KIMBALL FAMILY ASSOCIATION

CONNECTIONS

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CALEB KIMBALL	
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1680 – 1755
CALEB KIMBALL
WELLS, MAINE

Hello, hello, hello, this is your president speaking because Judy Kimball needs a rest and a trip to England with her daughter. I want you to know clearly that the genealogical information that I, Flora Kimball Curtis, present in this *CONNECTIONS*, is entirely from Kimball records done in the nineteenth century, by my father's father, James Lewis Kimball, born in Wells, Maine, January 25, 1870.

My grandfather was an engineer and inventor of central equipment for power plants, and was director of the Ruggles-Klingman Mfg. Co. in Salem for more than 35 years. He was a former member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and other engineering societies. He served in the old common council of Salem, MA, in the years 1904-1905 and 1907. In 1910 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Salem. In later years he made his home at Walnut Street in Danvers.

James Lewis Kimball was a marvelous grandfather with an insatiable interest in the Kimball genealogy. I have three large boxes of genealogical material that he collected, had copied which I shall share with you exactly as he printed the material. None of this is my information. It is all from JAMES LEWIS KIMBALL.

From Caleb to James Lewis Kimball

Caleb Kimball, b. c1680, d. 1754, m. Susanna Cloyes, 15 June 1704.

Benjamin Kimball, bap. 6 May 1721; living 1790 as he deeded home farm to his son, David; m. Lydia Morrison, 1 June 1743.

David Kimball, b. 26 Feb 1765; d. 5 Jul 1824; m. Eleanor Stuart, 19 Mar 1791.

Robert Kimball, b. 12 Nov 1792; d. 9 Apr 1881; m. Marabah Stuart, 30 Mar 1822.

Lewis B. Kimball, b. 29 June 1837; d. 23 Jan 1914; m. Mary M. Moody, 17 May 1863.

James Lewis Kimball.

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- *Which Kimballs fought in King Philip's War?*
- *Was one of Richard's sons Caleb's father?*
- *Or, perhaps, a grandson?*
- *Which Caleb died at Bloody Brook?*

WHO WAS CALEB KIMBALL?
By James Lewis Kimball

As far as is known there were but three Kimball families among the early New England settlers; namely, the Boston **Kembles**, the Watertown **Kemballs**, and the Ipswich **Kimball.** The descendants of Henry of Watertown retained the original spelling of the name Kemball, while Richard of Ipswich descendants changed to Kimball. The different spelling of the surname has been helpful in identifying the descendants of these families.

The first mention we have of Caleb Kimball is his marriage to Susannah Cloyes od Wells, June 15, 1704. Caleb, cont'd page 2

KFA Officers, 1999—2000

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The purpose of *Connections* is to inform all members of the Association on the actions taken by the Board of Directors, on publications and happenings of interest to Kimballs, and to provide a source for the exchange of genealogical information on the Kimball family.

Readers are encouraged to submit articles, ideas, and information to the editor for consideration, with the understanding that all such material is subject to editing.

The Newsletter office acts as a clearinghouse for inquiries and correspondence. Mail may be sent to:

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KIMBALL SALE ITEMS

We have available a few items, in different locations; we are including a contact person for each.

M&S Revision, Vol. 1....$35.00, Postpaid.
Contact Albert Hall III, PO Box 83, Candia, NH, 03034-0083.

Coat –of-Arms....$5.00, suitable for framing.
Contact Judith A. Kimball, 14 Manson Rd., Kittery, ME 03904-5534.

Cont'd from page 1

lived in a part of Wells then known as Ogunquit and had children Nathaniel, Richard, Caleb, Susanna, Mary, Sarah, Joshua, Samuel and Benjamin.

Notwithstanding the descendants of Richard[1] were the most numerous yet their record as compiled in the Kimball family history is the most complete. However, in our search to find Caleb[4] Kimball's father we are only concerned with Henry[2] and Richard[2] of Wenham as all of Richard's[1] other sons married too late.

Henry[1] and Richard[1] the immigrants are thought to have been brothers and sons of Richard of England, who by occupation was a wheelwright and many of their descendants in New England have followed that employment.

The Boston Kembles were principally mariners and ship owners or engaged in some similar allied calling. They were of Charlestown and for awhile lived in Dover, Old Norfolk County, N. H. They were Giles, Henry and Thomas. Giles died in 1659 and there is no record of wife or children. Henry, born in 1632, married Sarah Founell, daughter of John and Mary Founell, November 13, 1657. Thomas' record will be included later.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

All the territory of Norfolk County was included in the original grant of August 11, 1622 to Captain John Mason and Sir Fernando Gorges by the Plymouth Council of England established by royal charter for the planting, ruling, ordering and government of New England in America. The territory thus granted was named Laconia.

The next year a fishing station was established on the Piscataqua river at a place afterward included within the town of Dover. There in this settlement were two brothers, Edward and William Hilton, who had been fishmongers in London.

Rev. John Wheelwright and four others purchased of the Indians the territory of Laconia in 1629; but the English authorities disregarded the title and later in the year Capt. Mason obtained from the Plymouth Council a new patent of the territory naming it New Hampshire. The patent to the Massachusetts Bay Colony extended northward to the Merrimac River but by a peculiar construction of the grant it was claimed that the line extended many miles north of the present boundary. The Bay Colony sought to hold the territory of the original Hampton, Haverhill and Salisbury by colonization the first and last in 1638 and Haverhill two years later.

On May 10, 1643 Massachusetts Bay Colony was divided into counties and following the English custom, all the towns north of the Merrimac being constituted as the County of Norfolk, meaning to the north. This county was divided into two parts of jurisdictions. Dover and

Portsmouth forming one, and the remaining towns the other; Salisbury being the shire town of the latter.

On January 22, 1679/80 New Hampshire became a royal province and the four northern towns were taken from Norfolk County, only the original towns of Salisbury and Haverhill were now left as a part of old Norfolk and on February 4, 1679/80, the General Court of Massachusetts added them to Essex County for court purposes, but permitted the records of deeds of land to be continued...

In August 1737 the line dividing the states was settled 3 miles north of the Merrimac and parallel thereto. Ferdinand Gorges had extended his charter over the Province of Maine and in 1640 sent over his nephew Thomas Gorges as deputy governor who established the seat of government at York. In the next 40 years there were many Kimball families who settled in old Norfolk County: Kimballs in Salisbury, Hampton and Portsmouth and Kembles in Dover and Exeter. Some of these Kimballs later moved over into York County in the Province of Maine, we shall have occasion to speak of these families later.

FIRST SETTLEMENT AT WELLS

Wells, once known by the Indian name of Neschassett comprising territory between the Ogunquit and Kennebunk rivers, was the last to be settled by the English speaking people in that group of towns stretching along the Maine provincial coast line from the Piscataqua to beyond Saco river and originally called Somerset County.

Edmond Littlefield, as far as known, was the first settler within this territory, having built a saw and grist mill here on the Webhanett river in 1641 preparatory to the coming of the Rev. John Wheelwright and his followers from the Exeter plantation.

While no records can be found of anyone living between the Ogunquit and Kennebunk rivers prior to 1641, all the evidence seems to indicate that there must have been a few temporary settlers, at least, along the Saco path leading through Wells. Why should Edmond Littlefield build a grist mill where no one raised corn and the nearest customers for the product of his mill lived in Saco and York? Why should Gorges' order of 1640 be that everyone between the Piscataqua and and Kennebunk rivers be compelled to send their children to be baptized as soon as a minister was settled among them if there was no one living there?

These questions may never be answered but they indicate a settlement on the eastern side of the Ogunquit river even before Littlefield settled on the Webhanett.

EARLY SETTLERS OF WELLS

Among the early settlers was Thomas Mills who came from Saco in 1650 and married Mary, the daughter of John Wadleigh. Wadleigh, on the 31st day of March 1650, had received a grant of land from Sagamore Thomas Chabinocke with the consent of his mother, Ramanasche, to whom the said Wadleigh had given a consideration. A part of this grant was later conveyed to Mary Mills, Wadleigh's daughter, and comprised about 200 acres lying between Sam Austin's lot and the lot that was formerly Wadleigh's. Mills owned the neck of land at the beach where the Atlantic house once stood and being a fisherman no doubt lived on the beach near the fisherman's cove.

John Cloyes of Charlestown was captain of a small coasting vessel plying between Boston and the Maine settlement. Captain John brought needed supplies to the settlement and took back dried fish for the Boston market. John had a younger brother, Nathaniel, born in Charlestown, March 6, 1643, who made frequent trips to the Maine settlement with Captain John and as a result married Sarah, a daughter of Mills. Nathaniel received a grant of land in 1679 at a location once known at Batcomb, now Moody. Batcomb was at that time a growing settlement on the Ogunquit river. It was here that John Littlefield built a saw mill in 1680 at the falls above the King's highway. It was also the home of John's brother, Francis Senior, who kept a public house. Francis was one of the leading men of the Province at that early period and represented Batcomb and Cape Nedick in the Massachusetts General Court for several years. It was at the Francis Littlefield house that the first General Court in Maine was held on May 27, 1662. Captain John Cloyes received a grant of land adjoining his brother Nathaniel's on the northeast side. His first wife, Mary Long, whom he married in 1664, had died in Charlestown, and Captain John married for his second wife, Mary, Thomas Mills' oldest daughter. Captain John continued in the coasting trade, bringing needed supplies, including rum, from Boston to the new settlement, while brother Nathaniel supplied the wants of the settlers for wet goods at retail. Nathaniel was eventually indicted for his part in the liquor business and Captain John retired from the coasting trade and died sometime previous to 1715, leaving his widow, Mary, and five children.

Nathaniel Cloyes had three children: Mercy, Sarah, and Susannah, all of whom, with their mother, at one time lived in Charlestown. About 1701 the mother, Mercy and Susannah returned to their Wells home; Sarah had died in Charlestown.

CALEB KIMBALL

Susannah had learned to be a weaver and found useful employment in this capacity in the Maine settlement. Then came Caleb Kimball from parts unknown and on the 15th day of June 1704 married Susannah. In 1718 Nathaniel Cloyes and his wife Sarah conveyed to Caleb Kimball all his property which comprised several tracts of land including the homestead.

> To all people to whom these presents shall come, Nathaniel Cloyes sends greetings. Be it known that I, Nathaniel Cloyes, of Wells, in the County of York, in the province of Massachusetts in New England, planter, and for the natural affections that I do have and do bear to my beloved son-in-law, Caleb Kimball, of Wells, in the county aforesaid Wheelwright & C.

The home lot was bounded as follows:

> "One hundred and fifty acres of land be it more or less, lying and being in the township of Wells and bounded Northeasterly by land in the possession of James Wiggin, Southeasterly upon land commonly called the Wheelwright farm, Southwesterly by land in possession of Zechrial Goodale and Northwesterly by the town common."

The Thomas Mills property was divided in 1719. James Smith of York received his wife Martha's share; Abagail Wiggin, receiving her mother, Mary Cloyes' share; Caleb Kimball receiving his wife's mother, Susannah's share. Kimball and Wiggin were granted a larger share of the property because they had taken care of their grandfather in his declining years and paid the debts of their uncle, John Mills. Thomas Mills, before his death, had deeded his beach property to his sons-in-law, Nathaniel and John Cloyes.

Caleb Kimball, in 1753, conveyed to his youngest son, Benjamin, the homestead, comprising 150 acres of land. This was the same property that Caleb had received from his father-in-law, Nathaniel Cloyes. The abutters were now John Cousins on the northeast, the Richworth land, so called, on the southeast, and John Goodale on the southwest. The John Cousins mentioned in this deed was the son of Abagail Wiggin by her former marriage to John Cousins, Sr. Benjamin married Lydia Morrison, the daughter of Daniel and Eloner (Littlefield) Morrison.

MORRISON AND SHARPLES

M&S have the following to say on Caleb's background:

> "We think that we can safely say that the name of Kimball and Kemble have been distinct names for at least 400 years, and that there is no evidence that they were ever the same. The Kimballs have lived in Suffolk County, England for at least 400 years. On the other hand the Kembles have lived in Wiltshire even longer."

And:

> While I think everyone who looks into the matter will be convinced that the Kimballs of York County, Maine, are descendants of Richard Kimball of Ipswich. So far I have been unable to prove this, but the traditions are that they came from Ipswich and given names are the same."

Caleb Kimball undoubtedly knew as to whether he was a descendant of the Kembles or Kimballs and due to the fact that he always signed his name as Kimball would seem to eliminate any suggestion that he might be a descendant of the Boston Kembles.

From the *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* by Noyes, Libby and Davis, it is said:

> "Caleb Kimball was undoubtedly one of the Ipswich stock as was John and Thomas, and on the theory that he named his sons in an orderly manner. The first for his wife's father, the second for his own father, and the third for himself. It is suggested that he, at least, was the son of Richard and Rebecca of Wenham."

The Richard referred to was the oldest son of Henry. The Kimball family history does not credit him with any male children. If it were a fact that he was the father of Caleb, then Caleb must have forgotten his mother, for none of his three daughters was named Rebecca.

If it were true that Caleb was a son of Richard[3] of Wenham, then how about Thomas of York who married Bethia Bragdon in about 1708, and Benjamin, an apprentice at Portsmouth, about 20 years old in 1699. Both of these were Kimballs and near enough in age to have been Caleb's brothers, neither can be definitely traced as coming from Massachusetts. From this it is not unreasonable to think that they may have been born in Maine or southern New Hampshire.

Caleb Kimball was probably of the fourth generation of the Kimballs of New England, born about 1680. That he was a grandson of Henry of Wenham we think possible, and may have been a son of Richard, as Noyes, Libby and Davis suggest. However, Richard lived in Wenham all his life, and while it is possible to lose track of one of his children, this investigation involves an entire family of several unaccounted for Kimballs, all about the same age, or near enough to have been brothers. It should be

remembered that during the period of 1675 to 1685, many of the young men of Essex county were in His Majesty's Service fighting Indians. Some of these soldiers never returned to Essex county, but married and settled on land allotted to them by the government and possibly later moved to other locations. Among such was Benjamin Kimball, a younger son of Henry of Wenham, born in 1659 and about 17 years old when his father died in 1676, a brother of Caleb who was killed at Bloody Brook in South Deerfield. Benjamin was on the service in 1683-1684 under Captain Appleton.

There were other Kimballs in Maine and Old Norfolk County long before Caleb Kimball appeared in the vital records of the town of Wells. There was Thomas of Boston, a lumber merchant who owned land on Cape Porpoise, and Thomas Kimball, son of Richard of Ipswich, who at one time owned a house on Drake's Island. We include these two Thomases not because of any proven relation to Caleb Kimball, but rather because they were early land-owners in the Maine Province, and furthermore to straighten out certain errors which genealogists have fallen into because of the similarity of the names Kemble and Kimball, both being Thomases.

THOMAS KEMBLE OF BOSTON

Thomas Kemble, born January 14, 1622, died January 29, 1688, was a lumber merchant of Charles-Town, was of Dover, NH, in 1657, and testified he had a personal recollection of a Mr. Maverick's holdings there from 1647. He was admitted as a resident of Dover in 1660 and two years later paid a tax there.

He bought a saw mill on Oyster River, Hampton, NH, from Valentine Hill of Boston, one-half of which he sold in 1653/54 to Randall Nichols; bought a house at Sandy Point, Dover, from Isaac Nash and sold it to Peter Coffin in 1662.

Thomas at Damarescotta in 1659 where he witnessed a deed to Salvanious Davis for land purchased from the Indians. In 1660, Thomas sold land on the Damarescotta river to Walter Phillips. Thomas owned land on Cape Porpoise in York County, Maine. On the 15th of May, 1658, George Cleeves sold to Thomas Kemble, a merchant of Charlestwon, Hog Island, after which Thomas and Henry Kemble sold the Island to Edward Tyng of Boston (Portland Harbor). In 1670 Rich Selly of Winter Harbor owed Henry Kemble, brother of Thomas, for 10,000 feet of pine boards and gave Henry a mortgage on his property there; Thomas Kemble and Thomas Jenner being witnesses to the transaction. About this time Thomas Kemble and Thomas Jenner sued John Pearse for delaying their vessel on the Kennebec River. Sarah Kemble stated in 1714 that she was the only living child of Thomas Kemble.

Thomas' heirs bought of John Sanders 1,000 acres in Coxhall (Lyman); bought land at Mers Point of John Sears in 1670, and an island at Cape Porpoise of Henry Peas in 1673.

Thomas Kemble moved over to Boston in about 1668 where he afterward made his home and is buried in the Copp's Hill burying ground. The heirs of Henry Kemble, a brother of Thomas, also owned large tracts of land on upper Cape Porpoise of which 600 acres of a total 1,600 acres were sold to Richard Kimball in 1767.

THOMAS KIMBALL OF BRADFORD

Thomas Kimball of Bradford was a wheelwright and a thrifty farmer, owning over four hundred ares of land and a large amount of personal property. Thomas was born in Ipswich [this is incorrect, Thomas arrived in Boston as an infant in 1634; ed.] in 1633 and was living in Hampton, NH, in 1658. Hampton was then located in Old Norfolk County.

Thomas bought land in Hampton in 1658 and 1659. He also owned a house and 200 acres of land in Wells, bought of Harlackenden Symonds which he sold to John Wolcott in 1660, payment to be in corn and cattle deliverable in Rowley. Soon after Thomas moved from Hampton to that part of Rowley now within the limits of Bradford, where he was killed by the Indians May 2, 1676.

"Be it known unto all men by these presents that I, Thomas Kimball, of Hampton in the County

"There were other Kimballs in Maine and Old Norfolk County long before Caleb Kimball appeared in the vital records of the town of Wells. There was Thomas of Boston, a lumber merchant who owned land on Cape Porpoise, and Thomas Kimball, son of Richard of Ipswich, who at one time owned a house on Drake's Island..."

of Norfolk in New England, and Mary, my wife, for in consideration of a valuable satisfaction received by me in hand granted covenanted granted and fully bargained and sold and by these Presents Do Covenant grant bargain sell and firmly make over unto John Walcott of Newbury in the County of Essex in New England One Dwelling House with a Barn with Two Hundred Acres of Upland Adjoining thereunto with Forty-two acres of Meadow and Marshland situated lying and being in the Town of Wells in the County of York bounded with the Land of John Barat on the south with William Wardwell's Land on the Northeast and the East and The Common on ye West Thirty-six acres of S'D Meadow is adjoining to the River called Webout being a Right before the Door of the S'D Dwelling House and the other Six Acres Lying Master Wheelwright's Neck of land with all and singular Town Rights and C."

In witness whereof I, the above Thomas Kimball and Mary, my wife, have set to our Hands April Ye Tenth 1660."

THOMAS KIMBALL
(her)
MARY X KIMBALL
(mark)

Benjamin Kimball (Thomas' brother) appeared before me and acknowledged this above instrument to be his Act & Deed.

Before me Rabeert Gick May 27 1660. (The above is from the York Deed Book XVII Folio 291).

The location of the Wells Property as mentioned above is shown from the following taken from Bourne's *History of Wells and Kennebunk,* " Henry Boude came from Winter Harbor in 1642 and was appointed by Gorges an agent with Wheelwright and Richworth to divide and allot the township for the purpose of settlement. Boada died in 1657 and his widow, Ann, married a Winsley who lived in the west. In 1659 Winsley and wife sold the homestead on Drake's Island to Hartakendon Symonds."

This property was sold by Symonds to Thomas and Benjamin Kimball who one year later, 1660, sold the place to John Walcott, payment to be in cattle and corn delivered in Rowley, now Bradford.

KIMBALLS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR

As before stated the first mention we have of Caleb Kimball is the record of his marriage to Susannah Cloyes at Wells, Maine, June 15, 1704.

Caleb was undoubtedly born about 1680. Practically all men of military age, meaning those born between 1645 and 1655, were in the "service" in 1675 and 1676. This leads to the suggestion that Caleb's father may have been a soldier in one of the various companies engaged in fighting Indians.

- William Kemball of Boston also spelled Kemble served for John Clare in Capt. Oliver's Company and was wounded in Rhode Island. There is no William Kemball or Kemble listed in the Kimball Family History earlier than 1700.
- Thomas Kemble of Lynn served in Capt. Gardiner's Company of Salem in 1675. Credits for service allowed June 24, 1676. Thomas Kemball was at Bloody Brook under Capt. Lathrop of Beverly in 1675 when Caleb Kimball was killed, but he escaped. Credits for service allowed December 20, 1675. The town of Wenham paid Thomas for military service August 24, 1676. This identifies this Thomas as the son of Richard of Wenham born November 12, 1657.
- There was a Thomas Kemball who served under Capt. Brockleback at the Marlborough garrison in 1676 and as Capt. Brockleback was of Rowley it is likely this was the same Thomas that served under Capt. Lathrop.
- Henry Kimball who served under Capt. Swett in Maine in 1675-76 was a son of Henry of Wenham, who married Hannah Marsh of Haverhill. His only son John is said to have been killed by the indians. Henry's claimant under the Narragansett No. 1 grant was James Godfrey who married Henry's daughter Hannah about 1700.
- Caleb Kimball served in Capt. Lathrop's Company of Beverly and was killed at Bloody Brook Sept. 13, 1675. The Kimball Family History says Caleb was a son of Henry of Wenham. Credits for service allowed December 20, 1675. In Felts' Ipswich it is said this Caleb had been of Ipswich.
- Caleb Kimball served under Capt. Nicholas Manning at Mount Hope in 1676. Samuel Hovey of Ipswich grantee in the right of Caleb Kimball 1735 in Narragansett No. 1 claim (Buxton). Hovey was the son of John and Mehitable (Safford) Hovey, born 1711, married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Pike) Ilsley September 15, 1732. In his will he states — "together with half a right of the undivided land in said Buxton originally the right of Caleb Kimball." It is not known as to whether this refers to Caleb Kimball who was killed at Bloody Brook or the Caleb who served under Captain Manning.

MEMBERSHIP NOTICE

THE FISCAL YEAR FOR KFA RUNS FROM AUGUST 1ST TO JULY 31ST; DUES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR ARE NOW PAYABLE. THE ANNUAL DUES PROVIDE THE INCOME FOR RUNNING THE ORGANIZATION—AND FOR THE PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER. THIS NOTICE IS USED AND SHALL APPEAR IN THE NEWSLETTER ON A REGULAR BASIS, RATHER THAN A SEPARATE NOTICE TO EACH MEMBER. IF YOUR DUES HAVE BEEN PAID FOR 1999/2000, OR ANY OTHER YEAR, THE LAST YEAR FOR WHICH THEY WERE PAID APPEARS AFTER YOUR NAME ON THE MAILING LABEL.

_____SINGLE MEMBERSHIP.....$7.50
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MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE KIMBALL FAMILY ASSOCIATION

- John Kemball served in Capt. Cutler's Company at Sudbury in 1675. Capt. Cutler's Company was from Charlestown. This John cannot be identified. William Kemball of Boston, Thomas of Lynn, and John who served in Capt. Cutler's Company at Sudbury may have been the sons of Henry Kemball of Watertown who married Sarah Farwell November 13 1650. The only record found of this Henry is that noted in Bond's History of Watertown. Henry, the son of Richard moved from Watertown to Ipswich in 1646. He married Mary Wyatt in 1640; she died August 12, 1672 at Wenham. Henry the immigrant died in 1648. He married in England November 27, 1628 Susan Cutting, widow of Capt. Richard Cutting.
- John Kemble oldest son of Thomas of Charlestown born about 1656 served in Capt. Henchman's Company of Boston. John died in New York. He left a wife but no children.
- Samuel Kemble second son of Thomas of Charlestown born about 1658 served in Capt. Mosely's Company. Samuel died on a voyage from Barbados to Boston in 1684 and there is no record of a wife or children.
- The Kimball Family History states that Richard[2] and Benjamin[2] sons of Richard were in the service in 1683-84 under Capt. Appleton but Richard[2] died in 1676 and Benjamin had 10 children in 1684. This evidently refers to Richard[3] son of Thomas[2] of Bradford and Benjamin[3] son of Henry of Wenham. We will therefore include them in our list.
- Benjamin[3] born December 12, 1659 at Wenham a brother of Caleb killed at Bloody Brook. We have no record of Benjamin later than 1682 when he was made Freeman.
- Richard[3] born in Hampton, Old Norfolk County, NH, in 1660, the year his father moved to Bradford. He was called Cornet and Captain and lived in Bradford.

In Felt's Ipswich it is said that Caleb Kimball killed at Bloody Brook had been of Ipswich. Savage gives Caleb as the son of Richard[1] of Ipswich but this Caleb had six children at the time and four more born after that date.

The Kimball Family History says Caleb was the son of Henry[2] of Wenham. Henry's inventory 1676 lists a debt due from his son Caleb late deceased upon account of house and land. This would seem to confirm that statement. I suppose that house and land could have been in Ipswich and if so Felt would have been correct in saying Caleb had been of Ipswich.

The Kimball family history says that Caleb was probably never married, but Caleb was 28 years old and besides, what use would he have for a house if he were not married.

The Caleb that was killed at Bloody Brook September 18 1675

served under Capt. Lathrop. The other Caleb under Capt. Nicholas Manning of Ipswich, at Narragansett June 24, 1676 cannot be identified. Richard[2] of Wenham had a Caleb 11 years old, and Caleb[2] of Ipswich had a Caleb 14 years old, too young to be fighting Indians. Neither Thomas[2] nor Benjamin[2] are credited with having a Caleb. The only other one would be John[2] and we find no Caleb among his 13 children.

It is unlikely this was Caleb the youngest son of Richard[1] Sr., as he had six children born before this date and the 7th was born June 29, 1676 only fice days after the Caleb in question was supposed to be at Narragansett. There are no other Calebs of record old enough to be fighting Indians at this period. Any one who served in The King Philip War would have been of the right age to have been Caleb Kimball's father and we have of record the following:

William Kemball in Capt. Oliver's Company, Boston;

Thomas Kemball in Capt. Gardiner's Company, Salem;

John Kemball in Capt. Cutler's Company, Sudbury; and

Caleb Kimball in Capt. Manning's Company, Ipswich.

Add to this list Richard[3] and Benjamin[3] sons of Henry [2] of Wenham and we have quite a complete list of Kimballs to select Caleb's father from.

Now — Who was Caleb Kimball — your guess is as good as mine.

[Please let us know if you have an opinion — we all tend to, and we'd like some new ideas. If you have other sources, also tell us about these, too. Caleb is a MYSTERY that we would like to solve before Volume III]