

References

1. Mr. Chapman's grandmother was Rhoda Cody, fourth generation from Philip I.
2. This instigated by the late Mrs. Lindus Cody (1848-1928) and followed up by various members of the family for a number of years.
3. It was doubtless due to this interest that the Cody Family Association was formed some fifteen years ago, and that the Cody Directory came into existence with its first publication shortly preceding this. For an account of this organization see Appendix and for an account of the Cody Directory see Appendix.
- Some time after writing the above statement that nothing remained to us of Mr. Chapman's collected work, I received from Mr. Hiram S. Cody (of 5th generation Hiram Cody branch) a copy of a chart made by Mr. Chapman of the Cody descendants which he had been able to trace. This chart had been preserved by the family of the late Miss Minnie Cody (of Chicago) who had given valuable genealogical help to Mr. Chapman. It was on the basis of this chart as I now learn, that our Cody Directory was started by Mr. Luther M. Cody (concerning see Appendix B). But while our above statement as to loss of the Chapman portfolio must be thus corrected, we may judge by the intimations from the few extant letters from Mr. Chapman, that he had received many interesting letters, and had collected considerable historical, biographical, and traditional material from descendants no longer living, and of this collection no trace remains. Some of this material doubtless has been recovered as we have questioned those whose memories still retain whatever they had learned of this from parents and grandparents.
4. Mr. Benjamin Cody, born in Canada, lived at Newmarket, near Toronto. His little book, written chiefly concerning his immediate family, was privately printed in 1905, but was scarcely known by other branches of the family until a number of years after his death.
5. The chief of these, as we now know was a record in the Hopkinton town-book of that time noting the admission of Philip and Martha Cody from the church at Beverly to the church at Hopkinton. See this at Hopkinton town hall.
6. The precise date is still unknown to us. At all events he did not own a home there until 1698 as we now have learned.
7. In an extant letter from Mr. Chapman we learn that upon questioning various ones of his parent and grandparent generation he found them for the most part to be of the opinion that our immigrant ancestor was of English ancestry; and he had even found one who claimed he had been told this by his grandfather who was second of the generation. But scarcely would this scant tradition have carried weight with Mr. Chapman had it not been for finding a generally prevailing opinion that this was the case. Had Mr. Chapman found any grounds for questioning this, he doubtless would have explained the existence of the prevailing opinion, as we have come to do, by the fact that since our ancestor Philip's descendants were from the very first generation, brought up in an entirely English speaking world, they by the fourth generation being without the evidence to the contrary which we since have obtained, may easily have to come to assume for themselves an English speaking ancestry (had Mr. Chapman questioned the fifth generation in my line he would have been given a tradition that our immigrant ancestor was of Irish ancestry). In seeking an explanation for this tradition we find that the wife of the fourth generation Cody, in my line was of Irish ancestry, of "Irish nobility" as she told her children, and that as she talked of this proudly to her children she unwittingly conveyed to them the impression that their father was also of Irish ancestry; thus their children handed on a tradition that our immigrant ancestor was born in Ireland and of Irish ancestry.
- Just as this paper was about to be turned over to the publisher I received from Mr. Ernest W. Cody an extant letter from Mr. Chapman, written by him early in his genealogical inquiry, in which he says that from various Cody descendants in his line he had heard different traditions concerning the ancestry of our first American ancestor; some reporting a tradition that he had come from Scotland, others that he had come from Ireland, and still others that he came from France. As we have above presented, Mr. Chapman came to discredit these differing traditions because of obtaining what he considered to be definite evidence of an English ancestry. Quite likely, as in my line as above noted, ancestry was judged by what had been heard from ancestors other than the Cody side of the family. It is interesting, however, thus to learn that there did exist a tradition of French ancestry, since by our research we know that our Philip of Beverly was of French ancestry.—L. S. C.
8. Obtained from Mr. Chapman.
9. Those whose interest was especially enlisted by Mr. Benjamin Cody's little book were Luther M. Cody, of Frostproof, Fla., and Lydia S. Cody, of Cleveland, Ohio.
10. Beverly, situated in Essex County, Massachusetts.
11. See preceding section.
12. Presented in preceding section.
13. An organization for the collection of historical and antiquarian data concerning Essex County.
14. Volume 56 of Essex Institute publications, page 105 ff.
15. By the late Mr. Sidney Perley, antiquarian and historian of Essex County.
16. 1698-1723.
17. At Salem, seat of Essex County.

18. Made in above quoted article, Vol. 56, Essex Institute publications.
19. See preceding pages for the variously spelled surname of the Philip of this deed.
20. Instead of the two-syllable one of our inheritance.
21. See Chapman notes in the foreword.
22. Volume 56 (pages 105 and 8) of Essex Institute Publications.
23. The deed for the purchase of this seems not to have been recorded.
24. That the surname of the Philip of the Beverly home (1698-1723) was sometimes recorded as Legody (as Lagody, according to this author's spelling).
25. Printed 1905 "Records of the First Church in Beverly, Mass., 1667-1772"—original records to be seen in the Beverly Historical Library.
26. John, son of Philip, had his name once recorded as Cody before he left Beverly.
27. Mostly to be found in the town-book of Hopkinton for that period—this is in the care of the Hopkinton town hall.
28. To be seen in the probate records at Cambridge, county seat for Middlesex County, Mass., of which is Hopkinton.
29. See preceding section.
30. And practically the date our Philip became established at Hopkinton.
31. In the deed for which, as above noted, the surname spelled Gody. As we shall later note, Philip at the time this deed was given and also of the earlier Gody deed (1723), had become a resident of Hopkinton where the "le" was never used by him, which plainly seems to account for its omission in these last Essex County deeds.
32. This is the spelling of Philip's name in his will.
33. In the church record of the death of Abraham, third child of Philip, who died in his 13th year, the surname naturally was spelled as it was in baptism record (above noted). And in the record of dismissal from the Beverly church to the church at Hopkinton the name is spelled as it was in the record noting the admission to this church of Philip and Martha.
34. Since they were admitted as communicants and not as converts the implication seems that they but slowly came to be known in this community; six years between the date at which their home was purchased and that of their becoming communicants of the church at Beverly. See later concerning this.
35. Consult Beverly church records of that time for evidence of this.
36. There may have been a Puritanical prejudice against a surname so spelled.
37. See page 138 of the printed church records of First Church of Beverly.
38. At all events, by this earlier record of our Philip's surname we plainly have evidence that the name he inherited was of three syllables though the first syllable was recorded here as "Mc".
39. It is reasonable to assume that Philip and Martha may have lived in Beverly or some near-by town for a year or so before purchasing the Beverly home. The date of birth of their eldest child John is given in the Beverly town book as 1695, but as this is in a list of the six children of Philip and Martha by given name and birthday, it may not mean that he was born in Beverly. Since Joseph the second child was five years younger, born in Beverly in 1700, that is, after the family had purchased a home at Beverly, there is an intimation that John may have been born in the land from which Philip and Martha had come.
40. See presentation of preceding section.
41. See last Essex County deeds to which he was a party and all Hopkinton records concerning him.
42. This presented in preceding section.
43. Home purchased in 1698 and not until 1704-5 did Philip and Martha become communicants. See page 44 of printed copy (1905) of Beverly church records for 1667-1772: here, as above noted, the surname written Codie.
44. See for date of his birth the town book of Beverly for that time, in which is given a list of the six children of Philip and Martha by birth date and given name. This cannot be accepted as evidence that John was born at Beverly, though he may have been; but if so, then not in the home, purchased 1698, where the other children were born as may be judged by their birth dates.
45. That the "c" spelling of Philip's name was in the light of our records arbitrarily introduced by the minister-recorder of the first two Beverly church records concerning him, we have above stated.
46. Though occasionally we found in American records the surname Gody or Godey, the bearer of which by textual evidence was of French ancestry; but we have found no evidence that it was so spelled in French records.
47. In Baird's History of Huguenot Immigration to America there is mention of a Huguenot family having the surname Godet.
48. That it was not so written in any Beverly record may reasonably be explained by the fact above mentioned that to the English-speaking recorder of it the final syllable would have had the sound of "y". And if at first it was spelled by Philip as "et", he would have been told that his spelling did not agree with his pronunciation, and he would then soon come to spell it with "y".
49. There is also the possibility that Philip's surname may have had the ending of "in" and "yn", for both Godin and Godyn are found in French dictionaries, and the French pronunciation of either might to English ears suggest Gody.

50. For a consideration of how this French surname came to be Cody see Appendix C; and see Appendix D for reference to families other than ours which bear the surname Cody.
51. See above for explanation of this spelling of the name in Section 1.
52. Page 132 of the printed church records.
53. Some disagreement concerning the why of this designation.
54. Which we estimate from our records to have been during the last quarter of the seventeenth century.
55. However, many of that time who were not Huguenot refugees so signed their name. The Thomas Edwards from whom Philip purchased his Beverly home, though called "a yeoman" signs this deed by his mark. The "mark" used by our Philip had a decided character suggesting a written capital of the letter A.
56. See "History of Huguenot Immigration to America," by Baird.
57. See the Baird History above referred to.
58. As may be judged by various records at Beverly and at Hopkinton.
59. Beverly a decidedly English speaking community.
60. As seems by the record of history to have been the common experience of the Huguenot refugees.
61. See Essex County registry of deeds at Salem.
62. The youngest of his six children was born in 1710.
63. See Baird's History of Huguenot Immigration to America.
64. See Baird's History of Huguenot immigration to America.
65. See reference to Huguenot refugees on these islands in the Baird History above mentioned.
66. See description of this property in the deed for this (1698).
67. See above concerning this.
68. A copy of this following.
69. A copy of this following.
70. In the Beverly town-book of the period of our interest is a list by given name and birth date of the six children of Philip and Martha. The year of John's birth is there given as 1695, thus three years before the purchase of the Beverly home. (See this old town-book in Beverly town hall.)
71. For this deed see registry of deeds for Essex County at Salem.
72. Volume 56 of the Essex Institute Publications, pages 105-110.
73. Thomas Edwards bought this property in 1686, and if there was no house on it at that time, this purchaser quite likely would have built one at the time of his purchase. But also quite likely, Lt. Dodge built the house for himself on this property, since at that time a number of the Dodge family lived in that vicinity, and a near-by road was known as "Dodge Row." In either case this house purchased by our ancestor would have been of ten years' standing and it probably had stood longer.
74. See the article above referred to.
75. The Dodge family of Beverly genealogy.
76. See the Perley map of Beverly, Volume 56 of the Essex Institute Publications.
77. When visited by the Cody Family Association in 1931.
78. This may be judged by Philip's will; and also by the fact that none of the children seems to have left the family home until past maturity.
79. A home-owner at Beverly from 1698-1723, and he may have resided there a year or so before purchasing a home.
80. Situated in Middlesex County of which Cambridge is county seat.
81. Will probated early in 1743.
82. See land archives at Cambridge.
83. One hundred acres then and more later for a record shows he sold thirty-five acres to John Milton in 1735; his will states his farm consists of one hundred acres. Will written in 1739.
84. Facts quoted later in the text indicates this q.v.
85. This old town-book barely rescued from destruction by fire is in the custody of the town hall at Hopkinton.
86. As not indexed one must read carefully to discover the name in these old records.
87. Of the office of constable in those days a New England historian writes: "He who filled this office was looked upon as the right arm of the King himself, a functionary treated with reverent awe, and obeyed with implicit reverence." From a pamphlet concerning the early days of Farmington, Conn., published in 1841.
88. See land archives at Cambridge, Mass.
89. Appended below.
90. See Beverly church records showing that it was in the latter part of 1724 when Martha dismissed from the church at Beverly to the church at Hopkinton. Also, the fact above mentioned that their Beverly home was not sold until late in 1723.
91. See Hopkinton old town-book above referred to.
92. Thomas born June, 1707; Mary, born May, 1710, and Isaac born June, 1703, as per Beverly town-book records.
93. By land records we know that a lease in John's name for one hundred acres of land was made at the same time as that of Philip's lease; but by a Beverly church record (baptism in 1726 of his second child) he seems to have continued his Beverly residence until at least after that date.

94. Joseph was married and settled at near-by Ipswich at about the time his father became a resident of Hopkinton.
95. See Beverly church records of that time.
96. See old town-book above quoted.
97. This old cemetery near the present church building of the church organization of that time, is practically at the centre of the Town of Hopkinton.
98. By land archives at Cambridge we learn that at the time Philip leased land at Hopkinton another one hundred acres were leased in John's name. This may explain why Philip did not will any part of his farm to John; he may very likely have helped John at that time.
99. See printed copy of these records under Essex Institute at Salem, 1905.
100. The third child Abraham died at thirteen years.
101. See preceding section.
102. See administration papers and probate records for Middlesex County.
103. See in the Beverly town-book of that time (in the custody of the town records at Beverly) a list of the six children of Philip and Martha (surname there Lecody by given name and birth date).
104. See page 39 of copy printed 1905, of records of the First Church of Beverly 1667-1772.
105. See town-book record noted above in footnote.
106. See page 132 of above noted Beverly church records where is given the record of the baptism (at the one time) of the first four children of Philip and Martha.
107. See town-book list of the children above noted.
108. See town-book list of the children above noted.
109. See above mentioned list.
110. See above mentioned town-book list.
111. See page 138 of printed copy of church records above noted.
112. See page 143 of above.
113. See Middlesex County, Mass., probate records.
114. As above noted Philip's will probated 1743, thus four years earlier.
115. Middlesex County, Mass., probate records of that time.
116. Philip's will "presented for probate February 3rd, 1743," but his death very likely ten days or so earlier.
117. Probably a serious rheumatic affliction.
118. See Middlesex County probate records of that time.
119. Though his signature is closely written it has not cramped appearance of one unfamiliar with writing.
120. See for this town-book records in Hopkinton town hall.
121. These dates see above.
122. See above mentioned Hopkinton town-book for that time.
124. Evidence of this elsewhere presented.
125. Made six years after buying a home at Beverly.
126. Arbitrarily written by the then recorder who was also minister of the church, see above for consideration and evidence of this.
127. Elsewhere presented.
128. See records of the Beverly church of that time.
129. As suggested by his purchase of a piece of land in vicinity of Beverly, as above presented.
130. At first arbitrarily written and later a compromise spelling—see above presented.
131. As shown by Beverly record above quoted.
132. See the record of this in the Beverly church records of that time.
133. As above quoted.
134. See above for evidence that the family commonly used the "le" while residents of Beverly.
135. As evidenced that the children commonly used the "C" spelling of their name during the years at Beverly, one of date 1717 registering the intentions of marriage of John, the eldest son (then about 21 years of age) and the other a list of the six children of Philip and Martha by given name and birth-date, probably of date 1715—in both of these town records the name is written Lecody.
136. Though in some of the Hopkinton records the most important of which is his will there was an "a" inserted, making it Coady. For the why of this we can only venture a guess.
137. Evidence that Philip continued the "g" spelling of his name at Beverly until his property there had been sold we have in two deeds, one for the sale of his Beverly home three years after the Hopkinton record when the "le" was discarded and the other five years later; in both of these deeds as above quoted, his name was written Gody.
138. The year 1720, at which Philip leased land at Hopkinton, in the papers for which his surname was for the first time reported Cody.
139. Of these some held so high a cultural place that it was a disappointment to find they were not of our genealogical family. The most notable of these were Mr. Frank Cody, for years head of Detroit public schools, and Rev. Hiram Alfred Cody, Canadian author and clergyman of St. John, New Brunswick.
140. A few of the Codys having an early American ancestry and not genealogically related to our family reside in the north. These reported an Irish ancestry, but were vague about their immigrant ancestor, except that he came from Ireland before the American Revolution. One family thought their immigrant ancestor was Michael.

141. When we first learned of this southern Cody family and that they had an American ancestry which began prior to the American Revolution we anticipated finding they were genealogically related to our family. But when by their report we learned that they were of Irish ancestry and that their immigrant ancestor had probably come direct from Ireland bearing the surname Cody, while our immigrant ancestor, as we had in the meantime definitely learned, was of French ancestry and had come more or less directly from France where he did not bear the surname Cody, we plainly had evidence that between the descendants of Philip Legody 1698 (Beverly, Mass.) and those of James Cody, 1740-50 (Georgia) there was no genealogical relationship. A genealogical brochure in the meantime had been written by genealogists of the southern Cody family, which assumed that the Cody family of Massachusetts and that of Ohio were descendants of a brother of their James, and that this brother's given name was Philip. While this can no longer be claimed it may well be that there are northern Codys who are descendants of a brother of James who settled in Georgia about 1745. After our pleasant correspondence with the genealogist of this southern Cody family we were disappointed that our Cody family and his were not genealogically related.

142. Some of the descendants of our Phillip of Beverly (1698) hearing of this Cody coat-of-arms thought for a time they were entitled to its use, since they had not then learned that their immigrant ancestor was of French ancestry and had come from France where he did not bear the surname Cody.

We may question a statement in a publication of several years ago called *A New Cyclopedia of American Biography* (Volume 23, Page 131) to the effect that two Cody brothers, John and Isaac, came from Ireland to Union, Conn., about 1720, and the claim is there made that the descendants of these two brothers are entitled to use the Cody coat-of-arms of the Irish ancestry which is there copied. By our investigation of this statement it seems highly probable that these Cody brothers John and Isaac were sons of our immigrant Philip, since two of his sons with given names John and Isaac went to Union, Conn., for a time at about that date, though they later settled at Hopkinton as did Philip and others of the family. If this was the case their descendants are of course not entitled to the coat-of-arms there given. There is in our Cody family no basis on a claim (known to us) to a coat-of-arms or any other like distinction; but a beloved member of our family the late Charles Paxton Cody designed for us a family insignia (family seal) by which he sought to express to us something of the truly noble character of our Huguenot ancestor, Philip Legody (see design and explanation of family seal first page of book), as this may be judged not only by our meagre knowledge of him, but by the generally acknowledged fine qualities and character of the French Huguenot refugees as indicated in the statement that "they were able to establish themselves among strange peoples, overcoming their prejudices and obtaining their esteem, is prime evidence of their nobility; but of greater evidence is the fact that they united with their hosts and formed with them one nation wherein every man and woman and child who refuses the evil and chooses the good is noble in God's sight." The quotation is from a paper "Huguenot Settlement of America" by William Prall.

143. In a thirteenth century document the surname Cody appears; for this see Volume 34, Page 154 of *The Genealogist* which gives a Roger Cody, Breshan, Oxen, 1411.