

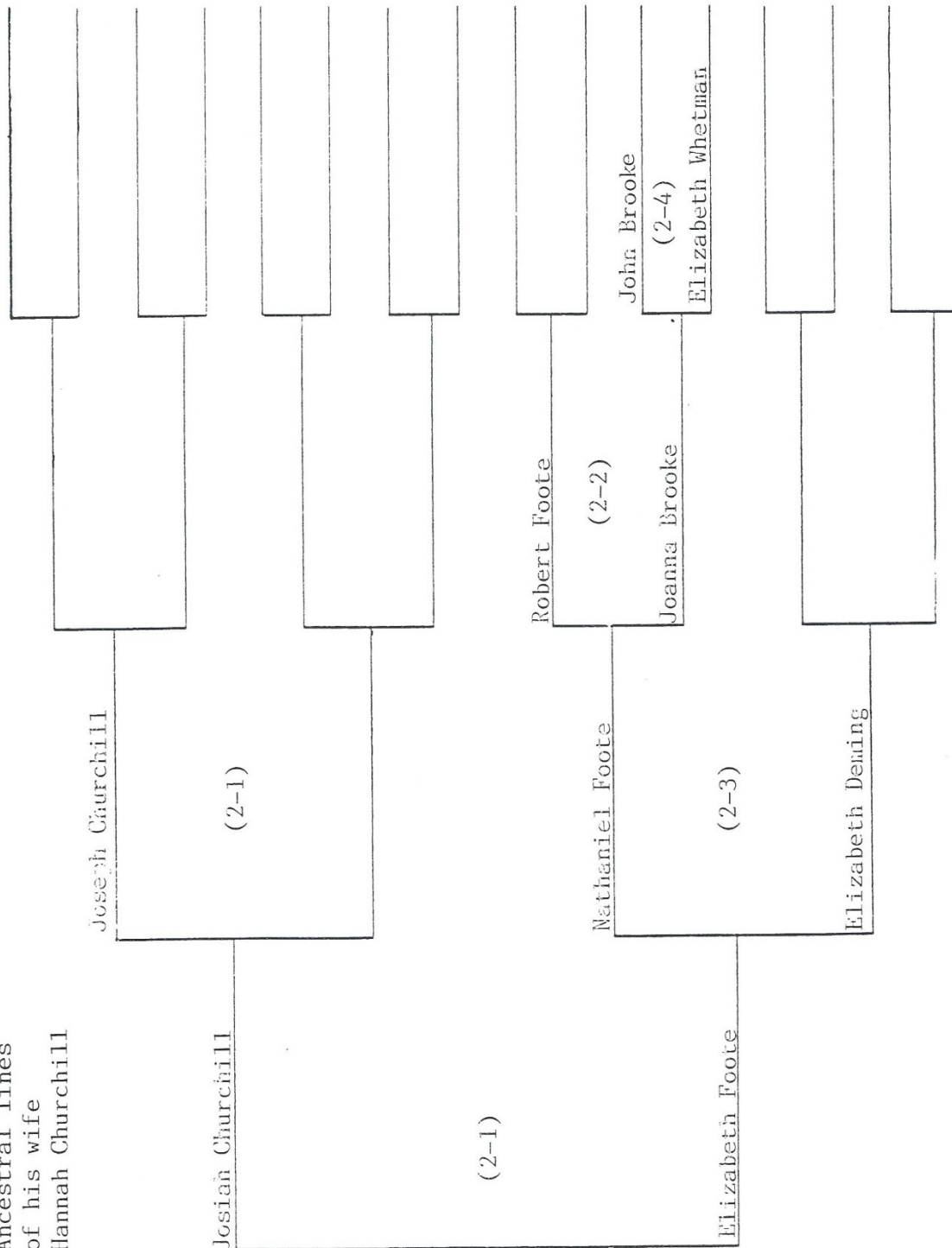
# Chapter 2

## The Book of Samuel

containing the  
collateral lines of ancestry  
provided by  
Samuel's wife  
Hannah Churchill

# PEDIGREE CHART

The Book of Samuel  
 Ancestral lines  
 of his wife  
 Hannah Churchill



JOSIAH CHURCHILL (abt. 1615-1686)  
ELIZABETH FOOTE (1617-1700)

The writer takes the liberty of using the words of Roger Welles, Esq., in the Hartford Daily Courant for July 29th, 1899, as an introduction to our story of Josiah and Elizabeth (Foote) Churchill:

"Our fathers fled from Englsnd to New England to escape from the oppression of the prelates of the established church. They did not object to the union of church and state, which had been obtained in England, because they inaugurated the same union here; but they did object to the civil power and tyranny exercised by the clergy of the Church of England. When they settled in the Massachusetts Bay, it was as churches with pastors...but they gave the pastors no civil power, as was the case in England...

"Such was the condition of affairs when the Puritans and Pilgrims left England, and, although they fled from English oppression, they did not break away entirely from English laws and English union of church and state. The town in Massachusetts took the place of the parish in England, and was based upon the church. Church members only could be made freeman. The church expenses were raised by rates levied upon householders. The meeting house was the town hall, where ecclesiastical and civil officers were mingled in local legislation, with no definite line of distinction between them. The meeting house was located, in every early settlement of Massachusetts and Connecticut, upon the public common and a liberal amount of land was appropriated for its use, where 'horse or oxen sheds' (places where families from further than walking distance could occupy during the sabbath, to warm themselves, eat lunch and remain for a full day of church or civic assemblies) were erected, and where the 'train band' (all able bodied males were required to train in stratagies of defense and take their turn as guards of the town) could assemble and march.

"Nearby was located the burying ground, also a part of the public common...In Connecticut church and state were not separated until the adoption of the Constitution of 1818." <sup>1</sup>

Two migrations constituted the early settlement of the inland towns of Wethersfield, Hartford and Windsor, locations found on the Connecticut River. When the settlers removed from Massachusetts to Connecticut for this inland area they made the trek overland by following Indian trails or cutting through virgin areas of forest. The first group became impatient to wait for the saction of the General Court of the Bay Colony, and in the summer of 1634, some of the inhabitants of Watertown, led by Mr. John Oldham, made what is now considered the first move to settle Wethersfield, traveling across the wilderness to the west of what is now Boston. Mr. or Rev. Hooker's group came the following Spring, after court sanction had been granted, and founded Hartford and Windsor, some joining the first group who had settled earlier in Wethersfield. (maps #5, 6)

We cannot be sure which of these groups included Josiah Churchill, a young man of 20 years, and Nathaniel Foote, who came with his wife and family of six or seven children. The author of "Genealogy and Biography of the Churchill Family in America" implies that both Josiah Churchill and Nathaniel

Foote came in 1635/6 with Rev. Hooker. <sup>2</sup> At the time, Nathaniel's oldest daughter, Elizabeth, was aged 18, and, three years later, became the wife of Josiah Churchill, who had arrived with them at age 20 years. As told by S. J. Churchill: "...In comparing dates and incidents of record, I conclude that Josiah was born about 1615, and emigrated from England to Wethersfield, Connecticut in 1635. In 1638 he married Elizabeth Foote, daughter of Nathaniel Foote, who came to Wethersfield in 1635." <sup>3</sup> (2-3)

The author of "The Churchill Family in America" states that,

"Josiah makes his first appearance in Wethersfield, Conn., on the occasion of his marriage. He may have been there some time before that event, and probably had been, but we have found no evidence of his parentage, birthplace or previous condition... Some hints or suggestions of a possible solution to the question of his nativity will find mention in the prefatory part of this volume, but it is purely speculative." <sup>4</sup>

The speculation referred to above, by Mr. Bodge, as it is recorded in the preface, seems worthy of repeat, if for no other reason than that it may give leads for further research:

"It is possible that this Joseph (referring to #4 on chart below) was the father of John of Plymouth, or Josiah of Connecticut, perhaps of both. Both of these emigrants settlers named their oldest son Joseph, according to the old custom..." <sup>5</sup>

The conjecture (made by Bodge) is that one of these nine sons (referring to line #3 on the chart), was the father or grandfather of Joseph Churchill, of London, England, who in 1628, was a merchant in Fleet Lane, and was supplying Governor Endicott of Massachusetts Bay Colony with arms and other articles of outfit."

#### CHART

- Line 1 William Churchill (Will made in 1599)
- Line 2 John (youngest son of William Churchill) md. Elenor Mellor, dau. of John Mellor of Kyme in Devonshire.
- Line 3 (1) George, (2) Richard, (3) John (died), (4) John, (5) Robert, (6) Marmillan, (7) Thomas, (8) Jasper, (9) Mathew
- Line 4 Joseph Churchill (son or grandson of one of the above 9 sons of John.
- Line 5 Josiah of Connecticut and John of Plymouth (assumed sons of Joseph, Line 4)

Referring to William Churchill (line 1 of above chart) Bodge further states, "...it is found that he (William) made his Will March 12, 1599, making his youngest son, John, his sole executor, though, of course, the estate and title passed to the oldest son. John Churchill, the youngest son, it is thought, born between 1540 and 1550, married Elenor Mellor, daughter of John Melior, of Kyme, in Dorchester, and settled at Muston in the same country,

and was there a gentleman of respectable estate and position. They had nine sons and four daughters..." 6 (The sons are named in the foregoing chart, line #3). It is speculated by Bodge that from one of these nine sons came the line from Joseph to Josiah.

Some extracts, taken from the New England Genealogical Register and published in "Hinman's Puritan Settlers of Connecticut" and re-recorded by S. J. Churchill of Lawrence, Kansas, who is a direct descendant of the Wethersfield, Connecticut branch, states as follows:

"In Vol. 2, page 36, is the roll of Battle Abbey, so-called because the lists of names of the Normans who came from France to England, at the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066, were hung up in Battle Abbey. In this roll is the name F. de Courcy, and a note says that he is claimed as the ancestor of the Churchills, who, according to Liliard were of the best blood of France, and renowned long before the Norman Conquest." 7

There are three branches of the Churchills in America. The first or Plymouth branch descended from John of Plymouth; second, the Connecticut branch, descendants of Josiah of Wethersfield, and third, the Manhattan branch, descended from William of Manhattan.

"Wethersfield, the oldest town in Connecticut, received from Watertown, Mass., its first considerable emigration in 1634. Paquag, its Indian name, was changed in 1635 to Watertown; and later to Wethersfield...Hartford was first called Newtown and Windsor, before it was changed, Dorchester; all names were adopted in honor of the newly established towns in the Massachusetts Bay Colony..." 8

"On May 6, 1635, after the first migration led by Rev. John Oldham, the Massachusetts Court passed the following order: "There is liberty granted to the inhabitants of Watertown, Mass., to remove themselves to any place they shall think meet to make choice, provided they continue still under this government." 9

This same grant was given to Dorchester, now Milton, Massachusetts.

The reason for the desire to remove from the Bay Colony was two-fold. Though the Pilgrims and Puritans were both dissenting groups and oft' times their names are linked as one and the same, yet there were differences in doctrine which did not allow compatability among the pastors. Followers of one or another church minister could not remain as a unified religion with other groups without arousing persecution. The second reason for removal was the crowded condition which resulted from the constant arrival of immigrants from England. The towns of the Bay Colony, after a few years settlement, were considered by the colonists so sadly congested that a move to new locations gave rise to migrations inland. In terms of early colonizations, a man confined in an area without enough ground to plant his crop, hunt for game, or a stream close by or on his property where he could fish, was in dire straights. A crowded condition in those days would today seem somewhat sparsely settled.

The author, S. J. Churchill, stated that Josiah Churchill left the Bay Colony in 1635 and this would imply that he was a party to the Rev. Hooker group who migrated to what is now the town of Wethersfield, a neighboring town to the place now called Hartford. Some of this group settled in Windsor, some in Hartford and some in Wethersfield, three neighboring settlements. 10

"In 1635 a little band of Englishmen who had but lately arrived from the mother country, began to regret their decision to reside near Boston. Resenting the religious and civil intolerance of the lately settled towns in eastern Massachusetts and longing to found a commonwealth on a more liberal basis, they gathered up their possessions and turned their faces towards the Connecticut River at Hartford. Driving their cattle and herds before them, they traversed on foot the long and tedious journey and by 1636 they had founded the three towns of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield. Here, under the leadership of Rev. Thomas Hooker, they laid the foundation of constitutional government in this country, for it was in Hartford that the first written constitution was drawn up of which history gives us any record. Hartford was the birthplace of American democracy. These three towns were the nucleus of the colony of Connecticut and hardly an event in the settlement of America was of more importance than the cornerstone of free government laid by these early settlers, for here grew up the theory of government "of the people, by the people, for the people", that American idea of a free and equal government where every freeman in good standing is entitled to the ballot and can register his approval or disapproval of men and measures.

"In 1638 another company of Englishmen landed in Boston, the most opulent of any of these early migrations across the sea. Led by the London merchant, Theophilus Eaton and the Rev. John Davenport, they, too, were not satisfied by the conditions they found in the towns around Massachusetts Bay, and in spite of inducements to settle in the neighborhood where they had landed, they sought for a virgin field where they could establish the religious and political ideas they had brought with them..." 11

This group founded New Haven on the southern coastline of Connecticut and their route from the Massachusetts Bay was by boat around Cape Cod and into Long Island Sound. This mention is made, not that it has anything in common with the story of Wethersfield, but that the two colonies were soon to be linked by a chain of settlements between them and that communications grew as the years went by and population increased. No one, at this early time, who traversed the distance between Hartford or Wethersfield to Old Saybrook at the mouth of the Connecticut River or to New Haven at the mouth of the Quinnipiac River, could deny that nowhere could such beauty and picturesqueness be found as in the valleys along the rivers to the Sound. The journey was a weary one with hardly a trail, and the thirty-six miles was a long trek. There were only two methods of overcoming this distance; one must travel afoot or on horseback over a path without bridges and with the directions blazed on the trees of the primeval forest. This trail, which later became a road, is the oldest highway of any length in Connecticut and still bears the descriptive name of 'Old Colony Road'. It leads from Hartford through Wethersfield, Meriden and Wallingford to the Sound at New Haven. While it was still but a trail, one settler of Hartford confesses in record, "I remember with pleasure the journey made with a drove of cattle over this trail when Gov. Eaton would come down the street of New Haven to meet me for messages from Hartford as I passed through the town on my way to Stratford." 12 New Haven, at that time, was a Colony separate from the colony based at Hartford which was called Connecticut. It was not until 1665 that New Haven merged with Hartford; a situation which demanded greater unity and strength in numbers against the constant threat of Indian attacks. The two areas stood to warn each other of pending dangers and to come to aid when assistance was needed. (Map #8)

All these details are mentioned as an introductory approach to the many

stories that follow. The particular areas along the Connecticut River was to become the home of so many of our ancestors until the great western migrations took place in the early 1800's and especially after the Erie Canal opened for travel in 1825 which overcame the great barrier of the Appalation range of mountains. These mountains, as well as primitive means of travel, had curbed any earlier movement west from New England. Several generations came and went before any colonizing efforts were made westward beyond the Appalations. This fact will be noted as the reviews of our ancestors show us that they remained in the area of Connecticut and Massachusetts through the 17th and 18th centuries. The Valleys of the Rivers, Connecticut and Quinnipiac, mark the habitat of many of our New England ancestors. (Map #6)

The greater part of land that includes the present sites of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield were sold by the Indians at different times and by different tribes who claimed it as their heritage. In fact, much of that country was bought of the dusky aboriginal inhabitants five different times. Agreements were not always understood in terms of the white man's intent and even when a solid payment had been made for land, the Indians were reluctant to relinquish a right of the freedom of occupation. His fishing, trapping and hunting privileges seemed something detached from any agreement of sale.

One of the first tragic incidents of Indian conflict in Wethersfield came in 1637. The River Indians in the immediate vicinity of the settlement, from whom they had bought their lands and with whom they were in daily contact, had thus far proved friendly and the people of the newly formed community felt sure there was no reason to consider them as hostile. The Eastern Indians, however, especially the bold and warlike Pequods, had shown much restlessness and suspicion of the white man's presence among them; and, by a series of murders and attacks upon property, had kept the English in a constant state of alarm. To the inhabitants of Wethersfield, this state of things must have been very closely brought home in the preceding summer by the death of their former town leader, Mr. Oldham. However, with the friendliness shown by the river Indians, this isolated incident seemed to have no special relation to any major attack and the settlers went on peacefully, planting their fields, raising their houses and getting to feel more and more "at home" in their New World surroundings.

Upon this scene of prosperous activity, there now fell, "like lightning from a clear sky", a disaster so great, as for a time, to paralyze the hearts and energies of the Wethersfield settlers. We refer to the Indian Massacre of April 23rd, 1637. As told by Henry R. Stiles in his "History of Ancient Weathersfield,

"A party of Pequods, some say two hundred, came up the Connecticut River in canoes as far as 'The Island' (no longer extant) and, from that point, watched their opportunity to pounce, in the early morning, upon certain of the Wethersfield people who were at work upon the meadows on the adjacent west bank of the river. The unfortunate settlers were probably clearing and preparing their lands there for the spring plowing; men and women being alike busy and wholly unsuspecting of danger, when they were suddenly set upon by the savages; and in the quick tumult and struggle which ensued, several men, nine women

and some children were slain. Some of the settlers were taken captive and as many as twenty cows had been killed...

"Having done this mischief, the savages departed, with their captives, as quickly as they had appeared, much elated with their performance, and insolently attracting the attention of the garrison at the Saybrook Fort, as they sailed past, by hoisting up poles in their canoes, upon which they hung the scalps of their many victims!"<sup>13</sup>

It became unsafe for the settlers to pass up and down the river without armed guards. The report of this and other Indian skirmishes found its way to Governor Winthrop who officially mobilized counterattacks and the Pequods met their total extermination as a nation in this war. Their Captain, Nepaupuck, whose cold-blooded atrocities were numberless, was tried, found guilty and executed at New Haven, Connecticut, on October 30th, 1637, the same year following the Wethersfield Indian Massacre.

If Josiah's motive for coming to New England was one of adventure, he no doubt had more than one young man's share. By the time he had traveled the ocean to Boston; faced the wilderness and its strange savage inhabitants as he took to the primitive trails across a rugged country to the Connecticut River; and joined in the pioneer efforts to build a settlement out of the raw materials at hand, he had become a strong man when life for him was barely beginning.

Elizabeth, his wife, was born in England in 1616. Her baptism record is dated Jan. 14, 1617 in Colchester, Essex. The record was found in St. James Parish Church of Colchester. Her brother, Nathaniel, just younger than herself, was also born in Colchester where their father, Nathaniel, completed an eight year apprenticeship in the grocery business. It is supposed that the family were living in London before coming to America, where their father's Uncle John provided them work in his grocery trade there. The Foote family's move to America was encouraged by the fact that John Deming, a brother of Mrs. Foote, had migrated earlier to a beautiful locale just inland a few miles from the coastal colony of New Haven. The story of the Footes is found in (2-3).

George W. Bodge records the first entry relating to Josiah's and Elizabeth's real estate as follows:

"The 2d month & 28th daie 1641 the lands of Josias Churchell lying in Wethersfield on Connecticutt river.

"One pece whereon his howse standeth con: six acrs more or less. The ands (ends) abutt against the hie wail east and great Mea (meadow) east. The sids against the waie into the great mae: South and the howse of John Jessiope (Jessup) North. (Town records, B.1, P.204)

"This homestead was on the east side of High Street, on the north corner of an ancient road leading to the "Great Meadow" and the river. It faced the southern extremity of the Common, which stretched north from his house to the river." (See Map # 22) But he did not reside here all his life, for under the date December, 1659, we find this entry in the records: "The Hom lot of Josias Churchell which he bought of Mr. Taintor which was Gildersleeves





formerly living in Wethersfield, on Connecticut River.' (Town Records, B.1, p.205)

"This homestead of Richard Gildersleeve was on the west side of High Street, a few doors south of Mr. Churchill's earlier home. 14 (See Map #22 )

"Josiah Churchill drew eighteen acres in the land division in 1680. He was a juror from Wethersfield at the particular court in June, 1643, and in June, 1649, and held other responsible places of trust in the town. He was a gentleman of more than medium estate for the time in which he lived, and of reputation in the colony." 15

"...He was active and useful in public affairs, though not holding the highest positions. He was a juror of the Court in 1643, 1649, and 1651, at the Quarter Court, 1664 and 1665, and at the County Court, 1666, 1670, and 1675. He was chosen a Constable in 1657 and 1670, and was elected one of two town surveyors in 1666 and 1673.

"He executed his Will on the 17th of November, 1683, and died before January, 1687. The inventory of his estate was taken Jan. 5, 1687, and was found to amount to 618 pounds 12 shillings and 6 pence. This inventory shows that at his death he owned two home lots and two hundred and ten acres of land. He left his son, Joseph, "that house and home lott he now lives on", together with "all other buildings thereon". He left to Joseph also several other pieces of land, and a fifty-acre lot, "at ye west end of Wethersfield bounds," in the newly settled tract which later became the Parish of Newington. He left to his son Benjamin a number of pieces of land, and the old homestead, (west side of High Street) at the decease of his mother. According to the custom of the times, his daughters were given certain shares of "moveable estate." Among the items in the inventory are "a great chest", and "2 bibells and other books". 16

Mention is made of his children Joseph, Benjamin, Mary Church, Elizabeth Buck, Anne (Hannah) Royce (1-2), and Sarah Wickham.

"The children of Josiah and Elizabeth, all born in Wethersfield while they lived on the original homestead near the Common were:

1. Mary Churchill, b. March 24, 1639; md. Samuel Church, son of Richard, of Hadley, Mass. They settled in Hadley about 1659. He died April 13, 1684. She died in 1690. (map #6)
2. Elizabeth Churchill, b. May 15, 1642; md. Henry Buck, of Wethersfield, Oct. 31, 1660. Mr. Buck was the youngest of two brothers who came to Wethersfield in 1647. He was born in England in 1626, as we learn from the record of his death, July 7, 1712, at the age of eighty-six years. He was granted lands in Wethersfield in 1658, and acquired quite an estate later on, and became a citizen of influence and ability, filling the town offices, and being elected a Deputy to the General Assembly in Hartford in 1667.
3. Hannah Churchill (called Anne in her father's Will) b. Nov. 1, 1644; md. Samuel Royce (called Rice in Will) of New London. They lived in New London from the time of their marriage Jan. 9, 1667 until about 1677 when they moved to Wallingford, Connecticut. (This marriage links the lines of Foote, Deming and Churchill to the Royce (Rice) line of progenitors) (1-2)

4. Joseph Churchill, b. Dec. 2, 1649; md. Mary\_\_\_\_\_, May 13, 1674.
5. Benjamin Churchill, b. May 16, 1652; md. Mary\_\_\_\_\_, 1677.
6. Son, b.\_\_\_\_, died aged one year.
7. Sarah Churchill, b. Nov. 11, 1657; md. (?) Thomas Wickham - (genealogists seem to differ on the identity of Sarah's husband); md. June 11, 1673. <sup>17</sup>

For the time and circumstances of early pioneering, life must have been interesting but harsh and full of apprehensions. Securing doors at night was an enforced rule. The fear of sudden Indian attacks was ever present and the bitter winters required much planning and preparation. Provisions were constantly in want of replenishment and the need of an axe, a mule, a plow and a rifle was of utmost importance.

It has been stated that to Wethersfield, probably, belongs the distinction of having possessed the first grist mill in the Colony. It was built on what is now known as "Sucker" or "Mill" Brook. It was while seeking out a place to set up this mill, in 1636, that one Leonard Chester, its builder, lost his way in the wilderness, and, after several days search, was found nearly dead.

The first grist mills were known as "Corne Mills"; the word 'corn' being used to express the more modern term 'grain' in general. In some of the mills, water, but often the wind, was employed as the motive power. These grist mills were so much a public necessity that the towns frequently assisted in maintaining them.

Sawmills were not in use, even in England, until about 1660; and it is said that the opposition to their use was so great that many had to be abandoned. This objection was probably due to the dedication felt toward only hand labor in the construction of a home. In the early days of the Colony, timber was sawn in saw-pits. A long saw was worked by two men; the "top-sawyer" standing upon the timber above the pit, and the "pitman" in the pit beneath the fallen log. Clapboards, and most of the lumber, was "rived", or split out, with axes and wedges.

The tanning and curing of the hides of cattle and goats was an important industry, regulated by laws as early as 1640. Farmers generally took the pelts of their slaughtered animals to the local tannery, and from the hides they had the boots, shoes and other leathern articles of domestic use, made up as their needs called for. Often the farmers themselves, became a tanner, currier, and shoemaker, as well as a harness maker, supplying their own needs at their own home. Many tanning vats are still in evidence that existed on the farms of the 1600 and 1700 year settlers.

A "smithy" was in early times, a much more important establishment than now. Until a comparatively recent date, not only were axes, chisels, spades and other tools wrought by hand, at the blacksmith's forge and anvil; but even nails, spikes, bolts, etc., were made in like manner. Barrel staves were made

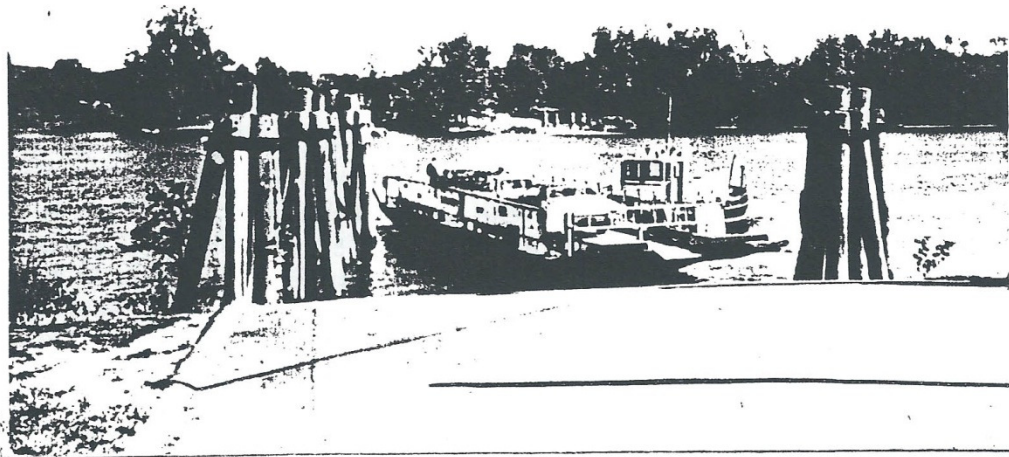
by the local Cooper.

To enumerate and describe all of the domestic tasks that involved the lives of the people in every story would make repetitive stockpiles of detail. If it were possible to get a closer view of the happenings connected to the lives of each individual ancestor, it would be wonderful, but we do not have the facts to support such details. It would not be fair to any one individual for a writer to assume any event or occurrence that does not have the proof of reality and so we can only generalize. It is not the purpose of these stories to take liberties that lean toward fiction. Each story attempts to give a touch of the pioneer element without being too repetitive of details.

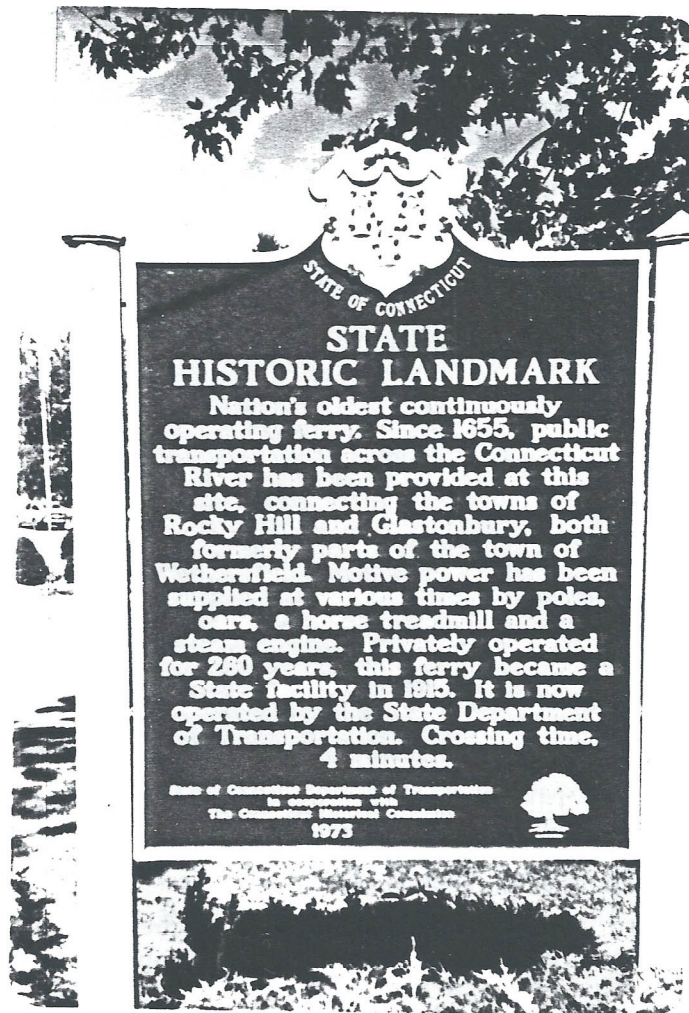
Elizabeth's father, Nathaniel Foote died in 1644, the same year that her third child, Hannah, was born. Her mother, Elizabeth (Deming) Foote was married again in 1646, (see story (2-3) to Mr. Thomas Welles, magistrate, who later became the Governor of the Colony. Governor Welles died Jan. 14, 1659/60 leaving a Will which gave his wife, Elizabeth, a large estate and magnificent dwelling place, the 'Governor's Mansion'.

The Churchills must have shared the honor that came to Elizabeth's mother through her marriage to Mr. Welles, and the privilege that was hers as she graced the mansion in her position as first lady of the Commonwealth of Connecticut. Her graciousness did not cease when her Governor husband died. She continued to host many dignitaries who visited her Hartford home in the interest of Colony affairs until her death at the age of 88 years, on July 28, 1683.

Three years later, Elizabeth (Foote) Churchill, lost her husband, Josiah, in Jan. 1686/7, in Wethersfield, at the age of 70. Both Josiah and Elizabeth lived to see a great posterity of respected and industrious citizenry. Elizabeth lived fourteen years following the death of Josiah. She died in Wethersfield at the age of 84, on September 8, 1700.



Crossing the Connecticut River-1975



MARKER AT THE HISTORIC FERRY CROSSING SITE

The charms of the beautiful valley of the Connecticut have often been described by the writers and more often been the inspiration of the artist. The river flows for four hundred miles in a nearly southerly direction between the hills of New Hampshire and Vermont and on through Massachusetts and Connecticut to the Long Island Sound.

Many things were favorable to the location of the Valleys along the Connecticut River, --- a needed element of conservation and stability to ever restless settlers, a constant call for thought and reflection, an unfolding of God's laws in the circuit of seasons and in the growth of the seed and ripening of the harvest and the better domestic training under which children can be reared in the country. The river flowed to uphold the people of her valleys in moments of danger, trials, and in commercial growth. Her ranks of merchants, mechanics, seamen and her farmers have been replenished, through the years by contributions drawn from its source-- its outlet to markets and its fertility of soil.



THE VALLEY OF THE CONNECTICUT  
Illustration by J. Douglas Woodward

It is the boast of Connecticut, and of Wethersfield in particular, to have had from the beginning a large proportion of intelligent, industrious and pious settlers with the wisdom to select an area of such salubrious potential for the habitation of their posterity. The domestic peace which has reigned so continuously in the valleys that border the Connecticut River contributed to the fine quality of environment enjoyed by many of our early ancestors. How grateful we can be to any one of them, and in this instance, to the Churchills and Footes, for their pioneering efforts in Wethersfield, Connecticut.

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. #112, Vol. 1, pp. 17-19 | 10. #25                      |
| 2. #25, p. 10              | 11. #123, p. 7               |
| 3. ibid                    | 12. ibid, pp. 8, 9           |
| 4. #26, p. 323             | 13. #112, Vol. 1, pp. 62, 63 |
| 5. ibid, preface           | 14. #26, p. 323              |
| 6. ibid                    | 15. #25, p. 10               |
| 7. #25, p. 9               | 16. #26, p. 324              |
| 8. #112, p. 21             | 17. ibid, pp. 324, 325       |
| 9. ibid, p. 20             |                              |