

The Identity of Mary, Wife of Major William² Dyer, Thirteenth Mayor of New York City

Wesley W. Walker and Eugene Allen Walker

According to Torrey's *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, Major William Dyer married a Mary Walker sometime between 1660 and 1668. Torrey provides a list of possible marriage locations but no identified parents, all of which indicates a lack of public record of the marriage.^[1]

Some Dyer genealogies identify Major William Dyer's wife as Mary Walker, daughter of Capt. Richard Walker.^[2] However, Robert Charles Anderson's sketch of Richard Walker does not include a daughter Mary,^[3] and Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn say that "no supporting evidence has been found that she was the daughter of Richard Walker."^[4] In this paper, we shall present the supporting evidence.

Major William² Dyer

William² Dyer (*William*¹) was born at Newport, Rhode Island, about 1642, the son of William and Mary (Barrett) Dyer. His mother was the Quaker martyr who was hanged at Boston on 1 June 1660.^[5]

In his early years, William Dyer "followed a sea employment [and] had command in his Majesty's service both by sea and land."^[6] He was familiar with the West Indies, and the coasts, plantations, and rivers of America, especially New York.^[7] In 1667 he "supplied his Majesty's fleet and soldiers at Nevis, under Lieut.-General Henry Willoughby, £600 worth of provisions."^[8]

William Dyer was at Nevis in 1668 where he was engaged in the West Indies trade with Obadiah Walker, merchant of Boston.^[9] In April 1671, he was expected to arrive, probably by ship, at King's Creek, Northampton County,

¹ Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700, Vol. I, A-G* (Boston: NEHGS, 2011), 488.

² William Allan Dyer, "By the Name of Dyer, a Genealogical Record," typescript (Syracuse, N. Y., 1940), R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS, Mss A 3872, 38; Mrs. Harry Clark Boden, contributor, "Tradition of Mary Dyer, Quaker Martyr," *Register* 98 (1944): 26; Lelia Morse Wilson, *Ten Generations from William and Mary Dyer, Pioneer Settlers in Newport, Rhode Island* (Putnam, Connecticut: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1949), 3.

³ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins, Immigrants to New England, 1620-1633, Volume III, P-W* (Boston: NEHGS, 1995), 1908-1912.

⁴ Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration, Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Volume II, C-F* (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), 383.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 379-381, 383. Location of birth is based on probable location of parents at the time.

⁶ W. Noel Sainsbury, ed., *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies, 1669-1674* (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1889), 551.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*, Nevis is a small island in the Leeward Islands chain of the West Indies.

⁹ William Allan Dyer, "By the Name of Dyer" [note 2], 38.

Virginia, where Nathaniel Walker was engaged in the tobacco trade with his brother Obadiah Walker.^[10]

In 1673, Capt. William Dyer was in London, England, where he presented a plan to retake New York from the Dutch.^[11] While he was there, he prayed for a command of one ship in the Virginia fleet.^[12] A treaty with the Dutch signed by King Charles II of England in February 1673/4 returned New York to the English making this proposal moot, but Capt. Dyer was rewarded for his initiative when on 2 July 1674 he was appointed by James, Duke of York, as “Chief Customer or Collector of Customs at New York.”^[13] On the previous day, the Duke of York had instructed Edmund Andros, “my Lt.-Gov. of Long Island, New York, and my adjacent territories in America,” to take possession of New York according to the terms of the peace treaty.^[14] Gov. Andros arrived at New York on 11 October 1674 and was accompanied by Capt. Dyer.^[15] There followed a long friendship and association between the two men.

On 30 October 1680, Gov. Edmund Andros appointed Capt. William Dyer Mayor of New York City.^[16] In 1681, certain powerful merchants falsely accused William Dyer of unlawfully collecting customs that they believed had expired. On 2 July 1681 he was ordered to England via the pincke *Hope* to stand trial.^[17] At London, on 26 October 1682, he was exonerated and discharged from all accusations against him.^[18] On 4 January 1682/3 he was “promoted by King Charles II to be Surveyor-General of Customs for all the Colonies and Plantations in America” and received the rank of Major.^[19] Two years after his return from England, Maj. Dyer settled in Sussex County, Pennsylvania (now Delaware), on property left to him by Capt. Nathaniel Walker.^[20]

Major William Dyer died in Sussex County in 1688. In his will of 20 February 1687/8, he mentions his wife Mary Dyer, his eldest son William Dyer, then at Boston in New England, his second son Edmund Dyer, and his youngest son James Dyer. He also mentions his eldest daughter Sarah Dyer and his youngest daughter Mary Dyer. In this will, he “humbly requests his Excellency Sir Edmund Andros, Governor General of New England, to be assistant to my said wife and children in their affairs in the parts of New England, the said Sir

¹⁰ Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Clerk of Courts, *Colonial County Court Papers, 1648–1798*, 92:2f [FHL DGS 8,131,117, images 381–382], letter dated 17 Apr. 1671 from Nathaniel Walker at King’s Creek, Virginia, to his brother Obadiah Walker, merchant at Boston in New England.

¹¹ Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, *History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century, Vol. II, New York Under the Stuarts* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1909), 170–171.

¹² W. Noel Sainsbury, *Calendar of State Papers* [note 6], 551.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 553, 595.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 594.

¹⁵ William Allan Dyer, “By the Name of Dyer” [note 2], 39.

¹⁶ *Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York 1675–1776, Volume VIII* (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1905), 146.

¹⁷ John Romeyn Brodhead, *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York; Procured in Holland, England and France, Vol. III* (Albany, New York: Weed, Parsons and Company, 1853), 287–289.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 320–321.

¹⁹ William Allan Dyer, “By the Name of Dyer” [note 2], 43–44.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 46.

Edmund to be feoffee in trust to my said estate in the parts of New England.” We also find the following curious item in this will:

WILLIAM DYRE of the Co. of Sussex in the territories of the Province of Pennsylvania, Esq. . . . I give unto my dear and well-beloved wife Mary Dyre . . . twenty acres of land lying at Reading in New England.^[21]

There is no record that the Dyer family owned any land at Reading, but it is interesting to note that in 1652 Capt. Richard Walker was granted 20 acres of land at Reading in the second division of lands by the town.^[22]

Mary Dyer, Wife of Major William Dyer

The first clue to the identity of Mary, wife of Major William Dyer, is found in the court case of Capt. Richard Walker vs. Thomas Hodgman at the July 1675 session of the Salem quarterly court.^[23] In this case, Capt. Richard Walker sued Thomas Hodgman “for refusing to give a legal deed of sale for a parcel of land sold by his wife in her widowhood to [the] plaintiff.” The sale occurred on 25 June 1663, when “Mary (her mark) Morrell of Reading certified . . . that in the time of her widowhood in 1663, she sold to Capt. Richard Walker of Reading all the dividend land and meadow given to her late husband Ezekiell Morrell by the town of Reading in 1658, for which she received satisfaction and agreed to give a deed. Wit: Daniell King and Josiah Browne.”^[24]

For this case, Mary Dyer, aged 32, gave a sworn deposition on 20 April 1675 before Thomas Clarke, assistant, “that she saw Mary Hodgman, now wife of Thomas Hodgman, formerly wife of Ezekiell Morrell who lived at Reading, sign the foregoing paper.”^[25] This deposition establishes that Mary Dyer was born about 1643, and that she and Capt. Richard Walker were at Reading in 1663 and knew each other well enough for her to be present during this transaction.

Captain Richard¹ Walker of Lynn, Massachusetts

The activities of Capt. Richard Walker are chronicled elsewhere and shall not be repeated here, except to say that he had sons Shubal, Nathaniel, and Obadiah, and daughters Elizabeth and Tabitha.^[26] Instead, we shall focus on

²¹ Henry F. Waters, “Genealogical Gleanings in England,” *Register* 48 (1894): 143–144, citing PCC Dyke, 136.

²² Hon. Lilley Eaton, *Genealogical History of the Town of Reading, Mass.* (Boston, Alfred Mudge & Son, 1874), 11.

²³ *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts, Volume VI, 1675–1678* (Salem, Mass.: The Essex Institute, 1917), 35.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, promissory paper of Mary Morrell.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, deposition of Mary Dyer. Thomas Clarke of Boston was admitted to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts in 1638 along with Capt. Richard Walker. Thomas Clarke was elected assistant in 1673. (Oliver Ayer Roberts, *History of the Military Company of the Massachusetts, Now Called The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts 1637–1888*, vol. 1, 1637–1738 (Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, 1895), 56, 64–65, 81–82).

²⁶ Charles E. Mann, “The Three Lynn Captains: Robert Bridges, Thomas Marshall and Richard Walker,” *Lynn Historical Society Register* 14 (1910): 81–128; Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins* [note 3], 1908–1912.

his sons, Nathaniel, and Obadiah, who had business relationships with Major William Dyer.

Captain Nathaniel² Walker of Northampton County, Virginia

The following will made by Captain Nathaniel Walker of Northampton County, Virginia, on 27 April 1683, establishes the fact that he was the son of Captain Richard Walker and that Major William Dyer, then known as Captain, was his brother-in-law.

I, Capt. Nathaniel Walker late of Boston in New England but now of Northampton County, Virginia merchant . . .

My will and desire is that the surplus of my whole estate . . . may be conveyed unto my honored father Capt. Richard Walker in New England if he is then alive after my decease, but (if deceased) then unto my loving Brother Capt. William Dyer. . . .

I the above said Capt. Nathaniel Walker do give will & bequeath unto my loving brother-in-law Capt. William Dyer all my lands & farms now in the Government of Pennsylvania lying and being at the place formerly called the Whorekill, since New Deale, & now called Lewes. . . .

I give will and bequeath unto the eldest son and heir of my Brother Obadiah Walker late of Boston in New England deceased my farm at the town of Groton in New England. . . . Also, I give will and bequeath unto the eldest son & heir of my loving Brother Shubal Walker my farm at Wills Hill in New England . . . Desiring Mr. Ephraim Savage, who married the widow & relict of my brother Obadiah, that he be guardian unto my said brother's son until he attains unto lawful age to possess his farm & land hereby given him as aforesaid. . . .

And I do hereby nominate and appoint my said loving Brother Capt. William Dyer whole and sole executor of this my last will & testament.^[27]

Nathaniel Walker was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, about 1642.^[28] He probably was unmarried as no wife or children were mentioned in his will.

The earliest record we find of him is when he set sail in the ketch *Swallow* on 9 June 1663, bound to the northward of Salem.^[29] Three years later, “at [the] request of Mr. Nathaniel Walker, of Boston, there is laid out two hundred & four acres of land in the wilderness, on the account of Isaac Morrell, deceased, his proportion of the four thousand acres formerly granted to Roxbury, lying near the southwest of Groton town . . . by Jonathan Danforth, Surveyor, 23

²⁷ *Orders, Wills, XV, No. 12, 1683–1689 of Northampton County, Virginia*, 24–27 [FHL DGS 7,645,503, images 625–626]. Wills Hill is in the town of Middleton, Massachusetts, north of Reading.

²⁸ Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins* [note 3], 1909. Location of birth is based on probable location of parents at the time.

²⁹ *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 23], 35, deposition of Robert Starr which showed that Nathaniel Walker could not have been present when Mary Morrell signed the promissory paper [see notes 23, 24, and 25].

October 1666. Allowed and approved in Court 27 May 1668.^[30] This is the same land that he willed to the eldest son of his brother Obadiah.

On 17 April 1671 Nathaniel was at King's Creek in Northampton County, Virginia, engaged in the tobacco trade, when he wrote the following letter to his brother Obadiah Walker, merchant in Boston.

Sweet Brother, I cannot as yet get a letter of Attorney writ to send to you and I hope I shall when my Brother Dyer doth come to me. Dear Brother, I owe to Mr. Richard Russell of Charlestown . . . about twenty pounds for which he hath my bill and my farm by Reading for his security. I pray you to pay the money if you can and take the land for your security. . . .

I could send you more tobacco if I could get freight . . . In the two & twenty hhds [hogsheads] of tobacco I have sent, there is two hogsheads of very good Sweet-Scented tobacco . . . London merchants they may fetch you good price in Mr. Freake letter. . . .

Brother if you should send goods to me, send some Chests with locks for they are greatly wanted here. I do intend when Brother Dyer comes to send you the general Account. . . .^[31]

Based on this letter, Charles E. Mann concluded that “unless an unidentified daughter of Richard Walker married Captain William Dyer, it would appear that Captain Nathaniel Walker married William Dyer’s sister.”^[32] This became the genesis for claims that Nathaniel Walker had married a Dyer.^[33]

During Bacon’s Rebellion of 1676 to 1677 in Virginia, Capt. Nathaniel Walker commanded a shallop in his majesty’s service against the rebels. This shallop was cast away in a storm in Warrick’s Creek Bay.^[34]

Capt. Nathaniel Walker died between 1 August 1683 and 29 October 1683 (dates of court testimony and partial proof of will in open court at Eastville, Northampton County, Virginia).^[35] Administration of his will was granted to Major William Dyer at Pennsylvania on 20 July 1685 by Mr. Williams,

³⁰ Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, ed., *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Vol. IV – Part II 1661–1674* (Boston: Press of William White, 1854), 384–385. This is the Isaac Morrell who was admitted to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts in 1638 along with Capt. Richard Walker (Roberts, *History of the Military Company of the Massachusetts* [note 25], 73, 81–82).

³¹ *Colonial County Court Papers* [note 10]. Nathaniel’s farm “by Reading” may be the farm at Wills Hill mentioned in Nathaniel’s will [see note 27].

³² Mann, “The Three Lynn Captains” [note 26], 112, citing “Middlesex Court files, 1681” (*Colonial County Court Papers* [note 10]).

³³ Ernest G. Walker, Robert T. Walker, and Merton T. Goodrich, “Some Descendants of Captain Richard Walker of Lynn, Mass.,” typescript (Munson, Maine, 1930), R. Stanton Avery Special Collections, NEHGS, Mss A 5037, 10; Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700, Vol. III T–Z* (Boston: NEHGS, 2011), 1585.

³⁴ Frank P. Brent, “Some Unpublished Facts Relating to Bacon’s Rebellion on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, Gleaned from the Court Records of Accomac County,” *Collections of the Virginia Historical Society, New Series* 11 (1892):182. Warwick Creek or River is a tidal estuary which empties into the James River a few miles from Hampton Roads at the southern end of Chesapeake Bay.

³⁵ *Orders, Wills of Northampton County, Virginia* [note 27], 12, 24–27, [images 619, 625–626].

Deputy Register of the Counties of Suffolk, and Kent, of the Province of Pennsylvania.^[36]

Captain Obadiah² Walker of Boston, Massachusetts

Obadiah Walker was born at Reading, Massachusetts, about 1648. He married by 1673 Sarah Haugh, daughter of Rev. Samuel Haugh.^[37]

Obadiah was a merchant at Boston and was also known as Capt. Obadiah Walker. He was engaged in the West Indies trade with William Dyer in 1668. Obadiah, in partnership with John Freake, merchant and attorney of Boston, sent a shipment of goods via the sloop *Increase* to Capt. William Dyer in New York on 22 January 1674/75 which was received on 16 February 1674/75.^[38]

Obadiah Walker died at Boston where his funeral was attended by Rev. Increase Mather on 16 February 1675/6.^[39] His widow then married (second) Ephraim Savage at Boston on 11 December 1677 by Simon Bradstreet, Esq.^[40]

In 1684, Ephraim Savage brought a suit in Suffolk County Court for the reconciliation of accounts between Obadiah Walker, deceased, and Major William Dyer. For that case, the following account entries are from Obadiah Walker's account:^[41]

Major William Dyer is Debtor
to the Estate of the late Obadiah Walker
as per his Booke. Viz.

Anno 1670	£ s d
Septembr. 16: In Cash at severall times	020:06:02
1675 March 20: 9 yds stuffe	000:13:06
April 4: Lent to my Sister	003:00:00
...	
February 5: Money to Brother Dyer . . .	017:00:00
...	

This is a true Copy of ye Account on file in ye County Court
Record. July 1684. Attest Isaac Addington, Clk.

Here we see that Obadiah Walker referred to Maj. William Dyer in his account book as “Brother Dyer.” Since Capt. Nathaniel Walker, in his 1671 letter from King’s Creek, Virginia, also referred to William Dyer as “Brother Dyer,” it appears that Nathaniel and Obadiah Walker may have had a sister who married Maj. William Dyer.

³⁶ Sussex County, Delaware, Register of Wills, *Registry of Wills, Letters of Administration, Marriages, etc.* . . . 1683–1695, 114–115 [FHL DGS 7,652,961, image 76].

³⁷ Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins* [note 3], 1909. Location of birth is based on probable location of parents at the time.

³⁸ *Suffolk County (Mass.) Court Files, 1629–1797*, Vol. 27, Case 2222 [FHL DGS 8,293,215, images 8–18].

³⁹ Samuel A. Green, *Diary of Increase Mather, March 1675–December 1676, Together With Extracts From Another Diary by Him 1674–1687* (Cambridge, Mass.: John Wilson and Son, University Press, 1900), 25.

⁴⁰ *Colonial County Court Papers* [note 10], [image 376].

⁴¹ *Suffolk County (Mass.) Court Files* [note 38], [image 16].

The following account entries are from Major William Dyer's account:^[42]

Mr. Obadiah Walker is Debtor

Insula Nevis

1668

Novemb 2d. To sugar for freight and sundry other charges on his
goods in the *John* Frigatt to Nevis as per Journall . . . £.82:12:6

...

Contra Cred.

[i.e., money owed to Obadiah Walker by Major Dyer]

...

1669:

7br 16th: By cash paid my wife in several sums as pr his acct. appears £.20:06:02

1674: By ditto my wife had as by my brothers acct. is " 3:00:00

By 9 yards of stuffe at 18d per yard is " -:13:06

...

Coppie. Wm Dyer

This is a true Copy of that on file with the
Records of the County Court
Attest Isaac Addington, Clk.

Comparing the account of Obadiah Walker to that of Major William Dyer, we find corresponding entries under "Contra Cred." whereby the £3:00:00 entry "ditto [cash paid] my wife" found in Major William Dyer's account is the same money "lent to my sister" in Obadiah Walker's account. Furthermore, the £20:06:02 entry "cash paid my wife in several sums" in Major William Dyer's account is the same money "in cash at several times" in Obadiah Walker's account.

Conclusion

Capt. Nathaniel Walker's letter and the above account entries whereby Obadiah Walker lent cash to his sister, who was the wife of Maj. William Dyer, provide incontrovertible evidence that Mary, the wife of Major William Dyer, was a sister to Obadiah and Nathaniel Walker, and therefore, a daughter of Capt. Richard Walker of Lynn.

It is likely that Mary Dyer, having small children and a household to maintain, asked her brother Obadiah Walker for subsistence on the several occasions when her husband was away for extended periods at Nevis, Virginia, and London.

⁴² Ibid., [image 11].

Mary (Walker) Dyer was probably single in 1663 and still living at home in Reading with her father Capt. Richard Walker when she saw Mary Morrell sign the promissory paper of land sale to Capt. Richard Walker.^[43]

Although Major William Dyer, in his will, left 20 acres of land in Reading to his wife Mary as previously noted, he had no other interests or ties to Lynn or Reading. This land may have been a dowry from Capt. Richard Walker upon the marriage of his daughter Mary to William Dyer.

There were two children of Major William and Mary (Walker) Dyer who were born at Lynn, Massachusetts, on 4 September 1673 and 23 October 1681.^[44] On both occasions, William Dyer was away at London, England, as previously noted. During his two absences, Mary Dyer, expecting a child, probably went to Lynn to be with her parents, Capt. Richard, and Sarah (_____)Walker for their support and assistance.

Mary (Walker) Dyer perhaps named her only two daughters, Sarah and Mary, after their maternal and paternal grandmothers, Sarah (_____) Walker, and Mary (Barrett) Dyer respectively.

Genealogical Summary

I. CAPT. RICHARD¹ WALKER was born about 1611^[45] and died at Lynn, Massachusetts, on 13 May 1687.^[46] His burial was at Lynn on 16 May 1687. He married first by 1637 **JANE TALMAGE**, daughter of Thomas Talmage. She died by 1640. He married second by about 1642 **SARAH _____**.^[47] Capt. Richard Walker was akin to Samuel¹ Walker (1615–1684) of Woburn, Massachusetts.^[48]

Child of Richard¹ and Jane (Talmadge) Walker:

- i. **CAPT. SHUBAL² WALKER**, b. Lynn, Mass., about 1639;^[49] d. Bradford, Mass., 22 Jan. 1688/9;^[50] m. (1) Lynn 29 May 1666 **PATIENCE JEWETT**, b. Rowley, Mass., 5 May 1645, twin dau. of Joseph¹ and Mary (Mallinson) Jewett.^[51] Patience m. (2) (marriage contract) 29 Oct. 1690 **RICHARD¹ DOLE**. He died between 15 Sep. 1699 and 30 July 1705 (date of amended will and date of probate). Patience died after 15 Sep 1699.^[52]

⁴³ Deposition of Mary Dyer in the court case of Capt. Richard Walker vs. Thomas Hodgman [see notes 23, 24, and 25].

⁴⁴ *Vital Records of Lynn, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849, Volume I, Births* (Salem, Mass.: The Essex Institute, 1905), 136.

⁴⁵ Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins* [note 3], 1909.

⁴⁶ Roberts, *History of the Military Company of the Massachusetts* [note 25], 82.

⁴⁷ Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins* [note 3], 1909.

⁴⁸ Eugene Allen Walker, "Samuel¹ Walker, Kinsman of Captain Richard¹ Walker," *American Ancestors* 23 (Winter 2023): 38–41. Samuel¹ Walker was likely a first or second cousin.

⁴⁹ Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins* [note 3], 1909. Location of birth is based on probable location of parents at the time.

⁵⁰ *Vital Records of Bradford, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1907), 368.

⁵¹ Tracy Elliot Hazen, "Two Founders of Rowley, Mass.," *Register* 94 (1940): 105–106.

⁵² *Essex County, Massachusetts, probate records and indexes 1638–1916*, 308: 397–402 [FHL DGS 7,704,835, images 470–473], will of Richard Dole dated 25 March 1698 mentions wife Patience,

Children of Richard¹ and Sarah (_____) Walker:

- ii. CAPT. NATHANIEL WALKER, b. Lynn say 1642;^[53] d. Northampton County, Virginia, between 1 Aug. 1683^[54] and 29 Oct. 1683;^[55] probably unmarried as no wife or children are mentioned in his will.^[56]
2. iii. MARY WALKER, b. Lynn about 1643; m. (1) WILLIAM² DYER (*William¹*); m. (2) THOMAS CLIFTON.
- iv. ELIZABETH WALKER, b. Reading say 1644; m. (1) Lynn 2 Mar. 1664 RALPH² KING (*Daniel¹*); m. (2) Lynn (int.) 2 Sept. 1699 JOHN LEWIS.^[57]
- v. TABITHA WALKER, b. Reading 9 Nov. 1647; m. Lynn 11 Mar 1663 DANIEL² KING (*Daniel¹*).^[58] He was involved with the West Indies trade and later became an Innkeeper at Salem until 1687 when he removed to St. Kitts where he became a resident merchant.^[59]
- vi. CAPT. OBADIAH WALKER, b. Reading say 1648;^[60] d. Boston, Mass., by 16 Feb. 1675/6 (date of funeral);^[61] m. by 1673 SARAH HAUGH,^[62] b. Reading 25 Feb. 1652/3,^[63] dau. of Rev. Samuel and Sarah (Symmes) Haugh.^[64] Sarah (Haugh) Walker m. (2) Boston 11 Dec. 1677 Ephraim Savage.^[65] She d. Boston 12 Jan. 1686/7 from smallpox.^[66]

2. **MARY² WALKER** (*Richard¹*) was born at Lynn about 1643.^[67] She married first say 1664 **WILLIAM² DYER**^[68] who was born about 1642 at Newport,

date of their marriage contract, and daughter-in-law Sarah Walker. This will was amended 15 September 1699 and probated 30 July 1705.

⁵³ Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins* [note 3], 1909. Location of birth is based on probable location of parents at the time.

⁵⁴ *Orders, Wills of Northampton County, Virginia* [note 27], 12, [image 619], deposition of Capt. Nathaniel Walker taken in open court on 1 Aug. 1683.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 20, [image 623], will of Capt. Nathaniel Walker, deceased, partly proved in open court on 29 Oct. 1683.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 24–27, [images 625–626].

⁵⁷ Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins* [note 3], 1909. Location of birth is based on probable location of parents at the time.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ Marion A. MacDonald, “The King Family; Descendants of Daniel King of Lynn, Massachusetts,” *The Essex Genealogist* 9 (1989): 87.

⁶⁰ Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins* [note 3], 1910. Location of birth is based on probable location of parents at the time.

⁶¹ Green, *Diary of Increase Mather* [note 39].

⁶² Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins* [note 3], 1910.

⁶³ Reading, Mass., Vital Records, 1653–1776, 1640–1846, [FHL DGS 7,009,686, image 141]. Her brother Samuel Haugh was born at Reading 18 Oct 1651.

⁶⁴ Lawrence Park, Esq., “Old Boston Families, Number Three, The Savage Family” *Register* 67 (1913): 208.

⁶⁵ *Colonial County Court Papers* [note 10], [image 376].

⁶⁶ Park, “The Savage Family” [note 64].

⁶⁷ *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 23], 35, deposition of Mary Dyer age 32 on 20 Apr. 1675. Location of birth is based on probable location of parents at the time.

⁶⁸ Estimated date of marriage to Maj. William Dyer. Mary Dyer was probably single and living at the home of Capt. Richard Walker in 1663 when she saw Mary Morrell sign the paper referenced in her deposition of 20 Apr. 1675 (*Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 23], 35). Her first child, William Dyer, Jr., was born about 1665 (William Allan Dyer, “By the Name of Dyer” [note 2], 81).

Rhode Island, son of William¹ and Mary (Barrett) Dyer.^[69] He died between 20 February 1687/8 and 5 June 1688.^[70] Mary (Walker) Dyer married second about 1690 in Sussex County, Pennsylvania, **THOMAS CLIFTON**.^[71] He may have been akin to the Thomas Clifton of Newport, Rhode Island.

Children of William² and Mary² (Walker) Dyer:

- i. WILLIAM³ DYER, b. ca. 1665; d. between 1714 and Oct. 1716; m. JANE EYRE, daughter of Robert and Anne (Smith) Eyre. She m. (2) 26 Oct. 1716 (license) Baldwin Johnson, and d. before 28 Feb. 1720/1.^[72]
- ii. SARAH DYER, b. Boston 17 Feb 1669/70;^[73] m. JOSIAH ROLFE.^[74]
- iii. MARY DYER, b. Lynn 4 Sept 1673;^[75] m. Delaware by 6 Feb. 1698/9, RICHARD CANTWELL.^[76]
- iv. EDMUND DYER, b. say 1677; d. Lewes, Del., by 2 Feb. 1699/1700.^[77]
- v. JAMES DYER, b. Lynn 23 Oct. 1681;^[78] d. New Castle Co., Del., between 15 Aug. 1726 and 13 Dec. 1727; m. REBECCA _____.^[79]

Wesley W. Walker is an eleventh-generation descendant of Capt. Richard Walker and is the author of the manuscript "Biographical Sketches of My Children's Paternal Grandparents: From Captain Richard Walker & Jane Talmadge, Through Roger W. Walker & Julia Marie Zeller."

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.

⁶⁹ Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *The Great Migration* [note 4], 381, 383. Location of birth is based on probable location of parents at the time.

⁷⁰ Sussex County, Delaware, *Registry of Wills, Letters of Administration* [note 36], 161–168 [images 99–103], date of will and date of recording in Sussex County.

⁷¹ William Allan Dyer, "By the Name of Dyer" [note 2], 47; *Court Records of Sussex County, 1680–1699*, 264 [FHL DGS 7,529,153, image 459].

⁷² William Allan Dyer, "By the Name of Dyer" [note 2], 81.

⁷³ *A Report of the Record Commissioners Containing Boston Births, Baptism, Marriages, and Deaths, 1630–1699* (Boston: Municipal Printing Office, 1908), 110.

⁷⁴ William Allan Dyer, "By the Name of Dyer" [note 2], 84.

⁷⁵ *Vital Records of Lynn* [note 44], 136.

⁷⁶ William Allan Dyer, "By the Name of Dyer" [note 2], 85.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 87. Mentioned in Maj. Dyer's will as his second son, Probably named after Sir Edmund Andros, a close friend and associate of Maj. Dyer.

⁷⁸ *Vital Records of Lynn* [note 44], 136. He may have been named after James, Duke of York.

⁷⁹ William Allan Dyer, "By the Name of Dyer" [note 2], 88.