

ANOTHER HUSBAND FOR  
MARY (PHIPPEN) (WALLIS) (MORGAN) BLACK:  
SAMUEL<sup>2</sup> MORGAN (*ROBERT*<sup>1</sup>) OF BEVERLY, MASS.

*Nathaniel Lane Taylor and John Fipphen*

In 1998 and 1999 issues of the *Register*, John Bradley Arthaud presented a thorough survey of the Wallis family of Maine and Cape Ann, descended from John<sup>1</sup> Wallis and his wife Mary<sup>3</sup> Phippen (*Joseph*<sup>2</sup>, *David*<sup>1</sup>).<sup>[1]</sup> Accompanying a later installment of this article was a brief contribution by George Freeman Sanborn Jr., evidencing an unknown subsequent marriage for widow Mary (Phippen) Wallis, some time after the death of her husband John<sup>1</sup> Wallis at Gloucester on 13 December 1690, to John<sup>2</sup> Black (*John*<sup>1</sup>) of Beverly.<sup>[2]</sup> The evidence was a statement by a former neighbor, who deposed that “after the deth of . . . John [Wallis] his Widow Was married to my Next Neighbor John Black & their Live<sup>d</sup> Untill har deth.”<sup>[3]</sup> Sanborn discussed the entry, in the published Beverly vital records, for the marriage of a John Black and a Mary Morgan on 18 August 1700, but suggested that this might either be a misreading of “Morgan” for “Wallis,” or else might apply to a different couple altogether.

However, a deed found for John Fipphen’s forthcoming *Phippen Genealogy* (to be published by Newbury Street Press) provides additional information about Mary Phippen’s complicated marital career. In a pair of deeds dated 23 January 1694/5, Mary’s brother Joseph<sup>3</sup> Phippen came to a settlement with his brothers David and Samuel about the partition of their father’s house, and an agreement about the maintenance of their mother Dorcas (Wood) Phippen in her widowhood. In one of the documents Joseph Phippen noted that their late father’s bequests to their sisters, Sarah Hodges and “Mary Morgan alias Phippen,” had already been paid.<sup>[4]</sup> So in 1695, Mary (Phippen) Wallis was known as “Mary Morgan,” suggesting that she was married to a Morgan in the period between her Wallis and Black marriages, and therefore that she was indeed the Mary Morgan who married John Black at Beverly on 18 August 1700.

It was not necessary to search very far to find the logical Morgan husband for Mary: Samuel<sup>2</sup> Morgan (*Robert*<sup>1</sup>) of Beverly, widowed (like Mary) in 1690, and remarried by 1692 to a previously-unidentified Mary, whom he named in his will,

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<sup>1</sup> John Bradley Arthaud, “The John Wallis Family of Cape Ann,” *Register* 152 (1998):286–310, 391–414; 153 (1999):29–51, 183–206, 293–318.

<sup>2</sup> George Freeman Sanborn Jr., “Mary (Phippen) (Wallis) Black,” *Register* 153 (1999):291–92.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, at 291. The deponent, age 89, was attesting in 1771 to events of seventy years earlier!

<sup>4</sup> Essex County Deeds 10:113–14, two consecutive deeds dated 23 January 1694/5.

written shortly before his death in November or December of 1698.<sup>[5]</sup> Samuel Morgan's second wife Mary was known to have come from Gloucester, since the records of the First Church of Beverly show that on 24 July 1692, "Mary, wife of Samuel Morgan" was "received to our communion by letters of dismissal from Gloster church."<sup>[6]</sup>

To the coincidence of names, chronology and geography (Mary Phippen, sometime of Gloucester, was married to a Morgan as of 1695; Samuel Morgan of Beverly was married to a Mary from Gloucester from 1692 to his death in 1698), we add a coincidence of family unions: George Sanborn showed how Mary's later marriage to John<sup>2</sup> Black meant that the marriage of her son Joseph<sup>2</sup> Wallis to Elizabeth<sup>3</sup> Black on 13 January 1701/2 was a union of step-siblings. Now a second step-sibling marriage emerges in the same family: Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> Wallis was married, with intent dated 11 August 1700 at Beverly, to Joseph<sup>3</sup> Morgan (*Samuel*<sup>2</sup>), who had been her stepbrother from 1692 until his father's death in 1698.<sup>[7]</sup> This multi-generational blending of households had much to recommend to the practical home economists of seventeenth-century New England; perhaps looking more closely at the in-laws of married children will help solve more of these stubbornly unidentified remarriages of colonial widows and widowers.

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*John Fipphen, of Wolfeboro Falls, New Hampshire, along with his oldest son Richard Fipphen of Fairfield, Connecticut, have been collecting and collating Phippen information for about thirty years.*

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<sup>5</sup> The best account of Samuel<sup>2</sup> Morgan is Edgar Allen Poe Yates, "Some Collected Notes Regarding the Early Essex County Morgans," typescript, 1907, 19-27 (in the R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Department at NEHGS).

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, at 23-24. Walter Goodwin Davis, in his notice of Samuel Morgan's first wife Elizabeth Dixey, misdated this document to 1694 (*Ancestry of Sarah Stone* [Portland, Maine: Southworth Press, 1930], 30). It is found in "Beverly First Church Records," *Essex Institute Historical Collections* 35 (1899):177-211 et seq., at 206.

<sup>7</sup> For both pairings see Arthaud, "John Wallis Family" [note 1], *Register* 152:289. Elizabeth (Wallis) Morgan would die, with her two infant children, in the 1703 Purpoock massacre.