

The Whereabouts of Samuel¹ Walker of Reading and Woburn, Massachusetts, Prior to His Arrival at Reading in 1644

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Samuel Walker, the maltster and tavern keeper of Woburn, Massachusetts, immigrated to America about 1636.^[1] There seems to be no record of Samuel Walker in the Massachusetts Bay Colony prior to his arrival at Reading in 1644. However, there was a Samuel Walker at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1639.^[2] James Bradford Richmond Walker stated that “perhaps this was Sam^l of Reading.”^[3] A closer look at Samuel of Exeter is warranted.

Samuel Walker of Exeter, New Hampshire

The settlement at Exeter, New Hampshire, was established by the Rev. John Wheelwright who was disenfranchised and banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony on 2 November 1637 and given two weeks to leave.^[4] Rev. Wheelwright had been found guilty of sedition and contempt of the civil authority in March 1637 resulting from his Fast-Day sermon on 19 January 1636/7 during the Antinomian Controversy.^[5] To turn the tide of Antinomianism in the Colony, the General Court in May 1637 ordered that new arrivers were forbidden to live in the Colony longer than three weeks without written permission from the magistrates.^[6]

On 12 July 1637, a ship bearing passengers from Lincolnshire, England, arrived at Boston. Among the passengers were “a brother of Mrs. Hutchinson, and some other of Mr. Wheelwright’s friends.” Those friends obtained leave from Governor Winthrop to remain in the Colony four months, until November 1637.^[7] Rev. Wheelwright left the Colony in November 1637, and about twenty families followed him to Exeter between November 1637 and May 1638.^[8]

As the number of inhabitants of Exeter increased, a formal rule of government was required. On 4 July 1639, a combination of self-government was drawn up

¹ “Genealogical Data from Court Files in Middlesex County, Mass., 1675–1695,” *Register* 86 (1932): 350, “Walker, Samuel, of Woburn, testifies that it is 47 years since he came to this country. (Bundle for 1683.)”

² Robert Charles Anderson, “Focus on Exeter,” *Great Migration Newsletter* 8 (1999): 4.

³ J. B. R. Walker, *Memorial of the Walkers of the Old Plymouth Colony* (Northampton: Metcalf & Company, Printers, 1861), 406.

⁴ Charles H. Bell, *John Wheelwright, His Writings, Including His Fast-Day Sermon, 1637, and His Mercurius Americanus, 1645, with a Paper Upon the Genuineness of the Indian Deed of 1629, and a Memoir* (Boston: Printed for the Prince Society, 1876), 27–29.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 13–18.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 24–25.

⁷ John Winthrop, *The History of New England from 1630 to 1649*, James Savage, ed., 2 volumes (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1853), 1:278. Mrs. Anne Hutchinson was one of the Antinomians and sister-in-law to Rev. Wheelwright (Bell, *John Wheelwright* [note 4], 6–7, 24).

⁸ Anderson, “Focus on Exeter” [note 2], 3.

by Rev. Wheelwright. Of the thirty-five signers of the Exeter Combination, Rev. Wheelwright was the first to sign, followed second by his brother-in-law Augustine Storre, and seventh by Samuel Walker.^[9] Robert Charles Anderson has suggested that Augustine Storre, Samuel Walker, and ten other families of the Exeter settlement were “potential passengers” from Lincolnshire on that July 1637 ship. At least five of those families bore a kinship with Rev. Wheelwright.^[10]

In December 1639 Samuel Walker was allotted a division of the uplands at Exeter for planting.^[11] In 1643, he was a signer of a petition forwarded to the Massachusetts General Court that Exeter might be received within the Massachusetts jurisdiction.^[12] On 6 May 1643 the court at Exeter ordered Thomas Wardwell, William Winborn, Samuel Walker and Robert Read to appropriate any corn not required by the owners until the next harvest and distribute that corn to the poor as needed.^[13] On 5 September 1643 the court at Exeter ordered that William Cole, Thomas Wight and Thomas Wardwell shall pay to Samuel Walker, Henry Roby, and Thomas Pettit a peck of corn for harm done unto them by swine.^[14]

On 7 September 1643, the Massachusetts General Court formally received Exeter within the Massachusetts Bay Colony, thus ending the six year banishment of the Exeter inhabitants.^[15] The following spring, on 17 April 1644, Anthony Stanyan, Samuel Walker, Robert Read and Robert Smith took the Oath of Freeman at Piscataqua Court.^[16] Samuel Walker removed from Exeter in 1644.^[17] At an Exeter town meeting on 27 January 1644/5, it was “ordered and agreed that James Wall and John Legate shall have that parcel of meadow which Samuel Walker and William Winborn desired to have of the town before they went away.”^[18]

At this point in time the record of Samuel Walker at Exeter, New Hampshire, ceased and the record of a Samuel Walker at Reading, Massachusetts, commenced.

Samuel Walker of Reading and Woburn, Massachusetts

Samuel Walker first appeared in the public record at Reading, Massachusetts, on 6 January 1644/5, for on that date the town of Reading granted Samuel

⁹ Exeter, N. H., Town Records, 1:15 [FHL DGS 5,511,078, image 16].

¹⁰ Anderson, “Focus on Exeter” [note 2], 4.

¹¹ Charles H. Bell, *History of the Town of Exeter, New Hampshire* (Boston: Press of J. E. Farwell & Co., 1888), 20, 435–436.

¹² *Ibid.*, 44.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 444.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 445.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 46.

¹⁶ Otis G. Hammond, ed., *New Hampshire Court Records 1640–1692* The State of New Hampshire, State Papers Series, vol. 40 (1943), 12.

¹⁷ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Directory: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1640* (Boston: NEHGS, 2015), 356, Samuel Walker was “not seen [in Exeter] after 1644.” In Anderson’s previously published “Focus on Exeter” [note 2], 6, Anderson includes Samuel Walker as a signer of an undated petition at Exeter which he attributes to the 1660s. However, this is inconsistent with Bell, *History of Exeter* [note 11], 44–46, where Bell dates the same petition as 1643. A letter by the author to Robert Charles Anderson dated 4 December 1999 addressing this inconsistency went unanswered. However, in his *Great Migration Directory*, Anderson acknowledges that Samuel Walker left Exeter by 1644.

¹⁸ Exeter Town Records [note 9], 1:25 [image 21].

Walker “three acres in Parley Meadow at the north end thereof.”^[19] He was granted fourteen shares in the division of land at Reading on 6 December 1647.^[20] On 18 November 1648 Samuel Walker was granted a house lot at Reading.^[21] In 1650 Samuel Walker and his wife were admitted to the Reading Church.^[22] On 5 February 1650/1 Samuel Walker and Jonas Eaton were chosen by the town of Reading as “surveyors of the highways for the year 1651.”^[23] In 1652 he encountered some difficulty with Rev. Samuel Haugh, the pastor of the Reading church.^[24] The following is from the Reading Church Records:

Saml. Walker being under some offence for high & ill Language given to y^e Pastor: about y^e year 1652 gave Satisfaction to y^e church; privately met at y^e Pastor house by acknowledging of his Evill therein.^[25]

On 12 March 1652/3 Samuel Walker was allotted a division of fourteen acres at Reading.^[26] On 1 April 1653 Samuel Walker and John Bachellor witnessed a deed between Henry Feltch, grantor, and John Batchelder, grantee.^[27] On 12 January 1653/4 John Batchelder, Samuel Walker, and John Damon were chosen to be “surveyors of fences for the present year.”^[28] In 1654 Samuel Walker and his wife were dismissed from the church at Reading and commended to the fellowship of the church at Woburn.^[29]

Samuel Walker was a resident of Woburn on 14 Mar 1654/[5] when he was chosen juryman along with Bartholomew Pierson.^[30] In 1655, his name appeared on a Woburn tax list.^[31] He was appointed a “Surveyor of Highways” for the year

¹⁹ Reading, Mass., Town Records, 1638–1814, [FHL DGS 7,894,994, images 122, 390], “6th of the 11th Month 1644.”

²⁰ Ibid., [image 123].

²¹ Ibid., [images 123, 391–392].

²² Reading, Mass., Church Records, 1648–1845, [FHL DGS 7,842,339, image 9]; Hon. Lilley Eaton, *Genealogical History of the Town of Reading, Mass., Including the Present Towns of Wakefield, Reading, and North Reading, With Chronological and Historical Sketches, from 1639 to 1874* (Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, 1874), 123. Eaton states that Samuel Walker “was dismissed from the Boston church to the Reading church.” However, in the monograph, [Joseph Burbeen Walker], *The First Anglo-American Male Ancestor of the Woburn (Mass.) Walkers* (n.p., [ca. 1891]), 9 [NEHGS Library], Joseph Burbeen Walker states that “a careful inspection of the original church record shows that these words [i.e., dismissed from the Boston church] apply to Rev. Samuel Haugh and not to Samuel Walker.” This interpretation is consistent with the cited Reading church records.

²³ Reading Town Records [note 19, image 393].

²⁴ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England 1620–1633* (Boston: NEHGS, 1995), 2:1007–1009. Rev. Samuel Haugh’s stepmother was Susanna Hutchinson who married first Augustine Storre and second Atherton Hough. She died 2 May 1651. She was a sister-in-law to both Rev. John Wheelwright and Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, the Antinomian [see note 7].

²⁵ Reading Church Records [note 22, image 10].

²⁶ Reading Town Records [note 19, image 125]; Eaton, *History of Reading* [note 22], 11.

²⁷ Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Deeds, 1:72 [FHL DGS 7,448,437, image 110].

²⁸ Reading Town Records [note 19, image 397].

²⁹ Colonel E[verett] W. Foster, “Walker: A Genealogy Giving Some of the Descendants of Samuel (1) Walker of Woburn, Mass.,” *Boston Evening Transcript* (July 2, 1928).

³⁰ *Middlesex County, MA: Abstracts of Court Files, 1649–1675*. (Online database: AmericanAncestors.org, New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2003), (Unpublished abstracts by Thomas Bellows Wyman, “Abstract of Middlesex court files from 1649,” n.d.), 1:45, “From Woburn, Barteleme Person & Sam^l Walker chosen Jurymen.”

³¹ Arthur G. Loring, and William R. Cutter, “Samuel Walker of Woburn, Mass., and Some of his Descendants,” *Register* 57 (1903): 350–351; Foster, “Walker: A Genealogy,” [note 29].

1662 at the annual election of town officers on 25 February 1661/2.^[32] On 28 March 1667 he was appointed to a committee of five members “for taking ‘a List of the persons and estates of the *right Proprietors*,’ among whom, it had been voted to divide a large portion of the common lands of the town.”^[33] He was chosen a “Selectman” in 1668,^[34] and “Commissioner of the Rate” in 1683.^[35]

Samuel Walker was best known for being the tavern keeper at Woburn.^[36] The tavern was usually located near the meeting house in colonial villages and it was not uncommon for the tavern keeper to be chosen captain of the local train band.^[37] Woburn appears to be no exception to the rule, as Samuel was also known as Capt. Samuel Walker.^[38] His tavern was located near the meeting house for in his petition for a license in 1662 he had recently “purchased a place near y^e meeting House where in buildinge, and other Vtinsels for y^e work, he hath expended about Two hundred pounds.”^[39]

Conclusion

Samuel Walker must have married prior to 1643 based on the date of birth for his first child. However, there is no record of Samuel Walker’s marriage in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. If he was Samuel of Exeter, a record of his marriage and the birth of his first child should be found there. However, the records of the first church at Exeter are no longer extant.^[40] Thus the location of his marriage and the identity of his first wife have not been found.

Samuel Walker’s first child, Samuel Walker, Jr., was born on 28 June 1643 and recorded at Reading.^[41] This might suggest that Samuel Walker was a resident of Reading as early as 1643 when, at the same time, there was a Samuel Walker at Exeter, New Hampshire. However, the Reading Vital Records were not recorded seriatim until 1651. The birth entries for Samuel Walker’s first six children appear as a group, whereas the entry for his seventh child, Benjamin,

³² Samuel Sewall, *The History of Woburn, Middlesex County, Mass., from the Grant of its Territory to Charlestown, in 1640, to the Year 1860* (Boston: Wiggin and Lunt, 1868), 170.

³³ *Ibid.*, 37, 170.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 170, 579.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 582.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 60–61.

³⁷ Edward Field, *The Colonial Tavern, A Glimpse of New England Town Life in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries* (Providence, R. I.: Preston and Rounds, 1897), 1, 113–114.

³⁸ Sewall, *History of Woburn* [note 32], 582; Rev. David B. Hall, A. M., *The Halls of New England, Genealogical and Biographical* (Albany, New York: Joel Munsell’s Sons, 1883), p. 304. Foster, “Walker: A Genealogy” [note 29], claimed that Samuel Walker had personal business in Boston and business relations with Arthur Alger of Scarborough. There is no evidence to support this claim. Foster may have confused Capt. Samuel Walker of Woburn, who died in 1684, with Capt. Samuel Walker of Boston, merchant and mariner. Regarding the latter Capt. Samuel Walker, the Maine Court of Common Pleas on 12 October 1686 “doth grant License to Capt. Samuell Wallker [of Boston] for Retayling all Sorts of Liquoures Without Doores for the Towne of Scarborough” (*Province and Court Records of Maine, Vol. III*, (Portland, Maine: Maine Historical Society, 1947), 3:244). This Capt. Samuel Walker died probably in E. Jersey by 16 July 1708 and married by 24 September 1672 Sarah Scottow, daughter of Joshua Scottow of Boston and Scarborough (Julie Helen Otto, “Lydia and Her Daughters: A Boston Matrilineal Case Study,” *NEHGS NEXUS* 9 (1992): 25–27).

³⁹ Loring and Cutter, “Samuel Walker of Woburn, Mass.,” [note 31], 351.

⁴⁰ Bell, *History of Exeter* [note 11], 12.

⁴¹ Reading, Mass., Vital Records, 1653–1776, 1640–1846, [FHL DGS 7,009,686, image 142].

born on 4 June 1651, appears separately.^[42] Therefore, this should not preclude Samuel of Reading as being the same man as Samuel of Exeter.

Samuel Walker himself has provided the best clue that he is Samuel of Exeter. In his 1683 petition for the restoration of his license to keep an ordinary, Samuel Walker of Woburn stated “it being now 47 yeares since I came into the countrey, all which time I have born my share of publique charges.”^[43] From his own testimony, Samuel Walker must have immigrated no later than 1637, and there should be records of his public service commencing with his arrival or soon thereafter. Such records do exist, and they began at Exeter, New Hampshire, when Samuel Walker signed the Exeter Combination in 1639, and continued at Exeter until 1644. The records of Samuel Walker at Reading began later in the same year.

Robert Charles Anderson, in his extensive research for the Great Migration Study Project, found only one Samuel Walker who immigrated prior to 1641, and that was Samuel of Exeter.^[44] We can thus conclude that Samuel Walker of Woburn, who immigrated no later than 1637, was Samuel of Exeter. After his arrival, he removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, as a follower of Rev. John Wheelwright in 1637 or 1638. He removed to Reading in 1644 where his kinsman Captain Richard Walker resided.^[45] In 1654 he removed to Woburn where his public service continued until his death in 1684.

Genealogical Summary

1. CAPT. SAMUEL¹ WALKER, was born about 1615,^[46] probably in Lincolnshire, England. He died at Woburn, Massachusetts, on 6 November 1684.^[47] He married first, probably at Exeter, New Hampshire, say 1642,^[48] _____. She was born say 1622 and died sometime after 1661.^[49] She was likely the sister or daughter of an early settler of Exeter or a nearby settlement.

He married second about 1677 **ANN (SHELDON) ALGER**, widow of Lieut. Arthur Alger of Scarborough, Maine,^[50] and daughter of Godfrey and Alice

⁴² Ibid., [images 141–142, filmed in reverse order].

⁴³ Middlesex County (Massachusetts) Clerk of Courts, *Colonial County Court Papers 1648–1798*, 102:5 [FHL DGS 8,131,117, image 811].

⁴⁴ Anderson, *The Great Migration Directory* [note 17], 355–356.

⁴⁵ Eugene Allen Walker, “Samuel¹ Walker, Kinsman of Captain Richard¹ Walker,” *American Ancestors* 23 (Winter 2023): 38–41. Captain Richard Walker was likely a first or second cousin.

⁴⁶ Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *Ages from Court Records 1636 to 1700, Volume I, Essex, Middlesex, and Suffolk Counties, Massachusetts* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 2003), 210.

⁴⁷ Edward F. Johnson, *Woburn Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, from 1640 to 1873. Part I: Births. Part II: Deaths. Part III: Marriages* (Woburn: Andrews, Cutler & Co., and Boston: Winship, Daniels & Co., 1890–91), 2:201.

⁴⁸ Estimate, based on the birth date of his first child, and his location at the time.

⁴⁹ Samuel Walker mentioned his wife’s weakness in an undated petition for a license to still and sell strong waters that was granted by the Middlesex County Court in April 1662 (Loring and Cutter, “Samuel Walker of Woburn, Mass.,” [note 31], 351). Foster, “Walker: A Genealogy” [note 29] attributes this petition to 1675 and assigns her date of death as 1675 or 1676. However, one of the forty-two signers of the petition was John Mousall, Sr., who died on 27 Mar. 1665. Thus, the petition referencing Samuel Walker’s wife was likely made in 1662, not 1675.

⁵⁰ Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland, Maine: Southworth Press, 1928–1939), 61, 627; Register of Deeds, *Record Books of the Registry of Deeds, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 1649–1900*, 26:488–489 [FHL DGS 7,448,451, images 271–272], Ann Walker of Woburn executed a deed of

(Frost) Sheldon.^[51] She was born probably in Bakewell Parish, Derbyshire, England, about 1630,^[52] and she died at Woburn on 21 March 1716.^[53]

Lieut. Arthur Alger died at Black Point (part of Scarborough, Maine) in the garrison house of his brother-in-law William Sheldon on 14 October 1675 from wounds inflicted by the Indians during King Philip's War.^[54] Lieut. Alger's widow was taken to Marblehead, Massachusetts,^[55] and on 30 June 1676 his nuncupative will was proven in court at Salem by Ann Alger, relict and administratrix.^[56] Ann Alger probably removed to Woburn soon thereafter where her brother John Sheldon resided. John Sheldon was the stepfather of Samuel Walker's son-in-law James Thompson who married Hannah Walker in 1674, prior to Lieut. Alger's death.^[57]

Children of Samuel¹ and _____ (_____) Walker (all recorded Reading):^[58]

- i. SAMUEL² WALKER, b. Exeter, N. H., 28 June 1643;^[59] d. Woburn 18 Jan. 1703;^[60] m. (1) Woburn 10 Sep. 1662 SARAH REED; m. (2) Woburn 18 Apr. 1692 ABIGAIL (CARTER) FOWLE.^[61]
- ii. JOSEPH WALKER, b. Reading 10 Mar. 1644/5;^[62] d. Billerica July 1729;^[63] m. Billerica 15 Dec. 1669 SARAH WYMAN.^[64]
- iii. HANNAH WALKER, b. Reading 11 Apr. 1647;^[65] d. Reading 28 Apr. 1648.^[66]

gift on 14 May 1702 to her two sons, Isaac Walker, and Ezekiel Walker, for a tract of land at Blue Point (part of Scarborough, Maine) which she inherited from her "former husband Arthur Alger."

⁵¹ *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 50], 627..

⁵² Shirley Sheldon Rider, *S-4 Godfrey Sheldon, Planter, of Bakewell Parish, Co. Derby, England & Scarborough, York Co., Maine* (Akron, Ohio: The Sheldon Family Association, 1991), 2.

⁵³ Loring and Cutter, "Samuel Walker of Woburn, Mass.," [note 31], 352; Johnson, *Woburn Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages*, [note 47], 2:201.

⁵⁴ *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 51], 61; William S. Southgate, "The History of Scarborough, from 1633 to 1783," *Collections of the Maine Historical Society* [Series One], (Portland, Maine: Published for the Society, 1853), 3:105.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ Rider, *Godfrey Sheldon, Planter* [note 52], 26.

⁵⁷ John Sheldon of Woburn married Mary (Converse) Thompson, the widow of Simon Thompson of Woburn. The marriage of John Sheldon's stepson to Hannah Walker provides the linkage and circumstance whereby Samuel Walker of Woburn would have been aware of Ann (Sheldon) Alger of Scarborough and her husband Lieut. Arthur Alger [see note 38].

⁵⁸ Reading Vital Records [note 41], [images 141–142, filmed in reverse order].

⁵⁹ Reading Vital Records [note 41], [image 142], Samuel¹ Walker was residing at Exeter, N. H., on 5 Sept. 1643 and there can be little doubt that Samuel, Jr., born earlier that year, was born at Exeter; [see notes 14 and 19].

⁶⁰ Loring and Cutter, "Samuel Walker of Woburn, Mass.," [note 31], 352.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*

⁶² Thomas W. Baldwin, *Vital Records of Reading, Massachusetts to the Year 1850* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Company, 1912), 241, has Mar. 10, 1645, citing Middlesex Court Record; Reading Vital Records [note 41], [image 142], has "the 10th of [blank] 1645"; Loring and Cutter, "Samuel Walker of Woburn, Mass.," [note 31], 352, has Oct. 10, 1645; Sanborn, *Ages from Court Records 1636 to 1700*, [note 46], 209, age 40 in 1685. Assume 1644/5 based on interval to adjacent births.

⁶³ Loring and Cutter, "Samuel Walker of Woburn, Mass.," [note 31], 352.

⁶⁴ Johnson, *Woburn Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages*, [note 47], 3:291.

⁶⁵ Baldwin, *Vital Records of Reading* [note 62], 240, citing Middlesex Court Record; Reading Vital Records [note 41], [image 141], has "the [unnamed] daughter of Samuel Walker was born the 15 of [blank] 1647"; Loring and Cutter, "Samuel Walker of Woburn, Mass.," [note 31], 352, has Dec. 15, 1647, which is too close to the following births. Therefore, use Baldwin as the authority.

⁶⁶ Baldwin, *Vital Records of Reading* [note 62], 579, citing Middlesex Court Record.

- iv. HANNAH WALKER (twin), b. Reading 28 June 1648;^[67] d. Woburn 4 Feb. 1685/6;^[68] m. 27 Jan. 1673/4 JAMES THOMPSON;^[69] g⁵ grandmother of (John) Calvin Coolidge, Jr., 30th President of the United States.^[70]
- v. ISRAEL WALKER (twin), b. Reading 28 June 1648;^[71] d. Woburn 20 Apr. 1719;^[72] m. (1) Woburn by 1672 SUSANNA BALDWIN;^[73] m. (2) Woburn 10 Dec. 1696 HANNAH (LEPPINWELL) FLAGG.^[74]
- vi. JOHN WALKER, b. Reading 14 Feb. 1649/50;^[75] d. Woburn 3 Jan. 1723/4; m. (1) Woburn 14 Oct. 1672 MARY PIERCE; m. (2) Woburn 13 Aug. 1696 BETHIA SIMONDS.^[76]
- vii. BENJAMIN WALKER, b. Reading 4 June 1651;^[77] d. Reading 26 Apr. 1653.^[78]

Children of Samuel¹ and Ann (Sheldon) (Alger) Walker (all born Woburn):

- viii. ISAAC² WALKER, b. 1 Nov. 1677;^[79] d. Concord, N. H., aft. 1745;^[80] m. Woburn 20 Feb. 1704/5 MARGERY BRUCE.^[81]
- ix. EZEKIEL WALKER, b. 5 Mar. 1679;^[82] d. Boston 5 Dec. 1723;^[83] m. Boston 7 Aug. 1701 RUTH COOK.^[84]

Eugene Allen Walker is a ninth-generation descendant of Samuel¹ Walker of Woburn, Massachusetts, and is the author of "Samuel¹ Walker, Kinsman of Captain Richard¹ Walker," American Ancestors 23 (Winter 2023): 38–41.

⁶⁷ Reading Vital Records [note 41], [image 141].

⁶⁸ Johnson, *Woburn Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages*, [note 47], 2:190.

⁶⁹ Ibid., 3:291, has 1674; Rev. Leander Thompson, A. M., *Memorial of James Thompson, of Charlestown, Mass., 1630-1642, and Woburn, Mass., 1642-1682; and of Eight Generations of His Descendants* (Boston: Press of L. Barta & Co., 1887), 22, has 1673-74.

⁷⁰ Gary Boyd Roberts, comp., *Ancestors of American Presidents*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Co., 2009), 108.

⁷¹ Reading Vital Records [note 41], [image 141].

⁷² Johnson, *Woburn Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages*, [note 47], 2:201

⁷³ Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, 3 volumes (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2011), 3:1584.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Reading Vital Records [note 41], [image 141], has "the 14th of February 1649"; Loring and Cutter, "Samuel Walker of Woburn, Mass.," [note 31], 352, has Feb. 14, 1650. Assume 1649/50.

⁷⁶ Loring and Cutter, "Samuel Walker of Woburn, Mass.," [note 31], 353.

⁷⁷ Reading Vital Records [note 41], [image 141].

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Johnson, *Woburn Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages* [note 47], 1:267, has Nov. 1, 1677; Loring and Cutter, "Samuel Walker of Woburn, Mass.," [note 31], 352, 354, has Nov. 1, 1677 and also Mar. 11, 1676. The Mar. 11, 1676, date is likely a transcription error by Loring and Cutter as this date appears in Johnson's Woburn births one line above the entry for Isaac Walker.

⁸⁰ Joseph B[urbeen] Walker, ed., *Diaries of Rev. Timothy Walker, The First and Only Minister of Concord, N. H., From His Ordination November 18, 1730, to September 1, 1782* (Concord, N. H.: Ira C. Evans, Printer, 1889), 13, entry for June 23, 1746, "built ye tailor's chimney" with footnote "Isaac Walker, familiarly called Tailor Walker, from his occupation."

⁸¹ Johnson, *Woburn Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages*, [note 47], 3:291, has Feb. 20, 1704; Sewall, *History of Woburn* [note 32], 595, has 1705. Assume 1704/5.

⁸² Johnson, *Woburn Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages* [note 47], 1:267.

⁸³ Loring and Cutter, "Samuel Walker of Woburn, Mass.," [note 31], 354; "Diary of Jeremiah Bumstead from January, 1722, to January, 1728," *Register* 15 (1861):200, has "on y^e 5 [Dec. 1723] dyed Ezekel Walker, of y^e Jaundize."

⁸⁴ Loring and Cutter, "Samuel Walker of Woburn, Mass.," [note 31], 354.