

JEREMY ADAMS (1604/5-1683)  
 REBECCA BASEDEN (abt. 1608-1678)

The most extensive account of Jeremy Adams and his immediate family was found written in 1955 by Arthur Adams and from this account much of the material for this was taken. Earlier writings such as "The History of the Adams Family" by Henry Whittemore in 1893 were used by Adams as well as other documentary sources.

Whittemore writes of the antiquity of the name Adam in these words:

"The family of Adam or Adams (meaning red - Adamah - red earth) can claim the distinction of having the oldest individual name on record. In Gen. 11:7, we are told that 'The Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.' . . . The surnames of modern times are said to have originated during the Crusades in Palistine, the baptismal name alone having been before that time in common use among Christians. . .

". . . There is scarcely a county in England or Wales where the name Adams is not found. Among the most conspicuous of the Adams family who emigrated to America, was Henry, of Braintree, Mass., who is said to be descended from Lord John Ap Adam, son of Ap Adam, who came out of the Marches of Wales. There were other emigrants of the Adams family in America whose origin is not definitely known. Thomas Adams, brother of Henry, of Braintree was one of the grantees named in the charter of Charles I, 1629. The names of Alexander, Charles, Christopher, Ferdinand, Jeremy, Nathaniel, Philip and Richard Adams are mentioned in Farmers' Register as among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts . . . Henry, of Braintree, Mass., is said to have immigrated to New England about 1634 and in February, 1641, was granted 40 acres of land by Boston of which Braintree was a part. He brought with him eight sons, and was the great-great-grandfather of John Adams, second President of the United States, who erected a granite column to his memory in the church yard at Braintree, with the following inscription: "In memory of Henry Adams, who took his flight from the Dragon of persecution in Devonshire, England . . ." <sup>1</sup>

Though any connection of our Jeremy to Henry (above) in ways of kinship have not been made certain we do know that both Jeremy, who came in 1632, and Henry who came in 1634, settled first in the same locality of Braintree. As noted, Jeremy was listed among the emigrants whose English origin is not definitely known.

From "New England Historical Quarterly Vol. 59

"Jeremy Adams came from England with the Rev. Mr. Hooker's Company who settled first in Braintree but removed to Cambridge (then called Newton), where Jeremy was as early as 1632. He was made freeman at Cambridge May 6, 1635 and owned a house lot there in Oct. 1635.

"On the removal of Mr. Hooker's Company to Hartford, Conn., in 1636, Jeremy was one of the number and became an original proprietor in Hartford . . ." <sup>2</sup>

Statements from Arthur Adams' publication in 1955 read:

"Jeremy Adams came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1632. He was a member of the company that came over under the influence of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, though Hooker himself did not come over till the next year. Hooker was one of the most influential ministers in the Puritan movement

in the Church of England. He was a minister of the Established Church in Chelmsford, Essex County (map 1 #28). His Puritanism was so pronounced that he had to leave England, if not for his safety, at least for the sake of preaching and ministering to his Puritan followers. Most of his Company came from parishes within twenty-five miles of Chelmsford.

"Though we have searched persistently for more than forty years, we have not been able to establish certainly the parentage of Jeremy. Adams is a common name in many or all parts of England. There were numerous families of the name in Essex, Suffolk, and Hertfordshire, the counties bordering on Essex. One would not expect to find many Jeremy's among them, but there are a surprising number. For example, at Saffron Walden in Essex, there was a family with a Jeremy, of the right age, in Kettering, Northamptonshire, and a Jeremy in Stoke by Nayland, also of the right age, in Suffolk. I think he is the most likely of all the Jeremy's to be ours, though positive proof is lacking.

"Well, Jeremy came over to Cambridge, Mass. in 1632. He was unmarried, though we know from his own statement that he was born in 1604 or 1605 - he gave his age as sixty in a deposition in 1664. That would make him twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old when he came over, and certainly there were few if any unmarried men in the settlement so old. He may have been a widower. The fact that the Stoke-by-Nayland Jeremy had lost his wife shortly before our Jeremy's leaving England is one reason why I incline to identify our Jeremy with him.

"Space forbids giving any account of Jeremy's four years stay in Cambridge. There isn't much to say, anyway, except that he owned land, some of it now occupied by buildings of Harvard University.

"He came to Hartford in 1636, probably with the main company led by Hooker, rather than with the small company who had come the preceding year to prepare for the arrival of the main body.

"Within a year or two after his coming to Hartford, he married Rebecca, the widow of Samuel Grenhill. Grenhill had come over shortly before with his wife and two children from Staplehurst, Kent (map 1 #34). The records of the baptisms of the two children are found in the Register of the Church in Staplehurst, but the marriage is not . . .

"During the summer of 1955, the compiler discovered the record of the marriage of Samuel Grenhill (Grinnell) in the copy in the Register of Cranbrook, Kent, in the library of the Society of Genealogists, London: "24 June 1628, Samuel Grinnell and Rebecca Raseden."

"Samuel Greenhill came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1634 in the same ship with Simon Willard. . .

"There are a number of Baseden entries in the Cranbrook Register but the parentage of Rebecca has not been determined. Of the children of Samuel and Rebecca (Baseden) Grinnell two are named:

1. Rebecca Grinnell, bp. 24 Feb. 1630; md. John Shepard of Cambridge and Hartford
2. Thomas Grinnell, bp. 20 Jan. 1632/3. He died in Hartford unmarried in 1653

"Whether Samuel and Rebecca had any other children is not clear . . .

"Jeremy shared in the land divisions of the Hartford settlement, and also had in his possession, as trustee for the Grenhill children, the Grenhill estate. (If the map #24, year 1640, were legible we might locate the place of his allotted home place in Hartford.)



"April 5, 1638, he was sent with Captain Mason and others on an expedition to the Warranocke Indians. It is evident that this was an armed expedition, though there was no war at the time, and this service makes Jeremy a qualifying ancestor for the Society of Colonial Wars.

"In 1662 Jeremy Adams was made official inn-keeper for the Colony. His inn was on what is now Main street in Hartford; the site is now occupied by the Main Office of the Travelers Insurance Company. Another tract of land owned by Jeremy, is now a part of the Campus of Trinity College.

"Jeremy kept the inn till his death in 1683. He was succeeded by his grandson-in-law, Zachary Sanford, and in time Sanford was succeeded by his son-in-law Jonathan Bunce. The inn was used for the meetings of the General Court - the legislative body - of the Colony, and for other public purposes. Probably few men knew so many of the prominent men of Connecticut or were personally known to so many than was Jeremy Adams and his successors of the said inn.

"March 31, 1661/2 Jeremy had a grant of a large tract of land in what is now Colchester. There is a ridge of rock there still known as "Jeremy's Back," and a considerable stream running into the Connecticut River there is called "Jeremy's River" or the Salmon River. March 11, 1662/63, the Court granted to Jeremy's son, John, 330 acres in Colchester. (map #5)

"These grants in a later day were the occasion of prolonged litigation, and the documents in the case give us proof as to who Jeremy's descendants were for a hundred years!

"Jeremy's wife Rebecca died in 1678, and he married, secondly Rebecca, daughter of John Fletcher and widow of Andrew Warner, Jr. She survived him, though not mentioned in his Will, and died in Middletown, Conn., Jan 27, 1715, aged seventy-seven.

"Jeremy died August 11, 1683, and received a public funeral. The Colony paid for three gallons and three quarts of wine consumed on the occasion!

"He speaks of his grandson - really a grandson by marriage - Zachary Sanford, the children of his son, John, and the children of his son-in-law, Nathaniel Willett. Willett was appointed executor of the Will. We learn from a court record dated April 21, 1691, that all the books and papers of Jeremy were burned when Willett's house was destroyed by fire.

"Children by 1st wife Rebecca:

1. John, born about 1637 was the only son of Jeremy's to leave issue. August 24, 1657, he married Abigail Smith, (a sister of Jonathan Smith who married his sister, Hannah) and youngest daughter of Ricard Smith Sr., of Wethersfield. John and Abigail left a numerous and very respectable progeny. He died Sept. 6, 1670
2. Hannah Adams married Johathan Smith, but died soon without issue.
3. Hester Adams died young
4. Sarah Adams born about 1641, married Nathaniel Willett (who came to Hartford about 1642) as his second wife. He died Jan. 4, 1698, leaving a good estate. There are many of his descendants well known in Connecticut (7-58)
5. Samuel Adams, baptised Nov. 23, 1655, died about 1661 as a child of about six years." 3

Whittemore gives a few details about Jeremy that is not recorded in the foregoing account by Arthur Adams. "In 1638 he was one of a committee, with Capt. John Mason, appointed by the General Court of Conn., to trade with the Indians for

corn." 4 (This evidently was the same expedition, however, mentioned by Adams.)

"Mar. 5, 1644, he was ordered to appear at the next Particular Court, to receive censure for adhering to Thomas Asmor encouraging him to resist an officer; and especially for his "passionate distempered speeches, lowd language and unmannerly caredge in the face of the Court."

"In 1661-2 the General Court granted him 300 acres of upland, and 40 acres of meadow, on the road leading to Monhegin where he kept his cattle in the winter. In 1662 he kept an ordinary at Hartford (this item, mentioned by Adams refers to his assignment as official inn-keeper for the Colony). May 14, 1663 he was established "Custom Master" for Hartford; was constable there in 1639, and was the only person in Hartford allowed to sell wine in less quantities than quarter of a cashe . . . (This privilege was one of importance and prestige in host duties of any Inn. Wine was regarded a necessity for those who traveled to and from Hartford in official business of the Colony.)

". . . He (Jeremy) died 11 Aug. 1683. In his Will, made seven days before, he divided his estate, half to children of his son John, and half to those of deceased Willett. His will was proven 6 Sept. 1683 at Hartford, Conn. His widow was 77 years old at her death, 25 June, 1715 in Middletown, Conn. and doubtless had provision from the estate." 5

Though Arthur Adams gives the name of Jeremy's fourth daughter as Sarah, the DAR report gives her name as Hannah. Evidently she has been recorded by both names for in either case she is said to be the one who married Nathaniel Willett. It is well to mention this because Nathaniel Willett and his wife were the parents of Abigail who married John Bishop of New Haven, a son of lieutenant Governor James Bishop as told by Arthur Adams on page 5 of his account. 6

John and Abigail (Willett) Bishop are the great grandparents of Lydia Bishop who married William Babbitt and thus became an ancestor in the lustrous line of Babbitt progenitors.

We must not leave the review of the life of Jeremy and Rebecca (Baseden) with only these bare facts of data when so much has been written on the early circumstances surrounding the founding of Hartford. It was in this area where they spent the better part of their lives and where they made their contribution to society during the pioneer struggles to settle a new and raw land.

In 1852 an appeal was made by many citizens of Hartford to the editor of the "Hartford Daily Courant" to preserve in volume the articles rendered in the paper's columns describing the early days of Hartford. These articles, credited to one Scaeva rescued from the past the little community meeting beneath the shadow of the hills and wakened into life the details of incidents as they really happened. As a result of this appeal the Volume "Hartford in Olden Time - Its First Thirty Years" was edited by W.M.B. Hartley in 1853.

A touch of enchantment is given in its opening chapter in a poem by Joel Barlow as he ponders the great Connecticut River.

"Thy parent stream, fair Hartford met the eye,  
Far lessening upward to the northern sky;  
No watery glades thro' richer valleys shine,  
Nor drink the sea a lovelier wave than thine.



"Conceive Connecticut River, reader, in front of our city, running much farther east than at present, and receiving the tributary North Meadow Creek at the foot of our present Ferry Street continued east . . . and here and there scattered in open spaces on the banks of the Great River, and along the Little River, or on little cleared elevations in different parts of the present city, the smoke rises from numerous Indian wigwams . . . It is June - the middle of it. Trees, plants and shrubs are all in foliage. Corn and hemp in much abundance have started from the ground. The earth has on its carpet of green. Birds carol everywhere amid verdant branches. The sturgeon and the salmon have not yet ceased to leap in the river. The Indian is busy spearing them, or dragging his hempen net "by mossy bank and dardley waving wood." His tiny canoe is shooting up and down a stream - broad, deep and majestic enough it looks, to float all the pinnaces that commerce can gather on, freighted with every exchangeable commodity that industry can create, on to the ocean and a market.

"Such was the first aspect of Hartford to the primitive settlers.

"A more minute view showed that the soil was indeed, as reported, naturally most fruitful - that it produced a remarkable variety of most valuable roots and herbs - and that the groves around were filled with natural fruits and excellent game, and the waters with gish . . . One would think the Hartford Settlers need never have thought of being troubled with "anxious stomachs," there was around them a natural bill of fare, so showy and tempting, and apparently exhaustless - . . .

"But more than all, as bearing upon future trade and commerce, and so upon the pecuniary prospects of the Settlers, there were the otter, the beaver, the fox, the racoon, the mink, the muskrat, most abundant, not only where the settlers paused, but along the whole Connecticut River from its source down. The river would form a natural highway for the transmission of their valuable skins. It communicated with numerous tribes of Indians to the north, with the lakes and the natives of Canada, and the site of Hartford could be reached by vessels from the ocean. There already had the Dutch, for some time past, purchased annually no less than ten thousand skins, and not infrequently Massachusetts and Plymouth had sent in ships to England one thousand pounds sterling worth of them at a time, brought chiefly from the Connecticut. Well might Hooker and his part, then, delight in their pecuniary prospects! . . . All the considerations which now a days impell Hartford to improve and keep open navigation to the sea, operated in modified forms on the minds of the Hartford Settlers in choosing their locality, and rallied chiefly around the trade in skins - especially the skins of the quick, slender, shrewd, soft-skinned otter, and the broad-tailed, ingenious, industrious, epicurian beaver. Well, in this view as they survey the Connecticut, and see the log canoe of the Indian skimming its waters, and think of their own commercial future, of their own pinnaces soon to come and return freighted with the stores of their settlement - well may we put in their mouths the graphic language of Brainard:

"Tis here the otter dives, the beaver feeds,  
Where pensive osiers dip their willowy weeds;  
And as the unharmed swallow skims his way,  
And lightly drops his pinions in thy spray,  
So the swift sail shall seek thy inland seas,  
And swell and whiten in thy purer breeze,  
New paddles dip thy waters, and strange oars  
Fether thy waves, and touch thy noble shores."

"Thus upon a nearer view, in its fertility and trade, appeared the site of Hartford to the first Settlers.



"But upon it, as already suggested, and around it, were Indians - many . . . They numbered in all, probably some three thousand. Wild, artful, active, sullen in anger, courageous under torture, superstitious - dressing in skins of wild beasts, with belts of wampum and ornaments carved of bone, shells and stones - frightful with paints and feathers, and figures, indelible in their skins, of birds and beasts of prey - they were occupied, the men in hunting, fishing, shooting in martial exercises and in war, and the women, both in and out of doors, as drudges . . . they fed on wild animals, their entrails as well as their flesh, on nuts, acorns, the gleanings of the forest fruits and on corn beans and squashes. They worshipped a Great Spirit, an Evil Spirit and paid homage to fire, and water, and thunder, and lightning. Their government was an absolute monarchy and the will of their Sachems was held in awe and obeyed without question. They were impure in their morals and their justice was rude and severe.

"Such were the aboriginal inhabitants of the country into which the Hartford Settlers came! Yet though wild, though fierce, circumstances had rendered them as a mass friendly to the whites. The English, they thought would aid in their protection against the Mohawks and the Pequots who were their deadly enemies. Hooker, and his party then, had no immediate dread of the tomahawk and scalping knife. Watchfulness and jealousy came afterwards, not at first.

"Truly in view of the spot they had chosen for settlement, its soil, its scenery, its woods, its timber, its water, its marketable attraction, its security and the long, broad, cheerful vista it opened to the eye of improvement, truly the Hartford Settlers might feel that their lot had fallen in a pleasant place! And so they did!

"The first step of the Settlers after their arrival was, of course, to purchase land from the Indians. They were successful, and so far as appears without trouble . . . The consideration of the deed no where appears. It would be curious to know what it was - probably cloth, axes, kettles, knives, etc. It is a gratifying fact that the fathers of Hartford honorably and satisfactorily paid for the township.

"Soon as acquired, the land, one large portion of it required for immediate use, was at once distributed to the new proprietors, one part for house lots, and another for farms, for plow and meadow lots. In this distribution, as was just, the few settlers who had preceded Hooker and his party shared. The first part was in lots of about two acres each, and was arranged so as nearly to cover the present thickly settled portion of our city. Each Settler had one of these lots. The second part stretched in every direction out from the first, and was distributed to the Settlers in different proportions, according to their means, their contributions toward the purchase, sometimes according to their services, sometimes their necessities, and sometimes their dignity. Each grant was upon condition that the land should be improved or else returned to the town. These lots, with occasional relaxations of the rule, were to be built upon within twelve months, and the houses, by way of precaution against fire, were to have each a ladder or a tree running to within two feet of their tops. The town held in reversion all lots abandoned for four years and could at any time, upon compensation made, run highways wherever deemed necessary." <sup>7</sup>

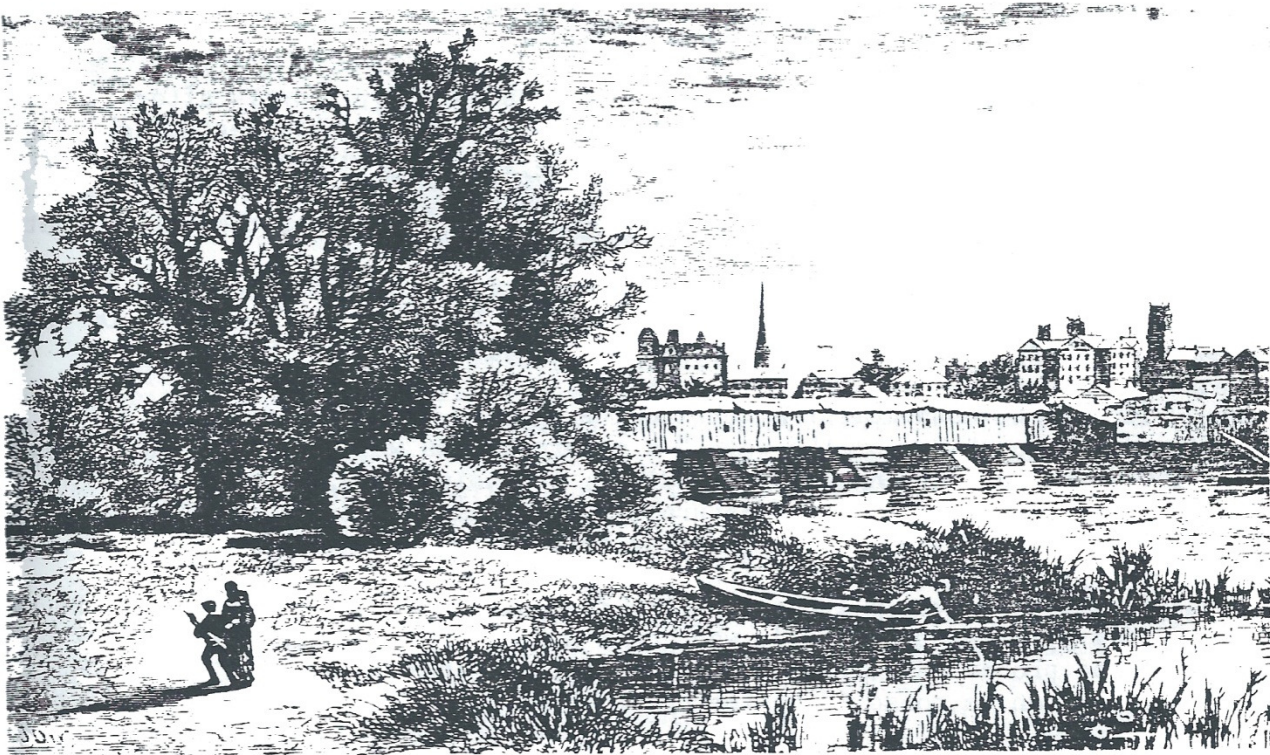
A look at the map of Hartford in 1841 gives one a proper conception of the town as it was originally laid out for the distribution of lots to the first Settlers (see map #24). Scaeva continued his discourses:

"Meanwhile look at Hartford as it took on the form of a community. The Settlers are busy providing shelters for themselves - houses and huts. Listen to the reverberations of their axes, the buzz of their saws, the blows of their hammers! They are felling trees, shaping timber, sawing boards, cleaving shingles, digging cellars, digging wells, and carting earth



and stones. Their stock is turned out in the wood and meadow to crop and graze. Already milkmaids sing, perhaps to some "responsive swains." Plows are busy opening here and there the virgin soil. Bareheaded Indians in fantastic attire - their hair stiffened by paint and bear's grease into the straightness of cock's-combs and crests, or falling in thick, heavy plaits about their tawny necks - come in fringed shirts and skirts, and beaded breeches, leggins and moccasins, up from the North and South Meadows, where they soon began chiefly to hut in wigwams, to supply the new comers with corn and game, and receive in return trinkets and wampun. The children of the whites stare at them, as they pass, with wonder not unmingled with fear, then turn to their sports again beneath the trees. Their fathers and mothers are thinking of a school-house for them, and will make it soon . . . And Sundays, and "Lecture Days," how careful the devotion! Regularly on these occasions, and morning and evening daily, collected either in some house or in the open air, perhaps in some barn or beneath some spreading oak, the pious Settlers of Hartford proffer unquestionably to Heaven their warm requests and sentiments of thanksgiving." <sup>8</sup>

Here Jeremy and Rebecca (Baseden) Adams received a home lot in the original plotting of Hartford. Their home lay to the west of Little River on the road from the first Mill to the South Meadows, Little River had to be crossed to reach Centinel Hill Road, where travel took them to the market place and Meeting House yard. Jeremy and Rebecca held the Grenhill (Grenell or Greenhill) estate in their possession which later became the portion for the Grenhill children. As evidenced in the accomplishments and holdings of Jeremy he was a man of religious thought, industrious endeavors and a public servant, respected and admired. Could we know more of Rebecca we, no doubt, would add one more to our list of forebears whom we could love and revere.



Hartford of the 1700s, from the East Side of the River



A booklet of late put out by the Travelers Insurance Company tells the story of how the Connecticut Legislative body of Hartford, that met in the Inn of Jeremy Adams, gained its right of self-government from the English Crown in 1662. Later in 1686, after Jeremy's death, when the Inn was controlled by his grandson-in-law Zachary Sanford and called the 'Sanford Tavern,' the establishment was the place of the memorable occasion when the precious Charter of self-rule was spirited away through a window of the tavern to be hidden in the hollow of a great oak tree for safe keeping. The story as given by 'Travelers' follows:

#### THE TOWER

A candle was snuffed out by a furtive hand on Hallowe'en more than three centuries ago in an incident destined to determine largely how the American people would govern themselves. Today a light having the power of thirty million candles illumines that site, now the home office of an institution exerting a substantial influence on the fortunes of millions of Americans.

The Travelers Tower, topped by its beacon light, is more than half-a-century old. A familiar feature of "the Land of Steady Habits," it has come to be regarded as a symbol of strength - a monument to the virtues that foster permanence and stability.

Though in recent years the Tower has acquired rivals in other lofty structures thrust up in a burgeoning community, its seniority exerts a sentimental appeal, and it maintains a certain sovereignty over its modernistic neighbors.

The incident of the contrary candle began in 1639, shortly after the first settlers arrived in Hartford (then Newtowne) and, in order to establish themselves as an entity, had produced a document they called the Fundamental Orders. It was the first written constitution in history - a precursor of not only the Declaration of Independence, but also of the Constitution of the United States.

To secure official recognition of their claim to self-government, the Connecticut colonists applied to King Charles the Second for a charter. On May 10, 1662, "Gay King Charlie" granted the request.

It gave to Connecticut a territory extending "from Narrogancett Bay on the east to the South Sea on the west," a generous area which now includes parts of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California. Naturally, it became a subject of dispute - a controversy which was not resolved for some years.

Twenty-three years after granting the charter, King Charles died. He was succeeded by James the Second, who could not tolerate the independence of any colony and proceeded forthwith to take action. In 1686 he sent Sir Edmond Andros to Boston to consolidate the colonies as governor of all New England.

Andros relished the opportunity to assume authority over the Connecticut Colony in particular. After several fruitless attempts to get its charter by correspondence, he set out for Hartford from Boston with sufficient force to appropriate the document. He and his retinue arrived on Hallowe'en.



The confrontation took place in Sanford Tavern, a popular gathering place of Hartford residents since its establishment by one Jeremy Adams in 1651.

The discussion went so far into the day that candles had to be brought into the room. At length Andros demanded that the Charter be produced and laid before him on the table. Before he could put his hands on it, however, all the lights went out. When candles were relighted, the disputed parchment was gone.

Captain Joseph Wadsworth, who had been stationed under a window outside the meeting room, received the charter, sprinted down the road and hid it in the hollow of a great oak.

There it remained until 1689. On the ascension of William and Mary to the throne, it was brought out of hiding and self-government was restored in Connecticut until the thirteen original colonies became the United States almost ninety years thereafter. 9

The memory of the 'Charter Oak Tree' is kept alive by a painting by Charles D. Brownell. The reproduction is seen here with its story as given in these words:



STATE TREE OF CONNECTICUT

Deep-rooted in the historic tradition of Connecticut, the Charter Oak is one of the most colorful and significant symbols of the spiritual strength and love of freedom which inspired our Colonial forebears in their militant resistance to tyranny. This venerable giant of the forest, over a half century old when it hid the treasured Charter in 1687, finally fell during a great storm on August 21, 1856.

Two English kings, a royal agent, a colonial hero and a candle-lit room are the figures and backdrop in one of the most thrilling chapters of America's legend of liberty. The refusal of our early Connecticut leaders to give up the Charter, despite royal order and the threat of arms, marked one of the greatest episodes of determined courage in our history.

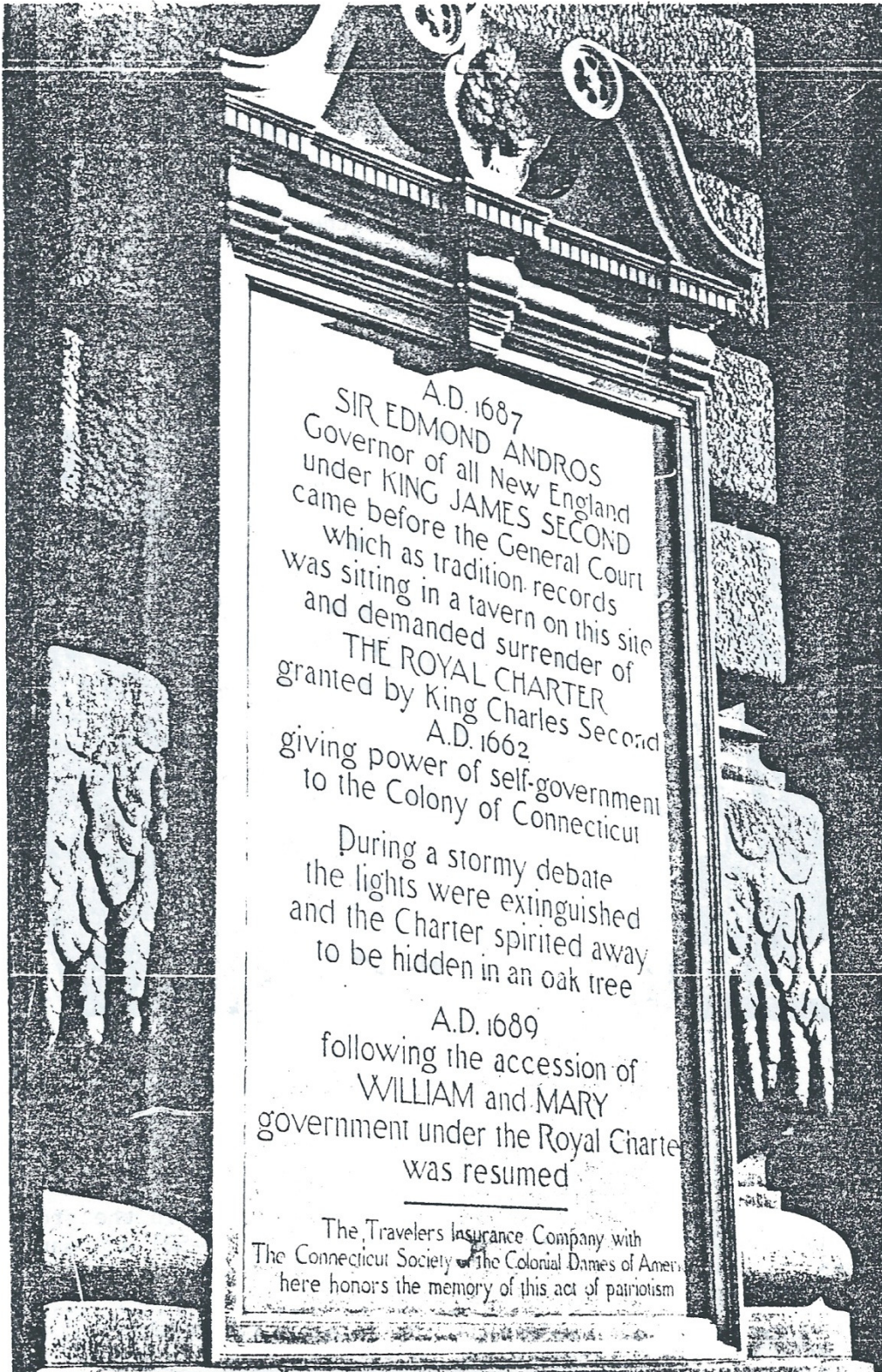
On October 9, 1662, the General Court of Connecticut formally received the Charter won from King Charles II by the suave diplomacy of Governor John Winthrop, Jr., who had crossed the ocean for the purpose.



The picture on this page is a view down-river. The eleven-story structure prominent in the foreground is The Travelers building at 740 Main Street, completed in 1956.

The following page shows a tablet at the southwest corner of 700 Main Street commemorating a historic incident which occurred on the site three centuries ago.



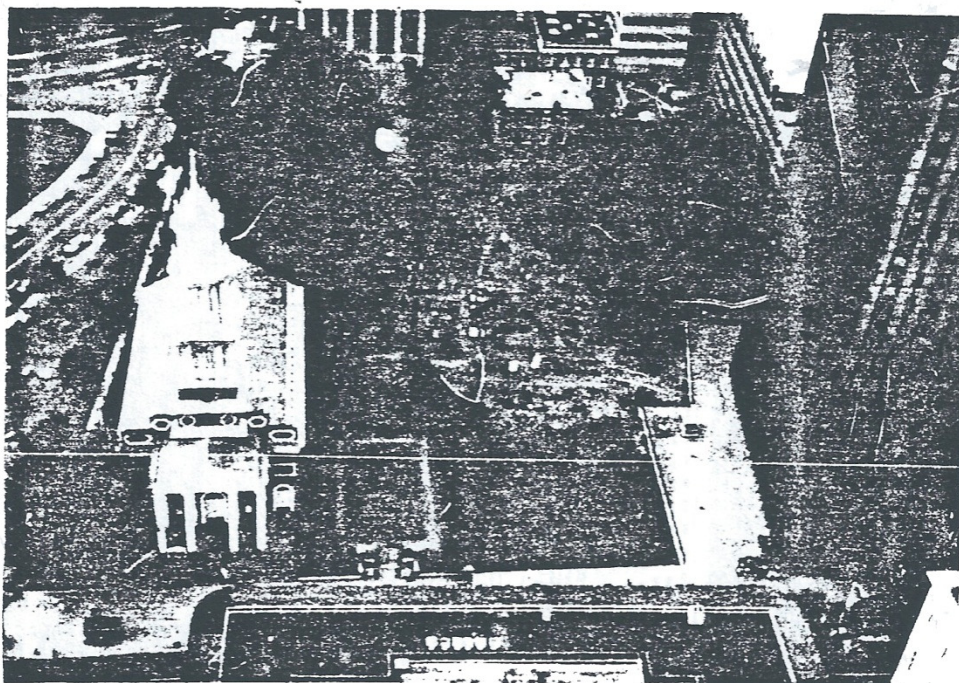




Twenty-five years later, with the succession of James II to the throne, Connecticut's troubles began in earnest. Sir Edmund Andros, His Majesty's agent, followed up failure of various strategies by arriving in Hartford with an armed force to seize the Charter.

After hours of debate, with the Charter on the table between the opposing parties, the candle-lit room went suddenly dark. Moments later when the candles were re-lighted, the Charter was gone. Captain Joseph Wadsworth is credited with having removed and secreted the Charter in the majestic oak on the Wyllys estate. 10

From a floor of Travelers Tower we see the old Hartford Cemetery below; the place where many of the early settlers were buried which, no doubt, would include our Jeremy Adams, his wife Rebecca and some of their descendants.



FIRST CHURCH OF HARTFORD

Picture taken from upper floor of Tower  
1984

Other early ancestors who were, no doubt, interred in the grounds adjacent to the early church would include Nathaniel Willett (7-58) and many of his descendants, as well as John Pratt (7-52), and some of his descendants.



1. #95 p. 3, 4, 5
2. #71 p. 115
3. #97 pp. 2-4, 34
4. #95 p. 65
5. #96 p. 3
6. #97 pp. 4, 5
7. #119 pp.3-28
8. ibid pp.34, 35
9. #163
10. ibid