Aug. 26, 1599.
- 217. Prescilla Wade, bapt. at Halifax, May 10, 1601; m. Will Favour, citizen of London.
- 218. Susan Wade, bapt. at Halifax, Sept. 9, 1602; m. Dr. Jennison of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- 219. John Wade, bapt. at Halifax, Feb. 6, 1603-4.
- 220. Robert Wade, bapt. at Halifax, July 7; bur. there July 14, 1605.
- 221. Richard Wade, bapt. at Halifax, March 25, 1607.

Anthony Wade purchased the house at New Grange, of Isaac Foxcroft. He was buried at Halifax, June 25, 1616. His will, dated May 24, was proved at York, December 28, 1616. In it he mentions, among others, his sons William, Anthony and Richard.

208. WILLIAM WADE (son of Henry) of Ballgrene, Sowerby, near Halifax.

*Married*:—Mary (daughter of —).

*Issue*:—

- 222. Robert Wade; will proved 28 Aug., 1617, dated April 2, 1616.
- 223. Henry Wade.
- 224. Judith Wade.
- 225. Sarah Wade.
- 226. Mary Wade.
- 227. Anne Wade.

William Wade's will is dated April 27, 1593, and was proved at York, June 28, 1594. In it (amongst others), he mentions his sons and daughters, Henry, Judith, Sarah, Mary and Anne.

211. BENJAMIN WADE (son of Anthony) of New Grange, born 1592.



*Married* :—Edith (daughter of John Shaw) of Leeds, baptized at Leeds, November 30, 1595.

*Issue* :—

None.

Benjamin Wade was a merchant and Mayor of Leeds in 1632 and 1633. He left £200 by his will to purchase a rent charge of £10 for the minister of Headingley Chapel, and died without issue, February 5, 1671, aged 81 years, and is buried at Headingley. His wife was buried there January 2, 1652 (*Adel Register*). Benjamin built the house at New Grange referred to in the extract from Thoresby.

219. JOHN WADE (son of Anthony), baptized at Halifax, February 6, 1603-4.

*Married* :—Mary (daughter of Anthony Waterhouse) of Woodhouse, Yorkshire (baptized at Halifax; married there, April 6, 1630).

*Issue* :—

228. Benjamin Wade, d. unm.

229. Anthony Wade, b. 1636.

230. John Wade (d., says Thoresby, without issue).

231. Judith Wade, bapt. at Halifax, Mar. 7, 1632-3; d. unm.

232. John Wade.

John Wade died about 1645.

228. BENJAMIN WADE (son of John) of Leeds and Burley.

*Married* :—Dora (sister of William Jackson) of Dublin, at York Minster, March 28, 1703.

*Issue* :—

233. Mary Wade.

234. Anne Wade.

Benjamin Wade was buried at Headingley, December 5, 1753. His widow Dorothy was buried there April 12, 1758.

229. ANTHONY WADE (son of John), born about 1636.

*Married* :—Mary (daughter of John Moore) of Greenhead, Lancashire.



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*Issue:—*

235. Benjamin Wade, b. 1665.

Anthony Wade was Mayor of Leeds in 1676. He died December 14, 1683, aged 49, and was buried at Headingley.

232. JOHN WADE (son of John).

*Married:—*Hannah (daughter of John Milner).

*Issue:—*

236. Benjamin Wade of Leeds and Burley (possibly the ancestor of the New Jersey Wades, as no further trace is found of him in England).

235. BENJAMIN WADE (son of Anthony), born 1665.

*Married:—*Ann (eldest daughter of Walter Calverley Esq.) of Calverley (born 13, baptized 27 December, 1663; married April 7, 1684; buried May 30, 1705; all at Calverley.)

*Issue:—*

237. Calverley Wade, b. Feb. 3, 1684; d. 1703.

238. Benjamin Wade, b. May 22, 1686; d. June 30, 1719.

239. Thompson Wade, b. May 9, 1687; a captain in the army; d. at Brussels, Nov. 9, 1709.

240. Henry Wade, bapt. Aug. 1, 1689.

241. Mary Wade, b. Sept. 23, 1690; m. ——— Morehouse.

— 242. Anne Wade, b. June 11, 1693; m. Thomas Grosvenor.

243. Frances Wade, b. Nov. 15, 1694; m. Croft Preston, (Mayor of Leeds, 1715, eldest son of John Preston of Leeds; merchant; mayor, 1692), and had issue. Wade Preston.

244. Walter Wade, b. Aug. 19, 1696.

Benjamin Wade lived at New Grange, and was a Justice of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was buried at Headingley, May 19, 1716.

244. WALTER WADE (son of Benjamin) of New Grange, Esquire, born August 19, 1696.

*Married:—*Beatrix (daughter of Benj. Killingbeck) of Allerton Grange.

*Issue :—*

245. Benjamin Wade, d. an infant.

246. Walter Wade, bapt. at Headingley, Nov. 1, 1722.

Walter Wade was Mayor of Leeds in 1757. He was fined for refusing to serve as mayor in 1759.

246. WALTER WADE (son of Walter) of New Grange, Esquire, baptized at Headingley, November 1, 1722.

*Married :—*Anne (daughter of Robert Allanson, Esquire) of Royd, Halifax. (She died January 7, 1809).

*Issue :—*

247. Walter Wade, bur. at Headingley, Dec. 8, 1753 ; d. young.

248. Robert Wade, bur. at Headingley, Dec. 23, 1753 ; d. young.

249. Benjamin Wade, bapt. April 15, 1759 ; bur. Oct. 7, 1801.

250. Ann Wade, bapt. at Headingley, Feb. 18, 1756 ; m. Thos. Lloyd, Lieut. Colonel Leeds Militia Volunteers. Issue : George and Ann Lloyd.

251. William Wade, bapt. at Headingley, Dec. 9, 1762.

252. Thompson Wade, bapt. at Headingley, June 7, 1765 ; bur. there Feb. 2, 1828.

Walter Wade was buried at Headingley, December 16, 1771. His widow (?) of Wellwood, Yorkshire, was buried there January 14, 1809.

249. BENJAMIN WADE (son of Walter) of New Grange, Esquire, born April 15, 1759.

*Married :—*Arabella (daughter of Captain William Martin, R. N.).

*Issue :—*

253. Harriot Wade, bapt. at Headingley, March 22, 1784 ; d. young.

254. Elizabeth Wade, bapt. at Headingley, March 30, 1785 ; d. young.

255. Arabella Wade, bapt. at Headingley, Feb. 24, 1786 ; d. young.

256. Frances Wade, bapt. at Headingley, Nov. 22, 1787 ; m. Oct. 7, 1817, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, to Captain John Bastard, R. N., M. P. for Dartmouth ; he d. 1835.



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family is traceable in the earliest records of the County of Cornwall, settling there shortly after its conquest by King Egbert, in the early part of the ninth century. That the Wades were men of note and prominence in the west country, is evident from the fact that Wadelus, a Saxon, owned Wadefaste, in the parish of Whitstone, Cornwall, at the time of Edward the Confessor. The place is now called Wadfast. Dunkin's *Cornish Brasses* informs us that Wadebridge in Cornwall, was anciently called Wade's Bridge, the reason being supplied by William of Worcester, in his *Itinerary* (written about A. D. 1350), in the statement that Wadebridge, a bridge of seventeen arches (over the river Camel), was situated *near to the manor house of Wade*.

It seems that the elder branch of this family was settled at Week St. Mary, Jacobstowe and Warbstowe, in North Cornwall, for many centuries and from Saxon times until its sole representative, John Wade, removed to Redruth, in the west of the same county.

Sir John Maclean, in his *History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, Cornwall* (Vol. III, p. 267), makes the following reference to the Wades :—

“The family of Wade has held a reputable position in this district from a remote antiquity. William Wade was amerced to the subsidy in the parish of St. Advent in 1327. John Wade and Joanna, his wife, suffered a fine in certain lands in Camelford and Tregewe, in 1439. Henry Wade, as a kinsman and heir of John Trefrew, held lands of the manor of Helston in Trigg. Mary, relict of Henry Wade, married John Billing of Hengar, who in 1539, held in her right, lands of the same manor in Michaelstowe. John Wade was a trustee of lands of William Carmynowe of St. Kew, in 1523, and was probably the same man who was Vicar of Michaelstowe in 1536, and was buried there in 1562. Henry Wade, in 1524, was amerced to the subsidy in the parish of Michaelstowe, and one of the same name in St. Teath. John Wadde was in Tintagel, as was also one of the same name in 1543. Walter Wade held a



CLAUDE FITZROY WADE, Esquire. Barrister at law. Son of Sir Claude Martine Wade, K. C. B. (Irish family.)







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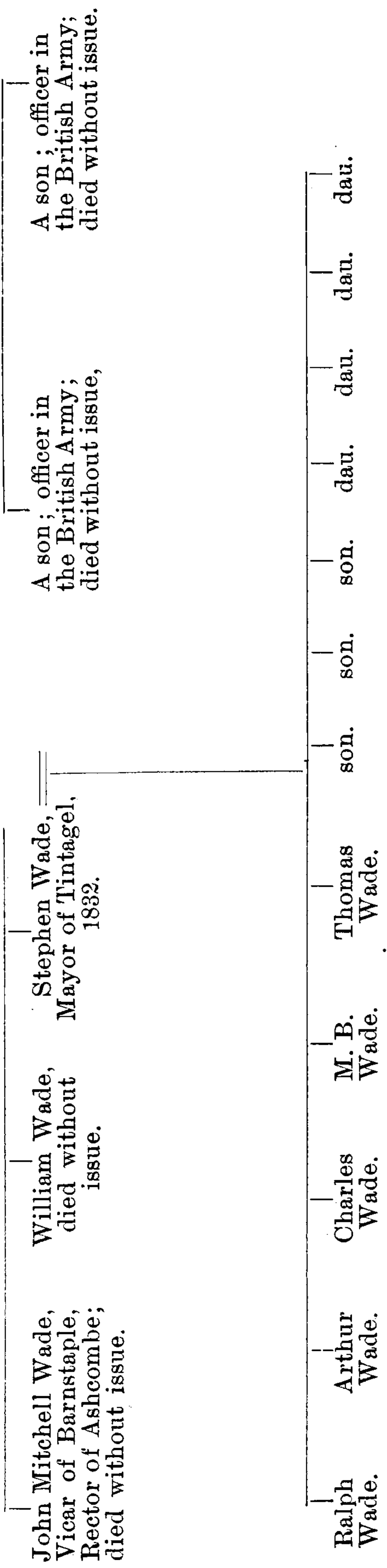
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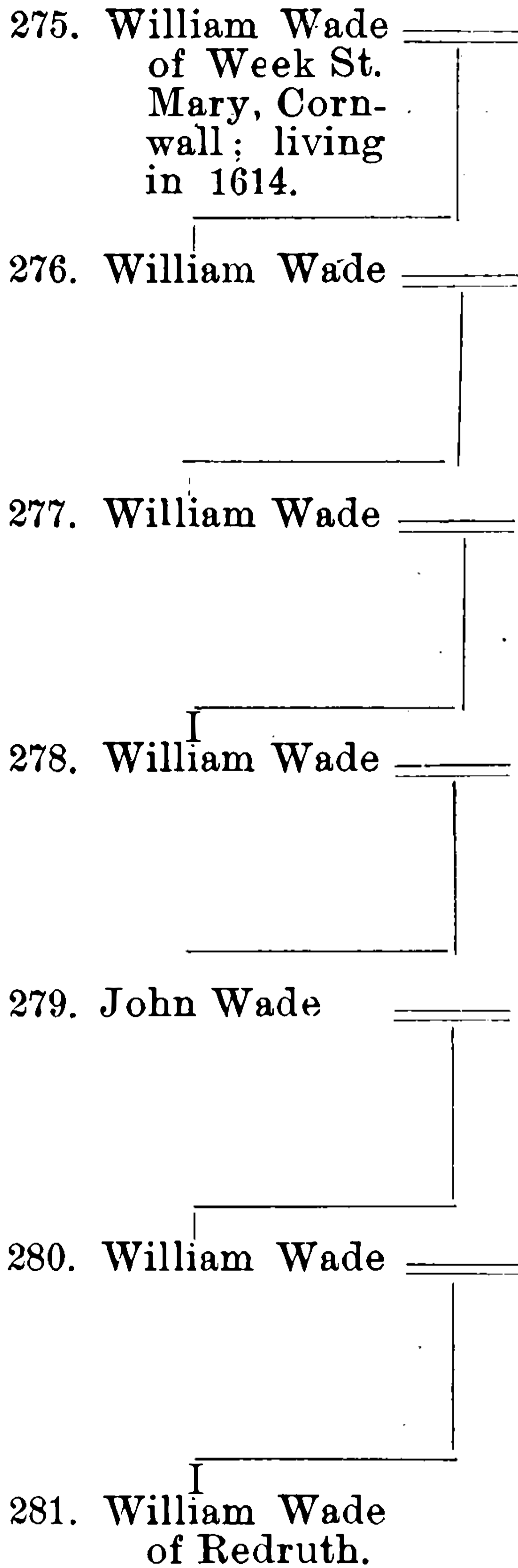
# WADE OF TINTAGEL AND BARNSTAPLE.

Margaret = William Wade = Catherine, dau. of John Arthur,  
Mayor of Tintagel, 1712.

John Wade = Frances, dau. of John Mitchell of Trevalga.  
 William Wade, died without issue.  
 Arthur Wade, = Elizabeth Marshall,  
 Vicar of Tintagel, Mayor of Tintagel, 1775.



As regards the Week St. Mary branch of the Cornish Wades, the following pedigree is self explanatory.



281. WILLIAM WADE of Redruth, born at Week St. Mary.  
*Married*:—Mary Brown at Redruth.

*Issue*:—

- 282. William Wade of Redruth and Plymouth, b. 1819.
- 283. ——— Wade.

William Wade died at Redruth, aged 84; his wife died there, aged 80.

282. WILLIAM WADE, born at Redruth, March 29, 1819.

*Married*:--Mary Anne Annear, at St. Austell, August, 1848. (She died July 20, 1894).

*Issue*:--

- 284. Clara Mary Wade, b. July 1849; m. 1876, Staff Surgeon Septimus Evans, R. N., who perished in the blowing up of H. M. S. *Doterel*, April, 1891.
- 285. Elizabeth Wade, b. 1852; m. 1870, William John Finch of Bristol.
- 286. William Cecil Wade, b. at Redruth, Feb. 13, 1854.

William Wade died at Teignmouth, Devon, May 29, 1884. He was proprietor and master of Redruth Grammar School from 1842 to 1862, and later a whole coal merchant and factor at Plymouth. He was well known in Cornwall as a Nonconformist, local preacher, and lecturer; was elected Vice-President of the Plymouth Reform League, and was present as a delegate at the Reform Demonstration in Hyde Park, in 1867, "when Edmond Beales pulled the railings down." He is noted as the discoverer of a novel means for curing fevers by an external cooling liniment, which is locally well-known.

283. ——— WADE.

*Married*:— ———.

*Issue*:—

- 287. Charles Henry Wade of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., of Manchester, New York, Chicago, etc., accountants.

286. WILLIAM CECIL WADE, born at Redruth, February 13, 1854.

*Married*:—Eliza Lenten Hooton, at Plymouth, December 11, 1876.

*Issue*:—

- 288. Editha Annie Wade, b. 1877; d. 1878.
- 289. Millicent Wade, b. 1878.
- 290. Cicily Muriel Wade, b. 1880; d. 1882.
- 291. Claude Cecil Wade, b. 1882.
- 292. Arthur Cecil Wade, b. 1887.
- 293. Mabel Violet Wade, b. 1883.
- 294. Muriel Ida Wade,
- 295. Sylvia Gertrude Wade, } twins, b. 1891.



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William Cecil Wade is a member of the Council of the Port of Plymouth Chamber of Commerce; is one of the Secretaries of the Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society; is a noted collector of swords, armor and book-plates, and is the author of *The Symbolisms of Heraldry*, *Some Extinct Cornish Families*, and several other works of standard value.

287. CHARLES HENRY WADE.

*Married* :—

*Issue* :—

296. Charles Henry Wade, surgeon, Torquay, Eng.

297. James D'Ewes Wade, Manchester.

Charles Henry Wade is a chartered accountant, a member of the international firm of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co. of Manchester, New York, Chicago, etc.

WADE OF FILTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

To the researches of David Treharne Newton-Wade of Newport, Monmouthshire, Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, the compiler is indebted for this extended pedigree of an ancient and honorable West Country branch of the family. To this branch belonged an early Mayor of Bristol, an officer and confidant of stern Oliver Cromwell, and Colonel Nathaniel Wade, the ill-fated Monmouth's companion in arms at Sedgmoor. It comprises men who saw the "circuit of the Shambles," and heard the Butcher Jeffreys fulminate against the West Country's "Tylees, Roes and Wades" (Roberts' *Life of the Duke of Monmouth*). Quoting Mr. Newton-Wade, the account runs as follows :

The Wade Family of Filton, in the County of Gloucester, is of considerable antiquity. It will be seen from the following pedigree that descent is traced from Thomas Wade of Filton, living in 1560. The arms borne by the family are, azure on a saltire, between 4 fleur de lis, or, 5 escallops of the field. The date of the grant of these arms cannot be traced, but they have always been borne by the



Wade Family of Filton as appears from the seals on several ancient deeds relating to the Manor of Blaisdon, in the County of Gloucester, at one time belonging to the family, and by monuments in the churches of Frampton-on-Severn and Henbury, in the County of Gloucester, recording the deaths of members of the family.

The following confirmation of such arms and grant of a crest, appears in the Harleian MS., 1470, folios 49-161, in the British Museum, and also in the College of Arms in London, viz :

“To all Nobles and Gentles to whom these presents shall come: William Camden, Esquire, alias Clarencieux, King of Armes of the South East and West parts of this Realme of England from the River of Trent Southwards sendeth this due commendation and greeting: Know ye Whereas auntiently from the beginning it hath byn a custome in all cuntries and common wealthes well gouverned that the bearyng of certaine markes in shields commonly called Armes have byn and are the liuely signes and demonstrations either of proess and valour atcheived in the feild by martiall men in tymes of Warre or ells the rewardes of virtue for the good lyfe and conwersation of others in tymes of Peace. Amonge the which number for that I find William Wade, the sonne of William Wade, the son of Robert of Bildeston in the County of Suffolk, Gent., who beareth Azure (on ye) Saltour or, five escalopes of the first between fower fflower de luces of the second and wanting to his said Coate or Armes a convenient Creast or Cogenzance fytt to be bourne as divers auntient coats doe, hath requested me the said Clarencieux by virtue of my office to appoint him such a one as he may lawfully beare without wrong doing or preiudice to others. The whole according to his iust request I have accomplished and graunted viz: on a wreath of his cullors a Talbott argent the eares and flacks of hayres redd, about his neck a collar and Case, gould as more plainly doth it appear in the margent. All which Armes and Creaste I the said Clarencieux doe by theis presents ratifie and confirme unto the said William Wade and to his posterity for ever, and that it shall be lawful for him and them to use beare and shew forth the same in signett, sheilde, Ensigne, Coate Armor or otherwise at his and their free libertye and pleasure without lett or molestation. In Witness whereof I the



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said King of Armes have here unto sett my hande and seale of office the Eight day of November 1604 and in the second yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord James by the Grace of God King of England, ffrence and Ireland Defender of the faithe &c., and of Scotland the Eighte and thirtith.

WILLIAM CAMDEN,  
Clarencieux King of Armes."

The following Pedigree appears in the Harleian MS. in the British Museum, No. 1560, viz :--

Harleian MS., 1560.  
in the British Museum.

# WADE OF BILSTON (BILLESDEN), COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Robert Wade of Bilston. ——— dau. of ——— of Bilston.

William Wade of Bilston. ——— Alice, dau. of ——— Edwayton of Suffolk. ——— John Wade. ——— Robert Wade. ——— Thomas Wade.

William Wade of Bilston. ——— Alice, dau. of ——— Little of Wathingford, in Suffolk.

Robert Wade. ——— Alice, mar. Edmund Marker of Suffolk. ——— Annie, mar. Colman of Wathingford.

Joan, mar. A. B. Cartwright, merchant, obiit 1609.

Mary, mar. Summons of Londo  
1. Sir William Gunte  
2. Alderman, of Londo

William Wade of Bilston. ——— Jane, dau. of (William) Ogenden.

William Wade. ——— Charles Wade.



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301. JOHN WADE of Filton and Bristol, gentleman, Mayor of Bristol in 1576.

*Married* :— ——— (daughter of ———).

*Issue* :—

303. Thomas Wade.

304. William Wade.

John Wade died about 1576, or shortly thereafter. He was Mayor of Bristol in 1576. Very little is known of this man. He appears to have been one of the Overseers of the will of Walter West of the Parish of St. Thomas in Bristol (proved 6th of June, 1567), and Giles Hobbs, a vintner of Bristol, in his will (proved 24 November, 1576), gives Mr. John Wade a pecuniary legacy "to make merry amongst the parishoners of the Parish of St. Mary Porte." The following also appears in the Bristol Corporation Records, viz.: "For as much as the aforesaid Mayor (Wade) not being an austere man, did incline to Lollardism, which gave great offence and to let his influence, the Chamber revived an 'Act' 'that no person shall be Mayor more than once' having more regard for their own private fancies and interest than for that only they owe to the public, the which I have noted oft' times unbeknowing the cause thereof."

302. THOMAS WADE, "the younger," of Filton, gentleman, formed one of the homage of the Court Baron of the Manor of Horfield, County Gloucester, in 1560.

*Married* :— ——— (daughter of ———).

*Issue* :—

305. Thomas Wade.

306. John Wade.

307. William Wade.

The date of Thomas Wade's death has not been ascertained.

303. THOMAS WADE of Filton and Henbury, in the County of Gloucester, gentleman.

*Married* :—Margaret (daughter of ———).

*Issue :—*

- 308. John Wade.
- 309. William Wade.
- 310. Rowland Wade.
- 311. Anne Wade, m ——— Taylor.
- 312. Mary Wade.

Thomas Wade's will is dated 12 June, 1610; proved same year at Bristol. In it he mentions his wife Margaret.

304. WILLIAM WADE of Stoke Gifford, gentleman.

*Married :—* ——— (daughter of ———).

*Issue :—*

- 313. Sarah Wade, who m. Walter Kemeys, second son of Roger Kemeys of Bedminster and de Wyke. (See Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1623).

William Wade's will was proved at Bristol, 1610. He was buried at Almondsbury.

305. THOMAS WADE of Filton, called "the elder" in 1629.

*Married :—* Margery ——— (buried at Filton, May 13, 1655).

*Issue :—*

- 314. Thomas Wade.
- 315. Elizabeth Wade.
- 316. Margaret Wade.
- 317. Johanne Wade.
- 318. Agnes Wade.

Thomas Wade's will is dated November 1, 1629. It mentions his wife Margery and his brother John.

306. JOHN WADE of Almondsbury.

*Married :—* ——— (daughter of ———).

*Issue :—*

- 319. William Wade.
- 320. Anne Wade.
- 321. Grace Wade.
- 322. Mary Wade.
- 323. Fanny Wade.
- 324. Elizabeth Wade.
- 325. Katherine Wade.

John Wade's will was proved at Bristol, 1637. In it he mentions all his children as above.



307. WILLIAM WADE of Almondsbury.

*Married* :— ——— (daughter of ———).

*Issue* :— ?

326. ——— ———.

308. JOHN WADE of Filton and Almondsbury, County of Gloucester, gentleman.

*Married* :— Margaret ——— (buried at Filton, November 24, 1664).

*Issue* :—

327. John Wade.

328. Thomas Wade.

329. Nicholas Wade.

330. Mary Wade, m. ——— Greet.

331. William Wade.

The will of John Wade is dated November 25, 1664 (the day after his wife's burial). It was proved at Bristol in 1664. He was a tenant on the court rolls of the Manor of Horfield in the years 1652-3.

309. WILLIAM WADE of Filton and Henbury, County of Gloucester.

*Married* :— Agnes Cromwell at Henbury Church, County of Gloucester, June 9, 1600.

*Issue* :— ?

—————

310. ROWLAND WADE.

*Married* :— ——— ———.

*Issue* :— ?

332. ——— ———.

314. THOMAS WADE of Filton.

*Married* :— Sarah ——— (buried at Filton, February 14, 1691).

*Issue* :—

333. Thomas Wade.

334. Sarah Wade, m. John Gunter.

335. Hester Wade.

336. Mary Wade, m. David Lie.

337. Martha Wade.

338. Abigail Wade, m. Thomas White.



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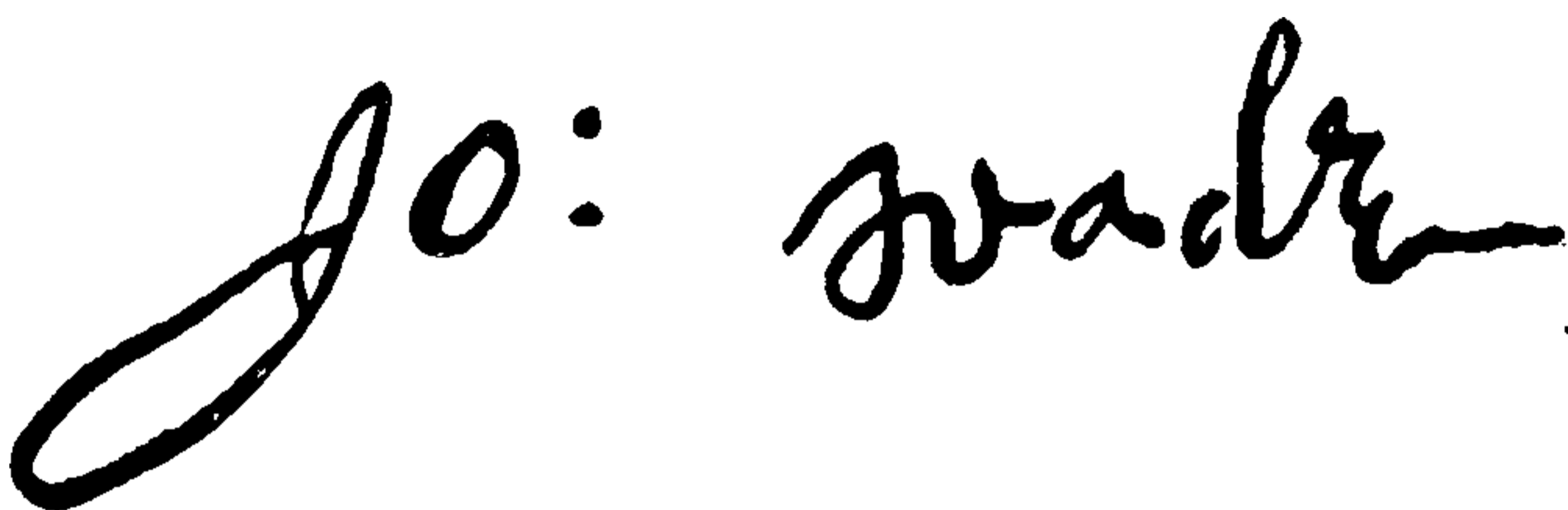
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Thomas Wade was admitted on the court rolls of the Manor of Horfield, June 11, 1655. His will is dated April 14, 1679; proved at Bristol, April 27, 1680.

327. JOHN WADE, sometime of Filton, afterwards of Littledean, in the County of Gloucester, and subsequently of the Wick House, Arlingham, in the County of Gloucester, Esquire.



*Married*:—Anne (daughter of ——— Lane), died March 19, 1678, and buried at St. Stephen's Church, Bristol.

*Issue*:—

- 339. John Wade of Filton and Bristol.
- 340. Thomas Wade of Frampton-on-Severn.
- 341. Nathaniel Wade (Colonel) of Bristol.
- 342. William Wade of Bristol.

John Wade was a Major in Cromwell's Army. He is the man mentioned in Thurlow's *State Papers* and Washburn's *Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis* as the Deputy Governor who defended Gloucester against the Royalist Army in 1651, and was highly commended by Cromwell for the service. John Chaloner, the regicide, in his *Short Treatise on the Isle of Man* (1653), p. 16, states that Major Wade was then Governor of the Isle of Man. He died between August, 1680, and March, 1681.

The following are some few of the letters in the Public Record Office written by and to Major John Wade:

Sir:—

I had a meeting yesterday with Captain Nicholas concerning the raisinge of forces for the defence of our county to which I answered him that there is no doubt if authority be given for that purpose and provision made for accomodation force will be speedily raised and therefore if you think it will be with anie advantage to

the publick noe doubt by God's assistance of a sufficient number shall be forthwith raised for the safekeeping of Gloucester whereby the horse heare may be spared for service abroad.

I came to Gloucester this day being sent for by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City and am putting the well effected of the city in a position of defence which at present is foure hundred men.

I doe think of going into the forest again to put things in the best condition possible.

What you conceive me fitt or capable to do in order to the raisinge of men let me have command and authority and there shall be noe want in me. I conceive it were not amiss if there were a forbearance of raisinge of those for the present money being a precious thing with you, and raise iron a vendible commodity. Your forge is on work. Thus deserve your answer to what you shall think fitt and best.

Your faithful servant,  
JOHN WADE.

To the Right Hon'ble JOHN  
DISBROWE these be presented.

Gloucester,  
March 20th, 1654.

Sir:—

I received a letter for Thomas Shewell of Bristol to pay me £1,000 towards carrying on castings in Forest Dean but it would save trouble if I might receive it from General Receiver of Gloucester. I carry on the business with great honesty and frugality. I desire order for disposal of 50 tons of shot and directions whether I am to cast Ordnance for 2 ships building at Bristol by Mr. Hayley or whether he will prevail to get your great guns at Bristol as he has prevailed with you to buy his timber, a bill here and there, to the amazement of rational men while there are plenty in the Forest decaying.

Two days after I got the order to preserve Whitemeads Park, some gallants came down to dispose of it but I cooled their courage by producing the order. The spoil carried on in the Forest makes my blood boil.

Your faithfull Servant,  
JOHN WADE.

To Col. JOHN CLARKE,  
Admiralty Commissioner  
at Whitehall.



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Estate in Gloucestershire, which belonged to the Wade family, that the Major died between August, 1680, and March, 1681. His wife was Ann Lane of an ancient Gloucestershire family, who was a member of the celebrated Broadmead Baptist Chapel, Bristol. The following relating to her is taken from the Broadmead Records :—

Bristol this 22nd day of the fourth month June 1669.

To any of the Churches of Jesus Christ where this bearer our sister may come—Grace and peace be multiplied unto you &c. We do hereby certify that this our beloved sister, Anne Wade, hath been for some time and still remains a member in fellowship with this Congregation in Bristol being one that is very dear unto us upon Christ's Account—We do therefore recommend her unto you beseeching you to receive her in the Lord and to admit her into communion and fellowship with you in all the ordinances and privileges of the house of God. So we remain your brethren in the faith and fellowship of the Gospel of Christ,

THOMAS EWENS

ROBERT SIMPSON

EDWARD TERRILL

GEORGE ROBINSON

THOMAS ELLIS

WILLIAM DICKASON.

July 22nd, 1673.

Honoured dear and beloved Brethern and Sisters in our Lord Jesus Christ our hope

In whom I heartily salute you and through whom I wish all health peace and prosperity to your souls and bodies with an increase of grace and comfort by the Spirit of holiness which I desire the Lord may pour upon you daily more and more filling you with all joy and peace that you may abound in all graces to his own praise and our everlasting consolation through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Beloved, I have received yours of the 27th of the month past accompanied with the blessed relation of God's gracious dealings with us in issuing his depriving us of our late blessed Pastor with the rest of his various dispensations towards us unto a calm settlement under the conduct of another of his faithful servants; for which I desire with you to bless and praise His name and trust he will enable us to improve this our summer of enjoyments so as to lay up such a stock of strength and holy courage as may carry us through what future winter of trial and tribulation he may please to bring over us.

In answer to what you desire relating to the condition God by his providence has cast me in :—(1) I may say



MAJOR WILLIAM WADE, U. S. A. The organizer of the present Ordnance Corps of the Army. (New Jersey family.)







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Thomas Wade died May 20, 1731, and was buried at Filton. His widow died March 20, 1743, and the estate was forfeited to the Lord of the Manor for failure of a reversioner.

339. JOHN WADE of Filton and Bristol, gentleman, born 1642.

*John Wade junior*

*Married*:—I, Anne Baugh of Pershore, Worcestershire and Twining, County of Gloucester, November 12, 1660, at Pershore.

*Married*:—II, Mary ——— (died February 4, 1679).

*Married*:—III, Martha ——— (died April 10, 1695).

*Issue*:—

345. John Wade of Filton.

346. Thomas Wade of Bristol.

347. Sarah Wade, m. William Clutterbuck of Frampton-on-Severn (d. June 25, 1685; bur. at Frampton).

John Wade died April 13, 1705, aged 63; buried at Filton.

340. THOMAS WADE of Frampton-on-Severn, in the County of Gloucester.

*Thomas Wade*

*Married*:—Anna (daughter of John Dunch) of Pusey, Berkshire (died July 17, 1787; buried at Frampton-on-Severn).

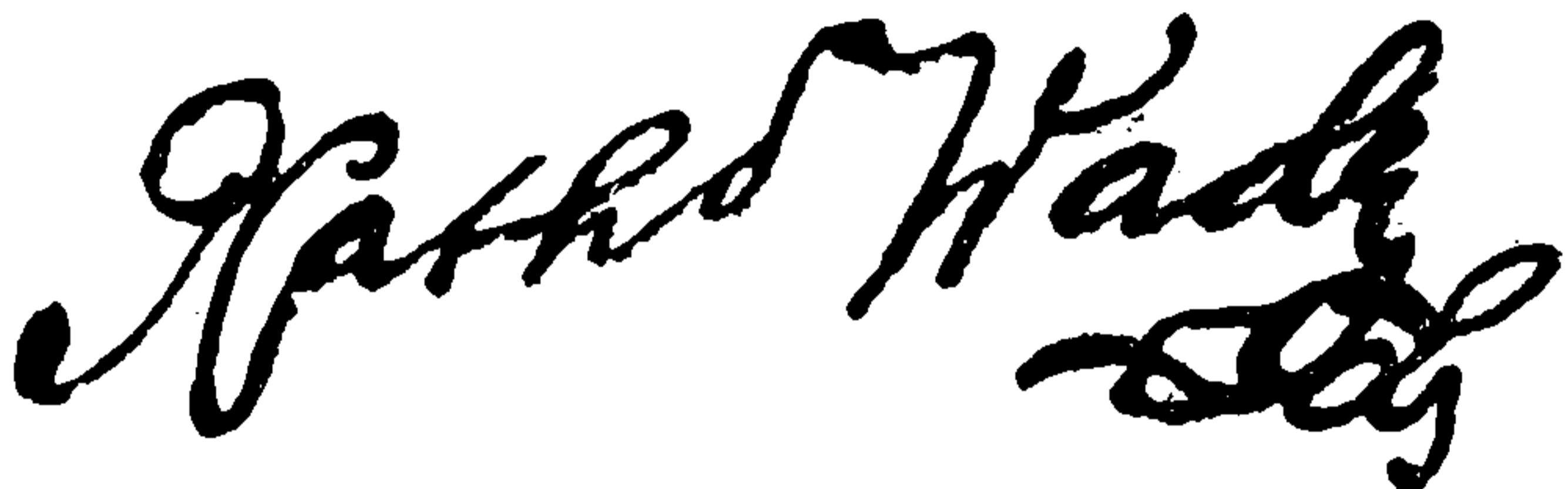
*Issue*:—

348. John Wade of Gloucester.

Thomas Wade died in 1715, and was buried at St. Mary le Crypt in the City of Gloucester. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1715. Anna Dunch was co-heiress with (her sister) the

wife of the Protector Richard Cromwell, of Richard Major of Hursley, in the County of Southampton. (See Bigland's *History of Gloucester*).

341. NATHANIEL WADE of Bristol, Esquire, Barrister at law, Colonel in Monmouth's Army, born about 1666.



*Married*:—Anne (daughter of Richard Vicris, Mayor of Bristol, in 1676). She died in 1735.

*Issue* :—

349. Hester Wade, m. — Lawrence.  
 350. Damaris Wade, m. John Coysgarn of Bristol, merchant.  
 351. Anne Wade, m. (1) — Daniel; m. (2) William Hibbs, Esq. of Clifton, Bristol, about 1723.

Nathaniel Wade entered New Inn, on 11 June, 1673, and the Middle Temple, 16 June, 1681. As a young lawyer of the country party, and a frequenter, it would appear, of the Green Ribbon Club, he had some dealings with Richard Rumbold and other insurgent "republicans" in the spring of 1683. He was suspected of complicity in the Rye House Plot, and on the 23 June, a reward of £100 was offered for his apprehension, together with Rumbold, John Rumsey, Richard Goodenough, and some other plotters. Three witnesses were found to give evidence against him, but he escaped to Holland, where he spent two years in an atmosphere of whig intrigue, and according to his own account, acted as an emissary between Monmouth and Archibald Campbell, ninth Earl of Argyll. He sailed with Monmouth at the end of May, 1685, and landed at Lyme Regis on 11 June. Three days later he marched with Forde Grey, Earl of Tankerville, in the direction of Bridport, at the head of about three hundred infantry and took part in an indecisive and shambling encounter with the Dorset militia (*London Gazette*, 18 June, 1685). At

Taunton he first opposed Monmouth proclaiming himself King, but he subsequently overcame his republican scruples, fighting in the van at Sedgemoor as Colonel of Monmouth's regiment. A good pen picture of Wade appears in A. Conan Doyle's *Micah Clarke*.

For a man bred to civic pursuits, he seems to have had in an unusual degree, that sort of ability and nerve which make a good soldier. Commanding the infantry at the Battle of Sedgemoor, and in the several skirmishes prior to that event, he appears to have displayed great bravery, thus affording a contrast to Lord Grey. At the battle of Sedgemoor his regiment made a most stubborn resistance and were the last to give in, and only then for the want of ammunition (y).

After the Battle of Sedgemoor he fled to Ilfracombe with fifty others, where they seized a vessel and put to sea, but were forced ashore again by two frigates. He was taken prisoner at Brendon, in Devonshire, on Saturday, July 26, 1685, by Richard Powell, the Rector of the Parish, who was paid £100 for his work. Wade was hiding at a farm called Farley, and, on Powell with others approaching to arrest him, he attempted to escape, but was shot through the back. He was disguised. On his head he had an ordinary hat, grey clothes, leather stockings, the soles of his shoes three inches thick and great nails in them. The Rector stated: "I took up his coat to see where the bullet lodged, and found that he had a good holland shirt 'on his back. I told him that this shirt did not belong to those clothes. He said his name was John Lane, but when his wound became worse he disclosed his proper one" (z).

When lying wounded he promised to make a full discovery of all he knew if thereby he would get his pardon (a).

(y) Robert's *Life of Monmouth*; Wade's Confessions in Lansdowne MSS.; James II's Account of Sedgemoor in Harleian MSS.

(z) Wade's Confession; Letter of Powell in Lansdowne MS., No. 1152.

(a) A letter dated 30 July, 1685, from Cooke and Ravening, to Sir Bourchier Wrey.



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He was taken to London and imprisoned in Newgate, where James II visited him for the purpose of inducing him to give up the names of the persons connected with the Rebellion.

Some of Wade's relatives, however, contrived to send him in the plaits of his linen, which was washed in the City, the names of those who were beheaded, and these he gave to the King, of course, without injury to any one. "Your friends, Major Wade," said the King, "have long been with the dead," and finding he could learn no more from him, and probably thinking that Wade had given him what information he could, the King pardoned him (*b*).

Nathaniel Wade's Confessions, in his own handwriting, are dated from Windsor the 4th October, 1685, and are to be found among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. Macaulay quotes largely from them in his History of that period.

He gave evidence against Henry Booth, Lord Delamere (afterwards Earl of Warrington), and doubtless aided the crown prosecutions in some other cases. (Howell, State Trials, Vol. III, p. 542).

In January, 1687, James, anxious to win the good opinion of the dissenters, sent him to Bristol with the order of the council, for the "remodelling" of the corporation, and he presented his special commission under the privy seal to the Mayor on 4 February. In a second document, setting forth the new appointments, Wade himself, by way of reward, was nominated clerk of the city. His tenure of office did not survive the events of the following October, when John Romsey was reinstated (17 October); but he seems to have retained some position in Bristol, as in Queen Anne's charter to the city of 24 July, 1710, he was confirmed in his office of steward of the sheriff's court. In 1714, he headed the militia at Bristol against the Kingswood colliers. He resigned his municipal post after upwards of six years' service, early in 1712. During 1711 he took part in building a bridge over the From at Wade street,

(*b*) *History of Bristol*, by Nicholls and Taylor.



Bristol, long known as the "Traitor's Bridge." Wade died early in 1718, and was buried on 14 March, 1717-18, "at the foot of Mrs. Noble's tombstone," in Redcross street burial ground (Register). He was granted a commission as Major by Monmouth "on ship-board," and he was spoken of in his later years as "Major Wade."

Nathaniel Wade appears at one time to have formed a project with John Ayloff, William Penn, Thomas Merry and others, of emigrating to New Jersey, where he expected to find or establish institutions better suited to his tastes than those of England. His brother, is alleged by some, to have gone to Pennsylvania about the time of the Rye-House Plot, sailing with William Penn on board the ship "Welcome," from Deal, on the 30th August, 1682.

In his Confessions in the Lansdowne MSS., Wade says:

"The persons to have gone to America were John Ayloff, Roger, a Quaker; myself, Thomas Merry. The seven to have been concerned in the plantation as proprietors were Edmund Walker, Edward Norton, Richard Nelthorp, John Freke, Thomas Merry, Robert West, William Penn and several other Quakers;" and taking this statement of intention as an actual fact, careless writers on the history of Woodbridge, New Jersey, have attempted to identify an early clergyman who had some dispute with a congregation there as Colonel Nathaniel Wade. The error is too patent to require more than mention.

342. WILLIAM WADE of Bristol, a lawyer, believed to have gone to America, but no trace of him has been found there; the only William on record being a yeoman of Hankton, Sussex, whose will, dated Sept. 20, 1682, was proved at Philadelphia. (See *Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*, Vol. I., pp. 49-50.) The Wades who sailed with Penn have all been identified (see Shourd's *Fenwick Colony*), and William of Bristol was not one of them.



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*Issue :—*

355. John Wade, Lord of the Manor of Blaisdon and of Woodchester, d. 1793, unm.; will proved at London, June 12, 1793.  
 356. Thomas Wade of Bristol, living 1745.  
 357. Major Wade, d. Aug. 19, 1736, aet. 18.  
 358. Nathaniel Wade, bur. at St. Mary le Crypt, Gloucester, May 31, 1722.

John Wade died in 1723, and was buried at St. Mary le Crypt in Gloucester. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

353. JOHN WADE of Filton, gentleman, born 1696.

*John Wade Somers*

*Married :—*I, Mary (daughter of — Nicholson of Bristol, died October 11, 1737, aet. 46).

*Married :—*II, Anne ——— (died January 7, 1764).

*Issue :—*

353. Mary Wade, bapt. at Filton, Sept. 26, 1722; m. Paul Britton, Esq.  
 354. John Wade of Henbury.  
 355. Grace Wade, bapt. at Filton, Aug. 15, 1726; m. — Roberts.  
 356. Nathaniel Wade, bapt. at Filton, Feb. 5, 1728; all traces lost.  
 357. Hannah Wade, bapt. at Filton, Jan. 19, 1734; d. 1781.  
 358. Ann Wade, bapt. at Filton, Dec. 25, 1738; m. J. Morgan, Esq.

John Wade died October 24, 1760. His will, dated August 28, 1752, was proved at Bristol, November 29, 1760; buried at Filton.

354. JOHN WADE of Henbury, in Gloucestershire, gentleman.

*John Wade*



MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES FRANKLIN WADE, U. S. V. (Brigadier General U. S. A.) His record was written large with his own good sword in the Civil War. In uniform as and when, Colonel Commanding 5th Cavalry U. S. A. (Massachusetts family.)





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367. Nathaniel Wade of Bristol, b. July 16, 1796.  
 368. Richard Rogers Wade, b. Aug. 6, 1801; d. Nov. 9, 1832, without issue.  
 369. Henry Wade, b. Nov. 19, 1802; d. Apr. 15, 1819, unm.  
 370. Edward Wade.  
 371. Ebenezer (daughter), m. William Bevan, Esq., of Stoke Gifford.  
 372. Ann Ellinor, m. James Smith.  
 373. Jane, m. A. Wilmott, Esq.  
 374. Elizabeth, m. W. Williams, Esq.  
 375. Hester, m. James Stephenson, Esq.  
 376. Sarah, d. a spinster, July 11, 1822.

Nathaniel Newton Wade died 3rd December, 1842, and was buried at Henbury. Will dated 31st July, 1841, and was proved at Bristol, 5th January, 1843.

364. THOMAS WADE of Shirehampton, in the County of Gloucester, gentleman, born October 6, 1791.

*Married* :—Mary Dyer.

*Issue* :—

377. Thomas Wade.  
 378. Edgar Josiah Wade.  
 379. Esther Wade.  
 380. Mary Wade.  
 381. Sarah Jane Wade.

365. WILLIAM NEWTON WADE of Newport, Monmouthshire; gentleman, born March 18, 1795.

*William Newton Wade*

*Married* :—Zipporah (daughter of I. Short, Esquire), of Oldland Common, Britton, Gloucestershire; married at Clifton Church, Bristol (died January 11, 1869; buried in Newport Cemetery).

*Issue* :—

382. Edward Wade, b. at Olveston, Gloucestershire, Dec. 14, 1825.  
 383. Henry Wade, b. at Olveston, Aug. 15, 1827.  
 384. Richard Wade, b. at Olveston, Apr. 28, 1830.  
 385. William Wade, b. at Olveston, Aug. 24, 1834.  
 386. Zipporah Wade, b. at Caerleon-on-Usk, Mar. 12, 1838; m. Edward Edwards of Cardiff.

William Newton Wade died March 15, 1878, and was buried in the Public Cemetery, Newport, Monmouthshire. Will dated September 22, 1874; proved in the Landaff District Registry, September 2, 1878.

366. JOHN CHILD WADE, born May 27, 1793.

*Married* :— ———

*Issue* :—

387. William Wade, living in Australia, 1900.

388. Daughter, m. J. Light.

John Child Wade was buried at Nempnett, in the County of Somerset.

367. NATHANIEL WADE of Bristol, born July 16, 1796.

*Married* :—Elizabeth (daughter of ——— Taylor) of Bristol.

*Issue* :—

389. Nathaniel Wade, b. Dec. 7, 1830.

390. Thomas Taylor Wade, b. Dec. 31, 1835.

391. Mary Ann Wade, m. Charles Evans.

392. Jane Wade, unm.

393. Elizabeth Wade, unm.

Nathaniel Wade died April 5, 1870. Buried at Shirehampton. Will proved at Bristol, May 27, 1870.

370. EDWARD WADE of Cross, Axbridge in Somersetshire, born December 28, 1809.

*Married* :—I, Mary Lawrence.

*Issue* :—

394. Alexander Hart Wade, d. in Jamaica, W. I., 1851.

*Married* :—II, Jane (daughter of ——— Rankin, Esq.), of Bristol.

*Issue* :—

395. John Biddle Wade, in Australia.

*Married* :—III, Susannah Mines (daughter of Francis Wride, Esquire), died April 24, 1859, aged 42 years.



*Issue :—*

- 396. Richard Edward Wade, b. July 28, 1841; dead.
- 397. Charles Wade, b. May 16, 1844; d. without issue.
- 398. Edward Fry Wade, b. Sept. 11, 1848; unm.; a solicitor.  
living at Axbridge, Somerset, 1900.
- 399. Reginald Wade, b. March 24, 1850; a physician at  
Highbridge, Somerset, 1900.
- 400. Elizabeth Wade, b. Aug. 19, 1844.
- 401. Olive Mary Wade, d. an infant.
- 402. Emily Georgianne Wade, b. Aug. 21, 1854.

*Married :—*IV, Sophia (daughter of — Mills, Esquire). She died 1867, aged 37 years.

*Issue :—*

- 403. Newton Wade, b. Dec. 6, 1863; a physician.
- 404. William Mills Wade, b. Jan. 9, 1867.
- 405. Agnes Wade, b. July 2, 1862.
- 406. Edith Wade, b. May, 1865.

Edward Wade was a physician and surgeon at Axbridge, Somerset. He died 18—, and was buried at Compton Bishop, in the County of Somerset.

382. EDWARD WADE, b. at Olveston, December 14, 1825; baptized at St. Nicholas, Bristol.

*Married :—* ——— (daughter of ———).

*Issue :*

- 407. Issue living.

Edward Wade died August 28, 1898, and was buried in the cemetery at Newport, Monmouthshire. His will was proved September 13, 1898, in the Principal Registry, London.

383. HENRY WADE, born at Olveston, August 15, 1827; baptized at St. James, Bristol.

*Married :—* ——— (daughter of ———).

*Issue :—*

- 408. One daughter living, 1900.

Henry Wade died June 3, 1871.

384. RICHARD WADE, born at Olveston, April 28, 1830; baptized there.



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*Married* :—Sarah (daughter of John Davies) of Castleton, Monmouthshire.

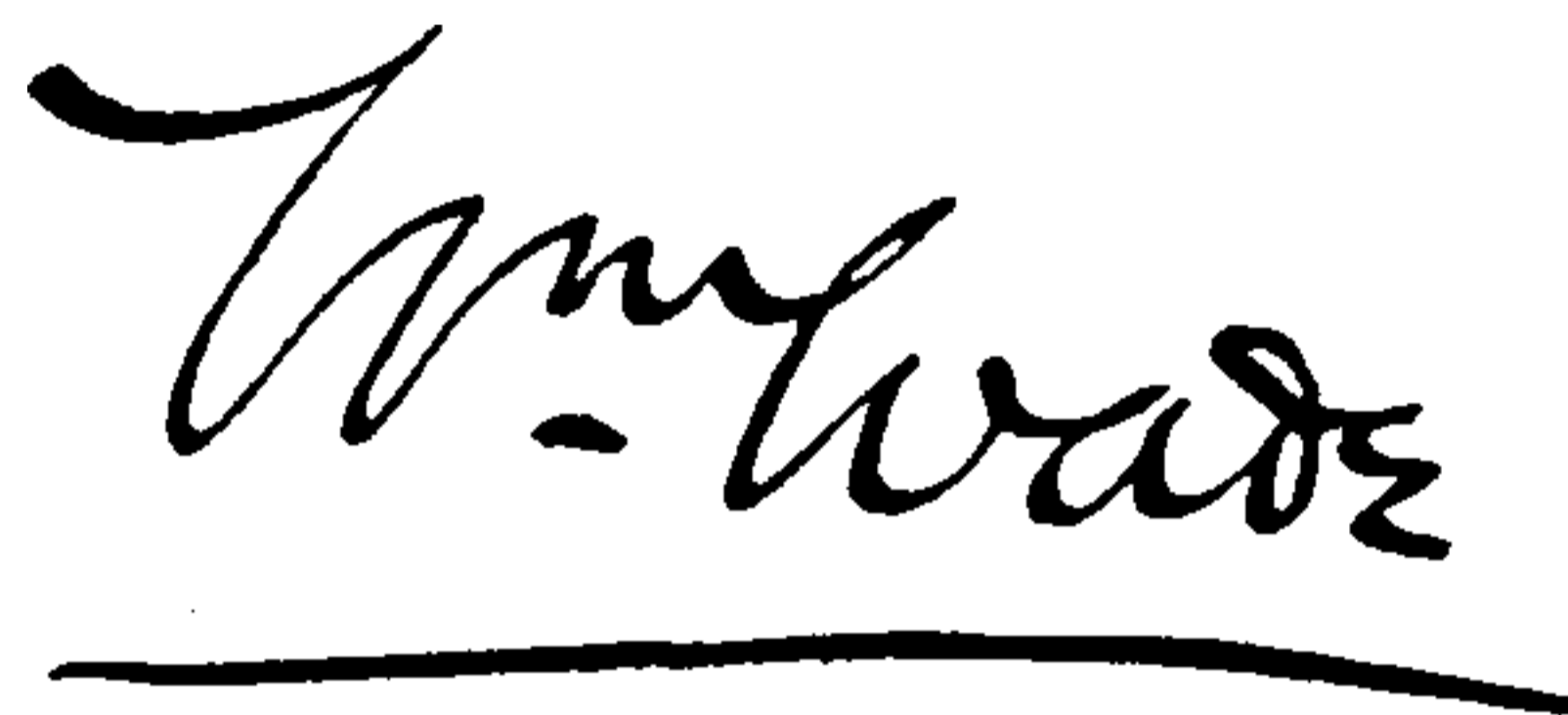
*Issue* :—

409. Godfrey Newton Wade of Newport, b. Dec. 25, 1874.

410. Mary Zipporah Wade, b. April 8, 1871; m. Percival Green of Liverpool.

Richard Wade lived at Newport, Monmouthshire. He died June 17, 1893, and was buried at Castleton. His will was proved in the Principal Registry in London, October 12, 1893.

385. WILLIAM WADE, born at Olveston, August 24, 1834; baptized there.



*Married* :—Maria Jane (daughter of William Treharne Rees) of Holly House, Bassaleg, Monmouthshire, March 1, 1870. (She was born September 23, 1841).

*Issue* :—

411. David Treharne Newton Wade, b. Jan. 7, 1871; a solicitor.

412. George Rees Wade, b. July 25, 1872; mechanical engineer.

413. Marcus Ithel Wade, b. Jan. 26, 1874; a solicitor.

414. William Blaisdon Wade, b. Oct. 17, 1875; mechanical engineer.

415. Noel Nathaniel Wade, b. Dec. 26, 1876; a physician.

416. Harold Harding Wade, b. March 21, 1878.

417. Charles Rogers Wade, b. Nov. 3, 1884.

418. Elinor Newton Wade, b. April 19, 1879.

419. Blanch Rees Wade, b. Aug. 23, 1880.

420. Ethel Maria Wade, b. Feb. 18, 1882.

421. Grace Decima Wade, b. June 1, 1883.

422. Zipporah Jane Wade, b. Feb. 25, 1889.

423. Philip Richard Wade, d. March 4, 1887; an infant.

William Wade is a well-known Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature and Notary Public at Newport, Monmouthshire; President of the Monmouthshire Incorporated Law Society.

399. REGINALD WADE of Highbridge, Somerset; physician.

*Married* :— ——— (daughter of ———).

*Issue* :—

424. Living.

411. DAVID TREHARNE NEWTON WADE of Newport, in the County of Monmouth, Solicitor of the Supreme Court and Notary Public, born January 7, 1871.

*D. J. Newton Wade*

*Married* :—Sarah Louise Lloyd (daughter of William Rees Lloyd) of Gellywastod Machen, Monmouthshire, September 5, 1899.

*Issue* :—

425. Newton Lloyd Wade, b. Aug. 19, 1900.

#### THE WADES OF IRELAND.

Having now stated all that careful research has disclosed as to the Wades settled in the North and West portions of England, it becomes appropriate to refer to the branch of this family which emigrated to Ireland at an early date.

Let one point be clearly understood, Wade is as Saxon as Saxon can be. The Irish Wades are either the descendants of English, who settled in Ireland, or the representatives of Irish peasantry who, existing without surnames as late as the reign of Henry VIII, adopted the name of one of their conquerors. Cold comfort as this may be to the Nationalist believers in a sept of McWades, the proposition will be self-evident to every student of etymology.

Be the source what it may, bright indeed is the escutcheon of the Irish Wades. On the roll of great men and doers of great deeds, we find Field Marshal General George Wade, the pacificator of the Scottish clans and the builder of the famous Highland Roads.



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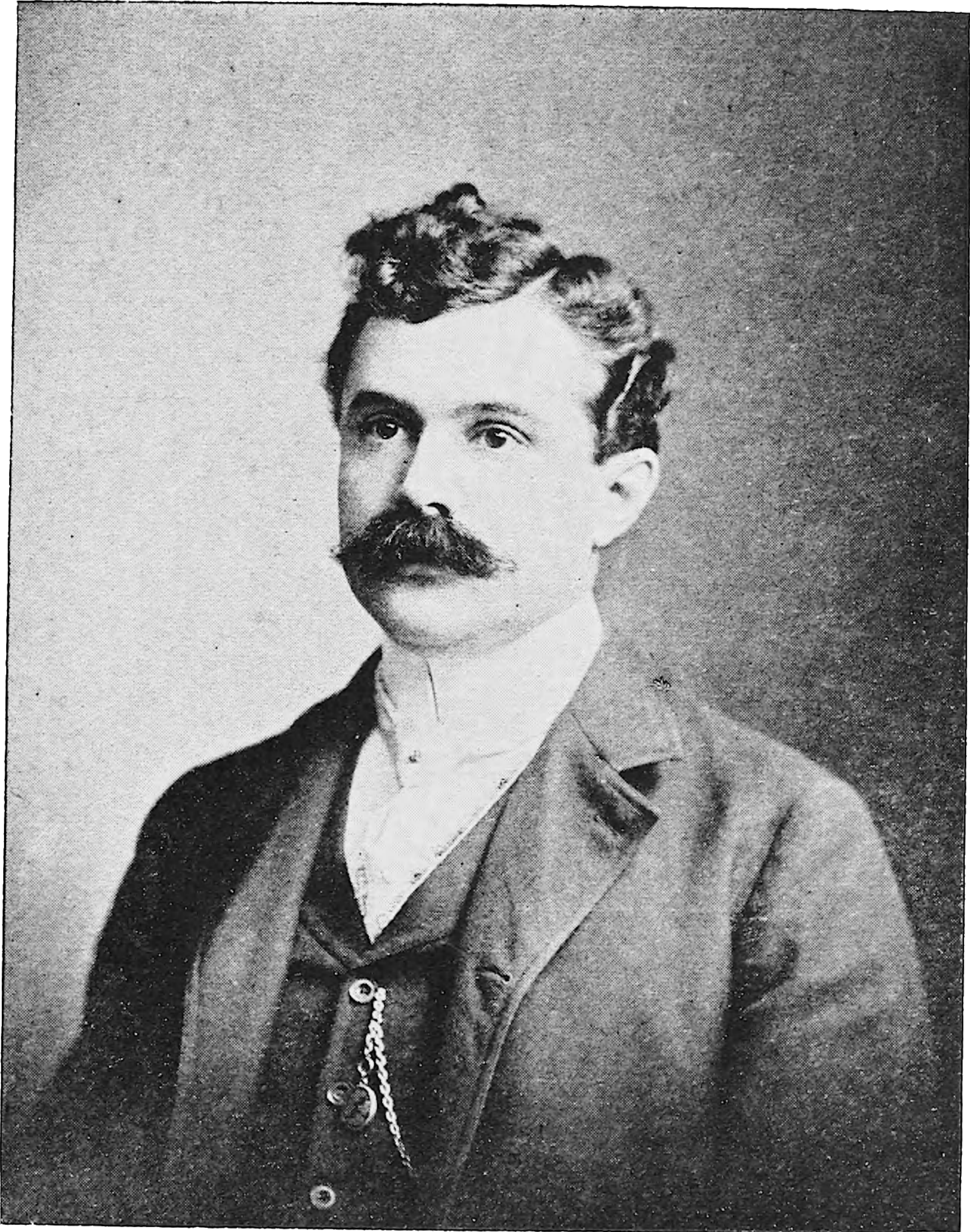
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As a curiosity in genealogy (?) his statements are worth preserving. He wrote as follows:—"Wade of Westmeath. This family claims to be of Saxon origin and to have been early located in the County of Northumberland. It became afterwards settled at Glastonbury, in the County of Somerset, and was there resident in the fourteenth century. From the Glastonbury branch descended Sir (*sic*) Armigal Wade of Belsize, in Middlesex, who was clerk of the council tempore Edward VI. Sir William Wade, who in 1584, was Ambassador to Spain from Queen Elizabeth; and subsequently Lieutenant of the Tower of London as late as the year 1609. Sir William's son, William Wade, established himself at Tangier in Africa as a merchant, but returned to England previously to his death. His son, William Wade, who held the rank of Major in the army of the Commonwealth, obtained a grant of land in Westmeath and in the King's County in 1653."

Burke concludes by placing Field Marshal George Wade as the grandson of Major William Wade, and tracing the later generations of the family in Westmeath.

Let us examine this farrago of weird and wondrous make. In the first place, no Wades have been traced in Northumberland, other than in the references made on pages 28 and 32 of this work. Wade of Northumberland verges on the era of myth, and deserves a place beside Thackeray's immortal ancestor of the Hugginses, "Hogyn Mogyn of the Hundred Beeves." The Kilnsea Wades were Yorkshire people at the Battle of Flodden Field (1513), and before that; as early as 1379, were settled in the Kilnsea district. Glastonbury, which is to Kilnsea as Beersheba was to Dan, never boasted of any Wades, and the Wades of Filton, Henbury, and Frampton, all near to the "Severn Sea," are clearly of no kin to the Wades of Kilnsea. Wade is a name man derives from the face of nature, and many men, not related, could thus derive the same name. The height of the ludicrous is reached in styling Armigel Waad a Knight, when records of those created exist, and Armigel's will and tombstone unite in terming him a simple Esquire.



FRANK WADE ROBERTSON, M. D.,  
Acting General Superintendent, Elmira Reformatory, N. Y.  
(Massachusetts family.)







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*Issue* :—

- 452. William Wade, Canon of Windsor.
- 453. Jerome Wade of Killavalley.
- 454. George Wade.
- 455. — Wade, m. Robert Cooke of Kiltynan Castle,  
Limerick.

452. WILLIAM WADE, Canon of Windsor, was born at Tangier, it is said, in 1672, though his monument would fix the date as 1670.

*Married* :— — (daughter of —).

*Issue* :—

- 456. — —.

The Reverend William Wade was admitted to St. Peter's School, Westminster, in 1685, was elected Westminster scholar at Trinity College, Cambridge, June 28, 1690, and Fellow of that college in 1696. He was appointed Canon of Windsor in 1720, and died at Bath, February 1, 1732. He was buried in St. George's Chapel Royal at Windsor beneath the following inscription on a marble monument:

‘ Here lies interred the body of Mr. William Wade, who was remarkable for his benevolence and true Christian temper. He received his first education at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Trinity College in Cambridge, of which Society he afterwards became Fellow, and in the year 1720, was constituted one of the Canons of this Royal Chapel. He had learning and abilities which might have raised him to the highest stations in the church; but such was his modesty and the meekness of his mind, that he chose rather to devote himself to the practice of all social virtues in private life. He died at Bath the 1st of February, 1732, in the sixty-second year of his age. His most affectionate brother, Lieutenant General George Wade, erected this monument to his memory.’

453. JEROME WADE of Killavalley, Westmeath, Esquire.

*Married* :— — (daughter of —).

*Issue* :—

- 457. William Wade.

454. GEORGE WADE, born 1673; Field Marshal of the British Army.

Never married.

*Issue* :—(Illegitimate).

458. Captain George Wade.

459. Captain John Wade.

460. Jane Earle (Wade), m. Ralph Allen.

461. Emilia Wade, m. (1) John Mason; m. (2) ——— Jebb.

George Wade was appointed Ensign in Captain Richard Trevannion's Company in the Earl of Bath's Regiment (10th foot) on December 26, 1690. There is a tradition in the Wade family that the future Field Marshal served at the battle of Aughrim. This is most improbable, as Lord Bath's Regiment was in the Channel Islands in July, 1691, whence it was sent to Flanders the same year. In August, 1692, Wade served with his regiment at Steinkirk, and was promoted Lieutenant on February 10, 1692-3. On April 19, 1694, he was promoted Captain-Lieutenant, and on June 13, 1695, was appointed Captain of the grenadier company.

On the breaking out of the war with France in 1702, Sir Bevil Granville's (late Lord Bath's) Regiment was in Flanders, and Wade served with his corps at the sieges of Kaiserswerth, Venlo, and Roermond, also in the action with the French near Nimeguén.

In the autumn of 1702, Captain Wade served at the siege of Liége. It is recorded that his grenadiers greatly distinguished themselves in storming and carrying the citadel, one of the strongest fortifications in Flanders. On March 20, 1703, Wade was promoted Major, and in August of the same year served at the siege and capture of Huy. On October 25, 1703, he succeeded to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of his regiment, and in 1704, volunteered for service in Portugal, whither a British contingent was about to be despatched under the Earl of Galway. Through Galway's influence, Wade received the staff appointment of Adjutant General in Portugal, with the brevet rank of Colonel, on August 27, 1704. In the spring of 1705, Galway laid siege to the frontier town Valencia d'Alcantara, which was car-

ried by storm on May 8. At this siege Colonel Robert Duncanson, Colonel of the regiment (now known as the 33d foot), was killed, and the Colonelcy was bestowed on Wade. On April 10, 1706, Wade was wounded at the siege of Alcantara, but continued to serve on Galway's staff, and accompanied the allied forces to Madrid, which was entered in triumph on June 27. The tripartite comedy of errors which was now played by the three leading Carlist actors, Galway, Peterborough, and Charles, is too well known to recapitulate. After a month of inaction at Madrid, Galway left the Spanish capital with the allied forces and retreated to Valencia. "The retreat was made in so good order," wrote Lord Galway, "that the enemy, superior as they were in number, never durst venture to attack us after the warm reception twenty-two of their squadrons met with from two battalions under the command of Colonel Wade in the town of Villa Nova." Wade earned fresh laurels at the fatal battle of Almanza on April 25, 1707, where he commanded, as a Brigadier General in the Spanish Army, the third brigade of British infantry, which bore the brunt of the fighting and lost heavily. He miraculously escaped capture, and joined Galway at Alcira, whence he was sent to England with despatches. On January 1, 1707-8, Wade was promoted Brigadier General in the British Army, and returned to Spain in the spring. He was chosen second in command to General James Stanhope (afterwards first Earl Stanhope) in the expedition to Minorca, which sailed from Barcelona in September, 1708. At the siege of Port Philip which defended Port Mahon, Wade led the stormers, captured a redoubt and afterwards negotiated a capitulation. Port Philip being reduced, the capital and whole island at once submitted, and became a British dependency. Wade received a complimentary letter from Charles III, and the commission of Major General in the Carlist Army. In November he was sent home with news of the reduction of Minorca.

After leaving England, Wade remained in Portugal until 1710, when he joined Stanhope in Spain and was given the



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command of a brigade of infantry. On August 20 was fought the Battle of Saragossa. All the colors, twenty-two pieces of cannon, and nearly four thousand prisoners were captured, besides King Philip's plate and equipage. Wade was recommended for promotion by Stanhope (see Colonel Harrison's letter to Lord Dartmouth, on September 23, 1710), and sent to England to ask for additional troops and supplies. He did not return to Spain, but was promoted Major General on October 3, 1714, and a month later was appointed Major General of the forces in Ireland. It was doubtful whether he took up his command, as he was returned as member of parliament for Hindon, Wiltshire, January 25, 1714-15. When the rebellion broke out, in 1715, Wade was sent to Bath, which was strongly Jacobite, in command of two regiments of dragoons. His zeal in ferreting out conspiracies resulted in a find of eleven chests of firearms, swords, cartridges, three pieces of cannon, which had been buried under ground. Two years later Wade was instrumental in discovering a plot against the government, hatched by Count Gyllenberg, the Swedish ambassador, who was arrested. On March 19, 1717, George I. bestowed the Colonelcy of the regiment now known as the 3rd Dragoon Guards, on Wade; and when it was decided to send an expedition against Vigo, in 1719, Wade was appointed second in command. This expedition was entirely successful. Vigo surrendered, and Pont-a-Vedra was taken by Wade, who captured and destroyed the arsenal after removing the most valuable guns, stores, and ammunition, which were sent on board the fleet.

In 1722, Wade was elected member of parliament for Bath, which borough he continued to represent until his death. Two years later, he was sent to Scotland to reconnoitre the Highlands and observe their strength and resources. Wade's report to the government on the measures he considered necessary to adopt for the civilization of the country resulted in his being appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland. Now commenced under Wade's superintendence, the construction of those important mili-



tary roads which brought the inmost fastnesses in the North and West of Scotland within touch of the rest of Great Britain. Wade commenced his roads in 1726, employing five hundred soldiers in the work, who received sixpence a day extra pay, and in three years his work was well advanced. Wade's engineering triumphs in the Highlands are recorded in the historic bull,

“ Had you seen these roads before they were made,  
You would lift up your hands and bless General Wade.”

which was inscribed on an obelisk which formerly stood on the road between Inverness and Inverary. Forty stone bridges were also built by Wade's “highwaymen,” as he facetiously termed his working soldiers. Of these bridges, the most worthy of mention is the one he built over the Tay, in 1733. This bore on its parapet a Latin inscription commemorating General George Wade, and complimentary to his skill as an engineer and road maker. The lines, which were from the pen of Doctor Robert Friend of Westminster, ran as follows:

Mirare.  
Viam hanc militarem  
Ultra Romanos terminos  
M. Passuum CCL. hac illac extensam  
Tesquis et Paludibus insultantem  
Per Rupes Montesque patefactam  
Et indignanti Tavo  
Ut cervis instratam :  
Opus hoc arduum suâ solertiâ  
Et decennali militum operâ  
Anno aer. Xae. 1733 perfecit, G. WADE  
Copiarum in Scotiâ Praefectus  
Ecce quantum valeant  
Regia Georgii 2 di Auspicia.

Wade himself was styled by the wits, the greatest highwayman in existence. He seems to have communicated his own stiff, formal character to his roads, one being described as 16 miles long with only four turnings. But the Scottish antiquary execrates his memory, as he went smack through a Roman camp at Cudock with one of his roads. (“Memoir on Scottish Roads” prefixed to



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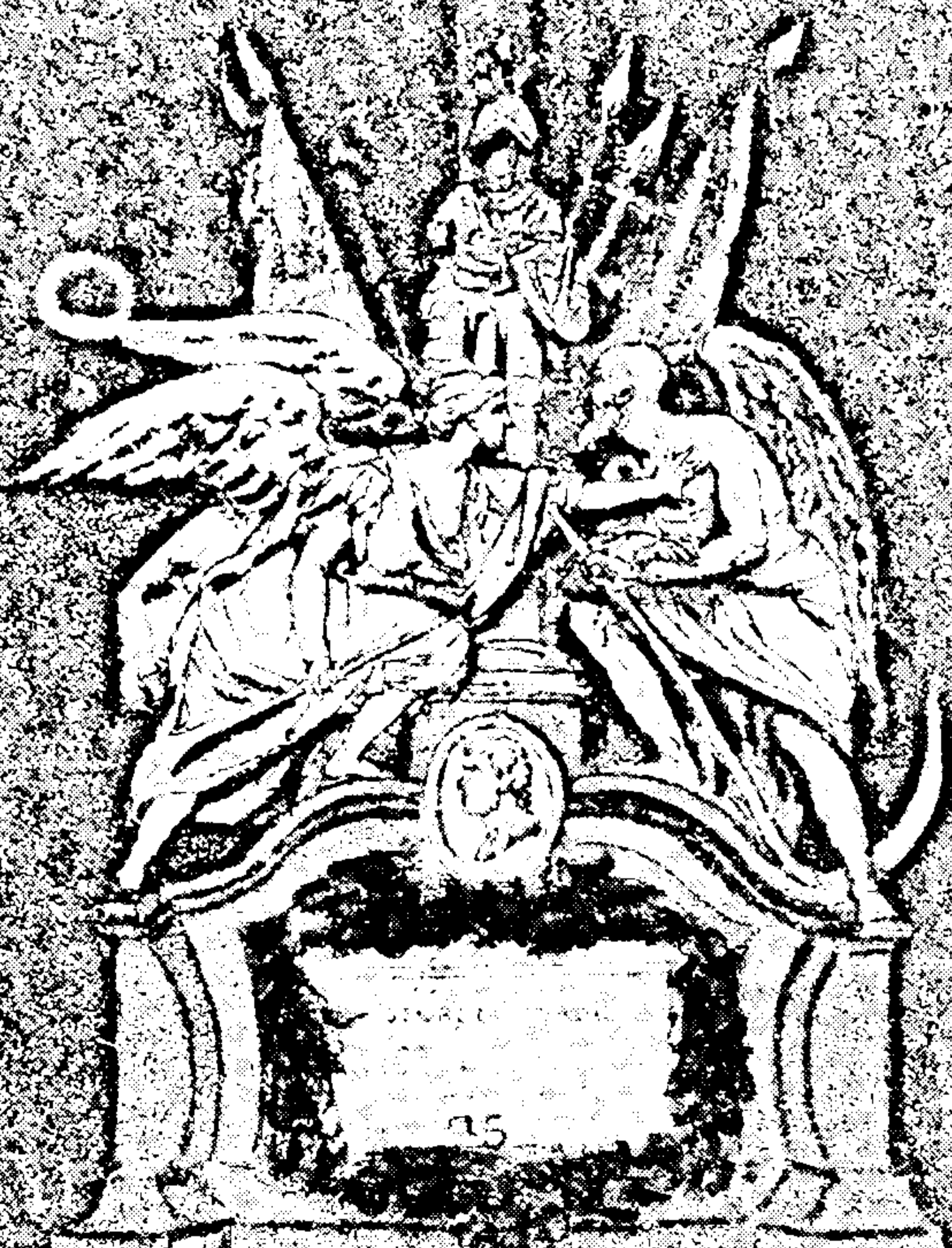
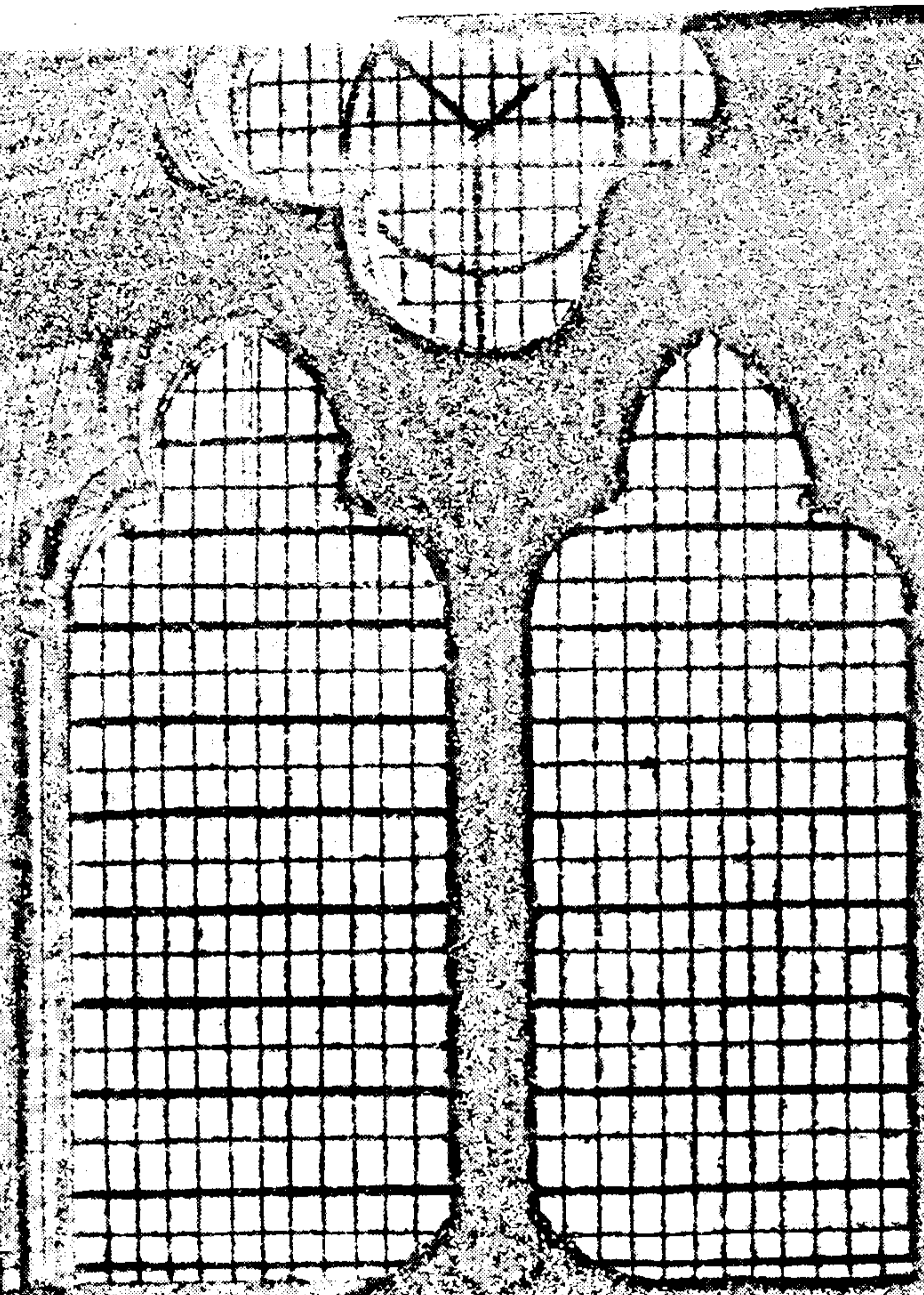


upon the enemy and attack him with a spirit suitable to the glory of the British nation." (*Carteret MSS.*). The allies crossed the Scheldt on July 20, in order to bring the French to an engagement. The time was propitious, as Prince Charles of Loraine, at the head of an Austrian force, had won great success against the French in Alsace, which compelled Louis XV. to withdraw part of his army from Flanders. The French Army, however, took up a post behind the Lys, and the allies, impeded by a divided command, weakened by discordant opinions, and hampered by plans of a campaign prepared in England by the Earl of Stair, effected nothing of importance. Wade and his colleagues were made the butts for pasquinades in the French papers (*Gent. Mag.*, 1744), and appeared as comic figures in French plays. Early in October, Wade's health broke down, and he applied for leave to return to England, which was granted. In the following March he resigned his command. George II. expressed satisfaction at his services, and further evinced his good-will by appointing him Commander-in-Chief in England. On the outbreak of the rebellion in Scotland, Wade took the field with all the forces he could collect, and marched to Doncaster. Several regiments were recalled from Flanders, and six thousand Dutch troops were requisitioned from the states to serve in Great Britain. The militia of several counties were also called out. But there was no display of enthusiasm for the king's service in the north of England. Wade seems to have played the part of General Monk, and to have rested on his arms, supine, until he saw how the Pretender succeeded. His officers were so anxious to attack the Highlanders that they are said to have dropped in his path the following apt quotation from Shakespeare's *King John* :—

Shall a beardless boy,  
A cockered, silken wanton, brave our fields,  
And flesh his spirit in a warlike soil,  
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,  
And find no check? Let us, my liege, to arms!

With his companions in arms—Cope and Hawley, Wade figured in the punning doggerel of that day:—

7





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The monument, which is some 12 feet high, bears Wade's coat of arms and crest. *Arms* : A saltire, between 4 escallops, or. *Crest* : A rhinoceros passant. The inscription reads:—

“Sacred to the memory of George Wade, Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, Colonel of his Majesty's third Regiment Dragoon Guards, Governor of Fort William, Fort Augustus and Fort George, and one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council. He died 14th March, 1748. Aged 75 years.”

It is said that the sculptor Roubiliac used to come and stand before “his best work,” the monument to Wade, and weep to think it put too high to be appreciated. (Stanley, *Westminster Abbey*, p. 267). Two portraits of Wade, one anonymous and the other by Haecken (after John Vanderbank), are in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh. A third portrait, painted by Adrian Van Diest, was engraved by Faber. As a soldier, Wade's talents were more solid than brilliant, and did not fit him for successful command. He was a useful lieutenant, and an excellent leader in action, but he entirely lacked initiative, and he was discouraged and perplexed by responsibility. Anecdotes of the Field Marshal are numerous and are to be found in Defoe's *Tour Through Great Britain*, Vol. IV. Hone's *Year Book*, p. 154, and Cunningham's *Handbook of London* (Cork Street). See also the articles by W. Tyte in *The Bath and County Graphic*, March, 1899. Wade is notable as one of the four Irishmen who have commanded the British Army. A contemporary account describes him as a notorious gambler, but a worthy man, where women were not concerned.

#### 457. WILLIAM WADE.

*Married* :— — (daughter of William Osbrey, Esquire) of Dublin.

*Issue* :—

- 462. Thomas Wade.
- 463. William Wade.

## 462. THOMAS WADE of Westmeath, Esquire.

*Married*:—I, — (daughter of Colonel Lowe) of Newtownlowe.

*Married*:—II, Anne (daughter of Samuel Handy, Esq.) of Coolyclough, Westmeath.

*Married*:—III, Miss Walsh of Walsh Park, Tipperary.

*Issue*:—

464. Jerome Wade, d. unm.

465. Samuel Wade.

466. Thomas Wade.

467. John Wade, an officer in the 36th Regt. of Fort William, Galway.

## 463. WILLIAM WADE.

*Married*:—Eliza (only child of Robert Aird) of Airdrie, in Scotland, and Coolure in Westmeath.

*Issue*:—

468. John Thomas Wade of County Monaghan.

William Wade died in 1815.

## 465. SAMUEL WADE.

*Married*:—Miss Davies of County Galway.

*Issue*:—

469. Samuel Gustavus Rochfort Wade.

## 466. THOMAS WADE.

*Married*:— —.

*Issue*:—

470. George Wade.

## 469. SAMUEL GUSTAVUS ROCHFORD WADE.

*Married*:—Eliza (daughter of Burton Persse, Esquire) of Moyode Castle, County Galway.

*Issue*:—

471. Robert Rochfort Wade, b. 1852.

Samuel Wade died 1862.



## 470. GEORGE WADE.

*Married*:—Mary (daughter of Captain Thomas Nugent), 2nd Regt. of Foot.

*Issue*:—

472. Richard Wade.

473. George Wade of Ashbrook, County Dublin.

474. John Wade, dead.

## 471. ROBERT ROCHFORD WADE.

*Married*:—Olivia (daughter of Thomas Ironton, Esquire), in 1886.

*Issue*:—

475. John Rochfort Wade, b. 1887.

476. Daughter.

477. Daughter.

478. Daughter.

Robert Rochfort Wade resides at Carrowmore, Aughrim, County Galway, and is a Justice of the Peace and landed proprietor.

## 472. RICHARD WADE.

*Married*:— —— (daughter of —— Howes).

*Issue*:—

479. George Wade (in holy orders).

480. John Nugent Wade.

## 473. GEORGE WADE of Ashbrook, Dublin, Clerk of the Peace and Deputy Custos Rotulorum of Dublin County.

*Married*:—Caroline (daughter of Charles Domville, Esquire) of Santry House, County Dublin.

*Issue*:— ?

481. ———— ————.

\* \* \* \* \*

Next follows the Royal Descent of Claude Fitzroy Wade, Esquire, Barrister at law, of England, (son of Sir Claude Martine Wade, Knight), which, registered and enrolled in the College of Arms of Ireland, is as follows:



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501. CHARLES WADE, of Herbertstown, Esquire, adhered to the cause of King James II., and to the Catholic religion, and in consequence lost his estate of Herbertstown. He married Anne, daughter of Alexander Plunkett, of County Meath, Esquire, and left a son :—

502. RICHARD WADE, Esquire, of Ballygalore, in County Wexford, where he purchased lands.

*Married* :—Mary (daughter of John Keough) of County Wicklow, Esquire.

*Issue* :—

503. John Wade, M. D. (as above).

504. Charles Wade of Dublin, merchant. Will dated July 18, 1745; proved Aug. 7, 1755.

505. Redmond Wade, Esquire. Will dated May 23, 1752; proved May 18, 1775.

506. Mary Wade, m. ——— Maude, Esquire.

503. JOHN WADE of Dublin, M. D. (as above).

*Married* :—Jane Butler (as above).

*Issue* :—

507. Walter Wade of Dublin, Esquire, M. D.

508. John Wade of Dublin, Esquire.

509. Francis Wade.

510. Joseph Wade.

511. Mary Wade, m. Richard Doyle, Esquire.

507. WALTER WADE of Dublin, Esquire, M. D.

*Married* :—Mary (daughter of ——— Kennedy, Esquire).

*Issue* :—

512. John Wade, General in the Russian Army; no issue.

513. Joseph Wade, Lieut.-Colonel, H. E. I. C. S.

514. John Peter Wade, M. D., H. E. I. C. S.

515. Charles Wade, M. D., Physician to the Court of the King of Portugal.

516. ——— Wade, dau., d. at Lisbon, unm.

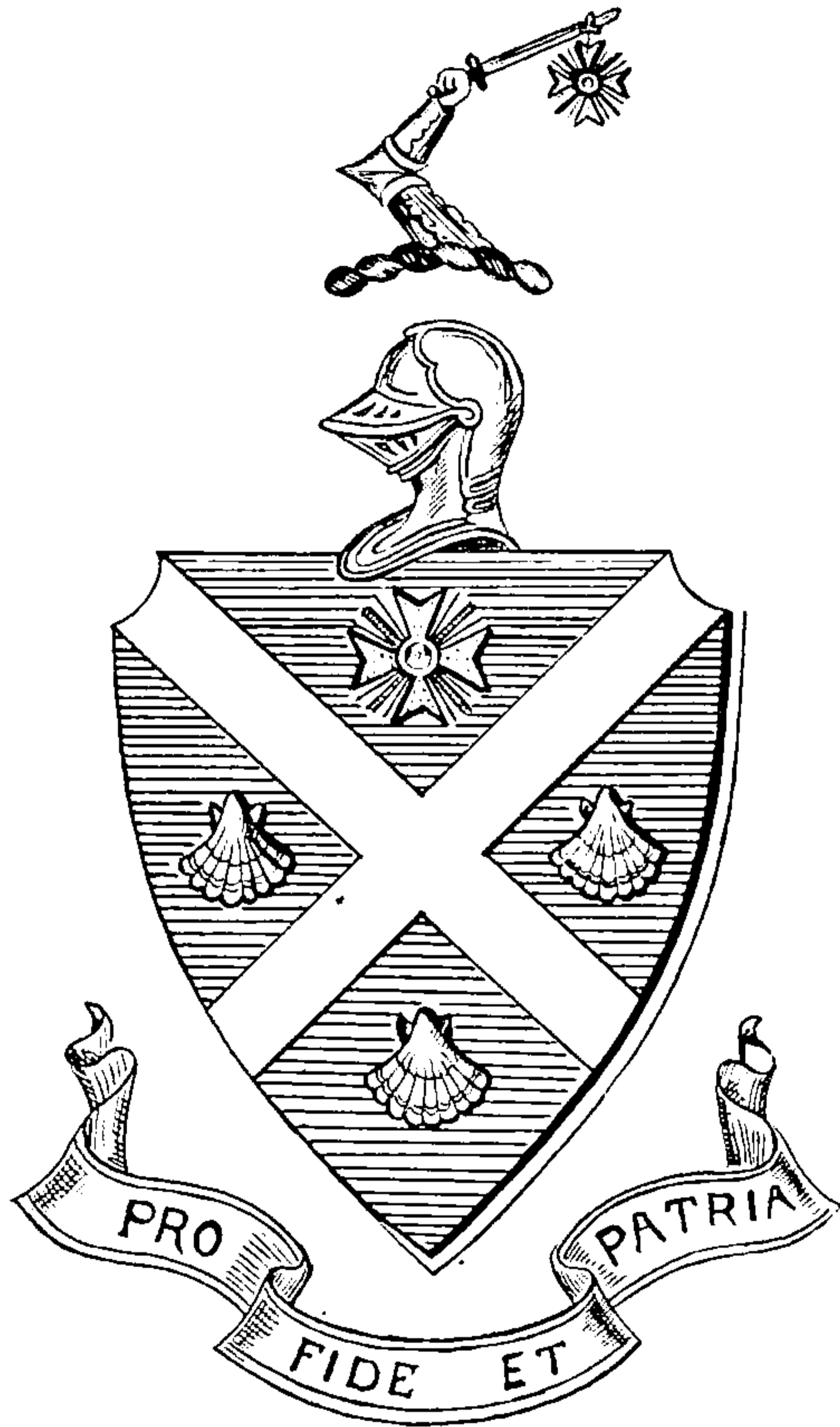
508. JOHN WADE of Dublin.

*Married* :— ——— (daughter of ———).

*Issue* :—

517. John Wade of Dublin. Will dated May 28, 1783; proved Jan. 29, 1799.

1



Arms, Crest, and Motto of Colonel Sir Claude Martine Wade, K.C.B.



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Royal Horse Artillery, who perished in Elphinstone's retreat from Cabul.) (She was born July 26, 1829).

*Issue :—*

- 522. Claude Fitzroy Wade.
- 523. Cecilia Montague Wade.
- 524. Selina Harriett Wade, dead.
- 525. Ellen Maud Wade.
- 526. Charlotte Louisa Wade, dead.
- 527. Claudine Wade, dead.

Claude Martine Wade derived his first two names from General Claude Martine, the French soldier of fortune, who was a friend of his father. Wade was appointed a cadet in the Bengal service in 1809, and immediately proceeded to India. On arrival he joined the institution at Barasset, near Calcutta, where the cadets were instructed in the native languages and in the practical part of their military duties. After the shortest possible period—six months—Wade passed out of Barasset, receiving the sword of honor for proficiency.

After serving with the first battalion, 15th regiment of native infantry, as a cadet, he obtained his commission as Ensign in the 45th regiment native infantry, July 29, 1812. With this regiment Wade served in 1813, in a field force on the Gwalior frontier, and was afterward stationed at the cantonment of Kunch. Through the unhealthiness of the station he presently found himself in command of his own corps and of a detachment of artillery. He acquitted himself of his charge in a manner which earned the approval of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

Wade was promoted Lieutenant on October 20, 1815, and was actively engaged during that year in operations caused by aggressive movements of the combined forces of Sindhia and Holkar against the state of Bhopal, which was friendly to the British government. From 1816 to 1819, he served in the Pindari campaigns, being also employed with the fifth division, under General Sir J. W. Adams, at the siege and capture of the fortified town of

Chanda. On the termination of hostilities, in 1819, he was stationed at Lucknow.

In 1820-21, Wade officiated as Brigade Major to the troops in Oude, and in 1822 he was deputed on political duty to Calcutta, as bearer of a letter from the King of Oude to the Governor General. On the completion of this duty, he was appointed an extra assistant in the office of the Surveyor-General of India, and completed the examination, arrangement, and analysis of the numerous maps and surveys which had for many years accumulated there. Some of his maps are in the British Museum. So satisfied was the Governor General, Lord Hastings, with his performance of this duty, that he desired to appoint him to the political department, and recommended him to the notice of his temporary successor, John Adam.

By the latter, Wade was, on February 28, 1823, appointed to the office of Political Assistant at Ludhiana, where his principal duty was, at first, the charge of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, the exiled ruler of Afghanistan. Shortly after his appointment to Ludhiana, however, negotiations of a very important nature devolved on him, as the alarm and excitement caused in India by the ill success of the early operations in Burmah endangered the northern frontier. Ranjit Singh, at this period in full vigor and at the height of his power, suspended his operations against the Afghans, and, assembling his whole force about Lahore, was ready to avail himself of any British reverse by joining the insurgent Raja of Bhurtpore and other chiefs who were disaffected to the British government. Wade, who was promoted to the rank of Captain on May 13, 1825, was in constant communication with the Sikh ruler throughout this critical period, and gradually succeeded in convincing Ranjit Singh of both the power and the sincerity of the British government. In 1826, the termination of the Burmese war and the capture of Bhurtpore conclusively established in the Maharaja's mind the conviction of British ascendancy; and in the following year Wade conducted a complimentary mission from Ranjit Singh to the



Governor General, Lord Amherst, who, in return, sent presents by Wade's hand to the Court of Amritsar. Lord Amherst, shortly afterwards (autumn of 1827), entrusted him with the entire charge of British dealings with the Maharaja. Wade performed this duty for seventeen years, during which time he was chiefly instrumental in maintaining harmony between the British and the Sikh governments; moreover, he gained the confidence of Ranjit Singh to such an extent as to be permitted freely to visit the Punjab at a time when it was rigidly closed to British officials. In 1830, on the occasion of the mission of Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Alexander) Burnes, to Lahore, Wade was instructed to take over the presents which Burnes was conveying to the Maharaja, on the arrival of Burnes at the frontier; but, seeing the importance of others besides himself obtaining access to the Punjab, Wade generously suggested that Burnes should complete the mission. Wade was instrumental in arranging the historical interview at Rupar in October, 1832, between Ranjit Singh and Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, an event of the very highest importance, which afforded convincing proof of Wade's influence over the Maharaja. The complete success of Wade's diplomatic dealings with the Maharaja was repeatedly acknowledged officially in letters from the various Governors General under whom he served to the court of directors, and in the replies of the latter; he received no other rewards for these services.

At length the determination of the British government to depose Amir Dost Muhammad Khan from the throne of Afghanistan, and to replace him by the exiled Shah, Shuja-ul-Mulk, gave Wade the opportunity of his life. The main advance of the invading army on Kabul was to be made through the Bolan Pass, and thence through Southern Afghanistan, but it was decided to make a converging attack through the Punjab and the Khaibar Pass. This subsidiary movement was entrusted to Wade, who was promoted Major on June 28, 1838, and was given the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel, "while serving beyond



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It was stated by Lord Auckland in an official despatch that "it was not upon record that the celebrated Khaibar Pass had ever previously been forced."

After the fall of Kabul and the flight of Dost Muhammad Khan, Wade returned to resume his political duties in India, and on March 31, 1840, he was appointed resident at Indore. He held this important office until his retirement from the service on May 1, 1844. During his service in Malwa, Wade, among other achievements, affected the settlement of the Bhil tribes, who, at that period, gave much trouble, and it may be remarked that throughout his long political employment he was uniformly successful in dealing by peaceful methods with the most turbulent races.

It is worthy of record that, at the time of his leaving India, Wade had served continuously in that country from 1809; a longer period than any of his contemporaries, with the sole exception of Lord Metcalfe. Wade, who had been promoted to the rank of Colonel on November 28, 1854; died at Bath, England, on October 21, 1861. In addition to receiving the Order of the Bath from his sovereign, Sir Claude Martine Wade was the recipient of an enameled and jeweled sword of honor from Ranjit Singh, a similar sword from Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, a third sword from the Maharajah Holkar of Indore; two Orders of the Durani Empire, and the Order of the most Auspicious Star of the Punjab. His sovereign accorded him permission to accept and wear these gifts and orders, all of which were placed on exhibition at the Victorian Era Exhibition in London, in 1897.

Sir William Betham, Knight, Ulster King of Arms and Principal Herald of all Ireland, certified on September 6, 1845, to the correctness of Sir Claude Martine Wade's pedigree, and confirmed to him the coat of arms and crest then depicted on the pedigree deposited in the Irish Herald's College, viz.:

*(To be continued.)*

*Arms* : Azure, a saltire argent between 3 escallops or, in chief, the Order of Ranjit Singh.

*Crest* : An arm embowed in armor, proper, holding a sword supporting the Order of the Durani Empire.

*Motto* : *Pro fide et patriâ* (For faith and fatherland).

His widow married in 1864, Edward Deane McDermot, Esquire, M.A., M.D., and resided in Bath until her death, June 8, 1900, aged 71 years.

522. CLAUDE FITZROY WADE, born at Ryde, Isle of Wight, January 2, 1849.

*Married* :—August, 1880, at Clevedon, Somerset, Lucy Mary (daughter of James Lean, Esquire, late Judge of the High Court, Agra, India).

*Issue* :—

528. Hilda Mary Wade, b. June 13, 1881.

529. Claude Wade, b. February 20, 1883, Lieutenant East Yorkshire Militia, 1902.

530. Lucy Ruth Wade, b. July 9, 1886.

Claude Fitzroy Wade is a Barrister at law of England and Clerk of Assize of the North Eastern Circuit. He resides at The Knoll, Crystal Palace Parade, Upper Norwood, London.

#### WADE OF CLONEYBRANEY, MEATH.

Another branch of the family dates from the early days in the settlement of Ireland, and has produced famous English and American soldiers. It is noteworthy that one of its cadets fought as a British officer at Bunker Hill, later married a famous New York beauty, Ann Dean (see portrait, *ante* p. 116), and gave to the New World a gallant soldier of the Florida and Mexican Wars, Colonel Richard Dean Arden Wade, who in turn was the father of Captain Robert Buchanan Wade, of Reconstruction days. The pedigree of Wade of Cloneybraney is as follows:—

550. HENRY WADE (possibly identical with No. 400, p. 185, *ante*, and as such the common ancestor of the two branches).

*Married* :—Anne O'Brien.

*Issue:—*

551. Catherine Wade (c), m. Bridges Daniel, Esq.

Henry Wade obtained a grant from the Crown of Cloney-braney, County Meath, and 14<sup>0</sup>0 acres of land, November 3, 1684: He was High Sheriff of Meath in 1669. Will dated May 19, 1685; proved June 7, 1689.

## 551. CATHERINE WADE.

*Married:—*Bridges Daniel, Esquire.

*Issue:—*

552. John Daniel, b. Jan. 15, 1717.

## 552. JOHN (DANIEL) WADE, born January 15, 1717.

*Married:—*August 28, 1739, (his cousin), Esther, (daughter of Robert Shields, Esquire) of Wainston.

*Issue:—*

553. John Wade I, b. July 11, 1740; d. in infancy.

554. Catharine Wade, b. Aug. 29, 1741; d. in infancy.

555. Anne Wade, b. Sept. 6, 1742.

556. Clotworthy Wade, b. Oct. 29, 1743; d. in infancy.

557. Robert Wade I, b. Dec. 15, 1744; d. in infancy.

558. Esther Wade, b. May 3, 1746, m. Rev. Chas. Woodward.

559. Elizabeth Wade, b. July 10, 1747.

560. Michael Wade, b. July 23, 1748; died in infancy.

561. Robert Wade II, b. Aug. 8, 1749.

562. William Wade, b. July 21, 1750.

563. Dorothy Wade, b. Feb. 21, 1752.

564. John Wade II, b. May 28, 1753; d. in infancy.

565. Richard Wade, b. Feb. 18, 1755.

566. Benjamin Wade, b. June 22, 1756.

567. Henry Wade, b. Sept. 3, 1757.

568. Catharine Wade II, b. Mar. 1, 1759.

569. Rowley Wade, b. Sept. 14, 1761.

570. Alice Wade, b. March 30, 1762.

571. Daniel Wade, b. Nov. 8, 1763.

572. Charles Wade, b. June 4, 1765.

573. John Wade III, b. 1766.

(c) The MS. pedigree compiled by the Reverend Theodore Leggett, D.D., of West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., differs from Burke's *Landed Gentry*, in alleging the existence of a John Wade, son of Henry (550), who, having no issue, adopted his nephew Clotworthy Shields, as his heir, and died 1735. Clotworthy Shields, who took the name of Wade, is alleged to have been killed by a fall from horseback, Jan. 6, 1745, leaving John Daniel as his heir, who also took the name of Wade.



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William Wade was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he matriculated June 1, 1768, aged 17 (*Alumni Oxoniensis*, Vol. IV., p. 1479). He declined to enter the church, and his father purchased for him a commission in the 38th Regiment of the British Army. He was sent with his regiment to America and took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. His cocked hat, pierced by an American musket ball at this battle, is to-day in the possession of his descendant, the Rev. Theodore Leggett, D. D., of West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Lieut. Wade went to Halifax with his regiment on the evacuation of Boston, and there purchased a Captaincy in the same regiment, May 3, 1776. In June of that year, he was ordered to Staten Island, and took part in the Battle of Brooklyn in August. While stationed in New York, he met his future wife, Ann Dean, one of the belles of the city. She was the daughter of Richard Dean, an Irish gentleman residing in New York city. An entry of the marriage license is preserved at Albany. Her sister married Sir Alexander Hamilton. William Wade resigned his commission in the British service and settled in New York, engaging in commerce. We find from Livermore's *History of Cooperstown, N. Y.* (1862), 12mo., p. 35, that he was one of the adventurous pioneers of commerce who settled in that township between 1792 and 1797, and engaged in business as a merchant. He remained but a year or two, and then returned to New York, where he died September 27, 1799.

574. WILLIAM BLAYNEY WADE, born 1786.

*Married*:—Frances (daughter of Sir John Craven Carden, Baronet), at Templemore, Tipperary, November 6, 1808.

*Issue* :—

582. Robert Craven Wade, b. Dec., 1809.

583. John Wade.

William Blayney Wade died at Cloneybraney, July, 1869, aged 83. He was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieu-



FIELD-MARSHAL GEORGE WADE.

FIELD-MARSHAL GENERAL GEORGE WADE.  
(No. 454, pp. 175-182.)







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and meritorious conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey (Mexico). He died at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., February 13, 1850.

582. ROBERT CRAVEN WADE, born at Cloneybraney, County Meath, December 6, 1809.

*Married*:—

*Issue*:—

- 592. Craven H. C. Wade.
- 593. Henry Meredith Wade.
- 594. Kathleen Elizabeth Wade.

583. JOHN WADE.

*Married*:— ——— (daughter of ———).

*Issue*:—?

595.

584. THOMAS FRANCIS WADE, born in London, August 25, 1818.

*Married*:—Amelia, (daughter of Sir John Frederick William Herschel and grand-daughter of the celebrated astronomer, Royal) at Westminster Abbey, July 28, 1868.

*Issue*:—

- 596. Son.
- 597. Son.
- 598. Son.
- 599. Son.

Sir Thomas Francis Wade, who died July 31, 1895, at Cambridge, was the elder son of Major (afterward Colonel) Thomas Wade of the 42nd highlanders. From his father he inherited a remarkably tenacious memory and a great love of languages. In 1823, his father having been appointed Military Secretary at Mauritius, Thomas accompanied him thither, and at once began a regular course of study, including Latin. In 1827 he returned to England with his mother and sisters, and was sent to a private school at Richmond. Two years later he

joined his father at the Cape, and there continued his education with a private tutor until 1832. In the summer of that year he was sent home, and at the beginning of the Michaelmas term was placed at Mr. Drury's house at Harrow, where he spent five years. In 1837 he matriculated from Trinity College, Cambridge, but at the end of the year his father, thinking him best fitted for a military career, bought him a commission in the 81st regiment of foot, then stationed at Chester. A year later (1839) he exchanged into his father's old regiment, the 42nd highlanders, and served with that distinguished corps in Ireland, and later in the Ionian Islands. During the year he spent at Corfu he studied Italian and modern Greek. On November 16, 1841, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and on the following day exchanged into the 98th regiment of foot, which was then under orders for active service in China. On December 20 he sailed with his new regiment, and arrived at Hongkong in June, 1842. During the enforced leisure of this somewhat lengthy voyage, Wade began the study of Chinese, and being the only officer who had any acquaintance with that little-known tongue, he was appointed interpreter to the regiment by the Colonel, Colin Campbell (afterwards Lord Clyde). Only three months after he had joined the regiment he was appointed Adjutant. He took part with his regiment in the attack on Chinkiang Fu, and in the operations round Nanking. After the conclusion of peace, the regiment returned to Hongkong (1843), where Wade's knowledge of Chinese gained him the post of interpreter to the garrison, and at the close of 1845, after a visit to England on leave, he was appointed interpreter in Cantonese to the Supreme Court of Hongkong. A year later he was nominated to the post of assistant Chinese secretary to Sir John Davis, who was then superintendent of trade. In 1852 he was appointed vice-consul at Shanghai, and while holding that office took part in establishing the foreign maritime customs. For the administration of this new service an international committee was formed, con-

sisting of Wade representing Great Britain, Carr representing the United States, and Arthur Smith representing France. The largest share of the work fell to Wade, who, after having seen the machinery satisfactorily started, resigned his office. In 1855 he was recalled to Hongkong as Chinese secretary, and was almost immediately sent on a mission to Cochin China, by Sir John Bowring, then governor of this colony.

On the outbreak of the war of 1857 Wade was attached to Lord Elgin's special mission, and to him fell the duty of negotiating with the Chinese authorities the treaty of Tientsin. In 1859 he accompanied (Sir) Frederick William Adolphus Bruce to the Peiho, and in the following year was attached as Chinese secretary to Lord Elgin's second mission, after the defeat of the gunboats at Taku. In all the difficult negotiations which followed he bore a leading part, and he accompanied (Sir) Harry Smith Parkes on his first visit to Tungchow, where on the following day Parkes, Lord Loch and their escort were taken prisoners. With skill and patience Wade eventually arranged the release of Parkes and the other survivors of the staff of the first legation in Peking. In the following year he was made a C. B., and was acting *chargé d'affaires* at Peking from 1864 to 1865, and from 1869 to 1871, when he was appointed plenipotentiary. It was during his second tenure of office as *chargé d'affaires* that the massacre of foreigners at Tientsin occurred. Though the attack was primarily directed against Frenchmen, a British subject was among the slain, and Wade took a leading part in the protests which led to the punishment of certain of the rioters. In 1872 the marriage of the Emperor T'ungchih led Wade and his colleagues to urge on the Emperor's ministers the propriety of their master receiving the foreign representatives in audience, and on June 29, 1873, Wade and the other ministers were, for the first time, admitted into the imperial presence. In the following year a dispute arose between China and Japan, which threatened to end in war. Indeed, the Japanese envoy was on the point of leaving Peking when Wade,



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on his own responsibility, undertook that the Chinese government should accede to the terms put forward by Japan. To this eminent service special reference was made in the Queen's speech of 1875.

On February 20, 1875, Augustus Raymond Margary, who had been sent across China to Burma to meet Colonel Horace Browne's expedition from Burma, was treacherously murdered on his return journey near Manwyne in Yunnan. Wade instantly demanded at Peking that a full inquiry should be made into the circumstances of the crime, and after long and trying negotiations, in the course of which he more than once threatened to break off diplomatic relations with the Chinese government, he succeeded in obtaining a certain amount of compensation and an assurance of future protection, and in connection with the affair arranged with Li Hung Chang the Chifu convention, which after a long interval was ratified by the two governments concerned. In 1880 Gordon visited Li Hung Chang to consult with him on the threatened war with Russia, and in connection with this visit it was stated by Sir Henry Gordon that Wade and some of his colleagues had suggested that Li Hung Chang should raise the standard of rebellion and take possession of the throne. Certainly, so far as Wade is concerned, this is not the fact, and the rumor was publicly contradicted by him when the statement first appeared. In 1875 he was made a K. C. B., and in 1883 he retired on a pension.

On his return to England Wade took up his residence at Cambridge, and in 1888 was appointed the first professor of Chinese at the university. He was elected a professorial fellow of King's College. On his death he left his large and valuable Chinese library to the university. In 1889 he was made a G. C. M. G.

Wade's life was one of action rather than of learned leisure, and he had little time for writing. Nevertheless, he was author of several works, which remain standard books for the study of China and the Chinese.



588. WILLIAM WADE, born April 25, 1831.

*Married*:—Susan Robinson Prendergast in Savannah, Ga., November 28, 1861.

*Issue*:—

600. Richard Dean Arden Wade, b. April 15, 1863; attorney, Omaha, Neb.

601. Harriet Murray Wade, b. April 2, 1867.

602. William Ogden Wade, b. May 18, 1872; res. (1900), Chicago, Ill.

William Wade died in Chicago, December 1, 1899. His widow resided there in 1900.

591. ROBERT BUCHANAN WADE, born August 1, 1844.

*Married*:—August 27, 1868, at St. Louis, Mo., Isabel Neff Budd.

*Issue*:—

603. Robert Budd Wade, b. Oct. 26, 1869.

604. George Knight Budd Wade, b. Nov. 4, 1872.

605. McKean Buchanan Wade, b. Sept. 27, 1879; d. at St. Louis, Mo., May 26, 1883.

Robert Buchanan Wade was appointed cadet at large at the United States Military Academy July 1, 1861. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 17th infantry, June 23, 1865, and First Lieutenant the same day. Captain, September 29, 1867. Unassigned March 27, 1869. On duty at headquarters, 1st Military District. Professor of Military Science, Missouri State College, at Columbia, Mo. Retired from the army December 31, 1870, and entered a real estate firm in St. Louis. Died in Chicago, January 8, 1884. His widow resides in St. Louis (1902).

592. CRAVEN H. C. WADE, born at Cloneybraney, County Meath, Ireland, April 14, 1845; resides at Rockfield, Wicklow. Is a landed proprietor, a Justice of the Peace, and has been on the roll for High Sheriff.



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This work is in Latin (275 pages, 8vo.), arranged on the Linnæan system, with carefully verified localities and indexes of the Latin, English, and Irish names, the sedges and cryptogamic plants being reserved for a second part, which was never published. Lady Kane, in her anonymous "*Irish Flora*" (Dublin, 1833, 12mo.), says of this work (preface, p. 7) that it was "the first that appeared in Ireland under a systematic arrangement, and that its author may be justly considered as the first who diffused a general taste for botany in this country." Wade visited various parts of Ireland in search of plants: in 1796 and in 1805 he was in Kerry (ib, II, p. 160), and in 1801 in Connemara, "a district . . . never examined by any botanist before" (ib. p. 148), when he was the first to find the pipewort (*Eriocaulon*) in Ireland. In 1802 he issued a full "*Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Botany*," (Dublin, p. 50, 8vo.), on the title page of which he is described as "professor and lecturer on botany to the Right Honourable and Honourable the Dublin Society." This syllabus is largely historical, and refers to the arrangement of the Glasnevin botanical garden. Wade's second work of importance, however, was "*Plantæ rariores in Hiberniâ inventæ*," (Dublin, 1804, p. 214, 8vo.), an English work, reprinted from the "*Transactions of the Dublin Society*," (1803, Vol. IV.). About this time Wade was awarded a prize of £5 by the Dublin Society for the discovery of mosses new to Ireland (London, *Magazine of Natural History*, 1829, II., 305); and on the title of his "*Sketch of Lectures on Meadow and Pasture Grasses delivered in the Dublin Society's Botanical Garden, Glasnevin*," (Dublin, 1808, p. 55, 8vo.), he is described as physician to the Dublin General Dispensary and lecturer on botany to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. In 1811 he published "*Salices, or an Essay towards a General History of Willows*," (Dublin, 8vo.), his chief remaining independent work. Wade died in Dublin in 1825. He had been elected an associate of the Linnean Society in 1792. Besides the works already mentioned, he published "*Sketch of Lectures on Artificial or Sown Grasses*," (Dublin, 1808, p. 51, 8vo.),

catalogues of the Glasnevin Garden, and several papers in the Dublin Society's Transactions (Vols. II.-VI.), of which the most important are on "*Buddlea Globosa, Holcus odoratus,*" and "*Oaks,*" the latter in the main a translation from Michaux's "*Chênes de l'Amérique septentrionale,*" (Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers, VI, 221). He also projected a work entitled "*Flora Hibernica,*" which never appeared.

We turn finally to talents tarnished and abilities thrown to the winds. It is the pitiful life story of Joseph Augustine Wade (1796?-1845) the Irish musical composer. He was, according to his biographer in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, born in Dublin in 1796 or 1797. His father is said to have been a dairyman near Thomas Street, Dublin. He was a school-fellow of Richard Robert Madden at Chaigneau's Academy, Usher Street, Dublin, from about 1814 to 1816. Wade is said to have been a student at Trinity College, Dublin, to have been a junior clerk in the Irish record office, and to have studied anatomy at the Irish College of Surgeons, but none of the records of the institutions bear any traces of his name, though in late years he may, with William Rooke, have found employment in the record office. Equal uncertainty surrounds his early musical education; he was probably self-taught. He quitted Dublin and married a lady of fortune, a Miss Kelly of Garnaville, near Athlone, but he soon became tired of her. A song of his exists addressed to "Lovely Kate of Garnavilla." On his return to Dublin he is said to have acquired considerable skill as an anatomist and surgeon in the Irish capital. Surgery was, however, soon abandoned, and Wade became a poet-musician. Sir John Andrew Stevenson, recognizing his great gift of melody, advised Wade to apply for the University chair of music dormant since 1774, after the resignation of Lord Mornington, but the matter fell through. Wade migrated to London, where he became conductor of the opera during Monck Mason's régime. An oratorio by him, "*The Prophecy*" from Pope's "*Messiah*" was produced at Covent Garden Theatre on March 24, 1824; his opera, "*The Two*

*Houses of Granada,*” of which he wrote both words and music, was first performed at Drury Lane on 31 October, 1826, with Braham as Don Carlos. In the same year (1826) he composed and published his most successful song, of which he also wrote the words, “*Meet me by Moonlight Alone,*” which had extraordinary popularity. It enjoyed the good fortune to be further immortalized by the witty Father Prout in *Fraser’s Magazine* (October, 1834, p. 480), in a French garb:—

Viens au bosquet, ce soir, sans témoin,  
Dans la vallon, au clair de la lune.

A man of remarkable gifts and acquirements as a writer of lyrics, a composer, a violinist, and a journalist, witty and quick in perception, Wade became dissipated to the last degree. He drank to excess, and latterly acquired the habit of taking opium. For the last few years of his life he was almost unknown. He did some editorial work for the house of Chappell & Co. at a salary of £300 a year, and in that capacity, with William Crotch and (Sir) George Alexander Macfarren, he harmonized some of the airs of W. Chappell’s “*Popular Music of the Olden Time*,” originally published in 1840 as “*A Collection of National English Airs*”; he also contributed to “*Bentley’s Miscellany*” and the *Illustrated London News*, but he could never be relied upon. He died penniless, in a state of mental derangement, at his lodgings, 450 Strand, on July 15, 1845. His first christian name appears in the death registers at Somerset House as Joseph (not John) and his surname as Ward. His first wife having died childless, Wade subsequently formed some irregular matrimonial connections, and at his death a subscription was raised for his presumed widow and her two destitute children. Wade’s character may be best summarized in the words of the Rév. John Richardson (*Recollections*, 1855, I, 231): “A wise man in theory and a fool in practice. A vigorous intellect; planning everything, performing nothing. Always in difficulties, having the means at hand to extricate himself from their annoyance, yet too apathetic to arouse himself



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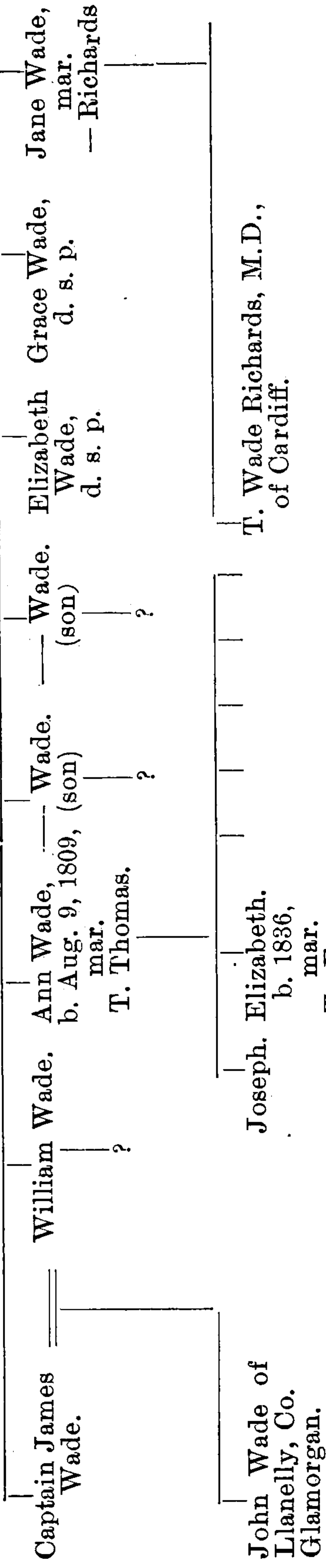
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James Wade,  
of Fishguard, Co.  
Pembroke, b. abt.  
1753.

Grace Morse.

John Wade, b. 1783. Elizabeth Morgan.



T. Wade Richards, M.D.,  
of Cardiff.

Arthur Wade Evans, M.A., Camb.,  
b. 1875, 34 Panton St., Cambridge,  
England.



*James Madol*

(Massachusetts Family.)







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As an example of the utter unreliability of family tradition, precious as it is to female genealogists (?) of the *Mail and Express* stripe, the compiler draws attention to the pedigree of Wade printed in "*The Proceedings of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*," Vol. III (1849), pp. 85-99, where, in an account of Church Minshull, in the County of Chester, mention is made of an old family of Wades there located, and of a well-settled local as well as family tradition, that Field Marshal General George Wade (as to whom see *ante*, pp. 175-182), was of this family *and was buried in the old Wade tomb in Minshull churchyard!* Except for this extraordinary mis-statement there is little to be gleaned from the pedigree, which may be stated as follows:—

700. HUGH WADE of Church Minshull, in the County of Chester, born about 1540, or before that.

*Married:*—Anne (daughter of —).

*Issue:*—

- 701. Margaret Wade, bapt. May 24, 1563.
- 702. Richard Wade, bapt. Aug. 23, 1565.
- 703. Isabell Wade, bur. Aug. 8, 1580.
- ? 704. Hugh Wade, bur. March 15, 1621.
- 705. George Wade, } twins, bur. June 10, 1580.
- 706. Francis Wade, } bapt. Sept. 30, 1573.
- 707. John Wade, bapt. May 5, 1575.
- 708. Anne Wade, bapt. April 21, 1577; bur. June 18, 1580.
- 709. Edward Wade, bapt. March 19, 1581; bur. July 25, 1590.

Hugh Wade was buried at Church Minshull, April 11, 1597. His wife Anne, left £6.13.4. to the poor of the parish.

702. CAPTAIN RICHARD WADE, baptized at Minshull, August 23, 1565.

*Married:*— — (daughter of —).

*Issue:*—

- 710. Edward Wade, bapt. Aug. 21, 1614.
- 711. Mary Wade, bur. Oct. 15, 1617.
- 712. Peter Wade, bapt. Dec. 19, 1619.

704. HUGH WADE (perhaps son of Hugh).

*Married:*— ———

*Issue:*—

713. Hugh Wade, bapt. Aug. 20, 1628; bur. April 8, 1703.  
Hugh Wade was buried at Minshull, March 15, 1621.

713. HUGH WADE, baptized August 20, 1628.

*Married:*— ———.

*Issue:*—

714. Edward Wade, bapt. March 10, 1657; bur. Feb. 14, 1735.  
715. Peter Wade, bur. Dec. 17, 1669.  
716. Mary Wade, bur. July 15, 1678.

Hugh Wade was buried April 8, 1703, at Minshull.

714. EDWARD WADE, baptized March 10, 1657.

*Married:*—Ann (daughter of——); buried September 7, 1727.

*Issue:*—

717. Peter Wade of Middlewich, bapt. Feb. 20, 1682.  
718. Anne Wade, bapt. May 1, 1684.  
719. Elizabeth Wade, bapt. July 22, 1688.  
720. Jane Wade, bapt. Jan. 28, 1690; mar. 1721, John de Bank of Leek.  
721. Edward Wade, lived in London; bapt. July 31, 1693.  
722. Susannah Wade, bapt. April 26, 1696; mar. May 30, 1717, John Sidebotham of Congleton.  
723. James Wade, bapt. Feb. 21, 1698; bur. July 28, 1743.  
724. Richard Wade, bapt. Oct. 27, 1701; bur. July 6, 1720.

Edward Wade was buried at Minshull, February 14, 1735.

717. PETER WADE of Middlewich, baptized February 20, 1682.

*Married:*—Mrs. Mary Whittingham, June 8, 1721.

*Issue:*—

725. Richard Wade, bur. Feb. 8, 1736.

Peter Wade was buried at Minshull, April 6, 1746.

723. JAMES WADE, baptized February 21, 1698.

*Married:*—Anna ———; buried May 4, 1730.

*Issue:—*

726. Edward Wade, bur. Dec. 26, 1728.

727. Ann Wade, bapt. July 26, 1728; bur. Dec. 26, 1728.

James Wade was buried at Minshull, July 28, 1743.

It remains to chronicle an industrious writer who has defied identification as to his ancestors. *The Dictionary of National Biography* includes John Wade (1788–1875), who was an industrious writer connected with the English press throughout his career. He contributed to many periodicals, and was an esteemed leader writer on the *Spectator* when that paper was under Robert Stephen Rintoul's editorship between 1828 and 1858. As an author, his greatest success was "*The Black Book, or Corruption Unmasked! Being an Account of Persons, Places, and Sinecures,*" 1820–3, 2 Vols. Published by Effingham Wilson, and brought out when the reform excitement was commencing, it produced a considerable sensation, and fifty thousand copies were sold. With some alterations in the title it was reproduced in 1831, 1832, and 1835. In 1826 he wrote for Longman's "*The Cabinet Lawyer; a Popular Digest of the Laws of England,*" the twenty-fifth edition of which appeared in 1829. Another popular work was "*British History, chronologically arranged,*" 1839; supplement 1841; 3rd edition 1844; 5th edition 1847.

Effingham Wilson paid Wade so much a week for years while he was compiling the "*British History,*" and supplied him with all the necessary works of reference (*Athenæum*, 1875, II, 576). Wade also edited an annotated "*Junius,*" including letters by the same writer under other signatures (1850, in Bohn's Standard Library, 2 Vols.) Here he was out of his depth, and the imperfections of his edition and specially of his introduction, were pointed out by Charles W. Dilke in the *Athenæum* of February 2 *et seq.* (reprinted in Dilke's "*Papers of a Critic,*" 1875, II, 47–124). Literature he did not find a profitable employment, and his main dependence in his later years was a civil list pension of £50, granted to him June 19, 1862, by Lord Palmerston, chiefly on the representation of Effingham



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character; it was published in duodecimo in 1829, and went through two editions. “*The Phrenologists*,” a farce (January, 1830), was likewise successful; but “*The Jew of Arragon, or the Hebrew Queen*,” a tragedy (in five acts and in verse), produced at Covent Garden in October of that same year, though supported not only by Charles but by Fanny Kemble, was literally howled off the stage on account of the partiality shown to the Jews. Wade, nothing daunted, published his play with a dedication to the Jews of England, and restored in capitals the passages expunged by the licenser on political grounds (London, 12mo.). About this time he composed two other unacted tragedies. One “*Elfrida*,” is lost; the manuscript of the other, “*King Henry II*,” is in the possession of Mr. Buxton Forman, who describes it as “Elizabethan, but not imitative,” and considers it a stronger work than either of the published dramas. Wade now became a frequent contributor of poetry to the *Monthly Repository*, an asylum for much of the unacknowledged genius, or merely ambitious strivings, of that period of interregnum between Byron and Tennyson. His contributions, with many other poems, appeared in March, 1835, in a volume fancifully entitled “*Mundi et Cordis, de Rebus sempiternis et temporariis, Carmina*.” It was known among contemporary men of letters by its short title of “*Mundi et Cordis Carmina*,” and in 1837 Wade advertised it under the English name, “*Songs of the Universe and of the Heart*.” This collection, equally with Browning’s “*Pauline*,” published two years earlier, indicates the extent to which English poetry was becoming influenced by Shelley, and, with all its numerous and provoking imperfections, retains on this account a permanent value. Wade next began the publication of short poems in pamphlet form, intended to be ultimately united into a volume. “*The Contention of Death and Love*,” an apotheosis of a dying poet, with especial allusion to Shelley”; “*Helena*,” a narrative poem too closely imitating Keats’s “*Isabella*”; and “*The Shadow Seeker*” appeared simultaneously in 1837; “*Prothanasia*,” a powerful blank verse study

of suicidal impulse, suggested by the history of Caroline von Gunderode, with other shorter poems, in 1839. These little verse pamphlets, rarer than even the original issues of a kindred undertaking, Browning's "*Bells and Pomegranates*," are scarcely ever to be met united. Mr. Buxton Forman has reprinted the "*Contention of Death and Love*," and "*Helena*," in "*Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century*." While thus ineffectually contending for the poetic laurel Wade had married Lucy Bridgman, a widow well-known as a pianist, under her maiden name of Eager, and the union proved most fortunate. His means had been partly invested in *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, which he edited for a time, but eventually he disposed of his interest, in consequence of disagreements with his partner, and, probably impaired resources, retired to Jersey, where for many years he successfully conducted the *British Press*. He continued to contribute verses to the magazines, but made no sustained poetical effort except in the "*Monologue of Konrad*," from the "*Dziady*" of Mickiewicz (derived through a French prose version of 1834), and a translation of Dante's "*Inferno*," noteworthy as the first English version in the original metre, executed in 1845 and 1846. The "*Monologue of Konrad*" was published in the *Illuminated Magazine* of 1845 (a volume edited by W. J. Linton). Mr. Buxton Forman, who possesses the manuscript of the Dante, has published a specimen of no slight merit in "*Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century*," "*What does Hamlet mean?*" a lecture delivered in 1855 (printed in Jersey) would be a remarkable essay if we could suppose Wade to have been unacquainted with Goethe's criticism in "*Wilhelm Meister*," but this is not likely to have been the case. His acquaintance with modern languages and literature was evidently expansive. He continued to write until 1871. Some of his later sonnets have been printed by Mr. Forman in "*Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century*." He died in Jersey, on September 19, 1875.

From the internal evidence of his writings, Wade would seem to have been a sensitive enthusiast of strong domestic



affections, but at the same time manly and independent. He was an advanced liberal in politics and religion. No author of his time has left less tangible biographic memorial. The only anecdote preserved is Fanny Kemble's testimony to the fortitude with which he bore the failure of his tragedy. As a poet he is interesting but disappointing. His poetical feeling is most genuine; but devoid as he is of the most elementary notion of form, and, what is more remarkable, of any gift of spontaneous melody, it is in general but warmth without light. His efforts to say fine things too frequently result in extravagance. Occasionally, however, as in the "*Contention of Death and Love*," marred as even this is by vicious diction, he kindles for a while into true lyrical ardor, and shows he has more in him than he can bring out. His plays are not highly effective, yet in them he is always the poet, never the mere playwright. His place in literary history is not unimportant as perhaps the purest example of the new influences which began to operate in English literature after the death of Shelley.

One word more as to the Wades settled in Ireland. Since the publication of Part I. of the Wade Genealogy, the compiler has received many letters, some pitying, some vituperative, from Irish purchasers of his book, as to the existence of a sept of Wades in Ireland's early history. One genius, presumably an honor graduate of some monohippic and Micktheological institution, has ventured to waste his invective on the entirety of Chapter I., *which he imagines was manufactured out of whole cloth!* It will interest such geniuses to learn that the hated Sassenach in taking the census of Ireland in 1890, was only able to find *thirty* persons of the name of Wade dwelling in all Ireland, and of these, seven dwelt in Ulster, which certainly was English and Scotch in its settlement. The compiler will endeavor later to do full justice to those black swans—the autochthonal Irish Wades—in a special compilation entitled "The History of the McWade, O'Wade and Pat Wade Sept, deduced from the Earliest Common Informer, the Honorable J. Iscariot; to which is attached the Irish Bartenders'



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and Hod-carriers' Directory." For this reverent effort to do an act of justice to a mystery of the ages, he will endeavor to obtain an *imprimatur*. Till its issue those who desire to hew Agag in pieces before the Lord in the columns of sectarian publications, are requested to moderate their transports, and taking a feather or two out of the wings of their eloquence, to place the same in the tail of their judgment.

Were it desirable to enlarge on the English branch of the Wade family, ample material could be obtained from "*Musgrave's Obituary*" published by the Harleian Society. That indefatigable necrologist chronicled the decease of no less than 45 Wades of prominence and note, and gives references to printed accounts of them. But limits of space forbid and the enumeration of the English Wades must conclude, with several minor pedigrees of Wades from Herald's Visitations, etc., the balance of the unconnected and disjointed English Wade material being reserved for printing in appendix form (if at all) on account of the lack of English interest, and the pressing requirements of American subscribers.

Herald's Visitation of London in 1634.  
(*Harleian Society*).

## WAAD OF LONDON.

Thomas Waad = Mary, dau. of John Hazard.

of Bridport, in  
the Co. of Dorset.

Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of  
John Sacheville, of the Countie  
of Devon.

Henry Waade =  
of Bridport, in  
the Co. of Dorset.

Henry Waade, Maximillian Wade, = Margaret, William Waade, Samuel Waade, Gilbert Waade, Thomas Waade,  
eldest sonne. 2nd sonne, now a dau of Ri. 3d sonne. 4th sonne, mar. 5th sonne. 6th sonne.  
Clarke in Chancery, Webb. Thos. White. Eliza, dau. of

1634.

William Waade. Henry Waade. James Waade. Richard Waade. Jane Waade.

(Signed) MAXIMILIA WAAD.



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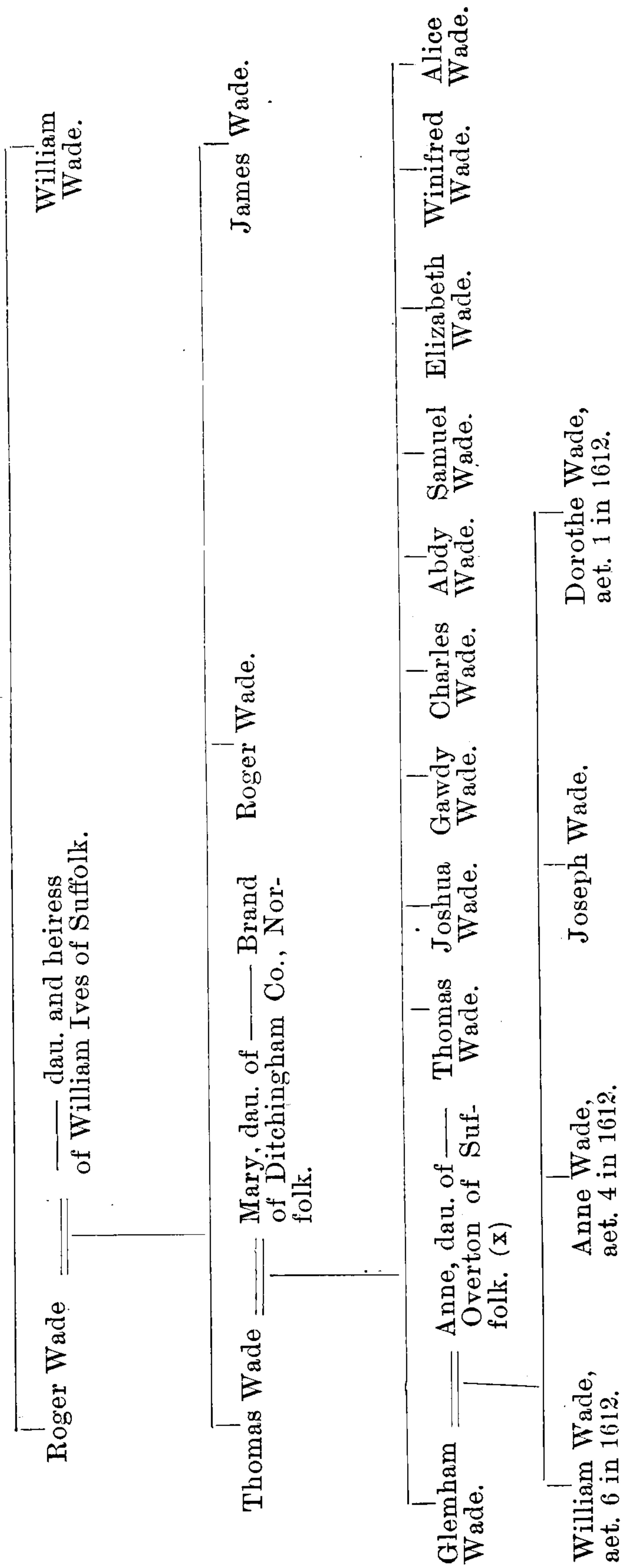
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Harleian MS., No. 1560, and the Visitations  
of Suffolk in 1551, 1557 and 1611.

WADE OF NORFOLK.

William Wade  
of the County  
of Norfolk,  
tempore Hen.  
VIII.



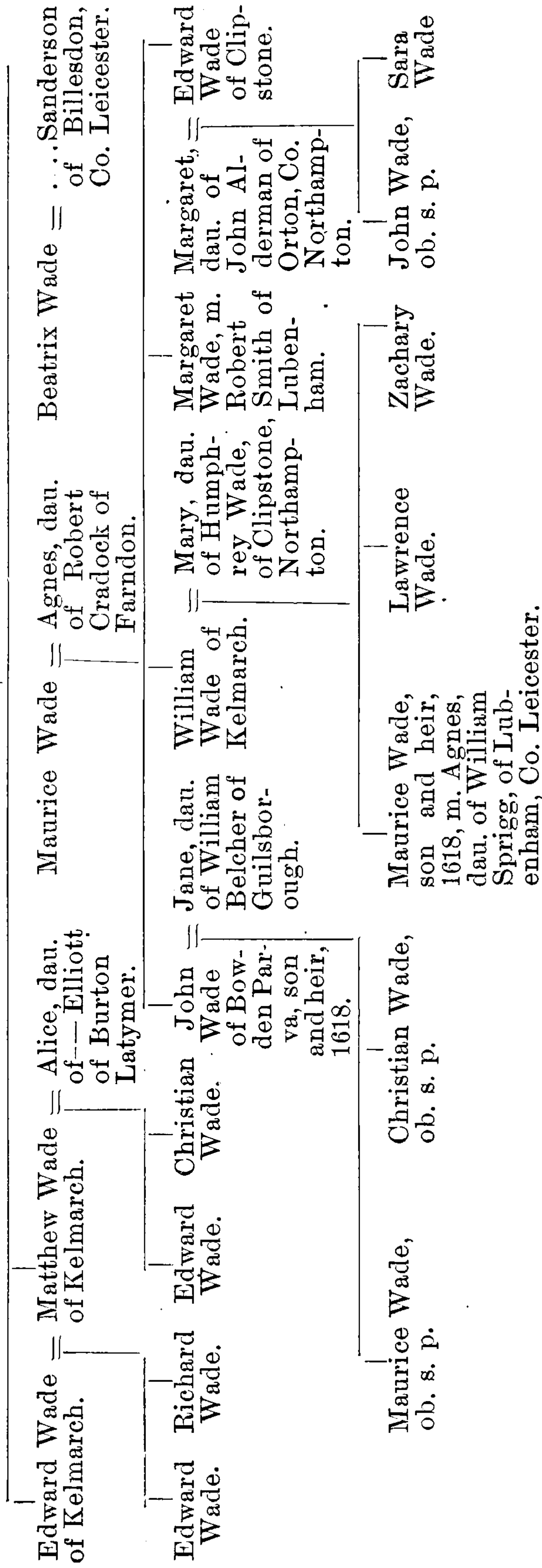
(x) The *Visitation of Suffolk* in 1611, says Glemham Wade's wife, was Ann, dau. of William Cuddon of Shaddingfield, heiress to her mother, Mary Harvey.

*Arms:* Gules, on a saltire, argent, 4 escallops or, a lure, lined and ringed of the field.  
*Crest:* On a mount, vert, a rhinoceros, argent.

WADE OF BOWDEN AND KELMARCH,  
 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

From the Herald's Visitation of the County of Northampton, 1618-19, Edited for the Harleian Society by Walter C. Metcalfe, Esq., F. S. A.

Maurice Wade





WADE OF STANDON, HERTS.

— Wade —

John Onley, =  
2d husband,  
mar. license,  
Jan. 14, 1529.

Elizabeth, dau. of =  
..... 2d wife.

Robert Wade, =  
d. before 1529.

..... dau. of .....  
1st wife.

John Hornewall, =  
Auditor to Queen  
Elizabeth, 2d  
husband.

Katharine, dau. of =  
John Tallakarne  
of Tallakarne, in  
Cornwall.

Guy Wade, =  
d. Sept. 15, 1557.  
bur. at Standon,  
Herts (see pp. 39 and 127).

Daughter

William Pickering.

Samuel Wade.



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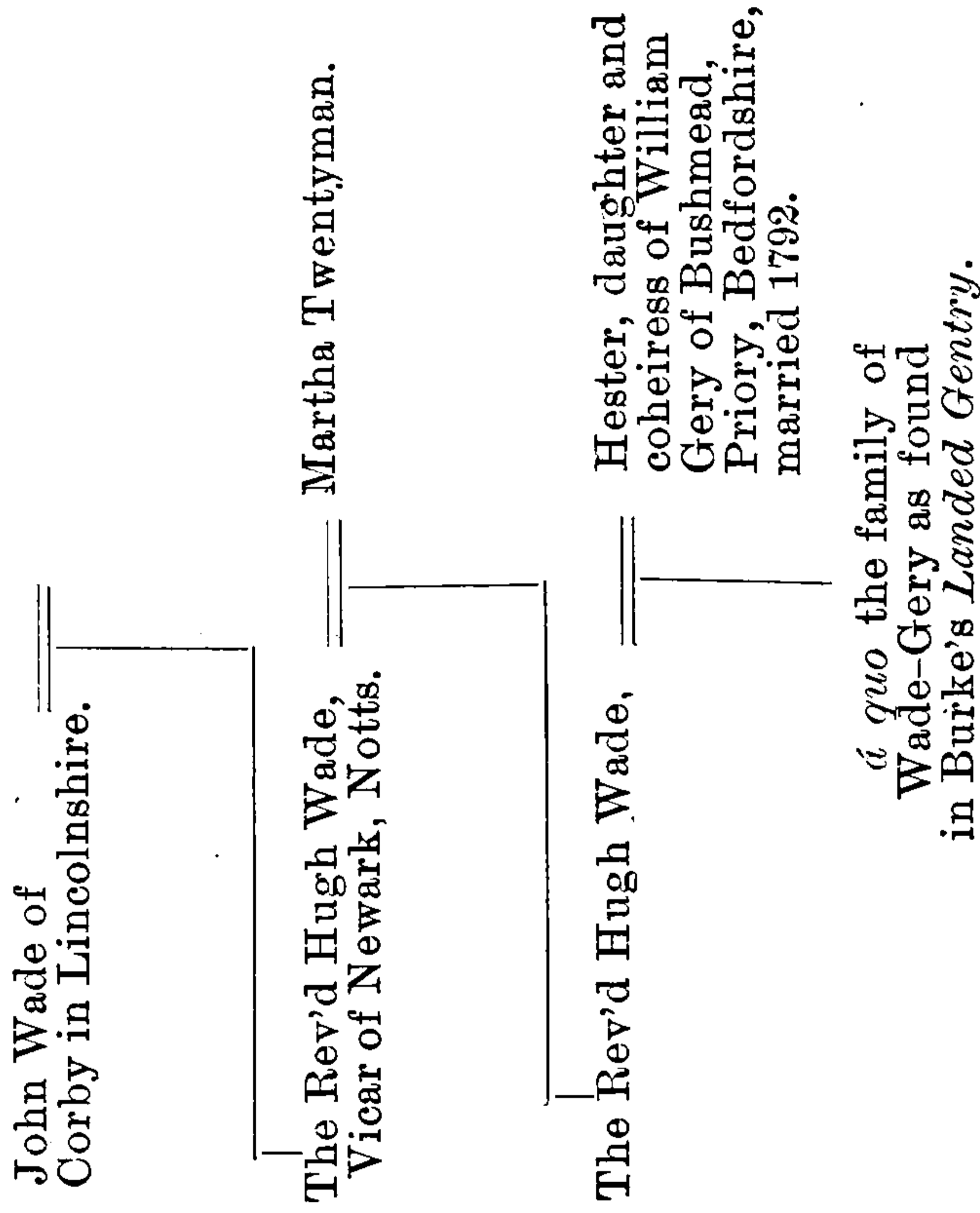
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ORIGIN OF  
WADE-GERY OF BEDFORDSHIRE.





WILLIAM CECIL WADE, ESQ.  
(No. 286, p. 144.)





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of the republic. This roll of honor is of no small size. It was an early ancestor, Robert Wade, born before 1727, who is said to have been captured by the French in the colonial wars, and died, a prisoner of war, in a fortress of sunny France, while Annias Wade was also a soldier in the French and Indian War, 1759. Nor were these all of the heroes, as a glance at New Jersey's soldiers of the Revolution will show.

From the New Jersey records, the compiler was enabled, by the courtesy of the late Gen. William Scudder Stryker, that genial antiquarian and most efficient Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, to present a list of no less than twenty-one members of the family who were of the immortal band, fighting for freedom and all that liberty implied. They range in rank from Major Nehemiah Wade, who died in the service from exposure, to the simple private soldier, who enlisted on the first call for troops, suffered on the prison ship, or served in the New Jersey line until Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

Another, and somewhat later member of the family, Major William Wade, was a prominent officer in the United States Army in the War of 1812. He was *one* of the organizers of the present Ordnance Department of the Army, and his mechanical abilities and investigations won for him mention in "*Encyclopedia Britannica*," (Volume XXII, p. 597). The War of 1812 also brought six other members of the family to the service of New Jersey, as Captain, Paymaster, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Corporal or Private.

Then the pleasant places of Ohio began to attract the Wades and they set out to take their part, and no small one, in the winning and the building of the great golden West.

"It was a land of Promise—the bed of a great pre-mæval lake—where the mound-builders once had erected their weird fortifications. Then the land stood empty until in time came Indians, and after the Indians the French, and after the French the English, each claiming freehold, and each in turn displaced, till at last, with no little rumble of wagon wheels and no uncertain sound of

ringing axe, came the American citizen who," as Rollin Lynde Hart says "grubbed up roots, chopped down trees, built a rude cabin of buckeye logs, and set about getting himself elected President of the United States. . . . .  
. . . Now when I think of the industrial history of the Ohioans, I ask myself two questions: What kind of a man came first to conquer the wilderness? What kind of wilderness had that man to conquer? The kind of man was a miracle of rugged hardihood, virile, enduring, belligerent. Think of his record in battles! 1812 put every able-bodied Ohioan in the field. The state sent more troops to Mexico than any other northern commonwealth. 'Ohio' is written all over the National Cemetery at Chickamauga. Once the Buckeyes disputed the Michigan boundary, and flung an army upon the frontier. In this recent Cuban business men fought with one another like jungle beasts for place in the ranks. Nine-tenths of the Ohioans are for holding the Philippine Islands. Such men as these loved a fight with the forest; men of lesser fortitude would never have pioneered. Then, with how brilliant a *dramatis personae* that age-long play began. There was first an era of falling trees. Settlers clad in linsey shirts and buckskin trousers, tracked the wild turkey, shot the deer, picked off the squirrel from the tallest oak, or toiled all day among stubborn roots, and made merry by night in log huts while wolves howled at the door. Meantime their wives made moan with honest Touchstone: 'Ay, now am I in Arden; the more fool I; when I was at home I was in a better place; but travelers must be content.' Then the kind of land rewarded the kind of man. There followed an epoch of growing crops. Corn stood glistening on the red 'bottoms,' wheat waved in the continual strong winds, vast fields were brown with the bearded barley. The Buckeye State was suddenly so filled with good things to eat that there were not mouths enough to eat them. What with Jersey men settling Symme's Purchase, Connecticut farmers flocking into the Western Reserve, pioneers from Massachusetts taking up the lands of the Ohio Company, Pennsylvania developing the Seven Ranges, men from Norfolk and Richmond peopling the Virginia Military District, while a nondescript populace assembled in the United States Military Reserve, the resultant commonwealth still shows more or less distinct traces of its varied lineage."

The men from the East who laid the foundations of the five great States which occupy the old North West Terri-



tory, were farmers and artisans—poor in purse, but rich in the elements of character. They carried with them the patient energy which makes farms and cities, and the love of orderly liberty which builds commonwealths.

“It was by slow and painful steps that the first immigrants made their way through the dense forests and mountains of Pennsylvania, until they reached the Monongahela or Allegheny, and abandoned their wagons for the rude craft which bore them down the Ohio to plant their first settlements along its shores. Thus it was that for nearly thirty years Ohio received the whole volume of emigration, so that in 1810 it counted a population of 230,760—six times that of all the rest of the North West.”

Today Columbia, in Hamilton County, Ohio, commemorates on a centennial inscription, Thomas C. Wade, of this family, one of the first boatload of pioneers, landing there in 1788, and founding the Baptist Church, the first Protestant place of worship organized in the then, new North West.

Cincinnati honors and remembers her David E. Wade (1762-1842), a hero of the prison ships, who founded the first church in that city, lived there half a century, and saw fully fifty Houses of God grow up around his initial offering in the service of his Creator. His son, Melancthon Smith Wade (1802-1868) was a Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers and an active Union man, in spite of illness, in those dark days of 1861, when treason stalked in high places and men plotted against the flag that made them free.

To this same family belongs a gifted American author in the person of Mrs. Margaret Deland, famous not only for her well-known novel “*John Ward, Preacher*” (1888), but for a number of exquisite stories of New England life.

Lastly and chiefest of all, this family cherishes the memory of Jephtha Homer Wade, the elder (1811-1890), the noble-souled philanthropist of Cleveland, Ohio; the pioneer of Western telegraphy; and first President of what is now the Western Union Telegraph Company. His life, as will be seen from his biography hereinafter printed, was



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her chosen vocation, fought the good fight and proved the truth of Tennyson's dictum:

'Tis only noble to be good;  
Kind hearts are more than coronets  
And simple faith than Norman blood.

This brief resumé ended, it now remains to unroll the pedigree of Wade of New Jersey, commencing with Benjamin Wade, the ancestor, and in so doing to discuss every possible clue as to the birthplace and origin of the first of this branch of the New Jersey Wade family to appear on American soil.

The earliest American traces of Benjamin Wade, the ancestor are to be found in the account of the first settlers of the town of Elizabeth, N. J., printed in Hatfield's "*History of Elizabeth*" (pp. 172-173). The extract is verbatim as follows:

"Benjamin Wade was a clothier. He was, doubtless, of the family (probably a son) of Robert Wade, who was at Dorchester, Mass., in 1635, at Hartford, Conn., in 1640, afterwards at Saybrook (where, August, 1657, he was divorced), and finally at Norwich in 1659, where he died in 1682. His first wife remained in England, and Benjamin may have been her son. He came here (to Elizabeth) not later than 1675, probably much earlier.

At his first coming, he rented Luke Watson's house and grounds, which he purchased, March 16th, 1676-7, for £24. The same day he bought of Nicholas Carter, for £30, payable in pipe staves, his house lot and 40 acres. Twenty days before he had bought for £30, Thomas Pope's house, house-lot and 60 acres of upland. Less than two years after, he bought, January 1, 1678-9, of William Hill, his house and lot. Previous to all this he had received an allotment of 144 acres. . . . He died about 1698."

Thus, as we have seen, Hatfield suggests that Benjamin may have been a son of Robert Wade of Dorchester, Mass., who was at that place in 1635.

Let us test this with the authorities. First, we find that Savage, in his "*New England Genealogical Dictionary*," says, "Robert Wade, Dorchester, 1635, removed to Hartford, where he was admitted freeman in 1645, then he lived at Saybrook, Conn., where he was divorced from his

wife, Jane, then in England, *after fifteen years of separation*. He then moved to Norwich and was living there in 1669."

We find from Blake's "*Annals of Dorchester*" (Mass.) that Robert Wade was one of the first proprietors of Dorchester, receiving 6 acres allotment in 1660, on the freeman's roll in 1669 and effecting an exchange of land with one Caleb Abell in 1677.

Brief and disconnected references to him occur at pp. 61, 66, 86, 102, 136 and 205, but throw no light on his ancestry. A Richard Wade received 20 acres allotment in that town as early as January 4, 1635.

In the "*Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut*," (Vol. I, p. 264), the name of this Robert Wade appears in the chapter concerning original proprietors, with the following particulars:—"Robert Wade, Dorchester, 1635, removed soon to Hartford, where he was one of those who received land 'by the courtesies of the town;' his home lot in 1639 was on the east side of the road to the Cow Pasture, the one 'sequestered' for John Pierce; he removed to Saybrook, where he was living in 1657, when he applied for and obtained a divorce from his wife Joan (*who had deserted him for fifteen years and was then in England*). In 1669 he was Freeman in Norwich. His son, Robert Wade, of Windham, died in 1696."

Miss Caulkins, in her "*History of Norwich, Connecticut*," supplies the following data as to the family of this Robert Wade (p. 205): "Wade. The name of Robert Wade is found at Dorchester, in 1635; a person bearing the same name was admitted as Freeman at Hartford, in 1640; at a later period it is found among the inhabitants of Saybrook, and still later at Norwich. All these notices probably refer to one person. In August, 1657, Robert Wade was divorced from his wife by the General Court at Hartford (*Colonial Records of Connecticut*, Vol. I, p. 301), on the ground of her refusal for fifteen years to leave England and join him in the colony. His inventory is dated June, 1682, and mentions his widow, his son Robert, and his three daughters, *Susannah, Mary, and Elizabeth*. Robert Wade, the younger, married

*in 1691, Abigail Royce, and is found afterwards at Windham, Conn., where he was admitted Freeman May 30, 1693."*

Now, Benjamin Wade, the ancestor of the New Jersey Wades, was born in 1646. Let us see what his alleged father was doing at this date. We have seen from Savage and other authorities that Robert, of Dorchester, had by this date removed to Saybrook, after a residence at Hartford, and that in Saybrook he was, in 1657, divorced from his wife (? Joan) Jane, on the ground of her continuous residence in England for fifteen years (*i. e.*, from before 1642) and her refusal to join him in America. Therefore, at the date of the birth of Benjamin Wade, the ancestor, Robert Wade, his alleged father, had no wife with him and could not by any possibility have been the father of the Benjamin born in 1646. Further, the Robert Wade of Dorchester, died, as we have seen, at Norwich, Conn., in 1682, leaving a widow whom he had married after his divorce, a son, Robert, and three daughters, Susannah, Mary, and Elizabeth; but his will makes no mention of a son Benjamin, who, if he were the Benjamin settled at Elizabeth in New Jersey, would have then been alive, inasmuch as Benjamin, the ancestor, did not die until about the year 1700.

Hatfield's surmise as to Benjamin Wade's ancestry is, therefore, not only unwarranted by, but directly opposed to the facts. Now, where could this Benjamin Wade have come from? On this point, Onderdonk's "*Antiquities of Jamaica, Long Island*" (1880), informs us that Jamaica was settled in 1656 by colonists from Hempstead, L. I., while according to S. J. Ahern's pamphlet, *Elizabeth, Past and Present* (1879), the settlers at Elizabeth were from Scotland, England, New England, and Long Island. The town was founded February 10, 1664.

We may well assume that the balance of probability is in favor of an English ancestry, it being supported, not only by possibility, as shown by these last two extracts, but by family evidence and tradition.



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As to this last, Mr. William Wade of Pittsburg states that there is a well settled family tradition that the aucestors came from the County of Pembroke in Wales.

The Beebe family records say the North of England, but this rather refers to the earliest Wades who were said to have lived at Wade's Gap in the Roman Wall, and verges on the era of myth.

The possession of the Welsh motto, "*Y fynno Dwy y fydd*," is, in itself, very slight evidence of Welsh origin, though it is fair to say that most careful English inquiries and searches have failed to find a Benjamin Wade born in Wales in 1646, or indeed any Welsh family of that name. Wade as a name is purely Saxon and not Celtic as the Welsh were. Still, Wales was in process of subjection in 1646, or practically subdued, and it would be easily possible for a squire, the father of Benjamin, the ancestor, to be in Wales guarding a castle under the then existing feudal system.

It is one of those puzzles as inscrutable as the face of the Sphinx, and as to its solution we can only say with Kipling in his "*Corundrum of the Workshops*:"

Now if we could win to the Eden Tree, where the Four Great  
Rivers flow  
And the wreath of Eve is red on the turf, as she left it long ago  
And if we could come when the sentry slept, and softly scurry  
through,  
By the favor of God we might know as much, as our father Adam  
knew.

Lastly, it has been suggested by an English genealogist that Benjamin Wade, the ancestor, was the eldest son of John Wade (No. 219) of Kingecrosse, near Halifax, in the County of York, England, by Mary his wife, daughter of Anthony Waterhouse of Woodhouse, in the same County. (As to this pedigree see Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire in 1665, printed in "*Surtees Society Transactions*," [Vol. 36, p. 32]; recently and with additions, in "*The Genealogist*" [Vol. 13, pp. 112-115], and also, varying, in "*Thoresby's Leeds*" [Vol. 2, p. 153] [ed. of 1816] and as printed *ante*, pp. 136 and 137.)



Let us consider the probabilities of this proposition. In favor of this contention may be urged the fact that Benjamin, the ancestor, was a clothier by trade, and that Halifax, whence came these Wades of Kingecrosse, was a clothing center; that John Wade, the suggested father of the ancestor, Benjamin Wade, is said in the Herald's Visitation, to have died in 1645, or thereabouts, so that Benjamin's birth in 1646 is possible; that the statement in the Herald's Visitation, that this Benjamin Wade died unmarried, is to be taken as on a par with the usual heraldic inaccuracy as to any persons who were not actually present at the visitation; and, further, that there is no proof that the older Wades of New Jersey did not follow the example of many of the wealthier and early colonists in adopting the coat and crest of the most famous English branch of the family, without attempting to prove any descent from the Wades of Kilnsay, whose arms and crest they certainly used.

On the other hand, it may be urged that the death of John Wade, about 1645, or in that year, as the pedigree of Wade of Kingecrosse states, is in itself strong presumptive evidence against his being the father of Benjamin Wade of New Jersey, born 1646; that in this pedigree Benjamin, who is said to have died unmarried, is described as the eldest son, and as such was certainly born before 1646, as his parents married on April 6, 1630, and had two other sons and one daughter, all born before the father's death in 1645; that Dugdale's Visitation was made in 1666, this particular pedigree being dated at Leeds; April 4, 1666, so that those attending the visitation and testifying as to the family were speaking of living people and of events that had occurred within twenty years of the visitation; that at the time of the visitation Benjamin, if alive, would have been twenty years old, and so old enough to have emigrated; that Sir William Dugdale, who was Garter King at Arms, and the principal Herald of England, had a considerable reputation for painstaking accuracy, and may be taken to have assured himself of the death of the Benjamin



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*Married* :—Ann (daughter of William Looker) about 1670. She was born in 1649.

Benjamin Wade died about 1700. His widow died July 31, 1737. (The tombstone of Ann [Looker] Wade is extant in the churchyard of the Presbyterian Church at Union [formerly Connecticut Farms], N. J., about 20 feet from the north-west corner of the church which has been erected on the site of its predecessor burnt by the British, June 8, 1780. It has the following inscription: "Here lyeth ye body of Ann Wade, wife of Benjamin Wade deced. who departed this Life, july ye 31, A. Dom. 1737, & in ye 88th year of her Age.") Benjamin Wade was a clothier by trade and came to Elizabethtown, N. J., as early as 1675, if not earlier, being one of the first settlers. He appears to have previously resided at Jamaica, L. I., New York, whence also came one William Looker, a brewer, probably the father of Ann Looker, the wife of Benjamin Wade, the ancestor. (William Looker was chosen and appointed a member of the Colonial Assembly of New Jersey, December 2, 1695. See Hatfield's *History of Elizabeth, N. J.*, p. 270. As to Looker family, see Savage, *Genealogical Dictionary*, Vol. III, p. 3. Joan Looker, age 20, was a passenger on the ship *Thomas*, from Gravesend, England, to Virginia in 1635. Hotten's *Lists of Emigrants*, p. 127.) Family tradition says that Benjamin Wade came from the County of Pembroke, in Wales, a statement to a certain extent supported by the use of the Welsh motto, "*Y fynno Dwy y fydd*" (i. e., "What God willeth shall be") on the armorial bookplate in the possession of the family, assuming its origin to be authentic. It is also to be noticed that while Hatfield, in his *History of Elizabeth*, is as prompt to suggest a New England ancestry for William Looker as he is for Benjamin Wade, family tradition says that Ann Looker was on the same vessel as Benjamin Wade, and that on the voyage their acquaintance ripened into a regard, which resulted in marriage soon after landing. That Benjamin's stay in Jamaica, L. I., was of brief duration may be inferred from the silence of the records of that

town. The riddle of his ancestry is beyond any solution except that of an accidental discovery in English records. The most careful American researches and considerable work in England have failed to provide a satisfactory solution other than as suggested on previous pages, though, as will have been seen, the idea of his descent from Robert Wade of Dorchester is preposterous and beyond belief.

The Records of the Lords Proprietors of East Jersey, now in the custody of the Surveyor-General at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, show that for an early settler Benjamin Wade was an extensive landowner. Under date of March 14, 1675 (Records, Liber II, p. 19), he obtained a warrant to the Surveyor to lay out 120 acres of upland and meadow in the bounds of Elizabethtown. On February 20, 1676, a bill of sale is recorded from Mary, widow of Thomas Pope and his son John, to Benjamin Wade, in consideration of £39. They then conveyed a dwelling house in Elizabethtown with 60 acres of upland and 6 acres of meadow to Benjamin Wade (Liber I, p. 71). On March 16, 1676-7, Luke Watson, for £24, payable in good merchantable pipe staves, sold to Benjamin Wade, his dwelling house and pigstie in Elizabethtown, then occupied by Benjamin Wade (Liber I, p. 72). On the same date Nicholas Carter sold to Benjamin Wade for £30 a home lot of 4 acres in Elizabethtown and a frame house thereon, and 40 acres of upland with all shares in the calf-pastures and in the block-house (Liber I, p. 73). On the same date the same Nicholas Carter also sold another dwelling in Elizabethtown in the occupation of John Gray, to the said Benjamin Wade for £10 (Liber I, p. 73). On November 30, 1676, a patent was granted Benjamin Wade of Elizabeth, clothier, by Philip Carteret, Governor; Sir George Carteret and others, for 144 acres of land in 6 parcels of upland and meadow, in and about said town, at a yearly rent of one halfpenny per acre (Liber I, p. 159), in respect of which patent the Surveyor (Liber II, p. 32) on October 9, 1676, laid out 48 acres in Rahawack swamp, 40 acres in the plains of Cranberry meadows, 40 acres on the north side of the branch

of Elizabeth River, 12 acres at Rahawack, a pightle late of John Gray of one acre, and 3 acres of Thomas Moore's meadow. On January 1, 1678, Benjamin Wade purchased a home lot of 4 acres of William Hill (Liber B, p. 51). He sold land in Rahawack swamp to Thomas Moore, on December 20, 1683 (Liber A, p. 329), and in September, 1684 (Liber B, p. 61), mortgaged 8 acres of land to Roger Lambert.

On July 26, 1686 (Liber A, p. 407), the Lords Proprietors of East Jersey conveyed to Benjamin Wade, then described as a planter, 100 acres of land in Elizabethtown, the warrant being dated February 6, 1685 (Liber L, p. 53), and the survey of John Reid being also of record.

On March 24, 1692-3, he sold to William Miller of East Hampton (Long Island), 70 acres and 40 acres in Elizabeth, and 12 acres at Raway (Rahway, N. J.) (Liber F, p. 629).

The oldest record book of Elizabethtown now in existence is the one referred to in Dr. Hatfield's *History of Elizabeth* as "E. Town, book B." It had been missing for many years until a few years ago, when a capable and industrious antiquary and local historian, Mr. Ernest L. Meyer, the City Surveyor of Elizabeth, discovered it in the possession of a gentleman in New York, who had purchased it at an auction. Being unable to recover the book, Mr. Meyer compromised by making a copy. At page 34 it contains an allotment to Benjamin Wade of 100 acres, surveyed February 27, 1699-1700. This plot is situate between the first mountain and the present city of Elizabeth, in what is now the township of Westfield, or near it.

*Issue:—*

- 1001. Robert Wade, b. —; d. Aug., 1766.
- 1002. John Wade, b. 1688; d. Nov. 16, 1761.
- 1003. Benjamin Wade, Jr., b. —; d. 1738.
- 1003a. (?) ——— Wade.

- 1001. ROBERT WADE (son of Benjamin, 1), born —; died at Elizabeth in August, 1766.

*Married:—*I, Elizabeth (daughter of —).



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1003a. ——— WADE (son of Benjamin).

*Married* :— ———.

*Issue* :—

- 1016. Samuel Wade, living 1736.
- 1017. Jonathan Wade, b. abt. 1723.
- 1018. Joseph Wade, b. abt. 1715; d. 1777.
- 1019. Abraham Wade, living 1720-1763.
- 1020. David Wade, b. 1710; d. Jan. 8, 1732.

This suppositious ancestor has been inserted thus, as these descendants (all *unquestionably* grandsons of Benjamin Wade, the ancestor), are found at Elizabeth, N. J., occupying lands, formerly the property of the ancestor, at an early date. The most careful researches have failed to disclose the name of their parent; indeed, it is not even certain that they were brothers. There was also an Annias Wade, who enlisted April 21, 1761, in Captain Elias Dayton's company (French and Indian War). The Hessian destruction of Church records and family Bibles has removed every vestige of *evidence* of this ancestry.

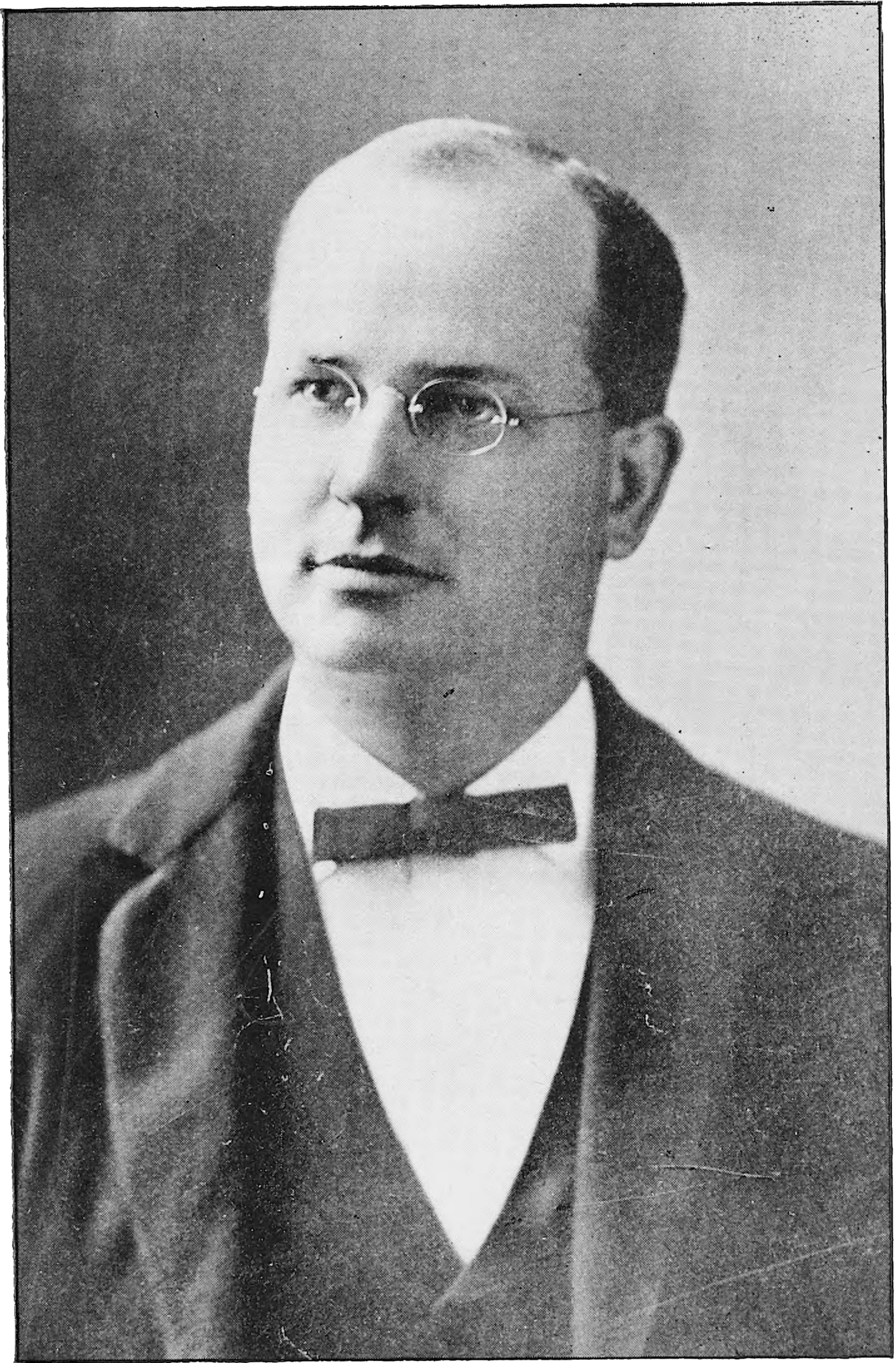
1004. ROBERT WADE (son of Robert).

*Married* :— ——— (daughter of ———).

*Issue* :—

- 1021. James Wade, b. Oct. 10, 1730; d. Jan. 4, 1774.
- 1022. David Wade, b. May 21, 1733; d. Sept. 10, 1779.
- 1023. Johanna Wade, b. Nov. 6, 1735; d. June 30, 1825.
- 1024. Nehemiah Wade, b. 1736; d. Oct. 19, 1776.
- 1025. Matthias Wade, b. Aug. 10, 1742; d. May 25, 1820.
- 1026. Robert Wade, b. Dec. 14, 1744; d. April 16, 1805, s. p.
- 1027. Caleb Wade, b. Jan. 2, 1746; d. Feb. 10, 1798.
- 1028. Abigail Wade, b. Aug. 14, 1749.
- 1029. Elizabeth Wade, b. Dec. 1, 1753.

Robert Wade was engaged, it is said, as a soldier in garrison at Old Oswego, when it was taken by General Montcalm, August 14, 1756, was taken prisoner, and it is alleged, was taken to France, where he was imprisoned in Pau or Bayonne Castle, and where he died. His widow survived him and died at the age of over 90. On the question of family tradition, (so dear to the disciples of *The Mail and Express* school of genealogy [?]), this case of Robert Wade is a fair



PEYTON LISBEY WADE, OF COUNSEL.  
(Virginia family.)







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support it. Peace to his ashes and a pest on all such old wives' tales!

Toward the close of the Revolutionary War, there was an expectation that the damages committed by the British armies in their marches through New Jersey would constitute a valid claim against the British government. The legislature accordingly, by an act passed December 20, 1781, appointed three commissioners in each of the several counties to take proofs of such claims. These were made out in detailed lists of property real and personal, destroyed or stolen by invading soldiery, which lists, were sworn to by the persons claiming to have been damaged, or by his or her legal representatives, and supported by the affidavit of one other person claiming to have personal knowledge of the facts. In some cases the commissioners also took proofs of claims of losses alleged to have been sustained at the hands of the Continental armies with the view to presenting them to Continental Congress.

It is needless to say that none of these claims were ever acknowledged or paid, either by the British or by the United States governments; but the lists of losses have been partially preserved and bound and form several volumes. They are of great interest and value, not only because they indicate very clearly the devastations wrought by the invading armies, and show the routes taken by them, but because they indicate in the most vivid manner the social conditions and circumstances of the persons whose property was destroyed.

The losses of Elizabeth Wade, widow of Robert, (1004) are as follows :—

No. 50. Connecticut Farms.

Inventory of the property of the Widow Elizabeth Wade, taken & dectroy'd by the British troops or their Adherents, in June, 1780, viz :—

	£.	s.	D.
3 Feather Beds, £12, 10 pr. Sheets, £12 10s,	24	10	0
6 Blankets, £4 10s, 3 Bed spreads 60s,	7	10	0
2 Chests with Draws 50s,	2	10	0
2 Worfted Gowns 50s, 1 Drugget Do. 22s 6d,	3	12	6
1 Callico Gown 20s, 1 Double Callico Gown 30s,	2	10	0
1 Durant Do. 17s 6d,		17	6

1 Gazel Do. 20s, Callimanco Quilt 35s,	2 . 15 . 0
12 Petticoats Linfey Woolfey,	5 . 8 . 0
1 Blue Broad Cloth Cloak 30s, Taffety Do, 44s,	3 . 14 . 0
1 Camblet long Gown 30s, 6 Short Gowns 30s,	3 . 0 . 0
12 Aprons at 6s, 12 Shifts at 9s,	9 . 0 . 0
14 Pr. Stockings £3 10s, 2 Pr. Shoes 15s,	4 . 05 . 0
6 Handkerchiefs 30s, 2 Dining Tables 13s,	2 . 3 . 0
2 Bed-fteads 30s, Cash 40s,	3 . 10 . 0
2 Bonnets 15s, 6 Chairs 12s, 12 Pewter plates 24s,	2 . 11 . 0
3 Bafons 10s, Iron kettle 10s,	1 . 0 . 0
1 Small Iron kettle 8s, Brass Do. 7s 6d, Drinking Pot 3s 6d,	19 . 0
	£79 . 15 . 0 (g)

Attested by Robert Wade, Henry Wade & Joanna Grummond.

1005. BENJAMIN WADE (son of Robert), born about 1727; died at Elizabeth, N. J., May 21, 1760.

*Married*:—Deborah (daughter of ——).

*Issue*:—

1030. Jotham Wade, b. abt. 1754; d. Jan., 1804.

1031. Sarah Wade.

1032. Hannah Wade.

1033. Rachel Wade.

Benjamin Wade died May 21, 1760, at Elizabeth, N. J. His will, proved at Trenton, N. J. (Book G, p. 275), is as follows:—

“In the name of God, Amen The twenty-fourth day of April, in the three and thirtieth year of the reign of our sovereign, Lord George the Second, by the grace of God, King, etc., and in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred and sixty, I, Benjamin Wade, of the Borough of Elizabeth, in the County of Essex and Province of New Jersey, yeoman, being under indisposition of body, but of sound and perfect mind and memory (thanks be to Almighty God therefore), and calling to mind the uncertainty of this transitory life, do made this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say: First and principally, I give, bequeath and recommend my soul into the hands of God, who gave me my being, and my body I commit to the earth to receive a decent Christian burial, and as touching the distribution of such tem-

(g) This statement of loss supplies the important and hitherto unknown information of the name of Henry Wade's widow, and also that his daughter Johanna Wade (No. 1023), married —— Grummond.

poral estate as it hath pleased God to bestow upon me, I dispose of the same as followeth, videlicet. *Imprimis*, my will is, and I do hereby, ordain that all such debts as I shall justly owe at the time of my death, shall be well and truly paid in convenient time after my death. *Item*: I do hereby authorize and empower my executors hereinafter named and appointed to sell all my buildings, lands, tenements and hereditaments, as also all my moveable estate, and the moneys arising by such sale I dispose of as followeth. *Item*: I give and bequeath unto my loving wife, Deborah, the one equal third part of all my whole estate (my just debts being first paid out of the same), to be at her sole dispose forever. *Item*: I give and bequeath unto my son, Jotham Wade, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to be paid to him when he arrives at the age of twenty-one years. *Item*: All the remainder of my estate (which is not above disposed of) I give, to be equally divided to and among my three daughters, namely, Sarah, Hannah and Rachel, to be paid to them as they shall severally arrive at the age of eighteen years, or if they or any of them shall happen to be married before they arrive to that age, then to be paid on their marriage day. *Item*: The use or interest of the money above given to all my children I leave to be laid out at the directions of my executors herein named and appointed in order to educate and bring them up in a decent and Christianlike manner. *Item*: I make, ordain and appoint my trusty and well-beloved friend, Timothy Whitehead, Esquire, and my beloved brother, Daniel Wade (No. 1008), the joint executors of this my last will and testament, and I do revoke, nullify and make void all former and other wills and testaments by me in any manner of ways heretofore made and declared, hereby ratifying and confirming this to be my last will and testament and none other.

“ (Signed) BENJAMIN WADE.

“ Witnesses: James Colie, Samuel Thompson, Jotham Clark, Jr., John Wade, Jr. (No. 1012).”

On May 20, 1773, James Carpenter of Elizabeth was appointed guardian of Jotham Wade (No. 1030), during his minority. (Trenton Records, Book K, p. 451.)

1006. PATIENCE WADE (daughter of Robert), born 1736; died February 9, 1795.



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House, new part of stone, 30 feet by 22, Story & half high, old part 24 by 24, Story & half high, £260 .	0 . 0
Old Barn 34 by 22, Covered with Shingles,	20 . 0 . 0
Weaving Shop, 16 by 16,	6 . 0 . 0
Corn Houfe, 12 by 16, Covered with Straw,	3 . 10 . 0
Still Houfe, 24 by 20, Covered with Shingles & 2 Story high,	75 . 0 . 0
20 Barracks & Hovels 40s,	2 . 0 . 0
1 Barrel Still damaged £14, 2 Cifterns containing 110 bar <sup>l</sup> £12,	26 . 0 . 0
7 Iron bound Hogsheads & 30 Barrels,	7 . 6 . 0
3 Dry Hogsheads & 12 Barrels,	1 . 16 . 0
7 Bufh's buckwheat 21s, 3½ Bafh's Wheat 28s,	2 . 9 . 0
4 Do. Shell'd Indian Corn 18s, Bufh'l Rye 5s,	1 . 3 . 0
2 Looms in Value,	8 . 10 . 0
6 Reeds & Gears from 40 to 25,	4 . 10 . 0
New Spooling Wheel 12s, Swifts 5s, Warp bars 16s,	1 . 13 . 0
3 Set of Spools at 6s, 3 Shuttles 6s,	1 . 4 . 0
Gum Cupboard & Black Walnut Cafe with Draws,	10 . 0 . 0
Gum Cheft with Draws 40s, Gum Cupboard Small 20s	3 . 0 . 0
Gum Oval Table 40s, Gum Square Table 25s,	3 . 5 . 0
Table 15s, Banifter back Chairs, ½ Doz. at 8s,	3 . 3 . 0
9 Common Chairs at 4s, 4 Duch Wheels at 24s,	5 . 0 . 0
Great Wheel 15s, pr. Wool Cards 4s,	0 . 19 . 0
Smoothing Iron 3s, Iron Pot 12s,	0 . 15 . 0
Teakettle containing 7 Quarts 28s,	1 . 8 . 0
Warming Pan with Copper bottom 28s,	1 . 8 . 0
5 Pewter Platters 30s,	1 . 10 . 0
5 Do. Plates, 5 Bafins & Iron ware to amount,	2 . 1 . 0
Cafe of knives & forks 7s, 3 Cedar Wafh tubs 33s,	2 . 0 . 0
5 Cedar Pails at 36s, 5 Piggins at 2s,	1 . 7 . 6
4 Milk Vefels at 3s, 10 Milk Bowls at 2s,	1 . 12 . 0
Large bread tray 4s, 2 Cedar Dying tubs 10s,	0 . 14 . 0
Cedar Churn 8s, Cedar tub with 22 Gall. Soap 40s,	2 . 8 . 0
Soap fat fufficient for barrel soap 10s,	0 . 10 . 0
10 lbs. Candles 10s, 25 lbs. Tallow 25s,	1 . 15 . 0
1 Large fat tub & 2 Butter tubs 14s,	0 . 14 . 6
Large Stone Pot 3s, 5 Jugs 10s, ½ Gall. Tin Measure 16s,	0 . 14 . 0
Quart Meafure seal'd 36s, Pewter Pot 36s, Wool Comb 20s,	1 . 7 . 0
Hatchet 15s, 3 Hammers 6s, 4 Gimlets 2s, Hand Saw 10s,	1 . 13 . 0
2 Adzes 8s, Ox Chain 10s, Breft bit with 6 other bits &c. 10s,	1 . 8 . 0
1 Drawing knife 4s, 2 Guns & Bayonets 60s,	3 . 4 . 0
3 Sythes 21s, 3 Wh'isk brooms 30s, Whifk for 30 Brooms 15s,	3 . 6 . 0
80 lbs. Wool at 26s, 50 lbs. Flax at 1s,	12 . 10 . 0
2 Large Feather beds £12, Chaff bed of 7 yd. linen 14s,	12 . 14 . 0
4 Bedfteads & 4 Cords £4, 5 Coverlets £6 . 5s,	10 . 5 . 0
4 Blankets £4, 8 Sheets at 12s,	8 . 16 . 0
8 Pillow Cafes 24s, 2 Bolfters 15s, 6 Pillows 24s,	3 . 18 . 0
6 Fine linen Shirts at 16s, 6 Homefpun Shirts at 8s,	7 . 4 . 0
8 Shifts at 8s, 25 pr. Stockings at 5s,	9 . 9 . 0

7 Pr. leathern Breeches £4 . 18s, 2 Watch Coats £4, £8 . 18 . 0	
2 Coats £4, 1 Long double Callico Gown 50s,	6 . 10 . 0
1 Long Striped linen Gown 25s, 2 pr. Dimity breeches 20s,	2 . 5 . 0
1 Pr. Breeches 10s, 8 Petticoats at 10s,	4 . 10 . 0
8 Short Gowns 48s. Short Scarlet Cloak 25s,	3 . 13 . 0
6 Check'd Aprons 30s, 6 Handkerchiefs 36s,	3 . 6 . 0
500 Nails at 30s pr. Hund.	7 . 10 . 0
Set of Callico Curtains £5, 3 twill'd Table Cloths 24s,	6 . 4 . 0
5 Towels, 7s 6d,	0 . 7 . 6
3 Swine Weight 200 each £9, 5 shotes wt. 70 each, £5 . 15s,	14 . 15 . 0
3 Calves 3 months old £4 . 10s, 14 sheep at 15s,	15 . 0 . 0
38 Geefe at 2s, 20 Fowls at 1s,	4 . 16 . 0
41 yds. new linen,	6 . 3 . 0
9 lbs. 4 yard'd linen 36s, 3 large sides Sole leather 75s,	5 . 11 . 0
Flax Break 12s, Large & small Bible with margin 30s,	2 . 2 . 0
Watts' Sermons, Pfalms & Hymns 19s,	0 . 19 . 0
Grey's Sermons, Dodrige's Works & Sunday books 36s,	1 . 16 . 0
200 Pofts for fence,	2 . 10 . 0
	<hr/>
	£636 . 14 . 6

Attested to by Daniel Wade & Daniel Wade, Junr.

1009. HENRY WADE (son of Robert).

*Married*:——— (daughter of ——).

*Issue* :—

1045. Patty Wade, m. Aaron Ball.

This Henry Wade was styled Captain Henry Wade by family tradition, and may have commanded a company raised to repel French and Indian invaders, or, far more probably, held that rank on the militia, after the peace with England, though the muster rolls of Colonial New Jersey show no such officer. He appears as a private in the Essex county militia in the Revolution.

Henry Wade's losses in the Revolution were as follows:—

No. 53.

Connecticut Farms.

Inventory of the property of Henry Wade taken & defstroyed by the Britifh troops or their Adherents on 7th of June, 1780, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
15 yds. Homepun Linen 45s, 6 Fine Caps 24s,	3	9	0
4 pr. Women's Stockings at 5s, 2 pr. Men's Linen Do. 16s,	1	16	0
2 Pr. Men's Woollen Stockings 10s,	0	10	0
1 Pr. Worfted Do. 8s, 2 Linfey Woolfey Short Gowns 10s,	0	18	0
6 Callico Short Gowns 10s, 2 Fine Sheets 30s,	2	0	0



	£	S.	D.
4 Pr. Sheets £5, Defk Damaged 20s,	6	0	0
40 Continental Dolls, 68s, Hone & 2 Razors 6s,	0	12	8
Cheft broken & Lock 5s,	0	5	0
½ Set Curtain Callico 20s,	1	0	0
1 Callico Gown 20s, Fine Holland Apron 10s,	1	10	0
2 Fine Handkerchiefs 12s, 1 Silk Handk'f 7s,	0	19	0
6 Womens Caps 20s, ¾ yd. New Taffety 10s,	1	10	0
1 Silk Bonnet 6s, Fine Lawn Handker'f & Lace 20s,	1	6	0
1 Small Shirt 4s, 2 Cambric Handkerchiefs 14s,	0	18	0
2 Check linen Handkerchiefs 8s,	0	8	0
3 Pr. Women's Stockings 12s, 10 Women's Capes 30s,	2	2	0
1 Pr. Silk Gloves 7s, 2 Pr. Gloves 11s, part Linen,	0	18	0
3 Punch Bowls & 4 Glasses 8s 6d,	0	8	6
1 Copper Tea kettle 15s, Iron Pot of 6 Gall. 15s,	1	10	0
1 Pewter Teapot & small Brass Kettle 14s,	0	14	0
2 Pewter Quart Pots 9s, 3 Point Bafon 3s,	0	12	0
1 Quart & 1 Point Bafon 4s 6d, three Gall. Knot Bowl 8s,	0	12	6
3 one Gall. Knot Bowls 12s, 14 White Wood Bowls 21s,	1	13	0
3 one Quart Knot Dishes 3s, Churn 6s, 5 Pails Cedar 17s 6d.	1	6	6
2 Oak Pails 5s, Large Stone pot 4s, 2 Earthen pots 4s,	0	13	0
2 Chairs 6s, 2 small wheels Damaged 20s, Crofs- cut Saw 30s,	2	16	0
1 Iron Shod Shovel 5s, Spade 7s, 1 Reed 34 8s,	1	0	0
Weft India Cane 6s, Sword Silver Wafhed 20s,	1	6	0
40 Panes Glafs 7 by 9 20s, 2 twelve light Safhes 12s,	1	12	0
1 Calf 20s, 14 Fowls 14s, 20 lbs. Bacon 13s 4d,	2	7	4
40 Rails 13s 4d, Large Book of 700 Pages 20s & Psalm book,	1	16	4
1 Trunk 7s, Bond in value £20, a note of hand £5,	25	7	0
	<hr/>		
	£69	15	10

Attested to by Henry Wade & Nathan Tichenor.

1012. JOHN WADE, JR. (son of John), born about 1720; died 1767-1773.

*Married* :—Sarah (daughter of Jos. and Elizabeth [Woodruff] Potter) about 1750.

*Issue* :—

1046. Eli Wade, b. March 2, 1754; d. Nov. 4, 1802.

1047. Rachel Wade.

1048. Jane Wade

1049. Lois Wade,; m. — Bockorn; d. Aug. 9, 1836, Springfield.

1050. Matthias Wade.



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1013. AARON WADE (son of John).

*Married*:— Jemima (daughter of David Day); he died April, 1778.

*Issue*:—

1051. — (?) none.

The will of Aaron Wade, dated January 26, 1778, is recorded at Trenton (Book 20, p. 258). It was proved April 23, 1778, mentions his wife Jemima, leaves legacies to Eli Wade (No. 1046), Rachel Wade (No. 1047), Jane Wade (No. 1048), Lois Wade (No. 1049) and Matthias Wade (No. 1050), also to Jemima Maxwell and Abigail (daughters of William Maxwell), and to Matthias Potter's children. See hereon Littell's *Passaic Valley Settlers*, pp. 115, 279, 333.

1014. EBENEZER WADE (son of Benjamin, Jr.).

*Married* :— ——— (daughter of ———).

*Issue* :—

1052. — ——— (?)

1016. SAMUEL WADE (son of — Wade and grandson of the ancestor Benjamin Wade).

*Married* :— ——— (daughter of ———).

*Issue* :—

1053. Noahdiah Wade, b. March 17, 1744; d. Jan. 22, 1828.

1054. Mary Wade.

1055. Elizabeth Wade.

In 1736, Samuel Wade owned and lived on a farm originally the property of Benjamin Wade.

1017. JONATHAN WADE (son of ——— Wade and grandson of the ancestor Benjamin Wade), born about 1723.

*Married*:— Dorothy (daughter of ——— Wells), about 1746.

*Issue*:—

1056. Jonathan Wade, Jr., b. abt. 1749; d. after 1801.

1057. Patience Wade, b. abt. 1751; d. abt. 1831.

1058. Nathaniel Wade, b. abt. 1753; d. Sept., 1785 (?)

1059. Henry Wells Wade, b. June 6, 1748; d. Feb. 24, 1823.

- 1060. Obadiah Wade, d. after 1801.
- 1061. Abner Wade, d. after 1801.
- 1062. Dorothy Wade, b. 1763; m. Aaron Burnet.
- 1063. Benjamin Wade, b. Aug. 29, 1764; d. March 22, 1829, in New York; lived in Orange Co., N. Y.

All the children but Benjamin settled at Canoe Brooks (now Northfield). N. J.

1018. JOSEPH WADE (son of — Wade, and grandson of the ancestor Benjamin Wade), born about 1715; died 1777.

*Married*:—I, Sarah Searing (daughter of —), before 1740.

*Issue*:—

- 1064. Andrew Wade, b. 1740; d. Jan., 1781, of consumption, at Morristown, N. J.
- 1065. Simon Wade, b. Sept. 15, 1749, at Springfield; d. Sept. 21, 1817.

*Married*:—II, Phebe (daughter of —), about 1753.

*Issue*:—

- 1066. Sarah Wade, b. July 2, 1754; m. abt. 1775, Nathaniel Wade, her cousin.
- 1067. Hannah Wade, b. Aug. 29, 1756.
- 1068. Stephen Wade, b. Aug. 26, 1759.
- 1069. Joseph Wade, b. Oct. 16, 1761; d. at Hanover, N. J., Feb., 1818.
- 1070. Phebe Wade, b. April 24, 1765; d. Dec. 8, 1848; b. probably at Northfield.
- 1071. Abigail Wade, b. Jan. 5, 1768. Either Abigail or Hannah Wade m. a Titchwell.

Joseph Wade's will, dated September 13, 1776, and proved at Baskingridge, N. J., is recorded at Trenton (Book 18, p. 220), and is as follows:—

“In the name of God amen. Joseph Wade of the Boro of Elizabeth in Essex County in the Province of New Jersey, Yeoman, being weak in Body but of sound mind and memory Blessed be God do this thirteenth day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy six make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following that is to say *Imprimis* I commend my Soul unto the hands of Almighty God who gave it me and my Body to the Earth from whence it came in hopes of a Joyful resurrection through the merits of Savior Jesus Christ and as for that



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David Wade died January 18, 1732, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Union, N. J., beside his grandmother, Ann, the wife of Benjamin Wade. The broken gravestone exists 1902.

1021. JAMES WADE (son of Robert), born October 10, 1730; died January 4, 1774.

*Married*:—Hannah Hinman in 1754 (she born September 4, 1731, and died June 9, 1792).

*Issue*:—

- 1074. A son, died in infancy.
- 1075. Phebe Wade, b. May 4, 1756; d. unm. April 15, 1777.
- 1076. Jonas Wade, b. Sept. 4, 1757; d. Aug. 19 (9?), 1819.
- 1077. Hannah Wade, b. Nov. 29, 1759; d. Jan. 22, 1817.
- 1078. James Wheeler Wade, b. June 21, 1760; d. Oct. 3, 1828.
- 1079. Isaac Wade, b. Feb. 19, 1763; d. Sept. 14, 1809.
- 1080. Sarah Wade, b. Nov. 4, 1764; d. Oct. 30, 1800.
- 1081. Elias Wade, b. Feb. 26, 1767; d. April 27, 1844; bur. 28, infirmity.
- 1082. Uzal Wade, b. Nov. 30, 1768; d. Nov. 30, 1828; bur. Dec. 1.
- 1083. Robert Wade, b. Jan. 6, 1771; d. March 15 (25?) 1829.
- 1084. Elizabeth Wade, b. Sept. 6, 1772; d. Nov. 10, 1776, unm.
- 1085. Nehemiah Wade, twin to 1084, d. March 13, 1853, bur. 15; old age.

1022. DAVID WADE (son of Robert), born May 21, 1733; died September 10, 1779.

*Married*:—I, Phebe (daughter of —Ball), born October, 1731; died November 10, 1759.

*Issue*:—

- 1086. Caleb Wade, Jr.
- 1087. Noah Wade, b. Oct. 13, 1768; d. April 6, 1804.

*Married*:—II, Sarah (daughter of —Everett), born 1721; died October 24, 1764.

*Issue*:—

- 1088. David Everett Wade, b. Feb. 22, 1763; d. July 22, 1842; moved to Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 1089. Phebe Wade (prob. by first wife).

*Married*:—III, Rhoda (daughter of —Magie), born 1744; died November 27, 1819.

*Issue* :—

1090. Ezekiel Wade, b. July 29, 1770; d. Aug. 7, 1847; moved to Fort Washington, on the Ohio River.  
 1091. Sarah Wade, b. Oct. 17, 1766; d. Nov. 22, 1829.  
 1092. Job Wade, b. March 8, 1777; m. Mary Weeks, Oct. 19, 1823.  
 1093. Susan Wade, b. Feb. 18, 1775; d. Jan. 28, 1794.  
 1094. Rhoda Wade, b. Oct. 17, 1772; d. Aug. 3, 1791.  
 1095. Henry Wade, b. May 4, 1779; d. March 18, 1782, unm.

The will of David Wade is dated September 10, 1779, and is recorded at Trenton (Book 22, p. 1). It was proved September 16, 1779, at Newark; mentions his wife Rhoda, and divides his estate into ten equal parts for his herein-before mentioned children.

David Wade's losses in the Revolution were as follows:—

No. 21. Connecticut Farms, 28th May, 1789.

Inventory and apprifal of the Property of Rhoda (Magie) Wade, widow of David Wade of Connecticut Farms, deceased, taken, burnt and destroyed by the British Army or their Adherents, on the 7th Day of June, 1780.

1 Dwelling house, 40 by 30, two Stories high,	£400 . 0 . 0
1 Shoemaker's Shop,	25 . 0 . 0
1 Barn,	15 . 0 . 0
4 Feather Beds,	18 . 0 . 0
1 Defk,	1 . 10 . 0
3 Linen and one Woollen Wheels,	4 . 10 . 0
1 Spooling Wheel,	8 . 0 . 0
1 Large Brafs Kettle,	2 . 0 . 0
2 Tea Kettles,	1 . 15 . 0
1 Saddle and bridle,	3 . 0 . 0
1 Large Iron Kettle,	1 . 6 . 0
1 Clock,	4 . 10 . 0
1 Large Looking Glafs,	5 . 0 . 0
150 pair of Men's Shoes,	60 . 0 . 0
1 Large Dining Table,	2 . 0 . 0
1 Round Table,	16 . 0 . 0
2 Small Tables,	1 . 7 . 0
1 Gum Cupboard,	3 . 0 . 0
9 Bannifter Back Chairs,	3 . 0 . 0
9 Common " do.	1 . 16 . 0
1 Low Cheft,	1 . 0 . 0
1 Warming pan,	10 . 0 . 0
2 Mufkets,	2 . 15 . 0
A Beaufit full of Earthen & Tea ware,	1 . 0 . 0
1 Small Looking Glafs,	16 . 0 . 0
6 Large Pewter Platters,	3 . 0 . 0
18 pewter plates,	2 . 5 . 0
4 do. Bafons,	14 . 0 . 0
1 Sett of Shoemaker's Lafts,	1 . 0 . 0
2 Setts of Shoemaker's Tools,	2 . 0 . 0
1 Sett of Silver Tea Spoons,	1 . 5 . 0
6 Coverlids,	9 . 0 . 0



6 Blankets,	£4 . 10 . 0
3 Bed Quilts,	6 . 0 . 0
2 Setts of Curtains,	10 . 0 . 0
12 pair of Sheets,	16 . 4 . 0
14 yards Homepun Broad Cloth,	6 . 6 . 0
20 yards Striped Linen,	4 . 10 . 0
66 yards of Brown Linen & Tow Cloth,	9 . 18 . 0
4 Diaper Table Cloths,	3 . 4 . 0
10 pair of pillow Cafes,	3 . 0 . 0
1 Cedar Lye tub,	1 . 0 . 0
10 Barrels,	1 . 0 . 0
2 Cedar Wash Tubs,	1 . 10 . 0
1 Barrel of Soap,	1 . 0 . 0
4 Iron pot,	10 . 0
60 Sides of Tanned Leather,	60 . 0 . 0
1 pair of Silver Buckles,	1 . 2 . 6
4 Good Bedfteads,	3 . 10 . 0
1 Gum Rocking Cradle, Iron Shod,	15 . 0
1 Hog, weight 180 lbs.,	3 . 0 . 0
12 Cords of Bark Burnt,	21 . 0 . 0
the half of a Barn Burnt, 36 by 28,	20 . 0 . 0
the half of a Bark houfe, 36 by 24, Bark Wheel, &c.,	40 . 0 . 0
the half of a Beam house,	5 . 0 . 0
	<hr/>
	£761 . 18 . 6

The above attested to by the oaths of Rhoda Wade and Robert Wade, Esquire.

1023. JOHANNA WADE (daughter of Robert), born November 6, 1735; died June 30, 1825.

*Married* :— — Grummond.

*Issue* :— ? (Untraced).

This marriage appears from Johanna Grummond attesting her mother, Elizabeth Wade's, claim for losses in the Revolution.

1024. NEHEMIAH WADE (son of Robert), born 1736; died October 19, 1776.

*Married* :— Abigail (daughter of ——— Mulford); she was born 1740; died March 1, 1783; buried March 3.

*Issue* :—

1096. Nehemiah Wade, d. after 1822.

1097. Jonathan Wade, b. 1761; d. Sept. 10, 1796; bur. 11, yellow fever.

1098. Benjamin Wade, b. 1763; d. Dec. 10, 1765.



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June 3, 1730, causing the Hessian General to exclaim:  
 "The tanned rebels shoot well."

Matthias Wade's losses in the Revolution were as follows:—

No. 7. Connecticut Farms, 26th May, 1789.

Inventory and appraifal of the property of Matthias Wade, plundered and destroyed by the British Army or their Adherents at Connecticut Farms and Springfield on the 30th day of November, 1776, and the 23d of April, 1780.

44 Sides of Sole Leather,	£64 . 0 . 0
1 Firken of Butter,	2 . 5 . 9
350 Weight of Flour,	3 . 15 . 0
1 Scarlet Long Cloak £5, 1 Chintz Gown,	6 . 18 . 0
5 Short Gowns, 1 Home Spun Long Gown,	3 . 5 . 0
1 Callimanco Skirt, 3 Lincey Petticoats,	2 . 15 . 6
2 Handkerchiefs and 2 Aprons,	1 . 7 . 6
1 Broad Cloth Coat and one Jackcoat,	5 . 5 . 0
2 Shirts and a pair of Stockings,	1 . 12 . 0
1 Gun and one Looking Glass,	2 . 10 . 0
1 Feather Bed & Bedding £8 . 10 . 0, 1 Ax 8s	8 . 18 . 0
1 Straw Bed and Bedding,	2 . 10 . 0
350 Weight of Beef,	5 . 5 . 8
35 Weight of Tobacco, 1 Iron pot,	1 . 7 . 6
1 Set of Shoemaker's Tools, 2 Lafts,	2 . 5 . 0

June 23d; 1780.

1 Fine Broad Cloth Coat and 1 Silk Veft,	6 . 5 . 0
1 Cotton and 1 Broad Cloth Vest,	2 . 4 . 0
2 Pair of Breeches almof New,	2 . 5 . 0
2 Pair of over Halls, 5 Shirts,	3 . 2 . 0
1 Fine Shirt, 3 yards of Linen Cloth,	16 . 6
1 pair of Thread and one pair of Worftead Stockings,	17 . 0
1 Camblet Cloke and one wool hat,	1 . 11 . 0
1 Linen and one Woollen petticoat,	1 . 2 . 0
5 Homefpun and Five Englifh Blankets,	6 . 10 . 0
2 Coverlids; 2 Sheets,	3 . 5 . 0
2 Tea Tables, 2 Tea kettles,	2 . 14 . 0
1 Reel and 4 Chairs,	17 . 0
1 Pewter Quart pot, 2 pewter Basons,	10 . 0
72 Panes of Window Glass,	1 . 16 . 0
2 Sets of Shoemaker's Tools,	2 . 5 . 0
12 Hens,	12 . 0
500 Weight of Pork,	14 . 13 . 8
400 Weight of Flour,	4 . 8 . 0

£169 . 11 . 8

The above attested to by the oaths of Matthias Wade, Jonas Wade, Esquire and David Whitehead, Junr.

Among the traditions of the Revolution, the following are chronicled in the memory of some of the aged at this place (Connecticut Farms).

A house at Lyon's Farms, about three miles distant, was



CAPTAIN WILLIAM WADE, H. M. 38th Regiment.  
(No. 562, p. 195.)





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were secreted behind a shoemaker's shop, and were eye witnesses to the fate of their friend. Unwilling to see him suffer without affording assistance, Mr. Wade crossed the street in the face of the enemy, carried away his wounded companion under cover of the shop and house behind which the unhappy Ball had fallen, and bore him to the house where Mr. Joel Searing now (1852) resides. (From Howe's *New Jersey Historical Collections*, 1852, p. 197-198.)

1026. ROBERT WADE (son of Robert), born December 14, 1744.

*Married*:— Polly (daughter of ——— Woodruff).

Robert Wade died without issue April 16, 1805. His widow, Polly (Woodruff) Wade, married Andrew Wilson, May 27, 1811.

Robert Wade served as a Lieutenant in the 1st regiment, Essex county militia in the Revolution.

Robert Wade's losses in the Revolution were as follows:—

No. 18. Connecticut Farms, 27th May, 1789.

Inventory and apprifal of the property of Robert Wade of Connecticut Farms, Burnt, destroyed and taken away by the British Army or their Adherents the 7th June, 1780.

1 Dwelling house, 30 by 28, Story & half high,	}	£300 . 0 . 0
1 Kitchen, 24 by 18,		
1 Milk house, 20 by 12,		
1 Currying Shop,		25 . 0 . 0
1 Barn,		25 . 0 . 0
1 Framed Barrack,		3 . 0 . 0
85 Bushels of Indian Corn,		19 . 2 . 6
50 Bushels of Buckwheat,		7 . 10 . 0
30 Bushels of Rye,		7 . 10 . 0
50 Bushels of Oats,		6 . 5 . 0
1 Feather Bed,		5 . 0 . 0
1 Mahogany Teable,		3 . 10 . 0
1 Large Gum Rule Joint Table,		2 . 0 . 0
1 Very large Elegant Mahogany Desk,		15 . 0 . 0
10 Setting Chairs,		4 . 10 . 0
1 Barrel of Best Liver Oil,		6 . 0 . 0
3 hundred weight of Salt Pork @ 8d,		10 . 0 . 0
200 weight of Smoaked Hams,		7 . 10 . 0
100 weight of Smoaked Beef,		3 . 15 . 0
28 lbs. Venifon,		1 . 8 . 0
1 Looking Glafs,		1 . 0 . 0
24 Sheets,		16 . 10 . 0
5 Coverlids,		5 . 12 . 6
3 Bed Blankets,		2 . 5 . 0

8 pair of pillow Cafes,	2 . 0 . 0
3 Bedfteads,	3 . 0 . 0
1 Brafs Kettle, very large,	2 . 5 . 0
1 Small Brafs Kettle,	12 . 0
1 Iron Kettle,	10 . 0
8 pewter plates,	1 . 0 . 0
3 Large pewter platters,	1 . 4 . 0
10 yards of Six yarded Linen,	3 . 0 . 6
1 Linen and one Woollen Wheel,	2 . 0 . 0
1 Gold Ring,	16 . 0
6 Currying knives,	3 . 10 . 0
2 Barrels of Flour,	4 . 10 . 0
20 Bushels of Wheat,	8 . 0 . 0
4 Meat Barrels,	1 . 0 . 0
10 Empty hogheads,	3 . 0 . 0
20 Barrels,	4 . 0 . 0
50 Sides of Tanned Leather,	50 . 0 . 0
1 Cupboard of the best Quality,	6 . 0 . 0
1 Barrel of Lampblack, pack'd down,	5 . 0 . 0
6 Graining Boards,	1 . 16 . 0
4 Steels,	16 . 0
1 Mufket,	2 . 0 . 0
5 yards of Homefpun Broad Cloth,	2 . 5 . 0
10 Cords of Hickory Wood,	10 . 0 . 0
1000 feet of Whitewood Boards,	3 . 10 . 0
3 Currying Tables,	3 . 0 . 0
1 Beaver Hat,	2 . 10 . 0
3 Broad Cloth Coats,	10 . 0 . 0
5 fine Shirts,	4 . 0 . 0
3 pair of Plufh and Velvet Breeches,	4 . 10 . 0
2 pair of Shoes,	1 . 0 . 0
1 pair of Boots,	1 . 10 . 0
1 Caftor Hat,	1 . 10 . 0
35 pounds of Wool,	4 . 7 . 6
	<hr/>
	£631 . 13 . 6

The above attested by the oaths of Robert Wade, Esquire, and Caleb Wade.

1027. CALEB WADE (son of Robert), born January 2, 1746; died February 10, 1798. He lived in New York City and was a cordwainer, in 1806.

*Married*:— Phebe (daughter of ——— Thompson); she born 1758; died September 23, 1839, aged 81.

*Issue*:—

1108. Rachel Wade, b. Dec. 6, 1773; d. young.

1109. James Wade, b. June 25, 1775; d. young.

1110. James Wade 2d, b. April 4, 1777.

1111. Matthias Wade, b. Aug. 31, 1780; went to some foreign country and was never heard of again.

1112. Thompson Wade, b. Feb. 21, 1783; d. Dec. 31, 1854.



1113. Abigail Wade, b. Jan. 28, 1784; d. March 3, 1870.

1114. Rachel Wade, b. July 4, (5?), 1787; d. Aug. 14, 1825;  
m. James Wilson Wade (No. 1283).

Caleb Wade's losses in the Revolution were as follows:—

No. 2. Connecticut Farms, 25th May, 1789.

Inventory and Apprifal of the property of Caleb Wade, Burnt, Detroyed and taken away by the Britifh Army or their Adherents on the 7th Day of June, 1780.

1 Dwelling Houfe, 36 by 26, well finifhed,	£310 . 0 . 0
1 Dwelling Houfe, 28 by 20, well finifhed,	40 . 0 . 0
1 Shop, 24 by 16,	30 . 0 . 0
1 Shed, 30 by 14, well Covered with Boards,	5 . 0 . 0
1 Cow House, 2(h) by 10, covered with Boards,	10 . 0 . 0
1 Framed Barack, 14 ft. Square, boarded all round,	5 . 10 . 0
1 Bee Houfe, 12 by 6, well covered,	1 . 5 . 0
Timber for fifty pair of wheels, dereft out, @ 46/8,	116 . 13 . 4
3 pair of Cart Wheels, new,	10 . 10 . 0
4 Steel plate Handfaws, 3 Broad Axes,	5 . 8 . 0
12 Augers, 14 Plains of Different sizes,	6 . 10 . 0
4 Chizels, 4 Gouges, 12 files and 6 Gimlets,	1 . 18 . 6
1 Grofs of Bottles, 3 Cafes of Square Bottles,	4 . 16 . 0
1 Barrel of Jamaica Spirits, 32 Gallons,	12 . 16 . 0
1 Barrel of Weft India Rum, 31 Gallons,	7 . 0 . 0
2 Barrels of Strong Beer,	2 . 10 . 0
2 Barrel of Bottleing Syder,	3 . 0 . 0
1 Large Lye Tub & 3 Cedar pails.	1 . 12 . 0
6 Iron hooped Hogsheads, 30 Sider Barrels,	6 . 15 . 0
4 Beef Barrels, 12 Flour Casks,	2 . 0 . 0
6 Five Gallon Cags, three Candlesticks,	1 . 7 . 6
1 Gum Cheft of Drawers & one Low Gum Cheft,	3 . 10 . 0
1 Cedar Churn and twelve Milk Bowls,	1 . 7 . 0
3 Hives of Bees,	3 . 15 . 0
1 Grind Stone, 2 Spinning Wheels,	4 . 6 . 0
1 Bible, 1 Book of Mr. Whitefield's Sermons & Life,	12 . 0
10 Setting Chairs, 1 Large Trunk, 8lb. hogs' fat,	3 . 2 . 6
1 Set of China Cups & Saucers, $\frac{3}{4}$ Barrel Soap,	1 . 12 . 0
2 Wash tubs and one Beer Anchor,	1 . 0 . 0
12 Geefe, 24 Dunghill Fowls,	2 . 14 . 0
40 Bushels of Corn,	8 . 0 . 0
4 Barrels of Cyder,	3 . 4 . 0
1 Good Beaver Hat 60s, 1 pair Corduroy Breeches 35s,	4 . 15 . 0
1 pair Breeches, 3 pair Trowfers,	1 . 5 . 0
1 Broad Cloth Coat and 3 Jackcoats,	8 . 2 . 0
3 fine Shirts part wore. 1 new homefpun Shirt,	2 . 6 . 0
15 pair Stockings and three pair of Shoes,	5 . 17 . 0
3 Fine Shifts,	1 . 10 . 0
3 Good Cloaks,	3 . 8 . 0
1 Bonnet 8s, 1 Set of Knives & forks, Jersey maker 14s,	1 . 2 . 0

(h) My careful and most reliable genealogical agent at Trenton, Miss Anna M. North, points out that the size of the cow house would indicate that kine leaner than Pharoah's were stored therein. Probably an error for 12 x 10.



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Jotham Wade's losses in the Revolution were as follows:—

No. 23. Connecticut Farms, May 28, 1789.

Inventory and Appraisal of the property of Jotham Wade taken by the British army or their adherents on the 23d June, 1780.

1 Good Horfe 3 years old,	£12 . 0 . 0
4 Shirts part worn,	2 . 0 . 0
	-----
	£14 . 0 . 0

The above attested to by the oath of Jotham Wade & Captn Matthias Wade.

Jotham Wade was a member of the Lyon's Farms Baptist Church, in the records of which there are amusing entries concerning his spiritual backsliding(?) It appears that "Sister Harrison" suspected Jotham Wade of the terrible and dangerous heresy of believing that *unbaptized* little babies were *not* irrevocably, immediately and irretrievably damned! and had him tried for this awful crime. "Brother Wade" had the courage of his convictions and defended his proposition. As a result he was excommunicated by this band of chosen and charitable saints. There is no evidence that he suffered in purse or peace of mind or that he had any feeling other than pity for the ignorance of his prosecutors.

1032. HANNAH WADE (daughter of Benjamin).

*Married*:— John Potter (son of John), see Littell's *Passaic Valley Settlers*, p. 333).

*Issue*:—

1116. Elias Potter, d. age 25, unm.

1117. Susan Potter, d. age 18, unm.

1118. Jotham Potter, Major of militia; m. Rebecca Crane, dau. of John Crane of Westfield; issue, three children.

1119. Benjamin Potter, m. Phebe Crane, dau. of John Crane of Westfield; issue, five children.

1120. John Potter, m. Huldah Crane, dau. of John Crane of Westfield; issue, dau. Hannah.

1034. AMOS WADE (son of Daniel), born about 1740.

*Married*:— Elizabeth Jewel, April 3, 1763. Both resided at Connecticut Farms.

*Issue* :—

1121. Abner Wade, b. Dec. 14, 1765; m. Mary Clark.  
 1122. Stephen Wade, m. Patience, dau. of Caleb Wade.  
 (1086?)  
 1123. Amos Wade, never m.; became deranged.

Amos Wade served as a private in the Essex county, N. J., militia in the Revolution.

His losses in the Revolution were as follows:—

No. 10. Connecticut Farms, 26th May, 1789.  
 Inventory and appraifal of the Goods and property of Amos Wade, plundered and deftroyed by the Britifh Army at Connecticut Farms, on the 7th day of June, 1780.

21 Bushels of Indian Corn,	£ 4 . 14 . 6
19 Bushels Buckwheat,	2 . 17 . 0
100 Weight of Pork,	3 . 6 . 8
1 Large Hog, 200 Weight,	2 . 10 . 0
1 Spring Calf,	1 . 5 . 0
5 Sides of Soal Leather,	6 . 5 . 0
1 Iron pot and 1 Tea kettle,	1 . 0 . 0
6 Pewter plates, two bafons and two platters,	1 . 16 . 0
2 Bibles,	10 . 0
2 Barrels of Vinegar,	2 . 0 . 0
2 Spinning Wheels,	2 . 0 . 0
5 Bed Spreads,	4 . 0 . 0
1 Looking Glafs.	10 . 0
2 Beds with Bolsters and Pillows,	6 . 0 . 0
20 pounds of Linen Yarn,	3 . 10 . 0
1 Cheft of Drawers,	1 . 10 . 0
half Barrel of Soap, five pounds of Candles,	1 . 0 . 0
2 Water pails,	6 . 0
1 Gun,	1 . 10 . 0
20 Geefe, 20 Dunghill fowls,	3 . 10 . 0
Damage done to my Houfe,	3 . 10 . 0
4 Setting Chairs,	8 . 0
Damage done in Wheat and Flax,	1 . 10 . 0
20 pounds of hogs' lard,	11 . 8
1 Sattin Bonnet,	12 . 6
1 Shoat,	15 . 0
3 Shirts @ 10s, 1 pair Cotton Stockings 8s,	1 . 18 . 0
2 Linen Short Gowns,	10 . 0
	-----
	60 . 15 . 4

The above attefted to by the oaths of Elizabeth Wade and Benjamin Wade.

1035. DANIEL WADE (son of Daniel), born June 10, 1753.

*Married* :—Abigail (daughter of — Tucker, and widow of — Tucker), born October 30, 1765; died December 21, 1825.

*Issue* :—

None.

Daniel Wade died September 9, 1821, leaving his property to Daniel Wade Teller, a grandson of his wife, son of his wife's daughter Fanny Tucker, who married Samuel Teller.

He was probably a private in the Essex county militia in the Revolution.

1036. BENJAMIN WADE (son of Daniel), born 1759.

*Issue* :—

Probably none.

Benjamin Wade was drowned; buried at Elizabeth, October 10, 1812.

His losses in the Revolution were as follows:—

No. 6. Connecticut Farms, 26th May, 1789.

Inventory and apprifal of the property of Benjamin Wade, Plundered and Defstroyed by the Britifh Army or their Adherents, at Connecticut Farms, on the 7th June, 1780.

16 yards of four yarded Linen, new,	£ 3 . 4 . 0
6 yards of fix yarded Linen,	1 . 13 . 0
1 Home fpun Great Coat,	2 . 10 . 0
1 Broad Cloth Coat,	2 . 10 . 0
1 New Bible and new Spelling Book,	8 . 6 .
1 Size Stick, 1 pair pincers,	5 . 6
1 Heel Knife,	1 . 0
1 Silk Bonnet,	12 . 0
	<hr/>
	£ 11 . 4 . 0

The above attefted to by the oaths of Benjamin Wade and Jonas Wade, Efquire.

At Washington's headquarters, near Morrifftown, was a young man (Benjamin Wade, then 20 years of age), fo peculiarly fitted for hazardous enterprifes, fo fays family tradition, that he was relieved from the duties of a private of militia, and was employed by General Washington to watch the movements of the enemy. He was provided with a fleet horfe and made many excursions around the enemy, meeting with feveral narrow escapes.

1037. MOSES WADE (fon of Daniel), born about 1760; died after 1810.



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*Married* :—Mary (daughter of Samuel Headley).

*Issue* :—

- 1124. Rebecca Wade, b. Nov. 24, 1788; m. Aaron Davis, May 28, 1814.
- 1125. Nancy Wade, b. March 27, 1790; m. Isaac Smith.
- 1126. Esther Wade, b. June 18, 1792; m. Stephen Howell, June 4, 1814.
- 1127. Rhoda Wade, b. Oct. 3, 1793; m. Caleb M. Duty, Jan. 19, 1823; d. Aug. 20, 1849; cholera.
- 1128. Julia Wade, b. Oct. 17, 1797; m. Rev. Henry Hervey, D.D., Nov. 1, 1831; d. Oct. 3, 1876.
- 1129. Prudence Wade, b. July 9, 1795; d. young.
- 1130. Prudence Wade, b. Oct. 11, 1799; d. Aug. 17, 1849 of cholera; unm.
- 1131. Mary Wade, b. June 11, 1801; m. Jacob Pierson.
- 1132. Caroline Wade, b. Sept. 22, 1805; m. James H. Pierson.
- 1133. Phebe Wade, b. Aug. 1, 1803; d. young, unm.
- 1134. Moses Wade, b. Oct. 28, 1807.
- 1135. Hannah Wade, b. July 19, 1810; m. Anthony Meeker of Newark, March 6, 1837.

Moses Wade died after 1810. His widow married Matthias Burnett, March 10, 1827.

1038. JACOB WADE (son of Daniel), born February 25, 1762.

*Married* :—Sarah Jones, born April 14, 1765; d. April 22, 1845.

*Issue* :—

- 1136. James J. Wade, b. Oct. 23, 1785.
- 1137. Jonathan Wade, b. Feb. 5, 1788.
- 1138. Moses Wade, b. July 2, 1792; living in Stafford, N. Y., March 16, 1822.
- 1139. Henry Wade, b. Feb. 1, 1805, in Sangerfield, N. Y.; 1838 lived in Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
- 1140. Magdalen Wade, b. Nov. 15, 1783; 1838 lived in Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
- 1141. Oliver Wade, b. Dec. 10, 1794; d. in infancy.
- 1142. Oliver Wade, b. April 23, 1802; d. age 22, unm. at Farmersville.
- 1143. Joanna Wade, b. Jan. 1, 1800.

Jacob Wade sold his property in New Jersey and moved to Western New York. In March, 1822, he resided at Stafford, N. Y. He died October 15 (17?), 1828.

1039. ROBERT WADE (son of Daniel), born October 23, 1766; died July 18, 1799.



*Married* :— Rebecca Jones, born April 5, 1763; died December 13, 1841.

*Issue* :—

- 1144. Henry Wade, b. Sept. 27, 1789; d. May 25, 1871.
- 1145. Daniel Wade, b. Sept. 15, 1792; d. May 19, 1864.
- 1146. Elizabeth Wade, b. Jan. 23, 1794; d. Sept. 24, 1874, un<sup>m</sup>.
- 1147. Joanna Wade, b. abt. 1795; d. 1880, Winona, Minn.

1040. TIMOTHY WADE (son of Daniel).

*Married* :— Prussia Osborn.

*Issue* :—

- 1148. Susan Wade, m. ——— Tinker, a missionary.
- 1149. Sarah Wade, b. Feb. 25, 1787; d. Oct. 21, 1858, Albion, Mich.; m. Daniel Wooley, and ——— Spencer.
- 1150. Phineas Wade, had three wives.
- 1151. Polly Cook Wade, un<sup>m</sup>.

Timothy Wade served as a private in Capt. Thomas Mulford's company, 1st Essex militia in the Revolution, also in the New Jersey state troops, and also in Capt. Patterson's company, 3rd battalion, 2nd establishment, New Jersey Continental Line.

1045. PATTY WADE (daughter of Henry Wade).

*Married* :—Aaron Ball. He married 2nd Hannah Willis.

*Issue* :—

- 1152. Polly Ball, b. March 22, 1775; d. 1852; m. Abner Meeker, Oct. 17, 1795; (he b. Sept. 13, 1770; d. Nov. 7, 1845).
- 1153. Aaron Ball, m. (1) Betsey Willcox; m. (2) Betsey Woodruff.
- 1154. Henry Ball, m. (1) Hannah Conklin; m. (2) Sarah Mullock.
- 1155. Phebe Ball, m. John Hallock, Judge Co. Court and Mem. of Cong.

By second wife:—

- 1156. Harriet Ball, m. Stephen Bonnel of Plainfield.
- 1157. Nancy Ball, m. Jos. Shotwell and lived in Rahway.
- 1158. John Ball, d. June, 1845; m. after going to Mexico, and had two children.



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*Married*:—II, Anna Braisted.

*Issue*:—

1170. Noahdiah Wade, b. 1806; m. Martha Wolverton.

1171. Eunice Wade, b. April 22, 1807; m. Jonas Beardslee, May 12, 1828.

Noahdiah Wade was commissioned a captain of the 4th battalion, second establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, December 2, 1776. He resigned his commission on December 2, 1777.

1054. MARY WADE (daughter of Samuel).

*Married*:—Waitstill Munson, March 19, 1755; he died February 26, 1777, aged 47 years, of small pox. She then married, February 11, 1778, David Mott.

*Issue*:—

1172. Samuel Munson, b. 1760; d. Feb. 26, 1777, of small pox.

1173. Moses Munson, b. 1773; d. Feb. 27, 1777, of small pox.

1174. Phoebe Munson, b. 1758; d. Feb. 25, 1777, of small pox.

1175. Amos Munson, b. 1756; d. Aug. 20, 1776, of dysentery.

1176. Isaac Munson, living 1794.

1177. Israel Munson, living 1794.

1055. ELIZABETH WADE (daughter of Samuel).

*Married*:—Esacor Rude.

*Issue*:—

1178. ——— (?)

1056. JONATHAN WADE, JR. (son of Jonathan), born 1749; died after 1801.

*Married*:—Elizabeth (daughter of Zebedee Ward).

*Issue*:—

1179. Sylvester Wade, b. Feb. 25, 1770.

1180. Jemima Wade, b. July 12, 1771; m. Demas, son of Jos. Harrison.

1181. Obadiah Wade, b. July 6, 1773.

1182. Nathaniel Wade, b. Oct. 18, 1775; d. Jan., 1857.

1183. Abner Wade, b. Dec. 8, 1777; d. young.

1184. Samuel Wade, b. Sept. 22, 1779; d. young.

1185. Elizabeth Wade, b. April 6, 1781; d. young.

1186. Charity Wade, b. Aug. 6, 1783; d. young.

- 1187. Dorothy Wade, b. Sept 9, 1785.
- 1188. Elizabeth Wade, triplet to 1187, d. in infancy.
- 1189. Charity Wade, triplet to 1187; d. in infancy.
- 1190. Elizabeth Wade, b. May 26, 1787.
- 1191. Samuel Wade, b. Nov. 19, 1788; d. young.
- 1192. Sarah Wade, b. April 5, 1790, unm.
- 1193. Calvin Wade, b. Nov. 22, 1791, a shoemaker; m. Melinda Moore.
- 1194. Jonathan Wade, b. July 16, 1793; m. Lockey Headly; d. Nov. 7, 1859, at Keyport, N. J.
- 1195. Polly Wade, b. April 9, 1794; d. young.
- 1196. Demas H. Wade, b. Feb. 9, 1797; d. 1820.

Jonathan Wade served as Sergeant in Capt. Abraham Lyon's company, 2nd regiment, Essex county militia in the Revolution.

1057. PATIENCE WADE (daughter of Jonathan), born about 1751; died about 1831.

*Married*:— John Meeker, born 1750.

*Issue*:—

- 1197. Dorothy Meeker, b. May 4, 1782; m. Chas. Jennings; d. May 16, 1851; (he b. Dec. 22, 1774; d. March 22, 1831).
- 1198. Catherine Meeker, m. Daniel Baldwin.
- 1199. Stephen Meeker, b. 1795; d. 1824; m. Phebe, dau. of Benj. and Phebe (Wade) Johnson.
- 1200. David Meeker, d. young.
- 1201. Nathaniel Wade Meeker, b. 1793; m. Patience Lewis.
- 1202. Betsey Meeker, b. Dec. 10, 1786; d. July 8, 1876; m. Oct. 28, 1807, to Caleb Edwards, (b. 1786; d. 1859); had eight children.
- 1203. Michael Meeker.

1058. NATHANIEL WADE (son of Jonathan), born about 1753; died September, 1785 (?)

*Married*:—Sarah Wade (No. 1066), his cousin (daughter of Joseph Wade).

*Issue*:—

- 1204. Nathaniel Wade, Jr., b. June 14, 1779; d. April 5, 1823, of pleurisy.
- 1205. Joseph Wade, b. 1777; d. June, 1841.
- 1206. Phebe Wade, m. Geo. W. Combs of Philadelphia.
- 1207. Hannah Wade, m. John Egel of Philadelphia.
- 1208. Stephen Wade, d. unm.

On September 24, 1785, Henry Wells Wade (No. 1059) was appointed administrator of the personal estate of his deceased brother, Nathaniel Wade (Trenton Records, Book 27, p. 375). Nathaniel Wade served as a private in Capt. Squiers' company, 2d regiment, Essex county militia in the Revolution. He also appears on the muster rolls of the New Jersey Continental line as a cadet.

1059. HENRY WELLS WADE (son of Jonathan Wade), born June 6, 1748; died February 24, 1823.

*Married* :—Margaret Ward, September 23, 1773 (she was born January 24, 1755; died May 29, 1832); lived at Livingston, N. J.

*Issue* :—

- 1209. Ruth Wade, b. Jan. 10, 1774; d. Jan. 11, 1851; m. Stephen Edwards.
- 1210. Hamutel Wade, b. May 22, 1775; d. Dec. 18, 1827; m. Uzal Harrison.
- 1211. Lydia Wade, b. Dec. 7, 1776; d. March 12, 1868; m. — Frazer; moved to Lake Country, N. Y.
- 1212. Mary Wade, b. May 19, 1778; d. Oct. 2, 1858; m. Daniel Dean.
- 1213. Catharine Wade, b. Nov. 29, 1779; d. Aug. 3, 1841; m. Nathan Williams, and had dau., Electa.
- 1214. Wells Wade, b. Dec. 19, 1780; d. May 17, 1858.
- 1215. Margaret Wade, b. July 16, 1782; d. Oct. 4, 1872; m. Luther Little, and had dau., Abby.
- 1216. Betsey Wade, b. Jan. 31, 1784; d. Oct. 2, 1819; m. Samuel Squier.
- 1217. A son, who died in infancy.
- 1218. A son, who died in infancy.
- 1219. Electa Wade, b. April 14, 1787; d. Sept. 27, 1829; m. (1) Samuel Dean, and (2) — Denman.
- 1220. Abbey Wade, b. Dec. 25, 1788; m. as 2nd wife Samuel Squier; m. (2) — Dodd.
- 1221. Nancy Wade, b. July 14, 1794; d. Aug. 5, 1864; unm; sick 21 years with aneurism.
- 1222. Phebe Wade, b. Feb. 23, 1796; d. Dec. 27, 1861; m. Hiram Ambler, and moved to Connecticut.
- 1223. Dorcas Wade, b. Sept. 3, 1797; d. Oct. 24, 1837 of consumption; unm.

Henry Wells Wade is probably the Henry Wade who served as a private in Captain William Gifford's company, 3d battalion, second establishment, New Jersey Continental Line. He also served in the campaign against the Indians of the Six Nations in Western Pennsylvania, in



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*Issue* :—(All lived in New York city).

- 1228. Abby Morehouse Wade, b. March 3, 1782; m. —  
Rogers.
- 1229. Dolly Wells Wade, b. Feb. 13, 1785; m. — Worrall.
- 1230. Phebe Wade, m. — Fairweather.
- 1231. Sallie Wade, b. Oct. 21, 1787; m. — Baldwin.
- 1232. Abner Wade.
- 1233. Noah Beach Wade, b. June 23, 1783.

Abner Wade served as a private in the Essex county militia of New Jersey in the Revolution.

1062. DOROTHY WADE (daughter of Jonathan) born 1763.

*Married* :— Aaron Burnet.

*Issue* :—

- 1234. Polly Burnet, m. David Burnet.
- 1235. Phebe Burnet, living '76; m. Jacob Sharp.

1063. BENJAMIN WADE (son of Jonathan), born 1749.

*Married* :— Tabitha (daughter of Richard Harrison),  
born May 16, 1773; died October 6, 1849.

*Issue* :—

- 1236. Uzal Harrison Wade, b. Dec. 3, 1794; d. March 5,  
1878.
- 1237. Eliza Wade, b. March 26, 1797; m. Benjamin Bull.
- 1238. Joanna Wade, b. Dec. 15, 1806; m. Benjamin Hulse  
as 2d wife.
- 1239. Clarissa Wade, b. Aug. 12, 1799; m. Benjamin Hulse  
as 1st wife
- 1240. Hannah Maria Wade, b. Sept. 23, 1809; d. Sept. 20,  
1836; m. F. Colman.
- 1241. Almira Wade, b. Jan. 18, 1818; m. ——— Doolittle;  
lived Hamptonburg, N. Y.
- 1242. Amelia Beach Wade, b. Nov. 17, 1815; d. Feb., 1877;  
m. Thos. Coleman of Freeman, N. Y.
- 1243. Benjamin Wade, b. Feb. 17, 1812; m. Sarah Van  
Velser of Newark, N. J.
- 1244. Henry Wells Wade, b. May 2, 1804; d. Nov. 30, 1831,  
unm.
- 1245. Richard Wade, b. Aug. 10, 1792; d. in infancy.
- 1246. Richard Maitland Wade, b. Jan. 17, 1802; d. Jan. 11,  
1827.

Benjamin Wade lived in New York city, removing, in  
after years, to Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., where he  
died after 1801.



EZEKIEL MTLFORD WADE, M. D.  
(Massachusetts Family.)







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1066. SARAH WADE (daughter of Joseph), born July 2, 1754.

*Married* :— About 1775, Nathaniel Wade, her cousin.

*Issue* :—

1255a. — — —

1067. HANNAH WADE (daughter of Joseph), born August 29, 1756.

1068. STEPHEN WADE (son of Joseph), born August 26, 1759.

1069. JOSEPH WADE (son of Joseph), born October 16, 1761; died at Hanover, N. J., February, 1818.

*Married* :— I, Sarah Beach.

*Married* :— II, Hannah Allen, a widow.

*Issue* :—

1256. Stephen Wade, d. before March, 1818; m. — Jones.

1257. William Wade, d. unm.

1258. Patience B. Wade, m. — Riggs.

1259. Abigail Wade, m. John Doty.

1260. Phebe Wade, m. Harvey Douglas.

1261. Calvin Wade, m. — Brown or Mary Griffith of Hanover Neck.

1262. Sarah Wade, m. — Crane.

1263. Jemima Wade, m. Calvin Edwards and removed to Lake Country, N. Y.

1264. Aaron D. Wade, d. in Newark, N. J., 1872.

Joseph Wade served as a private in Capt. Peter Layton's company, Eastern battalion, Morris county militia and also in the New Jersey state troops.

1070. PHEBE WADE (daughter of Joseph), born April 24, 1765.

*Married* :— I, Benjamin Johnson, who died September 25, 1806.

*Issue* :—

1265. Moses Johnson, died in infancy, aged 2 years.

1266. Sarah Johnson, b. Dec. 4, 1790; d. May 7, 1854; m. Joseph Courter, Nov. 30, 1809, and had twelve

children. He was b. May 30, 1788, and d. Nov. 1, 1864.

1267. Abigail Johnson, m. ——— Sullivan; d. 1840, of consumption. He d. 1824.

1268. Phebe P. Johnson, b. 1797; d. May 17, 1841; m. Stephen Meeker.

*Married*:— II, David Lyon.

No issue.

Phebe Wade died December 8, 1848. Buried at Northfield, N. J.

1071. ABIGAIL WADE (daughter of Joseph), born January 5, 1768.

*Married*:— ——— Titchnell (?)

*Issue*?—

1269. ———.

1076. JONAS WADE (son of James).

*Married*:— Rhoda (daughter of Samuel Headley), born 1756; died October 27, 1837, aged 81 years, 8 months.

*Issue*:— (Born Union, N. J.)

1270. James Wade, b. Dec. 21, 1778; d. March 6, 1819.

1271. Stephen Wade, b. Nov. 29, 1780; d. Feb. 6, 1787, s. p.

1272. Phebe Wade, b. Oct. 3, 1782; d. Aug. 21, 1867; m. Daniel Wurts, July, 1806.

1273. Oliver Wade (Elder), b. Sept. [3, 1784; d. Dec. 2, 1822.

1274. Noah Wade, b. Jan. 10, 1787; d. Feb., 1821, unm.

1275. Maria Wade, b. June 25, 1788; d. May 6, 1799.

1276. Harriet Wade, b. March 19, 1790; d. Sept. 10, 1864.

1277. Hannah Wade, b. June 6, 1792; d. Aug. 29, 1848.

1278. Eliza Wade, b. Oct. 20, 1794; d. March 9, 1872.

1279. Jane Wade, b. April 25, 1797; d. Sept. 11, 1874; m. Elijah Stites of New York city, Dec. 28, 1819, who d. Oct. 10, 1857, aged 68. No children.

Jonas Wade served as a private in the Essex county militia in the Revolution. His losses in the Revolution were as follows:—

No. 19.

Connecticut Farms, 28th May, 1789.

Inventory and Appraisal of the property of Jonas Wade, taken and destroyed by the British Army or their Adherents in the month of November, 1776, and the 7th of June, 1780.

30 Bushels of Wheat,	£12 . 0 . 0
15 pair of Mens Shoes,	6 . 0 . 0
June 1780—275 pair Mens Shoes,	110 . 0 . 0
35 Cords of Bark Burnt,	51 . 5 . 0
16 Large Sides of Soal Leather,	20 . 0 . 0
1 Equal half of 3 Buildings, Burnt,	65 . 0 . 0
1 Horfe three years old,	14 . 0 . 0
2 pair of Boots,	3 . 0 . 0
1 pair of plated Spurs,	10 . 0
2 pair of new Leather Breeches,	3 . 10 . 0
15 pair of Stockings, @ 7s,	3 . 15 . 0
4 Shirts, @ 10s,	2 . 0 . 0
7 fine Sheets,	5 . 12 . 0
4 Woollen Blankets,	2 . 10 . 0
1 Man Saddle,	2 . 0 . 0
1 Silver Stock Buckle and Ten Stocks,	2 . 0 . 0
3 Pork Gammons,	1 . 10 . 0
1 Barrel of Vinegar,	1 . 0 . 0
2 Sheep,	1 . 10 . 0
1 Long Gown—three Aprons,	2 . 9 . 0
9 pair of Pillow Cafes,	2 . 14 . 0
10 Towels—two Table Cloths,	1 . 8 . 0
6 fine Handerchiefs @ 5s,	1 . 10 . 0
2 Very fine Shifts,	1 . 0 . 0
50 lbs. of Pork,	1 . 13 . 4
1 pair Cloth Breeches & one Jackcoat,	1 . 12 . 0
6 Tanned Calf Skins,	3 . 0 . 0
3 Large Sides of Harnefs Leather,	4 . 10 . 0
	<hr/>
	£327 . 4 . 4

The above attested by the oaths of Sonas Wade Esquire, and James Wheeler Wade.

1077. HANNAH WADE (daughter of James).

*Married*:— I, David Crane.

*Issue*:—

1280. Elizabeth Crane, m. Aaron Nutman.

1281. Phebe Crane, m. Morris Crane.

*Married*:— II, John Tichenor.

*Issue*:—

1282. John Tichenor, resided in Schenectady, N. Y.

1282*a*. A son.

1282*t*. A daughter.

Hannah (Wade-Crane) Tichenor moved with her second husband to Galloway, near Albany, N. Y., where she died.



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1290. Phebe Wade, b. Nov. 15, 1791; d. Dec. 26, 1891, at  
Irvington, N. J.  
1291. Jane Wade, b. March 12, 1794; d. Feb. 6, 1814, unm.  
1292. James Wade, b. Feb. 18, 1796; d. April 3, 1800.  
1293. Elias Wade, b. Sept. 25, 1798; d. 1880 (1879)?  
1294. Sarah Wade, b. Aug. 21, 1800; d. Jan. 19, 1880.  
1295. Hannah Wade, b. Aug. 28, 1802; d. Jan., 1853 of can-  
cer; unm.  
1296. Mary Brant Wade, b. Nov. 23, 1804; d. June 12, 1862,  
in New Brighton, Pa.  
1297. Isaac Edmundson Wade, b. Oct. 13, 1807; d. April 21,  
1850, in Houston, Texas.

1080. SARAH WADE (daughter of James).

*Married*:—John Roberts.

*Issue*:— (Born in Newark, N. J.)

1298. Elias Roberts, resided near Newark, N. J.  
1299. Daughter, m. David Allen of Newark, N. J.  
1300. Son.  
1301. Son.  
1302. Daughter.  
1303. Daughter.

1081. ELIAS WADE (son of James).

*Married*:—Elizabeth (daughter of Michael Woodruff),  
January 10, 1794; she was born January 25, 1777,  
died April 6 (8?), 1852.

*Issue*:— (All born at Elizabeth, N. J.)

1304. Jonas Hinman Wade, b. Nov. 28, 1795; d. April 11,  
1797; bur. Elizabeth.  
1305. Jonas Hinman Wade, 2d, b. Feb. 9, 1801; d. Nov. 15,  
1805; drowned in a cistern.  
1306. Stephen Wheeler Wade, b. June 17, 1804; d. Feb. 12,  
1863; unm.  
1307. Robert Wade, b. Feb. 23, 1806; d. Oct. 1, 1846; unm.  
1308. Elizabeth Cook Wade, b. Oct. 17, 1808.  
1309. Henry Kollock Wade, b. July 11, 1811; d. Nov. 29,  
1828; unm.

Elias Wade died April 27, 1844.

1082. UZAL WADE (son of James), born November 30, 1768;  
died November 30, 1828.

*Married*:—Phebe Harrison, November 3, 1792.  
She was born October 8, 1845.

*Issue* :— (Born at Springfield, N. J.)

- 1310. William Arnot Wade, b. Oct. 31, 1794 ; d. March 20, 1812.
- 1311. Jonas Wade, b. Oct. 13, 1797 ; d. May 31, 1868.
- 1312. Temperance Wade, b. Aug. 15, 1800 ; d. Dec. 9, 1801.
- 1313. Oliver Wade, b. April 23, 1804.
- 1314. Israel Wade, b. Sept. 14, 1806 ; d. Oct. 8 (? 18), 1813.
- 1315. Uzal Newton Wade, b. Aug. 30, 1809 ; d. after 1881.
- 1316. Phebe Wade, b. May 3, and d. Aug. 8, 1813.

1083. ROBERT WADE (son of James), born January 6, 1771 ; died March 15, 1829.

*Married* :— I, Deborah Hopper, August 4, 1792, at Dutch Reformed Church, New York. She was born December 16, 1773 ; died April 16, 1812.

*Married* :— II, Elizabeth Davidson, October 3, 1817. She was born July 17, 1775.

*Issue* :— (Born in New York city).

- 1317. Hannah Wade, b. April 29, 1793 ; d. unm. April 16, 1812.
- 1318. James Wade, b. Jan. 12, 1795.
- 1319. Elizabeth Wade, b. Oct. 29, 1797 ; d. unm. Oct. 6, 1805.
- 1320. Robert Hinman Wade, b. Oct. 7, 1798 ; d. June 8, 1801.
- 1321. An infant son, b. Sept. 13, and d. Oct. 9, 1800.
- 1322. Robert Hinman Wade 2d, b. Jan. 4, 1802 ; d. Aug. 29, 1822, s. p.
- 1323. Deborah Wade, b. July 21, 1804.
- 1324. Mary Wade, b. Oct. 10, 1806.
- 1325. Yellus Hopper Wade, b. Nov. 22, 1808.
- 1326. Twin daughters, b. March 16, and d. March 20 and April 8, 1812.

1085. NEHEMIAH WADE (son of James), born September 6, 1772.

*Married* :— Phebe Hendricks, April 30, 1796. She was born August 27, 1779, and buried September 18, 1823.

*Issue* :— (Born at Elizabeth).

- 1327. John Woodruff Wade, b. Jan. 10, 1797 ; d. Sept. 14, 1817.
- 1328. James Hinman Wade, b. Oct. 18, 1798 ; d. Aug. 28, 1873.
- 1329. George Washington Wade, b. May 11, 1800 ; d. Jan. 10, 1882.



1330. Nehemiah Wade, b. Feb. 7, 1803.  
 1331. Alexander Hamilton Wade, b. July 16, 1805 ; d. May 15, 1893.  
 1332. David Wade, b. Sept. 17, 1807 ; d. Oct. 22, 1813.  
 1333. Mary Hendricks Wade, b. July 16, 1813 ; d. Feb. 1, 1819.  
 1334. John Wade, b. Sept. 24, 1822 ; d. March 15, 1843.

1086. CALEB WADE (son of David).

*Married* :— Patience Wade (No. 1041) (daughter of Daniel).

*Issue* :—

1335. Patience Wade, m. Stephen Wade (No. 1122).  
 1336. Elizabeth Wade, m. Stephen Wade (No. 1122), late in life ; had daughter Phebe, who m. A. Shaw.  
 1337. Phebe Wade, d. March 2, 1836, by falling down stairs in New York.

Caleb Wade's losses in the Revolution were as follows —:

No. 9. Connecticut Farms, 26th May, 1789.

Inventory and Appraisal of the property of Caleb Wade, Junr., plundered, taken and destroyed by the British Army or their Adherents, on the 7th day of June, 1780.

22 pair of Shoes, new, for Mans wear,	£11 . 0 . 0
2 Calf Skins Tan'd and Curried,	1 . 12 . 0
1 Spring Calf,	1 . 10 . 0
1 Gun,	1 . 15 . 0
1 Pig, weight 40 pounds,	10 . 0
12 panes of Glafs,	6 . 0
5 Bushels of Indian Corn,	1 . 0 . 0
1 pork Gammon 20 lbs. weight,	13 . 4
6 Fowls,	6 . 0
1 Copper Tea Kettle—one frying pan,	1 . 18 . 0
6 Pewter plates—1 pewter pint pot—2 Quart Bafins,	1 . 1 . 0
1 Good Feather Bed,	6 . 0 . 0
2 New Coverlids,	4 . 0 . 0
4 pair of Sheets,	6 . 0 . 0
3 pair of Pillow Cafes,	18 . 0
4 Good Shirts,	2 . 0 . 0
1 Grazet Long Gown,	2 . 10 . 0
1 Callico Gown,	2 . 0 . 0
1 Worfted Gown,	1 . 5 . 0
1 White Lawn Apron,	1 . 0 . 0
4 Lawn Handkerchiefs,	1 . 0 . 0
2 Short Gowns—2 Silk handkerchiefs,	1 . 12 . 0
12 pair of Stockings—2 Silver Stotch Buckles,	5 . 16 . 0
1 Silk Jacoat—1 Caftor hat,	4 . 0 . 0
1 Bonnet—1 Cloak and one Bible,	1 . 8 . 0
1 Pfalm Book & Hymn book and young mans Companion	12 . 0
	£61 . 12 . 4

The above attested to by oath of Caleb Wade, Junr., and Doctor Caleb Halfted.



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1087. NOAH WADE (son of David), born October 13, 1768.

*Issue* :—

1338. ——— (?)

Noah Wade died April 6, 1804.

1088. DAVID EVERETT WADE (son of David), born February 22, 1763; died July 22, 1842.

*Married* :—Mary Jones, June 20, 1786. She was born October 16, 1765, in New Jersey; died April 28, 1811, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

*Issue* :—

1339. David Wade, b. Sept. 19, 1788; d. April 20, 1825.

1340. Nehemiah Wade, b. 1795; d. July 24, 1879.

1341. Mary Wade, b. Nov. 30, 1797; d. Nov. 16, 1871.

1342. Sarah Everett Wade, b. Oct. 23, 1800; d. Sept. 1, 1880.

1343. Melancthon Smith Wade, b. Dec. 2, 1802; d. Aug. 11, 1868.

1344. Susan Ann Wade, b. Jan. 22, 1805; d. Sept. 14, 1852.

1345. Stephen J. Wade, b. Dec. 18, 1808; d. Sept. 25, 1872.

David E. Wade had an excellent military record as a private in the Essex county militia. He was twice wounded and was a prisoner of war on the prison ship *Jersey*.

At the battle of Springfield, June 23, 1780, Colonel Angell, commanding a regiment of Continental troops, dispatched David Everett Wade, then a youth of 19 years of age, to General Greene in order to inform him that the small arm ammunition of the patriots was reduced to two rounds per man, and to ask his instructions. Greene is said to have directed its expenditure, to be followed by an orderly retirement.

In June, 1830, some of the veterans of the battle of Springfield held a reunion in the village. Among those present was David Everett Wade. His portrait is here reproduced from a valuable miniature in the possession of his descendant, William E. Guy Esq., of Saint Louis, Mo.

1090. EZEKIEL WADE (son of David), born July 29, 1770; died August 7, 1847; resided at Belleville, N. J.

*Married*:—Abigail Woodruff (daughter of William Woodruff) of Elizabethtown, February 6, 1792. She was born August 4, 1770, at Elizabeth, N. J.; died September 2, 1843.

*Issue* :

- 1346. Mary B. Wade, b. Feb. 13, 1793 ; d. Aug. 24, 1843.
- 1347. William W. Wade, b. July 12, 1795 ; d. Sept. 26, 1843.
- 1348. David E. Wade, b. Jan. 6, 1797 ; d. Feb. 26, 1832.
- 1349. Eliza L. Wade, b. Dec. 2, 1799 ; d. July 16, 1878.
- 1350. Jane L. Wade, b. March 30, 1801 ; d. Aug. 10, 1877 ; m. James Housman, 1826, at Hackensack, N. J. ; he died March 30, 1850 ; no children. She died March 30, 1850. (*Bergen Genealogy*, p. 267.)
- 1351. Noah Wade, b. July 16, 1804 ; d. Jan., 1807, s. p.
- 1352. Sarah A. Wade, b. March 17, 1806 ; d. July 17, 1872.
- 1353. Abigail H. Wade, b. 1807-10.
- 1354. Ezekiel Wade, b. Feb. 11, 1811 ; d. Nov. 21, 1897, South River, N. J.

Ezekiel Wade moved to Fort Washington on the Ohio River.

1091. SARAH WADE (daughter of David Wade), born October 17, 1766 ; died November 22, 1829.

*Married*:—Dr. Benjamin Richard Scudder, born November 14, 1764; died December 8, 1819.

*Issue* :—

- 1355. Susan Wade Scudder, b. April 6, 1794.
- 1356. Rhoda Scudder, b. May 3, 1796 ; m. Daniel McCrea, Oct. 17, 1835.
- 1357. Sarah Stites Scudder, b. Aug. 11, 1802.
- 1358. Nancy Scudder, b. March 29, 1807.

1092. JOB WADE (son of David), born March 8, 1777.

*Married*:—Mary Weeks, October 9, 1823.

*Issue* :—

- 1359. ———
- 1360. ———
- 1361. ———
- 1362. ———

Admitted First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., 1817; his wife in 1826.

1093. SUSAN WADE (daughter of David), born February 18, 1775; died January 28, 1794.



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born 1780, and died August 29, 1851, at Elizabethtown.

*Issue* :—

1364. Abigail Wade, m. — Whitfield.

1365. Nathaniel Wade, d. young.

James Wade moved to Philadelphia in 1813.

1100. MARY WADE (daughter of Nehemiah).

*Married* :— Benjamin Watkins; lived in Elizabeth.

*Issue* :—

1366. — — —.

1101. ELIZABETH WADE (daughter of Nehemiah).

*Married* :— — — Tucker; lived in Elizabeth.

*Issue* :—

1367. — — —.

1102. BENJAMIN WADE (son of Nehemiah), born, probably, July 22, 1766.

*Married* :— I, Catherine (daughter of Rev. Thomas Morrell) (*i*) of Elizabethtown, born February 29, 1772, and died November 21, 1800; consumption; buried November 22, “rejoicing in the hope of a blissful immortality.”

*Issue* :—

1368. A child; d. Dec. 5, 1803 at Elizabethtown.

1369. Thomas Morrell Wade, b. 1796; d. Feb. 9, 1854, at Lexington, Va.

1370. Jacob Brush Wade, b. 1799, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Married* :— II, Mary (daughter of Thomas Crowell), May 24, 1801.

*Issue* :—

1371. Henrietta B. Wade, b. 1802, at Elizabethtown.

1372. Anna Maria Wade, b. 1805, at Elizabethtown.

1373. Elizabeth V. Wade, b. 1809, at Elizabethtown; d. at Philadelphia.

1374. George Washington Wade, d. in Andersonville.

1375. Benjamin Wade, d. at New York, 1846.

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(*i*) As to the famous Rev. Thomas Morrell, see Hatfield's *History of Elizabeth, N. J.*, pp. 622-6.

1104. MARY WADE (daughter of Matthias).

*Married* :—Nathaniel Budd.

*Issue* :—

- 1376. Daniel Budd, unm.
- 1377. Sarah Budd, m. — Concklin.
- 1378. Nathaniel Budd, Jr.
- 1379. Hannah Budd, m. Lewis Randolph.
- 1380. John Budd, m. Mary Day. (*j*)
- 1381. Bernard Budd, m. Mary Barlow.
- 1382. Mary Budd, m. Henry Bell.
- 1383. Elizabeth Budd, m. Benjamin Mills.
- 1384. Charlotte Budd, m. Hezekiah Alberts.
- 1385. Fanny Budd, m. Daniel L. Rummell.
- 1386. Clara Budd, m. Joseph Rummell.
- 1387. Joseph Budd, unm.

1105. DEBORAH WADE (daughter of Matthias).

*Married* :—Moses Crilley.

*Issue* :—

- 1388. — — —.
- 1389. — — —.
- 1390. — — —.

1106. COLONEL JOHN WADE (son of Matthias), born August 30, 1780; died January 18, 1847.

*Married* :—Sarah Lyon, August 30, 1804; born August 14, 1787, and died May 27, 1859.

*Issue* :—

- 1391. Mary D. Wade, b. Oct. 14, 1805; d. after 1828.
- 1392. Susan M. Wade, b. June 9, 1807; d. after 1828.
- 1393. Phebe Dean Wade, b. May 20, 1809; d. after 1828.
- 1394. Caroline Wade, b. April 28, 1811; d. Feb. 9, 1813.
- 1395. Charlotte L. Wade, b. Sept. 30, 1813, at Springfield, N. J.; m. Silas Beebe; had 12 children.
- 1396. Jane W. Wade, b. Jan. 17, 1816; d. June 25, 1847, at Baltimore, Md.
- 1397. John Wade, Jr., b. April 23, 1818; d. Sept. 1, 1840, at Baltimore, s. p.
- 1398. Sarah Wade, b. July 9, 1820; d. May 22, 1825, at Baltimore, Md.
- 1399. Twin boys, b. Jan. 27, d. Jan. 28, 1822.
- 1400.
- 1401. Harriet E. Wade, b. March 18, 1823; d. Feb. 28, 1824.
- 1402. Israel C. Wade, b. May 17, 1825; d. Oct. 11, 1845.

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(*j*) See Littell's *Passaic Valley Settlers*, p. 120.



1107. ELIZABETH WADE (daughter of Matthias).

*Married*:—Noah Searing; died 1807.

*Issue*:—

1403. Hannah Searing.

1404. Jacob Searing.

1405. Ichabod Wade Searing.

1406. John Searing.

1407. Sally Searing; d. in infancy.

1408. Sally Searing, b. Oct. 8, 1807; living 1883; m. Elihu Southmayd, b. Nov. 5, 1834; d. 1867.

*Married*:—II, Peter Pixley.

*Issue*:—

1409. Susan Pixley.

1410. Isaac Pixley.

1411. Edward Pixley.

1110. JAMES WADE (son of Caleb), born April 4, 1777.

*Married*:— ———.

*Issue*:—

1412. Andrew Wade, mem. of Legislature 1849; m. and had children.

1413. Phebe Wade, m. John Leak and moved to Seneca Falls, N. Y.

1111. MATTHIAS WADE (son of Caleb), born August 31, 1780; went to foreign parts and never heard of again.

1112. THOMPSON WADE (son of Caleb), born February 21, 1783; died December 31, 1854.

*Married*:—Susannah Williams, January 14, 1808. She was born August 7, 1788; died January 29, 1867.

*Issue*:—

1414. Catherine Wade, b. Dec. 12, 1808; d. Oct. 9, 1810.

1415. Susannah Wade, b. June 12, 1810; d. Oct. 24, 1810.

1416. Matilda Wade, b. Aug. 11, 1811; m. William Robb, Feb. 25, 1836.

1417. Mary Ann Wade, b. July 9, 1813; m. David E. Woodruff, Feb. 9, 1837.

1418. Matthias Thompson Wade, b. June 13, 1815; m. Hannah M. Percill, March 26, 1840.



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- 1431*b*. David Wade Crane, d. prob. of yellow fever in the South, unm.
- 1431*c*. Jotham C. Crane, b. March 12, 1814; m. Keziah Crane, May 18, 1809; she b. Jan. 9, 1819; both living 1883, Farmingham, Ill.
- 1431*d*. Glorianna Elizabeth Crane, b. March 12, 1816; m. Jacob Clark, May 14, 1837.
- 1431*e*. Andrew Crane, b. June 27, 1818; d. Jan. 3, 1873; m. Elizabeth H. Bradbury, Jan. 3, 1850.
- 1431*f*. Hannah Potter Crane, b. March 9, 1820; m. Jacob Ludlow, Sept. 1, 1847.
- 1431*g*. Benjamin Potter Crane, b. Feb. 23, 1822; m. Elizabeth Blair, Sept. 15, 1867.
- 1431*h*. Charles Watkins Crane, b. Feb. 28, 1824; d. Aug. 3, 1825.
- 1431*i*. Mary W. Crane, b. March 28, 1828; d. March 28, 1835.
- 1431*j*. Abby Scott Crane, b. April 28, 1832; d. 1865; m. William Henry Roll. He d. 1866.

1121. ABNER WADE (son of Amos), born December 14, 1765.

*Married* :—Mary Clark, born April 29, 1764.

*Issue* :—

1432. Abner Clark Wade, b. Oct. 29, 1787; m. Mary Sayre, Jan. 14, 1809; children, 6 daus. and 1 son.
1433. Elizabeth Wade, b. Nov. 4, 1789; m. (1) John Shannon; m. (2) — Wooley; four children.
1434. Robert Morris Wade, b. May 28, 1792; d. May 7, 1883.
1435. Fanny Wade, b. June 10, 1794; m. William S. Van Court; thirteen children.
1436. Stephen Wade, b. Feb. 1, 1797; d. unm.
1437. Henry Wade, b. Feb. 7, 1799; d. unm.
1438. Homer Wade, b. March 1, 1801; m. Julia K. Reeve, Jan. 3, 1822.

Abner Wade was living in Morristown, N. J., January 4, 1782, at which time he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

1122. STEPHEN WADE (son of Amos).

*Married* :—I, Patience (daughter of Caleb Wade), (No. 1335).

*Married* :—II, Elizabeth Wade (No. 1336).