"The Pasco family in early New England"
by Ian Watson

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THE PASCO FAMILY IN EARLY NEW ENGLAND

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Pasco (often spelled Pascoe or Pasko) is a Cornish surname, linguistically similar to names such as Kitto, Varcoe, and Bolitho,[1] and although there is no evidence that the first Pascos in colonial New England sailed directly from Cornwall, the natural place to trace them would be the West Country. Reckoned immigrant by immigrant the vast majority of Pascos who came to North America were nineteenth-century Cornishmen whose stories are told by Arthur Cecil Todd in The Cornish Miner in America (Truro, 1967) and A.L. Rowse in The Cousin Jacks: The Cornish in America (New York, 1969). In terms of descent, however, the largest American Pasco family is probably that descended from Hugh Pasco, who was in Salem, Massachusetts as early as 1666. This article will present the first generation of the Hugh Pasco family and mention the other early Pascos in New England with whom Hugh and his descendants have sometimes been confused.

HUGH PASCO OF SALEM

Hugh Pasco was born about 1640-1, and died at Enfield (then in Massachusetts), on 29 April 1706. He was first recorded in New England on 27 June 1666 when Nicholas Jackson of Salem was charged with breach of the peace in striking and abusing Hugh Paskee.[2] Hugh’s name next appears on a petition against a customs tax, presented to the General Court at Boston in 1668.[3] In 1670 he was in debt 9s 6d to the estate of John Croade of Salem.[4]

At the Quarterly Court of 6 July 1685, Hugh gave his age as “about 44” when he deposed against John Mecartor.[5] While this deposition indicates a birthdate of about 1640-1, Hugh’s death record puts his age vaguely at

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2. Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts (9 vols., Salem, 1911-75) [hereinafter Essex Quarterly Court Records], 3:387.
3. Register, 9 (1855):85.
“between seventy and eighty,” which suggests that he was born earlier, between 1625 and 1636.

He married first, at Salem, Massachusetts, 20 April 1670, SARA WOOLAND, who died there 7 June 1676, daughter of Edward and Margery (_____ ) Wooland of Salem.[6] He married second, at Salem, 16 December 1678, MARY PEASE, who was born there 8 October 1658, and died at Enfield 29 May 1737, daughter of John and Mary (Goodell) Pease.[7]

Hugh first bought property in Salem on 18 July 1679: thirty rods of land from his ex-father-in-law Edward Wooland. He had evidently been living there for some time, for the deed calls it “that p’cell of land on which y’ dwelling house of y’ sd Hugh Pasco standeth.”[8] Hugh sold this lot to Francis Neale of Salem in 1683.[9] When John Pease moved in 1682 to what was to become Enfield, Connecticut, Hugh bought his father-in-law’s Salem property, which consisted of three tracts; a part of the second tract was sold to Samuel Gardner in 1696 and the third was mortgaged in 1698-9.[10] Hugh appears on various Salem tax lists during the 1680s.[11] In two deeds he is called a fisherman and in one a mariner; his will calls him a husbandman.[12]

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6. That Edward Wooland senior was Hugh’s father-in-law is shown by Essex Co. Deeds 11:12. In 1679 Edward had a wife Margery (Essex Co. Deeds 6:108). That Sara Wooland was Margery’s daughter is suggested by the fact that Hugh and Sara named their second daughter after her. Edward Wooland senior of Salem was born 1624-25 (Essex Quarterly Court Records, 2:186, 3:269, 5:266) and was in Salem by 1651 (Essex Co. Deeds, 1:11). He had connections with Newfoundland and made trips there (Essex Quarterly Court Records, 1:415, 2:6, 3:287, 3:300). He was living in 1695 (Essex Co. Deeds 11:12). He had at least three children: 1. Sarah, m. Hugh Pasco. 2. Elizabeth, m. Richard Craniver and had four children recorded at Salem. 3. Edward Jr. (Essex Quarterly Court Records, 7:424), probably aged 21 by 14 March 1672/3 when his father was for the first time styled Edward Woolen Sr. (Town Records of Salem, Massachusetts [3 vols., Salem, 1868-1934] [hereinafter Town Records of Salem], 1:159).

7. Unless otherwise noted, all Salem birth, marriage, and death dates are from Vital Records of Salem, Massachusetts to the End of the Year 1849 (6 vols., Salem, 1916-1925) [hereinafter Salem VRs]; all Salem church records are from Richard D. Pierco, ed., The Records of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, 1629-1736 (Salem, 1974) [hereinafter First Church in Salem], 40-41, 43, 49, 66, 172, 184; all Enfield vital records not cited to the originals are from the transcripts of the town record books published in Francis Olcott Allen, History of Enfield, Connecticut (Lancaster, Pa., 1900) [hereinafter History of Enfield]; all Stafford vital records are from the Barbour Collection at the Connecticut State Library and the original books at the office of the town clerk, Stafford; and all vital records from Windsor, Somers, Willington, and Lebanon are from the Barbour Collection. Original Enfield VRs are at the office of the Town Clerk, Enfield. See also Ian Watson, “Three Mary Peases of Salem, Massachusetts,” in The American Genealogist, 70 [1995]:205-8.

On 10 August 1690 Hugh's two daughters from his first marriage were baptized in the First Church of Salem, and on 19 October 1690 his four other living children were baptized there. On 2 April 1693 Mary Pascho wife of Hugh Pascho was admitted to full communion.\[13\] Hugh himself is not mentioned in the church records.

Hugh's daughter Margery testified once during the Salem witch trials of 1692, but otherwise his family stayed clear of the proceedings.\[14\] Nor was his wife's immediate family involved, though her uncle Robert Pease's wife and daughter-in-law were accused of witchcraft.\[15\]

On 19 April 1706 Hugh wrote his will, signed it with an H,\[16\] sold all his property in Salem to John Robison Sr.,\[17\] and left for Enfield, where his wife's family was living. He died there on 29 August 1706.\[18\] His wife Mary survived him, and in a deed of 1732 she was called a "widow of Windsor," where her son James resided, although her death on 29 May 1737 was recorded in Enfield.\[19\]

In his will, Hugh called himself of Salem. He gave his seven daughters "viz Sarah Marjory Mary Abigail Elizabeth Hanah & Margaret five shillings a peice." He gave all his other estate to his "loving wife Mary," to revert to his "three sons John Jonathan & James" on her death or remarriage. The will is the only document in his probate file.

Children with first wife, Sara Wooland, recorded at Salem:

i. **SARAH** Pasco, b. 16 Oct. 1671; bp. 10 Aug. 1690. She was admitted to full communion 1 May 1692. She m. at Salem, 16 Jan. 1694/95, **JOHN HADLOCK**, b. ca. 1667, son of James and Rebecca (Hutchinson) Hadlock.\[20\]

   Children, recorded at Salem, surname Hadlock:

ii. **MARGERY** Pasco, b. 3 March 1673/4; bp. 10 Aug. 1690; d. at Enfield, Conn., 20 Feb. 1744/5. On 2 March 1700 she owned the covenant. Margery was

\[13\] *First Church in Salem*, 40, 173.


\[16\] Essex Co. Probate File 20683.

\[17\] Essex Co. Deeds 18:176.

\[18\] Original Enfield VRs [note 7].

\[19\] Stafford Deeds, 1:432; original Enfield VRs [note 7].

\[20\] See Donald Lines Jacobus, *The Cranberry Family*... (Hartford, 1945), 237.
the only member of the Pasco family to testify in the Salem witch trials of 1692. Called Margery Pasque, she and Sarah Stephens testified against Rebecca Nurse, who was later executed.\footnote{21} Margery m. at Enfield, 5 Nov. 1719, as his third wife, EDMUND BEMENT, b. at Wenham, Mass., 10 Jan. 1671/2, d. at Enfield, 1 Jan. 1744/5, son of John and Martha (Dennis) Bement. No children.\footnote{22}

Children with second wife, Mary Pease, recorded at Salem:

iii. MARY PASCO, b. 9 Oct. 1680; bp. 19 Oct. 1690; d. between 15 Feb. 1739/40, when she acknowledged a deed, and 18 April 1743, when she was mentioned as deceased.\footnote{23} She m. at Salem, 8 July 1703, NATHANIEL TOMPKINS, b. there 20 Sept. 1678, son of John and Rebecca (Knights) Tompkins. He was an innkeeper in Salem, and d. between 15 July (date of will) and 14 Aug. (inventory) 1732.\footnote{24} There is no record of children: Nathaniel’s will mentions only his wife and sisters, and after Mary’s death his estate was divided among his nieces and nephews.\footnote{25}

iv. ABIGAIL PASCO, b. 2 Feb. 1682/3;\footnote{26} bp. 19 Oct. 1690; d. at Enfield 15 Feb. 1711/2; m. there, 5 Nov. 1710, JOHN WARNER. He m. (2) 19 Nov. 1713, Tabitha Abbe.

Child, recorded at Enfield:

1. Hannah Warner, b. 1 Sept. 1711.

v. ELIZABETH PASCO, b. 14 Aug. 1685; bp. 19 Oct. 1690. Her brother Jonathan’s will (see below) shows that she married, probably at Enfield ca. 1709, JOHN BURROUGHS, b. at Enfield 10 Aug. 1685, son of John and Hannah (____) Burroughs. He m. (2) before 21 Sept. 1719, Sarah Rumriel. Elizabeth d. between 7 June 1714 when her daughter Hannah was born, and 21 Sept. 1719 when the birth of a son by John’s second marriage was recorded.\footnote{27}

\footnote{21} Salem Witchcraft Papers, 606.
\footnote{22} See J. Granville Leach, Chronicles of the Bement Family in America (Philadelphia, 1928), 25, 30-31.
\footnote{23} Essex Co. Deeds, 82:198; Essex Co. Probate File 27803.
\footnote{24} Essex Co. Probate File 27803.
\footnote{26} The printed Salem VRs (2:141) give Abigail’s birthdate as 2 Feb. 1692/3, which correctly reflects the original record (Records of the Essex County Superior Court, Series VI, Book 3, Peabody Essex Institute Archives, unpaged). The page on which the entries were written was one in which most of the births were dated 1693 and 1694. But here four of Hugh’s children’s births were recorded at the same time: Abigail, 1692; Elizabeth, 1685; John, 1689; and Hannah, 1690. I suspect that Abigail was born in 1682, but the clerk, accustomed to writing dates in the 1690s, forgot to change his habits in her case. Supporting this hypothesis are the following three facts: (1) On 19 Oct. 1690 Hugh’s four living children were baptized, and apparently in chronological order were listed as Mary, Abigail, Elizabeth, and John (First Church in Salem, 40). (2) In his will, Hugh named his daughters as “Sarah Marjory Mary Abigail Elizabeth ...” (Essex Co. Probate File 20683). (3) If Abigail had been born in 1693 she would have been only seventeen at her marriage, and all Hugh’s other children were married at twenty-two or older.
\footnote{27} See Allen, History of Enfield (note 7), 1947-48.
Children, recorded at Enfield; surname Burroughs:
1. John Jr., b. 16 April 1711; m. at Enfield, 9 Jan. 1740, Sarah Abbe.
2. Mary, b. 23 June 1712; m. at Enfield, 23 Aug. 1733, Nehemiah Chandler.
3. Hannah, b. 7 June 1714.

vi. JOHN PASCO, b. 15 July 1689; bp. 19 Oct. 1690; d. at Stafford, Conn., between 8 March 1773 and 11 Aug. 1775;[28] m. (1) at Enfield, 15 Jan. 1712/3, REBECCA TERRY, b. at Enfield 15 Nov. 1692, d. at Stafford 5 July 1755, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Morgan) Terry. John bought land in Enfield 30 Dec. 1706,[29] and appears frequently in Enfield town records before selling his property there on 8 Jan. 1719/20 and moving to Stafford, where he was granted a 100-acre tract in the western part of town, and became active in local affairs.[30] He m. (2) at Stafford, 27 Sept. 1764, the widow ABIGAIL (_____ ABBE) of Windsor,[31] who is presumably the unnamed wife mentioned in his 1773 will.

Children (with first wife, Rebecca Terry), the first three recorded at Enfield and the others at Stafford; surname Pasco:
1. Abigail,[3] b. 27 Oct.; d. 23 Nov. 1713. 2. Rebecca, b. 4 Jan. 1714/5; d. by 1773 when her daughter was mentioned in her father’s will; m. (int. 3 Nov. 1737 at Somers, Conn.), Joseph Fisk; children. 3. Hannah, b. 11 March 1717/8; d. unrn. at Stafford 15 Oct. 1776. 4. Mary, b. 17 May 1720; d. by 1773 when her sons were mentioned in her father’s will; m. at Willington, Conn., 2 Feb. 1755 as his third wife, William Beal; children. 5. John, b. 19 May 1722; d. after 1800; m. at Stafford 4 July 1744, Deliverance White; removed successively to Ludlow and Becket, Mass., and Granville, N.Y.; numerous descendants in upstate New York. 6. Jonathan, b. 14 May 1724; no record after his uncle’s 1729 will. 7. Joseph, b. 24 April 1726; d. at Stafford 18 July 1805;[32] m. at Stafford 27 Feb. 1750, Mehitable Braman; numerous descendants. 8. Abigail, b. 20 Sept. 1728; d. 11 Aug. 1730. 9. Abigail, b. 14 Dec. 1732; living, unmn., 15 Oct. 1805.[33] 10. Sarah, b. 30 Aug. 1735; d. 7 Jan. 1735/6. 11. Sarah, b. 29 April 1738; d. at Springfield, Mass., 11 Oct. 1760; m. there 30 Nov. 1759, David Burt; a single dau. d.y.[34]

vii. HANNAH PASCO, b. 22 March 1690/1; bp. 6 Oct. 1691; d. at Enfield 8 May 1711.

viii. MARGARET PASCO, b. 17 Feb. 1694/5; bp. June 1695; m. at Enfield 17 April 1717, as his second wife, WILLIAM SIMONS, b. at Enfield, 20 Jan. 1686/7, d.

28. Stafford District Probate File 1625.
30. Ibid., B:208, 210, C:544; numerous references in History of Enfield, Conn. Archives, Series 1, Eccl. Aff., X:69, X:94, X:207-213, Connecticut State Library, Hartford; numerous citations in Stafford Deeds, vols. 1-2. Although John was underage when he bought land in 1706, the later deeds prove his identity; moreover he was the oldest male in the family at the time.
31. Church Record Abstract File, Connecticut State Library; original at office of Stafford Town Clerk.
33. Stafford Deeds 9:257.
there 7 April 1736, son of William and Sarah (Hadlock) Simons. He had m. (1) at Enfield, 14 Dec. 1711, Hannah Randol, who d. there 16 April 1715.\[35\]

Children, recorded at Enfield; surname Simons:

\[x\] **JONATHAN PASCO**, b. 11 Oct. 1696; bp. 9 May 1697; d. unm. 24 Jan. 1728/9 at Stafford, Conn. With his brothers John and James, he was involved in the settlement of Stafford. In May 1718 he was assigned one of the original lots on Broad Street in Stafford and by the time of his death close to 400 acres had been laid out to him in the town.\[36\] His will was dated at Stafford 23 Jan. 1728/9 and proved there 3 March 1729/30.\[37\] Calling himself a planter of Stafford, he mentions "my intended spouse, Experience Church . . . John Burroughs, Jr., son to my sister Elizabeth deceased . . . Timothy Simmons, son of my sister Margaret . . . My brother John Pasco . . . My brother James Pasco . . . My two loving sisters Sarah Hadlock and Margery Bement . . . Jonathan Pasco son to my brother John Pasco," and his mother, to whom he bequeathed his homelot and house, which she later sold.\[38\] Executors were his mother and "my two loving brothers John Pasco and John Warner."

\[xi\] **JAMES PASCO**, b. ca. 1699-1700; bp. 14 April 1700; d. at East Windsor, Conn., between 16 Nov. 1772 and 15 Feb. 1773.\[39\] He m. at Windsor, in July 1725, HANNAH OSBORN, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Patch) Osborn, b. at Enfield 24 Oct. 1701. He bought land in Stafford with his brothers but settled in the part of Windsor which later became East Windsor.

Children, the first three recorded at Windsor; surname Pasco:
1. **Hannah**, b. 15 or 16 Aug. 1726.\[40\] 2. **Elizabeth**, b. 29 Jan. 1728/9; no further record. 3. **James**, b. 28 March 1731; d. at East Windsor 18 April

\[35\] Printed accounts of this family include Jesse Everett Simons, *The Ancestors of James Everett Simons* . . . (Fresno, Calif., 1983), 1, 7-9, and Wilford C. Simons, *From the Landing of the Pilgrims in 1620* (Lawrence, Kans., 1952).


\[38\] See Stafford Deeds, 1:432.

\[39\] East Windsor Deeds, 1:157; Hartford District Probate File 4121.

\[40\] Henry R. Stiles, *The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut* (2 vols., Hartford, 1892; reprint Somersworth, N.H., 1976), 2:511, states with no cited evidence aside from an appropriate age at death that she was Hannah, wife of Jonathan Munsell, who had seven children and died in 1800; no evidence has been found to substantiate this even circumstantially.
1800.\(^{[41]}\) m. at Windsor, 27 May 1760, Abigail Booth; four sons and many descendants. 4. Jonathan, birth unrecorded; d. unm. in French and Indian War 1758.\(^{[42]}\) 5. Jonah, b. ca. 1740-1; d. at East Windsor 19 March 1787,\(^{[43]}\) m. Sarah [Allen?]; four sons and many descendants.

JOHN PASCO OF BOSTON

During Hugh Pasco's married life at Salem another Pasco was living in Boston. The first record of any John Pasco in Boston occurred when on 29 April 1672 at a meeting of the Boston selectmen, "John Pascoe weaver haveinge a wife in England ... & noe good report here was returned to ye County Court"\(^{[44]}\) which ordered at the session next day that "John Pascoa a weavor complained of by the Selectmen of this Towne for imposing himselfe upon the Towne without their consent & having a wife in England the Court ordered him to goe to his wife by the first oppertunity or pay twenty pounds according to Law."\(^{[45]}\)

We then have the record of three children born to John and Rachel Pasco at Boston: Dorothy, on 19 July 1685; John, on 12 January 1687; and Thomas, on 4 December 1688.\(^{[46]}\) There were no more births to this couple, for on 19 February 1690[1] Rachel Pasco, wife of John, died, aged 46 years, and was buried in the Granary Burying Ground in Boston.\(^{[47]}\)

On 20 July 1677 Rachel "Codman-Pasco" had joined the Old South Church at Boston.\(^{[48]}\) If I interpret this record correctly it means that John Pasco and Rachel Codman were married sometime between 1677 and 1685, at which time the notation "Pasco" was added to an entry originally reading "Rachel Codman."

On 20 May 1691 John Pasco married Eliza Loft at Boston.\(^{[49]}\) Then on 29 March 1697 administration on the estate of "John Pasco late of Boston

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41. Gravestone, Town Street Cemetery, East Windsor.
42. Hartford Probate File 4123; Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762 (2 vols., Hartford, 1903), 1:169-70, 2:24. These records reflect a close association with Windsor, so it is unlikely that they refer to Jonathan\(^2\) (John\(^2\), Hugh\(^1\)).
43. Gravestone, Town Street Cemetery; his paternity proved by East Windsor Deeds, 1:157 and Hartford District Probate File 4121.
44. Seventh Report of the Record Commissioners ... Containing the Boston Records from 1660 to 1701 (Boston, 1861), 67-8.
46. Ninth Report of the Boston Record Commissioners ... (Boston, 1883) [hereinafter BRC 9], 166, 175, 181.
47. Ogden Codman, ed., Gravestone Inscriptions ... in the Granary Burying Ground ... (Salem, 1918), 182.
48. An Historical Catalogue of the Old South Church ... (Boston, 1883), 11.
49. BRC 9: 198.
Mariner” was granted to “John Pole of Boston ... Merchant Creditor to yᵉ Estate ... Elizabeth Pasco Relict Widow of the sd dece'd having declared her refusal.”

No further record of her appears.

Other records of John Pasco during this time exist. In 1685 he was sued in the Essex County Court by Ralph King of Lynn, for not paying money due to King after a voyage in 1682. King won the case. A long list of the debts incurred by Pasco is included, giving an interesting picture of the gear needed for a fishing trip.[51] John Pasco was an inhabitant of Boston in 1688, 1691, and 1695.[52] In a will dated 25 December 1690 and proved 8 January 1690/1, Edward Wooten of Boston named John Pasco executor and bequeathed him all his estate, except for 20$ each to “my landlady Rachell Pascho and Mary Coudner.”[53] I have been unable to discover any other connection between Edward Wooten and John and Rachel Pasco. There is no evidence that the similarity between the surnames Codner and Codman is anything more than coincidence. And since Rachel Pasco was referred to as landlady, one would expect John to have owned land; yet no mention of him is found in the printed Suffolk Deeds.

Reviewing these records, it is fairly clear that John Pasco and Rachel Codman were married sometime between 1677 and 1685, and had at least three children before Rachel’s death, after which John married, second, Eliza or Elizabeth Loft, who was left a widow after his death in 1697. It is less clear why there is no further record of John and Rachel’s children in New England; whether, given her age, Rachel Codman’s marriage to John Pasco was her first; and who Rachel’s parents were. It is possible that the John Pasco, weaver, of Boston in 1672 was the same as the John Pasco, mariner, of Boston in the 1680s and 1690s; but it is also possible that they were two different people. Equally unclear are the identities of William Pasco, who married Ruth Hetchbone at Boston 20 October 1690, and Ruth Pasco, who married Edward Camden 25 September 1694 at Boston,[54] I have found no other record of either in New England, although my search has perhaps not been exhaustive.

As sketchy as it is, an account of all that we know about John Pasco of Boston is important to an understanding of Hugh Pasco of Salem, because John and Hugh have often been confused. Savage stated that John Pasco of Boston “by wife Rachel, had Dorothy, born 19 July 1685; John, 1 April 1687; and Thomas, 4 December 1688; in 1696, or perhaps later, removed to Enfield, and there d. 1706. John, Enfield, son of the preceding married 1713, Rebecca

51. Essex Quarterly Court Records, 9:520-21, 528, 572-73.
52. First Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston, 1876 (Boston, 1876), 143, 151, 167.
53. Suffolk Co. Probate, 8:15.
54. BRC 9: 192, 217.
Terry. Of another John of Boston, mariner, who left widow Elizabeth administration was given 29 March 1697 to a creditor.\textsuperscript{[55]} Savage's account of the John Pasco family is almost believable — all that arouses suspicion are the statements that John Pasco removed to Enfield in 1696, and another John Pasco died in Boston in 1697. To Savage, his conclusion made sense because the first John had a wife Rachel and the second John a wife Elizabeth. The error becomes apparent only when we examine the Hugh Pasco family, see the clear continuity between his family's life in Salem and Enfield, and read Hugh's unambiguous death record in the Enfield town books.

But the fact that there was nothing internally inconsistent in Savage's account paved the way for its repetition and embellishment. A much-cited Terry genealogy states that Rebecca Terry, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Morgan) Terry of Enfield, married on 5 [sic] January 1712/3 John, son of John and Rachel Pasco, who was born 1 April 1687.\textsuperscript{[56]} Allen's History of Enfield lists "Pasko John first settler on the hill north part of E. Windsor & died 1706 between 70 & 80, sons John m. Rebecca Terry 1713 Jonathan b. 1687."\textsuperscript{[57]} A recent genealogy compounds the problem by repeating a misreading of Savage's Dictionary by the late Ray Pasco of Billings, Montana.\textsuperscript{[58]} In an unpublished compilation, he misattributed the addenda to 2: 367 (the Hay family entry) to the Pasco family entry (which appears on 3: 367) in a way which coincidentally appears to substantiate a birthdate of 1664 for John Pasco of Boston.

In fact, after a number of years of research I found no evidence relating the Boston Pascos of 1670-1700 to any other colonial Pasco family: neither to Hugh Pasco, nor to anyone in Enfield or Salem, nor to a straggler named Simon Pasco recorded briefly in New York City in the early 18th century. John Pasco of Boston remains an enigma, but the Hugh Pasco family is clearly delineated. There is full information on the male-line descendants of Hugh Pasco in the files on Pascos in North America that I have placed in the manuscript collections of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

**PASCO AS A GIVEN NAME**

**PASCO FOOTE** was in Salem as early as 1636, and he had a son of that name as well.\textsuperscript{[59]} There is some evidence of a connection between Pasco Foote and Hugh Pasco, via Hugh's father-in-law Edward Wooland, in that Wooland and the Footes owned adjoining lots and Wooland sold property both to Pasco Foote and to his son Isaac.\textsuperscript{[60]} Wooland and Foote were briefly mentioned together in a 1671 court document, and in June 1680 on a meeting-

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\textsuperscript{55} James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England* (3 vols., Boston, 1860-
house petition the following names appeared in succession: Edw. Wollans, jr., Pasco Footh, Huw Pasco.\[61\]

**PASCO WHITFORD** of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, has not been linked to Hugh Pasco or to any other early New England Pascos, although it is quite likely that his mother or some other relative was a Pasco.

57. Allen, *History of Enfield* [note 7], 38.
60. Essex Co. Deeds, 4:2, 8:161.