**A genealogical profile of Ralph Fogg**

**Birth:** Ralph Fogg was born about 1600.

**Death:** He died in Plymouth, England about March 15, 1673/4.

**Ship:** Unknown, 1633

**Life in England:** Ralph Fogg was a skinner, and had been made free of the Skinners Company of London on October 16, 1623. He returned to England from late 1647 to early 1649, came back to Salem, and returned to England permanently after 1652. At the time of his death he was living in Plymouth, Devonshire, England.

**Life in New England:** Ralph Fogg became a freeman of Plymouth in 1633. He removed to Salem and was made a free-man there on September 3, 1634. He was the Town Clerk for Salem from 1636 to 1647, a position of great responsibility and, unfortunately, one which he apparently abused. Numerous townspeople complained in the spring of 1647 that he had took payment of various fees and then demanded the same a second or even a third time. They also charged that he claimed debts which the individuals involved denied to be due or claimed to be a lesser amount. In 1649, the Court ordered Fogg to pay the costs for 23 people who appeared in court to deny the supposed debts. He never held another official position. In 1645 he was involved in the trade for beaver furs. Eugene Stratton pointed out the business partnership of John Stratton and Ralph Fogg, and speculated that they were the “Straton and Fogge” who invested in the voyages of the ships *Friendship* and *White Angel* to Plymouth.

**Family:** Ralph Fogg married Susanna Draper about 1628. She was living in Plymouth, Devonshire on March 21, 1673/4.

**Children of Ralph and Susanna Fogg:**
- John was born about 1628. He married Grace _____ by August 1, 1665, and lived in Barnstaple, England. He was still living there on January 2, 1674/5.
- Ezekiel was baptized in Salem on April 1, 1638. He married Ann _____ by May 25, 1676. He was living in New England on May 25, 1676.
- David was baptized in Salem on March 15, 1639/40. He was living on January 2, 1674/5, possibly in Plymouth, Devon.

**For Further Information:**


Researching your family’s history can be a fun, rewarding, and occasionally frustrating project. Start with what you know by collecting information on your immediate family. Then, trace back through parents, grandparents, and beyond. This is a great opportunity to speak to relatives, gather family stories, arrange and identify old family photographs, and document family possessions that have been passed down from earlier generations.

Once you have learned all you can from family members, you will begin to discover other sources. A wide variety of records can help you learn more about the lives of your ancestors. These include birth, marriage, and death records; immigration and naturalization records; land records; census records; probate records and wills; church and cemetery records; newspapers; passenger lists; military records; and much more.

When you use information from any source — an original record, a printed book, or a website — always be careful to document it. If you use a book, you should cite the author or compiler, the full title, publication information and pages used. Also be sure to record the author’s sources for the information. If the author’s sources aren’t provided, you will have to try to find the original source. Many genealogical works contain faulty information, and the Internet also contains many inaccuracies. In order for your work to be accepted — by lineage societies and other genealogists — it must be properly documented.