

**THE PAINE-SHEPARD GENEALOGY;  
ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS  
OF DAVID PAINE AND ABIGAIL  
SHEPARD OF LUDLOW,  
MASSACHUSETTS, 1463-1913**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649749126

The Paine-Shepard Genealogy; Ancestors and Descendants of David Paine and Abigail Shepard of Ludlow, Massachusetts, 1463-1913 by Clara Paine Ohler

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.  
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

[www.triestepublishing.com](http://www.triestepublishing.com)

**CLARA PAINE OHLER**

**THE PAINE-SHEPARD GENEALOGY;  
ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS  
OF DAVID PAINE AND ABIGAIL  
SHEPARD OF LUDLOW,  
MASSACHUSETTS, 1463-1913**



Ancestors  
and Descendants of

**DAVID PAINE**  
and  
**ABIGAIL SHEPARD**

of  
Ludlow, Massachusetts  
1463-1913



Compiled by  
CLARA PAINE CHEER  
Compiler of the  
JAMES-DENISON GENEALOGY  
Lima, Ohio  
1913

**DEDICATORY**

THIS BOOK IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED  
TO THE MEMORY OF MY PARENTS, LEMUEL  
SHEPARD AND ELIZABETH (BIRDY) FAINE.

1152466

## Index of Families

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Paine .....    | 11  |
| Ohler .....    | 166 |
| Compton .....  | 167 |
| Roby .....     | 168 |
| Shepard .....  | 175 |
| Spur .....     | 185 |
| Leonard .....  | 187 |
| Tilston .....  | 211 |
| Bridgman ..... | 213 |
| Adams .....    | 216 |
| Webb .....     | 224 |
| Pierce .....   | 225 |
| Bass .....     | 230 |

## Index of Illustrations

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| St Mary's Church, Frittenden, Kent,<br>England .....   | Frontispiece |
| Sword carried by David Paine in the<br>Revolutionary War.....                                | 54           |
| Cemetery at Ludlow, Massachusetts, showing<br>graves of David and Abigail (Shepard) Paine .. | 56           |
| Land Grant to David Paine .....  | 66           |
| Portrait of Judge David Paine .....  | 68           |
| Portraits of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Morse) Paine.....   | 72           |
| Sheppard Coat of Arms .....  | 180          |
| Chevening, Kent, England, Home of John Leonard ..  | 190          |
| Portrait of John Leonard, Knole, Kent.....   | 192          |
| Hurstmonceau Castle in the County of Sussex.....   | 194          |
| Leonard Coat of Arms .....   | 202          |
| First Iron Forge, at Taunton, Mass.....  | 204          |
| First home of James Leonard, at Taunton, Mass ..   | 206          |
| Statue to be erected in memory of James<br>and Henry Leonard.....                            | 208          |
| Adams Coat of Arms .....   | 218          |
| Pierce Coat of Arms .....  | 224          |
| House built by Robert Pierce in 1640,<br>at Dorchester, Mass .....                           | 226          |
| Bass Coat of Arms .....  | 230          |



## INTRODUCTION

### Early History of Paine Family.

The surname of Paine, however spelled, indicates a Norman origin. Rollo or Rolt, Duke of Normandy, in the Ninth Century became a convert to Christianity. The people of his Dukedom, however, outside of the larger places, resisted the new religion, as is usually the case in all innovations, which first find favor in the cities, expanding gradually throughout the country. Now the word "paganus" meant originally and solely, a dweller in the country as distinguished from one who dwells in the city." So general was the refusal at first of the inhabitants of the country to accept the Christian religion, that to be a "countryman," came to mean an "unbeliever," and the word "paganus" to express a double meaning. The name coming to be thus generally adopted, applied to all who refused the Christian baptism.

When William the Conqueror went from Normandy to England he was accompanied by many of this class of people: and so the term became incorporated into the English language with its new meaning. About this time the habit of using surnames became prevalent, and as people usually chose something with which they had previous connection, so the name of "Paganus" came into common use as a family designation. It gradually changed its form however to Pagan, Pagen, Payen, Payne, Payn and Paine.

The name is found wherever the Norman exodus pervaded. In Italy it assumed the form of Paganini or Pagani.

In connection with this name, Hardsley says: "At the close of the Norman dynasty it had threatened to become one of the most familiar appellations in England and thus while in our dictionaries, 'Pagan' still represents a state of heathenism, in our directories it has long been converted to the purpose of Christianity."

No history of the Paine family would be complete without a reference to two men, who made the name a famous one in the early history of England.

The first of these is "Pagen of Darnestey" 1041-1086, and the second is Hugh de Payen, a crusader and founder of the Order of Knights Templar. For the following extract we are indebted to the "Paine Genealogy" by Mr. Albert W. Paine, of Bangor, Maine.

"When William the Conqueror became firmly established upon the English throne, he caused an inventory and appraisal of his Kingdom to be made, which included the names of all the land owners. Prominent among these was "Pagen", who is reported as holder of lands either "of the King or others," in at least sixteen different counties, and to the number of thirty-eight or more holdings in all; and the significant remark is added by the commissioner of returns, that "he could go whither so ever he would".

These holdings were so located in different counties, that, leaving Hants or Hampshire by the Isle of Wight where the New Forest was located, he could travel north to "the wash", on the North Sea; thence west across the island to the Irish Sea; thence south to the British Channel; thence east to the place of starting, and at every step be in country where he owned land and consequently had right of protection.

This was his peculiar baronial privilege, arising from his rank and probable connection with the king.

He had settled in England from Normandy before the conquest, as is plainly evidenced by the records, and

was consequently there to share with the "Conqueror" the brunt of battle and the crown of success.

He died about the same time that the Domesday book was compiled in 1086, leaving Edmund, his eldest son and heir, to inherit his immense estate and dignities, as well as his favor with the king.

#### THE CRUSADES AND HUGH DE PAYEN

Following close upon the Norman conquest of England came the Crusades, the first of which has a particular importance to the Psibe race.

At its termination, the celebrated Hugh de Payen remained behind for the purpose of more surely securing its grand results. For long months he acted the part of guide, with others, for all such pilgrims as might need aid and conduct to their journey's end, and more particularly from the crossing of Jordan to the City of Jerusalem.

For this purpose he organized a force adapted to the occasion and diligently attended to the work. In company with Godfrey de St. Omer, he instituted an order known as the Templars of the Cross, the sole object of which was to further the great objects of the Crusaders' mission by protecting the Holy Places and rendering safe the journey of all pilgrims to the Holy Shrine.

The original organization embraced only seven others besides themselves. They were both poor, but their undertaking was patronized by the King of Jerusalem, Baldwin II, who not only gave them his countenance, but assigned to them their lodgings in his palace, and made them the recipients of his personal favor and society. Of their poverty they made no secret, but emblazoned it on their seal by adopting as a device "a horse with two riders".

From this small beginning, the order soon began to extend its power until it came to be the most powerful and opulent of all organizations, then probably existing in the world; controlling the fate of nations, and even